ROLL NO. 1

THE MONITOR

CAMERA NO 34 RR 2 .1

HEIGHT 47 FOCUS 215

FIRST DEC 14 1861

LAST

DATE 5 17 45

MICROSTAT COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

PRECISION TRADE MARK MICROSTAT REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. MICROFILM

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12"

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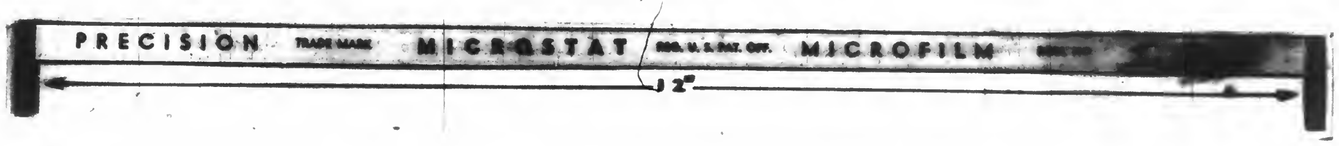
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to the comparative claims upon our sympathies possessed by the American people and the British Government, is that which followed the year 1846—the first year of the famine.

Now, while I admit that much private charity was displayed by individuals in England, I believe as firmly as I believe any proposition in politics, that a large proportion of the statesmen of England exulted in the destruction of the Irish people, which resulted from the famine. I have always thought that English politicians hold the Irish people in relation to the following principle: "The Irish are a bad race—they are a useless race—they are, to use the memorable words of Thomas Macaulay, 'alien in blood, alien in language, aliens in religion'—the sooner we get rid of them, the better." I was myself sitting by the side of Lord George Bentinck on the Opposition benches when he exclaimed: "It is your deliberate policy to starve the Irish people," whilst reproaching the government of the day for not taking measures to employ the people of Ireland.

You cannot forget that the same government which squandered a hundred millions of money in a ridiculous war with Russia—which has destroyed the prestige of England in Europe—spoke of a loan of eight millions advanced under the pretext of relieving the sufferings of the Irish people, as if it were an act of unprecedented munificence, and having exhausted its generosity in this effort, left the people to die or to emigrate without further help, except such as was supplied by the resources of Ireland.

You cannot forget that even the landed gentry of Ireland, who have almost uniformly acted as an English garrison in Ireland, were abandoned in their utmost need, and that British statesmen exulted in the confiscation of their estates which resulted from the measures adopted by Parliament during the famine of Ireland.

It is my deliberate opinion that the majority of the British people, and of British statesmen, would at this moment wish that Ireland should be deserted by the Roman Catholic inhabitants, in order that it might be re-peopled by what is called the great Anglo-Saxon race, and that many of the measures adopted at the time of the famine were designed to produce an approximation to that eventful result.

What, on the other hand, was the conduct of the Americans when ten of thousands of poor and ignorant strangers were landed monthly on their shores—bearing into the centres of the great cities of America the seeds of pestilence which had been sown by famine in Ireland, and by overcrowding in emigrant vessels? They could scarcely have been blamed if they had done what England does every day towards the Irish poor who became chargeable on England, though they may have resided in that country during great part of their lives; they could scarcely have been blamed if they had ordered these outcasts to return home to the country of their birth. But the American nation did not so treat the children of our race. They reserved and fostered them—they provided homes for them—and of the two millions of Irishmen who have emigrated to America during our generation, a very large proportion are now living in circumstances comparatively prosperous.

In the foregoing remarks I include Canada and the Canadians. I speak from personal observation. I have seen the Irish who settled in America, from Charleston to Michigan, from Portland to New Orleans, and from Detroit to Quebec, in Canada.

I shall, perhaps, be told that in some parts of America a spirit of intolerance has been evinced towards the Irish Catholics. I admit that in a few places such a spirit has been evinced; but the manifestation of this feeling has been rallied forth a noble display of generous sentiment on the part of a large majority of the native Americans. We ought not to forget that, when, in 1854, the Know-Nothing party endeavored to raise an outcry against foreigners, that cry was met by such men as Mr. Seward in the State of New York, and Governor Wise in the State of Virginia; and at the risk of their own popularity generous Americans were found everywhere who effectually crushed and stifled the Know-Nothing party. I am as earnest in my hatred of anti-Catholic prejudice as I could be if I were myself a Catholic; but I am not prepared to say that cause of offence may not occasionally have been given by our countrymen in America and, upon the whole, I think that the Irish, and especially the children of Irish parents, are appreciated in America fully as much as they deserve.

In an Irish gentleman, then, to be disgraced and degraded because he tells his countrymen that they ought not to forget the kindness shown them by the Americans in the hour of their utmost need?

I was not myself present at the late Rotundo meeting, and, though in England, I have been held responsible for its proceedings, the fact is that it was held contrary to my judgment and advice, but I confess that I am now rejoiced that the people of Dublin took an early opportunity of declaring that they would view with regret a collision between Ireland and the inhabitants of the United States.

I go further, and say emphatically that in opinion the several constituencies of Ireland ought to meet and inform their representatives that they are unwilling to constitute either men or money for the purpose of injuring their benefactors, and that upon this point they ought to employ the very language used by The O'Donoghue in his letter to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Now, with respect to the committee which was appointed at the Rotundo meeting I take upon myself the responsibility of having advised The O'Donoghue to withdraw his name from that committee. I gave that advice because I was informed that the list of the members of that committee had been almost surreptitiously intruded upon the meeting, and because I thought it possible that The O'Donoghue might, by acting with it, become hereafter responsible for proceedings which he does not approve.

Those who remember the trials of 1848 cannot forget that the law officers of the Crown endeavored to hold Mr. Duffy responsible for my proceedings in Tipperary, though Mr. Duffy was actually in prison in Dublin at the time when those proceedings took place—so that a public man cannot be too guarded, in respect to his associates.

I have felt it the more especially to be my duty to offer this advice to O'Donoghue, and to others, because I am afraid that there exists in this country a secret organisation which may hereafter compromise many inexperienced, yet noble-minded youths. Three years ago I took the liberty to warn my fellow-countrymen against secret societies. I have since repeated the warning, and now once again I adjure them to treat as their worst enemy any man who invites them to join a secret society.

For myself, I care not whether the leader whom I follow belong to the patrician or plebian ranks of society. I would support the son of a beggar as loyally as I would support the son of a prince, if he possesses virtue, ability, and patriotism, but I never have joined and never will join any secret society which may be governed by a man or men with whose character and with whose aims I am unacquainted.

If a man believe himself fit to guide his countrymen, let him stand forth to the scrutiny of daylight. Let us examine his qualifications, and determine how far he is or is not fit to be trusted. Let us know also, what is the end and aim to which he proposes to lead us, and what are the means by which we are to arrive at that end.

Nor ought it to be forgotten that the existence of secret societies tends to prevent the formation of legal associations for the purpose of forwarding legitimate objects; because it is impossible to enter into combined action with a member of a secret society on terms of confidence or of safety. Every prudent man shuns the risk of being compromised by the proceedings of those who, being members of secret societies, may intrude themselves into the open and legal association to which he belongs.

Moreover, the leaders of secret societies generally keep out of danger themselves, whilst they allow those whom they inveigle to be sacrificed for harm acted upon their positive suggestions.

It is almost needless that I should repeat my conviction that the Irish government is informed respecting every movement that is made by the members of secret societies existing at this country.

But whilst I think that The O'Donoghue has acted wisely in withdrawing from the committee appointed at the Rotundo meeting, I am bound to say that he holds out to the country the prospect that he will, on some future occasion, suggest the formation of a committee or council which shall deserve the confidence of the country.

I reserve for a suitable occasion the expression of my opinion with respect to the formation of such a committee.

In the meantime I trust that from every parish in the county of Tipperary The O'Donoghue will receive assurances that he has not forfeited the esteem of his fellow-countrymen by being deprived of the commission of the peace.

I have the honor to be
Your devoted and obliged friend,
WILLIAM S. O'Brien.
Killiney, New Year's Day, 1862.

### CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

The most important victory of the war was achieved by the Federal forces under General Grant, in the capture of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river. The works were most extensive, fully armed and garrisoned by 20,000 men. Gen. Grant, when the place was invested, had 50,000 men and a large fleet of gun boats. Ten fighting continued four days, with great loss on both sides, when on Sunday morning last the fort was surrendered. The fruits of the victory are immense—an immense quantity of munitions of war, Saturday the Confederates made a sortie in which they obtained some advantages but were compelled to retire with loss. The right wing of our forces, consisting of the first, second and third brigades of Gen. McClernand's division, bore the brunt of the fight. The enemy commenced the attack by firing some grape into the 31st and 20th Illinois regiments, which were encamped on the extreme right. The first brigade, then differently commanding, were immediately drawn up in line in the following order: 20th, extreme right; 8th next; followed by the 29th, which supported the right of Stewart's battery, light artillery with the 31st on the extreme left—all Illinois regiments.

The 31st Dubuque Col. Wallace commanding consisted of the 11th, 20th, 45th and 46th Illinois regiments, with McAllister's and Taylor's batteries light artillery, four siege guns. The attacking force of the enemy consisted of about 12,000 men. Their position on the ground was such that not more than one of our regiments could operate at the same time, while the rebels could bring nearly their whole force to bear against us. The first regiment to receive the rebels was the 18th, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were forced to retire with considerable loss of officers and men. They were replaced by the 8th, which also fell back in turn. Meanwhile, other regiments were landing each feeble aid as their positions would afford.

Gen. Lew Wallace was then ordered to reinforce McClernand, and sent two brigades of his division from the centre. The 31st Illinois, Col. Logan, fought like veterans and struggled in defending the Schwartz Battery under the most galling fire, until all the horses of the battery, with all the officers in charge of the guns were killed. The lieutenant-colonel, the acting major, 2 captains, and a number of lieutenants of the 31st were also killed, and the colonel was wounded. Being nearly surrounded, Capt. McCook, who had been left in command, drew what remained of the regiment off the field—not, however, until their last round had been fired, and they had commenced to draw the enemy before them.

A letter in the Chicago *Tribune*, from Fort Donelson, says that when Col. Traft's Brigade which had been ordered to reinforce McClernard, came on near the 29th and 31st Illinois, and 25th Kentucky, these regiments were lying down firing over the crest of the hill. They rose, not knowing whether the force in their rear was a friend or foe. The 25th Kentucky, supposing them to be rebels, poured in a volley, which did terrible execution, and was sufficient to throw the whole brigade into disorder at once.

Almost a panic ensued, some threw down their arms and equipments and fled, some giving as far as Fort Henry. The enemy were not the opportunity, and advanced on Schwartz and Dresser's batteries, capturing five guns, and taking possession of McClernand's headquarters, driving our forces nearly a mile and a-half. Instead however, of adhering to their supposed original intentions to escape, the rebels resolved to follow up the advantages by pursuit.

At this juncture Wallace's division was thrown in front, and took position on the ridge, with Taylor's battery in centre of the road. The rebels formed on the ridge which McClernand had occupied, and flushed with success, moved forward as far as some in range when Taylor opened on them with grape, shell and canister. The rebels quailed, and came to a halt, and as the infantry advanced began to fall back. Wallace improved the moment, and moved on, driving the rebels before him, and secured the ground previously lost.

During the night contraction lines were made for an early assault with the bayonet. At daylight the advance was made, but when the full light of day appeared white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works. The Fort surrendered unconditionally. We have Generals Buckner, Johnston and Bushrod, and 14,000 prisoners, and 3,000 horses. Pillow and Floyd, with their brigades, stole away on steamers on Saturday night, without letting Buckner known their intentions. Gen. Smith led a charge on the lower end of the enemy's works, and was the first inside of the fortifications. The prisoners were being sent to Cairo as fast as they could be loaded on the steamers. The loss on our side is heavy, and will probably reach 600 killed and 1,800 wounded. We lose a large percentage of officers, among them three lieutenant-colonels killed. Three colonels were wounded. Major Post of the 8th Illinois, with 200 privates, were taken prisoners on the night before the surrender, and have been sent to Nashville. The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, they having done the principal part of their fighting behind entrenchments. The works extended for five miles on the outside. The rebels lost 58 field pieces, 17 heavy guns and 20,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores. They are completely demoralized and have no confidence in their leaders. They charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them. Our troops from the moment of the interview of the Fort, on Wednesday, last on their arms night and day—half the time with out tents and a portion of the time in heavy rain and snow.

All the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled except Langdon, which was struck about twice, but not fatally. He reached here on Friday afternoon, with gunboats St. Louis, Carondelet, Pittsburg, Louisville, Tyler and Conestoga. After fighting into one an hour, withdrew. Fifty-four men killed and wounded on board.


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# THE MONITOR.

VOL. IV. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861. NO. 28.


THE MONITOR:

Catholic Literature as [illegible]

Prospectus [illegible]

T. A. BRADY.

[illegible]

For [illegible]
Ba[illegible]
[illegible]

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Nov. 30th, 1861.

It rarely, if ever, happens that the pastor of a church is called upon to officiate at the funeral obsequies of a prelate of the Church, and that prelate the Archbishop of the Province in which the church is situated. Such, however, was the case in Albany on Tuesday last, when the Archbishop of New York officiated at the funeral of Bishop McCloskey. The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* pays a reliable authority a short time before his death—before his departure from Ireland, that, however, have not been realized in the manner in which we may say, not that we are standing aside, but that the people are struggling for their own hand for themselves, are fighting.

Here is food for reflection for the Irish Parliamentarians, and for those who are so anxious for their advancement and welfare. Let them unite—let them be true to their country—let them be true to themselves—let them be true to each other, and the day of their deliverance will not be far distant.

Dublin, recently, at the parochial residence of Drogheda, the Rev. Mr. O'Gorman, P. P., Ardee—deeply lamented by his parishioners, and by all who were acquainted with his fervent but unostentatious piety, his zeal for the interests of religion, and the many excellent qualities of head and heart. He was buried in the graveyard on the Hill, adjoining the church of Ardee, on Thursday last, the 21st inst., the funeral cortege being composed of the Very Rev. Dr. Cummins, V. G., from Dundalk; Rev. Dr. Kelly, C. C., from Ballinlough; Rev. Dr. Murphy, C. C., from Westport; Rev. P. Loftus, C. C., from Ballymakenny; Rev. P. Loftus, C. C., from Drumcar; Rev. J. Murphy, C. C., from Ballymakenny; Rev. J. Kelly, C. C., from Ballinlough; Rev. P. Murphy, C. C., from Ballinlough; Rev. P. Loftus, C. C., from Dunleer; Rev. J. Reilly, C. C., from Castlebellingham, the Rev. Mr. O'Gorman's own curate; Rev. Dr. Reilly, from Ballymakenny; Rev. Dr. O'Connor, from Ballymakenny; Rev. Dr. Mathews, from Ballymakenny; Rev. Dr. Mathews, from Ballymakenny; Rev. Dr. Mathews

## THE FOUR PICTURES.

At the back part of one of the largest and finest streets at the west end of London ran a mews, where there were carriages and horses of the great folks who lived in the grand street, used to come to their stables. Over one of those stables were two small but comfortable rooms, in which lived the family of John Green, who was coachman to the Earl of Belmont. John Green's family consisted of his wife and one little daughter, whose name was Patty. One fine May morning, her mother called to Patty to help her sort out all the clean linen she had washed in the course of the week for Mrs. Green was a laundress, by which she helped her husband to earn a living for themselves and child; and to place it in the different clothes baskets that stood around, that she might deliver them to the several families she washed for.

"Come, Patty, dear, what are you thinking of, idling there, instead of bustling about and helping me?" said her mother.

But Patty did not hear her; for she was lost in thought, her chin leaning on her hand, her elbow propped on the ironing board, against which she lolled, and her eyes fixed on the back of the stately mansion opposite.

"Patty, do you hear me?" repeated her mother.

This time Patty started and turned around. "Yes, mother." And then she bestirred herself, and began to arrange the linen in heaps, and carry them carefully to her mother to place in the baskets.

"What have you been thinking about, Patty, dear?" asked her mother.

"Why, I was thinking, mother, what a shame it is, that I have to work so, and you have to work so, instead of our making a holiday and taking pleasure." It is my birthday, and I think it is very hard to be obliged to work on my birthday, especially when I see the young lady at the great house opposite doing just as she likes all day, singing and amusing herself, and going out in the carriage, and never having any work to do, even on common days, much less on a birthday?"

"How do you know she has no work to do, Patty? Most likely, she has a great deal, if she were not so rich as to be able to do as she likes, and sing, and go out in her carriage, what should we do? Is not her father is the Earl of Belmont, who gives your father money for being his coshman; and if your father did not earn his living by driving their carriage, you might have no dinner to eat to-day, for all it's your birthday."

Patty went on helping her mother in silence, after heaving a deep sigh; but presently, looking out of the window, and seeing the carriage being driven out of the mews by her father, to take the young lady an airing, the task sprang into her eyes as she exclaimed, "Oh, what would I give if I could, but have a ride in a carriage, for once in my life, on my birthday?" The bright May sun shone in at the window, and made small rainbows of the tears which sparkled on poor little Patty's cheeks, and thus cast a light on the "First Picture." Let us turn to the second.

In a large, pleasant room on the second floor of the Earl of Belmont's house, its windows filled with green house plants and set wide open to receive the air of May, which wafted the sweet fragrance of the flowers into the apartment, sat a lady and a little girl. The former was at a table from which breakfast had been recently removed, and which was now strewed with books and drawing materials; the latter lounged in an arm chair near the window, amusing herself with carelessly smelling the blossoms of the geraniums and heliotropes, and sometimes plucking one off, as she petulantly answered the lady's entreaties that she would commence her lessons.

"Come, my dear Lady Emily," said her governess, "shall we begin with the study of the Townley bis, or shall we have a chapter of the 'Promessi sposi' first?"

"Oh, I really cannot do any lessons this morning, Mrs. Russell: I hope you will excuse me to-day," said Lady Emily, taking a moss rose and some violets out of a flat glass vase that stood on a table near her. "You know it's my birthday, and I can't bear doing lessons on my birthday. Besides, I want to make these flowers into a crown for Dash. Look at him, Mrs. Russell; how he wags his tail, and looks up into my face, really as if he knew I am going to crown him."

"Why should you dislike your lessons more on your birthday than any other day, Lady Emily?" said Mrs. Russell. "Surely, my dear, you cannot wish to idle the whole day away, merely because it is your birthday? I should think that would be rather tiresome than pleasant to you."

"Oh, but the carriage will be here soon to take us out, you know," said Lady Emily, yawning; "for you ordered it early on purpose, as it was my birthday, which was very kind of you; and so you know, it is hardly worth while to begin anything till it comes. Do, my dear face towards her, and trying to stretch Mrs. Russell, come here and look at what I am looking at," added she, after a moment; "do you see that pretty little window down there, with the mignonette in the green box, and the convolvulus running up strings on each side of it? Just look; I can see into the snug little room beyond the window, and I can see such a nice little girl trotting about the room, and she seems to be helping her mother to do something or other. How happy she looks! Oh," said Lady Emily, throwing herself back in her chair, "how delightful it must be to be running about all day, and doing just as one likes, instead of having a parcel of troublesome lessons to do!"

The May sun poured its beams into the room, and fell upon the young lady as she pouted and glanced towards the table on which lay the books and drawings, and thus illumined the "Second Picture."

"Good gracious! look, Mrs. Russell, pray look!" exclaimed Lady Emily, suddenly leaning forward, and gazing eagerly; "the poor little girl is crying, actually crying! What can be the matter with her, I wonder?"

"She does not seem to be so happy as you fancied her, my dear Lady Emily," said Mrs. Russell, quietly.

"Oh, what can we do for her? She seems such a good little girl," said the really kind hearted young lady.

"The carriage is at the door, my lady," said a footman, who came into the room at this moment. But Lady Emily did not hear him, she was so engaged in watching and pitying her young neighbor, while Mrs. Russell went to the servant and spoke a few words to him, who then left the room.

"Should you like to know what she is crying for, Lady Emily, and do what you can to relieve her distress?" asked Mrs. Russell.

"Oh, yes, that I should!" exclaimed she. "Why, I do believe, my dear Mrs. Russell, that you have sent for her. Oh, that is delightful!"

Directly the door was opened, Lady Emily went towards it, and taking by the hand the little girl who had entered, said, "I'm so sorry for you—what made you cry and look so sad, dear?"

"But what made you cry, Patty Green? You were looking so happy at first, when I was watching you from that window; and all of a sudden you began to cry. What could it be for?"

"Why, miss—my lady, I mean—it was very silly of me, but I couldn't help it. I did so wish to have a ride in a carriage once in my life, on my birthday."

"Is to-day your birthday, Patty? how odd! Why, it's mine, too! Do you mean to say you never had a ride in a carriage in your life? How very odd! Well, you shall have one to-day—may it be your birthday present, Patty! May I take her with me?" said Lady Emily, eagerly.

"Certainly, my dear, let us go."

Away rolled the carriage—Patty at the very height of her joy, Lady Emily extremely entertained to witness her delight, and Mrs. Russell rejoiced to see the warmth and interest her young pupil took in the pleasure of another—that purest of all sources of gratification.

On they went—through the Park, up Parliament street, by Charing-cross, along the strand, till all at once they turned down a dirty, narrow street, and stopped at the door of a poor, mean looking house.

"What are we stopping here for?" asked Lady Emily.

"Come with me, my dear Lady Emily, and you, too Patty," said Mrs. Russell; and she led the way into the house, and up a flight of dark stairs, and then up another, and then still another, till she stopped at the door of a poor garret. It was partly open, and she entered, followed by the two girls, who were soon weeping bitterly at what they saw. On a miserable bed lay a sick child, whose thin white face told a sad tale of want, and young despair. All around spoke of utter destitution: stripped of all its necessaries—one piece of furniture after another sold to buy food—the room, though small, looked drearily vacant and wide. Not the smallest vestige of provision, or the least sign of those minor comforts which form necessaries in a sick room. On the chair near the bed sat a woman, the very picture of helpless grief. Her eyes were fixed on the face of her dying child, and she scarcely removed them to glance at Mrs. Russell as she came in.

"I have heard about you, my poor woman," said she, approaching the unhappy mother, "and am come to see what can be done for you."

"Done for me!" said the woman wildly, and in a tone of more with starvation and sorrow; "but him!—him!—he will die. He must: no doctor has told me so, for I can't pay for one; but I know he must. Oh, no young, no young boy, only child—my only companion left to me in this world—and on his birth-day, too!"

"Mother!" said the boy, turning his

"Mother!" said the boy, turning his face towards her, and trying to stretch his hand out; but it fell feebly on the bed.

Mrs. Russell said a few words of comfort to the poor woman, assuring her that she had sent for a medical man, who would soon be there; and bidding her to be more calm for the sake of her child. To him she leaned down, and softly whispered consolation. "I want for nothing ma'am," said he in answer to her question: "I shall soon be dead, then I know you will comfort mother and give her food enough. Yes', said he suddenly, after a pause—"yes, there is one thing I should like: I should like to be taken away from this hot and stifling town, and put where daisies may grow over my grave."

The May sun streamed through the broken, half closed shutters, and threw a strange, bright ray, upon this sad "Third Picture."

But to turn to my last one.

It was a fine, glowing afternoon, and a little party was assembled in a most garden-looking, to a small cottage in the outskirts of London. A feeble boy, whose cheeks were beginning to assume a faint glow of returning health, was lying on a bench, on which his mother had just placed him, while a little girl was busily employed in wrapping a thick cloak about his feet. A lady and another little girl were looking on with faces of joy and kindness.

"He is doing purely now, my lady," said the poor woman; "Dr. Benson says it was nothing but want of proper air and food. And oh! I thank the good God that put it into your dear good young heart to ask your papa for a birth-day present of money, that you might bring my poor boy out to this sweet place, and make us the happy creatures we are now."

"Indeed it was that fortunate drive in the carriage that did it all," said Lady Emily, laughing. "What do you think, Mrs. Russell, that you have sent for her. Oh, that is delightful!"

Patty answered with blushing cheeks; and merry were the peals of laughter, and happy were the looks of the party, as they partook of a little feast of fruit and cakes and curds and whey, which Lady Emily had insisted, as she said, to her friend, a holiday treat, and it was still in May sun, which poured its flood of golden light upon this "Fourth Picture."

## THE MORTARA CASE.

AN EVENING CHAT WITH THE "OBSERVER." BY SALMON.

[Concluded from our last number.]

Rabbi: But see, Mr. Salmon, I acknowledge that "the Archbishop of Munich, in supporting the measure (of removing the most oppressive disabilities weighing upon the Jews), stated that he did so on Christian grounds." (Num. 236.) I endorsed also the peaceable sentiments of Archbishop Hughes, expressed in his excellent letter to another bishop. (Num. 241.) I chronicled also the regard of the Jews towards the Archbishop of Agram. (Num. 247.) Can you ask more from me?

Salmon: But see in what manner you speak of that last mentioned item. Your words are these: "It does not appear that all Roman Catholic prelates follow the example set by their chief in the suppression of the Jews. There are honorable exceptions. One of these is Cardinal Haulrich, Archbishop of Croatia. In this period of agitation in the Austrian empire, the Archbishop had invariably exerted his great influence in favor of the Jews. These are accordingly greatly devoted to him. Lately, at the celebration of his jubilee, they held a special service in the synagogue, in which prayers were offered up for his welfare." So you said; and I expect you will not deny that your words are derogatory to the honor of the largest majority of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who bear the same sentiments towards the Jews, like those whom you mention as "honorable exceptions." Even so dishonorably you misrepresent our Chief, the Pope, as one "suppressing the Jews," what he has never done nor attempted to do.

Rabbi: It is not I that wrote the words which hurt your feelings; I borrowed them from others.

Salmon: True! But do you not know that there are men in the world who brood on misrepresentations, lies and calumnies; and others ever ready to divulge that malicious invention? Why are you not more cautious in believing and divulging the assertions of others, which not seldom are void of, or contrary to, truth? Or have you so little respect towards your honest friends as to feed them with acorns and swill? Ah, Rabbi, you shall not do such!

Rabbi: I have nothing against you Catholics.

Salmon: Why do you then, without need or provocation, publish allusions which are far from being honorable? See what you, speaking of the Felashes (African Jews) remark: "It reads as if a colony of pagans or Roman Catholics had sat to the picture." (Num. 242.) You hold that report unreliable (Num. 236); so do I, and I tell you my reasons: her reports of Protestant missionaries are commonly larded by braggarts and liars. You dislike that such Protestant filth is cast upon you Jews; why do you, by the words above, throw the same filth upon us Roman Catholics? Is this fair?

Rabbi: But I praise the Christians whenever I find opportunity to do it. Not long ago I said: "The first Christians of superior culture refused to fight in the army, as does one of the most respectable and scrupulous sects among Christians, the Quakers. As the latter sect and the first Christians acted on the principles which they thought based on their Scriptures, there must be some text to countenance their peace sentiments." (Num. 242.)

Salmon: It is, indeed, praiseworthy that the Quakers are peaceable people; but, I do not know on which text of their Scriptures they base the meaning to refuse military service. The Bible exhibits several texts, seemingly averse to warfare. Among them are the heavenly words: Shalom ba-aretz ve-tzaron la-anashim. It is true that good Christians hold it lawful to fight in a just war, and that they neither shake nor quake on battle-fields. But concerning the first Christians, you, Rabbi, are quite excusable for not knowing their belief and practice. See, I know a number of them who have been soldiers, colonels and generals, and who perhaps fought bravely in battles. I will mention you a few of them: In the first Christian century: Aldenasar, Vitalis, Cornelius. In the second century: Quirinus, Madir, Chelidonius, Getulius, Amantius, Corcelius. In the third century: Girdius, Polycrates, Maximillian, Julius, Dasiscius, Valentin, Julian, Maurice, Marcellus. In the fourth century: Juventius, Theodorus, Melitho, Victor, Basilides, Romanus, Cyprinus, Nahor, Mennas, Bonosus, Adrian, Maximian, etc., etc. Now please to tell me the names of the first Christians who have refused to fight in war.

Rabbi: I don't care if they fought or not.

Salmon: Ah, you you speak on a matter you cannot prove.

Rabbi: The sum of all is: you Roman Catholics were always against the Jews.

Salmon: I do not deny that there were Catholics, forgetting their Christian duty, against whom the unhappy Hebrews may justly complain. But I pray, let in mind the fault abide with them who have done the wrong, and do not hate the Christian religion which demands to love the neighbor without distinction of his religious belief, and do not impeach the large mass of the Roman Catholics who themselves disown the uncharitable acts few of them have done against your co-religionists. Or do you not think it would hurt your feelings if one would speak thus to you: Jews, in their religious fanaticism, have killed Christian boys, viz: One, Richard by name, at Pontoise, in France; another, William by name, 12 years old, at Thropwood, near Norwich, in England, in the year 1137; another, called Hugh, 11 years old, at Lincoln, in England, in the year 1255; another, called Werner, 12 years old, at Ober-Wesel, on the Rhine, in the year 1287; another, Andrew by name, 2 years old, at Rinn, near Junsbruck, in Tyrol, in the year 1462; another, Simon, by name, also 2 years old, at Trent, in Tyrol, in the year 1472 —and when then others from such historical instances would take the conclusion that the Jews are bloody fanatics? My meaning, therefore, is this: If an an outrage is done, prove it at first, and then let the guilt rest upon the perpetrators. Would you, Rabbi, be so kind as to adopt similar views, then the Popes and even Pius IX., together with our bishops and the far largest majority of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity, will abide, unpolluted, by your criticism.

Rabbi: I came in to dry my cloak and not to hear a lesson.

Salmon: I hope you will not have been offended by my words. They are well meant; and you and I are not too old to learn something.

Rabbi: My cloak is dry now; I will start.

Salmon: And when you pass by another day, I hope you will call in again at my cabin.

Rabbi: Good bye! Shalom alechem!

Salmon: Shalom lechem!

P. S. Would Rabbi Ephraner, at his starting from Salmon's cabin, have held his ear to the outside of the door, he could have heard a voice sounding heavenwards: "Selach, lachem, Ahinu, chi sinam yodim ath-asher hemmah osim."

A just man hateth the evil, but not the evil doer.

## THE EXECUTION OF ROBERT EMMET.

The following account of the execution of Robert Emmet was written sixteen years ago, by an eye-witness of that melancholy scene. It appeared originally in a small local publication in Dublin, which had only a very limited circulation. It has seemingly escaped the observation of Emmet's biographers, being different from other accounts, and as it is somewhat vivid, and well told, therefore we wish to rescue it from its long forgotten place.

The dead may walk their graves—
Their heads may wander in the sun—
Their hands be strung to city gates and castle walls—
But still their spirit walks abroad!

It is now nearly forty-four years since that event, and I might, perhaps, attempt something like a short account of it: but I do not know on which text of their principal actor, but that, in what I may call his dying speech, he said—"let no man write my epitaph." I shall not attempt it, although it has been attempted by a printer, of course, for the purpose of puffing him—I have no such motive. What I am about to relate has passed under my own observation, and I shall relate it truly—without political rancor or exaggeration. But to the subject:—

It was a gloomy day at the time, and although the fearful scenes passing daily before my eyes might have hardened a softer heart than mine, still a boy of nineteen, as I then was, could not look on the every day executions in the street I then lived in (Thomas street), without stirring within me those feelings of his nature; and I up the best feelings of his nature; and I had not lost all the kindliness of my mother's milk. I am approaching the scene with that trembling horror of mind with which a man calls up to recollection the remembrance of a horrifying dream; still I must approach it. "At about half-past 9 o'clock, A.M., a cart with sundry boards of timber, under the guidance of a sergeant's guard, came slowly up Bridgefoot street, with two or three carpenters; they halted at the head of the street, opposite Catherine's Church, within a few yards of the entrance of Marshalsea lane, where Mr. Emmet had his depot of arms, and within about fifty yards of the White Bull Inn, that was in connexion within the depot, the rear of which ran back into Marshalsea lane, and in which Tom, an unfortunate tailor, had been got drunk, or was made drunk for the purpose of making up uniforms for the officers of the rebel party: he awoke and found himself in a cell, and had to ply his needle for the purpose for which he was trepanned; he escaped at the outbreak, as he never suffered. In a very short time the apparatus for death was erected, and the guard remained around it, to see that no accident occurred, until the arrival of the sheriff, who was to expiate on that scaffold his short but unfortunate career; he did arrive between 12 and 1 o'clock, P.M., escorted by a regiment of infantry and a troop of dragoons. At the time of his arrival, every avenue leading into Thomas street, from James' gate to Francis-street, was thronged with anxious spectators. He was accompanied in the carriage that brought him to the place of execution by the sheriff and the ordinary of Newgate; he descended from the carriage, mounted the platform of that fatal spot, from which he was never to depart alive. Mr. Emmet was a slight young man 1 think about five feet six inches), even for that size. The work of death was quickly prepared: there was a short ladder raised to lean on a board, placed horizontally between the two end posts that supported the machine: he quickly mounted the ladder and gained the board, from which he was to drop into eternity. He stood firmly and erect, with a calm but pale countenance. At the moment he had gained his last footing in life, there was a tumult of the people, who crowded the streets to suffocation in every avenue leading into Thomas street: he seemed to have composed his mind to meet his fate with becoming courage: the dragoons charged down the street, in the direction of the tumult: all eyes were quickly turned in that direction. Robert Emmet sent a quick and searching look (as he turned himself round), to the spot where the most intense interest was directed; from his elevated situation above the guards, he soon perceived a was not a rescue to save him from an ignominious death. The tumult was hushed, and the dragoons returned after clearing the street; but who can describe the death-pang that shot across his head when he slowly turned himself round to his former position? It was not hope that deserted him, it was hope of life suddenly raised, and as suddenly destroyed: it was worse than death. He immediately pulled off his cravat, and handed it to the executioner, who had now stepped to the board, and stood beside him. With the fatal noose in his hand, Emmet gently leaned back his head to allow the rope to pass to his neck: it was adjusted: the cap that was to shut out the light of this world from his vision was drawn over his face. I have still I was a gentleman: I and every yeoman in Dublin had orders to be dressed in our military uniforms, and to have our arms in readiness to serve them at a moment's notice; mine were within a few houses of me. I took advantage of my uniform to get amongst the guards that surrounded the scaffold, perhaps a little inside of them. I stood on the side next to St. Catharine's Church, the sheriff mounted the drop: my position was the opposite side, at the head of Bridgefoot street. Mr. Emmet was not pinioned so tightly as culprits generally are; the ligatures were placed rather loosely on his arms and wrists, the cords were placed on him before he left the jail, and were not afterwards tightened, but were still so tight that he could not relieve himself from the dead-struggle. The executioner having prepared everything above, began to descend the ladder, in doing which he shook the board on which stood the doomed man. Emmet thought the board was slipping from under his feet, and made a sudden move forward, and his hands touched the hangman's head; he found his mistake, and immediately resumed his erect posture; placed his hands in becoming position on the lower part of his breast, and awaited his fate. He has not long to wait, the board was quickly pushed from under him, and he swing off in mid-air, a spectacle to men and angels. The last part of the operation occurred quicker than I can write it. From the formation of the scaffold, he could not fall more than about two or two and a-half feet; and being a light man, he suffered the most intense agony; yet not a struggle, his hands preserved the position in which he placed them before being dropped off. For a few minutes, then his bodily suffering became extreme, and his legs rapidly beat the air, his fingers and every nerve of them became torturingly convulsed: this painful state lasted for about ten minutes, all his soul flew to the presence of his Maker. I wish I could now close this distressing narrative, but there is yet more to come; the last part of the scene has to come, by bewildered my senses: I was stupefied, my brain burned, I had to remove my helmet from my throbbing temples, and when somewhat relieved by the cool breeze, that played refreshingly on my uncovered head, I looked again for Emmet, but he was gone; he was removed to the side of the scaffold, where the sheriff stood, that his body might undergo the remainder of his sentence, to be "hanged, drawn and quartered." Provided with an axe and a knife, such as you may see in butcher shops, for cutting bacon, I moved round towards that side to see the end of the tragedy; the body was laid on the deck, and the executioner minced round the block to the bone on that side, and with a knife to form the same operation on the back part essayed to turn the body: he told the sheriff he wanted assistance, and a man dressed in the garb of a countryman, was forced up on the platform, a tub of the bayonet, to assist him (I would sooner have died). The operation was performed, and Tommy Galvin's confession (though not possessed of all his humanity, coolly placed the knife across his teeth, previous to using the axe. I looked on Hibernia, may I never look on his like again!" the night lasted my eyes; *part Emmet's life blood was dripping from the hangman's jaws.* A slight blow of the axe performed the remainder, and the body was a headless trunk. The rest is easily told: trunk and head were quickly placed in a cart, and covered with straw, the scaffold and all its apparatus taken down and carried away, as guards following the procession. Thomas street was soon as clear as if nothing had occurred; the shops were open, and the sun shone as brightly as if thistalented, brave, but unfortunate Robert Emmet had not on that day paid the forfeit of his life.

The insurrection broke out a Saturday night, the 23d of July, 1803; and Emmet was executed on the 20th of September following. It is somewhat strange, that the exact place of is interment is still a matter of doubt—even the writer of the above account is silent on that subject. We have heard only that some letters and documents has turned up in Paris, relative to Robt Emmet, which throw additional light on the circumstances of his time; and that they have been offered to an Irish gentleman, well known in the National rank. Those valuable papers should be secure for our country by being inserted in a new edition of the Countess de Haussville's "Memoir of Robert Emmet"—in case another edition of the admirable tribute of that accomplished lady shall again issue from the press.

C. C. H——y.

Leisure and solitude are the best effect of riches, because mother of fought. Both are avoided by most rich men, who seek company and business, which are sure signs of being weary of themselves.



## OUR SAN DIEGO CORRESPONDENCE.

San Diego, Dec. 8, 1861.

The Uncle Sam love in sight on the morning of the 23d ult., piloted by our fellow-townsman, Judge Morse, who happened to be a passenger, on his way down from Sacramento, after leaving our offerings to the State and Union, at his Treasurership behests, "till she was taken in charge by the more experienced hand of Capt. J. L. Bogert, and commenced receiving on board the regular troops destined for the East. The Pacific coast is now denuded of the last vestige of that gallant band of veterans for the more turbulent elements on the Atlantic—a field more consonant to their tastes and calling. "Distance lends enchantment to the view," and that relationship pleases us best, as we have no desire to see war give occasion for the exercise of their vocation here. Capt. Roberts, Co. E, First Regt. Cal. Vols., took up the vacant quarters of the regulars, on their departure on the 24th ult. The citizens gave the officers a ball, as a welcome, on their coming amongst us, and in honor of the brave fellows who have undertaken to defend their own State from the insidious approaches of rebellion.

The weather is most propitious for the farmer and grazier. The present month, contracts were taken at $14 50 for hay, and $24 20 for barley, per ton, to be delivered at the post. If the notices for the former be put out in due time, say April next for the coming year, there would be considerable advantage gained by all parties; for instance, the farmer would know the quantity he had to cut and save, as surplus is a loss, and will not pay to ship, so no hazzard is incurred by knowing in time what to do; consequently there will be more competitors in the field, and the Government be the gainer, and the farmer relieved of uncertainty. I can't help saying that it is a great oversight not to make this the "Camp Chalmo" of California. We have a delightful and uniform climate, and there are the mission buildings, which, I suppose, could be got for the asking, sufficient to house all our forces.

I believe it is now conceded that the Southern route is the only practicable one all seasons. Mind Mr. Jeff. on this point. The frost and snow and mountains will look out for him above. When our mail route, No. 8076, was taking the mails, the Postmaster never had, for the winter and summer, to report a single failure. On the contrary, it was always five to seven days ahead of time. Look to that, and judge if any device can remove mountains and cause hail, rain, frost and snow to cease. Messrs. Dyer and Giddings, the contractors of this route, would, were it not for rebels, have to carry all the mails between the Pacific and the Atlantic, before this. No opposition can change the elements.

An Old Citizen.

## The Gallo-Irish

In the obituary of *Galignani's Messenger*, appears this unobtrusive notice: "Died on 30th Sept., at his residence, 15 Rue de la Ville Evesque, Paris, Daniel McCarthy, Esq., in his seventy-seventh year." That name sounds racy of our Irish soil. Those who knew him as the writer did, will cherish his memory as a true and genial specimen of an accomplished Irish gentleman, whose long sojourn in other lands had removed all the early prejudices of his own, but faithfully preserved in his person all that is amiable in the Irish character. Daniel McCarthy was a native of the county of Cork, where he owned extensive powder mills, which as is usual with such structures, were one day utterly destroyed by an explosion. After the loss of his mills he became Paymaster in a British regiment, and accompanied it through the vicissitudes of the Peninsular war. After Waterloo his regiment was at the occupation of Paris, where he resigned, and became naturalized. Soon moving in the most enlightened social circles of that capital, he sought and found pupils intelligent and high born, including the Duke of Orleans and other sons of Louis Philippe, who learned from him to speak grammatical English in an Irish tone, and from regard for their preceptor, to respect the land of his birth. The writer of this, who some fifteen years ago, had often enjoyed the social charm of his society, and hospitality of his family circle, saw him again last year prostrated with paralysis, but preserving all those high and charitable instincts in which he has been well seconded by his worthy son, Daniel McCarthy, well-known in Paris as the Gallic-Irish Doctor, who gets golden fees from the rich, which he applies largely to his poorer patients.—*Correspondence of the Evening Post.*

The sight of a drunkard is a better sermon against that vice, than the best that was ever preached upon that subject.

## France, Prussia and McMahon.

John Mitchel, in his last letter from Patis, says: Never royal visit was so keenly discussed as that of the King of Prussia to Compiegne. The reporters can make nothing out. It is well known that the King hunted with the Emperor —and that he smoked at Compiegne, as all Germans do; but what was the subject of conversation, or whether there was one word upon any public subject whatever, this is what cannot be made out. The London *Times* had a series of extremely offensive articles about it. Recently, the *Times* said that it cannot, of course, be accurately known "what was the nature of the solicitation addressed by the Emperor to the King;" and then proceeds to form a theory and gives the substance of imaginary conversations equally insulting to both the sovereigns. One circumstance, however, is agreeable and encouraging to all right thinking men—I mean the plainer and plainer indications, every day less and less disguised, that England is preparing to make war against France. The British press keeps anxiously calling out to Prussia at this season—What! ally yourself with France! Know you not that France covets all your Rhenish provinces?—that the Emperor wants to make a third-rate power of you? We are your friends; ally yourself with us, against France, and then you keep your position in Europe. At the same time the English laugh bitterly and sardonically (though somewhat uneasily) at the resolution of Prussia to have a fleet. The *Times* declares that it regards such an undertaking "almost not to say with indignation"—for in fact, Prussia ought to feel that if she is to be an ally of England, the English fleet ought to be enough; and this naval aspiration is ominous.

In the meantime, the King of Prussia, in his return from Compiegne to Berlin, was solemnly crowned; and the Emperor of the French has been represented at that ceremonial by no less a dignitary than Marshal McMahon, Duc de Magenta. All Paris has been in admiration at the sumptuous turnout provided by the Marshal for this special occasion, at the number of his carriages, the rank of his attendants, and the magnificence of his liveries. I extract a paragraph from *Le Nord*:

"Marshal McMahon determined to be completely French in all the details of extraordinary embassy. He was resolved that all should be French, and extremely French, without imitating anything from foreigners; all his liveries are in French taste; all his *laquais*, coachmen and valets will be powdered (this is important); the postilions will wear those great boots of Louis XIII. (like chures); and the hats of all the rest. The Marshal has already become a favorite with the King of Prussia, which is not surprising; for at the same time that he is the greatest master of war in this empire, the Duke of Magenta is also the most perfect gentleman."

The coronation took place at Berlin, and no doubt there was a grand display; but it will add to the elegant and dispassionate of our Anglo-Saxon brethren, that the Emperor was represented on so august an occasion by, of all persons in the world, Marshal McMahon, the very syllables of whose name they hate like poison.

The California steamship Northern Light sailed, Nov. 11th, from New York, without the passport regulation being enforced in regard to her passengers, Mr. Superintendent Kennedy having telegraphed to Washington for instructions, but received no answer until after she had left. Suspecuently, upon returning to his office, Mr. Kennedy found a dispatch from Washington, saying that passports would be required from passengers by California steamers, as well as any other. But it was too late. It is supposed that rebel sympathisers may leave for Aspinwall, hoping to escape thence into the Confederate States, hence the requirement that all passengers be furnished with passports.

A concordat between the Pope and President Geffrard has been published at Port au Prince. The concordat creates an Archbishop of Hayti and four Bishops, all to be nominated by the Pope, who, by a special article, is allowed to select for these dignitaries ecclesiastics of the white race; this, it is remarked, indicates that President Geffrard is liberal and progressive in his ideas.

The late Provincial of the Jesuits in England, the Rev. J. Johnson, has been appointed the rector of Stonyhurst College, in the place of the Rev. Francis Clough, who has held that office for upwards of thirteen years. The Rev. F. Clough succeeds the Rev. Mr. Johnson at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Liverpool.

Covetousness, like a caddie ill made, smothers the splendor of a happy fortune in its own grease.


BUSINESS CARDS.

FORESTER & MARKS,
DEALERS IN
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Above Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.
Agents for Steamboat Navigation Co. jy8

JOHN CALLAGHAN,
Commission Merchant
DEALER IN
LIQUORS, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
No. 8 Front street, between California and Pine,
oct7-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

P. M'KAEN. W. DOTY.
M'KAEN & CODY,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 30 California st., near Front,
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REYNOLDS, HOWELL & FORD,
Commission Merchants,
Nos. 70 and 81 Davis street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Gunny Bags constantly on hand.
1ots to suit.

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Late Dwellings and stores for sale and to lease.
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Money to Loan.
Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and kept up to time. The interests of non-residents carefully attended to. no30-1f

ELAM HOWES,
Wholesale Importer, dealer in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
Twines, Cordage, Shoe Thread, Nets and Seines.
Fishing Tackle, etc.
No. 84 Clay street, one door from N. W. corner Front
jy19tf SAN FRANCISCO.

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Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in all kinds of
ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS COAL
Corner Broadway and Front streets,
jy26 tf San Francisco

JOHN MEL,
IMPORTER OF FRENCH WINES BRANDIES.
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1y16 tf

P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS
Cor. of K and Sixth streets,
a16-1f Sacramento, Cal.

E. DUGAN. J. A. WALL.
DUGAN & WALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CRESCENT CITY.
jy19
KELLY & WADE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
GLASS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, ETC.
No. 105 & 107 California street,
Two doors below Davis, San Francisco
House and Sign Painting. jy5

A. KOEHLER,
MANUFACTURER OF TRUSSES,
No. 639 Washington street. 1y6

JOHN ROACH,
OPTICIAN,
Old No. 111—New No. 413—Washington street, op
posite the Postoffice.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Theodolites, Transits and Levels, Chains and Tapes, Drawing Instruments, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Telescopes, Steam Gauges, Lenses, Magnifyingses, Gallery Mirrors, Magnetic Machines, etc. no16-1f

S. D. GALLAS. C. V. ADMES. G. W. ADMES
ADMES & DALLAM
SUCCESSORS TO HAWKHURST & SON,
Importers and Jobbers of
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BRUSHES, TWINES, BASKETS, &c.,
And Manufacturers of
California Brooms,
210 Sacramento street, bet. Front and Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
FURNITURE.
Beds, Mattresses, etc.,
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE EVER OFFERED ON THE PACIFIC COAST, FOR SALE AT LESS PRICES THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.
New No. 310, old No. 198 Washington st.,
(Up Stairs.) San Francisco. no30

CLOTHING.
NOW IS THE TIME.
LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
178 CHAT STREET, San Francisco,
Corner of J and Fourth streets, Sacramento,
1y16 tf

CENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
AND
Furnishing Goods,
WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT
VERY LOW PRICES!
Every Garment Warranted—All are invited to call.
LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
178 and 181 Broadway, New York.
Corner of J and Fourth streets, Sacramento.
no30-2m

B. CURRAN,
Has Opened a
Fine Clothing and Furnishing Goods
ESTABLISHMENT
At No. 214 Montgomery street,
First door south of the entrance to
PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,
Where he respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of his friends, former patrons and the public in general.
Well-Selected Stock of Goods,
Consisting of
French and English Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Of the newest patterns for the California trade; to which he would call the attention of his former customers and the public generally.
A large assortment of garments made to order, or ready made clothing, and everything in the LATEST FASHION, and warranted to fit. Those wishing to purchase ready made clothing will find it to their advantage to call, as I must respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere.
B. CURRAN,
214 Montgomery street.
no13-3

JAMES LAPINE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of New York.)
No. 115 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Between Sacramento and Clay streets,)
Informs his many customers and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of the latest styles of goods, at the above number, which he is now prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. Also, Military and Navy Uniforms made to order.
P.S.—Persons wishing garments made to measure can have them made at the shortest notice.
Sole Receiver of 113 Montgomery street, between Bush and Pine, opposite the Alcalde House.
AMES' LIGHT Merchant Tailor.

OAK HALL,
620 Clay and 621 Sacramento, San Francisco,
(140 Broadway), New York)
LOCKWOOD, EWELL & CO.
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
BOYS' AND GENTS'
CLOTHING
FURNISHING GOODS, etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Received by every Steamer.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER jy18

### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

DECEMBER

Sunday, 16—Octave of the Conception of the B. V. Virgin Mary.
Monday, 16—S. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr.
Tuesday, 18—S. Gregorius, Widow.
Wednesday, 19—Expectation of the Delivery of the B. Virgin Mary.
Thursday, 20—S. Theophilus, Bishop and Confessor.
Friday, 21—S. Thomas, the Apostle.
Saturday, 22—S. Thomas, the Apostle.


## THE MONITOR,

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1860.


### THE SEXES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The question as to the propriety of separating the sexes in the Common Schools, is again before the Board of Education of this city, and presents an opportunity of urging objections to the present system. It is a matter concerning which there is much difference of opinion, and it is to be hoped that the committee appointed to investigate it will give it a careful and thorough examination. The principal reasons urged in favor of the present plan are two, namely, that the society of the girls exercises a beneficial influence upon the boys, and that, at least not being attended with any evil, it is less inconvenient and less expensive than maintaining different departments for the different sexes. Now, it is a sad fact that the first of these reasons contradicts all experience. It is generally the case, and particularly with children, that the better element is brought under the influence of the worse, and unless great vigilance is exercised and great precautions taken, such indeed as would be practically out of the power of the teacher, it is invariably obliged to yield. Male children from ten to fourteen, which is the average age of those attending our public schools, cannot be supposed to be alive to that refining influence of the gentler sex, nor should it be imagined that at the same immature age the latter are capable of exercising it. It may be true that by some natural instinct the rude impulses of boyish nature are checked by the mild presence of the female, but it is unnatural to suppose where this is prolonged it can last. The youthful spirit cannot be constantly bound by such a chain, and the consequence is he shakes off the fetters entirely, and becomes insensible to that influence which, if exercised sparingly and judiciously, would have the effect so prematurely aimed at. Then, not only does this constant society of the young girl render the youth heedless of her presence, but his conduct has often much effect upon her, and tends to destroy that modest reserve which, on all occasions, is the greatest ornament of woman. Thus it may be clearly seen that it is an unreasonable notion to think that the influence of the young girl has any beneficial effect upon her boy schoolmate: but on the contrary, it is apparent that their mixture at school in that regard is pernicious to both.

As to the matter of convenience and expense, the difference between the system in operation and that under consideration is perhaps more apparent than real. It will not require another schoolhouse or additional furniture. The accommodations that they now use will still serve. The only addition required, perhaps, will be a few more teachers. And, even if the expense and inconvenience were greater, the benefits resulting are cheaply purchased. Then there is another reform, which, if it does not, should belong to the system here commended, and that is, having male teachers for the boys and female teachers for the girls. It is not necessary to mention anything under the head of obedience, for the mistress, with much labor, may be able to obtain obedience from the boys under her charge, and the female pupils of the master may not take advantage of his delicacy to correct them, nor lose any respect for him should he forget himself and treat them as he does his sterner scholars, but a more important reason may be stated why the present system should be abolished. The teacher's province is not confined to the mere branches that he proposes to teach, but it is his duty whenever opportunity offers itself, to inculcate into the mind of his pupils principles of morality and general conduct to be followed through life. Now, not only does instruction of such a nature come more appropriate to the pupils from teachers of their respective sexes, but those little instructions are the work more of experience than of learning, and can only be expected from teachers of the same sex with the pupils. Some of the best authorities on the subject of education might be advanced in support of these views, but they recommend themselves so strongly, that the Board of Education, since it has taken the matter into consideration, will most likely adopt them.

### INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

The recklessness with which a portion of the press deals with subjects of great national consequence, and the effrontery exhibited in declaring what is the wisest policy for the governments to pursue under grave circumstances must be a subject of grief to every citizen who has at heart only the good of his country. Particularly at this moment when a tremendous war is being waged on our own soil drenching it with blood and exhausting the resources of the nation, it is but reasonable to expect that men who undertake to discuss what concerns the general welfare, should at least be well informed and give something more than a mere echo of the slanders circulated by the English press.

We are led into these remarks by the comments that appeared a few days since in the *Mirror* of this city, on the article that appeared in our last issue, on Mexican affairs. We believe that the government of the United States would not look with displeasure upon the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. There is no doubt as to the intention of the leading European Powers to put an end to the horrible atrocities that are being continually perpetrated by the miserable faction that now holds the country in chains, and which have excited the indignation of Christendom. Surely it is better that a constitutional monarchy should be substituted than the continuance of a system of government all one which the Mexicans are unfitted, and under which the immense resources of the country have been permitted to remain undeveloped and the people to become a prey to the worst species of anarchy. Intervention such as is about to take place augurs either the occupation of Mexican territory by the powers interesting or the establishment of a monarchy. It would certainly be unwise to engage in a war with England, France and Spain combined; but this crisis, which would be the only resource left to prevent the carrying out of their designs. Between the two, the policy of the United States is to favor the establishment of a monarchy and preserve the integrity of the Republic. In this way no violation of the Monroe doctrine takes place, and Mexico is benefited by the overthrow of the band of outlaws that have held power for some time past at the capital. In this view several enlightened American statesmen coincide; and it is advocated by the New York *Tribune*, though the *Mirror* is unaware of it.

As to Francis II., we adhere to the opinion that he would prove a good King for Mexico. The *Mirror*, like many of its fellows, unwittingly repeats the falsehoods of the English journals, who have pursued him with a vindictiveness rarely equalled. While seated on the throne of Naples he was distinguished for lenity and wisdom. More than one-half the country from which he was driven by the Piedmontese is now in arms against the invaders and clamor for the return of their rightful monarch, while the other half is held in subjection by an army that numbers one hundred thousand. This is the best answer to the charge brought against Francis II.

Our attention has been directed to an article in the Nevada *Transcript* of the 11th inst., entitled "St. Peter's Pence," which almost surpasses anything we have seen in the way of misrepresentation concerning affairs in the Papal States. The late hour which the paper in question came to hand, prevents us, in this issue, exposing the false statements which constitute the tirade, and exhibiting the malignant anti-Catholic spirit of the writer.

### RELIEVE THE SUFFERERS BY THE FLOOD.

A duty devolves upon the people of San Francisco to relieve the sufferers by the recent floods that have devastated a large portion of the interior of the State. The history of the country scarcely furnishes a parallel instance of so wide-spread a calamity, nor one that calls more forcibly for sympathy and relief. A district of country heretofore prosperous; covered with cities, villages, prosperous mining camps and well cultivated farms is suddenly turned into a waste, the people driven terrified from their homes, their property destroyed and swept away; and thousands left without food, raiment or a roof to shelter them from the pitiless elements.

Under these circumstances the residents of San Francisco who have been more fortunate and who during the past year have enjoyed an unusual share of prosperity, should come forward and liberally succor their suffering fellow citizens. It is hardly necessary to say that for much of its wealth and importance San Francisco is indebted to the interior; and now should esteem it at much a privilege as a duty to be foremost in the good work. In such an emergency as the present no one will ever be the poorer in consequence of any contribution that is given; and Christmas being upon us all will be the happier by dividing with the distressed people in the flooded district? Several meetings have been held in this city for the purpose of raising funds, and already we are glad to state a considerably amount of money has been dispatched to Sacramento. It occurs to us that the committee taking charge of this matter should be energetic men and thoroughly impressed with the importance of their work. Should such be the case, a description only be appointed there is but little room to doubt that San Francisco will again show that the distressed have never appealed to her citizens in vain.

### DEDICATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Last Sunday, the new parish church of St. Joseph, on Tenth street, was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, a large assemblage was present. The edifice, constructed of brick, has a very neat appearance, and will accommodate about four hundred persons. From the eminence upon which it stands can be seen the hills now dotted with handsome cottages and elegant residences, which but a few years ago appeared a barren waste—the entire scene strongly impressing the mind with the rapid and substantial growth of the city. Then, turning towards the Temple just finished, looking gracefulness and neatness of the whole, it was gratifying to think that Religion, the true mother of civilization, watched kindly over our advancement.

The new church is situated midway between the Mission Dolores and the city. It will afford an opportunity of attending Divine service to a much larger number than perhaps is generally believed. Within five years this section has filled up with inhabitants to a remarkable extent, and new buildings are continually going up. The necessity of a church to supply the spiritual wants of the residents had hardly been felt, when the Most Rev. Archbishop, with the zeal that has ever marked his care for his flock, immediately prepared to supply it. Rev. Hugh P. Gallagher was entrusted with the duty of carrying out the design, and it could not have been placed in better hands. Having applied to Horace Hawes, Esq., that gentleman, in the most generous manner, donated a valuable lot of land as a site for the church; and funds collected by Father Gallagher, from persons of all denominations, has enabled him to add St. Joseph's to the number of parochial churches in San Francisco.

The ceremonies, as was previously announced, commenced at eleven o'clock. The Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, Very Rev. Father Villager, S. J.; Rev. Father Maraille, and Rev. J. and Rev. Father Gallagher, accompanied by the Acolytes, occupied the sanctuary. The body of the church was crowded to excess, not only by persons in the vicinity, but also by many from the city. The blessing of the church was followed by the celebration of Mass. The Archbishop preceded by an acolyte bearing a cross, and accompanied by the priests above mentioned, moved from the sanctuary up the middle aisle, and followed by the congregation, marched in procession round the outside and inside of the church. Previous to placing the church under the patronage of any saint, the Archbishop desired to know of the congregation, if as there was no church in San Francisco as yet under the patronage of St. Joseph, they were willing to place that one under the protection of that revered Saint. Their consent being given, the church was placed under the care of that holy patron. After the dedication of the church solemn Mass commenced; Rev. Father Affranchini, S. J., acting as celebrant. The Mass was followed by the Benediction of the blessed Sacrament by the Archbishop.

FATHER VILLAGER'S DISCOURSE.

An eloquent sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Villager, S. J., of which a brief outline of which we can attempt to give. The Rev. gentleman chose for his text three verses in the Book of Genesis—

And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said, Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not.

And he was afraid and said, How dreadful is this place! this is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven.

And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillow, and poured oil upon the top of it.

The Very Rev. gentleman, commenced by symbolizing the place wherein Jacob slept to the Church of God. He said that, though God is omnipresent, still he is more intensely present in the house of the Lord, being truly there in flesh and blood. The Church of Christ is the house of God, and many Christians do not know it—that is, do not reflect upon it. But the great house of the Lord is the heart of the Christian; there Christ has condescended to come, and it is a temple as superior to the material church as is those things that were created for heaven. Here the Rev. gentleman exhorted his hearers to purify their hearts and souls, that they might become a pleasing abode for the Savior. He then reminded them of the unspeakable privilege of having the Lord in their midst. How little could any temple—no matter how costly—approach the glorious temple of the Lord of Hosts, and yet it was in a temple as superior to the material church as is the Heavens to the earth, that Christ dwelt here; that when from the throne they beheld the church which Christ might easily do on account of its elevation, they would go down in spirit, and say before their God, their works and actions, and beg of him to bless them. That they should consistently remember that God was with them, and that they were constantly in His presence, and that ever having this in mind they would shun sin and do good.

Carl Maria Von Weber's Mass in G, was sung by a splendid choir. The solo quartette consisted of Miss Kate O'Keeffe, Miss Sunstag, Miss Mayhew and Mrs. Dr. Lane, and orchestral aid was rendered by Mrs. Jones, Mr. Arsch Stadtfeld and Mr. Bowing. Mr. Christian Stadtfeld presided at the organ.

The Rev. H. P. Gallagher is the Pastor of St. Joseph's.

### DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SHIELDS.

General Shields, who has lately arrived from Mexico, left on the steamer Golden Gate last Wednesday, for the seat of war. He reenters the army of the United States as a Brevet Major-General, and will, we understand, on his arrival in New York, take command of the Brigade raised by Thomas Francis Meagher, consisting of five regiments, each being 1,200 strong. Although Gen. Shields has been a resident of this State but a short time, he has become identified with our interests, and endeared himself to a host of sincere friends. As a soldier and a statesman, the record of the Mexican war and the debates in the United States Senate are the best witnesses to his actions.

Gen. McMahon (grenadier guard), Captain Knox, and Montgomery (guard dogs), Hyde, having learned late in the afternoon of Tuesday that Gen. Shields had decided to leave on the steamer of the following morning convened for the purpose of tendering him an escort. A deputation waited upon him, to whom he stated that it was his intention to proceed to the seat of war to respond to the call of the President rather than to enjoy the honor of being escorted out of the city without an demonstration, but that if it were the general wish of his countrymen to honor him with an escort, he most cheerfully accepted, and would be prepared to start from the hotel at 9 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday morning the two companies proceeded, in full uniform, bearing the flags of the United States and Ireland, to the Metropolitan Hotel, when it was discovered that he had left for the steamer. The battalion immediately marched to the wharf, when the General made his appearance. The companies formed in line and presented arms, General Shields uncovered, and spoke as follows:

Soldiers and countrymen—I feel proud of this kind testimony of your friendship and respect for me. I am sorry that I could not have waited for you to escort me to the boat, but as a military man, and you will all agree with me as military men, that obedience and promptitude are the first duties of a soldier. I was ordered to be on board at 9 o'clock and I feared the command, which can admit of no excuse for not finding me at the hotel. I am therefore much pleased to find that you have followed me here. Would to Heaven you could follow me on my journey, then would I

## Dress and Deportment of Women.

IMPORTANT PASTORAL OF THE BISHOP OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

To the honored and pious Christian Women of this Diocese, Health and Benediction: With those sentiments of reverence and devotion which Christianity alone has designed for women, as Sisters of Mary, and, still more, as Sisters of Him, who, even after His Resurrection, deigned to call himself our Brother. We address our Christian women on a subject which we long refused to touch, though pressed, as it seemed to us, by a Divine impulse. The subject, through the morbid sensitiveness of a corrupt age, is so delicate that we, at times, like Jonas, were tempted to fly from the voice that urged to duty.

At length, as the blessed solemnity of All Saints approached, their prayers and, we hope, something of their spirit, encouraged us to say to our dearly beloved Sisters in Christ, look to it, if you wish God and your blessed angel guardian to look on you with holy complacency; but especially when approaching the holy sacraments, look to your dress; "let then your modesty be known to all men, for the Lord is nigh." Let the modesty of your dress befit the approach to that Divine Spouse of souls, who is sanctity and purity itself, and who will embrace you, in holiest love, in proportion as you obey the Gospel command, "Pray, lifting up pure hands." In like manner, women in decent apparel, adorning themselves with modesty and sobriety, and not with plaited hair or "gold, or pearls, or costly array; but as it becometh women professing piety with good work" Tim. 2:9. Christian women, who read with reverence the Scripture word, will not wonder that we seek to correct a thoughtlessness (for such, shd not an intended fault, we consider it), that is far less seen in our large cities, than in small country places; even there, too, more common among the young than among those whose mature age has given them time to reflect on its impropriety. "Glory not in thy apparel at any time," says the Scripture. Eccl. 11:4. Still less should the modest follower of Jesus glory in forms of dress which even worldings often condemn and criticize. We venture not to pronounce upon such criticising; but our paternal affection for the future mothers of Christ's elect, in this diocese, urges us to say that wise, learned and talented men and women, though not professing to look beyond the comforts and well-being of this life, denounce certain fashionable modes of dress as greatly dangerous to health; thus Miss Catherine Beecher, in her work on domestic economy, says: "One of the greatest difficulties peculiar to American women is delicacy of constitution, which renders them early victims of disease and decay; and the fact that their youthfulness and beauty are of shorter duration than those of any other nation always attracts attention."

Of the ladies of Sweden Bayard Taylor says: "Their clothing is of a healthy, substantial character, and the women consult comfort rather than ornament. I have not seen a low-necked dress or a thin shoe north of Stockholm. Yet a sensible man would sooner take such a women to wife than any delicate Cinderella of the ball room."

Dr. Ellis says: "Who has not been pained by seeing little girls walking our streets, throwing up their arms to keep on their dresses? This method of dressing children and young ladies is one of the most surest means of causing deformity of the chest and shoulders. If there is a portion of the body which, above all others, needs to be properly protected from the cold and atmospheric changes, it is the upper portion, and this is especially true during the days of childhood and youth; therefore avoid low-necked dresses." Avoidable causes of disease, &c., by J. Ellis, M. D.)

A justly celebrated physician says: "The object of all dress should be, first, to cover the body in such a manner that decency shall not be violated, and secondly, to protect it against all the vicissitudes of the seasons. Proper clothing is essential to the preservation of health in civilized life. For those who are not forced to labor, an imperfectly protected state of the person is most injurious, particularly to young persons. In connection with this subject, I cannot abstain from noticing the pernicious effects of the modern system of female dress. Since the free expansion of the chest and its protection by suitable clothing are so essential to health, the employment of tight stays and the exposure of other parts that ought to be protected, must be injurious, and cannot be too highly censured."

But whatever may be the sentiment of the learned and the wise, on the danger of low necked dresses to the health; and whatever may be our wishes for the temporal happiness of the Christian women in our dioceses; and whatever our zeal for the sacred mission which women have to cultivate from earliest youth and form, as only a mother can, the Christian life and spirit in their sons and daughters; yet we dare not press upon them in the relations of society those rules of prudence, when they or their children prefer to wear fashionable low necked dresses in fashionable circles. But we most earnestly exhort all ladies, the very young as well as those of more mature age, not to appear in church, nor assist at Catholic sacred functions, nor present themselves for the reception of the sacraments, without having their necks, shoulders and breast modestly covered. And we request all pastors of souls, and all religious ladies engaged in teaching, to use every possible influence and exertion to see that this advice be accepted in the spirit of Charity and of zeal for that which best pleases God, with which it is offered.

It every age the wise have considered the vanity of dress as the most foolish of all vanities. But that fashionable pride of dress, which takes vanity in displaying, as far as decency can permit, much of what primeval sin forced woman to hide, is a vanity far more dangerous, far more condemnable. St. Eloi blamed Queen Bathilde of France for her vanity in dress, "I do not dress as the most foolish of a queen," said that royal lady, "He it so," replied the saint, "but you dress too fashionably for a Christian." The pious queen understood, and thenceforward dressed more as the Blessed Virgin and as true Christian women were accustomed to dress. We are convinced that our honored Christian ladies will receive this paternal advice in the spirit in which the Christian ladies of the apostolic age received apostolic warnings of nearly the same import. Thus Saint Paul tells us that in the Church it would be a shame for a woman not to cover her head with a veil, or rather a kind of handkerchief, and he says: "Therefore ought the woman to have a veil over her head, because of the angels." (Cor. xi 10.) In this spirit we exhort our Christian maidens and all Christian women to follow the advice of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles. In like manner, he says, "Let wives be subject to their husbands, that if any believe not the word, they may be gained without the word by the conversation of their wives. Considering your chaste conversation with fear, whose adorning let it not be the outward plaiting of the hair, or the wearing of gold, or the putting on of apparel. But the hidden man of the heart, in the incorrupt ability of a quiet and meek spirit, which is rich in the sight of God." (Peter 3:5.)

Pastors are not required to read this in Church, but in their discourses they can cite as much of it as may be useful for their different localities.

Given at St. Joseph's Cathedral, on the Feast of the Archangel St. Raphael, A. D. MDCCCLXI. JOHN,

Bishop of Buffalo.

### WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

Amongst a people there are names which lift themselves like landmarks, and bear a sign and a meaning to the nation upon whose roll they are memoried. Some have the brightness of a great fame around them—some are surrounded with the halo of a great success—and some are typical of struggle, and have no adornment from public fortune or popular victory. Such names, amid all contingencies, gather around them the history of the land in their time, and become a part of it, either by right of genius, by right of merit, or by right of service. Ireland points with pride and love to a bead-roll of glorious genius—to an order of merit never excelled, and to a line of men unmarshalled in labor for her, whose service ceased only with their breath. One of those names to day belongs to the past. William Sharman Crawford from henceforward must be spoken of as amongst the men of times gone by; but long will it be ere he shall be forgotten by the people to whose advancement he devoted much of the energies of his long and useful life. The tenantry of Ireland have lost their most consistent advocate when the grave closed above the venerable champion of their claims, and the nation has to mourn the loss of one honest man. If he erred ever in his efforts for the rights of the Irish tenant, it was an error which was possible to the wisest and the best, and could bring no shame to his brow, or no bitter reproach to his soul. His public life has been filled with but one purpose of disinterested labor, and that, the redemption of the tenant from the injustice of the law. If he has not succeeded in his efforts, the failure must be traced to other causes than his energy, or his anxious interest for its success. He enforced his reasoning in favor of the tenant by his own example in the tenant's treatment. He preached nothing which he did not practice, and this, over the length and breadth of our land, no name was marked by more respect, or no advice received with greater deference, than the name and advice of William Sharman Crawford. He had labored for the people, and the people repaid him with their gratitude.

He lived and died in Ireland, and that, in those days, when there is a premium of fashion for absenteeism, is no poor commendation to his patriot feeling. When the friends of the Irish people were few, he was found to rally them, and to lift his voice in behalf of the most unfortunate being amidst the inhabitants of civilized nations. For many a long year his pleading in such a cause was met by insolent taunts and jeering rejoinders, which he lived down, at least, if he did not crush them into silence by the justice of his effort. The mock philanthropy of our time, either in or out of Parliament, although it may view the continuation of the peasant's sorrow without moving to save him, does not non term a scheme of common equity toward the tiller of the soil an Irish craze. To of Grattan, to realize the dreams of Swift; in the clutch of her armed hand at liberty, the music of the Volunteers floated in the air above the cradle. His father, Colonel "Sharman, wore the uniform of the army which opened for Ireland the gates of the temple of liberty, and when the freedom of the Nation was won, he sat in her council. In the Irish Parliament Colonel Sharman was distinguished for his liberality, as out of it he had been distinguished for his patriotism. His son was a worthy descendant of such a man. By inheritance and by marriage, thirty years ago, William Sharman Crawford found himself one of the richest commoners in the country. Owner of a large property, and familiarized with Ireland, he saw the magnitude of the evils which surrounded him—the peasant farmer to a worse condition than that of serfage. Wealthy and independent, he devoted himself to his self-imposition. Strange it is that so many say, that all his labor, honest, indefatigable, and unceasing as it was, produced two Parliamentary Commissions, and the present Blue Books, and nothing more. The Irish tenant suffers and dies, just as William Shaman Crawford found him, suffering and perishing, thirty years ago, and so to all seeming, some one, with a heavier countenance, a resolution as unswerving, and a zeal as disinterested, may find him thirty years hence.

With such claims to our recognition, we pay our testimony to the worth of a man who so wisely lived and well, who so lored through a long life for a great mass of our people, and who has left a memorial in his name, more enduring, for its unimpeached public virtue, than monumental brass or sepulchral marble could ever perpetuate. Lightly rest the turf above the heart of William Sharman Crawford.—*Dublin Nation.*

### Dotation of St. Patrick.

Décorations, as undermentioned, have been conferred on the soldiers whose names are appended, and brought from Rome by Lieut. D'Arcy:

Cross of St. Gregory—Lieut. Michael Luther, Perugia.

Cross of St. Sylvester—Sergeant Thos. Lyons, Perugia; Privates James Horan, do; James Ryan, do; Philip Kirwin, do; Thomas Kirwin, do; Michael Smith, do; Michael Sommers, do; Sergeant Daniel Donovan, Spoleto; James Coyne, do; Richard Wall, do; Corporals Patrick Lucy, do; Michael Hyde, do; Privates Richard Cahill, do; Patrick O'Shea, do; John Reardon, do; James Connor, do; Michael Stapleton, do; Andrew Daly, do; Sergeant-Major Thomas Parker, Castelfidardo; Sergeant John Kirwan, do; Privates Mathew McKenna, do; Jas. Lynch, do; Sergeant John White, Ancona; Corporal Dolan, do; Privates Nolan, do; do. Murphy, Sixth Company, do; Patrick Nevin, do; Andrew O'Beirne, do; Peter Murphy, do; Michael Murphy, do; John Byrne, do; Ryan, do.

In the Know Nothing times of 1854, I used to be said that the Catholics were strictly guided in their politics by the Church. We were in the habit of replying that the Church had no interest in party contests. Present attitude of Catholics who in the North are loyal, in the South, rebel, is a sufficient demonstration of the folly of classing Catholics politically as a single body. No doubt, each one thinks he is right. The Church does not decide the question except by implication—and the mystic unity of faith and charity is not broken by political or even National differences. We might desire more charity—but that would be only wishing for Catholics to become better, not asking for an improvement in the Church.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

—Gentility is nothing but ancient riches.


The Third Irish (N. Y.) Regiment.

The following orders have been issued from the Adjutant General's office, New York:

In accordance with general orders No. 78 from this department, and with general orders No. 71 from the War Department, the organization heretofore known as the Third Irish Regiment, and Capt. Branigan's unattached company, now at the Albany depot, are hereby consolidated into a regiment, to be known as the Sixty-third Regiment (old) New York State Volunteers.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I of the Third Irish Regiment will form the first nine companies of the regiment thus organized. Captain Branigan's company will become Company K of the regiment.

The following persons will be appointed field, staff and company officers of the regiment thus organized, when they shall have passed the examination required by general orders No. 78, and will be commissioned whenever the field and staff and company muster rolls, certified to by the mustering officers, shall have been filed in the office of the Adjutant General of this State.

Colonel, Richard C. Enright; Lieut. Colonel, Henry Fowler; Major, Thomas F. Lynch.

Staff Officers—Adjutant, Thos. Cartwright; Quartermaster, Philip O'Hanlon, Jr.

Company A—Captain, Joseph O'Neill; First Lieutenant, Joseph McDonough; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Twohy.

Company B—Captain, John Warren. Company C—Captain, John Charles Lynch; Second Lieutenant, Horace Russell.

Company D—Captain, George Tobin; First Lieutenant, John Flynn; Second Lieutenant, James J. McCormack.

Company E—Captain, James J. Prendergast; First Lieutenant, P. J. Gormley; Second Lieutenant, Richard P. Moore.

Company I—Captain, James McGrifferty; First Lieutenant, William Fennon; Second Lieutenant, P. W. Lydon.

Company G—Captain, Patrick Gordon; First Lieutenant, James Carty; Second Lieutenant, George Lynch.

Company H—Captain, Michael Walsh; First Lieutenant, John Gleason; Second Lieutenant, Cathwalader Smith.

Company K—Captain, ——— Branigan.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & KANE.

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS, UNDERTAKERS

Agents for

Fluke's Metallic Burial Cases.

Warerooms No. 634 Sacramento street, first floor, between Kearny and Dupont streets.

EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR FUNERALS furnished constantly on hand, and at greatly reduced prices. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

Post Office Box No. 1,213. Telegraph Office, No. 12, Dec.

COLDEN, WILEY & CRAIG,

Undertakers.

PERSONS having friends deceased would find it to their great advantage to visit the undersigned warerooms before purchasing elsewhere, as we are desirous to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

Coffins furnished of every description, trimmed and lined, for adults.....$10

do do .....$20 to $25

Mahogany.....$25

Solid Rosewood.....$30

All orders promptly attended to. A Hearse and Carriage will be furnished on the shortest notice for the same.

☞ Please remember the store is now at 113 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

COLDEN, WILEY & CRAIG,

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NATHANIEL GRAY,

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EVERY QUALITY OF FUNERAL EQUIPMENT furnished at the shortest notice. Prices reasonable.

INTERMENTS conducted in all the Cemeteries of S. F. Also, all of the Parsons Patent Metallic Burial Caskets.

241 Sacramento Street.

TEN DOLLAR LOTS.

THE TITLE.

WITH THE SATISFACTION OF THOSE WHO HAVE purchased on time, and, in order to gratify many who have been waiting before the Lots were offered on more favorable terms, I have concluded to offer them for sale for cash, at the following rates, and at the expense of the purchaser, as I have to pay, for transfer of deeds, which will be ready for delivery in a few days:

Lots, 25 by 100 feet.....$10 00

Lots, 50 by 100 feet.....$20 00

Lots, 100 by 100 feet.....$40 00

Lots, 200 by 100 feet.....$80 00

Lots, 300 by 100 feet.....$120 00

Lots, 400 by 100 feet.....$160 00

Lots, 500 by 100 feet.....$200 00

Lots, 600 by 100 feet.....$240 00

Lots,

(Continued from first page.)

is unable to pay honest debts, it is fair and honorable to face creditors and the world with an avowal of the fact. This is precisely the position of Sacramento, and it is honorable on her part to admit her total inability now to pay her public debts, principal or interest, and to avow her determination to do so as soon as she is in a condition to discharge those obligations. No other course is left her, and her citizens will be forced to take the responsibility.

The greatest distress falls upon the poorer class, who lived in low quarters of the town, and in frail tenements. Few of the implements have escaped material losses; the fine one story, fourth of July, are probably the heaviest sufferers, their loss being not less than $50,000.

At no time was either I street or the J street levee disturbed by the waters. For each seven inches of water above the town-site was about six feet deep, but was rescued with great difficulty.

Our informant states the citizens are, as yet, under discouraging circumstances, but bold, and firmly believe that they will soon recover from the effects of that last disaster.

The family of Dr. Hancock, late Senator, who occupied a house on the lower part of O street, are said have been missing since yesterday morning. It is believed that, severe as is this disaster, the damage done to property will not exceed $50,000.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville suffers greatly by the freshet. The *Appeal* says: Marysville is now slowly emerging from a flood more disastrous and extensive in character than any which has been known since the place has been settled by white people. On Saturday the rivers were slowly rising, but not rapidly enough to justify the opinion that there would be much of a flood; but by Sunday morning at daylight it was found that the Yuba had backed up into the slough, that all the lower part of the town, below E street was in danger, and the flats were fast filling up with water. The rain continued to fall in torrents during all of Sunday, and by night one sheet of water was stretched from the slough above third street to the Yuba, making islands of most of the buildings below Fourth street. All night long of Sunday the rain fell in sheets, and the wind blew furiously, adding to the terrors of those who watched through the night.

About daylight on Monday morning, the outer side wall of J. L. Eaton's store, on the Plaza, fell with a tremendous crash, the foundation having been completely undermined by the water, which had now risen to such an extent as to cover the whole of that part of the city, except where the street was higher than the adjacent lots. Mr. Eaton's family reside in the upper part of the store, and they were hurried out at once in their night clothes, and taken to the Merchants' Hotel, kept by another, on First street, and in about ten minutes after, to the horror of every one, the floors of that building gave way, and a great portion of the interior of the hotel was precipitated in a ruin, the whole of the cellar supports being suddenly cut out by an immense body of water which rushed in. Then the interior of all the stores on the upper side of First street, around the corner to Lenoxx & Flewell's, on the Plaza, fell one after another. The five-alarm bell now rang, and numerous citizens went to the rescue with teams and skiffs, and began taking people and goods to places of safety.

From the sheep ranch of Glazier Brooks, Co., a large number of sheep were lost, valued at ten or twelve thousand dollars, and a large lot of cattle belonging Glaziers & Thompson, were supposed to be lost from a ranch in Sutter county. The heaviest losses in town, were of course, the losses to the dealers on the Plaza and First street, near the Merchants' Hotel, R. R. Forrester, L. H. Babb, Lennox & Elwell, J. L. Eaton, and others are heavy losers, their goods being precipitated in broken piles into the cellars filled with water. The losses of the boarders and the losers of the Merchants' Hotel are also considerable, valuable furniture, pianos, clothing, cash and small valuables being involved in an indescribable mass of smashed and wet, though by great exertions, many articles saved. The loss falls very heavily on small property holders in the north end of the town, where many small houses were torn down by the strong current from their foundations and carried off beyond recovery, their unfortunate owners, literally houseless and homeless, barely escaping, in some instances, with their lives. The Third street, below D, Hudson, Willey & Crain had a great quantity of lumber, which was floated off, though some of it was saved by being boomed between the houses at the end of Second street. Williams Co's flouring mills were filled with water up to three or four inches on the main floor, where all the flour was stored, and the loss of gardens, fences, out houses and small sheds is scarcely calculable now.

Over the valley south of Marysville, which is lower land than that north of the city, the flood extends for several miles, till it reaches the first swell of the foothills, where it takes in numerous sloughs, most of which are impassible to teams and horsemen, some being raging torrents. This part of the valley was submerged very suddenly, and to a greater depth than has been know since 1851. All the bottom-land farms are flooded, and many were stripped of all the stock upon them. Forty horses were swept from Hedges' ranch, besides a large number of cattle and hogs. Mr. Hedges' house stands upon a high knoll, which is now an island, the water filling the cellar. Numbers of hogs were drowned on Low's ranch. Where Feather River sweeps past Elira, stock of every kind could be seen yesterday constantly passing down the stream, some alive and struggling, and bellowing or squealing for life. The flood was alot very destructive to game. Hares and rabbits have been observed by thousands.

Very few details of the extent of damage caused by the flood in Placer, Amador, Nutter, Butte and other counties, have been received. Enough is known to warrant the belief that great loss of property and of life has occurred. We have intelligence from Long Bar, Park's Bar, Stanley's and Sand Bar, and from all those places, the news is of a most distressing character. At Long Bar a large number of Chinamen were drowned, some say as many as fifty, and at Sand Flat an entire settlement were drowned, the poor fellows climbing into the sycamore trees, and there belly swept down by one by the rising torrent, whose current was here very strong. At Stanley's Bar it is reported that nearly one hundred Chinamen were drowned in a narrow gulch, where the water rose suddenly, leaving only one poor Mongolian to tell the tale.

The valleys of Napa and Sonoma have been partially inundated, and we learn that a portion of the town of Sonoma was submerged. George C. Yount, for over twenty years a resident of Napa, some time since said that during his residence in the valley he had seen it almost all submerged. A general flood in these rich agricultural valleys must prove very destructive to property.

The Santa Clara Cadets, consisting of about fifty students of Santa Clara College, not being able to turn out on Thanksgiving day in consequence of the rain, had a grand parade last Tuesday. They marched through Santa Clara and San Jose preceded by their band, also composed of students, and the splendid appearance which they presented, in full uniform, colors flying and bayonets gleaming, elicited great admiration. Captain Keating and Lieut. Murphy are entitled to great credit for the efficient drill which the company have attained under their instructions.—*Tribune.*


BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE HAVE THEM,

Everybody Knows It!

HOLCOMBE BROS.

SELL THE BEST GOODS.

And have the Largest Assortment in San Francisco of

BOOTS & SHOES,

*NEW OPERAS!*

Suits Agents of California for

WEEDS, NEW YORK, CELEBRATED

OPERA GAITERS

—AND—

BALMORALS.

THE ONLY GENUINE ARTICLES IN THIS STATE.

Robert's Philadelphia Quilted Boots.

WILL RETAIL THE

Quilted Boots for ..... $13 00
Half Double sole Boots ..... 8 50
Double sole Boots ..... 9 00

AND ALL OTHER GOODS OF PHILADELPHIA MAKE IN PROPORTION.

Received by every steamer a new stock of

Military Riding & Walking Boots — Farmers' and Miners' Boots:

ALSO, JUST ARRIVED, THOUGHT

*LESS THAN COST AND CHARGES*

—ALSO—

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Youth's

Long Leg Rubber Boots,

FOR THE RAINY SEASON.

If you want first class goods at Lower Prices than ever offered before, CALL ON

HOLCOMBE BROTHERS'

STORE — 9 STORE.

Up-town Store—Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

Down-town Store—Corner of Jackson and Leidesdorff streets.

HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

20 DOZEN

GENTS' QUILTED BOTTOM BOOTS.

JUST ARRIVED PER "UNCLE SAM."

—AND—

A CHOICE LOT OF GENTS'

PATENT LEATHER CLOGS.

Double Sole Hunting Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

For the Rainy Season.

LADIES' "BALMORALS,"

EX LATEST STEAMER;

DOUBLE SOLE GAITERS.

BUTTON AND CONGRESS.

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LACE, BUTTON AND CONGRESS,

THE GREATEST VARIETY TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

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WINTER GOODS,

OF EVERY STYLE AND MAKE.

Boys' and Youths' Pegged Boots, Gaiters and Shoes;

GENTS' EMBROIDERED VELVET AND CLOTH SLIPPERS.

J. S. DOLE & CO.

NORTH-WEST

Corner Montgomery and Pine Streets.

M. GUERIN,

Begs to inform his friends of the public generally, that he has just received from L. Bigbert and C. Bonnet, the Largest Assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,

Ever offered for sale in this city, at the Lowest Possible Prices, at 54 and 56 Third.

Corner Commercial & Battery sts.

SIGN OF THE REMONTE BOOT.

He also keeps on hand a general assortment of every variety of FRENCH BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS which he will sell Low for Cash.

M. GUERIN.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HAYES' PARK PAVILION.

PROMENADE CONCERT

EVERY WEEK,

To be followed by

A GRAND BALL,

With a very LARGE DOUBLE BAR, under the direction of Mr. CHRIS. ANDRUS.

Admission ..... Free.

For the better Accommodation of the Public,

THE CARS

Will run direct from the corner of Third street to HAYES' PARK, from 9 o'clock A. M. until midnight, in short intervals.

REFRESHMENTS at all kinds, and of the best quality, for sale at all times. Lunch on Sunday at 12 o'clock. The best of wines, liquors, &c., to be had.

The Pavilion will be at all times OPEN TO LADIES in the daytime, when they can have dancing to the music of Prof. Andrus.

In connection with the Park every hour, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., the Omnibus of Crowley's Co. certain with the Market street Railroad.

M. HAYES, Proprietor.

de19

REMOVAL.

The Undersigned having removed his office to the building recently erected corner of Pine and Montgomery streets, over the store of Mr. Ivers, and he will be still continue to exercise his Profession in all its various branches, and he takes this opportunity of thanking his friends and patrons for the liberal support which they have so generously extended to him during the past, and from his desire to merit a continuance of the same, he will spare no pains to perform in the most skillful manner all operations which have to do with the Teeth. He has had the most valuable experience in the Eastern States and Europe, which he will have ready for the inspection of ladies and gentlemen who may honor him with a call. For the benefit of the afflicted he has also arranged a plan to relieve the most painful operations.

Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Terms moderate, and strictly cash. Charges for operations will be made in accordance with the following prices:

Plastic filling, each tooth ..... $5 00
Filling with gold, each ..... $1 50 and $3 00
Filling with mineral cement ..... $1, $2 and $3 00
Cleaning, whitening and burnishing ..... $2, $3 and $5 00
Straightening, &c., from ..... $5 to $5 00
Nerves killed and teeth also extracted ..... $1 00

Whole or partial sets, nicely and firmly supported on the finest gold, at from each tooth ..... $5 to $10
On the best silver plate, each tooth ..... $2 to $3

Montgomery street, southwest corner of the office every day except Sunday.

Special attention paid to Children's Teeth.

Circulars, giving full directions for parents for the preservation of children's Teeth, sent free.

Remember the place, Third, near Howard.

W. H. IRWIN, M. D.

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KNOX'S

IMPROVED

STEAM CHEST

PATENT AMALGAWATOR,

FOR WORKING GOLD & SILVER ORES.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

PALMER & CO.,

San Francisco, Cal.

NOTE.—The implement consists of a steam chest of any desired length or capacity, and is the simplest machine of the kind known—for a period of years, on the whole term of its operation, it has suffered little or no wear, except in the valves.

For further particulars, address

W. A. PALMER,

Golden State Foundry,

NO. 6 BATTERY STREET.

Messrs. PALMER & CO., Proprietors.—We have obtained one of your implements, and have worked it for some time. We find it to answer our expectations in working our ores. It is simple in its construction, and does not require much watching, and the power is a perfect regulator for the same.

Respectfully yours,

FORSTER & GRIFFITH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

27 Teeth! Teeth!!—Extracting without pain.—Dr. W. H. IRWIN, Dentist, Third street near Howard, opposite Ralph Macondy. All branches of Dentistry performed in the neatest possible manner.

Extracting, each ..... $1 00
Do Children's ..... 50
Filling with gold, each ..... $1, $2 and $3 00
Filling with mineral cement ..... $1, $2 and $3 00
Cleaning, whitening and burnishing, $2, $3 and $5 00
Straightening, &c., from ..... $5 to $5 00
Nerves killed and teeth also extracted ..... $1 00

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27 Four First Premiums of the late New Fair, and the ONLY FIRST PREMIUM at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, were all awarded to our corset exhibition, for the HOWE UNIVERSAL SKIRT, plain, in contrast with other skirts. Also, the FIRST PREMIUM for the best ARTICULATED at both Fairs.

Please to look at our fancy jet for evening entertainments. Dress all on the newest fixed.

Over seventeen years experience of both of us, enables us to excel all our competitors.

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Purchase Gold Bullion and Mint Certificates. Discount Paper.

Make Advances on Gold for Assay or Coinage, attend to Collections and Exchange.

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FOR FIRE AND LIFE, AT HOME AND ABROAD

Capital ..... $6,300,000.

THE POLICIES of this Company are not only guaranteed by the capital paid up, but also by the unlimited personal responsibility of nearly one thousand share holders.

The premiums for Fire Insurance are now greatly reduced. For particulars apply to

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON,

Established in 1820.

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THE undersigned having received permission to act as Agents for the above Company, are now prepared to receive applications for insurance.

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Stock holders are not responsible for any debts of the Company.

A Stock Policy issued for a period of years, on the whole term of life. jy16

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FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN

Half a Century.

THIS well known and established Company offers its services for insurance against loss by fire on favorable terms.

McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents,

North-east corner of Clay and Battery streets,

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FISHER & CO.

ARE SELLING THE FINEST

SILK HATS

FOR SIX DOLLARS!

The Compressed Hat,

FIVE DOLLARS!

Montgomery street, cor. Commercial,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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COBB ..... AUCTIONEER.

H. A. COBB & R. H. SINTON,

Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers.

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Strict attention will be given to all the legal requirements in sales of Real Estate at Auction. Remember, at

Tuesday sale of Real Estate—It is necessary for legal advertisement. Acts of sale at gentlemens' expense. Ten per cent. of purchase money at 1, in all cases. (A respectful time of sale. Payments or any to other. Conveyance at Notary Public.

Thursday Sale of Stocks—Sale 11, all parts of the State. Only Auction Sale here to include parts of the State. Sales of Stocks private, to be publicly announced, at Office, 102 Montgomery street.

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JOHN O'FARRELL,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

504 Montgomery Street,

(Branch Office.)

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Examiners of Deeds

—AND—

SEARCHERS OF RECORDS,

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Also—Loans negotiated on the Pledge of REAL ESTATE in this and adjoining counties.

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# THE MONITOR.

VOL. V. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862. NO. 30.

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## LATE IRISH NEWS.

The Belfast *Northern Whig* says: "A Clyde pleasure steamer, named the Eagle, sat present lying at Queen's quay, under repairs, and it is said that she has been purchased to run the blockade of one of the Confederate ports. The Eagle is a long vessel, sits low in the water, and would be well adapted for its service for which it is rumored she is intended."

It is rumored that Dr. Gray (editor of the *Freeman's Journal*,) will be a candidate for the representation of Dublin in Parliament at the next opportunity.

The royal mail steamer Leinster had a narrow escape from being wrecked at Holyhead during the late gale.

The trial of Frederick C. Shaw, of Enniscorthy, —indicted for forgery of a check for £102 12s. 6d., in the name of Mr. John Pim, of Dublin—was concluded on the 31st October, at the commission court. The jury disagreed, and the prisoner was remanded to a higher tribunal.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Athenry and Tuam Railway Company, held on October 30, Denis Kirwan, Esq., Chairman, announced that arrangements were nearly completed for the immediate commencement of the works between Athenry and Ronis, whereby direct communication will be established between Munster and Connaught.

In the Encumbered Estates Court Dublin, on the 4th ult., the farm of Grangehill, the property of John Glenn, Esq., containing 70 acres, held under lease for their lives, at present rent £23 18s. 6d., was purchased by R. Donley, solicitor, in trust, for £380.

Arch-room Deasy has resigned the chairship of the Trales Union, having accepted a preferment elsewhere.

An attempt is again proposed to be set on foot to establish a line between Valencia and Newfoundland. The mail known firm of Glyn, Elliot, whose cables are on every sea, expatiate on the great confidence in their being at no day in successfully, and propose, if they train the contract, to subscribe £25,000 in cash.

Of the ninety-three gentlemen who names were appended to the requisition saying a public meeting in Nenagh in aid of the Lancashire distress, but one contributed inside the fund for the relief of the distress the West of Ireland. That one—and his subscription to be kept in mind—was Captain Ryder, R.N., who gave £5 towards the relief a destitution flippantly denied by Chief Secretary Peel.

The following is a list of Irish Gn Rents lately sold on the English Commissioners of Woods and Forests:—Antrim: Fishers in Carrickfergus Harbor, £26 6s. 6d.; Foreshore at Carrigginhill, £100 5s.; Fishery at Little Island, near Cork Estuary, 16 12s., £807 2s. 10 mpgal; Foreshore of Swilly river, £40. Durham: a piece of land part of the Phœnix Park), £200. Kerry: reclaimed lands (part of the Foreshore of the estuary of the river Lee), £48 14s. Limerick: reclaimed lands of the river Shannon, £29. Meath: Mudlands (part of the Foreshore of the river Magee), £27.—£334 10.—Londonderry: Culmore Fort and lands, £12,000. Low Foreshore of the river Boyne, from thence of Broughea to the upper sea, £125 13s1. Sligo: Foreshore of Ballysadare Bay, £—£412 7s. 6d.

The winter fishing at Howth has commenced, with great success. The average is 13s. per score. The English and Scotch buyers are sending large quantities to the Esh markets.

The late Rev. Thomas Molly, C. Cashel, by his will bequeathed £500 to the committee for the Propagation of the Faith.

Samuel Perry, Esq., of Clonmelsa, been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Tipperary.

A fire of rather a serious character broke out on the 24th of October in the back prises of the National Bank, at Kells, which lasted in the destruction of a each house and out sta ing, the property of Mr. O'Beirne Ranger.

The Galway *Vindicator* of Nov. 1 says:—"Mr. Hammond, the American Consul, Dublin, has written in his colleague here, West, and states that the steamers will soon be running between Galway and Portland, Maine, in February."

The Cork *Examiner* of the 1st Nov. says:—"The export trade from this port to Hull has received an immense increase within past couple of months. So great is the quantity of cattle, oats and butter now being shipped, that the regular steamers have been found insufficient, and extra steamers have been put on."

The same paper says that should Gladstone occur in the representation of Bedford on the retirement of the Hon. Col. Wemth Barnard, the present member, it is understood that a professional gentleman of large practice as a solicitor in that town, to offer himself to the constituency."

The Cork distillers have reduced the price of whiskey to 15s. 6d. per gallon.

The Enniskillen and Bondoran Railway, which is to provide for the Northwestern counties commodious and speedy communication with the pleasant summer resort of Bundoran, and which is also, by further extension in Sligo, to unite the provinces of Ulster and Connaught, is making satisfactory progress. There are 1600 men employed on the work. These are engaged at various points constructing bridges and embankments, and making excavations. The principal bridge will be over the Erne, at Belleek. It is to be on lattice girders, 100 ft. span.

A dispatch from Ballyhaigen, county Louth, of October 30th, says:—"It is our melancholy duty to record the loss of a young lade under the following and circumstances: Miss Frances Logan, daughter of the Rev. T. D. Logan, of Charleston Rectory, county Louth, was on a visit with her uncle, Mr. Ellis, of Tankersville, near this town; and on Tuesday about 4 p.m., she was walking beyond Fancourt terrace. Of her subsequent fate nothing is yet known with certainty, but it is supposed she slipped on the rock and was carried out with the ebbing tide. A search was instituted on Tuesday until 6 o'clock, when inquiries were at once set on foot, and a search then commenced, and was continued during the night. No trace was, however, discovered until the following morning, when her boots, gloves and bag were found on the rock, which indicated the spot where, it is concluded, she met her sad fate; and, as they were beyond the reach of the tide, it is evident she had taken them off before going down, further in bathing her feet, as she had done on previous occasions. The coastguard and other boats have been engaged dragging, but up to the present without success."

A conference took place Nov. 5, at the Corn Exchange, Dundalk, of several gentlemen interested in the proposed new route to Holyhead. After the conference, which was private, the entire party proceeded, accompanied by several engineers, to Greenore, on the Carlingford coast, to see whether the place may not be a more desirable terminus than Gyles' quay.

The office of clerk of the peace for the county of Clare having become vacant by the death of Wm. Keane, Esq., the appointment being at the disposal of Lord Inchiquin, as Lieutenant for the county, has been conferred on his brother, the Hon. Robert O'Brien.

The appointment of a Protestant Chaplain is sought for Corcha Workhouse, in which there are nearly two of that persuasion to one of able body and the Roman Catholic creed.

Commissioners have taken place between the Admiralty and the Harbor Commissioners of Dublin, relative to the erection of storm signals at that port.

In the Institution of the majority of the Town Council of Belfast to nominate Thomas Verner, Esq., J.P., as Mayor for the next year.

A fire of a dangerous character broke out in the marine department of the Dublin Custom House at an early hour on the morning of the 5th November. Owing, however, to the quickness with which it was discovered, and the promptitude and energy with which steps were taken to arrest its progress, it was extinguished before any serious damage had been caused.

We learn that a number of operatives, well trained in various branches of the flax manufacture, and in the power loom weaving of linen, as well as some mechanics accustomed to the fitting up of flax spinning machinery and millwork, have been engaged for life in the continent—Prussia and Belgium, it is understood—in both of which countries the staple manufacture of Ulster is rapidly extending. These people, the largest proportion consisting of females, have entered into agreements to work for stipulated periods at wages fully equal to those paid in their several departments at Leeds.

The Galway *American* of November 8, says: "Although the press is generally silent in reference to our packet station, and although the town has lost much of its hope and pluck since the retirement of Father Daly from public life, still we believe that the realization of the project on a permanent footing is not far distant. In addition to other sources of information, we may state that a Galwayman, whom son is employed on board the Adriatic, had a letter yesterday morning, stating that the boats would be at Galway in February, which confirms our previous statement, and that an agent from Canada had recently inspected all the vessels, which shows that a contract of some kind has been entered into with the Canadian Government. The letter also stated that the hands of the Adriatic are retained under pay."

The Navan races took place on the 5th Nov. The numbers present were large, the sport fine, and the sport excellent. The merchant's plate of £40, with a sweepstakes of 6 sovs. added, was placed to the credit of Mr. Wade's br. m. Marsha. The Navan handicap plate of £100, was won by Ian Meany's Sly Fox. The running by between the winner and Mr. Mugrave's Miss Maria—the Fox winning by a length. In this race Portisland, ridden by P. Igoe, ended his misfortunes by breaking his leg against a fence. The selling plate of £20 was placed after two heats, for Mr. Henry's Patience (late Irishtion).

A dispatch dated Londonderry, November 5, says: "Early this morning an Orange flag with purple border, and a figure of William III. in the centre, was hoisted on the flag-staff of the Walker Testimonial, and continues there still. The Cathedral bells have been ringing throughout the day. No other display has taken place, and I am glad to say the city is perfectly tranquil and free from excitement."

A correspondent writing from Enniskillen on 5th November, says: "The only display of the Orange party in this county is as below—Four Orange flags were hoisted on the tower of the church yesterday, and the bells were chiming throughout the day, occasionally playing party tunes. Another party was seen marching in procession towards Maguire's bridge, wearing Orange sashes, and playing party tunes. There was a fair at Maguire's bridge on that day, and outside the town an Orange flag was raised upon a tree, about which three or four hundred men and boys were assembled, but on the approach of the police they pelted down the flag and dispersed."

The half-yearly meeting of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company was held November 1, and the report showed a great contrast to the usual brilliant result. The change seems to have arisen partly from the American war—which has thrown the sale of pyrites—and partly from the competition of foreign ore containing a larger quantity of copper. The directors state that the latter difficulty had been no disadvantage to them as long as there was an ample demand, but that now they find it more difficult to sell, even though the price is reduced from 26s. per ton to 10s. There were no funds to pay a dividend, and none was declared, but the loss during the past half year had been reduced from £11,200 to £5600.—The directors seem to look forward to similar distress during the continuance of the American war. There was a good deal of discussion on the matter—some of the shareholders being of the opinion that it would be better to sell the stock at a reduced price and pay a dividend, which idea did not, however, eventually adopted.

Whilst the barque Primrose, the property of Messrs. Hartley, was recently entering the Limerick docks, warped or worked by a cable attached to the mooring post, and wound at the other end round the capstan, the rope having got entangled with some floating timber, snapped, and the capstan violently revolving, one of the hands named Michael Stapleton, was struck by the bar or handspike and killed, and laid prostrate and insensible. Dr. Parker was immediately sent for, and under that gentleman's skilful treatment the poor man was restored to consciousness. Another man named David Milligan, who was engaged with the former, was struck on the arm which was severely contused. A young lad named Thornton was at the same time knocked into the water by the action of the rope, which, of course, rapidly through his hands.

A powerful steamer for the Dublin Belfast Office Corporation, is now building on the Clyde, to carry on the customary passenger traffic of Irish light-heeler.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Trales Town Council for the year:—Hugh H. O. R. M'Dermott, son of Charles Joseph M'Dermott, P. L. Coolavin, county Sligo; John Behan, son of the late Denis Behan, merchant, of Blackrock, in the county of Dublin; Thomas Bolton, only son of John Bolton, Esq., of Cullen House, Bray, county of Meath; Philip Thomas Lyster, third son of William Lyster, of the Cascade House, County of Kilkenny, Esq., J. P., and Edward Thomas Gurney, only son of Edward Hanbury Esq., of Clare, King's county, M. D., M. R. I. A.

A requisition is in course of signature, calling upon the Lord Mayor to convene an early day for a public meeting in the town, to take action on the O'Connell monument movement.

A valuable mine has been discovered on the property of Mr. Bell, in the Lough neighborhood of Ballynaughan. Captain Thom, a gentleman possessing great scientific skill, has visited the locality, and states it is likely to prove a valuable property.

On the morning of Nov. 5, the flour mills of Messrs. Alexander & Co., Milford, four miles from Carlow, were burnt to the ground. They were insured for large amounts in the Patriotic, National, Mercantile and Kent Insurance Offices, but the cause of the fire is not known.

The Town Council of Cork have unanimously consented to locate a prominent site in the city, to the erection of a statue to commemorate the name and services of Daniel O'Connell.

Mrs. Sophia Stewart, the last of the ancient royal family of Scotland, has just died in her 91st year. She was descended from Walter, first Baron of Kincardine, who was son of the Earl of Buchan, and Lord of Badenoch, son of Robert II. of Scotland. The family continued to possess the Barony of Kincardine during ten generations, when their land became the property of the powerful family of Gordon. The celebrated Rob Roy Stewart, the true and lovely friend of "Prince Charlie," was her grand uncle. Her father, James Stewart, alias "Drumsaucklene," was assign in the rebel army, and carried out of the battlefield of his dead brother by the bar or handspike and laid prostrate and insensible. Dr. Parker was immediately sent for, and under that gentleman's skilful treatment the poor man was restored to consciousness. Another man named David Milligan, who was engaged with the former, was struck on the arm which was severely contused. A young lad named Thornton was at the same time knocked into the water by the action of the rope, which, of course, rapidly through his hands.

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The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* of Nov. 10, has received information that the British ship Antona, taking ammunition on board at Cork, has been stopped by order of the British Government, on the ground that the supplies of powder, etc., were intended for the Southern Confederacy. The same journal has reason to believe that dispatches have been received tremonstrating with the British Government for allowing, on previous occasions, privateers and vessels laden with ammunition, to be built and fitted out in British ports.

The President has issued an order to the Army of the Potomac, eulogizing the courage and skill of the troops in crossing and re-crossing the river, and the bravery with which they maintained an unequal contest against an entrenched enemy.

## SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

At a meeting of the Democracy of New York held at the Cooper-Institute Hall, on Friday evening, November 28th, to which Governor Seymour was invited. Messrs. John Van Buren and James T. Brady addressed the audience. Mr. Brady was once named as a candidate for the Governorship of New York, and he is regarded as a man who could draw votes from the Republican side. He said:

I will indulge in a few words with the Democracy and the Conservative Republicans who aided us in the last contest, and to whom, as an American citizen, I acknowledge my heartfelt gratitude. [Cheers.] And what I utter at this moments is not the abullition of the moment, but is the result of such mature reflection as I am capable of giving to any important question which engaged my mind. I remember when this war broke out, I had that feeling of exhilaration which swells the heart of the American people, for the sight demonstrated what I stated twenty years ago, that if the occasion ever did arrive, which I prayed God it never would, to call forth our martial strength, the event would prove that the American people had more of military power and fervor than any race of men on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] I looked at those processions of armed bone, and heard the hearty tramp of men, with feelings akin to delight

# THE MONITOR.

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## JOHN MITCHEL'S LETTER FROM PARIS.

It is a point of etiquette, I believe, in our balmy modern world, when any war is likely to break out between civilized nations, for journalists to express a hope and a trust that the horrors of war may be averted. Even when the whole point is manifestly doing its uttermost to blow the coal, it is usual, and highly proper, to put one paragraph into one's article, deprecating all fratricidal proceedings. This looks well, even Christian—and costs nothing. Thus, since April last, the whole English press has been striving to stir up the people, both of the Southern States of America and of the Northern; and the sole aim and policy of that long-winded *Times'* correspondent, since he went over, has been to taunt both sides with doing so little in the way of fighting, and to make sarcastic comparisons between the American armies and achievements on one side, and the tremendous war machinery of Europe on the other—which latter that long-winded person is supposed to understand, from long experience in writing paragraphs about them. But all the while, in all the leading articles of the London papers, there was the unfailing exhortation to concord and peace; which looks so Christian—and costs so little. Well, we have just now in Paris another capital example of the same sort of phenomenon. The French, in fact, are right well pleased to see America and England going to war; and our journals show, when they have the usual amount of peaceful counsels, but judiciously aggravate and exasperate the parties of both sides. Judging very sagely that if either America or England would recoil from the deadly wear, it would not be America, they have applied themselves especially to firing England up to the scratch. Every French journal—without an exception that I have seen—has declared that England's flag has been an insult, not to be wiped out in this world, save by apology or battle. With one voice they declared the captain of the *San Jacinto* to have not only violated international law, but to have done so with almost pointed and provoking insolence. In short, they all gave it to be understood that if France had received such an affront, ambassadors would be recalled at once and reparation demanded, with shotted broadsides bearing pointblank upon New York. They are zealous in impressing upon England that she has both the right and the duty upon her side: they count up to her her numerous ships of war, undervalue the naval resources of America, and tell her she has only to go in and win. Nay, the *Patrie* (which sometimes passes for a sort of semi-official paper) even went the length of holding out some hope that France would make common cause with England in this matter; which miscellaneous piratory of the *Patrie* was eagerly caught at by the frightened *Times*. That, however, has been long since denied, condemned retracted, and absolute neutrality is the unalterable resolution of France. Accordingly, the *Moniteur* is very grave and reserved, its chief business having hitherto been to "deny, from time to time, some unauthorized statement or other. For example, it was alleged lately that General Scott, who had just arrived in Paris, and who went back to America within a week, was the bearer of proposals of mediation from the Emperor; and again London saw a gleam of hope: but the unfeeling *Moniteur* coldly informs us that the old General, when in Paris, was not in communication at all with any member of the government, and that of course he bears no such pacific proposals. The *Debats*, perhaps, is the most preserving in carrying on the British Lion; the *Debats* seems to take pleasure in bringing up that brute by the ears, like a bull terrier, and shaking him as he is growling for. Doubtless, France has her reasons for egging on England to this struggle—just as England had hers, and very apparent ones, for ensuring the final separation of the Northern States from the Southern.

A Paris correspondent of a London paper has perceived this malignant pleasure of the French in the approaching contest between what he calls two branches of the "Anglo-Saxon race." Such correspondent's Anglo-Saxon feelings are hurt by it; and you could never guess who is this ardent Anglo-Saxon writer [no other than Father Frank Mahony of the *Globe*, an Anglo Saxon from Cork, proud of his English blood, and no contemplator of everything Irish that he thought it quite enough to call a man a "Patlander," to point him out to the abhorrence of the readers. Well, Father Mahony, who does not want for shrewdness, has discovered this mischievous design in France, and warns his Anglo-Saxon kinsmen against it.

The Rotundo meeting in Dublin has also elicited a good deal of commentthere. All the newspapers reprinted extracts from the speeches, and also O'Brien's letter. Some some seemed puzzled [for were we not assured that Ireland is happy and loyal?] but others seemed to comprehend the thing well enough. The *Constitutionnel*, in introducing it, said that it was easily understood why Irishmen should sympathize with America against England. The *Patrie* has an article, from which I can do no better than give you some passages. It says:

"The conflict which is arising between England and the United States furnishes Ireland with a new occasion for proclaiming her feelings of hatred towards the mother country (*metropole*.) It may be remembered that at the time of the war in India, all the prayers of the Irish were in favor of the rebels. It seemed as if it were their cause which was debated on the banks of the Ganges, and that the triumph of the Hindoos must hasten their deliverance."

Precisely so, if the concern called the British Empire be struck to the heart in any latitude or longitude that circumstance (as we more Irish think, Monsieur Joncieres,) will hasten our deliverance. But by what right or on what principle does this writer call England our mother country? Is Russia the mother country of Venice? Is Austria the mother country of Venetia? To proceed with the article:

"The same demonstrations and the same hopes are appear with still more vivacity on each of the American war [just so]. Many associations organize themselves in Ireland to excite the national spirit and revive the animosities [they were never dead nor dying] against the English government. They are now agitated by the events which are likely to arise, and they wish to be ready to aid them. How many Irishmen have been forced by misery and the system of oppression which engenders it to abandon their country and emigrate to America? [Joncieres has got hold of the affair by the right end now.] There are more than 200,000 of them in the Northern States [more than four millions]. And what a revenge may be wreaked upon England if the struggle once commence! At a meeting held some days ago in Dublin, the chairman having announced that in all probability the war would soon break out between England and the Federals, a voice cried out: 'God send it!' That voice is the voice of all Ireland."

Not quite; I must protect the writer a little. Whalley's audience of the next evening would not have cried God send it! Nor would the Police Commissioners utter this cry—nor the Kingstown Street Commissioners, nor either of the Archbishops of Dublin, nor the Attorney General, nor the Crown Prosecutor for any of the six circuits—to say that Monsieur Joncieres perceives there is not such unanimity as there ought to be. To proceed:

"What a favorable result for herself does Ireland expect from this contest? Perhaps she does not perfectly explain this to herself. How could that independence to which she aspires arise but of a war with America? This, perhaps, is not very clear to her in the midst of her excitement; but she feels that whatever distresses England cannot but serve her. She delights in the idea of giving battle to her enemy [English will meet in America; but Ireland free, Ireland flourishing, Ireland armed; and that prospect makes the heart of the Irish who run under the British dominion bound with joy.]

This is all very right. Nevertheless, again I must observe a certain inconsequence. The writer says we do not reason, but only feel, and imagines that we have no grounds but our hatred to conclude that the distress of England would do us any good. But he ever read this in the year 1782 England was forced to recognize the independence of the United States—and that in the very same year, by some accident, perhaps, England was also forced to recognize the independence of Ireland? Proceed M Joncieres:

"The London papers treat lightly, as is their custom, those hostile manifestations. They pretend, in a disdainful tone, that the Irish are dying at rebellion—englend, in fact, has nothing to fear from the Irish meetings. Ireland, impoverished, miserable and exhausted, hardly in condition to rebel; and one must be very blind to believe that a war with America, should it ever turn out unfavorably for British arms, would bring about her emancipation. One must be an Irishman to think so."

How it may be very difficult at present, for anybody but an Irishman to think so; but as we are Irishmen, that difficulty is removed. Of one Irishman, not only believe that England will succeed in war would bring freedom to Ireland—but that even if England be successful on the American Continent, the war would make its appearance on our own shores also. The writer is mistaken if he imagines that the prospect which excites and rejoices Irishmen is the prospect of fighting their enemy afar off. But on this point I shall not be more explicit at present The article concludes:

"However, in these manifestations there is no play, as the British press ironically declares—there is real instruction in them. How happens it that every time the English power is harassed or struck at, Ireland flies to her hands eagerly? Are not these manifestations a continuation of the system to which England has condemned Ireland, and should they not be a warning to the government of the mother country that it is time to change it? We believe the Irish deceive themselves as to the results which might be produced by a struggle of England with the Northern States, but if that struggle takes place, perhaps England will reflect seriously of the deplorable consequences of a system which has thrown into the ranks of her enemy 200,000 of her ancient subjects."

Now, in all this article, though not showing all will to Ireland, there is something peculiarly stinging and galling. The writer does not intend it, and this makes it the more humiliating that he should call us the subjects of England—call England our mother country and talk of England condemning Ireland [Whom a writer, who does not mean to insult us can use such language, it is a striking proof how low Ireland has fallen in the estimation of the world.

In the meantime, I observe that the Irish Government means to get rid of a few more hundreds of those idle of the people this winter, if possible, for that is the meaning of steadily denying that there is any peculiar distress which the Poor Law cannot relieve. It is precisely the old story, and the settled policy from the mother country, still in full force, to say everything at first, then wait as long as possible devising relief measures, until a large number have perished and of larger numbers have given up their little farms to the moneylenders or to America. It is still the same cool refusal to adopt one measure in any Irish advice or suggestion, or let Ireland, in fairs or the use of her own revenue. The new Famine will, meantime, be organized in Downing street, the harvests and beds of Ireland will be swept off to England as before, a new Coercion Act, a more stringent Arms act, at last, suspension of Habeas Corpus Act, and a few scores of arrests made to elicit terror in the very agony of Hunger [of the Plagues], and then the Queens will tell thereuth.

How I honor the Archbishop of Tuam! He is more an Irishman than a Saxon, that Prelate; and he makes no scruple I write down, and to print, and to address to lord Palmerston, the plain statement of what he knows to be a fact—namely, "the neglect to drain agriculture" has been wrought about by systematically perpetuated, for the benefit of class interests and the periodical slaughter of the people." Of course, the Archbishop for making such an assertion is overwhelmed without the bitch-guardian of the Irish press; and then [by, Cullen is praised at present by the same press, and I agree with the Prelate of Tuam in loving their above better than their praise. But this, perhaps, is a matter of taste.

The majority of the Dublin Corporation, I certainly the Kingstown Street Commissioners, may now put rope on their hats in the Queen of England's husband. I would not any thing harsh of the dead "Prince, because he is dead; he had a right to give or withhold his sympathies with the Poles and with the Irish—and indeed as a German he could not be expected to feel for the one more than for the Irishman for the other; but I tell say that any Irishman who makes the least sign of mourning upon this event, or puts the smallest respect to the memory of Von Humboldt's corpse, respondent, is a slave, and deserves no reality no more sympathy than a Pole. As for the deceased Prince Consort, he did his duty in life—the duty he was employed to do—not concisely, blandly as possible, and the result is how are regina—to say nothing of undertaking a contract with the whole might of England at the same time. They wish so much in London to believe this gratifying calculation, that they have almost persuaded themselves of its truth. But they are mistaken. America was never more formidable to England than when her debt—that fifty thousand Irishmen, more or less, armed and disciplined, are panting for the occasion of a war, not only to raise up freland, but to destroy the whole British concern which Cobbett called the *Thing*, and dictate in London the conditions of a new national life for the "three kingdoms." Therefore, England, notwithstanding her present blunder, notwithstanding the assembling of her Mediterranean fleet at Gibraltar, notwithstanding the dispatch of her corpulent "Guards" to Halifax, will, I fear me much, make no war. Messrs. Mason and Slidell will munch their bread-and-water; the tremendous Union Jack, under convoy, will brave, as it best can, the battle and the breeze; and, alas! alas! the good Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, now in exile in the United States, but always longing and hoping for the hour when they may return with a vengeance, will have to look out for the *next canvas ball*. It will not be long; if I have accurately estimated and clearly expounded the present condition of the United States, they must absolutely organize this war: if pulling Britain's nose will not do, they must hurt Britain's feelings by some more contemptuous treatment still; they must kick her in the tenderest regions; one way or another they must find a pretext for wiping out both debts and Ireland. Mind, Mr. Editor, that in this attempt to appreciate and explain the actual situation, I do not pretend to justify the motives of America any more than those of England. My own sympathies and interests being altogether Southern, are out of the case together, so far as American interests are concerned. It is only as an Irishman that I take the trouble to weigh and measure the chances of this most fortunate war; and I have the pleasure and comfort of arriving at the conclusion that in the first year of such a war, British royalty must disappear, and for ever.

I know the British press flatters itself that the Federal Government will soon have no money to go to war; it is gleamed with the financial statement of Mr. Secretary Chase, and can easily count up, within a few days or so, how long Mr. Lincoln's Government will be enabled to carry on even the war now raging—to say nothing of undertaking a contest

## THE POOR MAN'S RICHES.

Stephen Bowler was a basket maker; an honest, well meaning man, who worked hard, and yet remained, through the long years of toil, in that condition which the world calls poor. Stephen stood at the door of his little shop, with his arms folded upon his breast, sometimes gazing off across the brook, and anon bending his eyes upon the ground, and muttering to himself. What did he see across the brook? He saw a beautiful green meadow, and a grove of elms and maples; and he also saw, lifting up from the green foliage, the walls of a princely mansion. And as he stood there in the doorway of his humble shop he saw a sumptuous carriage roll by, upon the cushions of which reclined the man of wealth who owned the princely mansion in the grove.

"Come, come, Stephen, your dinner is ready."

The basket maker made no reply, nor did he even raise his eyes from the ground.

"What is it, love? Didn't you hear me call?"

The speaker was a mild-eyed, pleasant looking woman, poorly dressed, but as neat and tidy in appearance as the bird that chirped upon the neighboring bush.

"Yes, Martha, I heard you call; but I was busy."

"Ah, Stephen, I hope you aren't engaged with envious thoughts again of Mr. Eustace."

And as the wife thus spoke she moved to her husband's side, and placed her hand upon his arm.

"Don't call 'em envious thoughts," cried Stephen, impatiently. "They are true thoughts. They are thoughts such as any poor man might indulge in when he sees such unjust things."

"What unjust things?" asked Martha.

"Such unjust things as giving one man riches and another man poverty. See how I've worked and toiled for the long and dreary years we've been married—"

"Hushy Stephen. Don't call them hard years. O, no—they've been happy years."

"No, Martha; I say they've been hard years. I've worked and toiled, early and late, and what better off am I to-day than I was when I first began?"

"O, much better off, love; you've been blessed with children, and you've been able to raise them up to be good

[illegible] of

death, his feelings were harrowed up as they never were harrowed before. And as he walked thoughtfully along down the slope and over the meadow, he said to himself:

"Poor man! How dreadful it was! And to leave so much wealth behind him—wealth that he cannot carry away! Poor man!"

On the evening of the second day after the scene at the house of the wealthy man, a woman called at the humble cot, and asked Stephen if he would go and watch with Mark Oliver.

"With Mark Oliver!" cried the basket maker, starting up from the chair. "Of course I will. Is he very sick?"

"Yes—it is feared he cannot live."

"Poor Mark," said Stephen, sympathizingly; and he prepared at once to set out upon his errand of mercy.

Mark Oliver was what the world calls poor. He was a cooper by trade, and had worked hard to support himself and family. In short, as far as worldly matters were concerned, he and Stephen Bowler were just about upon an equality, and furthermore they had been friends from their youth.

When Stephen reached the humble cottage of the cooper, he was led into the sick room, where he found his old friend upon the bed, very sick and very faint.

"Ah, Stephen, I am glad to see you." And as the invalid spoke, he reached out his thin, wasted hand, and smiled. "Sit down; you have come to watch with me."

"Yes," replied Stephen.

"Then let my wife go to bed. She is tired and weary."

How long and deep his voice was, and how strange was the light in his eye!

Before the wife left, she told Stephen to call her if there was any change, and when he had promised to do so, she kissed her husband and then retired.

"You'll get well in a little while, I guess," ventured Stephen, as he sat alone by the side of the bed.

"No," replied Mark, with a shake of the head, "I shall never leave the bed alive. I know the truth. The doctor has told me. He told me this afternoon."

Stephen was horrified.

"But," said the sick man, "I am willing to go if it is God's will. I have done all I could to help myself, and all help is not for me, I am resigned."

Stephen was surprised.

"It is hard to think of leaving my wife and children," pursued Mark, in that same low, deep voice, but with a quiet look upon his face, "but I have no fears for them, for they will manage in some way to live and prosper. It is hard to part with friends at any time Stephen, and harder still to lose them by death, and so, in view of the fate which I know awaits me, I feel sorry for those I leave behind, for that is my gain is their deep loss. I angoing home, Stephen—home to God—home to my Saviour—home to where I he a father and mother, and brothers ad sisters. O, what a glorious thought! And it will not be long —not many nights and mornings—before my wife and children shall follow me. I go first—then they'll come—and once more we'll be united. Aye, Stephen, ad united never more to part, in that bear world than this, where the tears of prrow are wiped away, and where the ary are at rest! Shade the lamp, Stephen. The light hurts my eyes."

Stephen Bowler shaded the lamp, and when he resumed his seat, the invalid seemed to have fallen asleep.

What wndrous melody was that, so new and strange, that floated through the atmosphere of the sick-room, and struck so softly upon the watcher's ear! What melody was it, sinking into his soul and attuning its thoughts to a theme brighter than metal life!

But Mak did not sleep. He tried to forget himself in slumber, but could not. At midnight he sank into a sort of stupor, and Stephen noticed that his breathing was growing weaker and longer, and his hands had grown cold, and his brow was clammy.

"O! won't die!" he gasped. "Save me! save!" And then he called for the doctor, and he swore because his physician had not cured him! Then he called for his wife, but she was powerless to help him.

O, it was dreadful to see that man die. He groaned and cried for help. His wife and daughter were like women bereft of reason, and could only moan and sob.

By and by the ravings of the struggling man ceased, and Stephen turned and spoke these words to the mother and daughter:—"He is dying!"

But they would not come to the bedside; they dared not see the death—they only sobbed more bitterly.

In a little while the watcher spoke again:—"He is dead!"

A loud, wailing cry of keenest anguish went up from the chamber of death, and the widow and fatherless sank beneath the shock, bereft of all sense and reason.

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## IRISH PEERLING IN CANADA.

A deeply significant display of Irish sentiment, applicable to the war crisis, has just been made in the city of, Montreal. The facts may be stated briefly. Our readers are aware that a recently issued order from the Militia head-quarters of the Province has called for the immediate enrollment of 70 men from each of the 500 battalions of Upper and Lower Canada. In accordance with this order, the Colonels commanding in the various districts have set about the task of drafting with a zeal becoming their position. Co-operating with these officials, various associations have been formed to augment the forces by the less perfunctory labors of volunteering.

An attempt made the other day by Mr. D'Arcy McGee and one or two recently converted loyalists to form one of these associations in Montreal, was the occasion for the ebullition sentiments which we deem noteworthy and significant. The hall in which the Irishmen assembled, we are told, was well filled, and the President of the St. Patrick's society, was called to the chair by a portion of the audience, the remainder indulging in loud and unseemly hissing. The President's appeal to Irishmen to "rally," was met by the question, "To defend the *fog of England?*" mingled with such expressions as "we wish to be a Colonel yourself, do you?" And his next appeal to his country men to defend the land of their adoption was met by another interruption reminding him him that it is not the land of their fathers. Again, when the President pointed out the privileges Irishmen enjoy in Canada, a refractory portion of the audience suggests to him—*he may thank the United States for that.* At length the unfortunate Chairman is compelled to abandon and in order to mollify the audience and inspire, if possible, a more loyal feeling into the company, Mr. McGee is brought forward. His appearance is signalized by three rousing cheers for the United States—seconded by three more equally enthusiastic cheers for Thomas Francis Meagher! A threat from Mr. McGee, that he would speak to the reporters if such interruptions continued, seems to have produced a momentary lull in the audience. The speaker, however, proceeds but a short way, when his progress is again arrested by three cheers for a brother of Mr. McGee's who, seconded by them in their might deem fit, and that they be transmitted to R. J. Ryan."

Captain Smith, of California, said that the President's name was Donoghue; he did not know his Christian name; but it was not The O'Donoghue. Mr. Ryan was the business man, and he was better known in connection with the McManus Obsequies than any other officer. The Captain's remarks throughout were highly complimentary.

The President also complimented Mr. Ryan in a warm and eulogistic speech, after which Mr. McGrath's motion was put to the meeting and carried.

The Treasurer said that the Committee appointed to audit his accounts had not met, and he wished to have everything in connection with the McManus Obsequies settled up, as far as he was concerned, as soon as possible, as he contemplated leaving the city shortly, and it was therefore, moved that an addition be made to the Auditing Committee, and they also act as a Financial Committee to receive the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, and transfer it to the Chairman Mr. John O'Mahony, who was empowered to send it to Mr. E. J. Ryan. The Committee was composed of Capt. Michael Phelan, Chairman; Matthew Murphy, Patrick O'Rourke, Edward L. Carey and John McGrath.

### A WELL-PAID PRINCE.

"H. R. H." Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Consort of England, Field Marshal, etc., etc., who died—like a Prince—at Windsor, was, in one way, a fortunate fellow. When in 1840, he "led to the altar" the Parliament of England voted him at once $150,000 a year, thenceforth forever! During the term of his natural life, in addition to this handsome annuity he held successively the following offices, military and civil, and pocketed their respective emoluments (where there were any), netting thereby, say $100,000 per annum more. He was a member of the Privy Council; Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall in trust for the Prince of Wales, and Lord Warden of the Stanneries; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle; Grand Ranger of Windsor, Hyde and Hyde Parks; Field Marshal and Colonel-in Chief of the Rifle Brigade; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; Captain General and Colonel of the City of London Artillery Company; a Knight of the Garter, of the Thistle, and of St. Patrick; also, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Acting Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. His scholastic dignities in England were: Chancellor of [illegible] University, Cambridge, LL.D., D.C.L., and Ph. D. He was also Master of the Trinity House, and was President of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund for the [illegible] of widows and orphans of soldiers, seamen and marines, who fell in the war with Russia.

Thus in one-and-twenty years the well paid Prince did the English nation the honor of taking their cash, to the tune of about $5,000,000 of our money or a million pounds sterling.

At length it seems Death made an unexpected call at Windsor Castle. The Lord Warden could not be denied, as the Grand Ranger will range that Park no more. His coffin was about the ordinary size; though the material of it was no doubt, superb. The material inside was dust and ashes, dissolved by gastric fever. And so *sic transit* was said, sung, in the Chapel Royal, over a good-natured German gentleman who had eaten over freely of the taxes of England and so disordered his liver beyond the reach of medicinal art.

When the English press are gloating over the imagined defects of our Constitutional system, may it not be well for the English people to consider some of the vulnerable points of their own. What was this Coburg prince to them really—since they are so blessedly rid of their realism? Why all this wail and lamentation over a person a dozen Englishmen could hardly be said to know familiarly, could not pretend to love and should not make believe to lament. Are they inconsolable for having got rid of a quarter of a million dollars of taxation per annum? Or, do they really mean to call this death "a national loss! We could understand their sorrow for a statesman like Pitt or Peel, a historian like Macaulay, or a general like Wellington, but what earthly interest can be said to suffer (except the cour tailor's) by the death of "H. R. H. Prince Albert!" Let our magnanimous critics and cousins of the *Saturday Review*, and the like, look at home for constitutional solecisms and absurdities on which to employ their verbal ingenuity, and the corrective caustic of their ridicule. Old Presidents and Generals may fall short of the standard of a Plutarch, but they are nothing in all our system so provocative of the talents of a Pasquin as the peculiar relations of the deceased Prince to the English people.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

Never build after you are five-and-forty; have five years' income in hand before you lay a brick; and always calculate the expense at double the estimate.



(Translated from last issue.)

## THE JOURNEY TO THE IRON-WORKS.

[Translated from the German of Schiller.]

BY VARNUM.

"The Lord thy God shun in nowise,
If thou meet him somewhere;"
So saying to the church he hies,
But nobody is there;
For its ever harvest time,
Where scythes and sickles gaily chime;
No boy runs even fleetly,
To serve the Masseffic meetly.

So Fridolin the things arrays,
As were he sacristan—
"It never is delay," he says,
"What for God's love does man."
He hands the Unguium and Stole,
Prepares, with gird and pious soul,
The cups with wine and water,
And every other matter.

As he had strictly done the least,
The Missal elegant
He takes and goes before the priest,
As humble minister;
And to the altar does he bow—
Kneels at the right or left hand now;
The bell he swings, to clank thus,
And notify the Sanctus.

And as the priest with reverent
Fidelity lifts up
The consecrated Sacrament,
The Host and gilded Cup;
The ministrant proclaim the act
And rings the little bell with tact.
Each strikes his bosom duly,
In worship pious truly.

Performing so all at a nod
And mannerly, he sees
That in the sacred House of God
The service orders;
Till at the "Ite Missa est"
The priest the pious people blest;
And sure of grace and blissen,
Respectfully dismisses.

He puts the things into the screen,
Each on the proper place,
And sweeps the church and vestry clean,
And starts then on his way.
In conscience pure, not knowing fear,
He hastens to the foundry drear,
And prays, his shut to foster,
Twelve times the Pater Noster.

And as he at the smoking kiln
There sees the workmen stand,
He speaks to them: "Have you with skill
Perform'd the Count's command?"
With waving eyes and lips seconds,
They point towards the oven's mouth,
And say: "He is well hidden—
Done is what we were bidden."
And homewards runs he, hearing this,
To bring the strange reply;
And as the Count afar him sees,
He scarcely trust his eye.
"Where hast thou been, man?—answer me!"
"Count, at the kiln." "It cannot be!
"What thou somehow delaying?"
"Not longer than by praying."

For as I left your presence, sir,
I went first—pardon me—
To [illegible] your wife and [illegible]
[illegible]
She said sir, Count, to hear the Mass;
A happy work to me it was.
Four Rosaries I said there,
For you and her together."
This makes the Count perpl'd and grieve
And shudder, pale and bleak:
"What answer did thy workmen give
There at the foundry?—speak!"
"Sir, strange to me was their reply;
They pointed to the oven nigh
And said: 'He is well hidden—
Done is what we were bidden.'"
"And Robert?" cries the Count between
In rudiness of his mood:
"Has he not seen him met or seen?
I sent him to the wood."
"Not there nor in another place
Saw I of Robert ever trace—"
"Then God Himself nor trust is,
Has dealt with him justice!"
The Count threat hollowly drew
Round Fridolin his view,
Brought him before his wife who knew
Naught of the villain's harm:
"This angel-child I love, somehow,
Be recommended to your grace;
Through me he would have perish'd,
Had not the Lord him cherished."

### Downfall of England.

That thrice accursed institution, "the bloody old British Empire," like a crazy tenement alive in half a dozen places, is now threatened by dangers in so many different forms that it is not unreasonable to think that Heaven is at least weary of its iniquities, and that, even in our day, we may hope to see the universal enemy of the human race overturned and crushed by the weight and consequences of its own crimes. The colonists of Newfoundland are beginning to exhibit a restive spirit of opposition to the "system" upon which, of late, they have been "governed" *vie Ancline*. A dispatch from St. John's informs us that an "extensive riot" took place at Carbonear on the 7th January, and that "some twelve or fourteen persons were shot, but none killed outright." Troops were sent from St. John's at midnight "to preserve order," but it is evident that they were not able to do so, from the fact that "the disturbances again broke out in a more formidable shape, and that reinforcements of troops and artillery were sent from Halifax to put them down. What the result has been we have not learned since.

In India, too, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says "there is a prospect of trouble with the Sikhs," and the batteries of the Royal Artillery at Bombay, which were on the point of embarkation for England, were stopped by pressing telegrams from Bengal. May the good news prove true! As that Frenchman says, whoever, anywhere, strikes at the heart of England is our "natural ally," and a benefactor of humanity at large.—*N. Y. Irish American.*

## THE O'DONOGHUE AND THE AMERICAN MEETING.

The following correspondence has taken place between The O'Donoghue and the "Castle" authorities on the above sarject:

LORD CHANCELLOR'S
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Four Courts, Dublin, Dec. 9, 1861.

SIR—I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to write to you, and state that his lordship had read the report, as given in the *Freeman's Journal* newspaper, of the 6th inst., of the proceedings at what is called a mass meeting of the Irish Nationalists, holden at the Rotundo on the evening of Thursday, the 5th inst., and over which you are stated to have presided as chairman. The whole tenor of the speeches reported to have been made at this meeting, and the resolutions adopted, plainly indicate the determination of those who took part in it that if, in consequence of recent occurrences, a war should arise between her Majesty and the Federal States of Northern America, they would, as far as might be in their power, not only withhold all assistance from their lawful sovereign, but would manifest their sympathy and friendship for those who at that calamitous event would be arrayed in open hostility against her. The meeting appears to have concluded with the appointment of a committee of which you are named as chairman, whose object is declared to be to take into consideration the advisability of carrying out an organization in the present state of affairs at home and abroad; and looking to the principles avowed by those who addressed the meeting, it is to be presumed that the organization thus projected is designed to advance those feelings and to disseminate the treasonable views so publicly announced. The whole of these proceedings appear to the Lord Chancellor to be altogether at variance with the true allegiance to which every subject of the empire is bound, and his lordship has directed this communication to be made to you, as a magistrate of the county of Kerry, and holding her Majesty's commission, in order that you may make such observations thereon as you shall think proper.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, MARK PERRIN.

The O'Donoghue, M. P.
Derrynane Castle,
Keamare, Dec. 14, 1861.

SIR—I have received your letter of the view the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to take of the proceedings at the recent meeting of Irish Nationalists, over which I had the honor of presiding. And, in compliance with your request, I beg to state for his lordship's information, that it is my conviction that an overwhelming majority of the Irish people feel they have much more reason to be grateful to the American nation than to the British government; and that, therefore, in the event of a war between America and England, they would be very unwilling to supply men and money for the purpose, as I stated at the meeting, of destroying American commerce, bombarding American cities, and humiliating the American flag. I candidly avow that those are my sentiments. Further I have to state, that I have already acquainted several with my intention of withdrawing from the committee nominated at the Rotundo meeting, because upon reflection I see clearly that, in the absence of a great number of names, the committee cannot command the confidence of the country. At the same time I think it absolutely necessary that a committee, manifestly entitled to public confidence, should be appointed to consider how the interests of Ireland may be affected by a war between America and England. Perhaps I may become a member of such a committee, the formation of which must necessarily lead to a most useful national organization. An apprehension of treasoning too much upon your valuable time forbids me to enter at greater length into details; for inasmuch as I deny the necessity or prudence of a secret system of action, I see no reason why the Lord Chancellor should not be made acquainted with our plans, and his opinion taken upon the feasibility of our proposed organization. I believe the meeting at the Rotundo truly indicated the general feeling of the people of Ireland upon the question of war between America and England, and I am prepared to maintain, at all risks, that it is the duty and the undoubted right of, my countrymen, unreservedly, to discuss all questions affecting the interest of Ireland. I cannot be persuaded that his lordship contemplates visiting me with what he, no doubt, regards as punishment, for venturing to discharge this duty and to assert this right. I am puzzled to understand why you have been directed to address me "as a magistrate," and not as an Irishman. Are the two characters incompatible? Must a magistrate forego freedom of thought and expression? Must he allow others to think and speak for him? Must he take an English view of every question, and at once stifle the natural predilections of the Irish heart? Future events shall decide the answer to be given to these queries.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, THE O'DONOGHUE.

To the Secretary of the Lord Chancellor.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Four Courts, Dublin, Dec. 17, 1861.

SIR—I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to inform you that, having read your letter of the 14th inst., his lordship has directed writs of supersedeas to issue, removing you from the Commission of the Peace of the counties of Cork and Kerry.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, MARK PERRIN.

### IRISH OPINION OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Prince Albert is dead. The announcement has elicited as little emotion on the part of the Irish people as the death of the King of Timbuctoo would—if there were such a person. The blinds are drawn to at Windsor, and there is, no doubt, much official and decorous sorrow at Balmoral and Dublin Castle. The mourning of the man will live in Ireland, at least, for awhile, not for the services he rendered, but for the high opinion which he held of us. We shall extend to his good actions the charity of our silence; but his appreciation of our character must not be hid under a bushel: "The Poles," said the noble Prince, in writing to Baron Humboldt, "are as little worthy of sympathy as the Irish." Ireland will remember him for that tribute to her cause, and she reciprocates the sympathy to-day, with an accumulated interest.

The death of Prince Albert, say we, is as little worthy of note in Ireland as that of any officer in the English army; and not a bit of more consequence than the decease of any ordinary person chronicled in a newspaper obituary. As an entity of political importance, we have more or less his type in Chief Governor Carlisle—both were admirable judges of the science of brutedom—both were admirable authority on economic agricultural prosperity—both had admirable ideas on everything useful, and had a happy way of eliciting an approval. From a dissertation on an Aberdeen turnip to the delivery of an Aberdeen address—they were quits. But the Prince is dead, and his subtle *doppel-ganger* here is in deep mourning. The [illegible] soldier is —the cut of his coat and the shape of his hat, and the figure of his person were subjects of the Prince's most anxious consideration. He stands forth as the avowed inventor of the Pio Hat, and other equally useful "adoptions," but the originator outlived all his inventions. When a dozen of years shall have passed over, we scarcely know what he will be remembered for. He shall scarcely be remembered for ought, save as the husband of her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. This is, perhaps, sufficient for his merits.—*Dublin Irishman.*

### Father Beeson and the Indians.

We presume that the Christian world is familiar with the name of Father Beeson (so called), who has been residing among the Indians of the Far West for a considerable period. He is an Englishman by birth, about sixty years of age, but for the last half portion of his life, has been a resident of America. Mr. Beeson is deeply interested in the welfare of the "red man," and the following is his statement in the superior influence of Catholic missionaries among the Indian tribes. It is intended as an address to sectarian pastors, and is published in his paper called *The Comulet:*

"It is admitted by all who have traveled extensively among the Indians, that the Catholic missionaries are by far the most successful among. Under their control, the inhabitants of New Mexico are chiefly Indians. While in New England, where they were once as numerous, they are now extinct. In California they were living in thrifty communities, owning vineyards and cultivated fields, and vast herds of cattle and horses, and were blessed with peace and plenty; but now they are peeled and scattered, like sheep without a shepherd.

"In Northern Oregon, some of the largest tribes believe that the frauds and outrages which have been perpetrated upon them, was as a quence of missionary establishments, and therefore will have none but Catholics, in whom they have confidence; and, as if to spite the poor Indians for their preferences, during the war against them, they were driven from the Catholic mission, the Priests' robes were used to adorn the horses of the invaders, the premises were burnt at a loss of $30,000, and several poor sick creatures, who could not make their escape, were put to death, and their bodies used as targets to shoot at; and the life of the good Father Pandozy was sought after, because, like a good shepherd, he kept by his flock in its distress; while in Southern Oregon, the Bible was quoted to justify the extermination of the Indians.


CLOTHING.

NOW IS THE TIME.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
176 CLAY STREET, San Francisco,
Corner of J and Fourth streets, Sacramento,
Have just received a large stock of
CENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods,
WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT
VERY LOW PRICES!
Every Garment Warranted—All are invited to Call.
LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
140 and 141 Commercial, New York;
176 Clay street, San Francisco;
Corner of J and Fourth Streets, Sacramento.
no30 3m

B. CURRAN,
Has Opened a
First Clothing and Furnishing Goods
ESTABLISHMENT
At No. 214 Montgomery street,
First door, south side of the entrance to
PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,
Where he respectfully invites the attention of his friends, former patrons and the public to his
Well-Selected Stock of Goods,
Consisting in part of
French and English Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Selected expressly for the present trade, to which he would call the attention of his former customers and the public.
Those in want of garments made to order, in fashionable terms, and according to the LATEST FASHION, are most respectfully invited to call and examine my stock.
Thankful for past favors, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
B. CURRAN,
214 Montgomery street.
mr30

JAMES LAPINE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of New York City,)
No. 115 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Informs his many Customers and the public generally of San Francisco, that they can get the best clothing made in this city, and fashionable, of the latest and most approved style, of the best goods, at the lowest prices. From his experience in the principal cities of Europe and America, all may rely for elegance of style and fit. Also, Military and Navy Uniforms made to order.
P.S.—Persons having goods of their own can have them made up at a moderate charge.
se7

Remember 115 Montgomery street, between Sutter and Market, opposite the Occidental House.
JAMES LAPINE, Merchant Tailor.
se28

OAK HALL,
626 Clay and 621 Sacramento, San Francisco,
(1455 Broadway, New York.)
LOUIS & WEIL,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
BOYS' AND GENTS'
CLOTHING
FURNISHING GOODS, etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Received by every Steamer.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. jel9

SNEATH & ARNOLD
HAVE ESTABLISHED A WHOLESALE DEPOT IN
San Francisco, in connection with their House in Sacramento and Red Bluff, and are now prepared to fill orders for Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Stone Ware, Lamps, Oils, Glass Ware, Lamp Goods, Wicks, Chimneys, Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Twines, Baskets, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Lead, Fishing Tackle, Etc., Etc., Etc.
Having had many years experience in the business, and being determined to keep a full and complete assortment of the best goods in the market, and to sell at the lowest possible rates, we feel confident that we can offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.
SNEATH & ARNOLD,
Sacramento. | San Francisco.
JOHN ARNOLD, Sacramento.
SNEATH, BRANNAN & CO.—T. M. BRANNAN, Red Bluff.
Proprietors, Block 602.
no20

For Sale,
Large and Small Homestead Lots, on a credit from one to five years, with interest at ten per cent per annum.
M. A. BRADY,
Over G. B. Crittenden & Co.'s,
Old No. 311 Front street.
fe26

J. W. TUCKER,
No. 125 Montgomery st.
IS NOW PREPARED TO OFFER
WATCHES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
Independent Centre Seconds,
Double Time Fifth Seconds,
Quarter Seconds
AND OF EVERY KNOWN VARIETY;
TOGETHER WITH A
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
Silverware, etc., etc.
Further attention is paid to orders from the Interior, and purchasers can obtain articles by order on as low terms as though they were themselves present.
se14

Thomas Robinson,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
PICTURES,
FRAMES,
and MOULDINGS.
Choice Engravings received regularly by Express from
LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK.
All kinds of Frames made to order with promptness and dispatch.
THOS. ROBINSON,
422 Washington st., 2nd Story,
SAN FRANCISCO.
fe14

BUSINESS CARDS.

Wm. McGarvey & Co.,
PACKERS OF
BACON, HAMS & LARD,
Between 8th and 9th streets, and Market and Mission sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
PORK TRIMMINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ja25 Ly W. McGARVEY, Agent.

E. S. PORTER. EDWIN MARSH.
FORESTER & MARKS,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, &c.
No. 81 Commercial st., (Old No.)
Above Front, SAN FRANCISCO.
Ship and Steamboat Stores. ja5

P. BANNAN. H. GOST.
McARAN & CODY,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 50 California st., near Front,
SAN FRANCISCO. no10

CHAS. D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 90 Merchant street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Lots, Dwellings and stores for sale and to lease.
CONVEYANCE, Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other Legal Documents drawn.
Loans Negotiated.
Rents and Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public.
no30-3m

ELAM & HOWES,
Wholesale Importers, dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
Twines, Cordage, Shoe Thread, Nets and Seines.
Fishing Tackle, etc.
No. 64 Clay street, one door from N. W. corner Front
ja16tf SAN FRANCISCO.

OLIVER B. CRARY,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in all kinds of
ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS COAL
Corner Broadway and Front streets,
ja18 12 San Francisco

P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,
PREMIUM MARBLE WORKS
Cor. of K and Sixth streets,
se14f Sacramento, Cal.

HENNIGAN & MULCAHY,
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
108 Clay street, between Front and Davis.
THOS. HENNIGAN, de21 THOS. MULCAHY.

E. DOLAN. J. D. WALL.
DUGAN & WALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CRESCENT CITY.
JOHN ROACH,
OPTICIAN,
Old No. 111—Now No. 313—Washington street, opposite the Post-office,
SAN FRANCISCO.
MANUFACTURER and Importer of Theodolites, Transit and Level Instruments, Opera Glasses, Quadrants, and the various articles usual in our line, for our customers will be furnished, from either point, at the lowest Eastern prices, by ordering at the lowest Eastern prices.
de24 1m

WILLIAM B. DOLAN,
DEALER IN
Wood, Coal, Hay, and Grain,
Third Street, between Mission and Howard, San Francisco.
Has constantly on hand, Hard and Soft Coal, Oak, Pine and Redwood Wood, Also—Corn Meal, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Hay, &c.
Families and others supplied on Reasonable Terms, and delivered Free of Cartage.
mr22

224 Sansome Street. 224
ASPHALTUM
FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Sidewalks and Cellars covered in a substantial manner.
Leaky Roofs—TIN, IRON, and BOSTON MASTIC Roofs covered with Asphaltum, and guaranteed.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL HEREAFTER CARRY on the Asphaltum Business in his own name, and will be happy to attend to the orders for Roofing, and all other work connected with the business, that his friends and the public may favor him at 224 Sansome street. I will be personally responsible to those for whom His Gibbon & Wilde have covered roofs.
M. E. PITT-GIBBON,
224 Sansome st.,
Bet. Pine and California.
de14

WILLIAM B. DOLAN,
DEALER IN
Wood, Coal, Hay, and Grain,
Third Street, between Mission and Howard, San Francisco.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY.

Sunday, 23—(Vigil) S. Peter Damian, Bishop and Doctor.
Monday, 24—S. Matthias, Apostle, in leap years on the 25th.
Tuesday 25—S. Peter, Pope and Confessor.
Wednesday, 26—S. Alexander, Bishop of Alexandria, Confessor.
Thursday, 27—S. Leander, Bishop of Seville, Confessor.
Friday, 28—S. Romanus, Abbot.
Saturday, 29—S. Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, Confessor.

THE MONITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1862.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT IN 1862.
For the Diocese of San Francisco.

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash-Wednesday, March-the 5th, till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese during Lent, except on the following days, to wit: the Wednesdays, and Fridays,the Ember-days, and the Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week; on which days there is no leave to use flesh meat, except by dispensation from the respective Pastors, which they are hereby authorized to grant in cases of necessity, to be judged by them. All Saturdays are also days of Abstinence, but not of obligation.

3. The promiscuous use of fish and flesh meat at the same meal, is forbidden in Lent, even on Sundays.

4. Some prayers, at option, are recommended during Lent, particularly on those days in which fleat meat is used.

5. Lent being a penitential time, the Pastors are requested to lay before the Faithful the grevious obligation of complying with their Easter duty, which may be fulfilled from the first Sunday of Lent; they will frequently and earnestly impress upon their respective flocks the necessity of attending, before all other things, to the salvation of their souls, and they will exort them to the faithful discharge of their Christian duties, the only thing that can secure to us the everlasting happiness of heaven. For this purpose they will hold religious exercises in their churches several times a week, according to what their prudence may deem expedient.

✠ JOSEPH S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 1862.

ENGLAND UNMASKED.

There is a sound old saying that persistency, and never has this wise saw, in its application to individuals or communities, received a more perfect illustration than in the attitude adopted by England towards the United States, during past years, and (mark the contrast) since the advent of our domestic troubles, and their temporarily retarding influence upon the onward march of a great nation. In this journal, long before civil strife disturbed the Union, we on more than one occasion deprecated the mutual admiration tone which prevailed between this country and Great Britain. It was exhibited in the stereotyped plausibilities of diplomacy, in the cant of after dinner eleagisms would-be-statesmen, in the flippant platitudes of an ephemeral press, and in the popular cant that prevailed among the vanity of the people, as the result of false premises and generous, but ill-judged ideas. We were then alone, as a newspaper, on this coast, and throughout the entire extent of the Union, one of an almost unappreciable minority of journals that laughed to scorn the hollow cant of a so-called common race—a fictitious national consanguinity—a social sympathy, or a political and commercial identity of interests between the citizens of the United States, and the government and subjects (proper) of Great Britain. We regarded the British government, and the British public sentiment when either or both exhibited the most flattering respect to our country, and when they believed us with their confounded Anglo-Saxon cousinship, as astute and cowardly hypocrites who dared not utter their real sentiments or carry out their natural policy in our regard, at a season when our accumulating strength, our rapid progress and our youthful audacity was astonishing the world, but we also blamed those who adopted the purrotery of "Anglo-Saxonism," "Mother Country," &c., until it become not alone a prejudice, but a creed, that this same English governament and public in our hour of need would be the first and the bitterest of all the world to exhibit insult, treachery and verbearing antagonism in our regard, and if possible compass our national humiliation. The past six months has unmistakably demonstrated. even to the blindest sympathiser with "our Anglo-Saxon cousins," that our views, which might have been regarded as the offspring of prejdjudice, were in truth only a faithful definition of pre-existing, and at all times existing English feeling and policy towards this country, and there is not a journal in this Union to-day, that upholds the honor, dignity and integrity of the United States, that does not appreciate at last the true relations existing between these countries, and enunciates the same conclusion that we arrived at and proclaimed long since.

The causes of the covert and inerradicable hostility of England to the United States, are patent to any thinking mind, and though their effects may have been for a time held in abeyance by circumstance, no conventional hypocrisies, no mere commercial necessities, no superficial international amisibilities, can dry up these latent springs of action, or diminish their intensity or application whenever a safe and favorable opportunity occurs for adverse action. England has received humiliation and chastisement from the people of this country; first as colonists, and secondly as citizens of a great republic. She has watched with envy, hatred, and ill concealed scorn (to her) dangerous and rapid development of republican institutions, under our form of government, and she ardently watches for an opportunity or the accidents that arise in the course of nations, which in our case might give an enemy the chance of dealing a death blow to an antagonistic system of government to the very glory of its career. And, finally, she sees in America that undeveloped giant, who like the angel in the Apocalypse, stands with one foot on the earth and one on the sea, and threatens to wrest from her at no distant date the commerce, the carrying trade, and the dominion of the ocean. In the face of these elements of good faith on the part of England, in the face of the treachery she has exhibited and the insults she has heaped upon us, during an account to settle between the two countries wherein a heavy balance rests against England, and which the interests as well as the honor of the United States requires to be adjusted, as soon as it suits her convenience to clear off scores with England in the same manner that she did in 1776 and 1812.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, a man who shall ever live in the affection and veneration of the world. Patriot, soldier and statesman, he excelled in each; and it is ofily due to his exalted character to say that no man in the tide of time ever acquitted himself less blamelessly. It is very sad to look at the distracted condition of the nation to-day, drenched with blood, brother arrayed against brother, and the fair fabric of a once united nation destroyed by those whose duty it was to sustain and keep it intact. The life and services of Washington were unselfishly devoted to obtain and consolidate the liberty of the American people, which should have continued on for ages; but the events of the past year have placed it in great jeopardy.

However, we should not forget how much we owe Washington, nor should we be backward in testifying the respect in which his memory is held. In San Francisco a suitable recognition of the day will be made; and it affords us great satisfaction to state that the Irish Battalion, under command of Major Cashman, will take a prominent part in the celebration. The following order issued from the Headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, will be read with interest:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

Amidst the universal rejoicing of the patriots and union-loving people on the Pacific coast, incident to the brilliant victories achieved by the Army and navy of the United States, let us pause a moment to do honor to the memory of the Chief of that illustrious band of patriots who established the liberties for the preservation of which we are now battling.

The 22d of the present month being the 130th anniversary of the birth of Washington, it will be duly celebrated by the Army of the Pacific. All bells will cease during the day, and at meridian a salute of one hundred and thirty guns will be fired from Alcatraz Island.

By order of Brigadier General Wright.

R. C. DREW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Notwithstanding the repeated warnings given by the press, the absence of any proof to sustain the statements made by interested parties that the Caribou and Nez Perces mines are extensive, and the experience of Fraser River and other gold delusions, many persons are leaving for the North. It is to be lamented that so much credulity should exist among the people, and that so many should be led into a wild chase that must end in ruin and disappointment. We predict that the present gold fever will prove to be the greatest deception of all that have visited California.

LOCAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. Father Scollen was a passenger on the steamer Uncle Sam, that left Friday for Panama. He arrived here on the 1st of January from New York,With the expectation of recruiting his health. The weather since then has not been over favorable, which induces him to seek a milder climate. He returns to the East purposing to be absent a few months in the West India Islands, before proceeding to New York.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Loss, last Sunday conferred Minor Orders on Jose Maria del Refugio Ruiz Hernando Aseguino was raised to sub-deaconship, and Juan Berba and Antonio Augsiano were ordained priests.

A special meeting of theSt. Joseph's Benevolent Society will be held on Sunday, March 2d, in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral.

The Stockton, *Republican* says St. Mary's Church is crowded every Sunday evening, Protestant as well as Catholics attending. On Sunday evening last Father Joseph Gallagher, whose plain unaffected piety, kind heartedness and honesty of character, has endeared him to citizens both inside and outside of his Church, delivered a really sensible and practical discourse upon the text, "Why stand ye here idle?" He showed conclusively the duty of men to labor since the curse pronounced in the days of A am, and his duty also to labor in the small speck of time to prepare himself for the vast eternity, compared to which Time is indeed insignificant. The sermon, if such it could be called, was one to which no Christian could object. The sweet, solemn and beautiful music of the old masters, which is sung at the church, is almost enough to bring tears to his eyes in prayer. The choir though small is most effective, and show no inconsiderable amount of musical talent. The brick walls of the church are bare, but the congregation seem well satisfied with their accommodations.

Dr. B. Kennie, dentist, has opened an office in the Union Building, corner of Kearny and Merchant streets, this city, where he proposes to practice his profession. Dr. Kennie is highly spoken of by those who have availed themselves of his services, and is an honorable and skilful dentist. For many years he successfully practiced in Philadelphia, and came to San Francisco under such favorable auspices as claims a large share of patronage. Those who know him a long time in California, speak warmly of his worth, and as in Sierra county, where he resided recently, he was esteemed all that we have the pleasure here of writing in his favor.

The Shields' Guard and the McMahon Grenadiers were out on street parade, Monday evening,and until past eleven o'clock made the still air vocal with the martial melody of martial music. They were both in tolerable force, and presented as brave a front as ever bayonetted its way over a battlion. The night was clear but beautifully calculated to enable us to observe the accuracy of their drill.

The Fenian Guard held their first election for officers of the corps on Saturday evening; Capt. Kane, of the McMahon Guard, presided. he following gentlemen were elected: J. Thomas, Captain; P. Creighton, First Lieutenant; William Keogh, Second Lieutenant; J. Casey, Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Subscribers at Coloma will do us a great favor by paying to our agent, Mr. D. N. McPhee, the amounts they are in arrears. Compliance with this request will be of much benefit to us at the present time.

It is a significant commentary upon the recent abortive attempts to manufacture sham Irish sympathy for England in Canada and elsewhere, that, even in the British army, a purely Irish and English regiment cannot be brought together in the same garrison without sabostile collision taking place between them. An illustration of this fact appeared in Dublin on Christmas day and the day following. The 87th Regiment—lately returned from foreign service—were stationed in the Royal Barracks; but, on the arrival of the Coldstream Guards, they were removed to less aristocratic quarters, to make room for the more favored sw-ellers. The incident did not tend to lessen the national antipathy existing between them; and it broke out on the evening of Christmas day, when a number of the men of both regiments met accidentally in a tavern on Pembroke Quay, and the "Fang a bealltas" taonted to it by the Scots' propensities, and "soldering" in the streets of London, while they (the 87th) did the fighting ob nad. The valiant Gaurds, it appears, after their tormenters withdrew, vented their evasperation by breaking the windows on Ellis's and Pembroke Quays; but on the following night the 87th did not confine themselves to a wordy warfare, but thrashed every guardsman they met; until the united services of the pipsels and police had to be called into requisition to quell the disturbance. The next day the Coldstreams were busy with their barrack walls, and the "Faug a bealtaca" having the field to themselves the fight was not renewed. So ma h for the love the Irish soldier bears to England and what belongs to her, under any and all circumstances.

THE IRISH BATTALION.

At the unanimously expressed wish of the officers of the Irish Battalion and through the general request of the good men now in the ranks of this organization, we have accepted its command. We need hardly here say that we are proud—happy in the honor thus conferred upon us. Those who know us are well aware that it is, and ever has been a point of self gratification, and of personal satisfaction to us, to claim our affinity with the Celt, and to bring up with sentiments of just pride our lineage from the green spot that has given to our country so many to labor for its renown and to battle for its right. With feelings then of warm interest in everything Irish, and especially in everything tending to advance the honor and fame of the Irish name and character, we shall enter upon the discharge of our laborious duties, giving to them our best abilities and our whole heart.

We believe the establishment of an Irish Battalion to be an important subject, and one well worthy the full encouragement of all classes, as well the great body of Irish-American citizens here, as the entire mass of our American population—to the former, that here as well as elsewhere throughout our Union, the men of Irish birth may show their zeal and devotion to their adopted country, and redeem their pledge to uphold it; as to the latter, we know that a Battalion of the sons of Old Erin can be depended upon, no matter how desperate the encounter, or how doubtful the fortunes of the cause to which they give their hearts. Those truths we feel, and desire that the new Battalion may have in the little military ability that there is in us, we accept our duties, pledging ourself to produce for service a body of men who will be an honor to the land that gave them birth, and to all who came from it.—*Daily Times.*

Major Casneau is the Military editor of the *Spirit of the Times.*

Street Preaching.

Great respect is due to persons, properly qualified, who engage in the work of preaching the gospel at suitable times and in suitable places. On the other hand, when men, who pass the greater part of their lives in working at some other vocation, suddenly abandon it and take to expounding in public the scriptures, with scarcely a superficial knowledge of the sacred book, the effect is usually to bring religion into contempt, and expose the converter to deserved ridicule. Generally the orator is deficient in every grace of speech: his words are crude and often betrayed, and he presents the appearance of one part zealot another part fanatic. We refer particularly to the street preacher, character almost unknown in San Francisco. Monday afternoon, however, we observed a person hold forth near Mingo's wharf to a small crowd his loud and discordant tones brought within hearing. There were about half a dozen satellites at hip, with solemn countenances, kept close to the speaker. The latter, with book in one hand, and a Bible in the other two books, one apparently a testament; it was hard to tell the nature of the other. He could not obtain on personal grounds attention to his remarks, and was compelled to resort to great expression—broad and oily; a coarse form, destitute of all refinement, and a swinging motion of the arms that were more than impressive ones to what his harsh and seemingly boisterous voice uttered. The matter was not but handled feverishly. No one could be edified by listening to him; but ridicule might easily attach to the orator. He could not convince churches in the city, street preaching is not the place. In every city of the Union there has been tolerated, riot and bloodshed have been the consequences. Very few respectable persons attend these meetings. Only those congregated by ill-directed zeal or mercenary motives engage in the capacity. The custom should be discountenanced or strictly looked after by the police.—*Herald and Mirror.*

GENERAL ROSECRANS.

It is a satisfaction to know that there is one General, having a separate command, against whom no grave error of omission or commission can be alleged—we refer to General Rosecrans.

This distinguished officer is a native of Ohio, and a Roman Catholic. Several years since we remember to have met him at Fort Adams, opposite Newport, where he was then stationed as a Captain in the regular army. After his marriage he resigned his commission, not wishing, as he said, to have his children brought up in a garrison, and for some years pursued his profession as a civil engineer and architect, at Cincinnati. General Rosecrans is an exemplary Catholic, and if some of the services he has rendered the State were only performed by N. P. Banks, or some other pet of New England editors, we should never hear the last of them.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

LATER FROM THE EAST.

The news from the East is highly important. A full account is given elsewhere of the capture of Fort Donelson. There is a report that Savannah has been captured by the Federal forces. The rebels have been driven from Missouri, and the National flag now waves over the soil of Arkansas. The Government has ordered mail facilities to be denied the Los Angeles *Star* and Oregon *Democrat*, amounting to their suppression. It is reported that Columbus has been blown up and abandoned by the Confederates. The steership Supply, which which arrived at New York on Tuesday, boarded, off Cuba, the British schooner Stephen Hart, loaded with rifle cannon, powder and Enfield rifles. The cargo was insured for $125,000. The prize was taken to New York for adjudication. The Lizzie Wharton has also been captured, two days out from Apalachicola, with a cargo of cotton, valued at $65,000, off Fort Jackson.

It is said that there is an expedition supposed to look towards Charleston. It consists of 10,000 infantry and three regiments of cavalry to go by sea route and a heavy column is despatched by another.

Brig.-General Edward Price, son of General Price, Col. Dorsey, Col. Cross, and Capt Ingo, all of Price's staff, were captured near Warsaw on Sunday night, the 16th, and brought to this place. They had 500 recruits for Price in charge, but had just crossed the river. As the Federal force was small, they were not pursued.

JUDGE DALY ON PRIVATEERSMEN.

Hon. Charles P. Daly, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, New York, has addressed a letter to Hon. J. P. Hoxie, U. S. Senator from New York, at his request advocating that privateersmen be treated in the same manner as soldiers taken prisoners. He holds that the prisoners held or convicted should be placed on the same footing as men captured on land.

In conclusion, Judge Daly says:

If, on the other hand we convict these men as criminals and pauper them in the prisons of which we have declared them guilty is not followed by its necessary consequence, the proper punishment. There is no terror inspired and no check interposed by such a procedure; for the plainest man in the South knows that the motive that restrains us from going further is the fact, that the execution of these men as pirates seals the doom of a corresponding number of our own people—that the account is actually balanced—that, with ample means of retaliation, they have the power to prevent; or if mutual blood is to be shed in this way, we and not they will have commenced it. By such a course nothing is referred, except to keep our own officers and soldiers in Southern prisons, subject to mental torture produced by the uncertainty of their fate, which, with the majority of men, is more difficult to bear than the certainty of death itself—and obliges them to confine in the illprovided and badly conducted prisons in which they are confined, sufferings, the sickening details of which are constantly before us in their published letters to their friends.

"I little thought," writes the gallant Col. Cogswell, of the regular service, "when I faced the storm of bullets at Edward's Ferry, and escaped a soldier's death upon the field, that it was only to be left by my country to die on the gallows." And the nature of their sufferings will be understood when it is told that the noble hearted and self-sacrificing Col. Corcoran was handcuffed and placed in a solitary cell, with chain attached to the floor, until the mental excitement produced by this ignominious treatment, combining with a susceptible constitution and the infectious nature of the locality, brought on an attack of typhoid fever. Shall this state of things continue? If we (as take) instead of our common sense, these men are treated as criminals, because, while we give to the Southern soldiers the rights of war (for numerous exchanges of soldiers have taken place), we convict the Southern mariner of a crime punishable with death. Is there any reason, even upon the grounds of policy, for making this distinction? Why have they the privileges of labor; but they will not seek them. Now, why should we wish to call the blood of slaves on the neck of the man who had no "second stories?" There are beasts at this moment out of which the ere is deprived of the means of making lawful prizes, and must eventually convert his vessel into a hip-of-war, or disappear from the high seas by unlawful acts which will make him amenable to the tribunal of every civilized nation. Will any one assert that may be done to our commerce by the few privateers which it will be in the power of the rebellious States to maintain upon the ocean, is nothing compared to the injury that has been done to the whole nation, its industry, its commerce and its future, that would grow out of making a martyr of the first military renegade. We have the fruitful experience of history to acknowledge that in such acts are seen the seeds of the dissolution of nations and especially of Republics. By according to the rebellious States the rights of belligerents, at least to the extent of exchanging prisoners, whether privateersmen, man-of-war's men, or soldiers—we do not concede to them the rights of sovereignty. There is a distinction between piracy and treason. Only those are designated by ill-directed zeal or mercenary motives engage in the capacity. The custom should be discountenanced or strictly looked after by the police.—*Herald and Mirror.*



[Written for the Monitor.]

THE SOLDIER'S DEATH.

The day had closed. The deadly strife had ceased at evening's gray;
Beside a brook hard by the camp, a dying soldier lay;
The cold dew wet his forehead and the stars threw down their bright rays;
As his comrades bent above him to catch his last "I lond night."
The anguish on his features and the quickness of his breath
Bespoke how much he suffered and how near he was to death;
When suddenly his eyes grew bright, the pallor fled his cheek;
He looked up at a well-known form and moved his lips to speak.
"Bear to my aged mother, John, the book that she gave:
And tell her that her only son sleeps in a soldier's grave:
And don't, I charge, forget to say—it will assuage her woe—
That he never feared his duty nor quailed before the foe.
"Remove, too, from my finger, John, the little golden band;
Return it to the blue-eyed girl I pledged my heart and hand;
Assure her for our noble flag that I was proud to die,
And tell her that our love shall be renewed beyond the sky."
The little group drew closer as the sinking voice grew low;
The tids of life was almost out, and words refused to flow;
Then closed the eye and moved the lips a moment, as in prayer;
Then ceased the pulse—a struggle—one soul the less was there.

W. L. C.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The dates from Europe are to February 6th. The steamer Nashville was last seen on the 2d inst., outside the Needles, steaming down. Another Federal vessel, supposed to be the Brooklyn, was cruising off the Isle of Wight, and there were reports of the presence of a three-masted paddle steamer, supposed to be a privateer, off Cape Clear. The gunboat Tuscarora left Cowes on the 6th, going westward having been prevented taking her departure before that time by the English. The frigate Shannon kept close to her for the purpose.

At the annual meeting of theChamber of Commerce, the blocking up of Charleston harbor was strongly denounced, and the efficiency of the blockade questioned, but continued non intervention was generally approved. A letter was read from Mr. Cobden, showing the pacific disposition of the American Government in the present crisis, and the necessity of England agreeing to the American doctrine relative to private property at sea. Mr. Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, denied that the American blockade was ineffectual, and ridiculed the idea that America was in a position to be trampled upon. He pointed out the dangers of interference, and strongly urged neutrality.

It is stated that Mr. Lincoln's behavior does not conceal his indignation at Earl Russell's late letter to the Admiralty, relative to the use of British ports. There is also considerable difference on political affairs, as to the policy and prosperity of his acts.

It is asserted that the Allies have determined that their armies shall march on the Capital of Mexico next month. Report gains strength that the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, will be tendered the throne of Mexico. The Spanish Ministry deny that any arrangements have been made for Mexico, and declare that we country nothing, except, what everybody knows, that actual war is the last thing to be thought of.

The existing embarrassment is easily overcome. All further prosecutions can be stopped; and in respect to the privateersmen who have been convicted, the President acting upon the suggestion of the Court that tried them, can, by the exercise of the pardoning power, relieve them from their position as criminals, and place them in that of prisoners of war.

In conclusion, we are not to forget that we are carrying on a war for the restoration of the Union, and every act of aggression not essential to military success, will separate more widely the two sections from each other, and increase the difficulties of cementing us again in one nationality. We are to remember that the people of the South, whose infirmity it has unfortunately been to have very extravagant ideas of their own superiority, and whose contempt, of the people of the North has been in proportion to their want of information respecting them—have been hurtled into their present position by professional politicians and large landed proprietors, to whom they have hitherto been accustomed to confide the management of their public affairs; that, though prone to commit outrageous acts when under the influence of excitement, they are upon the whole a kindly and affectionate people, and here, when not blinded by passion, a very keen perception to their own interests; that there are, throughout the South, thousands of loyal hearts paralyzed by the excitement around them, who still cling to the flag of their fathers and await the delivering stroke of our genius. Relying on our superior naval and military strength, and the settled determination of our people that this nation shall not be dismembered, we may, as the Swiss Cantons recently did in a similar crisis, put down this rebellion. That great duty imposes upon us all the exigencies of war, and they are greater and heavier than those which the Swiss government had to encounter with. We have to carry on the war against a people who have a large and well appointed army, under skilful generals, acting on the defensive, in a country abounding in strategetic points of defence. War, when conducted in accordance with the strictest usages of humanity, is, asall who have shared in the recent battle know, a sufficiently bloody business; and if we are to add to its horrors by hanging all who fall into our hands as traitors and pirates, we leave the South no alternative but resistance to the last extremity; and should we ultimately triumph, we would have entailed upon us, as the consequences of such a policy, the bitter inheritance of maintaining a government by force, over a people conquered, but not subdued.

CHURCH OF ST. BONIFACE.

Sailor Bay, Bet. Kearny and Montgomery, REV. FATHER WOLF, PASTOR.

First Mass Sunday.....7½ A. M.
High Mass.....10½ A. M.
Vespers.....7 P. M.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

In the *Bulletin* of February 12th, one of the parties of the Relief Committee at Platt's Hall in a card charged upon the Monitor in a truly Don Quixote style, for having published a card headed "Sacramento Sufferers," which reflected somewhat upon particular members of that body. This gentleman raised the gauntlet as one of the parties aggrieved. I will not question his right to do so, but presume him to be the mouth-piece of the Committee.

In the first place, I will state that the card which has evidently destroyed the equanimity of certain parties, was a creation of my own, founded on facts which can be substantiated, and the Monitor was entirely ignorant of my proceedings until my production was handed in for publication.

I cannot plainly define the gentleman's object in his reply; it is clearly a corroboration of the facts set forth by me. He says that, even under their great misfortune, Catholics have been guilty of awarding articles of clothing according to their *ideas and tastes*, and that some pantfloons have been rejected as unsuitable to their complexion. I no doubt made these remarks to show how unfitted and unworthy the Catholic portion of the community were for the generous hospitality of the citizens of San Francisco. It strikes me that the Committee was nominated for the purpose of affording general and impartial assistance to all who might apply to them as objects of the flood, and not get astride their crotches' (evidently a principle) and proclaim war against any particular denominations, because they do not accord with their own convictions or views. They were placed there, not to exercise such a feeling, but to aid all unfortunates in the same moral and social degree. He tells us, also, that the impostures practiced on the Committee were perpetrated by these people alone; that when others were willing to start out on the first return of fair weather, to gain the upper stories of their houses, rather than remain a burden upon the city, that the people in question evinced no such disposition. We are told that they sit idly, and unthankfully receive the hospitality of the people, unmindful that "life has earnest work, of the blessed privileges of labor; but they will not seek them. Now, why should we wish to call the blood of slaves on the neck of the man who had no "second stories?" There are beasts at this moment out of which the ere is deprived of the means of making lawful prizes, and must eventually convert his vessel into a hip-of-war, or disappear from the high seas by unlawful acts which will make him amenable to the tribunal of every civilized nation. Will any one assert that may be done to our commerce by the few privateers which it will be in the power of the rebellious States to maintain upon the ocean, is nothing compared to the injury that has been done to the whole nation, its industry, its commerce and its future, that would grow out of making a martyr of the first military renegade. We have the fruitful experience of history to acknowledge that in such acts are seen the seeds of the dissolution of nations and especially of Republics. By according to the rebellious States the rights of belligerents, at least to the extent of exchanging prisoners, whether privateersmen, man-of-war's men, or soldiers—we do not concede to them the rights of sovereignty. There is a distinction between piracy and treason. Only those are designated by ill-directed zeal or mercenary motives engage in the capacity. The custom should be discountenanced or strictly looked after by the police.—*Herald and Mirror.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

RASCHE & SONS

Have Moved Their MUSIC STORE

—TO—

131 Montgomery Street,

Between Bush and Sutter. feb8

Paints, Oils and Window Glass

DEPOT.

D. J. OLIVER

IS NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE:

315 Cases White lead, pure, in tin and wood;
150 cases colors, assorted;
3,120 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, 1st quality;
1,000 Bbls Linseed Oil, boiled and raw;
150 cases Linseed Oil, boiled and raw;
350 cases Turpentine;
40 bbls Varnish;
125 cases Varnish;
500 dozen assorted Brushes;

AT REDUCED RATES.

—ALSO—

250 dozen Kerosene;
175 cases Coal Oil;
25 bbls Lard Oil;
50 bbls Sperm Oil;
150 bbls Parlor Oil;
15 bbls Castor Oil;

AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

CAMPHENE
DAILY INSTILLED.

Together with a large assortment of Pails, Double Tubes, stained and Ornamental Glass, Glue, Gold Leaf, Varnishes, Brushes, the largest and best assorted stock in this State.

210 and 212 Washington street,
217 and 219 Oregon street. feb22

CRAY & TRUE,

UNDERTAKERS,

WOULD INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE public generally that they have opened their establishment at No. 31 Lower side of the Market Street Railroad Depot corner of Kearny street, where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND PLAIN CASKETS.

Everything requisite for funerals furnished on the shortest notice.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Bodies for long distance shipment. Metallic and other suitable metallic cases always on hand. Also, the services of a Hearse and Carriages.

Orders for Cemetery Cushing will receive the most careful and prompt attention.

No. 412 & 414 Sansome St.,

Southeast corner of Commercial.

TEETH, TEETH.

Extracting without Pain, $1.00.

Dr. W. H. Irwin, Dentist,

NO. 205 THIRD STREET,

Second door south of Howard.

All branches of Dentistry performed in the most possible manner.

Nitrous oxide on hand.

Chloroform, Chloroform Electricity and Rubber used in my office to alley pain.

Ladies and children attended at their residences, and on reasonable prices.

feb8 W. H. IRWIN, M. D.

Attention, Volunteers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED AUthority to raise a Company for the First Regiment of Washington Territory Infantry United States Volunteers, now in Washington. This regiment is destined for service in the Northern part of the Territory, and inducements on the organization of the company, by recruiting will be furnished to Sergeants and Corporals. A fine opportunity is presented for immediate service. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and $100 bounty.

Recruiting Office on Battle street, in the Brown Building, between Montgomery and Kearny streets, and also at Stapleton's Liquor Saloon, Steamboat street opposite the Wharf Clay Street.

feb8 W. W. SHELTON, Captain.

REID & BROOKS,

No. 109 Sansome street, between Washington and Merchant,

SAN FRANCISCO,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,

LAMPS, PLATED WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY, MIRRORS,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

FANCY GOODS.

W. E. REID, E. BROOKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. Joseph Benevolent Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20th, 1862.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ST. JOSEPH Benevolent Society, will be held in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral, on Sunday, March 2d, 1862, at half past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year.

By order of the President.

JAMES E. BAILEY,
Secretary.

feb22

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of Wilson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who are indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all parties who are indebted to the said firm will present their claims against it to the undersigned for payment.

Mr. Francis Cassin is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

SAM. PLANNAGAN.
JAMES BAILEY.

San Francisco, Feb. 19, 1862. feb22

NOTICE.

THOSE WHO ARE SOLICITED FROM PERSONS willing to contribute for the relief of two widowed females over the Ferry at Sonoma, Mrs. Joaquin Carrillo, at the point known as Black Point, and Mrs. Ramon Carrillo, at the point known as Petaluma, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned, where they will receive information of the most natural and deserving cases to which their charity can be extended.

feb22 WM. M. SHERMAN & Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

THEY ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER large supplies and assortments of their Manufacture, all of which they warrant to be of the most superior quality.

They keep always in store a large assortment of Indians' Trunks and every description of Valises.

Orders for Custom Clothing will receive the most careful and prompt attention.

No. 412 & 414 Sansome St.,

feb22 2m Southeast corner of Commercial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

GRAND

MILITARY AND CIVIC

CELEBRATION.

THE COMMITTEE

..OF THE..

ST. PATRICK'S BROTHERHOOD

Give notice that in conjunction with othe civic and military bodies, they have made arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, at

HAYES' PARK.

The whole of the Grounds, Pavilion, and Banqueting Rooms have been engaged.

A procession and review of the associated bodies will take place.

AN ORATION will be delivered during the day.

There will be

TARGET PRACTICE

By the military, and a large number of

PRIZES

Will be awarded to the Best Marksmen.

AN ADDRESS to the People of Ireland will be adopted.

A PUBLIC DINNER

Will be given in the Banquet Room.

THE EVENING will be devoted to a

BALL

..AND..

SUPPER.

The Supper will be conducted apart from the Ball Room.

THIS PROMISES TO BE THE GREATEST RE-UNION OF IRISHMEN EVER HELD IN CALIFORNIA.

Committee of Arrangements.

Hon J O Downey, Maj General Cobb, General Canonas, Col T Hayes, Hon John Nugent, Hon Thos Starr King, Hon Samuel Theller, Hon Major P H Gallagher, Lieut Col P Farrell, Lieut Col P Bayles, Capt R F Ryan, Capt J R Hanna, Capt Colleghan, Capt D O'Regan, Capt O'Brien, Capt Wm M Dowling, Capt S J Ashley, Capt T Sweeney, Lieut D D Sullivan, Lieut Burke, Lieut D O'Callaghan, Lieut McNulty, Lieut R Reynolds, Lieut Michael Hayes, Lieut J Maguire, Sergt J O'Brien, Sergt J J Byrne, Sergt M H Hassett, Sergt T W McCormick Sergt O'Neil, Sergt P J Powell, Sergt McQuirk, Sergt P Delaney, Sergt J F Reynolds, Sergt P J Pearson, John Connolle, Mortimer O'Sullivan, C. M. Brosnan, P Delehanty, P O'Reilly, Thomas Kelly, John Doyle, J Holmes, Dr. Finnigan, R P Llewellen, J Brady, John D Brown, Joseph Monk, J Duffy, Geo W Williams, — Ince, J Mazemann, W H Nevens, J Lynch, M Connolly, Mark Leonard, John Carroll, Michael Hankins, Michael Regan, Thomas Mooney, Peter Skelly, Philip A Roach, Denis Lyons, John Ryan, Robert Barrett, Michael Cody, — Shea, P O'Grady, Michael Skelly, John Stapleton, John Cooney, Harvey A Sherwood, Patrick Hart, David Scannell, Arthur Quinn, John Kelly, jr, Edward Kane, Daniel McCarthy, John Hogan, John Reanen, Patrick Owens, Francis Goldie, Michael Gaerin, E Thomas Allen, John Burns, James Hughes, Robert Cushing, J Egan, Robert Cushing, J Egan, M W Kelly, W J Corcoran, — O'Neill, John Hammill, J Dowling, W A Cornwall, D J Murphy, J J Hayden, Wm S O'Brien John Farren, Cornelius Mooney, John Carroll, Mortimer Corcoran, John J Sullivan, John Clark, P Brieck, Maurice Macnamee, M J Murphy, Hugh McGuirk, David Meirain, P J McKenna, Samuel Sweeney, W H Hughes, P J McCormick, John Kennedy, M F Fits-Gibbon, S Lanigan, John O'Brien, Miles Reiger, J Glynn, J Cochlan, Michael Kane, Richard Ryland, Michael Guerin, E Thomas Allen,

jan18

STEAMERS.

INDEPENDENT.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER

NEVADA,

J. W. L. PHILLIPS.....MASTER.

Will make her Regular Trips from PACIFIC STREET WHARF,

Leaving SAN FRANCISCO every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.

Returning from SACRAMENTO on TUESDAY THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M.

CABIN FARE.....$6 etc; DECK.....$3
FREIGHT.....$1 00 per Ton

SOUTHERN DISPATCH LINE OF PACKETS
—FOR—
SAN DIEGO
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Consisting of the clipper Brig

PRIDE OF THE SEA.....Capt. L. S. Garcia
The clipper Brig
BOSTON.....Capt. W. H. Morton
The new clipper Schooner
LEWIS PERRY.....Wm. Hughes

Sailing every ten days.

For sight or Passage apply on board, at Commercial street wharf, or to R. PIERCE, Southern Packet office corner Market and East streets. feb8

REMOVAL.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND THE Public that we have

REMOVED

—TO—

THE LARGE STORE

No. 419 Montgomery St.,

Near California (Leconte's Building).

Thankful for past patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

A. ROMER & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, IMPORTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
feb8

HIBERNIA

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 27th, 1862.

AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY, held this day, the Board of Directors declared a Dividend of

ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH,

for the six months ending the 31st inst., and which is now payable to Depositors. feb1

INFORMATION WANTED.

MICHAEL WARD, BROTHER OF PATRICK Ward, formerly of New Orleans, but now supposed to be in California, Contra Costa County, is requested to write to his sister, Mrs. Mary Ward, Philadelphia. The undersigned will pay all the charges, and is anxious to hear from him.

PATRICK MCARTHY.
San Francisco, 1st May street. feb1

RECEIVED

....AT....

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.'S,

feb1 632 CLAY STREET.

FRESH SEEDS.

GROWTH OF 1861.

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE,

C. L. KELLOGG,

No. 427 Sansome street, one door south of Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Has on hand a most extensive assortment of

Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit and Tree

SEEDS,

Tobacco seeds—Many Varieties
Cotton seeds—Four Varieties
Twenty Varieties of Grasses.

HYACINTHS, AMARYLIS, NARCISSUS, TULIPS, LILIES, AND OTHER BULBOUS ROOTS.

MAMMOTH RHUBARB ROOTS, CHERRY CURRANT ROOTS

### THE LATE CAPT. HUGH McQUAIDE.

In recording the demise of the above officer, which took place in Richmond, Va., on the 26th of December, it is our painful duty to announce a fact which, though not altogether unexpected, must cause a pang of sincere sorrow to every one who enjoyed the friendship or acquaintance of the lamented deceased. It will be in the recollection of our readers that, some weeks ago, we published a letter from one of the Sisters of Charity in attendance upon the military hospital at Richmond, in which it was stated that the amputation of his leg, which Captain McQuaide had undergone, had proved ineffectual, and that a second amputation had become necessary, though the physicians had but little hope of thereby preserving the patient's life. The fortitude and resignation with which Captain McQuaide underwent so terrific an ordeal, showed not only the indomitable spirit and courage of the soldier, but that his soul was fortified by the hope of the true Christian and strengthened by that entire submission to the Divine will which alone can deprive the direst calamity of its sting.

The annexed letter from Lieut. Dickinson, U. S. 3d Infantry, to the brother of the deceased, conveys in fitting language the tidings of the decease of Capt. McQuaide, and the respect and esteem in which he was held by his brother officers:

MILITARY PRISON, }
RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 27, 1861. }

*John McQuaide, Esq., Yorkville, N. Y.:*

SIR—It is my painful duty to inform you of the death, yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock, of your brother, Captain Hugh McQuaide, 38th New York Volunteers. His funeral was attended this afternoon by Drs. Revere, of Massachusetts, and Fletcher, of Indiana; Captains Hunt, 1st Kentucky; and Markoe, 1st Pennsylvania; Lieuts. Dickinson, 3d Infantry, U. S. A.; Wallace and McPherson, 42d (Tammany) New York; together with Mr. Higgins (a citizen of Richmond), to whom and to Mrs. Higgins, we all feel much indebted for attentions and kindness to your gallant and unfortunate brother.

The services of the Roman Catholic Church were performed by Father R. H. Andrews, who has attended during Capt. McQuaide's illness, and who desires me say that he will at once perform High Mass; and that nothing shall be omitted that may be calculated to mitigate in any degree this severe blow to you all. Every requirement of his faith shall be strictly attended to. 'Tis body has been placed in the vault of the Catholic Cemetery here. It is in a zinc case (air tight) and covered by a black walnut coffin so as to be readily identified by his friends.

I have known your brother for several years, while he was 1st Sergeant of Co. F, U. S. Mounted Rifles. My regiment and the Rifles were for many years serving in New Mexico; and I must be allowed to say that a more efficient, active, prompt, energetic and zealous soldier I never knew. After knowing him well upon the wild Western frontiers we were brought together again; both wounded on July 21, at Manassas—in the same ward at the General Hospital here. And I can testify to the brave spirit and patient endurance he manifested during all his suffering, prolonged now to over five months.

From hearing him frequently speak of his relatives at home, and knowing how anxious you must be, I have seized the earliest flag of truce to communicate with you.

Lest you may entertain erroneous impressions concerning him I will relieve any doubt as to his treatment, etc. I assure you that he has met every attention and kindness, both medical and otherwise, that could possibly be extended to him. You may possibly feel unsatisfied that he had not been exchanged or paroled; but there has never been a moment since he was wounded when he could have been sent home. Any movement of him, for even a short distance, would have, undoubtedly, proved fatal. His wound had improved considerably; but a severe chronic diarrhea, which had existed all attempts at cure for over three months, had completely prostrated him, and he sank under it at last.

Please remember me to Mr. Quirk, who came on last summer to see your brother.

With much respect, and with heartfelt sympathy for yourself and the other members of your saddened family,

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. DICKINSON, 1st Lieut.,
U. S. 3d Infantry.

Captain Hugh McQuaide was a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland. He was born on the 1st of January, 1832, and came to this country with his parents when only 11 months old. At the age of nineteen he entered the United States Army, in Philadelphia, and served ten years in the Mounted Rifles, under Col. (now General) Andrew Porter, being actively engaged most of the time in Texas and New Mexico. He quickly rose to be 1st Sergeant of "F" Company. The testimonials he received during this time, from his officers, were of the most flattering character. In General Orders No. 11, issued from the headquarters of the army at New York, November 23, 1860, he is honorably mentioned for having, with a small scouting party, consisting of a corporal and fourteen privates of his regiment, pursued into the desert region known as the "Jornado," a numerous band of Indians, from whom he recaptured between fifteen and sixteen hundred sheep which they had carried off. After stating the particulars of the expedition, which was a most trying and dangerous one, the General Orders conclude:

"Sergeant McQuaide, on this occasion, fully sustained a high character gained by him on previous occasions."

Col. Porter thus speaks of him in his discharge at the end of his second term of service:

"Sergeant McQuaide has served in my company for ten years, and as a better soldier or man I have yet to meet. He is brave, honest, sober, and intelligent, and is, in every way, entitled to respect and consideration."

After his discharge from service, he was appointed to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, and obtained leave of absence to visit his friends in New York. While at home the present unhappy rebellion broke out, and the first call for Volunteers was made upon the loyal States. Captain McQuaide immediately set about raising Co. F., of the Second Scott Life Guard, 38th N. Y. V., and at his own expense (something like $400) perfected the organization. His subsequent history is known to our readers. At the disastrous engagement of Bull Run, in which his regiment fought bravely, he was severely wounded in the left leg, and was taken as a prisoner to Richmond. Fifteen days after, he suffered amputation of his leg; but the result was unsatisfactory, and after long suffering, borne with such patient resignation to his letter of Sister Valentine, the gallant soldier succumbed to his wounds, and, fortified by the consolations of religion, passed to that bourne whence no pain and sorrow are unknown. May his soul rest in peace.—*Irish American.*

### The Fruits of Secttism.

There is no fact more prominent on the page of modern history than this—That the robbery of the Church has never permanently enriched her spoilers. There is an old work known as "*God's Revenge upon Murther*," the argument of which is that "murder will out." A kindred work might be written upon Sacrilege, and the curse it invariably entails upon communities as well as upon individuals. For a chapter in this work the following extract from the *Mexican Extraordinary*, would have an appropriate heading:—

We have had in the last three years a most striking illustration of the profligacy of the administration of revenues and properties of this nation, in the manner in which the vast treasured riches of the Mexican Church have been scattered to the winds. This colossal wealth—estimated from £169,375,000 to four times that amount—that was confiscated two years ago, may be said to be already gone, and no one in the present can, and no one in the future will, say where. The pillage has been so rapid and complete that even the best advised in the government cannot say how much the nation has been despoiled of. We know it has nearly all gone, and the government, again left to its own resources, is so poor in expedients and feeble in strength that it is forced to adopt the most primitive mode of collecting revenue by wresting resources from the wealthy who live within its immediate reach. The government, furthermore, has been compelled to suspend payment to all classes of creditors, in order to devote its entire resources and energies in smothering a fraction of the disorders of the country, and should its most ambitious aims be attained, the prospects of the nation must still remain, to a great degree, blighted by the elements of self-destruction which are contained in the government itself.

The revolutionary journals are very indignant, as well they may be, at the array of names to the address of the French ladies to the heroic Queen of the Two Sicilies. Foremost in the long and in every sense superb list are the following: Madame Fould, wife of the Minister; the Duchess of Reggio, the Duchess of Albufera, the Duchess of Ornano, the Duchess of Dalmatia (Soult), the Countess Pozzo di Borgo, the Countess Kisseleff, the Countess de Merode, the Duchess of Montmorency, the Princess of Broglia, the Baronesses (3) Rothschild, Madame Niel, Madame Cosimer Perier, Madame Lamartine. There are at least 3,000 signatures, the majority of which are noble.

### LATE IRISH NEWS.

In addition to the fleet "becoming its great importance" which has been ordered to the Irish coast by the English Government, it is proposed, in the event of war, to place six powerful gunboats, under the orders of Captain Heathcote, of the Ajax, for the protection of the principal seaport towns on the northwest coast of Ireland. These vessels will be armed with 68 pounders on traversing platforms, and manned by the coastguard men and naval reserves in the immediate locality in which each may be placed.

The Commission of Inquiry into the Irish Law Courts has passed the Great Seal, and William Neilson Hancock, L.L.D., and Henry Robert Vaughan Johnson, Esq., are named as Secretaries. Dr. Hancock was Professor of Jurisprudence in the College of Belfast, and was Secretary to the University Commission and to the Commission which inquired into the Endowed Schools in Ireland. Mr. Johnson is a English barrister.

The *Catholic Telegraph* newspaper has changed hands, and is now the property of Mr. Michael Dwyer, late associate editor of the *Morning News*.

Anderson Cooper, Esq., late Inspector of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, has been appointed manager of the branch of that bank in Cork.

The Galway *Vindicator*, speaking of the prevailing distress, says:—"That there is now a wide spread famine, none will be found audacious enough to deny. From every part of the country the cry reaches us that a sad calamity has fallen upon our people. There is no gainsaying the fact. It is fearful to contemplate the sad ordeal that is before our poor people. If they had only to contend against the failure of the potato crop, their case would be melancholy enough, but the want of fuel adds considerably to their hardships."

The Cork *Reporter* of the 21st ult. says: A meeting of delegates of the trades of Cork was held last night at 8 o'clock, to draw up an address which will be presented to Sir John Arnott, M.P., on his retiring from the office of Chief magistrate of the city. The trades, carrying their banners, and headed by a brass band, will march in procession to the court house, as a token of respect for this benevolent gentleman, for his many good qualities and deeds of charity towards the poor as Mayor of Cork during the past three years.

David Leopold Lewis, Esq., with his accustomed liberality, has given 100 pairs of blankets and 100 tons of coal for distribution among the poor at Youghal.

Major Samuel Wensley Blackall, of Columbor Manor, Edgeworthstown, says the *Derry Standard*, has been appointed to the Shrievalty of the County Tyrone for the ensuing year, and has nominated Charles McCrossan, Esq., of Legland House, Newtownstewart, as his Under Sheriff. At the general election in 1847, Major Blackall was returned at the head of the poll for the county of Longford, on Liberal principles, his colleague being the late lamented Richard Maxwell Fox, Esq., when the conservative candidates, Anthony Lefroy, Esq., son of the Lord Chief Justice, and now member for the University, and the Hon. H. K. Harman, were defeated by a large majority. Major Blackall represented Longford from 1847 to 1851, when he vacated his seat on his appointment to the Governorship of Dominica, which he resigned in 1857. The new Undersheriff, who is an attorney and brother of Mr. John McCrossan, Solicitor, Omagh, is a Roman Catholic, and the second member of his communion who has held the office of Undersheriff of Tyrone since the Revolution, the other Roman Catholic gentleman who filled the office since the period referred to being the late Mr. Walter John Fitzgerald Quin, who, in 1822, acted as Undersheriff during the Shrievalty of Sir James Strong, Bart.

The deaths of Rev. Anthony Magan, P. P., Killanin, county Galloway, Rev. Maurice Dowley, Carrick-on-Sior, and Rev. Charles James O'Connor, of Sandyford, are announced.

Mr. De Moyleau is to succeed Mr. Corballis as Chairman of the County of Kilkenny, and is to be succeeded in the County of Cork by Mr D. R. Kane. Mr. West is to be removed to the County of Leitrim, in succession to Mr. Kane, leaving the King's County vacant, as one of the "semi-official organs" intimates, "for competition."

A dispatch dated Valentia, December 26, says: On Tuesday night the ship Nimrod, of London, 911 tons, Payathen, master, from Montreal to Liverpool, forty nine days out, laden with wheat and flour, was picked up near the Dersey Head, by the Limerick steamer Mengerton, and towed into Valentia Harbor, with the loss of mainmast, mizzen topmast, sails, bulwarks, boats, and otherwise damaged. She was obliged to throw overboard about 800 barrels of flour; she experienced very tempestuous weather, and was in want of water.

It appears that the Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore (Dr. Knox) has resolved upon establishing in Belfast a grand Cathedral Church, and upon removing at the same time the Cathedral from Lisburn, where it has existed during two centuries, under a chapter granted by Charles II in the year 1662. The Protestants of Lisburn are not disposed to submit to this ecclesiastical disfranchisement; and accordingly a public meeting was held, at which it was resolved to oppose the transfer, and, if necessary, carry the matter before the House of Lords.

In the Antrim Artillery Militia, Hon. Clotworthy J. E. F. Skeffington has been appointed Captain, vice Thompson, dis'pked; and in the Antrim Rifles, Lieut. Alexander Murray to be Captain, vice May, deceased; Edward Cole Magennis, to be Lieutenant, vice Murray, promoted.

The Lords Justices have ordered that there be erected and established at or near Downpatrick an asylum sufficient to contain three hundred lunatic poor, such asylum to be called the Down District Lunatic Asylum.

Gas pipes are now being laid down in several of the principal streets of Dalkey, by the Hibernian Gas Company, for the purpose of supplying to private consumers any necessary quantity of gas. We have not as yet heard that any provision has been made for lighting the streets.

Madame Orsi received a regular ovation in Dublin, on the night of her farewell appearance there, December 21st. A splendidly engrossed address was presented to her by "the gods," and her carriage was accompanied to Morrison's Hotel by an immense concourse. Arrived there, Madame Orsi left the carriage and proceeded to the drawingroom, whence she came on the balcony and sang a stanza of the "Last Rose of Summer." The scene of enthusiasm which followed this baffles description. It continued for a lengthened period, and very many times was Madame Orsi forced to appear and acknowledge the cheers of the vast concourse which occupied the thoroughfare below. And thus ended the farewell performance.

The puisne judgeship in India has been offered to Mr. McMahon, M.P., and declined. The appointment is worth £5,000 a year, with £1,500 for an outfit, but the locality, Agra, is extremely unhealthy for Europeans.

There is at present living at Monagarron, near Castletown Leix, a lady who he repairs every Sunday to hear Mass), in the parish of Arklow, a man a respectable farmer, named John Kavanagh, who has attained the patriarchal age of 108 years, being born in 1753. He possesses all his faculties as perfectly as when he was only twenty-five years old, and what is still more surprising, he goes into the fields every harvest time, and mows and reaps for his amusement, and indulges in rustic sport and amusement. His sight is perfectly good, and he has scarcely lost a tooth. At the three last general elections for the county, he came on each occasion to Gorey, a distance of seven miles, to record his vote for the popular candidate. He is living happy and contented in the bosom of his family, surrounded by his children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and their children.

A Wexford cotemporary states that Lieutenant Morgan O'Brien, who commanded the left flank of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers in the fight at Harper's Ferry (in which that Regiment distinguished itself so signally), is a native of Garrymoile, near Enniscorthy. Both Lieutenant O'Brien and Captain Bertram, who was in command of the regiment, received the highest compliments from the Colonel commanding the division, for the coolness and gallantry they displayed.

It is stated that Alderman William Lane Joynt, Mayor elect of Limerick, has been appointed Clerk of the Crown for the County, vice George Fleetwood, Esq., deceased.

Father Petcherine, the distinguished preacher (a Russian nobleman by birth, who had been for several years a Redemptorist), has become a Cistercian monk, at Mount Melleray.

The Attorney General has appointed Pierce Kelly, Esq., local crown solicitor for the city and county of Waterford.

### Litanies.

The *Mirror* of Baltimore, and the *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati publish the following decree concerning litanies:

"The decree of Clement VIII. of 6th September, 1601, in regard to the divulgation, publication and recital of litanies, was by this decree remodelled, and it established in this form:

"Let no litanies, except the most ancient and general litanies, which are contained in the Breviaries, Missals, Pontificals and Rituals, and also the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, usually sung in the house of Loretto, be published, without the revision and approbation of the Ordinary, and let none be publicly recited in churches, public oratories, or in processions, without the leave and approval of the Sacred Congregation of Rites."


MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN McDONALD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
PAPER HANGINGS.
*Kerosene and Coal Oil,*
*Burning Fluid,*
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*Chimneys, &c.*
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Estimates Furnished from Plans and Specifications.
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Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
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IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
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Beds, Mattresses, etc.,
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE EVER OFFERED ON THE PACIFIC COAST, FOR SALE AT LESS PRICES THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.
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NEW STYLES
THREE PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
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AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
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GUARANTEES to furnish Plans and Designs for Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Factories, Warehouses, and all buildings in which Iron enters, which for
BEAUTY, HEATHERS & ACCURACY
Cannot be excelled in San Francisco, and being a practical builder, his experience in the past upon having their buildings erected in a thoroughly and upon having their plans and specifications carried out in accordance with the wishes of the owners of the same, the result of which has been universal satisfaction.
HARVEY S. BROWN.
San Francisco, Nov. 14, 1861.

HARVEY S. BROWN, Esq.—My settlement by your request, we have carefully examined the Plan for the San Antonio Lumber Company's Mill, Maps Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. We find that they are executed upon the basis of and known as Rancho de los Pulgas, Potrero Viejo, or Rancho de la Visitacion, and that the Maps prepared by the Mexican Surveyor agree in the principal lines, and also in the courses and distances of the most prominent objects, as delineated upon the Map of Rancho de los Pulgas, surveyed by Messrs. Ord and Harrison, and that the Maps prepared by you are executed in a workmanlike manner, and that the lines are correctly laid down, and also that the Plan of the Mill is correctly drawn, and also that you purchased directly from the Mexican Surveyor.
We further certify that there are no suits now pending in the Courts of the United States affecting the title to the property, and that a patent issued from the United States was issued to them on the 23d day of December, A.D. 1857, which is recorded in the Records of the County of San Francisco, and that you purchased directly from the Mexican Surveyor.
We further certify that there are no suits now pending in the Courts of the United States affecting the title to the property, and that a patent issued from the United States was issued to them on the 23d day of December, A.D. 1857, which is recorded in the Records of the County of San Francisco, and that you purchased directly from the Mexican Surveyor.
Witness our hands this 14th day of November, A.D. 1861.
HARVEY S. BROWN.

ROOFING.
A fter this date we shall lay First Quality
A.T. Charcoal Tin Plate for $10 per box.
H. O. & I. M. PIXLEY,
No. 20 Kearny street,
Between Jackson and Washington.

LEAKY ROOFS
THOROUGHLY REPAIRED.
Smoky Chimneys Thoroughly Cured. Roofs painted with best quality fire and rain proof paint.
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ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.
THIS INSTITUTION is under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and is situated in Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, San Francisco. The School Year commences on the second Monday in August, and ends on the last Thursday in July. It is divided into two Sessions of five months each.
Terms, per month, for the High Department.....$5 00
Grammar " ..... 3 00
Preparatory " ..... 2 00
For further information apply on the premises, in the Session, to
au25 17 THE PRESIDENT

ST. CATHERINE'S
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BENICIA, CAL.
THIS Institution is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education embraces the various branches of instruction usually taught in the most approved seminaries for young ladies. The most conscientious and unremitting attention is given to the advancement of the pupils in the principles and practice of christian virtue, as well as to their intellectual improvement. Particular care is directed toward the promotion of refinement of manners, and the constant maintenance of a polite and amiable deportment. The discipline of the House is mild, but firm. A conduct regulated by these principles has invariably secured for the pupils of this Academy the esteem of their parents and friends.
Terms, per month, in advance.....$20 00
Music, Use of Instrument, per month, each.....1 00
Drawing and Painting.....2 00
Washing.....2 00
Bed and Bedding.....2 00
Entrance.....10 00
Physician's Fees.....Usual Charges.
Use of Library.....1 00
Those who remain during the vacation will be charged extra.
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance, and no deduction is made for half a session's absence, except in case of sickness.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.
au25

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE, CAL.
THE SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 13th. It is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, and offers every solid and useful education. In order to keep young ladies in virtue, seclusion from society is considered by the Sisters as indispensable, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.
TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per session.....100 00
Washing, per session.....30 00
Physician's Fees, (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness,) per session.....10 00
Piano and Use of Instrument.....Extra Terms.
Drawing, Use of Globes, and Painting.....Extra.
Those who remain during the vacation will be charged extra.
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance, and no deduction is made for a half session's absence, except in case of sickness.
Parents are requested to be present at the opening of the session.
au23 Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Records.

TEN DOLLAR LOTS.
THOSE who have expected lots upon the March Land are hereby informed that they are now ready for inspection at the office of the Naglee's Building.
Those who have taken lots on monthly plans are requested to call immediately and get their deeds.
Persons can obtain lots for $10 each, during this week.
HARVEY S. BROWN



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EX ANNE MARY
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Invoice of
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
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M. O'CONNOR,
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BRANDIES,
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OLD AND PURE,
In Lots to Suit Purchasers.
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| Rum Punch. | Cognac Punch. |
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EX MORNING STAR
FROM LONDON.
300 HHDS. TENNENT'S INDIA PALE ALE, pints, 200 hhds. Tennent's Pilsen, pints.
EX ORACLE.
200 kegs and 100 Tens as's No. 1 Ale;
100 hhds and 100 Tens and 2 s ANN quart;
400 hhds Tennent's Dublin INDIA PALE ALE, pints and quarts;
500 hhds Tennent's Pilsen, pints and quarts.
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MASSEY & KANE,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
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Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
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*CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.*
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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH supply of NEEDLES and by the next steamer we will receive a full supply of our justly celebrated
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Silk, Needles, Cotton, etc.
The great demand for these Machines has left us without them for a short time, and for which new we inform our customers and those whom we have both unable to supply with them that we have made such arrangements as will forever preclude the possibility of our being left without Silk, Needles or Machines.
From the great number of these Machines sold, and the universal satisfaction they give, (as will be seen), we do not hesitate to pronounce them superior to SOLID, SECURE and ALL KIND LOCK STITCHERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, for any Machine now before the public.
We especially recommend them for Leather and similar work—for those, as they give no trouble or annoyance by getting out of order, ever.
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We invite Dress, Cloak and Shirt Makers to examine our "A" MACHINES.
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2,000 barrels Cal. Pickled Herrings.
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DESIRE having floods decanted would feel it to be a great advantage to their customers and the deceased, if they are prepared to furnish every requisite for a funeral, with a complete assortment of
SOLID ROSEWOOD COFFINS,
Of unequalled finish, in addition to their large stock of Mahogany and Lead Coffins.
All funerals promptly attended to. A liberal discount made for the poor.
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AT REDUCED PRICES,
Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.
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FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, WITH THE BEST MALE AND FEMALE HELP, FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.
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SINGLE MEALS 25 cents. LODGINGS, 37 cents.
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No. 19 Washington Street,
At this Stand will be found, at all times, of the Best Choice Meats to be had in the City Market.
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Produce, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Fruit, Groceries, &c.
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JOHN KELLY, Jr. - - - Proprietor
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There is a large Reading Room attached to the House, and a Library.
The BROOKLYN HOTEL Omnibus, with the name of the House on it, is always waiting on the wharf, on the arrival of the Ocean and Inland steamers, to convey passengers and their baggage to the house free of charge.
There is also a FIRE-PROOF SAFE, kept by the proprietor, where money and other valuables are taken charge of at the risk of the Proprietor.
The Prices of Board is put down as a very low figure MINERS and others visiting the City will do well to call at the Brooklyn.
Board per week.....$4
Board per day.....1
Meals.....25
Lodging per week.....$2 50 to $3 00
Single Rooms.....50 to 75 et
There is no danger or Fire at the Brooklyn, as the House is supplied with Gas throughout. ap14

WARM SPRINGS HOTEL,
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to the comparative claims upon our sympathies possessed by the American people and the British Government as the last which followed the year 1846—the first year of the famine.

Now, whilst I admit that no such comparity was displayed by the Government of England, I believe as firmly as I believe any proposition in political fact that a large proportion of the state- [illegible] exulted in the denegation of [illegible] which resulted from the famine. [illegible] politicians hold [illegible] to the follow- [illegible] bad race—they [illegible] are, to use the memorable [illegible] Agrarians, 'aliens in blood [illegible] religion'—[illegible] them, the better." I was myself sitting by the side of Lord George Bentinck on the Opposition benches when he exclaimed—"It is your deliberate policy to starve the Irish people," whilst reproaching the government of the day for not taking measures to employ the people of Ireland.

You cannot forget that the same government which squandered a hundred millions of money in a ridiculous war with Russia—which had destroyed the prestige of England in Europe—spoke of a loan of eight millions advanced under the pretext of relieving the sufferings of the Irish people, as if it were an act of unparalleled national munificence, and having exhausted its generosity in this effort, left the people to die or to emigrate without further help, except such as was supplied by the resources of Ireland.

You cannot forget that even the landed gentry of Ireland, who have almost uniformly acted as an English garrison in Ireland, were abandoned in their utmost need, and that British statesmen exulted in the confiscation of their estates which resulted from the measures adopted by Parliament during the famine of Ireland.

It is my deliberate opinion that the majority of the British people, and of British statesmen, would at this moment wish that Ireland should be deserted by its Roman Catholic inhabitants, in order that it might be re-peopled by what is called the great Anglo-Saxon race, and that many of the measures adopted at the time of the famine were designed to produce an approximation to this eventful result.

What, on the other hand, was the conduct of the Americans when ten of thousands of poor and ignorant strangers were landed annually on their shores—flowing into the centres of the great cities of America the seeds of pestilence which had been created by famine in Ireland, and by overcrowding in emigrant vessels? They could scarcely have been blamed if they had done what England does every day towards the Irish poor who become chargeable in England, though they may have resided in that country during great part of their lives; they could scarcely have been blamed if they had ordered these outcasts to return home to the country of their birth. But the American nation did not so treat the children of our race. They received and fostered them—they provided homes for them—and of the two millions of Irish—a number who have emigrated to America during our generation, a very large proportion are now living in circumstances comparatively prosperous.

As the foregoing remarks include Canada and the Canadians, I speak from personal observation. I have seen the Irish who settled in America, from Charleston to Michigan, from Portland to New Orleans, and from Detroit to Quebec, in Canada.

Again, perhaps, be told that in some parts of America a spirit of intolerance has been evinced towards the Irish Catholics. I admit that in a few places such a spirit has been evinced; but the manifestation of this feeling has been called forth a noble display of generous sentiment on the part of a large majority of the native Americans. We ought not to forget that, when, in 1856, the Know-Nothing party endeavored to raise an outcry against foreigners, that cry was met by such men as Mr. Seward in the State of New York, and Governor Wise in the State of Virginia; and at the risk of their own popularity generous Americans were found everywhere who effectually crushed and stifled the Know-Nothing party. I am a convert in my hatred of anti-Catholic prejudice as I could be if I were myself a Catholic; but I am not prepared to say that cause of offence may not occasionally have been given by our countrymen in America—and, upon the whole, I think that the Irish—and especially the children of Irish parents, are appreciated in America fully as much as they deserve.

In an Irish gentleman, then, to be disgraced and degraded because he tells his countrymen that they ought not to forget the kindness shown them by the Americans in the hour of their utmost need?

I was not myself present at the late Rotundo meeting, and, though in England, I have been held responsible for its proceedings: the fact is that it was held contrary to my judgment and advice; but I confess that I am now rejoiced that the people of Dublin took an early opportunity of declaring that they would view with regret a collision between Ireland and the inhabitants of the United States.

I go further, and say emphatically that in opinion the several constituencies of Ireland ought to meet and inform their representatives that they are unwilling to contribute either men or money for the purpose of injuring the inhabitants, and that in that spirit they ought to employ the very language used by The O'Donoghue in his letter to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Now, with respect to the committee which was appointed at the Rotundo meeting. I take upon myself the responsibility of having advised The O'Donoghue to withdraw his name from that committee. I gave that advice because I was informed that the list of the members of that committee had been either unprecedentedly intruded upon the meeting; and because I thought it possible that The O'Donoghue might, by acting with it, become hereafter responsible for proceedings which he does not approve.

Those who remember the trials of 1848 cannot forget that the law officers of the Crown endeavored to hold Mr. Duffy responsible for my proceedings at Tipperary, though Mr. Duffy was actually in prison in Dublin at the time when those proceedings took place—so that a public man cannot be too guarded, in respect to his associates.

I have felt it the more especially to be my duty to offer this advice to O'Donoghue, and to others, because I am afraid that there exists in this country a secret organization which may hereafter compromise many inexperienced, yet noble-minded youths. Three years ago I took the liberty to warn my fellow-countrymen against secret societies. I have since repeated the warning, and now once again I adjure them to treat as their worst enemy any man who invites them to join a secret society.

For myself, I say not whether the leader whom I follow belong to the patrician or plebian ranks of society. I would support the son of a beggar as loyally as I would support the son of a prince, if he possesses virtue, ability, and patriotism, but I never have joined and never will join any secret society which may be governed by a man or men with whose character and with whose aims I am unacquainted.

If a man believe himself fit to guide his countrymen, let him stand forth to the scrutiny of daylight. Let us examine his qualifications, and determine how far he is or is not fit to be trusted. Let us know, also, what is the end and aim to which he proposes to lead us, and what are the means by which we are to arrive at that end.

Nor ought it to be forgotten that the existence of secret societies tends to prevent the formation of legal associations for the purpose of forwarding legitimate objects: because it is impossible to enter into combined action with a member of a secret society on terms of confidence or of safety. Every prudent man shuns the risk of being compromised by the proceedings of those who, being members of secret societies, may intrude themselves into the open and legal association to which he belongs.

Moreover, the leaders of secret societies generally keep out of danger themselves; whilst they allow those whom they inveigle to be sacrificed for having acted upon their perilous suggestions.

It is almost needless that I should repeat my conviction that the Irish government is infamous in respecting every movement that is made by the members of secret societies existing in this country.

But whilst I think that The O'Donoghue has acted wisely in withdrawing from the committee appointed at the Rotundo meeting, I am rejoiced to find that he holds out to the country the prospect that he will, on some future occasion, suggest the formation of a committee or council which shall deserve the confidence of the country.

I reserve for a suitable occasion the expression of my opinions with respect to the formation of such a committee.

In the meantime I trust that from every parish in the county of Tipperary The O'Donoghue will receive assurances that he has not forfeited the esteem of his fellow-countrymen by being deprived of the commission of the peace.

I have the honor to be
Your devoted and obliged friend,
JOHN O'MAHONY.

Killiney, New Year's Day, 1862.

### CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.

The most important victory of the war was achieved by the Federal forces under General Grant, in the capture of Fort Donelson, on the Tennessee river. The works were most extensive, fully armed and garrisoned by 20,000 men. Com. Foote, when the place was invested, had 50,000 men and a large fleet of gun boats. The fighting continued four days, with great loss on both sides, when on Sunday morning last the fort was surrendered. The fruits of the victory are, 10,000 prisoners, several generals, and an immense quantity of munitions of war. On Saturday the Confederates made a sortie in which they obtained some advantages, but were compelled to retire with loss. The right wing of our forces, composed of the first and second brigades of Gen. McClernand's division, bore the brunt of the fight. The enemy commenced the attack by firing some grape into the 31st and 22d Illinois regiments, which were encamped on the extreme right. The first brigade, Col. Oglesby commanding, were immediately drawn up in line in the following order: 18th, extreme right; 8th next, followed by the 31st, which supported the right of Stewart's battery light artillery, with the 31st on the extreme left—all Illinois regiments.

The 2d Division, Col. Wallace commanding, consisted of the 11th, 20th, 45th and 48th Illinois regiments, with McAllister's and Taylor's Indiana light artillery, four seige guns. The attacking force of the enemy consisted of about 12,000 men. Their position on the ground was such that not more than one of our regiments could operate at the same time, while the rebels could bring nearly their whole force to bear against us. The first regiment which attacked rebels was the 18th, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were forced to retire with a considerable loss of officers and men. They were replaced by the 8th, which also fell back in turn. Meanwhile, other regiments were leading each feeble aid as their positions would admit.

Gen. Lew Wallace was then ordered to reinforce McClernand, and sent two brigades of his division from the centre. The 31st Illinois, Col. Logan, fought like veterans and struggled in defending the Schwartz Battery under the most galling fire, until allthe horses of the battery, with all the officers in charge of the guns were killed. The lieutenant-colonel, the acting major, 7 captains, and a number of lieutenants of the 31st were also killed, and the colonel was wounded. Being nearly surrounded, Capt. McCook, who had been left in command, drew what remained of the regiment off the field—not, however, until their last round had been fired, and they had commenced to drive the enemy before them.

A letter in the Chicago *Tribune*, from Fort Donelson, says that when Col. Craft's Brigade, which had been ordered to reinforce McClernard, came in near the 20th and 31st Illinois, and 25th Kentucky, these regiments were lying down firing over the crest of the hill. They rose, not knowing whether the force in their front was a friend or foe. The 25th Kentucky, supposing them to be rebels, poured in a volley, which did terrible execution, and was sufficient to throw the whole brigade into disorder at once.

Almost a panic ensued; some threw down their arms and equipments and fled; some going as far as Fort Henry. The enemy improved the opportunity, and advanced on Stewarts and Dresser's Batteries, capturing five guns, and taking possession of McClernard's headquarters, driving our forces nearly a mile and a half. Instead, however, of adhering to their supposed original intentions to escape, the rebels resolved to follow up the advantages by pursuit.

At this juncture Wallace's division was thrown in front, and took position on the ridge, with Taylor's battery in centre of the road. The rebels formed on the ridge which McClernand had occupied, and flushed with success, moved forward so as to come in range, when Taylor opened on them with grape, shell, and canister. The rebels quailed, and came to a halt, and as the infantry advanced began to fall back. Wallace improved the moment, and moved on, driving the rebels before him, and secured the ground previously lost.

During the night reconnoissances were made for an early assault with the bayonet. At 5 o'clock the advance was made, but when the full light of day appeared white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works. The Fort surrendered unconditionally. We have Generals Buckner, Johnson and Bushrod, and 15,000 prisoners, and 3,000 horses. Pillow and Floyd, with their brigades, stole away on steamers on Saturday night, without letting Buckner know their intentions. Gen. Smith led a charge on the lower end of the enemy's works, and was the first inside of the fortifications. The prisoners were being sent to Cairo as fast as they could be loaded on steamers. The loss on our side is heavy, and will probably reach 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lose a large percentage of officers, among them three lieutenant-colonels killed. Three colonels were wounded. Major Post of the 8th Illinois, with 200 prisoners, was sent to Nashville. The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, they having done the principal part of their fighting behind intrenchments. The works extended some five miles on the outside. The rebels lost 25 field pieces, 17 mortars and 20,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores. They are completely demoralized. Floyd and Pillow left in the night secretly. They charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting their men. Floyd has gone south with the investment of the Fort, on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without tents and a portion of the time in heavy rain and snow.

All the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled except one. Com. Foote was wounded twice, but not fatally. He reached Fort Donelson, Saturday night, from St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Carondelet, Tyler, and Conestiga. After fighting little over an hour, withdrew. Fifty-four men killed and wounded on board.


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# THE MONITOR.

VOL. IV. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861. NO. 28.

THE MONITOR,
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### OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1861.

It is very doubtful if the remains of poor McManus will be accompanied by appropriate honors in Ireland as they were in our own city and free cities in America—San Francisco and New York. The Dublin correspondent of the *Irish American*, a reliable authority in such matters—fears as much. The difficulties, however, have not been caused by asylum of fervor on the part of the Irish people; for the procession, unless totally suppressed, will be immense, but it is said that a committee in Dublin are a self-opinionated set of men, utterly unknown to those whose assistance and co-operation would be requisite to make the ceremonies a worthy completion to the imposing obsequies commenced at your golden gates. When, in their committee-room, it was proposed that the programme should be laid before Messrs. Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, John B. Dillon, P. J. Smyth and James Kavanagh, it was met by an indignant refusal, and the proposer threatened with summary expulsion. Nor had they, at latest dates, been fortunate enough to secure the cooperation of the Catholic prelates and clergy. The Archbishop of Dublin "does not think proper to allow any special religious ceremonies," but it is understood that the Archbishop's refusal is caused by not knowing the numbers of the committee and having had no assurance that the occasion may not be made an of for a violent abortive political demonstration. His Grace, in fact, would see no attempts revolution in Ireland. Some of the Irish bishops are [illegible] to the Fenian movement, and [illegible] carry by the Irish Viceroy, in their discretion, [illegible] Fenian movement. Two bishops committed displayed such felicity in some of their reported arrangements. No carriages or vehicles of any kind were to be allowed in the line of procession, notwithstanding that the prescribed route is fully five miles! All must march, and march to music, too,for the column was to be headed by a military band! Let us hope that wiser counsels will have prevailed before the obsequies take place, in the Irish coast, and that then all will be well.

THE FAMINE AGAIN.

It is truly melancholy to have to record that the poor Irish are again famine-stricken. From one end of the island, especially the county Mayo, I see very bad accounts. At a public meeting lately held at Kilmore parish church, Westport, Archdeacon Lyons in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That about five-sixths of the potato crops, the principal food of the people of this parish and district, are destroyed by the blight and recent floods.

*Resolved*, That if all the corn grown in this mountain parish was converted into meal it would not give support to the population, numbering about 5,000 souls, for five months.

*Resolved*, That unless the government grant, without delay, public works to the people by which they may be enabled to purchase food, they will perish from starvation.

*Resolved*, That we respectfully lay these resolutions before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland, requesting, in the name of humanity, that they will advise the government to take immediate steps to avert such a fearful calamity.

And these resolutions, unhappily, as corroborated by a correspondent writing from Children, who says:

"Destitution threatens in this quarter, and the intermission of the past season has stopped the hearts and hearths of a poor suffering peasantry. Fuel is just now one of the direst wants in Connemara, and, with the continuance of the sleet of six months of dreary wind, is enough to make the stoutest quake. This is a fearful year in fact, as bad as '46."

GREEN FLOWERS GROWING.

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John Mitchel, as you will have seen, coincides with this latter writer, and so too must that, with or without the Green Flag, Irish valor will do and date. Every day proves this. Even in the west of Ireland, especially the county Mayo, I see very bad accounts. At a public meeting lately held at Kilmore parish church, Westport, Archdeacon Lyons in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That about five-sixths of the potato crops, the principal food of the people of this parish and district, are destroyed by the blight and recent floods.

*Resolved*, That if all the corn grown in this mountain parish was converted into meal it would not give support to the population, numbering about 5,000 souls, for five months.

*Resolved*, That unless the government grant, without delay, public works to the people by which they may be enabled to purchase food, they will perish from starvation.

*Resolved*, That we respectfully lay these resolutions before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland, requesting, in the name of humanity, that they will advise the government to take immediate steps to avert such a fearful calamity.

And these resolutions, unhappily, as corroborated by a correspondent writing from Children, who says:

"Destitution threatens in this quarter, and the intermission of the past season has stopped the hearts and hearths of a poor suffering peasantry. Fuel is just now one of the direst wants in Connemara, and, with the continuance of the sleet of six months of dreary wind, is enough to make the stoutest quake. This is a fearful year in fact, as bad as '46."

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[Continued from first page.]

is unable to pay honest debts—it is far and honorable to face creditors and the world with an avowal of the fact. This is precisely the position of Sacramento, and it is honorable in her part to admit her total inability now to pay her public debt, principal or interest, and to renew her determination to do so as soon as she is in a condition to discharge those obligations. No other course is left her, and her citizens will be forced to take the responsibility."

The greatest distress falls upon the poorer class, who lived in low quarters of the town, and in frail tenements. Few of the merchants have extensive material losses, their fronts on Front street, South & Co., are probably the heaviest sufferers—their loss being not less than $20,000. At Bigelow was rather I street or the J street levee disturbed by the waters. The vast accumulation of water above the town caused now a mile or more of the Sacramento Valley Railroad below Brighton, and communication at this writing is cut off with Lisbon.

The hereinbefore rumored loss of life is confirmed. A teamster was seen struggling in the water at the head of J street, and from the levee he said could reach him. A man, intoxicated, fell into the water near the corner of Fourth and I streets, which at that point was nearly six feet deep, but was rescued with great difficulty.

Our informant states the citizens are actively engaged in disconnecting elevators, houses, and frame, believe that they will soon recover from the effects of this last disaster.

The family of Dr. Hammond, late Senator, who occupied a house on the lower part of the levee, are said have been missing since yesterday morning. It is believed that, should as is this disaster, the damage done to property will not exceed $50,000.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville suffers greatly by the freshet. The *Appeal* says: Marysville is now slowly emerging from a flood, more disastrous and extensive in character than ever before which has been known since the place has been settled by white people. The natives say, and there seems every reason for thinking, but not readily enough to justify the opinion that there would be much of a flood, but by Sunday morning at daylight it was found that the Yuba had backed up into the slough, that all the lower part of the town below E street was in danger, and the flats were fast filling up with water. The rain continued to fall in torrents during all of Sunday, and by night one sheet of water was stretched from the slough almost to Third street—the only making islands of most of the buildings below E street, on both sides of the slough, below Fourth street. All night long of Sunday the rain fell in sheets, and the wind blew furiously, adding to the terrors of those who watched through the night.

About daylight on Monday morning, the outer side wall of J. Eaton's store, on the Plaza, fell with a tremendous crash, the foundation having been completely undermined by the water, which had now risen to such an extent as to cover the whole of that part of the city, except where the street was higher than the adjacent lots. Mr. Eaton's family reside in the upper part of the store, and they were hurried out at once in their night clothes, and taken to the Merchants' Hotel, around the corner, on First street, and in about ten minutes after, to the horror of every one, the floors of that building gave way, and a great portion of the interior of the hotel was precipitated in a ruin, the whole of the cellar supports being suddenly cut out by an immense body of water which rushed in. Then the interior of all the stores on the upper side of First street, around the corner to Jennison & Elwell's, on the Plaza, fell one after another. The two-story brick row-ning, and numerous citizens went to the rescue with teams and skills, and began taking people and goods to places of safety.

From the sheep ranch of Grazier Bros. & Co., a large number of sheep were lost, valued at ten or twelve thousand dollars, and a large lot of cattle belonging Glazier & Thompson, are supposed to be lost from a ranch in Sutter county. The heaviest losses in town, were of course, the losses to the dealers on the Plaza and First street, near the Merchants' Hotel, H. E. Brewster, L. H. Babb, Leonce & Elwell, J. L. Eaton, and others are heavy losers, their goods being precipitated in heavy piles into the muddy lare filled with water. The losses of the boarders and the lessees of the Merchants' Hotel are also considerable, valuable furniture, pianos, clothing, cash and small valuables being involved in an inextricable wreck, smashed and wet, though by great exertions, many articles were saved. The loss falls very heavily on small property holders in the northern end of the town, where many small houses were torn down by the strong current from their foundations and carried off beyond recovery, their unfortunate owners, literally homeless and houseless, barely escaping, in some instances, with their lives. On Ninth street, below H, Hudson, Willey & Co. had a great quantity of lumber, which was floated off, though some of it was saved by being boomed between the houses at the end of Second street. Williams Co's flouring mills were filled with water up to three or four inches on the main floor, where all the flour was stored, and the loss of gardens, fences, cut houses and small sheds is scarcely calculable now.

Over the valley south of Marysville, which is lower land than that north of the city, the flood extends for several miles, till it reaches the first swell of the foothills, where it takes off in numerous sloughs, most of which are impassible to teams and horsemen, some being raging torrents. This part of the valley was submerged very suddenly, and to a greater depth than has been know since 1850. All the bottom-land farms are flooded, and many were stripped of all the stock upon them. Forty horses were swept from Hedges' ranch, besides a large number of cattle and hogs. Mr. Hedges' house stands upon a high knoll, which is now an island, the water filling the cellar. Numbers of hogs were drowned on Low's ranch. Where Feather River sweeps past Elica, stock of every kind could be seen yesterday constantly passing down the stream, some alive and struggling, and bellowing or squealing for life. The flood was also very destructive in game. Hares and rabbits have been destroyed by thousands.

Very few details of the extent of damage caused by the flood in Placer, Amador, Sutter, Butte and other counties, have been received, though it known to warrant the belief that great loss of property and life has occurred. We have intelligence from Long Bar, Birch's Bar, Stanley's, and Smith's, and from all these places the work is of a most distressing character. At Long Bar a large number of Chinamen were drowned, and some are known as fifty and at Sand Flat an entire settlement were drowned, the poor fellows climbing into the


BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE HAVE THEM,

Everybody Knows It!

HOLCOMBE BROS.

SELL THE BEST GOODS.

And have the Largest Assortment in San Francisco of

BOOTS & SHOES,

*NEW OPERAS!*

Sole Agents of California for

WEED'S, NEW YORK, CELEBRATED

OPERA GAITERS

—AND—

BALMORALS,

THE ONLY GENUINE ARTICLES IN THIS CITY.

Beaker's Philadelphia Quilted Boots,

WILL RETAIL THE

Quilted Soles for.....$11 00
Half Double Soles.....9 00
New York Quilted Boots.....8 00

AND ALL OTHER GOODS OF PHILADELPHIA MAKE IN PROPORTION.

Received by every steamer a new style of

Military Riding & Walking Boots — Farmers' and Miners';

—ALSO—

WILL RETAIL THEM AT

*LESS THAN COST AND CHARGES*

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Youth's

Long Leg Rubber Boots,

FOR THE RAINY SEASON.

HOLCOMBE BROTHERS'

STORES—2 STORES.

Uptown Store—Corner of Washington and Kearny streets.

Down-town Store—Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

20 DOZEN

GENTS' QUILTED BOTTOM BOOTS.

JUST ARRIVED PER "UNCLE SAM."

—ALSO—

A CHOICE LOT OF GENTS'

PATENT LEATHER CLOGS.

Double Sole Hunting Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

For the Rainy Season.

LADIES' "BALMORALS,"

IN EASY STYLES;

DOUBLE SOLE GAITERS,

BUTTON AND CONGRESS;

OPERA GAITERS,

LACE, BUTTON AND CONGRESS

THE GREATEST VARIETY TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

WINTER GOODS,

OF EVERY STYLE AND MAKE;

Boys' and Youths' Pegged Boots, Gaiters and Shoes;

GENTS' EMBROIDERED VELVET AND CLOTH SLIPPERS.

J. S. DOLE & CO.

NORTH-WEST

Corner Montgomery and Pine Streets.

M. GUERIN,

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from L. Bukert and C. Jeffert, the Largest Assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,

Ever offered for sale in the city, at the Lowest Possible Prices, at his old stand,

Corner Commercial & Battery sts,

SIGN OF THE BARNUM'S BOOT.

He also keeps on hand a general assortment of every variety of PEGGED BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, which he will sell low for Cash.

M. GUERIN.





MISCELLANEOUS.

HAYES' PARK PAVILION.

PROMENADE CONCERT

EVERY WEEK,

To be followed by

A GRAND BALL,

With a very LARGE QUADRILLE, under the direction of Mr. CHRIS. ANDRES.

Admission.....$1 Each.

For the better Accommodation of the Public,

THE CARS

Will run direct from the corner of Third street, HAYES' PARK from a quarter to 8 o'clock each night, which will return at

HALF-PAST ONE o'clock in the morning.

Refreshments of all kinds, and of the best quality, provided at all times—Sundays as well as other days.

The Bar will be well supplied with the choicest Wines always in attendance.

Private Parties, Balls, Festivals, Soirees, &c., can be accommodated at the shortest notice, at reasonable charges.

Also, a Fine Band of Music will be in attendance every evening, from 7 to 11 o'clock, and on Sundays from 2 to 5 and 7 to 11 o'clock P. M.

Omnibuses will leave the corner of Third and Market streets, every half hour, from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M., and every hour from 12 to 1 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents.

Single Tickets, 50 cents.

Children, half price.

Season Tickets, $5 00.

Admitting a Lady and Gentleman to all the Balls and Concerts during the season.

Season Tickets for Children, $2 50.

Admitting a Child to all the Concerts during the season.

Season Tickets can be had at the Office of the Pavilion, on the corner of Third and Market streets, and at the Music Store of Sherman & Hyde, Montgomery street, between Pine and Bush streets.

Season Tickets, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, at the Office of the Pavilion.

Season Tickets will not be transferable, nor admit more than one person.

Any person using or presenting a Season Ticket not purchased of J. PAYSANT, M. D. or W. H. IRWIN, M. D., will be prosecuted.

We, the undersigned, having had ample opportunity of witnessing the performances of the Pavilion, cheerfully recommend it to the attention of the public, as a place where ladies and gentlemen can spend an evening with pleasure and profit.

Mayor Jas. Van Buren, Chief Justice Geo. H. Bell, Judge of the Twelfth District Court, Judge Baldwin, Judge Hoffman, Judge Shafter, Judge Norton, Judge Dwinelle, Judge Hall, Judge Sawyer, Judge Ogden Hoffman, Judge Crockett, Judge Field, Judge Levy, Judge Heydenfeldt, Judge Murray, Judge Mellus, Judge Shattuck, Judge Wallace, Judge Lake, Judge Baldwin, Judge Campbell, Judge Hardy, Judge Morrison, Judge Hastings, Judge Lake, Judge Hall McAllister, Judge Sanderson, Judge Wilson

## A CHRISTMAS STORY.

It was a clear frosty Christmas Eve. Nead I mention the date when I say that Father Christmas came upon us with a deep gloom over his usually cheerful old features; that he wore a mourning wreath instead of his holly and mistletoe; and that the nation was borne down by grief so deep and so universal, that it was rather a time of great sorrow than of our great festival? The wound is yet too deep to necessitate reminding my readers of the troubled times through which we have passed.

Still it was Christmas, and a merry one too, with many, though the eye that sparkled with joy at the greeting of dear long absent friends, sparkled also with tear-drops for the loss of the good departed one. It was a strange admixture of festivity and sorrow.

So much for the date of my story: now for the scene. I shall have little trouble in making this familiar to my readers. They are all doubtless acquainted with the little Gothic edifice called Woodbine Villa, in the pleasant suburb of ———, adjoining the thriving town of ———. Of course they also know that it is a snug, comfortable, elegant little crib; and knowing all this, there is not the least pretence in the world for the elaborate description of the place which I had originally intended giving.

But, being an old acquaintance of Mr. Sharpthorne's, I probably know more about the inmates of Woodbine Villa than most people. I am a privileged party there, and have played my part so well that I am the family confidant. I go there sometimes to be amused, and they all rush to amuse me. If I am in trouble, little Lucy lays aside her work and soothes with words of kindness; that always fall sweetly from her pretty lips. If I am ill-tempered, which is often the case, she tells me comic little stories of her madcap tricks since last we parted; and, however uncouth I may be, she is sure to gain her end, and I laugh heartily at her drollery. Then she sings me her pretty songs, and after my ill-humor is thoroughly evaporated she confides in me her own troubles and crosses in her love affairs. Even old Sharpthorne himself retains when I appear upon his threshold, gives me as hearty a welcome as he is capable of giving, and tells me lively anecdotes of his queer clients—for Sharpthorne is a lawyer.

Lucy is in love with Ernest, and he with her. Sharpthorne does not seem to see it in the same light, and shakes his head ominously. They are an excellent pair are Lucy and Ernest, and I long to see them settle down comfortably; but Sharpthorne knows the world, and has better prospects in view for both of them. Ernest is his nephew, and a young member of the profession.

All the requisite preparations had been made for Christmas, and Lucy had superintended them. I was invited to spend all my spare time with them, and had arrived on this eventful Christmas Eve.

"It is strange you have not heard from your aunt Straightface, Lucy," said Sharpthorne; and as he spoke there was a knock at the door, and the servant announced a hamper.

We made an attack upon the package, and very soon a fine goose was dragged forth before the admiring gaze of the family circle.

Sharpthorne was deeply engaged in the perusal of a law magazine. I observed a comical expression as he turned his acute features towards us—he expressed an opinion that an unpleasant odor pervaded the atmosphere of the apartment, and he called upon us for an explanation.

Sharpthorne was right. As soon as the hamper was opened, a most offensive odor made us recoil from the object we had been so ready to drag from its place of concealment.

Sharpthorne was brave, and he advanced towards the hamper, but he, too, was forced to retreat with his handkerchief applied to that handsome Grecian nose of his, which was the most prominent feature of his knowing face.

As to the best course for us to pursue, there was none of us quite certain. We were unanimous in the opinion that the goose was too *high* for our eating; but how to dispose of it?

"I have it!" said Sharpthorne suddenly. "There's my friend Gravesbrook—he says I owe him a goose, and he shall have one!" So the goose was sent to Gravesbrook.

Gravesbrook was one of Sharpthorne's most dreaded rivals in the profession. A cunning man and shrewd, always alive to his own interest, with little respect for that of others.

Scarcely had the goose been dispatched when a little three-cornered note, addressed to Lucy, was brought to light from the debris of the package. It was strange we had not searched for it before. It ran thus:

Dear Lucy: I have sent you as a Christmas present "goose with golden eggs." You will find secreted in it a check on my bankers for $1800, which little sum you and Ernest may find useful when you commence housekeeping.

Your affectionate aunt,

EUPHEMIA STRAIGHTLACE.

"We were thunderstruck. If we had been puzzled to find a way to dispose of the treasure, we were doubly perplexed to ascertain a means of getting it back.

"That I should have sent it to Gravesbrook of all other men!" said Sharpthorne, in the agony of despair; "he would be the last to give up the money."

"Then what a goose you were to send it!" said I, trying to be merry; but Sharpthorne heeded me not, doubtless thinking the matter too serious to be laughed at.

"I have it!" said Sharpthorne, suddenly starting from a reverie, and throwing out his arms with a melo-dramatic air: "I have it!" and without waiting to explain what he had, he seized his hat, and was gone; while the sound of his sharp voice was still ringing in our ears.

I and Lucy sat down by the cosy fireside, and talked about this little comedy and its probable denouement. Then Lucy told me how much she loved her incomparable Ernest; and how terribly she feared her hard-hearted sire would never relent; and how she more than half thought he would force her to accept the addresses of that old fogy Fiascem, "the horrid old thing," who had no pretension whatever to the honor, except his long and well-filled purse. In this way an hour glided by pleasantly.

There was a hurried step in the passage, the door flew suddenly open, and Sharpthorne entered—but excited and in tatters, but still with a triumphant smile upon his usually calm face: and with—yes, we all saw it at a glance—the identical goose under his arm!

We dissected it. It was a very disagreeable operation, now that I come to reflect upon it; especially so as it was unsuccessful; still we set about the task cheerfully, and accomplished it with the most minute care. But the check was not to be found.

"He is a deep old file, that Gravesbrook," said Sharpthorne, as we sat at the supper table that same evening; "but I will be a match for him yet." And thus consoling himself, Sharpthorne relapsed into silence.

It was a beautiful Christmas day, and we were up early. I and Lucy had a pleasant walk before breakfast.

We returned, and found a letter had arrived for Lucy. When we saw its hand writing, we were most anxious to know its contents; and, supposing the reader to be equally interested, I will not keep him long in suspense:

"Dear Lucy: When I sent you my Christmas offering of a goose a fortnight since, I told you I had placed in it a check for $1500. I intended doing so, but on reflection thought it would not be safe, and have delayed sending it until now, that you might receive it on Christmas Day. Your affectionate aunt,

EUPHEMIA STRAIGHTLACE."

So then we were all sold on the evening before, and our excitement had been about nothing.

Sharpthorne was in a lively temper all day, and gave us a vivid description of his visit to Gravesbrook after he had left us so precipitately, in search of the goose. His first act was to procure a fresh goose —the fattest, the plumpest, the tenderest that could be obtained. This he took to Gravesbrook, apologized for his blunder in sending the other, and proposed an exchange. To this proposal Gravesbrook shook his head suspiciously.

"I tell you," said the first man of law, "the goose is mine. Why do you refuse to give it up?"

"Because," said his confrere, "you are so anxious to get possession of it." There is more in the goose than you would have me think."

Each watched the other keenly. Both made a rush at the goose, and a terrible struggle ensued—which ended, as the reader will have guessed, in Sharpthorne's getting the best of it.

Little more remains to be told. It is rumored that the wealthy Fiascem has made some unlucky speculations of late. This may or may not be true; at any rate, I have observed that Sharpthorne does not appear anxious that Lucy should favor his suit, and I have some authority for saying that Ernest's star of good luck is in the ascendant.

We learn from the *L'Amide l'Ordre* that Monsieur James Cox, of Waterford, and Monsieur Emile de Becquevort de Chatelet, both students of the Collège de la Paix, have passed with *eclat* their examination for admission to the Mining College of Liege. Mr. James Cox obtained the eighth place of fifty-nine aspirants. We understand that Mr. Cox, who is a son of Pierce Cox, of this city, obtained first place in mathematics, and would have stood much higher were it not that the Frenchmen with whom he competed had a greater knowledge of their own language.—*Waterford Mail.*

[By Overland Mail.]

## LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP M'HALE

The following letter from his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of Tuam, appears in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*:

I have been favored with your letter conveying the request of the committee for the National statue to O'Connell to be permitted to have my name added to those of its members. I would have acknowledged it last week, were it not that I was engaged in attending the boards of the Colleges of Maynooth and Paris.—Now, only returned from those meetings, I take the earliest opportunity of conveying my views on this very important subject. I am invited, it appears, to be associated and to co operate with the committee on the two distinct grounds set forth in the following resolution, adopted on the 13th October by the Dublin Conference:

"*Resolved*, That the time has arrived when a National Monument to commemorate the services of O'Connell, as the advocate of civil and religious liberty, and as the emancipator of the Catholic people of these realms, may be erected in the metropolis of his native land, with the general approval and co operation of all who value the sacred principles of which he was the greatest and most successful champion."

It would have been more respectful to the character of O'Connell, as well as to the public, whose co-operation is sought, and more conducive, too, to the success of the movement, that the committee should forbear from such a restrictive and partial resolution, and take the opinion of the country at large respecting the significnes of the statue to be erected to his memory. It was thus he was in the habit of acting on those important occasions when foreign religious interests of the native nation were engaged. By means of great aggregate meetings, representing the city and the country, he collected and embodied the free and honest opinions of the people. It was not by a small committee, composed of a few persons in Dublin, and holding exclusive opinions, that O'Connell succeeded in achieving emancipation. By such he was often more thwarted than assisted; and it was only when he rallied round him the sound portion of the metropolis, as well as the provinces, that O'Connell entered on that glorious career which won a great and still imperfect emancipation, and which would have crowned it by making Ireland a nation once more, had he not been opposed by some of the men now so loud in favor of Emancipation, but whose fathers were more fiercely opposed to him in his labors for that measure—verifying the saying that the children of the persecution still denounce the prophets whom their fathers have killed.

Why, then, the design to invidiously exclude that distinguished portion of O'Connell's life in which he labored most for the service of Ireland, and in which he most conspicuously displayed the impartiality of his regard for the interests of all classes, Protestant as well as Catholic, by his endeavors to restore his country to the dignity of a nation, of which it had been stripped by fraud and coercion? I want not from the partial admirers of O'Connell, who relish one portion of his life but dislike the other, to sanction any resolution by which their honest opinions would be compromised. Nor should they, on the same principle of equity, demand or expect from you or me, or the great body of the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland, who were O'Connell's strenuous supporters, our assent to a resolution that would compromise our convictions, implying, as it does, not only the past impolicy of agitating that question, but, by an obvious construction, implying, too, its total abandonment and the future acquiescence of the country on that fatal measure.

Let the committee, then, leave O'Connell such as he lived to the close of his career, and such as the truth of history will portray him. Let them not, in deference to any party, reduce to an arbitrary scale his ample form, or contract it to the littleness of mere political fashions his colossal and national dimensions. If they do, they will not have that universal support on which they calculate, and which O'Connell's memory deserves.—Though the success of the statue up to this time, which is owing to your zealous and energetic exertions, is a guarantee that it will not be left unfinished, the committee will fall in another way, by imprudently making it disproportionate to its magnificent destination.

As for myself, well knowing O'Connell's sincere aspirations to restore its nationality to Ireland, and the epitaph he was most anxious to have inscribed on his tomb, I cannot be a party to any resolution to ignore on any monument of his this most striking feature of his character. Having fully and candidly, and with as much brevity as I could, explained to the public, through this reply to your letter, my sentiments, I can now consistently state that, provided the statue be not altogether an anti-repeal or anti-national symbol, I shall cheerfully forward my own personal subscription towards commemorating the gigantic efforts of the man whose sincere friendship I shared, who had my co-operation when active, and whose remains I attended among thousands, with deep regret, to his grave. As to any further co-operation or appeal to the poor oppressed people for their pence, who have as yet reaped but little benefit from Emancipation, and whose unparalleled sufferings are unheeded or derided even by those who exclusively monopolize the fruits of his toil, this will entirely depend on the determination of the committee, either to cut down and deface the bold figure and noble lineaments of the original, or to leave it unimpaired in all the majesty and vigor of its genuine national proportions. Believe me, my dear Dr. Gray, your faithful servant,

† JOHN,
Archbishop of Tuam.

## JOHN MARTIN ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The following letter, dated "Kilbroney, Rostrevor, Nov. 5," from John Martin, Esq., the well known Irish Patriot, is published in the Dublin *Nation*.

My name has been mentioned in your paper of last Saturday as that of a sympathiser with the Southern States, in the war which is at present raging in America. I am a sympathiser with the South. And since the fact is now publicly stated, I desire, with your kind permission, to say a few words by way of explaining and defining my sympathy.

Both parties are our kindred, our friends, our benefactors. Ireland has no quarrel with either, but is bound to both by the strongest ties of affection and interest. The Irish race has contributed largely to the peopling of the Southern as well as of the Northern States; and the Irish in America, like all other American citizens, have to take part in their war with the States of which they happened to be residents. The most honored and trusted of our political exiles are upon opposite sides, Mitchel is with the South, Meagher with the North. Williams and Doheny have died since the war broke out, the one a soldier of the South, the other leaving his sons in arms for the North. Those noble Irish hearts, now cold in American graves, surely both of them burned with the most intense love for Ireland.

In short, it is a war between States and populations who are all allied to us by blood, who are all entitled to our eternal gratitude by the munificent charity with which they strove to feed our people when starving under the English rule, who have all constantly afforded a friendly refuge to our people when driven from their native country by the curse of that rule, who have oft shown pity for our sufferings under a foreign yoke, and given sympathy and encouragement to our aspirations after independence. To a mere Irish patriot, the honor and prosperity of North and of South are equally dear. What a spectacle for him—the North and the South contending against each other as the deadliest of enemies! If he feels that his voice can have no influence over the combatants, he may well be silent, while, like The O'Donoghue, he gazes upon the fratricidal conflict "with streaming eye."

But though such considerations as these have hitherto withheld me from any public declaration as to the right and wrong in this unhappy war, they have not prevented me from the free expression of my sentiments among my friends, and in conversation. And latterly I have begun to doubt the propriety of keeping silence while strenuous efforts are being made by several persons to represent all the true Nationalists of Ireland, as partisans of the North, and to prove that the hopes of our national cause depend upon the success of the North in this war.

It was, therefore, with a feeling of relief that I read your article of last Saturday and the letter of your correspondent who signs himself "An Irish-American." At all events, let the truth be known. All true Irish Nationalists are not partisans of the North in this war. I do not believe that a majority of them are partisans of the North. Certainly, I am not. I desire and hope that the North may never succeed in its attempt to subjugate the South. I sympathise with my whole heart with the people of the South defending their homes and their liberty against the invading armies of those who were lately their fellow citizens, to whom they have done no wrong, and of whom they desire nothing but to be allowed to depart in peace from a political partnership which they dislike. Resisting hostile invasion, fighting to save themselves from the yoke of a conqueror, the people of the South are defending it against tremendous odds, with such gallantry, endurance, devoted patriotism, heroic virtue, as have never been surpassed in the whole history of wars of independence. A most noble people has there appeared to take its place among the nations, and, springing to arms in defence of its rights, has at once presented before the world a national army so good and beautiful that the proudest of empires might emulate it. In courage and discipline that make up for inferiority of numbers and of arms, in the devotedness of the women, in the lofty spirit of national honor that animates a unanimous population, the South possesses defences that entitle her to the victory. But the victory is not always to the righteous cause, nor to the best and bravest. It may be that the greatly superior resources of the Northern States will enable them in time to exterminate the defenders of the South, and to subjugate the country. I hope not. But victors or vanquished, my sympathies are wholly with the people of the South.

I find that I have enlarged so much in the mere expression of my individual feelings concerning the war between North and South, that I must not attempt in this letter to argue the question between them, nor to discuss the bearings of the war upon our Irish national policy. Indeed, it may suffice to say, that I agree in everything with your leading article, and also with the letter of "An Irish-American."

## THE "SAVAGE IRISH."

We (London *Universal News*,) can vouch for the genuineness of the following letter. The writer is a *Protestant and an Englishman*, and moreover, one who has made no unimportant figure in the higher walks of literature:

"I am a Briton, more, I am a Protestant; more than these I have been taught to abhor the Pope and hate the Irish. I was brought up to all these things in a manner, and my mother had an abhorrence of surlet and patronized green.

On summing up accounts I have asked myself the question, why do I hate the Irish? I suppose for the same reason and on the same ground as we hate our benefactors.

One night about thirty years ago I was starving in the streets of London, and found myself confederate of a homeless gang in field-lane. It is God's truth. I have nothing whatever in that act that confers the property in the Green upon the owners (still less upon the residents) of houses in Stephens' Green raised to the 1st, whatever may have been intended by the framers of the act, and it is not easy to see how any one could be prejudiced or injured by admitting the public as to St. James' Park, in London. The Duke of Buccleuch had a lease, and there was not between a savage, this Irishman, tenants, some agency, he procured me employment at the following morning. I had not known the luxury of a towel for days before. My savage, moreover, treated me as a share of his herring. I forget whether it was a red or salted one. Ranger lost critical. My savage, moreover, loud the means of treating me to a pot of 'and-'af, and ever since I have liked thetrish savage. He is brisk now and the with a wild notion of right and wrong in his unhappy war, they have not prevented me from the free expression of my sentiments among my friends, and in conversation. And latterly I have began to doubt the propriety of keeping silence while strenuous efforts are being made by several persons to represent all the true Nationalists of Ireland, as partisans of the North, and to prove that the hopes of our national cause depend upon the success of the North in this war.

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Professor to work upon the vulgar with fine ore, is like attempting to hew blocks with razors.




ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.
One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dream elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from heaven)
Joys are sent us here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.
One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begin again.
Every hour that flows so slowly,
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor, thy daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.
Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

Stephen's Green.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW GOODS.

W. F. BURKE,

IS RECEIVING BY

EVERY STEAMER

THE CHEAPEST

AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

— OF —

Ladies', Misses' & Children's

GAITER SHOES, &c.

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

NEW STYLE OF

BALMORALS,

OPERA GAITERS, Congress & Button,

Gent's Hunting Boots,

ARMY BOOTS,

FINE SEWED & PEGGED BOOTS,

BOYS AND YOUTHS'

BOOTS AND GAITERS.

W. F. BURKE,

Corner of Pine and Montgomery streets,

no26 1m Over Bank Exchange

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of John and James Hogan, who left Newport, county Tipperary, Ireland, about ten years ago; supposed to be in this city or State. Address Martin Keogh, No. 10, Anthony street, near Mission, San Francisco.

Information wanted of Roger Conlon, who left about four months since, the ranch of James Nash, on Bear River. Please address James Conlon, his brother, San Francisco Post Office.

Richard Kelly, a native of Kingston, county Dublin. Last heard from in 1853. Address Rev. Father Lurgan, Placerville.

Information will be thankfully received at this office, or by Rev. Father Heaney, O.S.D., Benicia, of John Heaney, who left this city on the ship Adelaide, Captain Edward Wakeman, in February or March, 1850. Any person who may possess knowledge of his present residence will confer a great favor by complying with this request.

Information wanted of Timothy Joseph McCauley, a carpenter by trade, who has been an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, and suddenly left there about six weeks ago, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark hair, high forehead, an upper tooth missing, and is about 35 years of age. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, Margaret McCauley, Sherwood Place, between Mions and Hunt streets, San Francisco.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW GOODS.

W. F. BURKE,

IS RECEIVING BY

EVERY STEAMER

THE CHEAPEST

AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

— OF —

Ladies', Misses' & Children's

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BOYS AND YOUTHS'

BOOTS AND GAITERS.

W. F. BURKE,

Corner of Pine and Montgomery streets,

no26 1m Over Bank Exchange

REMOVAL.

HOLCOMBE BROTHERS,

(Down Town Store,)

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Have removed from Sacramento street to the

Corner Sansome and Commercial streets,

(Formerly occupied by J. M. Stockdale & Co.)

And having consolidated all our Wholesale Stock to this Store, are determined to sell goods at Retail LESS than Wholesale Prices.

This was for Goods for individual use will profit by calling. All Goods we sell are warranted as represented or no sale. We have unsurpassed facilities to procure the Latest Styles by every steamer.

Also Stores, the public we cannot be undersold.

N. B.—No Paper Soles or damaged Goods offered at Retail.

10,000 pairs Philadelphia Sewed Boots, @ $4 00 per pair.
25,000 each Ladies Bal. and Bal Lasting Gaiters, @ $2 50.

TWO STORES TO ASSORT FROM.

Corner Washington and Kearny streets, opposite the Plaza,

And corner Sansome and Commercial streets

no26 3m HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

CROCKERY WARE.

REID & BROOKS,

640 Sansome street, between Washington and Merchant,

SAN FRANCISCO,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,

LAMPS, PLATED WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY, MIRRORS,

AND A VERY VARIETY OF

FANCY GOODS.

no1 1m

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR

A HOLIDAY PRESENT TO A LADY BUY A GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. Nothing would be more useful or acceptable to the fair recipient.

A

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE in its light, graceful and pretty table, or elegant, ornamental and useful case, forms at once the most appropriate and desirable gift for a Lady.

HOLIDAY

PRESENTS TO LADIES should be chosen with a view to usefulness as well as ornament. What, then, can be more useful than that which lightens women's labors—more ornamental than that which adorns thousands of homes throughout the land—a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE?

PRESENT

Your Wife, Daughter or lady friend with GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. Their complete and perfect pleasure and eager desire to become skillful in its delicate and beautiful operation will satisfy you of the appropriateness of your gift.

BUY

As the most acceptable, and at the same time useful and appropriate present for a lady, a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. At no time would such a gift be received with greater pleasure than during the holidays.

A

Moment's reflection will convince all who are undecided in their choice of Gifts for their lady friends, that a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE would be the choicest, most complete and elegant that could be selected.

GROVER

AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES are always eagerly sought after by the Ladies during the Holidays. At this season of the year, the sewing of a family requires much of their attention, and in no way can they be so assisted as by the Sewing Machine.

AND

None would decline their acceptance as a most appropriate Holiday Gift. Make the trial—our word for it, its reception would be hailed as a welcome guest—bringing ease, leisure and health to those whose weary with their never-ending sewing.

BAKER

AND GROVER, or more properly, "Grover & Baker," are names as familiar to the ladies as those of their household, and one of their SEWING MACHINES would be most acceptable to them as a Christmas or New Year Gift.

SEWING

By machinery has become universally popular and Sewing Machines are indeed a "mighty power in the land." Among those offered for public approval, none sustain the enviable reputation of the "GROVER & BAKER." For the Holidays they are most desirable Gifts.

MACHINE

Sewing is divided into two classes—Plain and Ornamental. No Machine is capable of executing successfully and satisfactorily both branches except the GROVER & BAKER, which has special and exclusive advantages, rendering it particularly desired by the Ladies in preference to all others.

R. G. BROWN, Agent,

no26 1m 322 Montgomery st., cor. Sutter.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

NOW LANDING.

Body Brussels Carpets,

VELVET AND TAPESTRY

BRUSSELS CARPETS

ALL NEW STYLES,

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,

Also, Wide Druggets,

Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, Cornices, Etc.

Together with a large assortment of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Making our stock the largest and most complete in this city.

Parties in want of the above goods will find our stock desirable, and our prices lower than elsewhere.

KENNEDY & BELL,

n1 3t W. cor Montgomery & California sts., San Francisco

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. S. WENSINGER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

211 (204 No. 113) Front street,

SAN FRANCISCO. no15

JOHN ROACH,

OPTICIAN,

Old No. 111—New No. 113—Washington street, up postto the Post-office,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Theodolites, Transits and Levels, Chains and Stadia Drawing Instruments, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Telescopes, Steam Gauges, Lenses, Microscopes, Glasses for Sea and Mantilla, etc. m21f

N. B. POSTOFFICE BOXES MADE.

FORESTER & MARKS,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, &c

No. 61 Commercial st., (204 No.)

Above Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

Ship and Steamboat Stores. j8

ELAM & HOWES,

Wholesale Importers, dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,

Twines, Cordage, Shoe Thread, Nets and Seine Twine, Paper Waste, etc.

No. 81 Clay street, one door from N. W. corner Front

jn18f SAN FRANCISCO.

P. J. DEVINE,

PREMIUM MARBLE WORKS

Cor. of K and Ninth streets,

s16-6f SACRAMENTO, Cal.

P. J. DEVINE. C. B. WELLS.

DUGAN & WALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CRESCENT CITY.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP HOUSES TO LET.

FIRST CLASS HOUSES TO LET for $900 per year, near the north-east corner of Union and Hyde streets.

M. A. BRADY,

n18 311 Commercial street, near Front.

JAMES DALY, MICHAEL HAWKINS.

DALY & HAWKINS,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND HOUSE BROKERS,

No. 603 Pine street, one door west of Montgomery,

Rose Building, San Francisco.

CHAS. D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

No. 604 Merchant street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Lots, Dwellings and stores for sale and to lease. CONVEYANCES. Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other Legal Documents drawn.

Loans Negotiated.

Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of th public. no26-3m

FOR SALE.

THE DOLLAR LOTS, ALSO 50 VARA LOTS AND ACTIVE BLOCKS of the old Mission Land, at the San Jose Railroad, at the WEST END OF FOLSOM street—being laid out into a parcel from the United States.

Office No. 19, third floor of Naglee's Building, at the south-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

HARVEY S. BROWN.

San Francisco, November 1, 1858.

FOR SALE—A few very choice FIFTY VARA LOTS, situated on the San Jose Railroad, in the immediate vicinity of the new Catholic College.

n17 HARVEY S. BROWN.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS, in the immediate vicinity of the

New College of St. Mary's,

and of the FEMALE ACADEMY to be established in the same locality. Those desirous of residences near institutions such as the, we are sure opportunities for the education of their children are invited, as well as those seeking a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT in SMALL OUTLAY, would do well to examine these lots before purchasing elsewhere.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, No. 19, Naglee's building, or to W. M. HAMILTON,

n18 HARVEY S. BROWN.

TO FARMERS.

THERE IS NOW A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR parties wishing to make a permanent home in California. In Bridges Fresno County, there are several improved Farms for sale, containing from 160 to 640 acres.

UNSURPASSED IN RICHNESS OF SOIL,

BEAUTY OF LOCATION,

AND HEALTHINESS OF CLIMATE;

With abundance of timber and never-failing Springs and Rivulets; and not liable to overflow.

Farming in this district has been more lucrative than in most other localities. From the proximity to the coast and commodious harbor of Bodega, which is within a few hours' sail of the Market, as well as from the rich and valuable abundance of its Cereal, Grass and Root Crops.

THE POTATOES

Grown on the land offered for sale are well known and appreciated in the Provision and Steamboat, and from the fact that this particular season he cultivated with the same advantages nor in like quantity except in one or two other localities of equal size of in the State, will make these lands valuable, and the purchase at the present time

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

For further information, apply to HENRY IVE PITCHWELL, No. 8 Montgomery Block, San Francisco, or to JAMES O'FARRELL, Bodega, Sonoma Co.

THE TITLE TO THE ABOVE LAND OFFERED FOR SALE IS PERFECT.

There is a Catholic Church at Bodega, adjacent to the same.

no25

Fenian Brotherhood.

THIS SOCIETY meets every TUESDAY Evening, at No. 211 Fermandina Street, opposite Pico's Eagle, Mercer. All respectable Irishmen are cordially invited to be members.

jan12

CLOTHING.

HARVEY M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,

(LATE LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,)

624 Clay st., San Francisco

Have added to their immense stock of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

$30,000 worth of which desirable goods of

ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

To which they invite the attention of the public generally.

We are fully prepared to meet the demands of all, particularly during

THE HOLIDAYS,

And pledge ourselves to sustain the reputation of the house for attention to our patrons.

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

d29

T. CANTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED FROM THE OLD STAND, MONTgomery street near Clay, to the NORTH SIDE of MARKET STREET, a few doors east of Kearny, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage here before bestowed on him.

jn26

B. CURRAN,

Has Opened a

Fine Clothing and Furnishing Goods

ESTABLISHMENT

At No. 214 Montgomery street,

First door, south side of the entrance to

PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,

Where he respectfully invites the attention of

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
DECEMBER.
Sunday, 28—Holy Innocents.
Monday, 29—St Thomas, Bishop of Canterbury, Martyr
Tuesday, 30—St Sabinus, Bishop, and companions, Martyrs.
Wednesday, 31—St Sylvester, Pope and Confessor.
Thursday, Jan. 1—Circumcision of our Lord.
Friday, Jan. 2—St. Palgentius, Bishop and Confessor.
Saturday, 3—St. Genevieve, Virgin.

THE MONITOR.
SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1862.

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THIRD PAGE—"One by One," "Stephen's Green," "Marshal Nell on Gen. McClellan."
SIXTH PAGE—"Letter from Dublin," "Commodore Wilkes and the Bermuda Affair," "The Fight in Hyde Park," "Wm. Smith O'Brien," "Triumphs of the Church," "The Dyaffed men," "The Irish Language," "John Morgan and the Monk."

CALIFORNIA AND IRELAND.

Letter from the Archbishop of Dublin.

Right Rev. Doctor O'Connell, Bishop of Marysville, has received the following letter from the Archbishop of Dublin:—

DUBLIN, Oct. 8, 1862.

MY DEAR LORD:—I have received, through the Most Rev. Dr. Allemany, the sum of £368 11, forwarded by your direction, for the relief of the Irish poor. I need scarcely say that I am most grateful to your lordship for your exertions in this case, and that I humbly pray that our Heavenly Father, the protector of the widow and the orphan, may amply reward the generous charity of your flock, and especially of those benevolent societies which have given such liberal contributions.

Unhappily, the state of our poor is still very miserable, and the harvest is so late, a great deal of it being still in the fields, that if weather so moist, that it is to be feared that things will be worse in the Winter. However, we put great trust in the goodness and mercy of God, and we have great reason to be thankful to him for protecting us from the evils of revolution and war, that are now afflicting some of the fairest regions of the world. May God grant peace to all Christian nations, and put an end to the ravages both of war and famine. Your Lordship's devoted servant,

† PAUL CULLEN.

To Right Rev. Dr. O'Connell.

Miss Rahilly, daughter of Mr. Dennis Rahilly, L. A., of Charleville, received the white veil recently, in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in that town, taking the name of Mary Gabriel Joseph in religion. The imposing ceremony of her reception was celebrated in the beautiful and richly decorated chapel of the convent, at which the Very Rev. Dr. Croke, P. P. V. G., (uncle of Very. Rev. Canon Croke, V. G., of San Francisco), officiated, assisted by the Rev. T. Leader, C. C. There was a numerous attendance of the clergy and friends of the received on the occasion. Among them were the Very Rev. Pietro Maggiorotto, V. G., San Francisco, California; the Very Rev. Dr. Vincent Grotti, Provincial, both of the order of Passionists; the Very. Rev. Dr. Croke, President St. Coleman's College, Fermoy; the Rev. Edward Moloney, P. P. Elphin; Rev. E. Birmingham, P. P., St. Colman's Well; Rev. Richard Rafter, P. P., Hollybrike; Rev. Thomas Slattery, P. P. Hospital; Rev. Patrick Ryan, C. C., do.; Rev. Robert O'Riordan, P. P., Kilbolane; Rev. Edmond Cotter, P. P., Shandrum; Rev. John Keppel, P. P., Ballyhea; Daniel Cleaehy, D. L.; Councillor Cleaehy, Dennis Rahilly, Jr., Rahilly, Jr., etc.

The Irish American Benevolent Society anxious to further the cause of education, in San Francisco, have determined to give the proceeds of their Annual Ball, to be held on Washington's birth day, to the schools of the Sisters of Presentation, Powell street. The noble ladies who educate the rising youth of the city, have to depend entirely upon the benevolence of the public, for whose benefit, and the greater glory of God, they devote their lives.

Next Wednesday evening, the Annual Ball for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, on Market street, will be given in Platt's Hall. We have every reason to know that the affair will be conducted in a manner to contribute largely to the pleasure of all who attend. The proceeds of the Ball are to be appropriated for the benefit of an institution, which, of all others in the city, merits the cordial co-operation of the public. We trust Platt's Hall will be largely attended New Year's Eve.

Christmas day was observed very generally in this city. In every direction signs were to be observed of the festive season. Nearly all the stores were closed, and the weather being most pleasant, the streets were filled with pedestrians. The dealers in Christmas articles did a large business. San Francisco had all the appearance of a generally observed holiday.

The Turkish Government has issued a proclamation designed to have the effect of promoting the culture of cotton in Turkey. The Government promises that any person who, within a period of ten years from hence, shall cultivate cotton on any of the waste lands ceded by the State, shall have the product of his culture exempted for five years from taxation; that the roads necessary to enable the cotton to be transported to the sea shall be made or repaired; that machines required for the cultivation shall be exempted from import duty, and there shall be introduced, at the expense of the State, a number of specimen machines and certain quantities of the best seeds. The government also promises to disburse, by lectures and treatise, a knowledge of the subject, and to institute periodical exhibitions, at which the best growths will be rewarded with prizes. We should like very much to know where his Majesty, the Sultan, and Grand Vizier, and all other viceroy, pashas, mullahs, and agas, will be before this same cotton is grown. Probably, in that unpleasant region which the Londoners call "Queen street."

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN CALIFORNIA.

On the 24th of September last the President issued a proclamation ordaining that "during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting military drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commissions." Under this proclamation large numbers of persons were everywhere arrested and thrown into prison. The first who suffered under it were some parties in New York, who had entered into the business of procuring substitutes for drafted men. They were not aware when they commenced that they were doing anything wrong; but providing substitutes was considered by the Government—but from what point of view it would be difficult to make out—to be a discouragement to enlistments, and they were accordingly thrown into prison.

For a time the Government pursued a course more despotic than dared be attempted in Europe. There was nothing that a citizen might do, which could not by the exercise of a little ingenuity be brought under the head of "discouraging enlistments," from a sneeze in public to the purchase of a pig. The people at first bore it all without a murmur, thro' a desire to regard every act of the Government in the most favorable light; but when they beheld arbitrary arrests growing up into a regular system, a reaction took place. Their strenuous objections to such proceedings found voice in every Democratic platform framed last fall in the loyal States. They were uttered, too, in a tone which no wise ruler would disregard. The result has been the issuing of another order discharging from further military restraint all persons who had been arrested for discouraging volunteer enlistments, opposing the draft, or otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy in the loyal States; as well as all persons arrested by authority of the military commander or governor in the rebel States, on suspicion of disloyalty—provided they were willing to give their parole to do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States, nor render aid to its enemies. Under this order a general jail delivery has taken place on the other side of the mountains, and a general rejoicing, of course, followed.

The order was carried into effect here by the discharge of the persons for some time confined at Alcatraz. There is one step more which the Government ought to take—namely, to abolish the censorship of the press, and again give the use of the mails to all newspapers. In California especially should this course at once be adopted. Several journals have been suppressed here simply for unfriendly criticisms of the acts of the Government, and nothing more. There would seem to have been no necessity whatever for such excessive rigor. To publish information which might be of advantage to the enemy, would deserve severe punishment; but nothing of that kind can be done in California, for 62 are too remote from the scene of hostilities. It would be utterly impossible for any journal in this State to publish information that might be useful in Richmond. It was, then, for criticisms of the acts of the Government that they were suppressed; but was that a wise mode of proceeding, or is it in any way calculated to repair the evil? The rule which England has established, even in Ireland, is, that to secure a conviction for treason in the case of language, oral or printed, the *onus* is on the Government to establish that if such language was persisted in, insurrection would probably take place. John Mitchel, for instance, was not arrested until he had worked the people up to fever heat, and an outbreak in Dublin was considered by many to be imminent. It will not be pretended that if the journals suppressed here had continued their tirade against the Government, a rebellion would spring up in loyal California; for



that would be contending a power and influence which they never ever claimed for themselves. The Courts and Grand Juries of the several counties are fully adequate to the disposal of any cases of positive treason that may arise. It is a mistake, on the part of the General Government, to suppose that there is no way for the punishment of treason but that which involves the use of the military arm. We have courts, and judges, and public prosecutors. If real treason should manifest itself, at any point, these officials are amply sufficient to take care of it. Out of their hands the matter ought never to have been taken.

The General commanding on this coast has the matter under his control; and should consider the justice and policy of withdrawing his interdict against the few journals that are denied the use of the mails. The Government has seen the necessity of abandoning a course of action by which the liberty of an American citizen was brought to the level of the Parisian in the dark days of 1793. In a brief period the Administration will also see that its policy, concerning the press, is bad in practice; and in theory, antagonistic to the most cherished principles taught by the great men of the Republic. Gen. Wright has now an opportunity of identifying himself with the restoration of principles concerning the press, now unhappily extinct, that must reflect honor on his administration, and be beneficial to the welfare and liberty of the people of California.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER ON McCLELLAN.

Gen. Meagher issued the following address to his Brigade Nov. 19, from Headquarters Irish Brigade, Hancock's Division, Couch's Corps, then before Fredericksburg:

The Brigadier-General considers it expedient officially to inform the brigade that some few officers of his command having recently sent in their resignations, he felt it to be his duty respectfully to withhold his approval of the same.

Being most desirous of having his feelings and intentions in regard to the brigade, fully understood, at this important moment of its history, the Brigadier-General departs, on a partial extent, from the usages of the service, and while he maintains that he is accountable for his official acts and conduct to his superiors in command alone, is self-impressed on this occasion by the friendliest communication from those under him, and of his free accord senders an expression of his desire in relation to the resignations of the officers in question.

Proudly bearing in mind, as he shall ever do in life, the conduct of these officers in not less than eight desperate engagements, the Brigadier-General feels that he would be doing an injustice to them of a grievious character, were he to approve of a proceeding which, under present circumstances would expose them to imputations affecting the reputation which their bravery and chivalry have achieved. For this reason, in the first place, the Brigadier General declined to approve and forward their resignations.

These resignations, the Brigadier-General has reason to believe, were for the most part prompted by the recall of Major-Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Unless these officers understand them, they were intended as a signal expression of devotion to that trusted and beloved young General. But devotion to a General, however popular and richly endowed with talents, and by none more highly qualified to attract and bind soldiers to him, ought not to be allowed to intercept for a moment the loyal and intimate relations which should ever unite the soldier to his flag and the citizen to his State.

Commanding a brigade composed of Irish soldiers, the Brigadier-General considers it not out of place to remind them that the great error of the Irish people in their struggle for independent national existence, has been their passionate and blind adherence to an individual, and devotion of to a principle or a cause. Thus for generations their heroic efforts in the right direction have been foiled, and the opportunity, when they should have been continuous, capable and consistent.

The pleading on the public records the resignations referred to, would have renewed in the history of this country, to the disparagement of our race, this fatal error of a nature which is at once so vehement and so weak, so faithful and yet so wayward, so variable in great undertakings, and yet so persistent in those lesser ones which merely concern a chief, a patron, or the favorite political leader of a day. For this reason, also, the Brigadier-General declined to approve and forward the resignations in question. But there was another reason still. At this moment, when the Union army confronts the fierce of the enemy, and a battle of the greatest consequence to the authority and grandeur of the American nation is close at hand, the Brigadier-General holds it to be the sacred duty of every officer of the brigade to appear at the head of his men, and with them generously and heartily share the fortunes of the day.

Our loved and honored comrades—those who carried musket as well as those who carried swords—who died the death of heroes in the swamps and woods before Richmond, from Fair Oaks to Malvern Hill, would turn away their faces from us in their glory and disown us with a parting wave of the hand which in this life did its sworn work so gravely, were they to behold us acting in contradiction of the example they set us, and to furnish as with which they were prodigal of their beaming youth with all its promises, of their matured youth with all its fruits, of their homes, their lives, their very graves beside their kindred—welcoming and challenging, as they did, the

death stroke in centuries of disinterestedness and courage.

To stand, then, by the brigade at this moment is a duty which nothing but absolute physical incapacity should, or can, exonerate an officer. Resignations, presented in at such a moment, are tantamount to desertions. They subject the officers to discredit, if not to dishonor in the sturdy ranks. They weaken the military force, and tend emphatically to lie demoralization. They cannot be sanctioned for an instant by any officer having the efficiency or the character of the army at heart. They shall be discountenanced, condemned, rebuked and reprobated, and that in terms of unqualified severity, by the Brigadier-General commanding the Irish Brigade."

The private soldier of the brigade must do his duty. The commissioned officer must do his duty. The Brigadier-General will see to this, and, seeing to it, will exercise a rigorous impartiality; so that between the private and the commissioned officer there shall be no distinction whatever tolerated in the discharge of their respective duties. Indeed, it will be not only expected, but required, that the latter shall be, if possible, more punctual, diligent, and zealous than the former in the fulfillment of his military obligations.

In conclusion, the Brigadier-General proudly declares his conviction that to the overwhelming majority of the officers of the brigade the latter remarks of his cannot, as they do not, have the slightest application. That for disregards, imbeciles and cowards who once held commissions in it, most happily for its well-being, and good name, have been ignominiously sent about their business, and in their disgrace and shame has been punished, strengthened, are exalted.

For his own part, the Brigadier-General will stand by his brigade to the last. So long as Heaven spares his life, he will be true to it, true to its every history, true to its every aspiration, true to its oath, true to the high spirit of it, true to the strict letter of the military law, true to the brighter history, the hopes and expectations of their noble, soldierly old race—the race of the O'Donnells of Spain, the Macmahons of France, the Nugents of Austria, the O'Neils, and Sarsfields. While a shred of the flag that symbolizes this race defies the ravages of the battle, and fifty men be left to hold it high and defiantly in the face of death, the Brigadier-General should to be the with the flag, shall be found standing firm and faithful to its post; and this determination he is confident, animates and fires this moment every true heart in the Irish Brigade.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

*La Presse* publishes an analysis of the circular addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Italian Cabinet. M. de Lhuys explains that the French Cabinet has confined itself to declining the discussion of the Italian circular, and distinctly states that this circular, being in opposition to the constant tradition of French policy in Italy, cannot serve as a basis for discussion. The circular says that the French Minister examines the different phases of the Italian question, and states that the Imperial Government has constantly expressed the firm resolution of preserving Rome against all aggression, and preserving the independence of the temporality of the Pope. M. Drouyn de Lhuys testifies to the loyalty of the Italian Cabinet in expressing the best wishes for its prosperity, but states that the French Cabinet does not admit that, as a recompense for the energy and moderation of the Cabinet of Turin, France should be obliged to evacuate Rome. At no moment, however, has the French Cabinet given to Piedmont and Italy the hope that it would sacrifice to them Rome and the Pope.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, London, a rule absolute has been granted against George Francis Train, for the removal of the costs of his trial and removal of his street railway in London. A rule nisi was granted against his bail to show cause why the recognizance should not be refreshed.

It is said that the principal members of the Monarchical party in Greece are all agreed to offer the crown to the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria. The Greek National Assembly will meet on the 22d of December. The Queen is to be dissolved.

The majority of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in a quiet manner, Nov. 10, throughout England. The Court Circular officially announces that the Prince is appointed a Field-Marshal, and that Gens. Sir F. Blakeney, Viscount Gough, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Clyde, are created Field Marshals. A large number of naval and military officers are made Knights of the Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, etc.

CALL FOR MORE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

Gen. Wright, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Pacific, has issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 19, 1862.

The undersigned, commanding the Military Department of the Pacific, takes great pleasure in announcing to the patriotic citizens of California, that he has been authorized by the Honorable Secretary of War to call upon his Excellency the Governor for an additional regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry to be mustered into the service of the United States.

The troops called for are designed for distant service in the field, and will be commanded by able and experienced officers.

Californians—You have already exhibited a noble devotion to the Union. Ten thousand men furnished by you of this State, and the magnificent voluntary contributions in money and supplies which you have sent forward to the sick and wounded soldiers in the East, bear witness to your love for the Old Flag.

Knowing, as I do, the people of this State, their love of country, their intelligence, their zealous and holy attachment to the Union, I appeal to them with confidence.

Respond promptly in the call; rally under the protecting folds of the glorious old Star-Spangled Banner, and swear fidelity to the Union.

(S) WRIGHT,
Brig. Gen. U.S.A., Commanding.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Court of Sessions has still criminal jurisdiction —the point of validity of Constitutional amendments was not decided.

LOCAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Previously at midnight, Christmas, the Most Rev. Archbishop, accompanied by the Right Rev. Bishop of Sonora, a large number of priests and acolytes, entered the sanctuary in St. Mary's Cathedral. Long before that hour the sacred edifice was filled by a vast assemblage. The interior presented a grand appearance. In numerable lights were burning; evergreen held places around the pillars, railings and gallaries; and the principal altar was ornamented with an abundance of flowers. The Most Rev. Archbishop officiated as celebrant; and Rev. Father Harrington preached a sermon, characterized by remarkable earnestness and ability. At 11 o'clock, Christmas day, High Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Dr. Lons, Bishop of Sonora. Rev. Father Prendergast delivered a learned discourse which kept riveted the attention of the thousands in the Church. Immediately after the Papal Benediction was bestowed and a Plenary Indulgence granted by the Archbishop, in accordance with the power given by our Holy Father the Pope, to all who complied with the conditions prescribed.

Midnight Mass was also celebrated in the Church of St. Mary, St. Francis and St. Patrick. Large congregations attended.

The new church of St. Ignatius, more properly speaking, the large hall on the second floor of the College, was first used for Divine worship Christmas. It is large, elegantly furnished with pews, and most beautifully arranged as a church. The attendance was very great.

At St. Joseph's, Tenth street, (Rev. H. P. Gallagher, the celebrant), was taken up on Thursday, to be used for the purchase of a fine painting of St. Patrick, which is to occupy a place over the church.

The Sonora (Tuolumne county) *Herald*, referring to the new Catholic church in that town, says: This large fire-proof building is rapidly approaching completion, and already presents a handsome appearance. It is built of brick and stone, the masonry work being under the supervision of Mr. Con Reardon, of the school. The church is one story in height, but high enough to have made two stories. It is eighty feet long and forty-three wide. The front or entrance, facing upon Jackson street, forms a handsome wall. A large arch door way, sixteen feet high, gives admittance to the building from the front. Six large arch windows are upon each side, and two in the front, making fourteen in all. On top of the church is a belfry some ten feet wide and twelve high. Surmounting this will be placed a spire, thirty feet in height. The distance from the base of the spire will be about eighty feet. In the belfry it is designed to place a large town clock, which will strike the hour so that it can be heard all over the city. The building is certainly one of the largest and finest in the city, and, when finished, will be a credit to it. Its cost, it is estimated, when finished, will be some $10,000, all of which, we are informed, will be promptly paid. Rev. Father Prendergast, is deserving of credit for the excellent manner in which he has done his work; and the same may be said of Messrs. Reardon and Sewall, who have the contracts for the carpenter work.

The Mass sung in St. Mary's Cathedral at midnight Christmas, was really the best heard in San Francisco for many years. Haydn's Mass, it comes up to a very high standard. Both the voices and instrumental performers acquitted themselves in a most excellent manner. It is but simple justice to state that the chief exertions of Rev. Father Prendergast, who has contributed materially to render his Cathedral, and in fact all the churches under his charge, the most musical in the city, were highly appreciated. The Mass was rendered in a most excellent manner, and the instrumental performances

[ET OVERLAND MAIL.]

## LETTER FROM DUBLIN.

Correspondence of *N. Y. Irish-American.*

There is some appearance of a difficulty ahead in regard to the fund for the O'Connell statue, now being got up under the auspices of Dr. Gray. There is an evident tendency on the part of those who *are* managing the affair, to ignore the *National* part of O'Connell's character, and narrow the significance of the testimonial down to that of the *Emancipator*; or as the *Freeman* and other "salmy" journals express it, the "friend of civil and religious freedom." Not a word is said about the Repeal agitation now; not a word about legislative independence, or any other independence, for Ireland. This is creating a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction among the Nationalists; and the letter of Archbishop MacHale, which has just appeared, has confirmed and given voice to the suspicion that the intent of those who have undertaken to get up the statue was not to do full justice to O'Connell's memory, but rather to dwarf the popular idea of his character down to their own miserable level.

The Orange papers, as may be supposed, are all in favor of the Lancashire and the Prince Albert funds. Although very "loyal" men are sending contributions to the O'Connell Fund, and are recalling all the loyal things that the Shakspeare *was* said, yet those peppers can see nothing in the movement but ultra-nationalism and sedition. But what most galls them is the collection for the Irish of London and Birkenhead. Here is what one of them says of it:

"What have the brave Irish done? They have hurled defiance—and a brickbat—at Queen. They have flourished their figures and their bludgeons in the face of the bovine Briton. They have sent for the Pope, and they have wished Garibaldi further than any present man would like to follow. They have broken the Queen's peace and her lieges' heads at the bidding of their pastors. They have smashed windows, burned houses, kicked a policeman to death, and stabbed a private of the regiment of Guards. Honor to whom honor is due! Honor to the brave Irish! And so the *Morning News* starts a subscription, and half a dozen disloyalists vote themselves into a committee, and every fellow that hates freedom, while he is whining that he is not free, subscribes his half pence, and there is another demonstration to insult the Government and to proclaim dissatisfaction to the Queen."

I quote extracts like the foregoing occasionally, because they are very amusing and because they are confessions of a disloyal spirit in this country, the existence of which spirit these same journals deny when it suits their purposes to do so. But to return to the London Irish fund. It has been announced that the sum already collected is more than enough to meet the necessities of the case as far as the Hyde Park men are concerned; but that announcement does not seem to have checked the incomings of the money. The surplus will be applied to the benefit of the Irish of Birkenhead. Amongst the latest contributors to the fund is his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. Several priests had previously contributed; but this sanction of the movement by the patriotic Archbishop is of peculiar significance, and is very cheering to those who have hitherto labored in the cause.

All the Irish who have been arrested for conspiracy in the Birkenhead affair, have been sent for trial to the Chester assizes. Bail was refused for their appearance.

Very frequently of late the Kerry papers contain sad accounts of landlord tyranny in their locality. A very painful case connected with landlordism is just now mentioned. It appears that in his chapel one Sunday, the Rev. Patrick Foley, P. P., of Prior, spoke of the cruelties which were being practised towards some of his poor people by their landlord, Mr. Charles Sugrue. This person, of whose rent-raising habits the public have already heard something, was within the chapel at the time (he is a Catholic, and a nephew of Dr. Sugrue, a late Bishop of Kerry), and he spoke out at once in reply to the priest, and told him not to be desecrating the Alter on which he stood. A great commotion of course was excited. Mr. Sugrue threatened to bring the Rev. gentleman into the law courts, but subsequently agreed to bring it before the Bishop, Dr. Moriarty. The Kerry *Star* thus describes the result:

"The Priest was brought before the Bishop on Wednesday last. Mr. James O'Connell, late owner of the property, sold to Mr. Sugrue, is present as *amicus curiæ* and Greek chorus. Witnesses are sworn and the charge proved. The Priest is found guilty of pleading for the poor and outcast. A criminal prosecution in the Queen's Bench, with all the horrors of a dungeon, and, oh, such a dungeon, and such a fine—£500 at least—are held over the venerable head of this priest who loved his people 'not wisely, but too well.' There was one mode of escape which would soothe the outraged dignity of Mr. Sugrue and save the Priest from the 'dungeons' of the Queen's Bench prison—removal from his parish, or suspension. The first was suggested and offered, but not enforced, for the very simple reason that there was no canonical offence. The milder punishment of 'partial suspension,' was inflicted, the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty thus rescuing a good priest *from* the ruinous expense and probable imprisonment consequent on a prosecution in the Queen's Bench. The landlord has returned to Cork, jubilant and justified—the priest to his humble cottage, 'suspended' but not degraded."

This is an instance of the difficulty of publicly speaking of the acts of individual landlords. Whoever speaks a word of censure, of one of them from the press or platform does so at the risk of an action for libel. The slightest error in his statement will probably bring him a person from an attorney next day; and even an adherence to the most rigid truth will not always save him.

The only legally safe course open for comment a journalist has in these cases is when the facts come out in sworn evidence before a court. In this way the journal whose quoted has been enabled to say a few words of a monstrous act of eviction, which has been temporarily postponed, owing to a slight flaw in the legal proceedings. The landlord in this instance is a Mr. Lenihan, the tenants whom he is about to evict number 35 heads-of-families! What a desolation is thus threatened, what sorrow, what suffering, what poor must not fill the hearts of the poor people whose means of livelihood are thus about to be snatched away, and whose only resource will probably be the work-house!

## Commodore Wilkes and the Bermuda Affair.

The Galaxy, 26, screw frigate, Captain Rochford Maguire, sailed last month, to join the squadron on the West Indies station. The Emerald, 35, screw frigate, will order her away a few days previous. She is under orders for the same station.

The *Times* city article says the idea that Commodore Wilkes intends to renew his experiments on international law has greatly subsided. The belief is that his nomination to the West Indian station was not intended as an affront to the neutral powers of Europe, but merely to gratify the New York populace, by enabling them to interpret it as such—that, consequently, the orders to the Commodore enjoin him to keep within proper bounds, and that should he, in the face of them, resort to any outrage, it will be repudiated like that upon the Trent. The subject is not adverted to in any of the *Times'* leaders.

The *Daily News* remonstrates with its friends at Washington, and advises President Lincoln to put some officer of proved discretion between Commodore and Charleston. It must be worth his while to save us from anxieties and irritations, which can do Americans no good.

The *Times* contains a letter from Captain Hore, commanding the steamship Gladiator. According to his statement, the island of Bermuda was effectually blockaded by the Federal squadron. He says:

"The island has been strictly blockaded by a Federal squadron under Admiral Wilkes, since the 27th of September, on which day he entered the harbor of Nassau, accompanied by the gunboat Tuscarora, leaving another gunboat (the Sonoma) to keep guard at the entrance of the harbor, and under pretence of coaling and repairs, remained at anchor till the 24 of this month, on which day he left. The Sonoma then entered and commenced coaling, left on the 5th of October. The three vessels had been in sight up to the time of my leaving (Oct. 7), cruising about four miles from land, and at night anchoring in the fairway of the channel leading to St. George's, so that it was impossible any vessel could either get in or out."

Captain Horn gives an account of the mail boat Merlin having been fired at and brought to, and the Gladiator having been ordered to leave. The only British man of war at Bermuda was the Desperate. Capt. Horn is of opinion that the coaling was but a mere pretence, as the squadron was only four days from Fortress Monroe, and the quantity of coals taken on board by the three vessels was not sufficient to coal one, had it really needed them.

The *Globe*, referring to the proceeding of Commodore Wilkes at Bermuda, is of the fullest confidence that President Lincoln's Government will not act in a manner to impose any unpleasant duty on the British Minister at their capital; and as to taking any steps to promote the cause of peace in America, we must avoid interference until we have good reason to think it will not be useless.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.

## THE FIGHT IN HYDE PARK.

Rarely has a stronger claim on our sympathies, says the Dublin *Nation*, presented itself than that arising from the present case. Those brave countrymen of ours were struck at in Hyde Park, because they were Catholics and Irishmen; and, as Irishmen, they stood good Irish strokes in return, and showed that amidst the brick and mortar of London, as well as on the hill sides of Ireland, Irishmen retain their native freshness of heart and strength of arm. Abroad, as well as at home, they are still

Strong to do and to endure.

Men whose blows are hard to cure. Even the bitter enemies of their country are forced to confess their admiration of the splendid audacity, the amazing courage, the wonderful dash of those men who could thus, in the midst of a hostile population, not only venture to fight, but actually rout a host of foes. Here, for instance, are words extorted from as flippant and virulent an assailant as Ireland has in the press of England. The quotation is from the *Daily Telegraph*:

"Nevertheless, what a wealth of wild good-hope, of untutored nobility, there is in these Irish, after all! With their warm and generous hearts, their light and ready wit, their gay and cheerful courage, their deep and honest piety—it is miserably sad that they should still lag behind the civilisation of the age. Why their hot Celtic natures get something of our Saxon seriousness and stolidity? Their worst faults are but the exaggerations, the charicatures of virtues. In their sympathy with the criminal is often kept prompted by a dim, unreasoning feeling for one who seems to be oppressed; and the same wild spirit of pugnacity which, when perverted, results in shameful and ignoble brawls, needs but direction to become the glory of a land. These peasants, who flourish their shillelahs against their dearest friends, are, after all, of the same blood as those soldiers of the 24th, who, under the eagle eyed Napier, drove the Belochee host before them at the grim fight of Meanee—as those Enniskillengers who rode down the cuirassier and charger alike on the field of Waterloo, and shattered the Russian squadrons into utter rout upon the plain of Balaklava. Such raw material is far too good to waste."

We could not expect that the writer, would in his list of Irish victories, won entirely or entirely through Irish valor, include Fontenoy and Cremona, or Ienburh and Beal-an-ath-buide; still the meaning of his words is apparent. And when such expressions are drawn from hostile sources by the fearless bearing of our poor countrymen in Hyde Park, shall we not suffer them our sympathies, and extend to such of them as need it our assistance?

We find in a French paper, *La France*, an article on those proceedings, founded on information derived from an eye witness, which is in its accuracy and impartiality a favorable contrast to the writings of the English journals on the subject. In describing the commencement of the quarrel, the writer says:

"The Irish were at this time only scattered in groups of two, three, or four, over the immense multitude; but as soon as they made known their nationality and religion by their cries of disapprobation, they were immediately assailed by the surrounding groups, much more numerous than they with the string of brutal epithets which are familiar to the English when they talk of the Irish. In this respect all the old insolence and violence of the Saxon race have been preserved in the lower class."

## William Smith O'Brien.

It grieves us to see by the public press that Mr. O'Brien, one of Ireland's most faithful sons, was so dejected that he felt himself not fit to lecture for the Mechanics' Institute, Limerick. We cannot find language in which to express our grief at the fact. The weight of despondency which could have produced such an effect on a giant mind of high cultivation must have been great indeed. But why give way to ten influence of despair—which, like reason, betrays a man and a nation. As in religion, despair and presumption are to be guarded against, so in political warfare. Despondency and apathy betray like treason. The visible and invisible enemy know this, and use them as weapons to destroy the prospects of success. The surest despondency is apathy. A man must hope and fight against it. The precedent of despair on the part of William Smith O'Brien is dangerous to the energies of nationalities. He is blessed by God with talent, honor, integrity. He has ample means of living beyond the reach of want. He should remember that it is trials which test the man—and he who aspires to be a man—must meet and strangle difficulties. Man ought to be the master, not the slave of circumstances. If all went smooth with us there would be no merit. The whole powers of a man are never fully developed until he meets with trials. He must push on, remove obstacles, breast difficulties, and essay every means to surmount them. All England seeks is to break down the spirits of men of O'Brien's stamp. The honored martyr lives in the affections of every true Irishman; and if he does not live to see his own Ireland liberated from alien rule, let him have the consolation, when he reclines his head on his dying pillow, that he worked for native land to his last moment.—*Connaught Patriot.*

## TRIUMPHS OF THE CHURCH.

We are frequently assured by colporteurs and other swaddling agents of the Bible Societies, that Protestantism, with its various offshoots, is making gigantic strides among Pagans and Papists. Italy is now the chief solicitude of Protestantism, and is, we are told, undergoing a rapid regeneration from godlessness to godliness. Singular that these gentry never enter into particulars, but deal invariably in general details. However, while Protestantism affects to be exultant over the number of its converts, the truth does leak out occasionally, as we are informed, in lachrymose tones, that Papistry is too deeply ingrained in Italy to be ever eradicated; and that the few sparse congregations have to be maintained at a ruinous cost. Out of the two evils we are also told that the Italians won't rather choose infidelity than Protestantism, but so long as the latter possesses the persuasive eloquence of gold-arguments it will always command a market among the needy and indifferent. Some twenty-two years ago, an apostate, named Ronge, undertook to reform the Catholic Church of Germany, after the fashion of Luther. The new style was received with favor and flourished with vigor, but of late years it has almost totally disappeared, while Catholicity has rapidly increased, not only in the districts previously infected with the doctrines of Ronge, but in every other portion of Germany. In the provinces of Bradenburg and Pomerania there has been an increase of 35 new parishes, and 48 priests since 1841. At that time Berlin had not a single religious house—now it has eight, and every parish contains at least one religious institution. In Saxony 40 new parishes have been established, and Catholicity has considerably increased in Wirtemberg, Forger, and Eslaben, Luther's birth-place. In 1843 the Catholics at Breslaw were 28,000—they are now 45,000; Berlin now contains 10,000 more Catholics than it did twenty years ago. In 1840 the followers of Ronge numbered 6,000 in Berlin, to-day but 143 remain.

No matter what country we examine, we shall find the progress of the Church steadily on the advance. As a proof of her triumphs, look at the long roll of illustrious converts who have returned within her fold during the past twenty years in England, Germany, and America. Can Protestantism point to one illustrious name which has embraced its tenets from the Catholic Church? Those who leave the Church for Protestantism have another object in view besides that of saving their souls.—*N.Y. Tablet*

## The Drafted Men.

Reports from all parts of the North agree in representing the drafted men as deserting by wholesale. In a camp of 1,200, near Harrisburg, Pa., all save 400 deserted, and out of the 8,000 drafted in Maryland not over 1,500 will be available. In Ohio not more than one in ten of the drafted men will now be found in the ranks. This wholesale desertion shows that the unfairness and utter want of system of the present draft have brought the whole matter into contempt. It will be the duty of Congress to attend to this subject immediately, and abandon it altogether, or provide a conscript system founded upon the models afforded by other nations. The present law is unnecessarily harsh, and should be amended so that men with large families need not be forced into the ranks, while young men with no one to depend upon them are permitted to stay at home. Conscription, at the very best, is a cruel business, and should not be resorted to unless with every precaution against needless suffering.—*N. Y. World.*

## The Irish Language.

It was our privilege, on last Sunday to hear a beautiful sermon in our own dear Irish tongue, delivered in the Cathedral. The preacher was the Rev. Tile J. Bourke, Professor. We confess we were disappointed, but the disappointment was an agreeable one. There was a fluency of speech—a burst of Irish eloquence—and a pathos—which carried home conviction, commanded attention, and moved the hearts of the congregation. The allusion to the Irish saints, their lives and prophecies was very impressive. This is the way to keep burning a love of the old faith, and create and foster a taste for the language in which St. Patrick preached to our remote ancestors.—*Twam Patriot.*

The English journals sometimes do justice, although unconsciously, to the poor Irish Catholic by recording his gallantry. On the occasion of a fire at Hull a short while since, several of the borough police were suddenly buried in the ruins of the burning premises by the falling in of a wall. Amongst these was one named McCormick, an Irishman and a Catholic, who lay among the debris for four hours, with several red-hot bricks on his chest the greater part of that time. We will let the Protestant journalists tell the rest of this gallant fellow's story: "As soon as he could be reached he cried out, 'Oh! don't bother me, but look after Redfern' (another constable), and then in a few minutes he again said, 'Poor Redfern! God have mercy on his soul. He is gone.' McCormick was removed to the Guinea-borough Coffee House, and was attended by several surgeons; but the injuries which he received are of a fatal character, and it is said he cannot possibly get better." Surely such utter disregard of self, under circumstances truly terrible, is a piece of heroism of the highest class. —*London Universal News.*

## John Morgan and the Monk.

When the guerrilla chief made his late raid into Kentucky, he called at the Trappi. Monastery at Gethsemani, and ordered the Abbot to surrender his horses for the use of the chivalry. Accordingly one of the brothers led out before the indignant chief two miserable jades which looked as if they had fasted more than forty days. Morgan turned away in disgust, and asked the Abbot if he had no other horses. The Abbot replied in the negative. "But," said Morgan, "I have seen you had some fine horses some time ago." "Oh, so I had," said the good Father, "but I heard that you were coming, so I sold them." Morgan laughed, and left the monastery.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

The Irish Bank returns for the month of October, show, as usual, a large increase. On the present occasion it is at the high rate of £549,000; but in the previous year it had reached three-quarters of a million. As compared with this time last year, there is a reduction of more than half a million.


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VULCAN FOUNDRY,
First street, near the Gas Works, San Francisco.
Steamboat Machinery built and repaired; also, Saw Mills and Quartz Mills, Castings and Mining Machinery, etc., etc., etc. jal2

F. TILLMAN,
90 BATTERY Street, San Francisco.

Sole Agent for TILTON'S McFARLAND'S Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, with steel vaults and combination Locks. The only reliable Safe in the world.

JAMES JOSEPH O'SHEA,
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON
MANUFACTURER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
1306 Stockton street,
(two doors from Vallejo.)
PLUMBING AND STOVES REPAIRED. All kinds of Metal roofing done in the best manner. Also, roofs and gutters repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. If you want your house well watered, with a bottom as well as on the top, give me a call, and I will put up a pump that will last you for years, and for a small amount. I will save it, or I will take no pay. If you want a good stove, I will sell you one and warrant it to be good, or no sale. If you have wood or coal to dispose of every description, I will buy, sell or take your old one in part payment for the new one.
J. J. O'SHEA.

PLUMBERS.
REMOVAL.
L. McNALLY. JAMES HAWKINS.
McNALLY & HAWKINS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
.....Have Removed from Kearny street to.....
308 PINE STREET, TWO DOORS FROM MONTGOMERY ST.
(Opposite Belcher's.)
McNALLY & HAWKINS are prepared to perform all descriptions of PLUMBING and GAS FITTING. They have on hand a large and well assorted stock of
Gas Fixtures,
Lead Pipe,
Iron Pipe,
Marble Sinks,
Cooking Ranges,
Hair Tube,
Etc., Etc.
With which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. They solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed by them, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.
au29 3m

INSURANCE.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD.
CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD.
METROPOLITAN FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW YORK.
ISSUE POLICIES
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
ON ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE PROPERTY.
At lowest rates consistent with safety.
All losses paid here promptly on application.
McBAIN & PERKINS, agents,
Office, N. E. corner City and Battery sts.
mch15

THOS. N. CAZNEAU,
INSURANCE BROKER,
And Adjuster of Marine Losses and Averages.
Marine and all Commercial Business to and Written Drawn. Claims upon Insurers Adjusted.
Consultations upon all Insurance and Maritime Subjects
Office, Exchange Building,
Battery street,.....Opposite Custom-house
au17

HOTELS.
BROOKLYN HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO.
REMOVAL!
THE FAMOUS PROPRIETOR OF THIS WELL known and old established Hotel begs to inform his former patrons and friends that on and after the 1st of November next he will remove from the old, dilapidated building on Broadway, where he has resided some years, and, at enormous loss, BUILDING AND REFURNISHING A NEW STRUCTURE, which was built expressly for a hotel, on the southeast corner of Sansome and Pine streets.
The SELLING IS FIRE PROOF and supplied with water and bath and gas, and water by the Crystal Spring Company, and every convenience is offered at this favorite resort, which will be established, large and commodious as it is, without saying that the BROOKLYN will be second to none in the city.
BED-BANTS, MATTRESSES, PILLOWS and all other articles of the kind, are invited to come and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. The Brooklyn Hotel can be reached in less time, and if you do not like the accommodations in it all cost you is a ride.
The omnibus will always be on the wharf on the arrival of the Inland and coast steamers, to take passengers and baggage to the hotel. The Brooklyn House is the property of a resident, being in the central part of the city, and the care of the city Railroad pass the door every few minutes, connecting with all parts of the city. There is a large READING ROOM attached to the House and library containing the latest papers and books, exclusively for the use of guests. Parties will be let by the night, week or month, and the rates will be low. Street Horses for sale or to let by the day, week or month, at reduced rates.
THE TABLE will always be supplied with the best advance of the season; and from the market can afford. Meals at all hours. Hoping to be favored by my former patrons, and the public generally, I remain, yours, JOHN SILEY, Jr.
oc31

TREMONT HOUSE.
JACKSON STREET,
Old No. 126 and 128, New Nos. 610 and 612,
Between Sansome and Montgomery
(Half a block West from the Post-office,)
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA.
THE TREMONT HOUSE has been re-opened under the old and well known name of Tremont, with Rooms and Family Rooms. Every exertion will be made to render the House in every way worthy of the favor bestowed on the oldest "TREMONT HOUSE" which was opened in California. Beware of Runners who represent other places or houses. They represent this House to be full, with a view to your custom.
E. NEWTON'S, Proprietor.
Livery Stable in connection with the House.
jl26 1m

BELA UNION HOTEL,
LOS ANGELES.
JOHN KING & HENRY HEMMEL, Proprietors
THIS Palace House having leased the above named Hotel, would announce their friends and the traveling public that they have refitted it in a style to please the most fastidious. THE BEST BOARD in Southern California.
Fare low, as we do not wish to be compounded for by any person, or suite of persons, at 3 hereafter. THE BAR will be kept as before in charge of Mr. Hemmel.
All the Stages to and from Los Angeles arrive at and depart from the House. The Los Angeles Star and Southern Vineyard Co.'s Express will leave this House daily.
The Proprietors, grateful for past favors, trusts by renewed exertions to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him.
jy4 3m

WARM SPRINGS HOTEL
ALAMEDA COUNTY.
THIS Favorite Place of Resort for Invalids and pleasure seekers having been thoroughly renovated and put in complete order, is now open for the reception of visitors. Extensive improvements are in progress, so that accommodations can be afforded to many more persons than any former season. The Stages from Oakland to San Jose leave the upstairs for Oakland at 8 A. M. and leave Oakland for the Springs on the arrival of the first

The following appeared in our city edition of last week. Rev. Father Gallagher's sermon at the obsequies of Sister Mary Paul Beechinor is here given in full:

It is seldom, beloved brethren, we are called on to assist at such obsequies as the present; for, though this holy man was summoned hence in her twenty seventh year, and her death was comparatively unexpected, we come not together to mourn her premature decease—to lament her unprovided death. Though her loving parents still survive, and their hearts' affections seatred in her—the first pledge of their chaste attachment—though no one knew her but to love her, nor made her acquaintance but to be edified; still, come we not to mingle our tears with those of bereaved relations, nor to sigh over the sudden and vital disseverance of the chords of tender affection. We come to bless and praise the God of Infinite Mercy, "that in calling this youthful nun, thus early, to her crown," He is boasting, in her, his own work and crowning His own gifts! Let it not be supposed that this is the unmeaning affectation of idle panegyrick!" God forbid that I should insinuate even, on such an occasion, and in such a place, what I did not think. The prominent characteristic of this holy "religious Virgin"—that which made the surviving impression on every one who had the rare happiness to be edified by her acquaintance—was her devout life: innocence; not the innocence of incompetency or incapacity, (for she possessed the fullest and most minute knowledge of the whole science of her holy vocation, with a generous and enlarged appreciation of its spirit and end;) no mean no, but (I hesitate not to use the important office of "Mistress of Novices" even to her death), but the rigorous virtue of innocence, a sinlessness, a spotlessness, resulting from a mind, a heart, a body that had ever been a stranger to the sinister influences of the soft of her Celestial spouse, mayhap, to her reproaches on the footsteps of the martyrs, the confessors and virgins, for the victories they gained, who shall gainsay us, if eschewing sorrow on such an occasion, we rejoice and rare unto in our own day.

Sister Mary Paul Beechinor was born in a place called Clonability, Ireland, of very respectable parents, on the 23d of April, 1836. She was the novice, by the grace of God, of the distinguished Ecclesiastics, Very Rev. Dr. Murphy, P. P. of Kinsale, and Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Lord Bishop of Hydrabad, India. Two of her aunts were or are exemplary "religious," and two of her brothers are just preparing for the Holy Ministry, showing that she was a member of a highly favored family. Having completed a refined and religious education, she entered the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in Kinsale, her native place, and in the first year of her novitiate she emigrated to California—one of the religious of the first Sisters who landed here—and having finished her second years' novitiate, and made her solemn vows and religious profession on the 2d of July, 1856. It was evident, that in the Order of Mercy, of which she was so prevre-eminently yet so bright an ornament, she had found her true vocation. She advanced, day by day, in perfection. It was to meet in this valley of tears so happy a exercise. She could scarce restrain her grasling joy at each accession. The joy of her heart b eamed in her countenance. She was spoken of by visitors (who knew not the Sisters' secret) as the right of laughter," as not that there was levity in her laugh, but the calm serenity of her soul, the purity of her heart, her guiltless spirit sought such expression. In a word, she was a model "religieuse."

The sentence on the ring she received at her espousals (that is, her profession) would not seem unlikely the work of chance: they are the words of our Lord offering Himself to the Eternal Father, a victim for lost man: "Behold I come!" These words seemed the talisman of her action from the time California was proposed as the theatre of her sacrifice down to the last requirement of duty. I doubt not that when the last and summons reached her, "that she must receive her Father," her soul sent silent consolation when duty called. "Behold I come," were the last words her failing tongue articulated.

How sweet, how holy, must have been the communings between that pure soul and its Creator! How powerfully did the love of her Divine Spouse attract her to a kindred spirit of affection, and how perfectly discengage her from all ties. For several months it was known that her complaint was fatal—hopeless; yet she spoke of her approaching dissolution with the utmost composure; was desirous neither of life or rather with joy. Being asked on the very night of her death (for she was still able to walk about the house) "whether she would she drive out next morning, and whither would she wish to go?" she replied: "I would wish to receive to say good bye to the Sisters of Presentation and Sisters of Charity—the two other religious communities in the city—as she knew she must soon go home.

To the friends, saints and the unfailing fecundity of that great old country in bringing forth apostolic men and women, are we indebted for this animal negligence. She too, went from friends and home at the period of life when the sacrifice appeared the greater, offering herself to her Divine Spouse, the happy victim of His love. With what undeviating devotion she labored in His service! with what completed the Holocaust, laying down her life at His feet, the willing martyr of her duties. It were I be unjust to withhold from her daughter her example, now, that her death has stilenced our lips. She will long be remembered in her Community as a model of obedience, a pattern of piety and pure intention, and as an "ornament to the young to attain religion, ch rish chastity, and practice humility—the mother of virtues.

We thank and bless that dear old country that gave her. In cordial gratitude we thank the parents that made for us so costly a sacrifice. We bless and reverence religion that could would, and train and fashion such a spirit. We thank, above all, the God of Mercy, who has shown us, in these days of iniquity, such a triumph of His fcrce. Having fulfilled her mission and been called to her crown, she lays her down to sleep on the distant shores of the Pacific, whose billows, with ceaseless voice, will chant her requiem, until the last trump shall awake her on the morning of the Resurrection! Sleep, sweet sister! Rest in peace! and may the souls of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God and merits of Christ, rest in peace. Amen.

Information wanted of Thomas Moran, a native of Gowran, county Kilkenny, Ireland, and late of Fort Cascade, the Lower Cascades, Washington Territory. If this gentleman communicates with Mr. John K. Tenison, Covington, Kentucky, he can get some valuable information respecting his property in Ireland.

OUR AGENTS.

Mr. Henry Jenkins is our agent for Columbia, Springfield and Sac Mill Flat.

Mr. James O'Dwyer is our agent for Monte Christo, Haven's Diggings and Chaparel Hill.

ALTARADO—William Ryan.
ALLISON'S RANCH—P. Golway.
ANGEL'S CAMP—Michael Cosgrove.
ARADOR—Michael McDonald.
ALBANOHESTOWN—John Hogan.
BEAR VALLEY—M. T. Brady.
BUCKEYE, Albany Flat—Jas. McGuirk.
BERRICIA—Charles Quig.
BIG BAR, Trinity county—D. B. Murphy.
BIG OAK FLAT—John Carlon.
CHICO—James Dunning.
CRESCENT CITY—R. Dugan.
CALLAHAN'S RANCH—William Murphy.
CAMPO SECO—Patrick O'Hare.
CARSON'S—Thomas Rooney.
CROCKER (Patterson P. O.)—H. Cassidy.
CHICO—James Diamond.
CAMPTONVILLE—Bezzo & Smith.
CORRALITOS—M. Byrne.
COLUMBIA—Henry Jenkins.
COLOMA—Dugald McPhee.
CUMBERLAND—Wm. Ryan.
DIAMOND SPRINGS—James Daly.
DOUGLAS CITY—Chas. O'Connell.
DOWNIEVILLE—John J. Finney.
EXPRESS RANCH—Anthony Smith.

PAINTS, OILS, &C.

PAINTS, OILS,
—AND—
GLASS DEPOT.

D. J. OLIVER
HAS NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE:
115 tons White lead, pure, in tin and wood;
150 " Colors, assorted;
1,200 bbls Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw;
170 " Linseed Oil, boiled and raw;
150 " Linseed Oil, boiled and raw;
300 " Coal Tar;
60 " White Varnish;
150 " Coach Varnish;
300 " Coach assorted Brushes.

AT REDUCED RATES.
—AT—
210 Jackson Street,
170 " Clay "
150 " Sacramento "
AND
310 Washington Street,
317 and 319 Oregon street.

JAMES R. DEANE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils,
Window Glass,
Varnishes,
Brushes, &c.
Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles, selected from the best manufactories in the East and Europe.
No. 318 Clay street—between 3rd & 4th Fronts
Opposite Railroad House, my18 SAN FRANCISCO.

KELLY & WADE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS,
TURPENTINE,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
GLASS, ETC.
No. 105 & 107 California street,
Between Sansome and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ House and Sign Painting. ☜ my9

JOHN McDONALD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Kerosene and Coal Oil,
Burning Fluid,
Alcohol, Camphene,
Lamps, Wicks,
Chimneys, &c.
All Orders for Painting and Paper Hanging promptly attended to.
Estimates Furnished from Plans and Specifications.
No. 24 SECOND STREET,
One door from the corner of Stephenson,
my18 SAN FRANCISCO.

BANKING.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS
AND
LOAN SOCIETY.
Office—306 Jackson street, first Building west of Montgomery street.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT.....M. D. SWEENY.
VICE PRESIDENT.....J. O'SULLIVAN.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN MAHON,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN,
JOHN SULLIVAN,
E. J. TOBIN,
D. J. CALLAGHAN,
J. CALLAGHAN,
F. McLEAN,
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD,
T. J. BRODERICK.

TREASURER.....EDWARD MARTIN
ATTORNEY.....RICHARD TOBIN.

Remittances from the Interior.
Remittances from the Country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office, or any reliable Banking House, and delivery or payment including fee for their safe delivery, will be made to the person whose name is written on the face of it. A receipt for the money must be taken from the agent by whom the deposit may have been made.

Deposits received from two and one-half dollars upwards.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. jy7

REYNOLDS, REIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 400 Montgomery street.
SELL EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT, drawn on
The Bank of the State of New York.
Drafts drawn on
MESSRS. REYNOLDS BRO.....Marysville
MESSRS. BARNUM & KITTS.....Downieville
Purchase Gold Bullion and Mint Certificates. Discount Marysville Paper.
Make Advances on Gold for Assay or Coinage, attend to collections and transact a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
jy4

V. MARZIOU & CO.,
BANKERS,
Importers and Commission Merchants.
Regular line of sailing Packets between Havre and San Francisco. Offices, 15 Commercial street.
Money received on deposit. Exchange on France for sale. jy4

PIANOS, ETC.

GREAT TRIUMPH!
STEINWAY & SONS
WERE awarded the First Prize Medal at the late great International Exhibition at London, over the two brinkers of Boston and Philadelphia! Two entire pianos from all parts of the world.
The special correspondent of the New York Times says:
"Messrs Steinway & Sons embarrassed by the jurors in simplicity, and strength and more to the point than that of any American exhibitor.
A complete assortment of the above superior instruments always on hand.
PIANO TUNING done by a first class workman, from Steinway & Sons' factory, New York, constantly on hand.
Warerooms, 415 Clay street.
jy4

JACOB ZECH,
FIRST PREMIUM
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
529 California Street,
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNEY STREET

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM the citizens of San Francisco and vicinity, that he has a first-class assortment of their rosewood and mahogany PIANOS for sale, which for tone, touch and workmanship, which are superior in their tone and touch to any instrument here or in the Eastern States.
Orders are respectfully solicited and examination of the above invited.
Every instrument made by me will be warranted for three years.
Pianos tuned and repaired
apr25 JACOB ZECH.

WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO.,
Paris and San Francisco,
IMPORTERS OF
PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS,
CHURCH AND PARLOR
HARMONIUMS,
HARMONIC PIANO-FORTES,
REED AND PIPE ORGANS,
MUSIC STOOLS, PIANO COVERS
MUSIC RACKS, Etc.,
Factories Agents for the sale of the Steinhardt Piano-Forte and Pilcher Melodeon Piano-Fortes for Hire
Masonic Temple Building, cor. Montgomery and Post streets.
[Entrance on Post street.]

H. CRAMER,
ORGANIST ST. FRANCIS CATHEDRAL,
AND
Teacher of Piano, Guitar and the rules of Harmony,
No. 126 Kearny street, near Sutter. s28

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO Inform the friends and the public that on or about the first of January next, I will in connection with his pianoforte manufactory, open a Music Store, where I will be happy to wait on my friends and the public generally. This store will be under the management of my daughter Louisa, assisted by Miss Mary Ann Zech, who will be pleased to wait on the ladies and give them the advantage of learning, practicing and selecting any day. Music for the general supply is always in the Principal. There will be different Pianos on hand for the inducement of the purchaser, and at times in each either a Steinway, a Chickering, or a Pilcher, and sometimes all three during the day. Chickering Pianos for Sale. Persons having to Piano at home, will be pleased to have the same advantage as those who are in possession. In order to arrange in a proper way for the opening, it is desirable that all persons who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase, will make an early application. Further particulars about the mode of instalment and the indemnity we offer, will be given verbally or calling at my present 109 Montgomery street, near Sutter, any day between 12 and 3 o'clock.
GUSTAVE A. ZECH.
Organist of Calvary Church, also of Musical and Literary Society. d&tf

STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
The following Steamships will be dispatched in the month of January, 1864:
Jan. 1—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.
Jan. 10—ST. LOUIS, E. B. Ferris worth, Commander.
Jan. 20—GOLDEN AGE, W. H. Hudson, Commander.
From Folsom street Wharf, at 2 o'clock A. M., punctual ly, FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
A. R. FORBES, Agent P. M. S. S. Co.
Cor. Battery and Lat'lestreets.

PEOPLE'S
STEAMSHIP LINE TO NEW YORK!
Via Panama Railroad.
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE!!
THROUGH IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.
Treasure taken on Steamers through to New York, Free!!
THE FAST AND FAVORITE IRONSIDE Steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
E. HOWES.....Commander.
Will leave for Panama direct, on
WEDNESDAY,
From MISSION STREET WHARF,
AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., PUNCTUALLY.
Connecting at Aspinwall by Panama Railroad, with the new and splendid Steamship
AMERICA,
2,000 Tons.....JEFF. MAURY, Commander
These steamers are unsurpassed for speed, comfort and elegance of accommodations.
Passengers will be conveyed to Panama, as if from Aspinwall to New York free of all expense. Thus securing the ULTIMO TRANSITORILY. Rule of Lading furnished on application.
☞ For further information or passage, apply to
J. B. McGERN, Agent,
my26 and 27 Battery st., wharves.

SOUTHERN DISPATCH LINE OF PACKETS
FOR
SAN DIEGO
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Consisting of the slipper Brig
PRIDE OF THE SEA.....Capt. L. S. Gorie
The elipper Brig
BOSTON.....Capt. W. H. Morton
The new slipper Schooner
LEWIS PERRY.....Wm. Hopke
Sailing every ten days.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Commercial street wharf, or to N. PIERCE & Southern Packet Office corner Market and East streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Gilroy, San Juan, and Watsonville.
On and after SATURDAY, NOV. 7, the favorite, fast sailing steamer,
SOPHIE McLEAN,
CHAS. THORNE.....Master.
Will leave for the above ports every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Connecting at Alviso with the Stages for Santa Cruz, Gilroy, San Juan and Watsonville.
Returning, will leave Alviso every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting with stage that leaves Santa Cruz at 6 o'clock, A. M.
Through Tickets will be furnished on board.
FARE, to Alviso.....$ 2 00
" Watsonville, &c.....$ 3 00
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
nov7-tf C. WHITNEY, Jr., Pro-rietor.

A LADIES' FAIR
WILL BE HELD
IN THE BASEMENT OF
ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH,
VALLEJO STREET,
MONDAY EVENG., JANUARY 18, 1864,
IN THE PURPOSE OF RAISING FUNDS TO liquidate the debt now upon the edifice.
The ladies of the parish are engaged in making preparations for the Festival, which will be well supplied with all useful and fancy articles.
Refreshments and Dinner Tickets of the best description.
MARKET STREET RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after November 1st, 1863, notice will run by the Time Table, as follows:
From the Mission, the first car will start at 6 A. M., and every thirty minutes thereafter until 8 P. M., and every hour afterwards until 12 P. M.
From the Mission, the first car will start at 6 A. M., and every thirty minutes thereafter until 8 P. M., and every hour afterwards until 12 P. M.
From the Mission, the first train starts from the Mission at 8:30 A. M., and from the city at 9 A. M., running in connection with the Haight Valley train as before.
nov1 C. D. HAVEMEYER, President.

HOLIDAY FEASTS.
EXTRA MINCE & PUMPKIN PIES,
For the Holidays.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CAKES, FRUIT and Confectionery, manufactured every morning expressly for Ladies, retail and cash at our confectionary, and manufactory.
SWAIN & BROWN'S BAKERY,
No. 5 Kearny street. dec

PHELAN & COLLENDER'
Model Billard Tables
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS!
GEO. E. PHELAN and MATTHEW K. COLLENDER have formed a copartnership for the manufacture of PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and COMBINATION CUSHIONS, which invite the public to call at their establishment and inspect the stock. A full assortment of every article in the Billiard trade constantly on hand.
G. E. PHELAN,
M. F. HUGHES,
724 and 726 Montgomery st.,
Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. CATHERINE'S
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BENICIA, CAL.
THIS Institution is conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education embraces the various branches of instruction usually taught in the most approved seminaries for young ladies. The most conscientious and unremitting attention is given to the advancement of the pupils in the principles and practice of Christian virtue, as well as in their intellectual improvement. Particular care is directed toward the promotion of refinement of manners, and the constant maintenance of a polite and amiable deportment. The discipline is kind and parental; and the Sisters use every endeavor to secure the health, comfort and happiness of those intrusted to their charge. Scrupulous attention is paid to the personal neatness of the pupils. The buildings are extensive and commodious, and have large and ventilated school rooms, dormitories, and sheltered grounds. Hot and cold baths for the use of the pupils are provided in the house.
Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but, for the sake of uniformity, all are required to be present at the regular religious exercises of the Institution. An annual examination and distribution of premiums takes place at the end of July, followed by a vacation of one month.
THE UNIFORM.—The uniform consists of a white muslin dress, and one of blue for winter, for summer, and a black merino dress for winter with loose capes of the same material, a straw bonnet trimmed with white ribbon, and one trimmed with green.
The above uniform is obligatory only on Sundays and festivals. Other articles of dress are allowed to be worn whatever their parents think proper to furnish them with. Each pupil is expected to furnish a number of napkins, a silver fork, three pillow cases, two pairs of blankets, four pairs of sheets, three towels, four aprons, one dozen of knives, one silver fork, spoon and goblet.
TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....$ 5 00
Board and Tuition, per session.....100
Washing, per session.....50
Physician's Fees, (unless in the premises to pay
Physician's Medicines, per session.....10 00
Piano Forte and use of instrument.....10 00
Use of Library, but there is no extra charge for the Prizes, Imposition, Recreation, Music, Use of Piano Forte and Pencil Needle Work.
Deposits are required to be made half a session in advance and no deductions made for half a session of absence, nor any case of sickness.
Parents are requested to be punctual in the payment of their children's pension. Pupils remaining at the Academy during the vacation will be charged twenty dollars for their board during that time.
SEWING PATRONAGE.
For Dresses and Underclothing Respectfully Solicited.
Orthography, Reading.....$ 5 00
Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Mythology, Botany, Book-keeping Theology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy.....$10 00
Grade Chemistry Tapestry etc.....$20 00
Music.....50
Entrance.....10
Physician's Fees.....10
Drawing.....25
Use of Piano (for practice).....$ 5
There is no extra charge for French, Spanish and Vocal Music.
All correspondence respecting indices will be subject to the inspection of the Superior.
Address, MOTHER MARY GOEMAERE, O.S.D.
nov14-tf

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.
THE Twelfth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 19th. The Course of Instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful Education.
TERMS:
Entrance, or Matriculation fee, $15.00, payable only once.....$ 15 00
Board and Tuition, per month.....20 00
Bed and Bedding.....2 50
Washing, per month.....2 00
Physician's Fee, (unless in the premises to pay).....1 00
Use of Library.....1 00
Use of Philosophical Apparatus.....1 00
Use of Musical Instrument.....5 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, Gerand Italian, each.....5 00
Drawing and Painting, each.....5 00
Use of Piano, per month.....2 00
Use of Violin.....2 00
Use of Guitar.....2 00
Bed and Bedding, each.....2 50
Use of Bath, per month.....1 00
Graduation Fee.....10 00
Graduation Fee, Classical Course.....20 00
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# THE MONITOR.

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### THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND PRINCE ALBERT.

A meeting of the Corporation of Dublin was held February 15, when an application was received asking as a site for a monument to Sir Oratan, the statue of College Green. This was opposed by a majority, who were in favor of granting the same spot for a monument to the late Prince Albert. Mr. Sullivan moved a reference of the whole matter, with the following result:

For the Amendment—Aldermen Tarpey, Pilkie, and Fleming, Messrs. Egan, Sutton, Sullivan, Reid, Murphy, and Dowling—8.

Against the Amendment—Aldermen Harvey, Wilson, Atkinson, Mapleton, Bonnell, John Reynolds, Sir John Gray, Messrs. Lawless, Del Mahon, Carroll, Darcy, Darlin, Vernier, Rickford, Byrne, Warren, Clement, Graham, Wheeler, Meade, Maclean, Draper, Stanley, Lalor, O'Brien, Grayson, Sir John Gray, Messrs. Barlow, Hughes, Kellogg, Kehoe, Keogh and Wells—30.

The original motion to grant College Green for the Albert monument, was then put.—Those who voted for the amendment voted against the resolution, and those who voted against the amendment voted for the resolution. The resolution was accordingly carried.

Sir John Gray then moved that a formal communication be made to the Lord Chancellor of the granting of the site.

Mr. Sullivan then alluded to the influx of unknown Conservative members and the conduct of the Catholic Whigs. Good work it was for Henry Grattan to strive as he strives, for man like you, who weigh your debt of gratitude to him so lightly. You are unworthy of such a man (cheers). O'Connell once boldly said he almost regretted that he emancipated you. He was doubtless right—he knew you well. Surely, Sir R. Peel may reclaim, when next he meets some who have voted here to-day:—"Well done, my good and faithful servants, you have done your work well; you have ordered that College Green, above all places in Dublin, a statue shall be raised to the man who said, "The Irish are an abject deserving of sympathy than the Poles," (loud applause). Where is such an act that I would rather have left unsaid, had another course been taken; but the trush shall go forth from this assembly, after the course taken here, that that statue will be hateful in the eyes of Irishmen—(applause from the galleries, and cries of hear, hear, and no, no, from the members); and the time will come when it will be passed with hissing and scorn—there is a regular scene of uproar ensued, the applause from the galleries being most vociferous, while contentious excitement appeared to prevail among the gentlemen on the Conservative side of the house). If the people of Ireland were consulted, the slanderer of the Poles should never be honored in Dublin. What did he ever do for Ireland? He was a good husband—I hope there are no bad ones there (hear). He was a good father. Are domestic virtues such a rarity in Ireland? (hear). It is a strange compliment to offer to their virtues to grant a site for a monument to one who is rare in her family that we should search it as a marvel. It ought to be an odious and hateful compliment to say to the Queen, "May it please your Majesty, your uncle George was a profligate and a libertine, and up to the present reign vice and immorality have prevailed so completely in your family, that we regard a virtuous sovereign of your dynasty as a rare bird upon earth." We had no love for him; we owe nothing to his memory. He insulted our creed; he slandered our country. Those who bear the badges or seek for the rewards of the faction may be obsequious if they will; but they cannot misrepresent the people's feelings. The heart of Ireland will recoil from the hateful alien image you have set up in the place which we begged in vain for an Irish patriot (loud and prolonged shouting).

Sir John Gray said he stood that day in assembly of gentlemen who were not afraid to show their loyalty to their sovereign (groans and hisses). He preferred to be the first to call attention to profess the most unbounded admiration for the Prince who lunched Poland, Ireland and her priests. He boasted of his loyalty and supported a few slap-traps. Prince Albert was a working man (cries of—He has disturbed O'Connell's grave in the same manner as Alderman Reynolds, for ridiculing puppies. He identified Reynolds with (O'Connell (!), and said his friend (Alderman Reynolds) need not be ashamed of having been assailed (groans, and cries of "turncoat," from the galleries). He referred to the limited means of the Albert Committee, and would they do anything surreptitious.

Alderman Plunkett, in referring to the observations of Sir John Gray, alluded to a declaration signed by the Duke of Leinster against the Repeal of the Union, and remarked there was one great point which Sir John Gray had omitted in his panegyric on our glorious constitution—namely, the great privilege its people of this country had to starve and die (applause from the galleries).

Mr. Martin said the discussion which had been taken place showed clearly how hollow and spurious were the assertions made at the opening, that no disrespect was intended to the illustrious Prince they were called on to do honor (loud hisses from the gallery). Mr. Martin called to his lordship to have the gallery cleared.

Lord Mayor—Is the policeman there?

A Voice from the gallery—No, sir, he's gone out (a laugh).

Mr. Martin—I must ask to have the gallery cleared.

The gentlemen who had voted for Mr. Sullivan's amendment here rose from their seats in a body, and commenced to leave the Council Chamber.

A Voice—A shoer for Mr. Sullivan (loud cheers, and cries of "leave.")

Another Voice—A groan for Reynolds (ironious groaning.)

Another Voice—A groan for Gray (continued groans.)

Most of the occupants on the galleries then commenced to move off of their own accord, and in a short time but very few remained.

Alderman Reynolds addressed the Council, and being repeatedly interrupted by hisses from the remaining occupants of the galleries, he turned round and proceeded to lecture them pretty sharply, calling them a "set of unmannerly ruffians."

Sir John Gray's motion was then put and carried.

An Alderman Reynolds appeared a short time after, he was immediately surrounded by a body who commenced hooting him on all sides. This uncomplimentary greeting seemed to put him rather out of temper, and, collaring one individual, he was about administering what happened to be near him to take him into custody. The row was at length, however, quelled, and it was let go, and the Aldermen proceeded on his way, the crowd following, following him for some distance.

Commenting on the preceding, the Dublin Irishman says: "The people have two ways by which to prove their sense of the threatened proceeding. They have first—to pull down the statue if ever erected (which we hope for the artists sake may not become necessary); and second, and in any case—to weed the corporation of Dublin of the foul crop who retired their heads so high on Monday last."

The Nation says:—"We have resigned ourselves to the idea that O'Connell is to be excluded from the historic ground of College Green, but we do not therefore hold that the place is to be given up to a foreigner who had no connection with Ireland. It should be reserved, as Alderman Plunkett well suggested, for a statue of Henry Grattan. He was a great orator, a splendid statesman—a hero to the Protestant Church, in which he was born and in which he died—and a benefactor to the Catholics, for whose relief from a degrading bondage he labored with his whole heart and soul, and with splendid talents. On his character he centered the love and admiration of Irishmen, without distinction of creed or party. Let that site in front of the house in which he struggled for the legislative independence of his country, and asserted the great principles of civil and religious liberty, be retained for him. Let the name of slavery and of perpetuity—in the name of Ireland—let the idea of setting up a statue of Prince Albert in that place be abandoned. Beyond doubt or question its presence there would be an outrage on dearly cherished and highly honorable feelings of the Irish people. It would be to them a nay (nasty) insult, a fresh wound, a protective of rankling passion, and possibly a cause of strife.

### The Santiago Catastrophe.

A cruel charge has been made upon the priests connected with the Church, that they sought only their own safety and that of what has been flippantly called "their wooden idols and trumpery utensils," and that, having secured these objects, they skulked off and left their victims to perish in the flames. The iniquity of this calumny—for it is a foul one—is best proved by the facts as given about to be stated. There were only two priests, and only two priests, and four young glories in the Church at the time the conflagration occurred. One of the priests was dragged from the church insensible and nearly suffocated by a lay member of the congregation; and the other remained at his post to the last, endeavoring to the last moment when he saw that all chance of rescuing the poor victims had vanished, he still remained in the doorway of the sacristy and flames drove him from it, doing his duty as a faithful shepherd and a devoted priest of the Catholic Church. Of the four young ecclesiastics, we lament to say that three perished in the flames, two young sisters of one of them having shared the same fate. And as to the articles that were saved, the first place to which the Sacristy, which was the last place to which the flames penetrated, and even this was done, not by either priest or clerk, but by a lay member of the flock, on impulse. Another charge is that these cruel, selfish priests, who saved only for themselves and their trumpery, closed the sacristy door and then prevented the escape of many. The charge is an abominable falsehood. The sacristy door was never closed, and several escaped through it. Throughout that dreadful night the Archbishop and priests of Santiago were incessant in their pious labors of attending to the sufferers and administering the consolations of religion to the dying. Another of the priests who escaped the ruins of the church of Santiago is the eloquent and already alluded to, that one of them came upon the burning altar, and and the horrors of the dreadful scene pronounced the absolution over the dying. In acting thus the priest did his duty in the midst of great peril to his own person; and for this he has been held up to obloquy, especially by the blasphemous pen of the Chilian press, who speak of "the monasteries of superstition" as glibly as if they had studied under the author of the Darwin Letter."

The deaths of Rev. Mr. Pouzoy, P. P. Dundalk, Very Rev. Raymond O'Hanlon, O. D. C., Dublin, and Rev. Phillip Dowley, President of the College of Castleknock, are announced.

### LETTER FROM DUBLIN.

(CORRESPONDENCE N. Y. IRISH AMERICAN.)

The Lord Mayor gave his first banquet in a style which, as the phrase goes, "left nothing to be desired." An unusually large number of guests had been invited and were present, and all have pronounced the scene to have surpassed anything of the kind previously witnessed in Dublin. What was especially remarkable in the evening's proceedings was the Lord Mayor's candid and spirited reference to the actual state of Ireland. He did not shy at "make things pleasant" to the ears of the Lord Lieutenant and the other loyalists who were among the company, but he spoke out the truth, in perfect keeping with the manner in which he had spoken it at the Board of the Central Relief Committee. The Lord Lieutenant made an attempt to put a brighter face on the matter, but I am so glad to find him self compelled to say much that was false, equivocal and unfeeling, and he got very strongly hissed for his pains. The newspaper men are noting some other sensible innovations in the arrangement of the banquet. One is that the toast of "The Press" was advanced from its usual undignified place at the very foot of the list, and placed in a position more in accordance with its importance. Another is that the list of fare was printed in plain English, instead of French, or a stupid and disguised under French names, as has been customary. On the whole there is but one opinion of the banquet, and that is that it has been a brilliant success.

### The Adelaide Hospital.

Most Irishmen have heard of the Adelaide Hospital of Dublin, within the doors of which a Catholic priest will not be allowed to enter even though a member of his communion may be dying in one of the wards, and begging piteously for the services of a priest. It is not long since a dying Catholic, whose case had come to the ears of some humane people, was by them brought out of the hospital into the street to receive the rites of the Church. On former occasion, the interference of the French Consul was necessary to get a Catholic out of his nation out of the place so that he might have the ministrations of a Catholic clergyman. These cases very properly brought down much odium on the institution. At present the managing committee have decided to avoid such difficulties for the future. How? Why by granting free permission to the Catholic clergy to visit patients of their creed who might be within the hospital and in danger of death. No, but by making a rule that henceforth no Catholic patient shall be admitted into the building! Such is Christian charity, such is the spirit of Protestantism in Dublin—such is their new reading of the parable of the good Samaritan.

### The Kenmare Election.

The redoubtable Fitzstephen Orpen is laboring hard in the columns of the *Warder* to awaken Irish Protestants to a sense of the unbridledness of the government, and of their alarming danger. Protestants in his opinion, judgmentis will come upon England for this. The Church are plotting, her destruction, and it is no wonder that God should punish England for if she is right in doing so much for them as they in their insolence say they have done, she ought to do a great deal more. "May we not ask, then," he says, "with the Protestants of Ireland thinking of judgments as decreed, the Roman Catholics plotting to inflict vengeance by any and every means, above all with God and truth conjointly declaiming their indignation—is not the condition of England very seriously alarming?" And he further says that every nation is on the tiptoe of expectation to see Ireland treated by the conjoint iron-sticks of Exeter and America; and if any one double these assertions, he refers him to the letters of John O'Mahony published in the American and Irish papers. In a subsequent letter this extraordinary raster, who is not without followers and admirers, returns to the disaffected Romanism of Ireland.

### The Dublin Exhibition.

The Dublin *Exhibition* in refusing a slander of the London *Society Standard* upon the Archbishop of Dublin says:

If Dr. McKnight, the editor knew as much of the history of science and Roman orthodoxy as a junior student of the Catholic University, he would have known that learned Protestants reject the calumnious statement that the Catholic Church declared any discoveries in science to be "heresies." He would have learned from Brewster and Hallam that a man may be a Protestant, and yet do justice to the Catholic Church. He do not see why as much might not be hoped—in time—from even a Derry Presbyterian—that is, if Darwin's Theory of Development be true. The Catholic Church did not declare Galileo's discoveries to be heresies. When Galileo attempted to play the theologian, as well as the mathematician, his wild work came under the cognizance of theologians. He had been repeatedly warned from interpreting in that way he might have freely pondered his mathematical theories without interruption. Cardinal Barberini, afterwards Pope Urban VIII., gave this advice:—"Galileo ought not to travel out of the limits of physics and mathematics; he should confine himself to such researches as Copernicus and Copernicus used. Declaring the views of Scripture, theologians ought to be the best ones particular province." A friend writes to him. "I have been this morning with Monsigneur Dini to see Cardinal Del Monte, who may be lately had a long conversation with Cardinal Bellarmine on the subject of the new opinions, and that the conclusion was, that by consulting himself to the system and its demonstration, without interfering with the Scriptures, the interpretation of which they wish and they kept it; had he told them to rise

The following appeared in our city edition of last week. Rev. Father Gallagher's sermon at the obsequies of Sister Mary Paul Boechlor is here given in full:

It is seldom, beloved brethren, we are called on to assist at such obsequies as the present; for, though this holy nun was summoned hence in her twenty seventh year, and her death was comparatively unexpected, we come not together to mourn her premature decease—to lament her unprovided death. Though her loving parents still survive, and their hearts' affections centred in her;—the first pledge of their chaste attachment—though no one knew her but to love her, nor made her acquaintance but to be edified; still, come we not to mingle our tears with those of bereaved relations, nor to sigh over the sudden and vital disseverance of the chords of tender affection. We come to bless and praise the God of Infinite Mercy, "that in calling this youthful nun, thus early, to her crown," He is honoring, in her, his own work and crowning His own gifts! Let it not be supposed that this is the unmeaning affirmation of idle panegyrick! God forbid that I should insinuate even, on such an occasion, and in such a place, what I did not think! The prominent characteristic of this holy "religieuse"—that which made the inevitable impression on every one who had the rare opportunity to be edified by her acquaintance—was her down-like innocence, not the innocence of incompetency or incapacity, (for she possessed the full;est and most minute knowledge of the whole science of her holy vocation, with a generous and enlarged appreciation of its spirit and end;) so much so, that [I] hesitate not to affirm the important office of "Mistress of Novices" even to her death), but the impression of an innocent, a sinless purity, which, notwithstanding from a mind, a heart, a body that had ever been a stranger to a wilful infringement on the gift of her Celestial spouse, mayhap, to her recompensing a privilege claimed by so very few, "Of never loo'ding, by mortal sin, the garment of her baptismal innocence."

I have the gravest warrant for what I judge, and the judgment of one who, for years, was her Superior and Director, "that what is generally believed of Aloysius of Gonzaga, and Nicholas, Bishop of Mayra, may, most probably, be believed of Sister Mary Paul Boechlor;" a blessed child of blessed parents! if we rejoice on the festivals of the martyrs, the confessors and virgins, for the mercies they gained, who shall gainsay us, if sachowing sorrow on such an occasion, we honor such rare virtue in our own day?

Sister Mary Paul Boechlor was born in a place called Clonakilty, Ireland, of very respectable parents, on the 23d of April, 1835. She was the niece, by the mother's side, of two distinguished Ecclesiastics, Rev. Jeremiah Murphy, P. P. of Kinsale, and Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Lord Bishop of Hydrabath, also. Two of her aunts were or are exemplary "religieuses," and two of her brothers are just preparing for the Holy Priesthood. Her father she was a member of a highly favored family. Having received a refined and religious education, she entered the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in Kinsale, in her eighteenth year. In the first year of her novitiate she emigrated to California—one of the original band of eight Sisters who landed here—and having finished her second years' novitiate, she made her solemn vows and religious profession on the 2d of July, 1856. It was evident, then, that in the Order of Mercy, of which she was so unpretending, yet so bright an ornament, she found her true vocation. She advanced, day by day, in perfection. It was hard to meet in this valley of tears so happy a creature. She could scarcely restrain her gushing joy on just occasions. The joy of her heart [k]nown in her countenance. She was spoken of by visitors (who knew not the Sisters' names), as the "laughing sister;" not that there was levity in her look, but a calm serenity of her soul, the peaceful quiet of her guileless spirit sought not the observation. In a word, she was a model "religieuse."

The motto on the ring she received at her espousals (that is her profession) would not seem entirely the work of chance; they are the words of the Lord addressing Himself to the Eternal Father, a victim for lost men: "Behold I come!" These words seemed the talisman of her action from the time God, in mercy, proposed as the theatre of her sacrifice down to the last requirement of duty. "Come not that when the last sad summons reached her, "that she must return to her Father," her usual silent ejaculation when duty called, "Behold I come," were the last words her failing tongue articulated.

How sweet, how holy, must have been the communings between that pure soul and its Creator! How powerful" did the love of her Divine Spouse attract her and absorb her every affection, and how perfectly disengage her from all else. For several months it was known that her complaint was fatal—incurable; yet she spoke of her approaching dissolution with the utmost composure; nay, with indifference, or rather with joy. Being asked on the very night of her death (she was still able to walk about the institution), "would she drive out next morning, and whither would she wish to go?" she replied she would wish to-morrow to say good bye to the Sisters of Presentation and Sisters of Charity—to see the other religious communities in the city—as she knew she must soon go there.

To the island of Saints and the unfailing fecundity of that great old country in bringing forth apostles, men and women, are we indebted for this sainted religieuse. She tore herself from friends and home at the period of life when the sacrifice appeared the greatest, offering herself to her Divine Spouse, the happy victim of His love. While under the gentle devotion she labored in His service till she completed the Holocaust, laying down her life at His feet, the willing martyr of her duties. It would be unjust to withhold from you the light of her example, now that her remains are unsoiled our lips. She will long be remembered in her Community as a model of obedience, a pattern of piety and pure devotion, and an encouragement to the young to embrace religion, cherish chastity, and practice humility—the mother of virtues.

We thank and bless that dear old country that gave her. In cordial gratitude we thank the parents that made for us so costly a sacrifice. We bless and reverence religion that could mould, and train and fashion such a soul. We thank, above all, the God of Mercy, who her shown us, in these days of iniquity, such a triumph of His Grace. Having fulfilled her mission and been called to her reward, she lays her down to sleep on the distant shores of the Pacific, whose billows, with ceaseless voice, will chant her requiem, until the last trump shall awake her on the morning of the Resurrection! Sleep, sweet sister! Rest in peace! and may the souls of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God and merits of Christ, rest in peace. Amen.

Information wanted of Thomas Moran, a native of Tuam, county Kilkenny, Ireland, and late of Fort Cascade, the Lower Cascades, Washington Territory. If this gentleman communicate with Mr. John K. Tenison, Covington, Kentucky, he can get some valuable information respecting his property in Ireland.


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THE UNDERSIGNED HEGS TO
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Those wishing to sell and exchange may rely upon his fair dealing.
Every Instrument warranted, or the will be warranted for three years.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
ap19-3m JACOB ZECH.

WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO.,
Ports and San Francisco,
IMPORTERS OF
PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS,
CHURCH AND PARLOR
HARMONIUMS,
HARMONIC PIANO-FORTES,
REED AND PIPE ORGANS,
MUSIC STOOLS, PIANO COVERS
MUSIC RACKS, Etc.,
Exclusive Agents for the sale of the Steddart Piano, Forte and Union Melodeon. Pianos Forte for Sale
Masonic Temple Building, cor. Montgomery and Post streets.
[Entrance on Montgomery.]

H. CRAMER,
ORGANIST ST. FRANCIS CATHEDRAL,
MUSIC TEACHER,
Teacher of Piano, Guitar and the rules of Harmony.
No. 132 Kearny street, near Sutter. n20

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO Inform the Friends and the public that on account of the great Jubilee, which he has a fine assortment of first class Pianofortes for sale, which he can confidently recommend for their superior tone, elasticity of touch and finish. Also, second hand PIANOS of other manufacture, which are superior in their tone and finish to many instruments made here or in the Eastern States.
Those wishing to sell and exchange may rely upon his fair dealing.
Every Instrument warranted, or the will be warranted for three years.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
ap19-3m JACOB ZECH.

STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
The following Steamships will be dispatched in the month of January, 1864:
Jan. 1—CONSTITUTION, J. T. Watkins, Commander.
Jan. 10—ST. LOUIS, E. S. Farnsworth, Commander.
Jan. 20—GOLDEN AGE, W. H. Hudson, Commander.
From Folsom-street Wharf, at 2 o'clock A. M., punctual ly, FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, on the wharf, foot of Folsom street.
d27-tf C. K. GARRISON, Agent P. M. S. S. Co.
Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

PEOPLE'S
STEAMSHIP LINE TO NEW YORK!
Via Panama Railroad.
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE!!
THROUGH IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.
Treasure taken on Steamers through to New York, Free!!
THE FINE AND FAVORITE DOUBLE Propeller Steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
E. HOWES.....Commander
Will leave for Panama direct, on
WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 21st, 1863,
AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., PUNCTUALLY.
Connecting at Aspinwall by Panama Railroad, with the new and splendid Steamship
AMERICA,
2,000 Tons.....JEFF. MATHY, Commander
These two steamers are the largest and fastest, combining more speed and capacity than any other steamers on the route.
Treasure will be taken on Steamers, and forwarded to New York free of all expense. Shippers may rely on getting it through. Time and freight as low as by other lines.
For further information or passage, apply to
d20 & CO., Agents,
No. 4 and 427 Battery st., up stairs.

SOUTHERN DISPATCH LINE OF PACKETS
—FOR—
SAN DIEGO
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Consisting of the clipper Brig
PRIDE OF THE SEA.....Capt. L. S. Gates
And the clipper Schooner
LEWIS PERRY.....Capt. Wm. Hughes
The above vessels will sail from their regular days of sailing, viz:
For ——, Passage apply on board, at Commercial street wharf, or to WM. T. WILSON & CO., 2 Battery street, corner Market and East streets. ap16

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Gilroy, San Juan, and Watsonville.
The Steamer
ORIENTAL
Will leave BATTERY-ST. WHARF, (at the foot of Battery street,) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leaves Alviso every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at Santa Clara each way.
FARE, to Alviso.....50 cents
Freight.....50 cents per 100 lbs.
J. WHITNEY, Jr., President.

A LADIES' FAIR
WILL BE HELD
IN THE BASEMENT OF
ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH,
VALLEJO STREET,
MONDAY EVENING.....JANUARY 12, 1863,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING FUNDS to Liquidate the debt due upon the edifice.
The ladies of the parish are engaged to make or procure contributions of the Festival, which will be held on that night with a full assortment of refreshments.
Refreshments and Music will be of the best description.

MARKET STREET RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
ON and after January 1st, 1863 trains will run from the Mission as follows:
From the Mission, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., and every half hour afterwards till 6 P. M., then every hour until 12 P. M.
From Market street, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., and every half hour afterwards till 6 P. M., then every hour until 12 P. M.
Trains will leave the Mission and Market street, for the Mission Woolen Mills and the Mission Valley Race Course, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Trains will leave from the city at A. M. running in connection with the Mission Woolen Mills cars.
J. B. HAVERTY, Trustee.

HOLIDAY FEASTS.
EXTRA MINCE & PUMPKIN PIES,
For the Holidays.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CAKES, Frosted and fancy, decorated and ornamented in variety, to be found in the city, at
SWAIN & BROWN'S BAKERY,
No. 5 Kearny street. d26

PHELAN & COLLENDER'
Model Biliard Tables
—AND—
COMBINATION CUSHIONS!
GEO. E. PHELAN and MATTHEW P. COLLENDER having become copartners, for the term of [illegible] under the firm name of PHELAN & COLLENDER, will [illegible] the public [illegible] that the establishment so well known in the [illegible] will be continued in every [illegible] Billiard trade connected therewith.
GEO. E. PHELAN,
M. P. COLLENDER.
No. 738 Washington st.,
Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. CATHERINE'S
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BENICIA, CAL.
THIS Institution is conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education embraces the various branches of instruction usually taught in the most approved seminaries for young ladies. The most conscientious and unremitting attentionis given to the advancement of the pupils in the principles and practice of Christian virtue, as well as to their intellectual improvement. Particular care is directed toward the promotion of refinement of manners, and the constant maintenance of a polite and amiable deportment. The discipline is kind and parental, and the Sisters use every endeavor to ensure the health, comfort and happiness of those intrusted to their charge. Scrupulous attention is paid to the personal apparel of the pupils. The bedding are extensive and commodious, and in other ways and unpolished school rooms, dormitories, and all others grounds afford ample room for exercise in the open air. Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but, for the sake of uniformity, all are required to be present at the regular religious services of the Institution. An annual examination and distribution of premiums takes place at the end of [illegible] session.
The Academy is open at all times for the reception of pupils, and visitors are admitted at any time during the day.
TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15
Board and Tuition, per month.....30
Washing, per month.....50
Physician's Fees.....when required
The full course of studies, per session.....$ 60 00
Music and use of Instrument, per session.....10 00
Drawing and Painting, per session.....10 00
Use of Library, per session.....1 00
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance, and no deduction will be made for half a session's absence, except in case of sickness.
Pupils who return after vacation as well as new comers, will be required to furnish themselves with bedding, towels, silver forks, &c., according to the list of such articles to be obtained at the Academy during vacation and no charged towels or clothes for their board and tuition, fee.
The annual session will commence on the first Monday in August, and close on the last Thursday in July.
Pupils are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Use of Globes, History, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Plain Sewing, Embroidery on Lace and Muslin, Crochet, Tatting, Tapestry, Fancy Work, Painting in Water Colors, Drawing, Painting in Oil, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Use of Piano, Guitar, Harp, Violin, Flute, Clarionet, Bugle, Cornet, Trombone, Bass Viol, Drum, Fife, Singing, Elocution, Italian, French, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Physiology, Botany, Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, Astronomy, Chemistry, Political Economy, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Ancient and Modern History, Ancient and Modern Literature, Mythology, Antiquities, Criticism, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronom

## THE DESERTER.

It was the eve of the battle of Buena Vista. In the rugged mountains, and on the rough uplands twenty thousand Mexicans slept on their arms, confident of victory on the morrow. Day after day they had struggled on through the arid deserts and rocky pass es, toward their present position, certain that the northern invaders would be at last annihilated before their overwhelming numbers. And, besides, those legions knew well the talent of their chief Santa Anna—a man beyond question an accomplished military commander.

Santa Anna sat in the door of his pavilion, looking out on the land to where the watch-fires of Taylor burned in the distance.

"To-morrow," thought Santa Anna, "we will destroy these Yankee invaders, root and branch. One single blow shall finish the campaign."

Just then his thoughts were interrupted. Guardsmen brought into his presence a man, with hands bound behind him, and blood flowing from a sabre-cut in his forehead.

"This is the deserter, Pinon el Rodrigo," said they. "We discovered him in the mountain at an ancient ranch.—What shall be his fate?"

Santa Anna glanced at the prisoner.—The light of the torches fell upon a face of singular geniuness and benevolence of expression, blended with firmness—one of those beautiful faces that we sometimes see in portraits of the old Spanish gentry.

"Is there any doubt?" queried the general.

"He does not deny it," was the reply. "Speak Rodrigo, have you anything to say?"

The prisoner shook his head — sadly, hopelessly. He knew that there was no mercy for him—he plead not for it.

Santa Anna pointed to a ravine near at hand. The soldiers appreciated his meaning. A private had that day been shot there for the same offence. All that Santa Anna said was—

"I cannot pardon desertion in the presence of an enemy. Let him die at midnight!"

No other word was spoken, save that the prisoner threw up his hands as he was led away, and ejaculated aloud—

"O, Inez! Lost—lost forever!"

That agonizing exclamation struck a chill to the heart of the most hardened that heard it, and Santa Anna himself, the victor of an hundred bloody fields, gazed regretfully after the prisoner, and the latter had vanished in the darkness.

* * * * *

It was midnight! Santa Anna had just dismissed a council of officers and was alone in his tent. Only at the entrance was there the guard. Suddenly there was a noise. The guardsmen were heard challenging some new comer. There was the sound of a struggle, a severe toned voice—the voice of a woman—cried:

"I will pass—I will see him!" and the next minute there burst into the presence of the chief a female, and threw herself in a supplicating attitude at his feet.

"Pardon—pardon!" she cried, "pardon for him—he meant no wrong; it was for me he incurred the penalty.—Save him—O, save him!"

Santa Anna looked upon the woman and saw that she was young and unsurpassingly beautiful; large and dark were her Spanish eyes, and as he gazed into their jetty, sparkling, mournful depths, a feeling came upon him like a memory of something half-forgotten, half-realized.

It was with surprise that the sentinel who had followed the lady into the tent, found himself mutioned back.

"I have yet to learn for whom you plead," remarked Gen. Santa Anna.

"For Rodrigo!—for my husband!" ejaculated the lady; he is no traitor; his colonel offered me insult; Rodrigo struck him; the lash, the lash was ordered to his noble back; but I cut his bonds and we fled to the mountains; for me he did it—unworthy me. Pardon him, or "kill me."

Santa Anna essayed to raise the lovely woman; she slipped from his grasp and clasped his knees.

"No—no!" she exclaimed; "not until you pardon him; let me die for him, if need be—only set him free; he is brave—he is true; you must not kill him!"

Santa Anna felt distressed. But his voice and look were cold as the snow of Popoco; tapetl; he shook his head and said:

"Though you plead till the break of the last dawn, it will not save him. His fault is too great for pardon; it is midnight now—the hour of his doom; while you wait here the bullets that are to take his life may be driven home in the deadly tubes; you may see him, if you hasten."

The lady sprang to her feet with a shriek of despair; she looked into the unchanging and relentless eyes of Santa Anna, and became hopeless.

"Let me go to him!" she cried in agony; "take me to him—my husband—O, take me to my husband!"

Santa Anna spoke to the guardsmen.

"It is well—let her see him; half an hour more or less is of small account; but see to it that the man is dead when the clock strikes one!"

The lady wrung her hands; the General's merciless words had hardly died away, when he was again alone; the guard, eager and earnest, had departed with the lady, and in Santa Anna's bosom there was left the memory of her agony, like a haunting spirit.

* * * * *

In the ravine, half an hour after, down amongst the dense shadows of the bushes, half a dozen torches threw a lurid light on a score of glittering bayonets, a prisoner stripped for execution, and a fainting woman. The prisoner was Rodrigo, standing there with folded arms.

"Quick!" he cried—"quick; I cannot witness her agony!—let the blow fall before sorrow unmans me!"

O, the despairing firmness of that voice! The parting words had al been said—the parting kisses had all been given, and, fainting with despair, the lovely Inez had been torn from her husbands arms. Now she lay there upon the ground, her head supported by a kneeling soldier, while another was bathing her hands and brow with water.

"Why this delay?" ejaculated Rodrigo. "It is torture to me; let me give the word; ready, aim, fire!"

The soldiers did not obey the prisoner; it was only when their Lieutenant repeated the word "ready!" that the musket barrels dropped from their shoulders to their hands, and the sharp click was heard as they cocked their pieces.

"Aim!" and up the dozen muskets went, and the soldiers' eyes glanced along the tubes, to see that the muzzles pointed full at the bosom of Pinon el Rodrigo.

Just then the prisoner spoke—a last ejaculation:

"My wife, Ines de Rimenas, farewell! —heaven keep you!"

It was her maiden name that the doomed man uttered; the word "fire" was just trembling on the lieutenant's lips.

"Hold! I command you, on the pain of death!" thundered a new voice. A cloaked form, which had hitherto been concealed in the shadow of a tree, came forward, "I am your General; pistols, shoulder arms!"

The pieces undischarged, were thrown to a perpendicular position again, and all present stood in fixed surprise.

"Prisoner," said Santa Anna, "you called her Rimenas. Where was your wife born?"

"In the hacinda of Los Formio," returned the astonished prisoner. "Her father's name was Juan."

"Thank the saints!—thank the saints," cried the chief. "It is the daughter of Isebel de Rimenas. Isabel was my benefactor years ago; I have a debt of gratitude to pay; Inez—Inez de Rimenas, wife of Rodrigo, arise!" and he stooped and tenderly took the lady's hand—"Your husband is pardoned!"

That glad announcement was a potent charm. A minute only elapsed, and husband and wife were in each other's arms—Inez weeping tears of joy.

Santa Anna softly withdrew to his pavilion.

The next day, when the fierce battle of Buena Vista was fought, when, for two hours, less then five thousand Americans bore up against the repeated charges of twenty thousand Mexicans, no one was found fighting more brave for the children of the Sun, than the Captain of the Guadaljara company of light infantry—Pinon de Rodrigo.

And when at last, the Mexican army, shattered and routed, retired and left the Americans to mourn the loss of a large part of their effective force, Rodrigo was to be found in the suit of Santa Anna—for even in the hour of defeat the Mexican chief had not failed to remember the debt of gratitude he owed to the mother of Inez—Isabel de Rimenas.

Thus it is, that in every man's career, there are bright spots to be found, that should shine like stars, so long as his name is remembered among men.

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The *United Service Gazette* says:—"We have been informed on good authority that the Secretary of State for War, has received instructions from the Privy Council to take a supplementary war credit of about two millions to meet expenses in case of hostilities between this country and Germany. The following corps have received orders to prepare to embark for Copenhagen—viz., the 11th Hussars, at Richmond Barracks, Dublin; the 15th Hussars, at Newbridge; the 1st battalion 10th Regiment, at Kilkenny; the 1st battalion 11th Regiment, and the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment at Dublin."

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Eight tons of greenbacks were carried over the New Jersey railroad to Washington one day recently. The money is said to be the collections of different internal revenue officers.

## STORY OF KILLARNEY.

There was once upon a time, near the western coast of Ireland, a romantic valley inhabited by a few peasants, whose rude cabins were surrounded by the most luxuriant trees, and sheltered by mountains rising almost perpendicularly on every side. Ireland has still many beautiful green vales, but there is not one so deeply, so securely nestled among the hills, as the one of which I speak.—Add the depth of the deepest of those lakes to the height of the loftiest mountain that towers above us, and you may then form some idea of the deep seclusion of this forgotten valley.

Norah was the prettiest girl in the little village. She was the pride of her old father and mother, and the admiration of every youth who beheld her.—The cottage of her parents was the neatest in the neighborhood; Norah knew how to make the humliest chamber look cheerful, and the honeysuckle round the casement was taught by her hand to twine more gracefully than elsewhere.

There was but one spring of water in the valley; it was a little well of the brightest and clearest water ever seen, which bubbled up from the golden sand, and then lay calmly sleeping in a basin of the whitest marble. From this basin there did not appear to be any outlet; the water ran into it incessantly, but no one could detect that any part of it escaped again! It was a fairy well!

In those days there were fairies, so says the legend; and so says Crofton Crocker, that illustrious historian of the little people of Ireland in the olden time; ours is not a story involving in its detail national habits and characteristics; on such ground who would dare to compete with him? Not I.

To return to the well; it was as I said before, a fairy well, and held in great veneration by the inhabitants of the valley.

There was a tradition concerning it which had come out of it, been handed down from parent to child. It was covered with a huge stone, which, though apparently very heavy, could be moved with ease by the hand of the most delicate female; and it was said to be the will of the fairy who presided over it, that all the young girls of the village should go thither every evening after sunset, remove the stone, and take from the marble basin as much water as would be sufficient for the use of each family during the ensuing day; above all it was understood to be the fairy's strict injunction that each young maiden, when she had filled her pitcher, should carefully replace the stone, and return to her parents without one sad thought to drive away sleep from her pillow.

This rule could not last for ever. Norah was formed to be beloved, and soon a stranger youth came to the valley—a soldier—one who had seen the world. He was clad in armor, and, he talked of brighter scenes. Ah, could there be a brighter scene than that lone valley?—He dazzled the poor girl's eye, and he won her heart; and when she went at sunset to fetch water from the fairy well, Coolin was always at her side.

Her old parents could not approve of such an attachment. The young soldier's stories of camps and courts possessed no charms for them; and when they saw that Norah loved to listen to him, they reproved their child for the first time in their lives, and forbade her in future to meet the stranger. She wept, but she promised to obey them; and, that she might avoid a meeting with her lover, she went that evening to the well by a different path to that which she had been accustomed to take.

She removed the stone, and having filled the pitcher, she sat down by the side of the well and wept bitterly. She bended not the hour; twilight was fast fading into the darkness of night, and the bright stars studded the heavens directly over her head, were reflected in the crystal fountain at her feet.

Her lover stood before her.

"Oh! come not here," she cried; "come not here. I have promised not to meet you; had I returned home when my task was done, we never should have met! I have been disobedient. Oh, why did I ever see you? You have taught me how to weep."

"Say not so, dearest Norah," replied the young soldier; "come with me."

"Never—never!" she emphatically exclaimed, as she hastily arose, and advanced from the well. "I, who never broke my word, have broken it to-night; I said I would not meet you, and we have met."

She uttered this in an agony of tears, walking wildly forwards, whilst Coolin, with his head clasped in both of his, walked by her side, endeavoring to pacify her.

"Your fault, if it be one," said he kindly, was involuntary. Your parents will forgive you; and when they know how tenderly I love you, they will no longer reject me as their son. You cannot leave them; well, well, I perhaps may stay here—may labor for them and for you. What is there I would not resign for my Norah? You are near your home; give me one smile; and now dearest, good night."

Norah did smile upon him; and softly opening the wicket, she stole to her own chamber, and soon fell asleep, full of fond thoughts of the possibility of her parents' sanction to her lover's suit.

She slept soundly for several hours.—At last, awaking with a wild scream, she started from her bed.

"The well! the well!" she cried; "I neglected to replace the stone. It cannot yet be morning—no—no—no; the grey dawn is just appearing; I will run —I shall be in time."

As she flew along the well-known path, the tops of the eastern hills were red with the near approach of sunrise.—Is that the first sunbeam that glids yonder mountain? No, it cannot be—she will yet be in time.

Norah had now reached a spot from whence, looking downwards, she could see the well, at the distance of a few hundred yards. She stood like a statue; her eyes were fixed; one hand grasped her forehead, with the other she pointed forwards. So suddenly had amazement arrested her flight, that her attitude retained the appearance of motion; but she was motionless. The unclouded morning sun was shining brightly on the spot; the spring, once so gentle, was now sending forth a foaming torrent, which was rapidly inundating the valley. Already the alarmed villagers were rushing from their cabins; but Norah did not move; her head was still pointed towards the spot, but she appeared unconscious of danger.

Still the foaming torrent poured forth, and the water approached the spot where she stood. Coolin, who had been seeking her everywhere, now ran towards her. His footsteps aroused her, and crying, "My parents—save them!" she fell at his feet.

He bore her in his arms up a hill which was near them; still the torrent raged behind them, the vast flood became wider and deeper.

When they reached the summit of the hill, it appeared to be a wooden island; water surrounded them on every side, and their resting place became gradually smaller and smaller.

Many other green islands were to be seen, some less extensive than that on which they had found a temporary security; and these gradually grew smaller and smaller, and vanished one by one.

"Oh! that we were on the summit of yon mountain," said Coolin; and kissing Norah's pale cheek, he cried: "Is there no hope, my poor girl, my own dear love?"

"My parents! my parents!" exclaimed Norah. "Where are they? Oh they have perished, the victims of their only child's disobedience!"

Clasped in each other's arms, the lovers awaited their doom. The waters still rose higher and higher—the island became indistinct—it was a speck—it was gone.

The cause of the calamity having expiated her error, the wrath of the fairy was appeased. The water rose no more, but the beautiful valley of the fairy well now lies buried under the clear waters of the Lake of Killarney.—*Bayley's Legends.*

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### The State of Europe.

A correspondent writing to the London *Standard* from Vienna says:

The papers are getting furious against you. What are 30,000 men and an English fleet? A flea-bite—nothing more.—Bavaria alone would be a match for that. I am almost tempted to wish for a little brush between John Bull and these German big mouths, so as to get a little insight into British valor. The fact is, the Liberal organs want war at any price. They care not a straw about right or wrong. They tremble at the thought that the Danish affair will end in peace. They are more the enemies of their own government than of Denmark. They want the ruin of Austria; that is the truth, rely upon it. Austria and Prussia cannot go to war with Denmark, because they would get between two fire. They cannot trust their own people, I know it to a certainty. Never was there more cause for the governments to keep well together. If they work into the hands of their enemies *tant pire pour eux.*—They must ascribe it to themselves if they get into trouble. The people are fast driving towards another 1848, and it seems that the governments have learned nothing from poor Louis Philippe. The subscriptions to the enormous amount of 2,700,000,000 in France, is an immense argument against these chances; but then it is not those who have millions who ever did disturb order in Europe.—Every country is teeming with malcontents, and they wait for the governments to commit a single blunder to unfurl their banner. European war is a ready ladder for them, but if the governments preserve peace we have nothing to fear from them.

### MANUFACTURES IN IRELAND.

The Belfast Chamber of Commerce have just issued their annual report, and it shows a highly prosperous state of things in that part of the country. We quote a few sentences from the report:

"The past year has been one of general prosperity in the linen trade. All the machinery used in its different branches has been in active operation, and the production of linen yarns and goods has exceeded that of any former time. The crop of flax in 1863 was unprecedented in extent—no less than 214,000 acres having been sown. The yield per acre was also above the average; and consequently the crop is estimated at 60,000 tons, of the gross value to the farmer of upwards of $4,000,000. The readiness with which this large quantity meets sale, at highly remunerative prices, ought to encourage the farmers to extend the cultivation of this staple."

The report then goes on to combat the opinion that the linen trade will suffer a great check on the conclusion of the American war. And then, in a summing up, it says:

"While the manufacturing industry of Belfast has rapidly increased, its extended trade has also exhibited satisfactory progress So great is the amount of tonnage now employed in the commerce of the port that the existing docks are quite insufficient, and the necessity of further accommodation has for a considerable time occupied the attention both of merchants and of the committee incorporated for the improvement of the port and harbor. The council is glad to report that the Harbor Commissioners have entered into contracts for the construction of a large floating dock. Both these works will be immediately commenced, and when completed will, by the facilities they afford for trade, tend to the extension of commerce, and also of the ship-building trade of the port. This is also an important branch of manufacturing industry. Last year eight vessels, all iron, of an aggregate tonnage of 7,070 tons, were launched, one being a screw steamer of 1,600 tons; and there are now five ships on the stocks."

This shows a very flourishing condition of things in the north of Ireland.—But it appeared to be a wooden island; water surrounded them on every side, and their resting place became gradually smaller and smaller.

Many other green islands were to be seen, some less extensive than that on which they had found a temporary security; and these gradually grew smaller and smaller, and vanished one by one.

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### WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

In the United States Senate a few days since, Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts declared that the negro soldiers were equal to the white soldiers in everything and superior to them in endurance. In the *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley stated that Senator Hendricks of Indiana need have no personal fears of the social and political equality of the blacks, since no statute could ever raise him to their level. Mr. Hendricks might retort that no legislation could make Greeley a white man. It is authoritatively stated in Greeley's biography (by Parton) that he was born black.

A pamphlet has recently been published, called "Miscegenation," which labors to prove that the white and black races must be blended in order to get at the true, ideal American. Professor Draper, as Abolitionist or note, says "that the man of maximum intellectual capacity is of a brown hue." Parker Pillsbury, a leading Abolitionist, has boldly declared in favor of amalgamation. Wendell Phillips approves of this "mingling of races." Angelina G. Weld and Sarah M. Grimke—when by name but not by nature—speak of "the desirableness" of amalgamation. The *Anti Slavery Standard* is of the same opinion, and adds that "the future must decide how far black and white are disposed to seek each other in marriage."

Do these facts show whither we are drifting?

The tendency of the whole Abolition press, and of all the Abolition orators, is now towards amalgamation. They have control of the Administration, and are using all the powers of the Government to make the negroes equal to the whites socially and politically. Negroes must ride in the same cars, go to the same schools, work in the same shops, vote at the same time and on the same terms as the whites, and be everywhere recognized as our equals—or, as Senator Wilson puts it, our superiors. This is the latest development of the schemes of the Abolitionists, and we confidently predict that it will be the last.

The Abolitionists are now taking that one step too far that is always fatal.—Flush d with victory, they rush unthinkingly forward to their ruin. They have been eared by success, and we know that when the gods would destroy they first make mad. No two races ever did live together in the manner proposed by the Abolitionists. The Indians were a noble and a manly people, but the white race destroyed instead of amalgamating with them. How much less, then, can the white race, under any circumstances, amalgamate with the negro? Every color offends our eyes, whose odor offends our nostrils, and who are disqualified in every way from living with the white man in any other relation than that of servants—whether free or as slaves.

Out of the millions of negroes in this world there are, once in a great while, a black man with the intelligence of an average white man. This, however, is an exception, and only proves the rule of the negro's inferiority. Out of the millions of white men there does come, once in a great while, a natural fanatic like Greeley, and a foul-mouthed demagogue like Wilson. These are the exceptions, however, and prove the rule of the white man's superiority. It is unfair to take Fred Douglas as an average specimen of the negro as it would be to the white race to take Greeley and Wilson as average specimens of the whites. Greeley, Wilson, and the other fanatics may like negro wives.—Women like Angelina G. Weld and Sarah M. Grimke may like negro husbands. But these cases are phenomenal, and the majority are quite the other way. Nay more, than this, the respectable negroes are themselves opposed to amalgamation, as was emphatically stated by the negro editor of the negro paper in New York City, some time ago. In every point of view, therefore, the thing is impossible, and we shall not weary our readers by arguing against it.—*N. Y. Leader.*

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**UNION MARITIME.**

**A. PROFIT & CIE,**
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
419 Jackson Street,
(Near Montgomery street.)
HOUSES IN
Paris, Havre & Marseilles,
REGULAR LINE OF SAILING VESSELS BETWEEN
HAVRE, SAN FRANCISCO, AND NEW YORK.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON FRANCE.
The Cashier Department is open from 9 a. m. to 4 o'clock, P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

**PHILIP A. ROACH,**
DEALER IN
**WINES AND LIQUORS,**
North-west corner of Sansome and Jackson streets.
**SAN FRANCISCO.**
☞ To Dealers and Families desiring pure articles it is deemed proper to state, that for the last eight years all Wines and Liquors arriving at San Francisco from any Foreign Port, as also those in bore from any port in the U. S. have been examined under my supervision as U. S. Appraiser, and that previous to my arrival in California in 1849, I had been engaged for many years in France, Portugal, etc., in business requiring a similar knowledge of liquids.
PHILIP A. ROACH.
San Francisco, March, 1861. 27

**"FONTENOY SALOON,"**
T. MULCAHY, PROPRIETOR.
Keeps on hand a choice selection of WINES AND LIQUORS for family use. Having retired from the old stand, on MARKET street, to 87 BUSH STREET, next to the Occidental Hotel, he returns thanks to his many friends for past favors, and hopes for a continuance of the same in the new place, where he will be better able to accommodate them.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**
MYLES D. SWEENY AND SPTON M. SWEENY have this day formed a COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of MYLES D SWEENY & CO., as wholesale dealers in Wines and Liquors at 84 Pacific street.
San Francisco, Feb. 4, 1864.
feb-12
S. D. SWEENY. T. M. GIBSON.

MYLES D. SWEENY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 709 Sansome street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, San Francisco.
feb-27
D. O'SULLIVAN. W. P. CASHMAN. J. CASHMAN.

**SULLIVAN & CASHMAN**
Importers and Jobbers in
**WINES AND LIQUORS**
Corner of Front and Jackson Sts.,
ap San Francisco.

P. RILEY & CO.,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS
No. 519 Front street.

**REALLY DELICIOUS!**
SQUARZA'S PUNCH.
Strawberry Punch, | Appetizer Punch,
Lemon " | Anti-Dyspeptic "
Orange " | Cognac "
Cocoa " | Arrack "
Strawberwaxer " | Nectar "
At 60 Leidesdorff street,
Opposite the Wharf Chase House.

**REMOVAL.**
JOHN CORBETT
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO HIS FRIENDS and the public that he has removed from Calhoun street to
Southeast Corner of Pine and Montgomery streets,
Where he has enlarged a choice selection of
ALES,
**WINES AND LIQUORS,**
And hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of his patronage, which has heretofore been so liberally extended to him. de 11

**FOR SALE.**
HAYES' PARK PAVILION
AND
Grounds For Sale.
THAT MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY KNOWN AS HAYES' PARK PAVILION, together with the Grounds, which comprise two entire blocks, highly improved and well situated, satisfactorily fenced, etc., will be offered for sale
At Public Auction,
On Monday, the 15th instant! College building lots will be offered from the present Farm line to superior situations for residences.
TERMS—One-third cash; balance at 1 and 2 years, for College purposes, being extensive and well laid out for such purposes.
Apply to THOS. HAYES, Street Tax Note Avenue and Hayes street, or at the Pavilion. 2d

**GOOD ADVICE.**
Go to No. 19, Naglee's Building,
Corner of Merchant and Montgomery Streets,
AND PURCHASE AT LEAST ONE LOT of 25 Unequally Shared," and one Share in "Central Park Association," for
$500.
It is a better investment than was ever offered in San Francisco. Each purchaser will receive one lot, University Mound and one share in the Border Lots resulting on a
Three Hundred Acre Park.
The sale of three hundred and fifty more lots will establish the Park beyond a peradventure. Are there not, in the great city of San Francisco, three hundred and fifty persons who are willing to aid the enterprise—especially when they cannot fail to make large open their investment? The holiday season is at hand, and no better one can be made of five hundred dollars than to turn it into a homestead in the line of the city's growth.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
de-23 HARVEY S. BROWN.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Patrick Kelly, a native of Parish of Tedavnet county, Monaghan, Ireland. Please address James Reed No. 3 Brook street between Mason and Taylor San Francisco, from whom Patrick Kelly will receive information concerning his brothers Peter and Frank.
Information wanted of Patrick McMurray, of Pine street, New Bedford, Mass., who left his home 6 years ago, and was last heard of in Stockton, Cal., in 1859. If this should meet the eye of said Patrick McMurray, he is earnestly entreated by his suffering wife and children to return to them or write. Any information concerning him will be gratefully welcomed by his wife, Mary McMurray, of New Bedford, Mass. Information may also be forwarded in the Monitor office, San Francisco.
Information wanted of Patrick Kerrigan, of Moore's Flat, Nevada county, California, a native of Belleck, Parish of Templecarne, Co. Fermanagh. Address P. H. Kerrigan, 618 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT.
O'BRIEN & WARD
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
810 Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay San Francisco.
Hotels, Private Families, and Employers of Labor in general, promptly supplied with the best male and female help, without trouble or expense. Orders by Letter or Telegraph promptly attended to.
JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

BRADY'S
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
633 Kearny St., bet. Clay and Commercial sts.
THIS WELL-KNOWN OFFICE is now open daily to procure Male and Female help. Orders for help must be accompanied with money to pay passage.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Santa Clara Flour.
THE undersigned Agents for the above favorite brand of FLOUR, have daily receipts of the same, and are prepared to fill orders at the lowest market rates.
GRAY, CLAYTON & CO.
ja 23 Clay street.

MARKET STREET RAILROAD.
TRAINS start from the City and the Willows every six minutes between the hours of 6 A. M. and 12 Midnight, connecting with the Hayes' Valley Train.
my-9 F. McCARTHY, Superintendent.
Market Street Railroad.

THE SINGER
SEWING MACHINES
HAVE NOW BEEN UPWARDS OF THIRTEEN years in use, in all departments of manufacturing, during which time they have been made by others to produce Machines capable of competing with them, but no Machine has yet been produced that will do their work, or, at all events, that would be thought as little of after it had been in use for a few months. The Inventions of the United States and Europe have been sifted by experience that little or nothing is to pay a premium for the Singer Machines this is accepted either at any price. The superior, economic, simple, and durable combination of these Machines is the secret of their superiority and general adaptability.
The Singer Lotter A Transverse Shuttle

For families and light manufacturing purposes, have more simplicity, durability, and certainty of correct action than all other Machines. The Lotter A is adapted to all kinds of fabrics, and will perform all the essential elements of a machine stitch, from the finest cambric to the heaviest cloth. The machine is perfect and at all times reliable Family Machine. Great and constant improvements make Singer Machines the best and cheapest yet offered to the public. They Hem, Fell, Bind, Tuck, Gather, Quilt, Braid, etc., in the most perfect manner. The machine is entirely self-acting, and even the control of the operator, who can thereby avoid the perplexities and annoyances so frequently met with in other machines. The mechanism and method of construction is so simple, that any person of ordinary intelligence can become a skilful operator in a few hours' practice, which is now becoming so popular, that in its many inquiries, one can see a Singer Lotter A Machine in almost every family. Call and see it, examine, and you can be satisfied that it is the best machine in use. Needles, oil, and other articles, and machine tables for sale at all times.
☞ Full printed instructions accompany each Machine, and any one can acquire a knowledge of their use.
☞ Pamphlets, Price List, and specimens of work sent free, by any address.
THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.
No. 323 Montgomery Street,
(Sucessors to D. M. Singer & Co.)
WM. BRODERICK, Agent.

HOTELS.
THE MANHATTAN HOUSE.
Nos. 703 and 707 Front street, near Pacific street.
D. McCARTHY has the pleasure to announce that he has refitted and refurnished the above-named premises, formerly as the "Monticello House," and can therefore now invite his friends and the public to a comfortable home. He would especially inform the public that this House is furnished with the best of Spring Beds, and that the Rooms are large and well ventilated.
Families can be accommodated with apartments completely separated from the general boarding and lodging department, and may rely upon every possible attention to their wants, as the House is conducted as a Temperance Hotel.
☞ Parties who have sent for their friends to the State—or who expect friends, will please notify D. McCarthy, and he will attend to them on arrival, and forward them with the same to their destination—and by this means no such persons may be cajoled—and much inconvenience avoided.
Rates of Board and Lodging:
Board per week.....$5 50
Board and Lodging per week.....6 50
Do per day.....1 00
Lodging.....50
An Omnibus and Baggage Wagon, with the name of the House, will be on the Wharf on the arrival of Steamers, to convey Passengers and Baggage to the House Free of Charge.
my 26 D. McCARTHY, Proprietor.

HOTELS.
NAPA HOTEL,
NAPA CITY.
J. S. HOGAN, - - - - PROPRIETOR.
The traveling public will find at this Hotel all the comforts of a home.

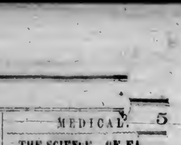
RAILROAD HOUSE.
(Fire-proof, Building.)
310 and 320 Commercial and 310 and 321 Clay streets, - - San Francisco.
C. A. JAMES, - - Proprietor.
Rooms newly furnished, supplied with Patent Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses, in Suite or single.
The Tables and Restaurant are supplied with the best the market affords. Guests of the Railroad House can board by the day, week, or at the Restaurant.
☞ The Railroad Coach will convey passengers to the House Free of charge.
☞ Barber shop and Bathing Rooms attached to the House. my-10

BROOKLYN HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE FAMOUS PROPRIETOR OF THIS WELL known and old established Hotel begs leave to inform his patrons and friends that no and after the first of November next he will remove from the old, dilapidated building on Broadway, where he resided for the last fifteen years, to the NEW, STAUNCH AND ELEGANT BRICK STRUCTURE, which was built expressly for him, on the south-east corner of Sansome and Pine streets.
THE NEW HOUSE IS FIRE PROOF and supplied throughout with gas, and will be furnished with Water Closets, and every convenience for the comfort of the city, and will contain 60 rooms, and will be ready for the reception of guests by the 1st of November. There is a large READING ROOM attached to the House and Library containing 500 volumes of Miscellaneous Works, exclusively for the use of its guests. Rooms will be let by the night, week or month, with or without board; also, elegant Suites of Rooms to families or others, at reduced rates.
THE TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest delicacies the Markets and Market Gardens of California can afford, and will be spread to set a table that will defy the criticism of the most fastidious epicure.
JOHN KELLY Jr.
Late Proprietor of the Brooklyn Exchange, have just opened the
FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway and Stockton Streets.
The Franklin House has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in a first-class style. The proprietors will be able to accommodate their patrons and the traveling public with every accommodation at the most reasonable terms.
Board per week.....$5 to $7 00
Board and lodgings per do.....1 50 to 2 00
Single meals (Tickets).....25 to 50 cts.
The Franklin House is situated in the very centre of the business part of the city, one block from the Post Office, and close to the Steamer Landings. The omnibus will be in attendance to convey Passengers to and from the House.
my 16 MOSE CURRAN, Proprietor.

New Branch Hotel.
(FIRE PROOF BUILDING.)
No. 12 Detter street, between Montgomery and Sansome
(Late Branch Hotel, Sansome street.)
TERMS:
Boarding.....$6 per week
Boarding and Lodging.....$5 to $6 per week
Single Meals.....25 cents
Furnished Rooms to let. Good accommodations for Families. All the comforts of a home can be had at this Hotel No bar attached to the house. The House is liberally supplied with Spring Valley Water.
au2 M. O'NEIL, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
P. R. Wegnant, having sold his entire interest in the Tremont House, Tehama street, is now prepared to devote his whole attention to his patrons at the well known
"INTERNATIONAL,"
JACKSON STREET,
above Montgomery street, San Francisco.
This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation including new beds, which makes it one of the largest and best conducted on Transient Principles, the most quiet and best appointed Hotel on the Pacific Coast.
Barber Shop attached to the Hotel.
☞ Free Cold and Warm Shower Baths for the Guests of the House.
Previous arrivings on Boats or Cars will always find the International Coach in readiness to convey them to the House, Free of Charge. mr-6

WESTERN HOTEL
No. 206 BROADWAY ST.,
Bet. Sansome and Montgomery, San Francisco.
JOHN HIGGINS. JAS. HOLONEY.
Board per Week.....$5 50
Board and Lodging per Week.....7 00
Board and Lodging per Day.....1 00
Lodging per Night.....25
Single Meals.....25
Superior Accommodations for Families.
☞ The Western Hotel Omnibus will be on the Wharf on the arrival of each Steamer to convey passengers and baggage to the House free of Charge.

MEDICAL.
THE SCIENCE OF EA
EVERY MAN ER
HIS OWN PHYSI

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Disorders of the Stomach, Liver & Bowels.
The stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system.—Almost or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates billious disorders, pains in the side etc. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.
Erysipelas and Salt Rheum
are two of the most common and virulent diseases prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.
Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.
Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful agent.
Eruptions on the Skin.
Arising from a bad state of the blood or obstructed, or sluggish circulation, and a clear and transparent tint is attained by the restorative power of this Ointment.
Both the Ointment and it Pills should be used in the following cases:
Bunions, Mercurial Erysipelas, Scorbutic Glands, Burns, Piles, Sore Legs, Chapped hands, Rheumatism, Sore throats, Chilblains, Ringworm, Sore Heads, Fistula, Salt Rheum, Sore Breasts, Gout, Scalds, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Lumbago, Skin Diseases, Wounds of all kinds, Piles, Tetter, Coco Bolus, Tumors, Yaws, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Tumors of all kinds.
Caution!!
None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, New York and London" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.
*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes at 25 cts, 62½cts and $1 each.
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.
☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, etc., sent FREE OF EXPENSE by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y
SOLD BY
CRANE & BRIGHAM
SAN FRANCISCO,
And all dealers in Medicines.

Hostetter, Smith & Dean,
IMPORTERS OF
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
Druggists' Sundries, Etc.
AGENTS FOR
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
401 Battery, cor. Clay St.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ARRESTED.—The Stockton *Independent* says that Ramon Felice, a notorious horse thief, was arrested at Jenny Lind on Friday last. He will be taken to Chinese Camp, the scene of his last exploit.

It is not so certain, after all, that the

It was t
Visits. In
on the HOLY CALENDAR.
Mexican
of victories
day the
and Daniel.
of Tarsus
their
Celestine I., Pope and Confessor.
brother
Hegesippus, Confessor.
annihila
Cyprian, Bishop of Corinth.
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martyr (Scapilas, Sister of the D. V. Mary
knew
Anna—a
compliant

# MONITOR.

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Inside.

SECOND PAGE.—The Deserter; Story of Killarney. The State of Europe; Manufactures in Ireland; Price's Address to Maryland.

THIRD PAGE.—Whither are we Drifting.

SIXTH PAGE.—When will Ireland Awake. Portrait of a "War Christian Abolitionist: Lord Palmerston Condemned; Tobacco Planting in Ireland; Time in Organics; The Irish Establishment; The Irish Regium Donum.

## LOCAL RELIGIOUS NEWS

Very Rev. Father Brouillet, V. G., of the Diocese of Nesqually, arrived in this city Wednesday last, from Olympia. He leaves this morning for New York, on business connected with the Vancouver Mission. Our Portland correspondent writes: "The people of this city unite with his innumerable friends in wishing him a safe and speedy return to the field of his usefulness. Through the active perseverance and zeal of Father Brouillet, the Sisters have been enabled to open a Boarding and Day School at Walla Walla. The institution was dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 28, under the style of St. Vincent's Academy. After suitable religious ceremonies, an address was delivered by Capt. John Mullan, who took occasion to elucidate the energy, perfidence of the good Sisters, and to thank the citizens of Walla Walla Valley and the surrounding country for their liberality in subscribing so generously towards the erection of the first educational establishment east of the Cascade Mountains. Thus we find the Catholic Church taking another stride in educational progress. May it ever be so, until time blends itself with eternity."

Rev. Father Callan has resigned the Presidency of the Marysville Hibernian Benevolent Society, in consequence of being transferred to the Pastoral charge of Forest Hill. The members of the Society presented him with a fine gold watch as a testimonial of their esteem; and at the same time a chain was presented to Father Callan by one of his numerous friends.

The general appropriation bill passed the Senate Wednesday, with all the charitable institutions and asylums, giving $4,000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and $
to the Asylum, which, at this time back, is a favorite object with the Legislature. Hedley is on a visit to Carson City, and has been interrogating the Legislature on the subject of erecting a Cathedral in Marysville. We understand that the meeting will grow out of the same strong sentiment.

The remains sold in Grass Valley St. Patrick's Day yielded over $1500. Rev. Father Hawkins was requested to be Sisters of Mercy.

The Board of Supervisors, Monday evening, [illegible] under existing certain incidental expenses, [illegible] Catholic Cemetery. The boundaries are defined as beginning at [illegible] of Dupont street, [illegible] and running [illegible] to the right angles to the northerly line of Vallejo street, [illegible] northerly line of Vallejo street, [illegible] to the place of beginning.

A large number of stereotypers are yet in arrears for the year 1863. Their attention is requested to the necessity of remitting amounts due without delay. I will be out of our pocket by so doing—sending the MONITOR to subscribers who neglect to settle their accounts.

We have not seen Assistant General Keane for a long [illegible] his appointment for 1863. It contains a complete history of military movements conducted and made during the past year. General Keane has taken a number of valuable suggestions, which if adopted by the Legislature would add much to the efficiency of the military arm of the State.

The list of deaths and marriages published weekly in the MONITOR are regularly copied in the metropolitan and provincial papers in Ireland. The *Nation* and *Irishman* are particular in this matter.

The steam frigate Wateree received her crew from New York March 1st, at Fort Monroe, and sailed next day for the Pacific.

The Eastern papers announce the deaths of Rev. Father Aschwenden, S. J., at Georgetown, Rev. Father Feely, at Baltimore, and Rev. Father Kennedy, at Windsor, Nova Scotia.

The State of Wisconsin exemplifies the wonderful and unprecedented character of the country in regard to the sources of its growth and inhabitants. The Legislature of that State has ordered the Governor's message to be printed in eight different languages: English, German, Norwegian, Irish, Welsh, Scotland, French and Bohemian.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Callan, the distinguished professor of Natural History of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, is announced. He was born in Dromiskin, county Louth, December 26, 1799.

It is positively stated that General Fremont has determined to announce himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency, in case Lincoln is put in nomination.

Rome, at present, numbers within its walls a busy population of 180,000, besides 4,000 Jews, and 7,000 foreigners.

Attention is directed to the Card of Mr. John Hill, Stock Broker, Montgomery street, near Merchant.

Sweden is taking active steps to assist Denmark in its war with Germany. It is thought that the Danes will submit to the terms of Austria and Prussia.

## GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

The report of Gen. McClellan, recently published, reveals much of the secret history of the first year of actual war. It is known to all our readers that Gen. McClellan was called to the chief command immediately after the disastrous battle of Bull Run. As he himself says, "when he reached Washington he found nothing but confusion and turmoil there. Of a military organization there was not even the slightest semblance." The General immediately set to work to bring order out of chaos. The amount of labor perf rmed by him at this time, would seem almost incredulous, if the facts and figures were but given in the report.

Up to about Christmas, 1862, General McClellan was in the Chief Command. His letters of instructions to General Halleck, Buell, and Burnside, set forth the general plan of campaign which he formed, and that it was the best that could be devised, subsequent events have fully demonstrated. The fundamental idea of his plan was the occupation of Eastern Tennessee and the seizure of the main Confederate line of communication with the South West. It is true that the National forces are now in the possession of this important section of the country, but they reached there only after a long series of campaigns in all parts of the country. If General McClellan's idea of marching upon that point first had been carried out, the National forces would have been in the Spring of 1862 where they are now, and all the bloodshed of the desultory campaigning in Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama and Mississippi would have been avoided.

For some reason, however, which Gen. McClellan is not able to explain, the administration of Mr. Lincoln began to interfere and upset his plans about the commencement of the year 1862. Probably Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet were dissatisfied with him because he had not marched forth to fight the enemy in midwinter, and accomplished results beyond the power of mortal man. The armies of the South West were ordered by Mr. Lincoln to advance before the army of the Potomac was ready to take the field. The result of this order was to destroy the unity of plan which should have been the main feature of the campaign. The armies of the West, as a consequence, were fighting while the army of the Potomac was lying idle in its intrenchments; and afterwards the army of the Potomac was contending against superior numbers while the armies of the West were resting on their arms. This want of unity of action enabled the Confederates to concentrate and win those victories which elated them so much.

The next step of Mr. Lincoln was to order the army of the Potomac to be divided into three grand *corps d'armee* against the express wish of General McClellan, who preferred that the division organization under the command of Brigadier-Generals should be kept up till experience in the field fitted those officers for the more responsible duties of Corps Commanders. His plan of campaign was then found fault with. Mr. Lincoln preferred the direct route to Richmond—the "on to Richmond" programme of Horace Greely—and a march of one hundred and sixty miles through a country better adapted to defense than any other in the world, and intersected with numerous streams capable of being hotly contested by the foe. It was only after a long and elaborate explanation on the part of Gen. McClellan, that Mr. Lincoln consented to his Peninsular plan of campaign. The moment, however, he set out on that expedition the work of breaking him down began. The steamer in which the General embarked for Fortress Monroe had scarcely steamed out of sight of the dome of the Capitol before an order was issued practically depriving General McClellan of the Chief Command. Of the change, the Commander of the Army of the Potomac was never apprised till he read the announcement in the *National Intelligencer*. One little incident will serve to illustrate the course of the President. He met Gen. McClellan by appointment, on the steamer upon which he sailed for Fortress Monroe, off Alexandria, for consultation. In the course of the interview he informed the General that he had been pressed to transfer Blenker's Division from his command to that of Fremont, for when the "mountain department" had first been created, Gen. McClellan remonstrated against the proposed change, and the President left him with the understanding that it would not be made. The astonishment of Gen. McClellan, the next day, at receiving a letter from Mr. Lincoln stating that he had transferred Blenker to Fremont, and adding that if " he (Gen. McClellan), had known the pressure that was brought to bear on him in this matter he would not blame him," can be more readily imagined than stated.

To follow Gen. McClellan through all the events of the Peninsula campaign is not necessary. The great point in connection with it is this: if McDowell who, during all the fighting in the Chickahominy, was either lying idle at Fredericksburg by order of the President, or marching on a wild goose chase after Stonewall Jackson, who had just made his celebrated diversion in the Valley of the Shenandoah, had advanced upon the flank of the Confederate army, when it is called out of Richmond to attack McClellan, what would have been the result? On this point we have the best possible evidence—evidence emanating from hostile sources. A Prussian officer in the Confederate service, has published a narrative of the seven days fighting on the Chickahominy, from which we make the following extract:

"All these military offensive operations, and the two preceding fights, must have given General McClellan knowledge of our intention to change our inconsiderate position at Richmond, and procure for ourselves more space and freedom of motion. He should then have instantly ordered the army corps of McDowell which for four months had lain inactive at Fredericksburg, to make a demonstration along the Richmond road. By such a movement even the flank march of Gen. Jackson would have been rendered impracticable. But Gen. McClellan must have been deceived in the character of Gen. McDowell; for, notwithstanding all the open manifestations in reference to our contemplated manœuvres, the latter remained with imperturbable indifference in his secure position, and left Gen. McClellan's army, which had suffered greatly by sickness and desertion, a prey to the heavy concussions of our attack. Yesterday, therefore, had *Gen. Lee received information of McDowell's inactivity* than a general and simultaneous attack on McClellan's whole line was resolved upon."

Beyond this the question need not be discussed. If Mr. Lincoln had not interfered with the plans of Gen. McClellan, intelligent persons in the Confederate ranks admit that the probabilities were that Richmond would have fallen in the summer of 1862. The future historian will not lay the blame of any of the disasters which befel the National Arms in the year stated, upon General McClellan. The real head of that campaign was Mr. Lincoln himself, and for all the blood then shed, and for much of that which has subsequently been poured out, posterity will hold him responsible.

## NEWS FROM THE EAST.

The telegraph has not furnished much news during the week. It was silent several days. Paducah, in Kentucky, was captured by a Confederate force under Forrest, and the Federal garrison retreated to the fort, close at hand, allowing the former to carry out their designs. A place called Union City, in the same State, was previously captured by Forrest, with 400 men. Paducah was burned, or partly so, by the Federal commander. It would appear that all our troops are to be withdrawn from detached portions in the West, and concentrated at important points. The Confederates are about assuming the offensive in that quarter on a mighty scale. Advices from Richmond state that rebel plans have been formed for the reclamation of Tennessee and Kentucky. Jeff Davis believes that Richmond is almost impregnable, and the great bulk of the rebel forces will be concentrated at the West, when they intend recapturing Chattanooga, to reach Ohio, and again close the Mississippi. It is reported that they have fifty thousand men at Dalton, Ga., under Joe Johnston, and that Longstreet has gone into Kentucky with twenty-six thousand.

There is nothing new from Virginia. The new Lieutenant-in-Chief occupies much of time in traveling between Washington and the Head Quarters of the Army of the Potomac. He consults frequently with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck. At last dates he had his head-quarters at Culpepper. It is reported that he intends proceeding to the West as soon as the Army of the Potomac is fully organized, which he promises will be then one of the finest in the country. Among the rumors is one that McClellan and Fremont are soon to be assigned to active duty, at the request of Gen. Grant.

(From our Regular Correspondent).

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN OREGON.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 18, 1864.

Yesterday, the Irishmen of this city, who are members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, celebrated the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint in a manner worthy the occasion and in a dialog done honor to themselves.—At half-past eight in the morning the Society marched from their hall, preceded by the Mechanics Brass Band, who exercised their lungs upon the enlivening strains of "St. Patrick's Day." The splendid banner of the Society—upon one side of which is a life-size portrait of Robert Emmett, surrounded by that well-known sentiment, "When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then let my epitaph be written."—On the reverse is the name of the Society, the date of organization, and the object of its members; "We visit the sick and bury the dead." In the centre of the reverse, is painted a beautiful Irish Harp, surrounded by the sunburst, the whole presenting a magnificent appearance when so beautifully decorated as it was on the present occasion. The Society also possess a splendid silk American flag, presented to them by the ladies of this city.—The use of both emblems amounted to about $300. Leaving the hall, the Society proceeded to St. Mary's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of the most holy names, where they halted, and in order to afford the little orphans charge of those good Sisters an opportunity of witnessing the display. Marching from thence, the Society proceeded on to the Catholic Church, and accompanied by a large number of ladies, citizens and guests, proceeded to Vancouver, where they arrived at half-past eleven. Against the Fremont H. B. Society drawn up in line on the government wharf ready to receive us, and preceded by that band, the 69th Gen. Ill., esp. t. by the St. James Church. This edifice was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and was filled to overflowing. On the altar we noticed the Right Rev. Bishop A. M. A. Blanchet, Very Rev. Dean Wilbur, Very Rev. Dean Brouillet, Fathers Mans, Richards, and Younger, of the diocese of Nesqually, and Fathers Fierens and Tissuay of Oregon. The orphan children, under the care of the Sisters, occupied a portion of the sanctuary and one of the vestry rooms, and their healthy appearance and clean attire were generally admired. A Grand Pontifical Mass was celebrated for the occasion, the Rev Father Mans preaching the panegyric of St. Patrick. Hasleig glanced at the sectarian injuries performed by Patrick's Patron Saint, the reverend gentleman proceeded to impress upon the mind of his hearers the necessity of humility and brotherly love, pointing out to them the various occasions upon which those traits were made manifest during the life of St. Patrick. The usual collection was taken up for the orphans, and the choir sang in excellent taste, the festival hymn of "Hail Glorious St. Patrick." After the cessation of the services the societies again formed in line and marched through the principal grounds to the residence of the Brigadier General Alvord, whom they saluted as the highest representative of the United States military authority in this district. Salutes were also given to the Stars and Stripes, while passing the garrison flag.

The societies also halted in front of the Bishop's residence and saluted him in an appropriate manner. Returning through the garrison grounds the procession reached the business portion of Vancouver and proceeded to the Metropolitan Hall, where a splendid dinner had been provided by those Vancouver Society for their Portland brethren and other guests. At the head of the table sat the marshal of the day, supported on either side by the Presidents of the two societies, W. P. Burke and Colonel Patrick Will, late of Vancouver. Justice having been done to the numerous good things set before us, certain peculiar shaped bottles began to make their allotted places along the tables, and the occasion suggesting a few toasts, the following were given with appropriate responses:

1. "Ireland.—The land of our nativity. At her sons and daughters that the day of her deliverance from British tyranny is at hand, and hope are many years to greet her with the sunlight of an everlasting freedom.

—Great, glorious and free.

First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea.

2. "The Day we Celebrate"—May its annual recurrence find us more and more united in the cause on each occasion. (Responded to by Mr. Hayes in a pithy and well timed speech which the audience appreciated with enthusiasm).

3. "The United States of America"—The land of our adoption; may we ever be true to her constitution and laws. (Responded to by Mr. Hasleig in a few well chosen remarks, and the following sentiment by the President of the Common Council of Portland).

4. "The Liberty of the Press"—If Strikes had a free press, how much would we know about them. (Responded to by W. Lair Hill, editor of the Daily Bulletin).

5. "The Land we Left"—Ireland, Romantic, and the Patriots of Erin—May the epitaph of Emmett be written for Ireland.

6. "The Flag of the Union"—May the prospects of this glorious standard rise as bright as the clear sky of Italy, and her enemies receive the stripes they deserve.

The regular toasts having been disposed of, Mr. Myers, of Vancouver, favored the company with a song, after which the band performed several patriotic airs. The company then adjourned to the ballroom of the building, where they enjoyed themselves until half-past five o'clock, when the societies marched to the steamer, and the Portland Hibernians bade farewell to their kind hosts. To say that the festivities of the day were a success, is but a weak method of conveying the real pleasure participated in by those present. In speaking of the celebration the editor of the Portland Daily Union says:

"All in all we have never seen a more happy festival. The day was fine, and the appointments of the occasion, both on land and water, were superfine. The patriotic banners which were carried with the procession were little needed to show the enthusiasm of those who marched under them."

In the evening the members of the Vancouver Society, re-assembled at the Metropolitan Hall, and finished the day by dancing until the dawn of next morning.

During the hour allotted for dancing, a party of ladies and gentlemen paid a visit to the institution of the Sisters, where we were most agreeably entertained by those pious ladies—who conducted us through the several departments of their well-ordered establishment and delighted us with vocal and instrumental music, performed by the boarders.—The orphans also sung "Save my Bark to Erin's Isle," and "Strike the Harp for Erin," in beautiful style. St. John's Lucatic Asylum, located near the Sisters schools, is also under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, who have also male and three female patients under their charge at present. We regret that we could not accept the kind invitation of the Sister Superior to visit the Institution in consequence of limited time.

— M. A. C.

## INAUGURATION OF THE DARGAN STATUE.

The Lord Lieutenant inaugurated the splendid bronze statue of William Dargan in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators, January 20. The statue, which has been produced by Mr. Thomas Farrell, R. H. A., is a noble work, and stands on a pedestal, representing a massive frustrum of a pyramid, standing eleven feet high and six feet square at the base. The material selected for this pedestal was Galway stone, perhaps one of the handsomest stone to be found in the three kingdoms, and is capable of receiving a brilliant polish. The site chosen was in front of the south end of the National Gallery, facing Merrion square. Amongst those who were assembled we observed the following:—The Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earl of Howth, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Wicklow, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Howth, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., the Attorney-General, Sir R. Griffiths, T. M. Frewham, Sir W. Wilde, J. Lentaigne, Sir John Gray, F. Cobb, Esq., Dr. Corrigan, the Very Rev. Dean of Kilmacdaugh, Cotter Kyle, Dr. Mahaffy, Judge Hargrave, Alex. Hoyle, G. W. Hansell, Esq., J. M'Leroy, Sir H. Kane, Professor Shaw, C. Bianconi, Alex. Parker, P. Tiernay of Oregon. The orphan children, under the care of the Sisters, occupied a portion of the sanctuary and one of the vestry rooms, and their healthy appearance and clean attire were generally admired. A Grand Pontifical Mass was celebrated for the occasion, the Rev Father Mans preaching the panegyric of St. Patrick. Hasleig glanced at the sectarian injuries performed by Patrick's Patron Saint, the reverend gentleman proceeded to impress upon the mind of his hearers the necessity of humility and brotherly love, pointing out to them the various occasions upon which those traits were made manifest during the life of St. Patrick. The usual collection was taken up for the orphans, and the choir sang in excellent taste, the festival hymn of "Hail Glorious St. Patrick." After the cessation of the services the societies again formed in line and marched through the principal grounds to the residence of the Brigadier General Alvord, whom they saluted as the highest representative of the United States military authority in this district. Salutes were also given to the Stars and Stripes, while passing the garrison flag.

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In the evening the members of the Vancouver Society, re-assembled at the Metropoli-



## ILLEGAL DRILLING IN IRELAND.

A fortnightly sitting of the Blarney Petty Sessions Court took place Feb. 16. The presiding magistrates were—Messrs. N. Duncombe, F. Crofts, T. Wall, M. D., and J. L. Croson, R. M.

Mr. S. Gillman, Crown Solicitor appeared to prosecute certain men—named Edward Horgan, Jeremiah Mahony, D. Ford, Charles Field, Edward Reilly, John Reilly, William Hogan, William Walsh, and John Cahill, for that they, with others, on the 28th of December, 1863, at or near Blarney, did assemble for the purpose of practising military evolutions, contrary to law, same being dangerous to the peace and security of her Majesty's liege subjects, and of her government.

Two other parties, named Patrick Neill and Michael Ryan, appeared on a summons, in which they were charged with training and drilling the above, with others, at the same time and place.

Walsh and Cahill did not make their appearance.

A sub-constable stated, after having proved service of summons, that he was informed that Cahill had gone to America.

Mr. M. J. Collins appeared for the defendants.

The case created great interest, and the court and its vicinity were thronged with a large crowd of persons anxiously awaiting the result of the case. A considerable body of police, under the command of Sub-inspector St. Leger, was in attendance.

Mr. Gillman said he appeared on behalf of her Majesty's Attorney-General, to ask the bench to take informations against the parties in custody, against the parties, for an offence of a very serious nature. For several months past, as some of their worships must be aware, a serious breach of the peace had been repeatedly committed by a number of parties marching in military array throughout the country. The offence was against a statute passed in 1819—the 60th Geo. III., cap. 1, by which "every person who shall be present at or attend any assembly for the purpose of training and drilling to the use of arms, or for the practice of military exercises, movements, or evolutions, or who shall aid or assist therein, being legally convicted thereof, shall be liable to be transported for any term not exceeding seven years, or be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years." That statute was passed in consequence of the Defenders, and Ribbonmen, and Whiteboys. The others are charged with an offence created by the subsequent portion of the same section, and that states, "That every person who shall attend or be present at any such meeting or assembly as aforesaid, for the purpose of being trained or drilled, shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment not exceeding two years." Fortunately for the country, the days of such meetings were passed, amidst loud applause.

The Lord Lieutenant said—My lords and gentlemen, we have been in the habit of meeting together in a most just and becoming tribute to the exalted public services and sinless whose statue we have just unveiled (applause.) His natural modesty, almost as remarkable as his great and unrivalled energy, will not allow me to say this day; but at all events I believe the time will arrive when the name of Dargan will be as familiar in the mouths of the people of Ireland as the name of William Dargan (applause.) The erection of public statues always has been considered to be the highest honor which free States and cities can pay to living merit.—Time have been frequently erected to kings and emperors, to warriors, statesmen, patriots, and, in Dublin, at least, we may say to poets (a laugh), but never could there have been a more appropriate memorial than that which we have place upon this ground to William Dargan (applause.) It is true that he never neither the diadem of monarchs, nor the laurels of conquerors—the hands do not sway the rod of empire or the living lyre, and we cannot doubt that his sturdy form and truthful lineaments are exactly cast in the mould of the Apollo Belvidere. But we raise his statue because he supplies a memorable instance of how a simple, earnest, honest man, without any help from birth or fortune, by the energetic exercise of the faculties which God has given him, may not only raise himself to a commanding level beyond his own original position, but may also confer signal benefits upon the men of his day, and upon the country which has learned to be proud of him and thus prides to show it (applause.) And we place his statue here, because on this very ground before it was that the patient zeal, the strong will, the disinterested liberality of Mr. Dargan brought to a successful issue that great Dublin Exhibition which gave a fresh impulse to the arts and sciences of art and science, of which we see the improving monuments before us. In the surrounding building which we are about to open we shall pay fitting honor to those fine arts which bespeak the highest progress of refinement, and adorn the summit of the social column. While thus recognising the public-spirited and illustrious workmen, we do well to mark that the true base of all material prosperity is to be found in the steady industry of which William Dargan was so eminently the type and teacher (loud applause).

## Death of the King of Bavaria.

Maximilian Joseph II, third King of Bavaria, died in the early part of last month. He was born in 1811 and ascended the throne March 22nd, 1848, his father Louis Charles having abdicated in his favor. The latter reigned 23 years. Prior to 1806 Bavaria was a Duchy, but the Elector Maximilian Joseph I having become allied by marriage with the House of Bonaparte, Napoleon created it a kingdom. In 1813 Bavaria joined the league against France. The late King is succeeded by his son.

Bavaria is a constitutional monarchy; and is one of the most prosperous German states. The sittings of its Government are the same as in England and France. There are two Houses of Parliament. The upper consists of Princes of the blood royal, the Archbishops of the Protestant Consistory, Barons and heads of families of landed property. The lower house is composed of 149 deputies. One eighth are nobles, one eighth clergymen, one fourth citizens and the remainder landed proprietors. The population is 4,600,000, of which number over 3,000,000 are Roman Catholics. Bavaria is a well governed State and the Capital, Munich, is one of the finest in Europe. King Louis who abdicated in 1848 is still living.

## Paper Money.

We would call the public attention, says the N. Y. *Herald*, to the following table, showing the amount of paper money which will probably be in circulation in the loyal States before the close of the present year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Legal Tenders of 1862 | $207,767,100 |
| Legal Tenders of 1863 | 144,232,900 |
| United Currency | 34,000,000 |
| Interest bearing Treasury Notes | 20,000,000 |
| National bank currency | 400,000,000 |
| State bank issues | 150,000,000 |
| Total | $1,016,000,000 |

By this it appears that we shall soon have a paper circulation amounting to over twelve hundred millions of dollars, against three hundred and fifty millions, gold and silver included, which was spread over the entire country three years ago. More than one thousand millions of the above amount has been added to the currency since the commencement of the year 1861.

Peter Tait, of Limerick, whose enterprise is now so well famed, has been delayed clovernor the line with clothing; also 5,000 military suits for a foreign power.

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO DR. VAUGHAN.

ROOMS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE IRISH CIVIL SOCIETY, No 82 St. Patrick's Day, 1864.

At a general meeting of the Committee of the Irish Civil Society, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Convention have learned with deep regret of the death of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, late Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, San Francisco.

Resolved, That in the departure, in the rich fullness of his years, of this venerable Priest, we feel that we have lost a friend, whose manifested and unaffected piety, whose pure heart and unbounded charity, whose kind and faithful friendship, and whose ever ready counsel and advice, will long be remembered by us, and by all who knew him, and shall be ever cherished in the memory of each and every one of us, as a sacred legacy, that our lasting deed will and shall be the words of truth and justice, and the example of his life, which was devoted to the service of his Master's needs.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to present the Resolutions of the Convention, together with the Resolutions of Condolence, to the Rev. Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and Secretary of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Emerald Isle—Patrick O'Farrell, President; Edward Hayes and John Healy, Delegates.

Erin's Hope—Lieut. Lloyd Harrold, President; Edward Cassidy and Richard Carey, Delegates.

Shamrock—Patrick Mahony, President; Michael Hanley and William Sexton, Delegates.

Father Mathew—Thomas Cleary, President; Joseph Hayes, Secretary; Patrick Mahony and John Cullen, Delegates.

Shamrock Protective Association—Joseph [illegible], President; James Cassidy and Daniel Crowley, Delegates.

EDWARD MURRAY,
Secretary of the Convention of the Irish Civil Societies.

## Wholesale Prices Current.

FRIDAY, April 1, 1864.

The market for general merchandise remains in a quiet, and sales of groceries and provisions are now very small, although coffee, butter and some goods are firm in price. Breadstuffs are in moderate request for the large arrivals; produce has declined to 16c. and hides and tallow are in good supply and demand, and some heavy sales reported at quotations.

Auction sales were not very large, excepting for rice sugars, and coffee, and only sample lots sold.

Jobbing trade still dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coffee, Java, P lb | 21@22 |
| Rio | 20@21 |
| Sugar, Hawaiian | 9@10 |
| Crushed | 16@16½ |
| Powdered | 15@15½ |
| Coffee A | 14@14½ |
| Extra C | 13@13½ |
| Dry, do | 12½@13 |
| Golden C | 12½@13 |
| Brown, do | 12@12½ |
| Pekoe | 60@65 |
| Young Hyson | 60@65 |
| Hyson | 60@65 |
| Gunpowder | 60@65 |
| Japan, fine | 60@65 |
| Common | 50@55 |
| Rice, China, P lb | 6@6½ |
| Patna | 8@8½ |
| Carolina | 10@10½ |
| Flour, Extra, P bbl | 7 00@7 25 |
| Superfine | 6 50@6 75 |
| Corn meal, P bbl | 4 00@4 25 |
| Rye flour | 5 00@5 25 |
| Wheat, P bush | 1 60@1 65 |
| Corn, do | 1 00@1 05 |
| Barley, do | 1 00@1 10 |
| Oats, do | 60@65 |
| Beans, do | 2 00@2 25 |
| Potatoes, P sack | 1 00@1 25 |
| Onions, P lb | 2@2½ |
| Butter, Choice | 14@15 |
| Common | 12@13 |
| Lard, kegs | 12@13 |
| tubs | 11@12 |
| Candles, common | 12@13 |
| Yeast Powders | 2 25@2 50 |

## MARRIED.

In this city, March 29, by Rev. Father Klug, Doctor H. Hast, of Danville, Illinois, to Mary Albert, daughter of B. Mcguire, of this city. (New York papers please copy.)

In this city, March 29, by Rev. Father Klug, Thomas Welsh, of Gloucestershire, England, to Margaret Welsh, of Gloucestershire, England.

In this city, March 26, by Rev. Father Doherty, Charles Hicks to Miss Ellen Mahony.

In this city, March 28, by Very Rev. Father Croke, Patrick Kelly to Miss Ellen Kelly.

In this city, March 28, by Very Rev. Father Croke, Patrick Hayes to Miss Margaret Hayes.

In this city, March 30, by Rev. Father Cotter, John Hicks to Miss Ellen Mahony.

## DEATHS.

In this city, March 30, Charles Joseph, son of John and Ann McGuire, aged 7 years and 4 months.

In this city, March 31, Catherine, wife of George O. Ellison, a native of Ireland, aged 37 years.

In this city, March 30, Mary Ann, infant daughter of Thomas and Ann Hicks.

In this city, March 29, Jeremiah O'Keefe, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

In this city, March 30, Mary Ann, infant daughter of Patrick and Catherine Mahony.

In this city, March 30, Patrick Mahony, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

In this city, March 30, Ann, wife of James and Bridget Hanlon, aged 30 years.

In this city, March 30, ——, infant daughter of John and Ellen Hicks.

In this city, March 29, Isabella, daughter of Wm. and Isabella Sinclair, aged 2 months and 3 days.

In this city, March 30, Catherine, infant daughter of Wm. and Mary Ford.

In this city, March 29, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Thomas and Ellen Hagerty.

In this city, March 29, Jane, wife of Margaret and Charles Mahony, aged 4 years.

In this city, March 29, John, infant son of John C. and Mary A. Cotter, aged 1 year.

In this city, March 29, Patrick Cleary, a native of county Clare, Ireland, aged 45 years.

In this city, March 29, Mary Ann, infant daughter of [illegible], aged 1 year.

In this city, March 29, [illegible], aged 45 years.

In this city, March 29, [illegible], aged 1 year.

In this city, March 29, [illegible], aged 1 year.

In this city, March 29, [illegible], aged 1 year

### WHEN WILL IRELAND AWAKE?

The plea of England, in the mouth of both sides of the English house alike (and, of course, in the mouth of the Irish slaves who act as officials or as henchmen to either), is that the wholesale Emigration which all admit threatens to drain the country to the verge of depopulation is but "a natural effect of natural causes beyond the control of legislation and government." Europe is asked to believe that Ireland is really not now so badly off at all; but that since she is not yet absolutely so rich or so comfortable as some other nations, her people are "naturally" attracted from her—first, by the temptation of unusually high wages in America; and second by the irresistible seduction of family affection prompting them to follow those whose invitations so unceasingly stream back to Ireland from the New World. And there was no Irishmen among Irish "representatives" in the House of Commons to tell Europe, from that platform, why it is that any wages in America should tempt her peasantry from Ireland, and why it is that America is already peopled by so many millions of the Irish race to invite their brethren to follow them out of the land of death and out of the house of bondage.

If there be any truth, in such reasons it is because *the people of Ireland are robbed, by law, of their means of life at home*—because *the people of Ireland are deprived of the country which is theirs by the right of their fathers in the eye of* God.

Disarmed, defenceless, long-suffering, hopeless, they leave their country because the result of the laws and of the government to which the connexion of that country with England condemns them, is to grind them to death here if they struggle to remain.

It is a gross and scandalous mockery of the name of Ireland—the suggestion of Messrs. Whiteside and O'Hagan, that a new industrial movement, forsooth—an extension of flax cultivation, forsooth—is what Ireland is to look to with hope, and we suppose thanks for being allowed to look that far. It is a gross and insulting mockery—hardly less than that of the English Lord Deputy Carlisle, when at the Mansion House he answered the gentle remonstrances of a respectful Lord Mayor by an exhortation to improved farming, in a style of speech which in other days might have readily conducted the speaker to the outside of any room full of Irish gentlemen in which it had been delivered.

Alas! the peasantry of Ireland will continue to flee in so hope of recovering at home what is their own. They go, indeed, in the hope of some day returning; but when? They look to return, most of them, enthusiasts as they are at heart, in arms if need be. This is quite true; they do, many of them, look to such a return as a matter of fact—and it is quite well that English statesmen as well as Irish politicians should know and admit that it is so. But it is also true that they *must* cherish such a hope as a logical consequence of their position and of the rights which they feel they possess. And who shall say that they ought not to do so, in honor as well as in "reason?"—for the end of all political argument, after all, is force—is the appeal to the sword; and no one that knows Ireland but knows that Ireland is heartily disaffected, and that it is not for want of will, but of means, that she has not long smothered such an appeal for alternative to her *ultimatum*.

There is no doubt of the fact of the universal disaffection of the people of Ireland to British rule. Even among the classes just above the people there is abundance of it, though on public occasions a pretence of the contrary is still kept up as flimsy as it is insecure and dishonest. The simple fact is, that in this promising season of the year of our Lord 1864, there are no friends of the British connexion, of the English Crown or Government in Ireland, except the enemy's garrison in the country, and such individuals of the purchasable classes as the promise of office, of title, of large fees, or of personal patronage, buys to set a lie before their country and the world.

This disaffection of the Irish people, though subject of pretty general conversation in private circles, has, however, no public voice but in the press. And we of the press, who sincerely proclaim it, cannot obtain a hearing for the country across the sea; because we are interdicted by English influence always at work between us and those we would reach; because we are falsely contradicted and disavowed by those whom an infamous system of Parliamentary misrepresentation places upon the only existing platform from which the world supposes it may expect an authoritative voice from Ireland; and because in the utter depression of a hopeless and now flying population, Ireland is still without a public organization empowered country to speak out before Europe the true demands of Irish Public Opinion.

"Irish Members" in the English House of Commons openly misrepresent and solemnly contradict without a blush what they know to be the truth of the feelings, the hopes, and the principles of their constituents—because they know they can do so safely, for want of the tribunal of a popular and national organization at home. It is on a large field, just what occurs under our very eyes in the Dublin Corporation—where patriotic persons lose no personal opportunity of professing a "loyalty" they know they do not feel to the Crown of England, and where the quasi-representatives of an outraged and insulted population are not ashamed to set up in the public ways of the city a monument of their individual meanness of soul, in the shape of a statue of a German prince, the only connexion of whose name with this most beaten nation is as that of the unprovoked perpetrator of a heartless insult.

If we had, as we ought long since to have had, a powerful, an honest, and a united national political organization such things would not be *dared*. Recreants who dishonor the name of Irishmen in the English House of Commons would be hunted from every hustings in the country with ignominy and scorn—as he will take their place. And obsequious traitors in the metropolitan Corporation would not only very soon meet their personal deserts at the hands of an outraged people through every Ward in Dublin, but the bronzed monument of their shame, if ever permitted to be hoisted to its intended place, would very soon find itself on its way to the deepest darkness of where the Puddle unites with the great sewer of the Liffey.

How long, fellow countrymen, shall we cry out for that Organization, the want of which every one of us, as each of you well knows, deplores, and sagely deplores, in the privacy of his own social circle? Let but such an organization raise its head for one week, as a *reality*, and already half the battle is gained, for half the difficulty has disappeared. In the press we are well nigh weary of defining and proclaiming the principles, of proving the justice, and of declaring aloud the nature of the hopes of the nation. We know that what we write is strictly true—is often indeed far behind the full extent of, the truth of what is felt and what is longed for by the people. But so long as in the English Parliament or on any other public platform the quasi representatives of that people are, and their falsehood is allowed to go without disavowal, and their treason to their fellow-countrymen is not only unpunished, but even unnoticed—so long will no one in all Europe believe that there yet remains a spark of living honor or a breath of manly hope in the breast of what was once a gallant Irish nation.

*Dublin Irishman.*

### PORTRAIT OF A "WAR CHRISTIAN" ABOLITIONIST.

Half an hour spent in the society of a thorough japan black, double-dyed, charcoalmark-defying-out-and-out squid fish, exterminating Abolitionist, it is an admirable preparation for Colney Hatch and a padded room. You are introduced to a gentleman with a beneficient countenance and manners as soft as pumpkin squash, who, in mellifluous accents, talks shambles and blood-puddings. Your Christian friend holds a bible in one hand and a six-shooter in the other. He blesses you as a man and a brother, but he has another brother round the corner, whose bowels he longs to rip up incontinently. He will pray for you; but for the other brother he supplicates that fire, famine and slaughter may be his portion, and cling to him everlastingly. He would give him his State rights in brimstone and burning marl. He would hurl him over the rapids of a Niagara of vitrol and caustic soda. This gentleman's God is the God of battle, of wrath, and of vengeance. He doesn't care about fighting himself; but he will open his purse-strings liberally to swell the bounty which shall induce Paddy from Cork, or Hans from Bremen, or better still, the athletic, bony, valient men from the east and west of the Union, to become food for powder. There is a story of a Quaker tradesman in Philadelphia, who says to his assistant, "Samuel, if thee is determined to go to the wars, thy salary shall be continued during thy absence; but if thee has made up thy mind not to go, I have no further occasion for thy services." This is your Christian friend's way of thinking. It may almost without exaggeration be assumed that he wishes the war more longed in order that he may in want and blood. He likes blood as thousands drink to him. John, of Americus who might act, we're bound to say, "because they're bound away. The lad must be preserved. He'll let them come back and there's our land; and we'll see what we can do in making the best of a bad job and arranging the slavery difficulty." This by no means suits your Christian friend. The cause of the white man is with him of no account in comparison with that of his ideal black man. I say ideal, for to the genuine nigger he is slightly more reticent of affection. His desires to exterminate the South; he damns the South from the pulpit; for your Christian friend is frequently dubbed reverend. He stamps his foot on the platform, and wishes the South to be crushed under his heel.—Rights! they have no more rights.—States! they are are no longer States, but must be reduced to the condition of Territories. They are to be rooted out, exalled, incapacitated, civilly killed, squelched; and when secessia has been made into one vast slaughter-house, your Christian friend will be ready to mount the butcher's block and preach about crowning, mercies and saving grace.

### LORD PALMERSTON CONDEMNED.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the Manchester *Examiner*, dated Oxford, Feb. 3, says: "Do we desire to help the oppressed? Let us help Ireland, where ages of ruthless government are now seen where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst case of Headache in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and general lassitude, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and restrains the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles as an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and as a discharge it is a world in process as a cure. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will relieve in three minutes, and in a majority of cases will afford a real and speedy cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a liberal application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Rheumatism, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case in any of these will be relieved in two or three days.

Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Scres, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, when used according to directions. Also, Chilblains, Frosted Feet and insect bites, and stings.

**Every Horse Owner**

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness, Scratches, or Grease will prevent the most formidable diseases to which horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the signature over the name of the Proprietor, on every bottle, and also, "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment," blown in the glass of each bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and Storekeepers.

Richardson & Co., Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, No. 601 Battery street corner of Clay.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the State. 19

### TIME TO ORGANIZE.

The State Democratic Central Committee, says the Placerville *Democrat*, has issued a call for a State Convention on the 10th of May, and its none too early for the Democracy to commence organizing. We have a hard fight before us and we must prepare for it. In a short time we shall know who is to bear our banner, upon which is inscribed the glorious principles of our creed, in the great contest ahead—a contest which will bring out the full strength of the enemy, and which we are satisfied will be conducted by them with more than ordinary zeal, ability, deceit, and unscrupulousness. We do not propose to weigh the chances in favor of this or that man. We feel confident that such selections will be made as will receive the cordial indorsement of the party throughout the State. Now is no time to be squabbling about men, when principles of vital importance are at stake, far transcending in magnitude the claims, however just or eminent, of any individual. The ensuing battle is to be fought strictly on principle. There is no dodging the issue by sophistry or evasion. Let Democrats everywhere be up and doing, and the victory will be ours.

• • •

Again we say to the Democracy, organize for the contest. We have everything to lose by remaining idle—everything to gain by being active. In other States our brethren are preparing for the campaign. Our principles have received the approval of the good and great and patriotic, and the fact is evident that a large majority of the free and intelligent people of the Union endorses them now. Power has endeavored, and in a few instances successfully, to stifle their sentiment. To prevent a repetition of the outrage we must organize, and present to the enemies of civil liberty a united and determined front. Reason, justice and patriotism are with us, and in a fair contest fanaticism, corruption and treason must ultimately prevail—Democrats ought to feel that we are struggling upon the brink of national ruin, and that the salvation of the country depends upon the election of a Democratic President. We know very well that all the influence, power and money of a corrupt Administration and party are against us; for that reason we ought to make the greater effort. United and with one will let us be ready to rally around the flag of our principles. An efficient organization, we are convinced, is all that is necessary to insure success. Come, Democrats, go to work earnestly and organize thoroughly, and all will be well.

### The Irish Establishment

Mr. Bright in his recent speech at Birmingham, said, "There can be no just Government of Ireland until you abolish the Irish Protestant Church (loud and continuous cheers). There have been no feelings in the history of the world that have so stirred men's love, and so stirred their hate, as the feelings connected with their belief. And, I say, if ever there was an act at once unjust and idiotic on the part of the English Government, it was to continue in Ireland a Church assuming their own national religious profession, but which was a Church that never could call within its fold probably more than about one-tenth of the people, and which from that day to this had never been able to convert—I was going to say a single real Catholic to Protestantism—but has made Catholics not only the belief of the people, but a patriotism (hear, hear, and loud cheers). For every Catholic has not only had the ordinary reasons for adhering to his Church which every man has who learned the doctrines and teachings of his Church from his mother, but he had this further reason, that the Church which is sought to be imposed upon him, and enforced by another nation therefore every [illegible] and every feeling of respect for a free man making him resist it, he will never come within the pale of such a Church as that (hear and cheers).

Sir J. Acton, speaking on the same subject at Dudley, said: I do not hesitate to say it is the most legitimate and glorious revolution recorded in modern history.—(Cheers.) Was the revolution of Brabant more provoked by wrongs less grievous than those which the law still inflicts on our Irish fellow countrymen.

### The Irish Regium Donum.

Probably of all the claimants on the public purse the Irish Presbyterians are the most shameless. They are in the present receipt of £40,000 from the public exchequer. The regulation with respect to this grant is that any congregation of twelve families that can raise from voluntary sources £36 per annum shall be entitled to a donum from Government of £75. The result of this regulation has been such as any one possessed of the smallest knowledge of human nature might have predicted. It has starved the hearts of the people, and kept the Irish Presbyterian ministry in a position only one degree less degraded than that of their flocks. To raise the Government minimum of £35 a year has been the one great aim of every endowed congregation. In 1854, when the last return on this subject was made to Parliament, there were, out of 461 congregations only 183 which exceeded the sum of £36. Devices of all kinds have been resorted to to obtain this minimum without being compelled to pay it. Thus sums obtained from home missions, from the Sustentation Fund, from salaries attached to various offices, such as goal, military, and workhouse chaplaincies, have been put down to make up the £35; but this body is equal to greater exigencies than these. The same return informed us that when a few pounds or shillings were wanting to enable a church to comply with the letter of the law, the exact deficiency was always supplied. In eleven cases the Synod Fund made it up; in one case a marriage license supplied it; in another the precise balance came out of the interest of 'manse; and so no fewer than eighty-two miraculously manage to raise £34, neither a penny more nor a penny less. The evasions of the law which have been resorted to by some members of this body scarcely bear reporting, or would tell, as Mr. Bright told the House of Commons in 1854, of cases which are nothing less than a deliberate fraud on the State. We will remember, that since that time the sum granted by Government has been increased by £2000, and every farthing of respect for a free man and a free country, which the law still preserves within the pale of such a Church as that (hear and cheers).

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**REMOVAL.**

PHILADELPHIA

**BOOT & SHOE STORE,**

No. 725 Montgomery Street, Rose Block

Two doors from Pine street, opposite his late place of business

**T. J. BRODERICK,**

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

Gents' Ladies' Misses' and Children's Best Quality of Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, of every Quality and Style from the

BEST MANUFACTURERS IN

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

NEW STYLES

RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.

*NEW STYLE OPERA BALMORALS*

BUTTONED, OPERA,

**AND CONGRESS GAITERS**

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FRENCH SCREWED BOOTS & SHOES

**BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.**

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Military Goods, Laces, Embroidery, Fancy, Pocket Cutlery, Paper and Envelopes, Hoop Skirts, Yankee Notions, etc., etc.

401 to 409 Sacramento street, corner Battery,

And 418 to 424 Battery street (up stairs.)

**RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO - FORTE**

An improvement upon all other systems that have ever been introduced, and is universally acknowledged by the numerous professors and amateurs who have purchased it, to be the most complete, thorough, and scientific work of the kind ever published. It is a thorough knowledge of piano-forte playing. It is adapted to all grades of tuition, from the first rudiments of the pianoforte, to the studies and exercises of advanced pupils. Two editions are published, adapting a medium, the other double fingering. Either the work is ordered, if no preference is mentioned, the edition with double fingering will be sent.

Persons that intend ordering it from us are particular to specify which edition they want.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston For sale by Music Dealers in the United States.

**A CATHOLIC LADY,** just arrived from New York, who has a wide experience in teaching, is desirous of meeting an engagement with a family. In town could be taught music, English branches, French, the Harp, Piano, Guitar and singing. Address M. S. A. Monitor office.


## MISCELLANEOUS.




DR. HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

THE OPERATION OF THIS PALATABLE REMEDY upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is regular and uniform, and unattended by irritation. It regulates, increases and purifies these. Dyspepsia in all its forms, yields to its control and invigorating properties.

**I Vigorate the System.**

Vigorous digestion and pure blood produce nutritious blood, a nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the vision of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?

**Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.**

Will accomplish this desirable, reliable revolution in the system, regulating the secretions, giving tone to the sexual fibres which diseased or feeble, and giving every related nerve, muscle and fiber, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into harmonious and healthful play.

**Strengthen the System.**

The best means of imparting vigor to the broken down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented, discovered, or produced in the herbs of both earth and adjacent to it.

**Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.**

Debility, from whatever cause arising, may be cured, strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted, may be restored by the use of the powerful and healing tonic. For infirmity, decay and all the pecularities of decay, bodily and mental, they are a positive specific.

**A Word to the Aged.**

In the decline of life the loss of first force consequent upon failing vigor, renders the mind peculiarly susceptible to every existing irritation, and the slightest ailment, real or imaginary, becomes a source of anxiety. Such symptoms are always the first indices of nervous disease, and should be counteracted by the use of the Bitters.

**Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.**

As an invigorant and restorative, ingredients in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, acts like a charm upon the spirits.

**For Females.**

Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysterics, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, general debility, and all peculiar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex they are subject, in others, and lightens the depressed mental powers as well as strengthens the body, and the use is never followed by any reaction.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.**

Purchase only of reliable dealers. Sold everywhere.

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San Francisco.

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MEDICAL.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

**INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,**

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

*For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders.*

For all of which it is a speedy and certain cure, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Sheffield Sweet of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an alleviator of pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced in a single trial.

The Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic disorders of every kind, and in the shortest of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst case of Headache in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

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For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the State. 19

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL

REMEDY,

STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN

IN A FEW MINUTES,

AND

RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once.

ITS FIRST INDICATION

Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

If to the Head, Face, or Throat;
If from the Joints, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles;
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or if any other part of the body, the application to the parts or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF RISHED WITH PAIN

If in the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears or Throat;
In the brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, rupture the patient to ease and comfort.

If Lame, Crippled, or Bed ridden;
If Pained, Sodded, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Sprained, Injured, or Doubled;
If an Ache, or seized with Fits;
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts afflicted. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, soothes and strengthens the disabled parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Reptiles, Bites of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malarias of Ague, are relieved with Chills and Fever, with a positive Antidote and Cure in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For two successive days, from [illegible] RELIEF, as directed, will prevent to many [illegible]

WHEN SEIZED WITH

CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps and Spasms;
Bilious Cholic, or Gastritis;
Heartburn, Flatulency, or other Fevers;
Indigestion, Cough, or Colds;

Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease. We ought only that occasions the pain, but it accomplishes rapid and radical cures. RADWAY'S is the great internal remedy.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, SWELLINGS, INFLAMMATIONS, PAIN IN THE BACK, CHEST OR LIMBS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, FEVER, INFLAMMATORY AND BILIOUS FEVERS, PAINFUL DISCHARGES, HEADACHE, sudden or Nervous Affections.

It instantly annihilates how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the most excruciating of these maladies. The poor crippled, and pale-sufferers Rheumatism has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

LONDON TIMES.

**Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.**

Wm. Sydney Myers Esq., of Ottawa, Canada, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for twenty-five years he was not one night's rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and immediately gave him ease and sweet sleep. He is in pain and unbroken sleep during the twenty years. The sustained use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF, in water, or apply it to the parts where pain exists, and rest satisfied.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if not promptly met by the means known to be entirely satisfied with its system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs, in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, Fever, Flushes, Cloudy Tongue, Burning Pain, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, etc., are the premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases; they lose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health.

IN THE ARMY

Dysentery, Bilious Cholic, Flux, Yellow, Typhoid and Scarlet Fever, Rheumatism, Small Pox, Measles, Letters from Medical Directors, Surgeons, and Military Officers endorse the importance of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF over all other medicinal remedies.

EIGHTH MAINE.

Eighth Maine regiment, Sergt. C. P. Lord, writes that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cured the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., also working it in the swamps, preventing fatal fevers. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the READY RELIEF.

CAUTION.

It is unnecessary to ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Those only should have the genuine. Ask for it. See that there is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and Storekeepers.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, No. 601 Battery street, corner of Clay, San Francisco.

mh7

MEDICAL.

**IODINE WATER.**

IODINE WATER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY of modern chemistry, and its impossible to over estimate its influence as a remedial agent—it has just been established the most useful aid to in Materia Medica, and many of the most scientific and practical chemists and physicians, have investigated its effects upon the human system. It is now all upon the

**Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs and Glandular System,**

and to have proved control over

**SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.**

Notwithstanding the trial and ability which have been devoted to its investigation, it remained simply for the gifted Dr. Henry Anders, a physician and chemist of New York, after years of patient labor and unquestioned, discovery a chemical process which enabled him to dissolve

**PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER**

without a solvent. This, established impossible by the scientific world, is attested by certificates of analysis from Dr. J. R. Chilton of this city, and Professor Chilton, of N. Y., Philadelphia. The importance of this discovery was so highly appreciated by the Faculty that it was introduced in the Medical Journals and Medical Monthly's, and in most prominent Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Medical Institutions, Europe and America.

The Iodine is now made available to the public for the cure of Scrofula, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous & Kindred Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, etc.

**AS A TONIC,**

its operation is without by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color, hitherto pale, sickly and feeble, becomes full, strong and florid.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all druggists at One Dollar per bottle. Prepared by Dr. H. Anders & Co., Physicians and Chemists, New York.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, 401 and 403 Battery st. cor. Clay.

WARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

THE BEST

BILIOUS & DYSPEPTIC REMEDY.

The most effectious and agreeable

SALINE APERIENT

*For all Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles,*

And all complaints where a gentle Aperient or Purgative is required.

It is in the form of a powder, carefully put up in bottles, to keep in any climate, and the efficacy never impaired upon it produces a delightful effervescent draught.

Manufactured by Warrant & Co., [illegible] and sold by all Druggists, Merchants and Storekeepers.

No. 601 Battery street, corner of Clay, San Francisco.



AMBOLINE FOR THE HAIR

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.

FOR THE HAIR.

AMBOLINE

MOISTENS,

BEAUTIFIES,

ODORATES,

RENOVATES,

NOURISHES,

EMBELLISHES,

THE HAIR.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a rare compound of stimulating extracts from Flowers, Roots and Herbs for the growth, Beauty and Permanent Vigor of the Hair.

"Highly beneficial where the hair requires a gentle stimulant." DR. CHILTON.

"I never have had anything while so perfectly answer the purpose of a hair dressing."

WARREN WARD, No. 377, Canal street, N. Y.

"After being BALD for over seven years, your AMBOLINE has restored to me entire crop with fine Hair."

Prof. JOHN SEMIS, No. 45, King street, city.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Put up in brown-colored glass bottles. Price 50 cents.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, Nov. 7. San Francisco.

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*MEDALLION VELVET & BRUSSELS*

CARPETS.

JEWETT'S OIL CLOTHS

Of Every Width and Quality.

Wholesale and Retail

Very Low for Cash,

—AT—

KENNEDY & BELL'S,

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**REAL ESTATE AGENTS,**

No. 603 Pine street, one door west of Montgomery

Rose Building, San Francisco.

**WILLIAM HAMILL,**

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

Commercial Broker,

613 Merchant street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

[ja31]

CHAS. D. CARTER,

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No. 610 Merchant street,

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Late, Dwellings and stores for sale and to lease.

CONVEYANCES, Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other Documents Drawn.

Legal Forms for sale or to lease or registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public. no8-1f

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REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

**STOCK BROKER,**

Montgomery Block, 630 Montgomery Street,

City Property and Mining Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 20

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WOODWORTH, ALLOVON & CO.,

Paris and San Francisco,

IMPORTERS OF

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS,

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HARMONIUMS,

HARMONIC PIANO-FORTES,

REED AND PIPE ORGANS,

MUSIC STOOLS, PIANO COVERS

MUSIC RACKS, Etc.,

Exclusive Agents for the sale of the Goddard Piano Forte and Prince Melodeon. Piano-Fortes for hire

at the Temple Building, cor. Montgomery and Post streets.

my10 [Entrance on Post street.]

*GREAT TRIUMPH!*

**STEINWAY & SONS**

Great International Exhibition at Paris, 1867, over the two hundred and fifty other Pianos entered for competition from all parts of the world.

The special European medal of

Steinway & Sons' endorsement by the jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

A constant supply of the above superior instruments can be had at the Agency.

PIANO TUNING M. GRAY, 615 Clay street, from Steinway & Sons' Factory, New York. no15-1f

PRICES OF

**MASON & HAMLIN'S**

**Cabinet Organs and Melodeons.**

PATENTED OCT. 21, 1862.

*Pronounced "The Best" by all the Eminent Musicians in the Country.*

CABINET ORGANS.

No. 13. Four Octave, Plain Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case.....$75

No. 15. Five Octave, in elegant Rosewood Case.....$95

No. 18. Five Octave, Single Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case.....$110

No. 19. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case.....$120

No. 16. Four Octave, Double Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case.....$125

No. 17. Five Octave, Double Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case.....$135

No. 20. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case.....$150

No. 21. Five Octave, Double Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case.....$165

No. 22. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case.....$185

No. 23. The Same, in Solid Carved Walnut Case.....$195

No. 10. Pedal Bass Cabinet Organ, in Walnut or Oak Case.....$300

Cases of Extra Finish made to Order.

No. 12. Eight Stop Cabinet Organ, in Walnut or Oak Case.....$200

No. 24. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case.....$250

No. 11. Six Stop Cabinet Organ, in Walnut or Oak Case.....$280

MELODEONS.

No. 4. Six Octave, Plain Style, Rosewood Case.....$100

No. 5. Five Octave, Plain Style, Rosewood Case.....$125

No. 6. The same, Portable, Rosewood Case.....$145

No. 7. The Same, Portable, Walnut Case.....$145

No. 8. Four-and-a-half Octave, Portable, Rosewood Case.....$90

No. 9. Four Octave, Portable, Rosewood Case.....$75

TERMS CASH.

N.B. The moderate advance in prices is occasioned by the increased cost of manufacture, coupled with a rigid determination to keep our Instruments fully up to their present acknowledged standard in quality.

HAZEN & ERAMER,

Sole Agents, 211 and 213 Washington street, and 636 Sansome st., San Francisco. ja 15

DRY GOODS

### LATE IRISH NEWS.

The French journals is announcing the recent launch of a war-vessel built in China for the defense of French interests, says that the first built at Ning Po—has been named after Rear-Admiral Protet, who was killed on the Henry Kenney, Esq., of Ballyfree, county Roscommon, Ireland.—Limit. Times, April 19 leading the French column at Ning-Po, on the 10th May, 1863.

The following has been published at the office of duties received at the Port of Dublin for the week ending Jan. 30, 1864: Tea, £1,338 14s; refined sugar, £593 9s. 6d.; Muscovado sugar, £334 4s. 8d.; coffee, £75 21s. 3d.; wine, £1,768 5s.; spirits, £920 9s. 6d.; tobacco, £10,121 2s. 6d.; timber, £50 6s. 1d.; miscellaneous, £754 6s. 9d. Total, £16,076 2s. 2d.

A branch of the Union Bank of Ireland was recently opened at Chesterville, county Cork, under the management of Mr. Richard Daly.

A correspondent, who has lately visited several counties in the south and west, informs us (Sligo Journal), that he observed a large breadth of ground under potatoes, and that the farmers generally were briskly engaged in preparing land for this crop.

The Spring Assizes on the Connaught Circuit were to have begun at Leitrim, on Monday, Feb. 22; Sligo, Thursday, Feb. 25; Roscommon, Monday, Feb. 29; Mayo, Thursday, March 3; Galway, Tuesday, March 8. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Baron Hughes were to have been the presiding judges.

The Spring Assizes, North-east Circuit, were to have commenced at Londonderry, Monday, Feb. 29; Dundalk, Tuesday, March 2; Monaghan, Thursday, March 3; Armagh, Saturday, March 5; Down, Monday, March 11; and Antrim, Wednesday, March 16.

The Munster Spring Assizes were to have opened at Ennis (for Clare) on Monday, Feb. 29; Limerick, Thursday, March 3; Tralee, Wednesday, March 9; Cork (county), Saturday, March 12; Cork (city), Thursday, 17th March, Judges—Chief Justice Monahan and Justice Keogh.

The Carlow *Sentinel* says: The funeral of a centenarian recently took place at the village of Paterson, county Wexford. Deceased was 103 years of age, in humble circumstances; and for upwards of ninety years of her long life, it is said, she never were shoes or stockings, or any kind of covering on her feet. She enjoyed excellent health, and retained all her faculties until a short time previous to her death. During the latter period of her life she was living on the bounty of W. F. Barton, Esq.


OUR AGENTS.

ALVARADO—Michael McNamara.
ALLEGHANY DIGGINGS—Calaway.
ARCH'S CAMP—Michael Cosgrove.
ARADOR—Michael McDonald.
ALDER CREEK—Patrick Mahoney.
ARAGON, Mono co.—Charles McShriffrey.
BEAR VALLEY—T. C. Brady.
BODEGAS, Albany Flat—Jas. McGuirk.
BENICIA—Charles Quig.
BIG BAR, Trinity county—D. B. Murphy.
BIG OAK FLAT—John Carlon.
BLACK'S, on Mokelumne River—Thos. Murphy.
CAMPO SECO—Patrick O'Hare.
CARSON'S CREEK—Mr. Ginger.
CORONOR (Patterson P. O.)—H. Cassidy.
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COLOMA—Dugald Clifton.
CORTEMADERA—R. Fowler.
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DIAMOND SPRINGS—James Daly.
DOWNIEVILLE—John J. Tinney.
EUREKA FLAT—Andrew Sullivan.
ECKLEY (Humboldt Co.)—Patrick McMahon.
FRENCH CORRAL—George Ryan.
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GOLD SPRINGS—John Boyle.
GEORGETOWN—Thomas Cody.
GROSSETOWN—P. G. Ryan.
GRASS VALLEY—J. O. Duffy.
HILLSBOROUGH—Jas. Spencer.
HONOLULU, S. I.—E. D. Adderley.
HORSETOWN—Patrick Winn.
JACKSON, Oregon—P. M. Brennan.
JACKSON, Amador Co.—Gerald Cullen.
JAMESTOWN—E. McPhillips.
KNIGHT'S FERRY—David Pennessy.
KESSEY'S—Mr. Mallon.
LAKE COUNTY—Nicholas Phelan.
LAURANCE—Caleb Coakley.
LEWISTON—James McNally.
LOS ANGELES—John King.
LAMOE—Peter—Matthew Murray.
LITTLE GRASS VALLEY—M. Byrne.
MARYSVILLE—John W. Cay.
MERCED—Patrick Padden.
MISSION SAN JOSE—John Regan.
MOKELUMNE HILL—Michael Hanrahan.
MOORE'S FLAT—Jas. Manogue.
MUD SPRINGS—James McGuirk.
MURPHY'S CAMP—A. Blache.
MILPITAS—Thomas Sinnott.
NEVADA CITY—Daniel Clancy.
NAPA CITY—M. L. Haas.
ORONVILLE—Hr. James O'Brien.
OREGON CITY—Andrew Rafferty.
ORLEANS FLAT—Sam Henry.
OAKDALE—Michael Sullivan.
PLACERVILLE—Daniel Owens.
PETALUMA—James Daly
PAT WISE—James Dean, Jr.
POVERTY HAR—John Fitzsimmons.
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RICHON AND RAILEY—Patrick Hare.
SIERRA BUTTE—John Sullivan.
SHAW'S AND BROWN'S FLAT—James Barry.
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SAN DIEGO—Louis Rose.
SAN LUIS OBISPO—P. A. Dunn.
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SONORA—Wilkie Bradford.
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TRINIDAD—John Cosgrove.
TEHAMA—H. Mooney, J. B. James.
TUOLUMNE—F. E. Brady.
UNION VALLEY—Thos. Casey.
VALLECITO—William Hill.
VALLEJO—P. Mellroy.
VICTORIA, V. I.—Patrick O'Dwyer.
VANCOUVER, W. T.—Patrick O'Keefe.
WILKS WILLIE Bradford.—E. E. Kelly.
WASHINGTON—Edward Brimshill.
WOOLSEY'S FLAT—Michael Fox.



MISCELLANEOUS.

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Catholic Books can obtain the Holy Bible, of any style by my own hands, in Plain Gilt Edge,
Also,
Life of Christ,
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H. C. BEYERAR,
204 Kearny Street.
6c16

THE STYLE
OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS
FOR
Spring and Summer, 1864,
IS NOW READY,
AT
McGANN & CO'S,
HATTERS.
WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to our new and second store of FINE AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOFT HATS, at 20 per cent. less than any other house in the city.
McGANN & CO.,
626 Washington Street, North side,
Two doors From Kearny.
no4

REMOVAL,
McNALLY & HAWKINS
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
Have removed from 408 Pine street to
129 Montgomery street, between
Bush and Sutter.
McNALLY & HAWKINS are prepared to perform all descriptions of PLUMBING and GAS FITTING. They have on hand a large and well assorted stock of
Gas Fixtures,
Lead Pipe,
Iron Pipe,
Marble Sinks,
Cooking Ranges
Bath Tubs,
Force, Etc.,
together with a large assortment of Materials necessary for the above business, which they will sell at the lowest market rates. Having had many years experience in the business, they feel confident that all work in their line of business in a manner not to be excelled in California, and at very moderate prices.

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
436 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
INSURE against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandize, Wares and other Personal Property.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - - $750,000.
The largest sum at present to be taken on any one risk, is $30,000. All Losses promptly paid at the Office in this City.
The Personal Liability of Stockholders, under the Law of this State, is unlimited.
The following List of Directors (ex sufficient guarantee of the stability and responsibility of the Company:
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UNDERTAKERS.
GOLDEN & CRAIG,
UNDERTAKERS,
LATE CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,
721 Market Street, opposite Dupont Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
O. & C. will make a liberal discount to the poor.
UNDERTAKER.
ATKINS MASSEY,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER. Receive's Burial Casket always on hand, and Agent for Fox's Metallic Burial Cases.
☞ Everything necessary for Funerals, kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
☞ Office of the City and County Coroner at the Storehouse 631 Sacramento street below Kearny street.
ATKINS MASSEY.



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LOAN SOCIETY.
Office—No. 526 Jackson street, first Building west of Montgomery street.
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MONTHLY MEETINGS.
The monthly meetings of the Society are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month. Depositors are requested to attend.
Remittances from the Interior.
Remittances from the Country may be sent through Express Companies, Post Office Orders, Bankers' Checks, or Drafts on San Francisco. The signature of the Depositor should be forwarded for comparison. A proper pass book will be delivered to the agent by whom the deposit may have been made.
Deposits received from two and one-half dollars upwards.
Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Sell Exchange on
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE,
ST. LOUIS,
And other Principal Cities of the Union.
ALSO,
LONDON AND THE BANK of IRELAND.
DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO

PAINTS, OILS, &C.
OILS. OILS. OILS.
10,000 GALLS. PURE BOILED LINSEED OIL;
10,000 gallons No. 1 Lard Oil,
10,000 gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene;
2,000 gallons Pure Neatsfoot Oil;
1,500 gallons Boiled Sperm Oil;
500 gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
2,500 gallons Raps Seed Oil.
WHITE LEAD.
100 tons in wood and tin.
PAINTS.
50,000 lbs. assorted Colors, Dry and in Oil.
BRUSHES
500 dozen assorted sizes.
Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very lowest rates, by
D. J. OLIVER,
Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,
314 and 316 Washington street,
312 and 318 Drumm street.

JAMES R. KELLY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, GLASS, ETC.
Gold Leaf, Glue, Etc.
No. 36 California street, two doors below Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ House and Sign Painting, &c.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.
WITH prompt, disordered and vitiated blood, you must be sick, sooner or later. It may burst out in Pimples, or sores; it may cause chills, fevers, and ague; it may secretly lay the germs for dyspepsia and liver complaint, or some other painful disease. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and vitalizes the organs with a new vigor-action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a long list of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Salt-rheum, Ringworm, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples or Pustules, Blains, Scald Head, Blue Worms, Chronic or Ulcerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Liver complaints and Female Disorders. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it obtains these results. Price $1 per bottle.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so universally known to possess over other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. For sale by all druggists.
Ayer's Cathartic Pills—for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Worms, and in short for all purposes of a purgative medicine.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and
SOLD BY
CRANE & BRICHAM
SAN FRANCISCO,
And all dealers in Medicines.



EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE, CAL.
THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL session of this institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 18th. The system of instruction embraces all the branches of a solid and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtuous habits, to inculcate strict order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render both amiable and useful.
TERMS:
Each pupil is to provide herself with two sets of Sheets, two Pillow Cases, two Towels, two Napkins, Knife, Fork, Spoon, Tumbler, Comb and Brush, Soap and Clothes Bag, all marked with her name.
Bed and Bedding, per session.....$15
Board and Tuition, per session.....150
Washing, per session.....20
Use of Piano, per session.....10
The half session will close the first Thursday in December.
Piano and Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish, or German languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle Work.
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance, and no deduction is made for half a session commenced, unless in case of sickness.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.
1y7

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION is to impart a sound practical education, at the most possible cost. Having placing its advantages within reach of all. The Course of Instruction, including the usual English branches, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Surveying, &c., to that high standard necessary for qualifying students as well as it fits them for future avocations.
The Scholastic Year—Ten months divided into two sessions.
Students can enter at any time, commencing their accounts with the month in which they enter.
For further information apply to the President of Saint Mary's College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraval, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.
no12

SAINT IGNATIUS' COLLEGE,
MARKET ST., between Fourth & Fifth
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
THIS INSTITUTION, CONDUCTED BY
The Fathers of the Society of Jesus, was opened for the reception of students on the 16th of October, 1855.
On the 30th of April, 1859, it was incorporated and empowered to confer degrees and bestow honors in all the learned professions, and to exercise all the rights and privileges common to any other literary institution in the United States.
The object of the institution is to give a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical education. It is not intended for the solely pecuniary benefit of its conductors, but for the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the pupils.
The Collegiate Course embraces the Greek, Latin and Spanish Languages, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Mathematics, Geometry, Natural History, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and the Evidences of Religion.
Besides these studies, there is a Preparatory Department, where the Elementary Branches, and the English language are taught, to which a Primary Class is attached for the benefit of the younger pupils.
The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each. Each pupil is expected to be provided with an outfit, which can be procured at the College at the price of $30. Each piece of clothes, linen or towel, must be distinctly marked with the owner's name.
The annual payment for boarders is charged to defray the cost of bedding furnished by the Institution. No pupil can be received for a shorter period than half a year. No deduction will be made for pupils leaving before the expiration of the time for which payment has been advanced, except in cases of sickness. No money can be advanced to the pupils. Spending money is a superfluous expense.
Pupils will return after vacation, as well as new ones, who will call to mark to their admission to be present at the examination on the 15th of September.
The annual payment, in advance, for boarders and day scholars, is $200 per session.
Pupils leaving the College before the close of the session will be charged twenty dollars for their board during that time.
TERMS PER ANNUM.
Board and Tuition.....$200
Washing.....40
Physician's Fee.....10
There is no extra charge for French, Spanish, and Drawing.
All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Lady Superior.
Letters may be addressed to
FATHER CONSTANTINE CONRILL, O.S.D.,
President.
sep1

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.
THE Thirteenth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 4th of August, for the reception of students. This session embraces two regular courses—the Collegiate and the Commercial Studies, and a Preparatory Department.
TERMS:
Entrance, or Matriculation fee, $10 00, payable only once.....$10 00
Board and Lodging, including fuel and light, the use of Bed and Bedding, per session of five months.....$150 00
Tuition, in all branches—Modern Languages excluded—per week.....1 50
Washing, including mending of articles washed, per week.....1 25
Stationery, viz: Paper, Ink and Pens, per week.....10
Medical attendance and medicines (should patronize the Institution, the risk of paying the full bill), per week.....25
Bed, per session of five months.....$8 00
Use of bedstead or forty days' week.....2 00
Philosophy, and of Chemistry, per month.....$ 3 00
Modern Languages, each, per month.....3 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument.....5 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each, per month.....5 00
Violin, per month.....3 00
Vocal Music, per month.....3 00
Drawing of any kind, per month.....3 00
Painting in Oil, per month.....5 00
Painting in Water-colors.....3 00
Commercial Diploma.....$ 5 00
Bachelor of Arts.....10 00
N. B.—In cases where there are two or more brothers, each additional one pays only $100 per session.
For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraval, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.
no12

EDUCATIONAL.

A CATHOLIC LADY, just arrived from New York, who has a wide experience in teaching, desires to make an engagement with a school or family. Is qualified to teach the English branches, French, the Harp Piano Gui or and singing. Address M. B. A. Monterey office.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,
MARYSVILLE, CAL.
THE SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION will COMMENCE on the 15th of September. The system of instruction is the same as in the Academy of San Jose.
TERMS:
Board and Tuition per Session.....$200 00
Washing, per Session.....40 00
Physician's Fees.....10 00
Piano, Guitar, and Vocal Music, Painting and Painting, form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish, or German languages; nor for needle work.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.
1y6

STEAMERS.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

The following Steamships will be dispatched in the month of APRIL, 1864:
April 5—GOLDEN AGE, Wm. F. Lapidge Commander.
April 15—CONSTITUTION, Charles Dawson Commander.
April 25—ST. LOUIS, Wm. H. Hudson Commander.
From Pulton street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely.
PASSAGE.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
Rates of Fare for Golden Age.
First Cabin.....$210 00
Second Cabin.....150 00
Steerage.....70 00
Round Cabin.....300 00
Round Steerage.....100 00
A. B. FORBES, Agent P. M. S. Co.
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO SAN JOSE AND SANTA CLARA.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer
SOPHIE McLANE,
will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf (FRIDAYS, TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Returning, will leave Alviso MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 o'clock A. M., in connection with Stage that leave San Jose and Santa Clara at 8 o'clock A. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
J. WHITNEY, Jr., President.

SOUTHERN DISPATCH LINE OF PACKETS
FOR
SAN DIEGO
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Connecting with the steamer Prince of Wales for Guaymas, Mazatlan, &c.
PRIDE OF THE OCEAN.....Capt. S. Garetz
The steamer Brig
DOTTIE.....Capt. W. H. Morton
The new clipper Schooner
LEWIS PERRY.....Capt. W. Hughes
Sailing regularly every day.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Commercial street wharf, or to E. PERRY & Southern Packet office corner Market and Davis streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.
GEORGE A. HUMBOLDT. HUGH MURRAY
REYNOLDS & MURRAY,
COMMISSION PRODUCE DEALERS
No. 202 Clay Street,
Between Davis and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVE ON HAND
BARLEY, OATS, FLOUR, POTATOES,
ETC., ETC.,
GILLESPIE'S
BUREAU OF RECORDS
FOR
ARCHIVES OF LAND TITLES,
A. D. 1848.
731 Washington street, adjoining THE BALL OF RECORDS.
C. V. GILLESPIE,
Investigator, with FIFTEEN YEARS Experience in connection with the Alcalde and County Recorders, now within the Limits of the State of California.
ABSTRACTS
Full and complete, with TITLES, ACCURATELY DEFINED.
REMOVAL.
THE TWO FIRST PREMIUMS
Awarded by the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and S. D. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to
H. PRICE,
FOR
CUTLERY,
110 Montgomery st.,
Between Bush and Sutter
Have the report of Committee—Mr. Price exhibits a case of Cutlery, comprising knives, scissors, pruning knives, Hunting knives, Sporting Knives, Carving Knives and Dirk Knives, and the whole is of very strong workmanship, and in every stage of manufacture, from the rough material to the finished article, and we find that cannot be beat. The Committee cannot speak in too warm terms of praise in allusion to this case of cutlery—the Bowie-Knives are equal to the best of Sheffield manufacture, and we recommend that they be awarded the first premium and any other reward that may be bestowed either in
W. B. FARWELL,
J. WARD EATON,
ED. COFFEY,
Judges.
Mr. Price wishes you to remember the name, whether you want to purchase or not; and in regard to the quality of his knives, you can read at his shop over fifty autographs of the principal Barbers and Hair Dressers in this city.



THE MONITOR:
A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO
Irish and Catholic Literature
AND
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Printed and published every Saturday, by
THE LYONS. JOHN T. BARRY.
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### Immigration to America.

The following letter, on a subject of vital interest to all true Irish-Americans, was addressed to the editor of the Cork *Examiner*, from St. Paul, Minnesota. We deem it worthy of notice here in connection with the efforts now being made to attract the tide of European emigration to the shores of California:

SIR:—Your remarks in your issue of June 18, on Irish emigration, so happily coincide with the views expressed in the letter I forwarded to you, and which you were good enough to publish subsequently, that I am inclined to accept the circumstance as a good omen that you will honor me able pen, at least, has come to the aid of the poor Irish emigrant. I have for years had a bee in my bonnet that I would have new tombstones and tracts to raise over, and again be placed in situations where her loyalty should be proved, and again found preponderating in the balance with the loyalty of Great Britain.

In 1715, and in 1745, the British and Scotch people again forgot their oaths and their allegiance, and again revolted in favor of that very prince whom Ireland had been so armed and stigmatized for defending against themselves.

The Stuarts again, claimed the aid of Ireland. But Ireland, in the interval, had grown fealty to the House of Brunswick; and Ireland, though groaning under slavery, remained faithful to her obligation. Neither oppression, no pikes, guns and swords, could her from the line of her allegiance. The noblest blood of Scotland was poured upon the scaffold, and the lands of Scottish Peers were confiscated upon the grave of London; Britons in crowds expiated their disloyalty by the cord of the executioner; the battle-field of Culloden Brunswick fell with desolating weight upon Great Britain; but through all this Ireland was true to her allegiance. English ingenuity could not find a single traitor to exculpate in Ireland. She preserved her loyalty and her country during two rebellions, but she gained neither favor nor character by that preservation; and her laudable fidelity was only rewarded by new oppressions, and by the increased calumnies of that same people who had sell dom lost an opportunity of "kicking Ireland when down."

Treachery, Treachery, Treachery, Treachery and Catholic was to be *hanged*. "*By 7th George II.*" any barrister or attorney refusing to plead in the Courts of Law, or being a Catholic, to be *disbarred*. "*By 2nd Anne*," Papist clergymen coming into Ireland and performing religious exercises, to be *hanged*. "*By 8th Anne*," fifty pounds reward for all informers against Catholic archbishops and vicar-general.

But the most extraordinary of these Penal Statutes, is that of 7th William III. by Papist to be *disarmed*, and by 2nd George III. Papists residing in Ireland, shall make *good to Protestants* all *loss and damage* they may sustain *by any Catholic thing rescuing the custom of Ireland.*

29th George II. *barristers and attorneys* refusing to take *their privilege*, and betray their clients, *if Papists.*

Literally outlaws in their own country, Ireland's people were thus disarmed on their own demesnes, to raise palaces for the descendants of those casting hypocrites who from the throne of England sent her foreign soldiers of that gloomy and ambitious prince, who had subdued away the loyalty of the children from their parents, and had compiled the throne of their banished faith" (*Barrington's Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation*).

### An Important California Invention.

Yesterday we visited the box-manufactory of Messrs. Hobbs & Gillmore, where we were shown a dove-tailing machine, recently invented by Elmider Heath—one of the workmen of the establishment. The machine is one of the most perfect we have ever seen. It is nothing more than a series of circular saws, set in a peculiar manner, and they perform the work of cutting the joint so quickly that one is perfectly astounded. The joints are close fitting and remarkably strong, and the machine is so simple that any boy can attend it. We timed the invention while he made a box twelve inches long, eight wide, and found that from the time he took the board in his hand until he handed us the box put together—in a half minute. These machines can be built for about $250 in gold coin. The inventor is a hard-working mechanic, and gave Messrs. Hobbs & Gillmore the right to the Pacific Coast for the aid they furnished him during the time he was employed in constructing the machine. Mr. Heath has invented several machines, but this is, we understand, the first one he has ever patented.—*Call.*

### Condition of Ireland in the Last Century.

For nearly a century after the capitulation of Limerick had been signed and violated by William, Ireland exhibited a scene of oppression, suffering and patience, which existed the wonder and sympathy of every people of Europe. The inveterate system of British political and commercial policy invariably practiced against her interests, excluded all hopes of progressive prosperity, and if it were possible, she must have retrograded in the career on age. But even during this state of depression, it was destined that Ireland should have new tombstones and tracts to raise over her ashes; and again be placed in situations where her loyalty should be proved, and again found preponderating in the balance with the loyalty of Great Britain.

In 1715, and in 1745, the British and Scotch people again forgot their oaths and their allegiance, and again revolted in favor of that very prince whom Ireland had been so armed and stigmatized for defending against themselves.

The Stuarts again, claimed the aid of Ireland. But Ireland, in the interval, had grown fealty to the House of Brunswick; and Ireland, though groaning under slavery, remained faithful to her obligation. Neither oppression, no pikes, guns and swords, could her from the line of her allegiance. The noblest blood of Scotland was poured upon the scaffold, and the lands of Scottish Peers were confiscated upon the grave of London; Britons in crowds expiated their disloyalty by the cord of the executioner; the battle-field of Culloden Brunswick fell with desolating weight upon Great Britain; but through all this Ireland was true to her allegiance. English ingenuity could not find a single traitor to exculpate in Ireland. She preserved her loyalty and her country during two rebellions, but she gained neither favor nor character by that preservation; and her laudable fidelity was only rewarded by new oppressions, and by the increased calumnies of that same people who had sell dom lost an opportunity of "kicking Ireland when down."

Treachery. Treachery and submissive, though in absolute servitude, nearly one hundred years ago was Ireland. The great Irish Commentator of the Irish nation continued to be deprived of every political right, and the Catholic was to be *hanged* if he was found in arms, or since enacted, against Catholics, were—"*By 7th William III.*" no *Protestant* in Ireland was allowed to *instruct any Papist.* "*By 9th William III.*" no Papist was permitted to be sent out of Ireland to *receive instructions.*

By these statutes, as the great body of the Irish people were Roman Catholics, more than nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Ireland were legislatively prohibited from receiving any education, either from a Protestant or a Catholic, either at home or *abroad*, or from going out of Ireland for that purpose; consequently the darkest and most profound ignorance was enforced under the severest penalties in Ireland. Nor can the Irish Catholics admire the memory of that prince who *debased* them to the level of slaves, that he might retain them in a state of slavery!

Even so late as the 12th George I. any Catholic clergyman performing a Protestant and Catholic was to be *hanged*. "*By 7th George II.*" any barrister or attorney refusing a Catholic, to be *disbarred*. "*By 2nd Anne*," Papist clergymen coming into Ireland and performing religious exercises, to be *hanged*. "*By 8th Anne*," fifty pounds reward for all informers against Catholic archbishops and vicar-general.

But the most extraordinary of these Penal Statutes, is that of 7th William III. by Papist to be *disarmed*, and by 2nd George III. Papists residing in Ireland, shall make *good to Protestants* all *loss and damage* they may sustain *by any Catholic thing rescuing the custom of Ireland.*

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### Notice.

Escaped from the hospital, Coldstream Guards, Beggar's Bush, a lunatic soldier. He disappeared near Bull's Bridge, July 18; at 11 A. M. Five shillings reward will be given to any person bringing him back to hospital, or giving the necessary information.

N. B.—He had on a blue flannel trousers, no coat or cap.

The above may be read on the walls along with police notices holding forth more tempting inducements for the restoration of stray terriers and lost trinkets. It is high time that our army was purified of the refuse. A soldier of the highest regiment in the service of her Majesty—the pet and pampered Guards—is only not entirely *dotty*, with the opinion of the authorities. No doubt, if he were dressed in full uniform with his brilliant scarlet coat and stately *busby*, with the rich black plume, to say nothing of the rest of his make-up for parade, he would be worth a good round sum to an out fitter; but observe the significant "N. B." at the foot of the notice, and it will explain all. He fled on, you see, no coat or cap, and the five shillings offered for him was, perhaps, more than it would cost to replace his "blue flannel trousers."—*Daily Express.*

### Shameful Treatment of a Peer.

And a very distinguished member of that peerage is the most noble the Marquis of Westmeath. His lordship is only eighteen years old at present, but he has been "in reform the church." Indeed, until the Marquis and some of his illustrious colleagues (such as an Archbishop of Canterbury and a Littleton) turned up, if, ignorant Celt as I am, thought the "Church" had been thoroughly reformed long ago by that most clement prince and most virtuous moralist, the Eighth Henry, aided by that continent prince and brazen-faced of two living wives, Cranmer—with the help of such a postscript as Anna Boleyn's virgin daughter got to the holy work. But it appears that the said Church is only a leaky old wooden craft after all, the pick and choice of whose crew are deserting it, and whose beams and leaks, the pious lordship boys of the peers have got a special mission to "caulk and staunch." Westmeath was a lively nobleman in his time; but for many years he has taken to that line of exemplary living which a celebrated character in Shakspeare professed to himself: he "lives cleanly," he "eschews sack"—and pitches into Pope and Popery, Jesuits, Puseyites, and such like abominations as long as Parliament is sitting. His pious lordship does not appear to be a favorite in the lords' porters' lodge. Like Mr. Whalley, he is persecuted by the newspapers. But he has discovered the cause of all this: it is a conspiracy—the Jesuits supply all the papers with reporters and writers, and so his lordship, the bulwark of Protestantism, is their victim. The atrocious way in which the Reporters treat him is a positive outrage on inspection. All noble creatures have their parasites: every lion has his own jackal. Even insects have their tormentors feeding on their vitals: they are elephants. Try all to mind what Swift says about the ungrateful sea; their zeal was thwarted, and they were satisfied by a single bite.

Poor old Westmeath had his respectable and delicate moments left, it seems, even during the Reporters' gallery, to hear what those respectable and useful functionaries said about him. One of the fellow gut into the gallery it is hard to tell; but when he had heard all he wanted he hurried away to the Lords' Committee Room, and told him that the Reporters, had talked of him as to a lunatic asylum.

One Reporter also had the honorable and venerable statesman as "that dand old idiot, the Marquis of Westmeath!" Poor old soul! what a blessing it may be for him to have what Sheridan would have called "a damned good-natured friend," who tells him so faithfully the estimate in which he is held by the world. The Marquis says his friend and take bearer is a leading Orangeman. I great part of which occupied by whiskers of a busy amphitaste. "Who, sir, are you?" exclaimed the High-Sheriff, in a tone of perfect astonishment, when he recognized an Canton, where he had long resided in the service of the East India Company.

"Mr. Mahon, sir—O'Gorman Mahon," was the reply, delivered with a firmness which clearly showed that the person who had conveyed this piece of intelligence thought very little of a High-Sheriff and a great deal of O'Gorman Mahon. The Sheriff had been offended by the general appearance of Mr. Mahon, who had discarded the public attention from his own contemplation; but he was particularly irritated by observing the insurgent symbol of "the order of Liberators" dangling at his breast. "I tell that gentlemen," said Mr. Molony, "to take off that badge." There was a moment's pause, and then the fellow-servant was slowly and articulately pronounced: "This gentleman" (laying his hand on his breast) "tells that gentleman" (pointing with the other to the Sheriff) "that if that gentleman presumes to touch this gentleman, this gentleman will defend himself against that gentleman, or any other gentleman, while he has got the arm of a gentleman to protect him." This extraordinary sentence was followed by a loud burst of applause from all parts of the courthouse. The High-Sheriff looked aghast. The expression of self-satisfaction and magisterial complacency passed off like the vinegar, and he looked utterly blank and dejected. After an interval of irresolution, down he sat. "The son" of O'Gorman Mahon (to use Curran's expression) "walked forth in its own majesty," he looked "redreamed, regenerated and disenthralled." The medal of "the order of Liberators" was pressed to his heart. O'Connell surveyed him with gratitude and admiration; and the first blow was struck, which sent dismay into the heart of the party of which the Sheriff was considered to be an adherent.

### Death of the Hon. James A. McDougall.

—The *Call* has the following on the death of our late distinguished Senator:

The telegram advises us of the death of ex-Senator McDougall, at Albany, New York, on the 3d of September. The event was not unlooked for; but it will cast a gloom over his many friends in this State, who admired his intellect and manliness of character. Mr. McDougall was not free from faults; and while admiration was expressed for him it was accompanied by deep regret that his splendid natural and acquired talents were shadowed by a failing by which many strong and brilliant intellects are held in thrall, and to which many have succumbed. Let the good he has done live after him, and may his faults be hidden by too green turf under which rests his mortal remains!

It is not so certain, after all, that the Irish Salvation Generalship will fall on Mr. Herriam. Mr. Parnell, Q.

BURGH;

OF A STERDAM.

PENINSULAR WAR.

...ed the advent of ...

...ere bringing about a series of ...ity which that beautiful but ill-...ntity was for years destined to ...theatre. Little did young Hitherto ...friends dream of the sad part they ...doomed to sustain, as the curtain ...on the bloody drama.

"I don't see, for the life of me, what right or title Emanuel Godoy has to the province of Alentejo and the Algarves," said the Canon, one evening, to conclude the close of a rather lengthened argument with Don Diego, "neither can I for anything like justice in the dismemberment of Portugal."

"Nor can I," replied his companion; "you already perceive the ruinous effect produced on our commercial affairs by Napoleon's policy. In fact, Spain suffers not as much as Portugal by his enmity."

And so full the Prince of Peace! I remember the time when that name Godoy felt honored when raised to the rank of a guardsman! I fear much these shameful transactions bode no good to our country."

A few grave nods formed the conclusion of reply, as he rose to depart for ...

French troops now commenced ... into Spain by virtue of the right ... ages [as Portugal conceded ... in the articles of Fontainebleau]. ... myriadons swarmed across the eastern Pyrenees, and occupied the garrisons of the North, while Dupont and Moncey advanced into the very heart of the kingdom. Still Carlos IV. looked on in blissful blindness. His faithful secretary Cevallos, his son—the Prince of the Asturias—the voice of the public journals warned him of his danger. But Godoy ... seemed his only oracle. At last, ... when too late, his eyes were opened, and after an unsuccessful ... flight in America, he abdicated his crown, and was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand VII., on the 20th March, 1808. Three days after, Joachim Murat entered Madrid at the head of forty thousand French veterans.

Girt by such an overwhelming force, the city lay wholly at their mercy, and the new king scarcely retained the shadow of royalty. With the basest obsequiousness, the grandees complied with, nay anticipated, every wish of their marshal; and it was only in the dark, scowling looks, and muttered curses of the multitude, that Murat could learn what the feeling at large was in his rear. Such was the wily policy of Napoleon that it best to weaken the populace for ... till disunion among themselves should seem more fully in his power. To this purpose, the arch-detective ... was dispatched to Madrid. His ... which may be guessed at by the ... before he reached ... close of our narrative.

Step by step Ferdinand was decoyed, first to Burgos, next to Vittoria, and finally to Bayonne, where he was forced to exchange the crown of Spain for the dungeon of Valencay. He had been duped and deceived from the beginning, and on the very day Savary announced to him the extinction of his line as monarchs of Spain, had dined, in terms of friendship with the man whose brother was destined to usurp his crown in the morrow. A few weeks later his mother worshipped to go through the mock ceremony of relinquishing his claim to a kingdom which he had already renounced, and which he well knew was then firmly clutched in the rapacious grasp of the Corsican. On this condition ... was he suffered to spend the remnant of his life in moping imbecility at Compiegne, Rome, Marseilles. But to the last of his days he must no more return. The Bourbon dynasty was ended forever in Spain—as at least thought Napoleon—and the heirs and successors of Joseph Bonaparte were to be for evermore its rulers.

The events we have just recorded filled the colonial with dismay. Though all resulted in the downfall of Godoy, none could think of the departure of the king without feeling the most alarming. Private meetings were now held in almost every house—at refreshments ... ard, and projects set on foot for ... forcible expulsion of the foreigners.

Among the most strenuous advocates for armed resistance was a young nobleman named de Ruiz, who had lately made his appearance in the city. Few knew him, but his equipages were the finest in Madrid, and he lavished more ... sion in the Plaza Santa ... now ... open to the ceremonies of each rule. By this means he became acquainted with ... some of the most distinguished families, and with the ... greatest Don Diego soon ... Nay, ... however, with Magdalena ... visited, she contrived to avoid ... or if obliged by ... to ... ceremony, ... ... was usually given ... day. Whether ... feelings ... Don Diego ... does not appear, ... felt but little ... for Hymen ... could not ... could not ... required ... many suitors—and ... Raymond would ... us, that had the gratification ... Don Jose's favor, ... would have been less ... this as it may, both Raymond and Lorenzo, whatever their antipathy to Don ... himself, were heart and soul devoted to ... the cause of whose ... and night after ...quent among ... Don Diego's ... they met in secret council at his dwelling.

We have said that their meetings were held without the knowledge of Don Diego, or they know that—he was of too wise, or too peaceful a disposition, to approve of their plans, or sanction a recourse to arms, at the same time that he spoke in no measured terms of the French ... ing, when discussing that all-engrossing topic within the limits of his own family circle. He even expressed a hope that shame itself, if no juster motive influenced him, would at lengthen ... duce Napoleon to withdraw his troops, provided no premature onslaught of the people on Murat gave him a pretext for further measures of an aggressive character. This latter event was what he most dreaded, and he appealed to his friend the Canon, if the premature rising of his own countrymen was not the cause of the ... masters that led himself to seek shelter in Spain.

"Well, but the people were goaded on to insurrection in '98," interrupted the ... appealed to.

"True, but the insurgents on Vinegar Hill would not have beaten the whole royal army, had they but proper arms and ... munitions, why six months' previous training.

"I grant you all that, father," replied Don Diego, "and that is precisely what makes for me. Do you imagine that Murat would not exact as any monterey of ... pping his bloodhounds on the people; or do you think Savary has neglected to learn from those who first drove Ireland into rebellion, and then bounded her over to the peace by the Union? I firmly believe that both he and his master would gladly imitate Castlereagh, were it possible, and find as willing agents for carrying out their atrocious designs in Murat's army, as Pitt or Castlereagh did in Lake's."

The Canon agreed with him, and we ... for Lorenzo had he duly weighed his father's views. But his young blood chafed at the indignities offered to his country, in the imprisonment of her king, and the occupation of our capital by a foreign soldiery.

On the first night of May—an event ... not one for Raymond, being the anniversary of his departure from Ireland—he accompanied the ... for ... Lorenzo for the ... last time to the ... Rabiera. Business ... commence till near midnight, and ... at the close of the ... proceedings, ... friends again stood in the Plaza Santa ... with ... a few hours ... to ...

"What a lovely morning," said Lorenzo, rather abstractedly.

"In truth it is ... ," ... tion, "and I don't remember ... when I saw the moon look so brilliant ... as the dial last night."

"And yet when she sets again it ... be in blood," replied Lorenzo, with a ...

"Oh, away with such gloomy forebodings!" ... "But I cannot get rid of them, Raymond; I feel as if we were destined soon to part forever."

His friend was about to make some reply, when Lorenzo pressing his hand, stopped him.

"Bear with me, Raymond. You are my friend indeed. Emily's friend—is she not? God grant that our friendship be not the cause of sorrow to her. Deeply do I now regret having ever suffered you to join our club. And my poor father and Magdalena! Oh! will you not be their friend if I fall? But ... all; ... bear my dying love to Emily—for I have now no secrets from you."

Raymond was utterly astonished at the last words of the speaker. He even began to fear for his intellect, till he saw him take from his bosom, and press to his lips, a little coral rosary which he knew to have once belonged to Emily. Assuming a gay tone, he strove to turn the current of his friend's thoughts.

"Again," resumed Lorenzo, "what is Rabiera! I cannot tell why I so dislike his attentions to my sister—but—"

The clock of St. Ildefonso struck 1 as the speakers reached the portern of ... father's mansion. Opening the wicket, he silently entered with Raymond, who ... that the Insurgents on Vinegar Hill ... ssassins that led himself to seek shelter ... Spain.

... but the people were goaded on ... to insurrection in '98," interrupted the ... appealed to.

"True, but the insurgents on Vinegar Hill would not have beaten the whole royal army, had they but proper arms and ... munitions, why six months' previous ...

## RAYMOND DE BURGH;

OR,

## THE MEMOIRS OF A STETSON.

### A TALE OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

The year of 1807 was the advent of trouble over all the Continent, and the harbinger of a world-wide struggle. The petty spacing of a court minor, the daily chicanery of a crowned imbecility, were little brought about a series of events which that beautiful but ill-fated country was for years destined to go on the theatre. Little did gay, hitherto happy friends dream of the sad part they were doomed to sustain, ere the curtain fell on the bloody drama.

"I don't see, for the life of me, what right or title Emanuel Godoy has to the province of Alentejo and the Algarves," said the Conde, one evening, towards the close of a rather lengthened conversation with Don Diego, "another can I see anything like justice in the dismemberment of Portugal."

"Nor can I," replied his companion; "you already perceive the ruinous effect produced on our commercial affairs by Napoleon's policy. In fact, Spain suffers first as much as Portugal by its edicts. And as for the 'Prince of Peace' I remember the time when that name Godoy felt honored when raised to the rank of a guardsman. I fear much these shameful transactions bode no good to our country."

A few grave nods formed the Conde's reply, as he rose to depart for the night.

French troops now commenced pouring into Spain by virtue of the right of passage into Portugal conceded to them in the articles of Fontainebleau. Immense myrmidons swarmed across the Pyrenees, and occupied the garrisons in the north, while Dupont and Moncey advanced into the very heart of the kingdom. Still Carlos IV. looked on in silence. His faithful secretary Cevallos, his son—the Prince of the Asturias—the voice of the public journals—warned him of his danger. But Godoy was accused his only oracle. At last, when too late, his eyes were opened, and after an unsuccessful [illegible] to seek flight in America, he abdicated in favour of his son, and was succeeded by [illegible] VII., on the 20th March, 1808. Three days after, Joachim Murat entered Madrid at the head of forty thousand French veterans.

Girt by such an overwhelming force, the city lay wholly at their mercy, and the new king scarcely retained the shadow of royalty. With the basest obsequiousness, the grandees complied with any anticipated, every wish of their martial lord; and it was only in the dark, secluded nooks, and muttered curses of the populace, that Murat could learn what the feeling at large was in his regard. The wily policy of Napoleon thought it best to soothe the populace for a time, till disunion among themselves placed them more fully in his power. For this purpose, the arch-detective Ofalia was dispatched to Madrid. But [illegible] other pet jest [illegible] which may be guessed at by the reader before he reaches the close of our narrative.

Step by step Ferdinand was decoyed, first to Burgos, next to Vittoria, and finally to Bayonne, where he was forced to exchange the crown of Spain for the dungeon of Valencay. He had been duped and deceived from the beginning, and on the very day Spain announced to him the extinction of the house of Bourbon, Napoleon's letter announcing the [illegible] of Spain, had already been on its way [illegible] days.

"Now can I," replied Don Diego, "but [illegible] the cause of wheels; and night after night almost Don Diego's vehicle and [illegible] met in secret council at his dwelling.

We have said that their meetings were held without the knowledge of Don Diego, or they knew that he was of too wise, too peaceful a disposition, to approve of their plans, or sanction a recourse to arms under existing circumstances; at the same time that he [illegible] to measured terms of the French occupation, when discussing that alarming topic within the limits of his own family circle. He even expressed a hope that shame itself, if no juster motive influenced him, would at length induce Napoleon to withdraw his troops, provided no premature onslaught of the people on Murat gave him a pretext for further measures of an aggressive character. This latter event was what he most dreaded, and he repaired to his friend the Conde, if [illegible] a mature rising of his own country men was not the cause of the disasters that had [illegible] to seek shelter in Spain.

"Alas, but the people were goaded on to insurrection in [illegible] against the [illegible] who [illegible] the insurgents of Vimeur Hill would not have beaten the whole retreating army, had they but proper arms and ammunition, with six months' previous training.

"I grant you all that, father," replied Don Diego, "and that is praise, which [illegible] me. But can you imagine that Murat would not exult in every opportunity of [illegible] his bloody hands on the people, or do you think Savary has neglected to learn from those who first drove Ireland to open rebellion, and then bound her over [illegible] to the peace by the Union? I firmly believe that both he and his master still [illegible] and [illegible] willing agents for carrying out [illegible] designs in Murat's army, as Pitt or Castlereagh did in theirs."

The two agreed with him, and we fear Don Diego had [illegible] his perfect views. But his young friend Raymond [illegible] indignation [illegible] country, in the imprisonment of her king, and the usurpation of her capital by a foreign military [illegible]

On the first night of [illegible] an event [illegible] for Raymond, [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] from Ireland [illegible] Don Diego [illegible] last time to the death [illegible] Rabiera. [illegible] near midnight, when [illegible] the proceedings [illegible] in the Plaza [illegible] a few hours [illegible]

"What a beautiful night," said Don Diego, rather [illegible]

"In truth it is [illegible] tion, "and I don't remember [illegible] the moon look so brilliant as she did last night."

"And yet what she sets [illegible] be in black," replied Lorenzo, with a sigh.

"But I cannot get rid of them, boy mond; I feel as if we were [illegible] to part forever."

His friend was about to make [illegible] reply, when Lorenzo pressing his hand, stopped him

"Hear with me, Raymond. You are my friend and Emily's [illegible] may God grant that our [illegible] not the cause of sorrow to her. [illegible] no regret having [illegible] join our club. And my poor father and Magdalena! Oh, will [illegible] be their friend if I fail? But [illegible] dying love to Emily—for I [illegible] secrets from you."

Raymond was utterly [illegible] at the last words of the speaker. He even began to fear for his reason, till he was [illegible] him from his bosom, and presented [illegible] a little coral rosary, which he [illegible] to have once belonged to Emily. Assuming a gay tone, he strove to turn the current of his friend's thoughts.

"Again," resumed Lorenzo, "must I [illegible] Rabiera! I cannot tell why! [illegible] attentions to [illegible]

The clock of St. [illegible] a signal to the speaker to [illegible] the door, [illegible] father's mansion. Opening the [illegible] he silently entered with Raymond, [illegible] their footsteps [illegible] apartment, [illegible] entrance, the [illegible] words of [illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The result of [illegible] was, as the reader may have already guessed, a [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Weekly Calendar.

Sunday, Sept. 15.—Fortieth after Pentecost. Monday, 16.—St. Cyprian and Justina, MM. Tuesday, 17.—Impression of Corporals on St. Francis. Wednesday, 18.—St. Joseph of Copertino. Thursday, 19.—St. Januarius and Company, MM. Friday, 20.—St. Eustace and Company, MM. Saturday, 21.—St. Matthew, Apostle and Conf.

## Summary of the Week.

THE PAD END OF THE ELECTION.

The election excitement has passed away with the publication of the official returns; but a ludicrous exhibition on Wednesday last, arising out of a wager, served to keep the idlers in talk a while longer; and to gently let the citizens down to the routine of ordinary life. On that day a stout gentleman, whose faith in Gotham previous to the late election was of the most robust kind, proceeded to grind an organ along Montgomery street for the benefit of the Catholic and Protestant orphan asylums. A very large number of the citizens turned out to enjoy a regular day's folly; and as the organ hero, preceded by a band and a large procession of municipal and unsuccessful candidates for office, sweated along under the weight of his instrument, it was sometimes almost impossible for him to force a way through the dense crowd. His performance, although limited to a solitary tune, produced a golden and silver harvest—such as probably organ or monkey boys never produced before—and the orphans must have realized something over $6,000 from the frolic.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Republicans have carried the election in the lumber State, but the great diminution in their majority since last year being about one-fifth of the whole, is a considerable damper on their success. It really seems as if the nation was already growing weary of the Congressional policy which excited so much enthusiasm last year, and it will cause little surprise if the Middle States, at the next election, should follow the example of Democratic California, as Oregon and Nevada even more probably will.

THE STATE FAIR.

The exhibition of Californian products at the State Fair in Sacramento is said to be the finest display ever made of the class of articles. The silk worms, cocoons, reeled and reeled silk, and other articles connected with that branch of industry, give promise that at no distant date California will derive a large profit from silk raising, while the woolen goods manufactured near this city are said to yield the palm of excellence to no imported fabric. Native wines, it is said, are only poorly represented, though no branch of our agricultural resources is more promising; but we hope this defect will be remedied the next time. Without unduly exaggerating the value of these public exhibitions, there is no doubt but they are useful in exciting competition, in bringing valuable but neglected industries into prominence, and generally diffusing technical knowledge; so we hope the State Fair will prove financially a success, as this is the only sure means to insure its due resurrence.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

If the New York *Tribune*'s special is to be believed, which is not by any means an admitted certainty, there seems every prospect of a war breaking out between Russia and Turkey. The former has, some what coolly we must say, called on the latter to hand over Crete to Greece just when the war there was ended, and sent the insolent demand in the form of an ultimatum. We sympathize most sincerely with the Cretans in their struggle for independence; but on what grounds England can interfere on their behalf, while she herself outrageously violates the rights of nationality in Poland and Circassia, it passes our comprehension to tell. However, in politics, even in the nineteenth century, might is too often right, and Russia can get a chance of pushing on to Constantinople she will try to make the most of it without troubling herself much about appearances.

JOHN BULL IN ABYSSINIA.

Great Britain, "on whose empire the sun never sets," &c., has been treated in the most free and easy style, by his serene Majesty Theodore, Emperor of all the Abyssinians, whom he is able to hold in terror of his arms. Theodore, who is a gentleman of color, having heard some three years ago that the Queen of England was a widow, proposed for her royal hand, and no answer being returned, seized upon all the Englishmen who were unlucky enough to find themselves in his dominions, and has kept them in durance vile ever since. Explanations, promises, threats, all were wasted on his colored majesty, and finally John Bull is now about starting an expedition against him, though with evident reluctance, as it is not unlikely to be a failure, owing to the nature of the country. Theodore does not seem to be much impressed with respect for the British empire; nevertheless, he is said to be an able and energetic ruler of his dusky subjects, and probably the expedition will cost a nice sixpence for no purpose to the AFFAIRS.

It seems that the negroes of Hayti, having disposed of his Majesty Soulouque I., and a considerable number of rulers, or would-be rulers, under various republican cities, since his departure, are now anxious to fuse with their neighbor San Domingo. There are at present two republics on the island—the French negro State of Hayti, which is the smallest but most populous, and the partly white Spanish Sant Domingo. The latter made a gallant struggle against Spain lately, and altogether shows more signs of vitality than its negro neighbors, though neither exhibits very much. It is an interesting experiment to try if the negroes can manage a republican form of government by themselves, or even with some help, though we would sooner see it tried in Hayti than nearer home.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal on this Coast
PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY.....SEPT. 14, 1867.

### The Fenian Congress.

The Fenian Brotherhood in the East, has at length taken steps to heal the split which so long divided it into two hostile camps, and brought so much discredit on our race with those who were only too ready to find fault with any and everything Irish. The New York Fenians, a few days back, agreed to place John Savage at the head of both branches, in the capacity of Chief organiser, and now representatives from most of the States have met at Cleveland, and chosen Col. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood. This is at least a step in the right direction. Whatever good the Brotherhood can accomplish for Ireland and the Irish race, united—and the men of a national Irish society in the United States are manifold—it could only serve to make them ridiculous while disunited. Moreover, we are glad to perceive there is no foolish talk about an immediate appeal to arms, or promises to conquer, or invade Ireland or Canada at a fixed date. Such assertions, recklessly made, have ere now done more to bring the cause to Ireland into disrepute than a mere failure could have done; and men who applauded the 'ninety-days' political promissory notes of Seward and Stanton, so often dishonored and yet set afloat again, do not hesitate to charge the Irish with absurd credulity, and to wonder their cause so hopelessly lost, because a few speakers and leaders failed to come to time with their engagements. There are, however, some points in the report transmitted to us by telegraph, which are not so satisfactory. The President is reported to have made an immediate call for money to the amount of half a million, which was promised by the Congress. What the object of this amount is, is not stated; but we presume it is for the equipment of the army of the Brotherhood in America. In Ireland there is no immediate prospect of an insurrection; in fact, such attempt, unaided by external force, would be the merest folly, and consequently the transmission of arms there just now would be useless. The possessors would not long their military use in the present state of the country; and in the event of a foreign war with England, it would be, at least, as easy then as at present to introduce arms. We may conclude, therefore, that it is for the use of the American Fenians that equipments are to be provided, and for that object we scarcely think an immediate demand for such a sum necessary. Though extremely small when compared with the ordinary expenditure of governments on armies, and altogether inadequate to commence a war against England, still it is a serious burthen upon the different circles, and one that should not be imposed without urgent need, which to us does not appear to exist. Of course, it may be said that there is such need, though its whereabouts cannot be safely indicated; but we must confess this trusting to the promises of leaders that the funds asked for will be well applied, has been carried too far, and has too often led to disappointment to make us wish to see the experiment repeated.

Supposing, then, that the purpose of the assessment is to equip the Irish Republican army here, we think it entirely unnecessary. In the present state of affairs, that force can only practically exist as separate companies, or battalions, except perhaps in one or two great cities, for it cannot be expected that the members can devote themselves as completely to their military duties as a regular army. They must confine themselves like the ordinary State militia companies, to company training, and the requisites for such drill can best be supplied by personal or local efforts. The other wants of an army, such as artillery, tents, transportation facilities, commissariat, &c., certainly do not require to be prepared so far in advance of a campaign as common sense would tell the present time to be; and certainly, considering the result of former levies, any unnecessary demands should be avoided now. Another point to which we object altogether is engaging the organization, as such, in American politics. We are not of those who believe allegiance to America incompatible with Irish patriotism, or that Irishmen in their capacity of American citizens may not use their efforts to obtain the freedom of their native land by every lawful means. Lafayette was not considered a bad Frenchman because he exerted his influence to urge his country into war with England on behalf of the United States; and we do not see why Irish-Americans should be considered bad United States citizens for following his example; but we entirely object to mixing up an organization of Irishmen, established for a definite non-American object, with party politics. Political parties are essentially domestic organisations, and have no business whatever in the foreign transctions of the State. While, therefore, Irishmen, as individual American citizens, have a perfect right to exercise their political efforts on behalf of Ireland, they would be entirely wrong were they to negotiate an alliance with any political party, as an organization, having its main objects outward of America, and the party which would make such an alliance would degenerate into a mere faction—one of the greatest plagues of republican government. In addition to this abstract reason, there is another very serious practical objection to the Fenians mixing themselves in American politics, which is, that if they do so they are tolerably certain to be diverted from their real object. While waiting for an opportunity to free Ireland, if they dabble in politics here, their political friends will find it, doubtless, much easier to provide office for some of the leaders than armies to combat England; and while fighting the battles of party at the ballot-box, the cry of distress from home will be unheeded. It is perhaps unnecessary to have said so much on the evil of mixing up the organization with either Republicans or Democrats, or any other party, but we deemed it well to give our candid opinion thereupon, owing to the reported resolution of the Cleveland Congress. Probably more mature deliberation will convince all of the impolicy of such a course, which the common sense of the body has avoided all through its existence.

### The Lesson of the Election.

Since our last issue the result of the election has been proclaimed by the agency of the press and telegraph throughout the Union, and the extraordinary and complete triumph of the Democratic party of California is now an element to be counted by both Conservatives and Radicals in settling the future status of the country. The party which for the past six years has held the reins of power here, and which, up to the election day, believed itself sure of victory, has been beaten by a heavy majority, and beaten in such a manner as to leave no doubt of the general feeling of the entire State. The whole State ticket, two Congressmen, a large majority in the Legislature, and most of the local officers in the different counties have been elected by the party which, a few months ago, was thought by its opponents to be dead past hope of resurrection. So complete a success was not even hoped for by the Democrats, and their joy over it was proportionally great. Indeed its effect, coming thus after the elections in Connecticut and Kentucky, the only *bona fide* ones held this year, and entailing as it probably does the adhesion of all the Pacific Coast, can scarcely be overrated, and certainly no such victory has been achieved by the party since 1860. The causes of so decided a change in the political position of California since 1864 are various. There has been of course a considerable change of population, owing to our peculiar position, which may, or may not, have affected the result; the puritanical ideas of a section of the party in power; which found vent in the Sunday Law, coupled with the conduct of the same class in those parts of the East where they have things their own way, excited considerable disgust among a large body of the citizens, native and naturalized, who felt little relish for a revival in California of the Calvinistic code of New England, and the pressure of taxation which, whether reasonably or unreasonably, is attributed by numbers to their secession to power, and which galls the more, now that the war excitement is dead—all combined to insure the popularity of the dominant party, but these alone would not suffice to effect such a change. The security which the Republican politicians felt in the [illegible] ever, and which was ten-fold increased by the vaporings of the partisan papers, a majority of which usually stick to the faction in office, led them into the belief that the Government was a kind of private property, to be disposed of by a small ring of men able to work primaries and pull the wires in conventions. A skillful manipulation of the primaries secured the Republican nominations in some of the most important cases, to men of suspicious antecedents and who had no claims on public esteem sufficient to exalt them to office. Having accomplished so much, the successful nominees believed they could force themselves into office by appeals to the party feelings of the Republicans, and that the latter would prefer to sacrifice the national rather than their party interests. The result shows that they reckoned without their host. The Union party, which has controlled the State for so many years, was welded together from former Democrats and Republicans by the pressure of the war; and now that *its* great issues are settled, the majority of the voters who belonged to that body feel their party allegiance little lightly enough on them. Violent politicians may announce that all is lost unless the Congressional policy is carried out; but the bulk of the people do not regard affairs in that light; and while they take sides either with the Union President or the Union Congress, they scarcely consider the policy of either such an urgent national necessity as to justify them in electing suspicious characters to high office, solely because they profess attachment thereto. This feeling is not only natural, but perfectly just. Party is only useful as long as it is subservient to the national interests; and when it is turned against the general good of the State, either by maintaining injurious principles or supporting unworthy men, then fidelity to party becomes mere faction. Without in the least denying the influence of the coincidence of heavy taxation even in peace, and the arbitrary, not to say unconstitutional course of the present Congress, in strengthening the Democratic party here during the past three years, there is little doubt but the personal character of some of the Union nominees told powerfully against the success of their ticket. We trust the lesson will not be lost upon their successors. With the *prestige* of their late victory, it will be comparatively easy for them to retain their newly acquired power, if they are satisfied to do so by the same means as those by which they have attained it—that is, by putting forward candidates whose return is a national not less than a party advantage; who will be content with the legitimate exercise of the authority entrusted to them, without seeking to make it an engine for the most acknowledged engine of personal aggrandizement at the public cost. Should the professed politicians feel unwilling to follow such a system, they have learned a lesson this week of the real power of the people—a power which cannot be controlled by conventions or primaries, and which will just as easily overturn any other faction that attempts to make the Nation a slave to party.

### California's Anniversary.

After the national July festival there is no political anniversary more honored by Californians than the 9th of September, that of the Golden State's admission into the sisterhood of the United Republic. In many respects California possesses a much more marked individuality than any of the other States. She sprang into statehship without passing through any intermediate organization—her name has become a household word throughout the world. In foreign lands, where the tides of older and more populous States are scarcely known, she is counted a country in herself; and California and the Eastern States are spoken of almost as if they were two equal portions of the American Republic. The discovery of gold in such immense quantities, and the consequent enormous immigration from every clime, the strange phenomenon of thousands of civilized men flocking themselves suddenly in a country almost without government, without laws, without any power to control them—emancipated as they were, even from the influences of home and family, and yet organizing a complete State out of the chaos in an incredibly short time, all these circumstances turned the eyes of the world towards California, and attracted here a more world-wide immigration than was ever told of in history. Even the similar events which have since taken place in Australia, British Columbia and New Zealand failed to make California be forgotten, and she is everywhere regarded as the pioneer of modern gold countries. Notwithstanding its as yet comparatively small population, California, both by its wealth, its position and its future prospects, exercises an influence both in the United States and throughout the world far surpassing that of much more populous States. The establishment of a civilized community on this side of the Continent, has contributed most powerfully to drawing forward the limits of the Eastern settled country—the spirit of adventure, unparalleled since the days of Cortez and Pizarro, which has been developed by the rush of a quarter of a million of men across an unsettled continent, has given an immense impulse to American enterprise, and contributed powerfully to breaking down the narrow and exclusive spirit which some quarter of a century ago, and even later, was striving, to convert this broad continent—the natural home for the crowded populations of Europe—into a park for the descendants of Anglo-Saxon settlers. In the multitude of immigrants from every country, the word foreigner was well nigh forgotten—or rather all were foreigners alike, and the returning awarness of American carried the liberality acquired here back to the East, and thus helped to spread a broader and more cosmopolitan spirit throughout the land.

All these circumstances combine to give this State a much more marked individuality than any of the other members of the Union, and accordingly it is not undeservedly that Californians, having celebrated the birth of the nation on the Fourth of July, should also, on the 9th of September, duly honor the birthday of the Golden State.

### Death of Rev. Father Neal Gallagher.

It is our painful duty to record the untimely decease of this most exemplary priest, whose short career among us has sufficed to make us know his worth, and deplore his loss. On Sunday last, his remains were brought down to this city, and lay in St. Mary's Cathedral, during the celebration of the last solemn office of the Church. Very Rev. Father Croke, V. G., presided at the ceremonies, at which assisted Revs. J. Prendergast, J. A. Gallagher, Fathers Arcolli, and Bushard, S. J., Fathers Meliorini and Veynes, O. P., Fathers Gray, Brennan, Slattery, Gibney, Bowman, Nugent, Griffin, Dreiss, McBult, , McCullough and Delmas. Rev. Father Cotter preached the funeral oration, and really surpassed himself in his eloquent and pathetic discourse. The subject was, indeed, one well worthy of his finest efforts, for to know the deceased was to love reverence and admire him.

Father Gallagher, was a native of the county Leitrim, Ireland, and was born in the year 1829, so that at the time of his decease, he was in his thirty-eighth year. His vocation to the ecclesiastical state was somewhat late, and in fact, he had nearly completed his studies in the medical profession, ere he became convinced of his vocation to a higher and more perfect state. He accordingly entered the ecclesiastical college at Carlow, in his twenty-fifth year, and having completed the necessary course, was ordained priest in 1859, and shortly afterwards started for California. On his arrival here, he was charged with the assistant pastorship of St. Rose's Church, in Sacramento, by the Most Rev. Dr. Alemany, and continued to discharge the pastoral office in that parish, until the establishment of St. Mary's College, when he was made vice president of that institution. In the latter capacity, his genial and kindly disposition endeared him to those entrusted to his care, but his stay among them was only a brief one. In 1865, he was entrusted with the pastoral charge of Folsom, in which office he remained until the period of his death. His labors among his flock were incessant, his liberality boundless, and his gentle, fatherly manners won for him not only the sincere affection of his own spiritual children, but the hearty goodwill and respect of men of all religions. His exertions for the relief of the sufferers in the great floods of '61, when he sailed through inundated districts in a boat loaded with provisions and other necessaries, will be long remembered in Sacramento county. Nor was that the first occasion on which he gave singular and public proof of his unselfish charity. During his passage from Ireland to Boston, on the Hibernia, that vessel was destroyed by fire, and while saving property remained in danger of life, Father Gallagher refused to quit the sinking vessel, but continued administering aid and consolation up to the last moment. While laboring faithfully and indefatigably in his pastoral duties at Folsom, Father Gallagher contracted the inflammation of the lungs, which soon forced him to exchange the altar for the bed of sickness; and after a struggle of a few weeks, cut short the thread of his life, and summoned him away to receive the reward of his labors.

### The Irish Relief Fund.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.—By the last steamer the Irish Relief Committee of this city sent a remittance of $5,000 to the Most Rev. Archbishop MacHale for the use of the suffering families of the Irish political prisoners. The amount is creditable, considering the many calls upon the charity of our countrymen in California, and the best thanks of all are due to the members of the committee who amid the pressure of business duties found time to devote to the cause of the needy ones in poor Ireland. The committee are very anxious that all parties holding collection books would transmit the amounts they may have on hand, with their books, to them, as soon as possible, as they are most anxious to balance their accounts. With the balance they have now on hand, amounting to about $600, and the amounts they expect to receive from the outstanding books, they feel confident of being able to make another handsome remittance.

### The Irish Relief Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9, 1867.

MOST REV. JOHN MACHALE, Archbishop of Tuam:—*Most Rev. Sir*:—It affords us great pleasure to remit to you the enclosed bill of exchange in your favor of one thousand pounds sterling, drawn by Messrs. Donohoe, Kelly & Co., of this city, on the Bank of Ireland.

It is the first result of the contributions in California and on this coast in aid of the suffering families of the Irish State prisoners, and of others dependent on them, who are in need of succor.

Whatever may be men's opinions as to the merits of the recent outbreak in Ireland, on account of which those prisoners have been punished with such excess of severity, all are agreed that it is in its way, but one more and the latest of the ever-recurring protests of a trampled but unconquered race against the tyranny of centuries. All are equally agreed, that when the cry of human suffering is heard the voice of criticism should be hushed. But throughout these distant shores men of every race, Irish or American, as they cast each his mite into our treasury of charity, do it also as an expression of their hearty condemnation of a system of misgovernment which is the standing reproach of Christendom.

We have thought that no one could be selected so worthy in every respect to have the distribution of such a fund as the Archbishop of Tuam—"The Lion of the fold of Judah"—illustrious for his devotion through long and honored life to the highest interests of his country.

The fund, of which the present remittance is a part, has been contributed by men of all races and opinions for the purpose mentioned.

The distribution for that purpose is cheerfully confided to your discretion. We have the honor to be, Most Rev. Sir, very truly and respectfully, your friends and servants,

D. D. SWEENY, Chairman Irish Relief Fund,
P. J. OLIVER, Treasurer.
THOMAS MAGNEY, Secretary.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—For some time past we have had great cause to complain of the negligence of a large number of our subscribers, in not remitting their subscriptions, which are past due. We are aware of recent appeals having been made to them in behalf of very worthy objects; also, that they were generous, as which assisted Revs. J. Prendergast, J. A. Gallagher, Fathers Arcolli, and Bushard, S. J., Fathers Meliorini and Veynes, O. P., Fathers Gray, Brennan, Slattery, Gibney, Bowman, Nugent, Griffin, Dreiss, McBult, , McCullough and Delmas. Rev. Father Cotter preached the funeral oration, and really surpassed himself in his eloquent and pathetic discourse. The subject was, indeed, one well worthy of his finest efforts, for to know the deceased was to love reverence and admire him.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—For some time past we have had great cause to complain of the negligence of a large number of our subscribers, in not remitting their subscriptions, which are past due. We are aware of recent appeals having been made to them in behalf of very worthy objects; also, that they were generous, as which assisted Revs. J. Prendergast, J. A. Gallagher, Fathers Arcolli, and Bushard, S. J., Fathers Meliorini and Veynes, O. P., Fathers Gray, Brennan, Slattery, Gibney, Bowman, Nugent, Griffin, Dreiss, McBult, , McCullough and Delmas. Rev. Father Cotter preached the funeral oration, and really surpassed himself in his eloquent and pathetic discourse. The subject was, indeed, one well worthy of his finest efforts, for to know the deceased was to love reverence and admire him.

Father Gallagher, was a native of the county Leitrim, Ireland, and was born in the year 1829, so that at the time of his decease, he was in his thirty-eighth year. His vocation to the ecclesiastical state was somewhat late, and in fact, he had nearly completed his studies in the medical profession, ere he became convinced of his vocation to a higher and more perfect state. He accordingly entered the ecclesiastical college at Carlow, in his twenty-fifth year, and having completed the necessary course, was ordained priest in 1859, and shortly afterwards started for California. On his arrival here, he was charged with the assistant pastorship of St. Rose's Church, in Sacramento, by the Most Rev. Dr. Alemany, and continued to discharge the pastoral office in that parish, until the establishment of St. Mary's College, when he was made vice president of that institution. In the latter capacity, his genial and kindly disposition endeared him to those entrusted to his care, but his stay among them was only a brief one. In 1865, he was entrusted with the pastoral charge of Folsom, in which office he remained until the period of his death. His labors among his flock were incessant, his liberality boundless, and his gentle, fatherly manners won for him not only the sincere affection of his own spiritual children, but the hearty goodwill and respect of men of all religions. His exertions for the relief of the sufferers in the great floods of '61, when he sailed through inundated districts in a boat loaded with provisions and other necessaries, will be long remembered in Sacramento county. Nor was that the first occasion on which he gave singular and public proof of his unselfish charity. During his passage from Ireland to Boston, on the Hibernia, that vessel was destroyed by fire, and while saving property remained in danger of life, Father Gallagher refused to quit the sinking vessel, but continued administering aid and consolation up to the last moment. While laboring faithfully and indefatigably in his pastoral duties at Folsom, Father Gallagher contracted the inflammation of the lungs, which soon forced him to exchange the altar for the bed of sickness; and after a struggle of a few weeks, cut short the thread of his life, and summoned him away to receive the reward of his labors.

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## Weekly Telegraph Summary.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The *Tribune*'s special says that the report of McCulloch shows that over $120,000,000 of the public debt was paid last year, and at this rate it would be paid off in July, 1877.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—A negro having bought a first-class ticket, and being put off the railroad car, yesterday, because he would not ride in the negro car, got $100 damages by compromising.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The *Times'* special says the result of the California election produced much good feeling with the President and his friends of the political firm of Blair, Black & Co. Johnson looks upon it as an endorsement of his position, making an 8th side of the Radical flood. The effect will be to cause him to persevere in his present course.

Gen. Sheridan issued the following order on the 5th: "In accordance with the directions contained in paragraph one, of order 8, current series, headquarters of the army, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command to Major-Gen. Chas. H. Griffin, U.S.A.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Sheridan was escorted to the depot by the members of the Council and many citizens. Several gentlemen addressed him in complimentary terms, and he responded. A resolution of regret at parting was read by the mayor. One gentleman nominated Gen. Sheridan for the Presidency.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8.—Official registration returns of the whole State received at headquarters show a total vote of 218,000. The ratio of voters is 11 whites to 9 blacks. The *Whig* has information that the Commanding General will order an election to be held on the 16th inst., for delegates to the 10th and 13th of October.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—Professor Watson, of Michigan University, reports that on Friday night, while making observations in the vicinity of Lake Superior, he discovered still another planet, hitherto unknown, the brilliancy of which is equal to a star of the fifteenth magnitude. It is situated in right ascension fourteen degrees and fifteen minutes, and in declination six degrees and ten minutes north.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 8.—Gov. Helm died at his residence at 12½ o'clock to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Gen. Griffin, commanding in the Fifth District, has asked and received permission to fix his headquarters temporarily at Galveston, owing to the fact that he has but one staff officer fit for duty, and that the surgeons are all sick, and that his own child is at the point of death, and that to proceed to New Orleans under the circumstances would be deserting his post in the face of the enemy.

General Ord telegraphs that Vicksburg is under quarantine. There were 43 cases of yellow fever on the 6th.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—Returns from the election in eastern towns give Chamberlain (Republican) 8,083; Pillsbury (Democrat), 5,631—majority, 2,452. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain a majority of 5,819, showing a Democratic gain this year of 3,368. Pillsbury gives a Dem ratio majority of 21 against 90 last year.

LATER.—One hundred and nine towns give Chamberlain (Rep.) 27,715; Pillsbury, 18,683. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 21,650; Pillsbury, 16,565. Chamberlain's majority this year is 9,032, against 13,085 in the same towns last year, showing a Republican loss of 9,053. The aggregate vote in these towns was 43,398, against 38,215 last year. The total vote of the State last year was 115,760; this year will probably fall under 100,000. Seven-tenths of the State are in, with a loss of nine-tenths of a Republican majority on last year. The same ratio will reduce the Republican majority to about 15,000, or a loss of about 1,400. The Democrats will gain representatives in some towns, but not enough to give much power in the Legislature.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 10.—The *Herald*, this evening, contains an account of the dedication of the Catholic Church of Norwich, just closed, though a strict oath of secrecy was exacted the building was guarded by soldiers. The proceedings were carried through here and came near breaking up in a row. A secret message from President Roberts was given, but it is an account of his visit to the circles of Great Britain and Ireland, and the revolutionary Irish Brotherhood in Paris. He found great encouragement, and had succeeded in visiting all factions. The acting Secretary of War's report says the Adjutant-General will order an election to be held on the 16th inst., for delegates to the 10th and 13th of October.

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FLORENCE, Sept. 7.—Garibaldi passed here to-day, en route to the Peace Congress. He dined with the Prussian Minister.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Francis Morris, of New York, has concluded arrangements here with Capt. Pim, of the Royal Navy, looking to the establishment of a new intercoastal line across Nicaragua by railroad, connecting with steamers on the Lakes.

GENEVA, Sept. 8.—Delegates to the Peace Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe. Garibaldi has arrived at Florence. His reception was enthusiastic. In his speech he said his purpose if marching by Rome was unalterable. The plan of action of the congress for the past year. It appeared that a year ago the assets of the company were $500,000 to the amount of twelve months the assets had been increased to $1,000,000. The assets on the 30th of April, 1867, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total assets | $1,194,045 97 |
| Deduct for unpaid losses | 11,500 00 |
| Unearned premiums | 37,750 97 |
| Reinsurance | 450 00 |
| Commission, and salary of Gen'l Treasurer | 8,000 00 |
| Gold and silver coin | 38,937 50 |
| Total | $1,042,356 51 |
| Total assets one year previous | 1,042,356 51 |
| Increase | $152,189 46 |

In addition to the surplus above reported, in the Treasurer's hands are 2 per cent. dividends:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus April 30th | $37,500 00 |
| Increase assets | 152,189 46 |
| Deduct as 2 per cent. dividend | 8,000 00 |
| Surplus as per report 1867 | 181,689 46 |
| Less | 8,000 00 |
| Advance value of stock premiums, which are now estimated at $60,000 | 18,000 00 |
| Total profits reported over all dividends | $18,000 00 |

The amount of loans a year ago was $60,000 per month. The present average of monthly loans is $100,000 per month.

The Surplus on hand a year ago was $60,000. The assets on hand to-day are $1,000,000 (cheers).

It was moved and seconded that the President's report be accepted. Carried unanimously.

The President then announced that the elections of the Board of Directors were at an end, and it was for the shareholders present to elect a new Board to carry on the business of the Company.

Gen. H. A. Cobb then moved that the Board of Directors who have so successfully managed the affairs of the Company for the last year, be elected by acclamation.

Motion seconded by Mr. Samuel Crim, and carried unanimously.

The Secretary then read the vote for the following gentlemen, composing the retiring Board, to wit: Thomas Mooney, Edward McKeon, W. H. Chapman, H. Weir, Jr., Cornell, J. W. Mellmick, C. A. Jenke, Hermann Schwarze, and J. W. McKenzie.

Col. McKenzie then presented the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of Three be appointed to consider the early services of Mr. Mooney, the President, in connection with the Bank, which Committee shall, for the period of eighteen months, and report to this meeting what, if any, allowance shall be made for such services.

Gen. H. A. Cobb moved the adoption of the resolution. Motion carried, and Messrs. H. A. Cobb, Dr. James Shoverly and Samuel Trim were appointed such Committee.

The Committee retired for consultation, and on their return reported that the sum of $2,500 be awarded Mr. Mooney for the purpose of erecting a homestead, in compensation for his early services, and that this meeting express confidence in him for the faithful discharge of his trust.

It was moved that the report be accepted and carried unanimously.

Mr. Mooney returned his thanks, and, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

CORRECTION.—Lest some of our readers should imagine that the festival held in Placerville, was for the benefit of Father Largan, we would now inform them that it was in aid of the Church, and the Reverend gentleman derived no personal benefit whatever.

## Meeting of the California Building and Loan Society.

The above Society met on last Tuesday evening at the office of Messrs. H. F. Williams & Co., in California street, when the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Mr. Mooney, President, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock p. m.; Mr. H. V. Herbert acting Secretary. The President read the report of progress for the past year. It appeared that a year ago the assets of the company were $500,000 to the amount of twelve months the assets had been increased to $1,000,000. The assets on the 30th of April, 1867, were:

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## Pacific Coast Items.

CITY.

A Chinaman, named Pah Ah Tan, who was at work on a farm near the Seventeen-Mile House, while dumping a wagon fell over a precipice some 50 feet in height, and striking upon a stick, which was driven through the eye socket into his brain, was instantly killed.

The Vulcan Iron Works have just completed for the Government an iron lighthouse for Cape Mendocino. The cost of the structure will be $18,000 in greenbacks.

When it became known that our State had gone Democratic, dispatches were sent to prominent Californians sojourning in the East informing them of the fact. The news created the greatest excitement in all circles, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Wm. T. Coleman, in answer to one telegram, sent word that 100 bushes of choice champagne were to be opened at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York in honor of the event.

The assistant manager of the S. F. Sugar Refinery left for China on the steamer Great Republic. He is a defaulter in the sum of $100,000.

On Sunday last James McPherson jumped from the window of a house on Dupont street, between Pine and California, and broke his leg.

D. O. McCarthy having drawn out of the concern, the employees of the *American Flag* intend running the affair themselves.

Last Monday was the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lafayette.

Complete official returns of the election have not yet been received.

There is a possibility of Gov. Low calling a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of

Weekly Calendar.

Today, Sept. 15. Fiftieth after Pentecost.
Monday, 16. SS. Cyprian and Cyprian, MM.
Tuesday, 17. Impressing of the Stigmata on St. Francis.
Wednesday, 18. Ember Day. Fast. Vigil of Apostles.
Thursday, 19. St. Januarius and Companions, MM.
Friday, 20. Ember Day. Fast.
Saturday, 21. St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist.

## Summary of the Week.

WAR FAG AND ——THE ELECTION.

The election excitement has passed away since the publication of the official returns; but a ludicrous exhibition on Wednesday last, arising out of a wager, served to keep the idlers in talk a while longer; and to gently let the citizens down to the routine of ordinary life. On that day a stout gentleman, whose faith in Gorham previous to the late election was of the most robust kind, proceeded to grind an organ along Montgomery street for the benefit of the Catholic and Protestant orphan asylums. A very large number of the citizens turned out to enjoy a regular day's folly; and as the organ hero, preceded by a band and a large procession of successful and unsuccessful candidates for office, sweated along under the weight of his instrument, it was sometimes almost impossible for him to force a way through the dense crowd. His performance, although limited to a solitary tune, produced a golden and silver harvest—such as probably organ or monkey never produced before—and the orphans must have realized something over $6,000 from the frolic.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Republicans have carried the election in the lumber State, but the great diminution in their majority since last year being about one-fifth of the whole, is a considerable damper on their success. It really seems as if the nation was already growing weary of the Congressional policy which excited so much enthusiasm last year, and it will cause little surprise if the Middle States, at the next election, should follow the example of Democratic California, as Oregon and Nevada even more probably will.

THE STATE FAIR.

The exhibition of Californian products at the State Fair in Sacramento is said to be the finest display ever made of that class of articles. The silk worms, cocoons, floss and reeled silk, and other articles connected with that branch of industry, give promise that at no distant date California will derive a large profit from silk raising, while the woolen goods manufactured near this city are said to yield the palm of excellence to no imported fabric. Native wines, it is said, are only poorly represented, though no branch of our agricultural resources is more promising; but we hope this defect will be remedied the next time. Without unduly exaggerating the value of those public exhibitions, there is no doubt but they are useful in exciting competition, in bringing valuable but neglected industries into prominence, and generally diffusing technical knowledge; so we hope the State Fair will prove financially a success, as this is the only sure means to insure its due recurrence.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

If the New York *Tribune's* special is to be believed, which is not by any means an admitted certainty, there seems every prospect of a war breaking out between Russia and Turkey. The former has, somewhat coolly we must say, called on the latter to hand over Creto to Greece just when the war there was ended, and sent this modest demand in the form of an ultimatum. We suppose this must answer with the Cretans in their struggle for independence; but on what grounds Russia can interfere on their behalf, while she herself outrageously violates the rights of nationality in Poland and Circassia, it passes our comprehension to tell. However, in politics, even in the nineteenth century, might is too often right, and Russia can get a chance of pushing on to Constantinople she will try to make the most of it without troubling herself much about appearances.

JOHN BULL IN ABYSSINIA.

Great Britain, "on whose empire the sun never sets," &c., has been treated in the most free and easy style, by his serene Majesty Theodore, Emperor of all the Abyssinians, whom he is able to hold in terror of his arms. Theodore, who is a gentleman of color, having heard some three years ago that the Queen of England was a widow, proposed for her royal hand, and no answer being returned, acted upon all the Englishmen who were unlucky enough to find themselves in his dominions, and has kept them in durance vile ever since. Explanations, promises, threats, all were wasted on his colored majesty, and finally John Bull is now about starting an expedition against him, though with evident reluctance, as it is not unlikely to be a failure, owing to the nature of the country. Theodore does not seem to be much impressed with respect for the British empire, nevertheless, he is said to be an able and energetic ruler of his dusky subjects, and probably, such as artillery, tents, transportation facilities, commissariat, &c., certainly do not require to be prepared so as in advance of a campaign as common sense would tell the present time to be; and certainly, considering the result of former levies, any unnecessary demands should be avoided how. Another point to which we object altogether is engaging the organization, as such, in American politics. Were not those who believe allegiance to America incompatible with Irish patriotism, or that Irishmen in their capacity of American citizens may not use their efforts to obtain the freedom of their native land by every lawful means, Lafayette was not considered a bad Frenchman because he exerted his influence to urge his country into war with England on behalf of the United States; and we do not see why Irish-Americans should be considered bad United States citizens for following his example; but we entirely object to mixing up an organization of Irishmen, established for a definite non-American object, with party politics. Political parties are essentially domestic organizations, and have no business whatever in the foreign transactions of the State. While, therefore, Irishmen, as individual American citizens, have a perfect right to exercise their political efforts on behalf of Ireland, they would be entirely wrong were they to negotiate an alliance with any political party, as an organization, having its main objects outside of America, and the party which would make such an alliance would degenerate into a mere faction—one of the greatest plagues of republican government. In addition to this abstract reason, there is another very serious practical objection to the Fenians mixing themselves in American politics, which is, that if they do so they are tolerably certain to be diverted from their real object. While waiting for an opportunity to free Ireland, if they dabble in politics here, their political friends will find it, doubtless, much easier to provide office for some of the leaders than armies to combat England; and while fighting the battles of party at the ballot-box, the city of distress from home will be unheeded. It is perhaps unnecessary to have said so much on the evil of mixing up the organization with either Republicans or Democrats, or any other party, but we deemed it well to give our candid opinion thereupon, owing to the reported resolution of the Clerical Congress. Probably more mature deliberation will convince all of the impolicy of such a course, which the common sense of the body has avoided all through its existence.

## The Lesson of the Election.

Since our last issue the result of the election has been proclaimed by the agency of the press and telegraph throughout the Union, and the extraordinary and complete triumph of the Democratic party of California is now an element to be counted by both Conservatives and Radicals in settling the future state of the country. The party which for the past six years has held the reins of power here, and which, up to the election day, believed itself sure of victory, has been beaten by a heavy majority, and beaten in such a manner as to leave no doubt of the general feeling of the entire State. The whole State ticket, two Congressmen, a large majority in the Legislature, and most of the local officers in the different counties have been elected by the party which, a few months ago, was thought by its opponents to be dead past hope of resurrection. So complete a success was not even hoped for by the Democrats, and their joy over it was proportionally great. Indeed its effect, coming thus after the elections in Connecticut and Kentucky, the only *bona fide* ones held this year, and entailing as it probably does the adhesion of all the Pacific Coast, can scarcely be overrated, and certainly no such victory has been achieved by the party since 1860. The causes of so decided a change in the political position of California since 1861 are various. There has been of course a considerable change of population, owing to our peculiar position, which may, or may not, have affected the result; the puritanical ideas of a section of the party in power, which found vent in the Sunday Law, coupled with the conduct of the same class in those parts of the East where they have things their own way, excited considerable disgust among a large body of the citizens, native and naturalized, who felt little relish for a revival in California of the Calvinistic code of New England, and the pressure of taxation which, whether reasonably or unreasonably, is attributed by numbers to their accession to power, and which galls to the quick, now that the war excitement is dead—all combined to cause the popularity of the dominant party, of these causes would not suffice to account for such a change. The security which a Republican policy gives our candid opinion thereupon, owing which was ten-fold increased by the rapturings of the partisan papers, a majority of which usually stick to the faction in office, led them into the belief that the Government was a kind of private property, to be disposed of by a small ring of men able to work primaries and pull the wires in conventions. A skillful manipulation of the primaries secured the Republican nominations in some of the most important cases, to men of suspicious antecedents and who had no claims on public esteem sufficient to exalt them to office. Having accomplished so much, the successful nominees believed they could force themselves into office by appeals to the party feelings of the Republicans, and that the latter would prefer to sacrifice the nation-al rather than their party interests. The result shows that they reckoned without their host. The Union party, which has controlled the State for so many years, was welded together from former Democrats and Republicans by the pressure of the war; and now that its great issues are settled, the majority of the voters who belonged to that body feel their party allegiance sits lightly enough on them. Violent politicians may announce that all is lost unless the Congressional policy is carried out; but the bulk of the people do not regard affairs in that light; and while they take sides either with the Union President or the Union Congress, they scarcely consider the policy of either such an urgent national necessity as to justify them in electing suspicious characters to high office, solely because they profess attachment thereto. This feeling is not only natural, but perfectly just. Party is only useful as long as it is subservient to the national interests; and when it is turned against the general good of the State, either by maintaining injurious principles or supporting unworthy men, then fidelity to party becomes mere faction. Without in the least denying the influence of the coincidence of heavy taxation even in peace, and the arbitrary, not to say unconstitutional course of the present Congress, in strengthening the Democratic party here during the past three years, there is little doubt but the personal character of some of the Union nominees told powerfully against them of their ticket. We trust the lesson will be lost upon their successors. With the prestige of their late victory, it will be comparatively easy for them to retain their newly acquired power, if they are satisfied to do so by the same means as those by which they have attained it—that is, by putting forward candidates whose return is a national not less than a party advantage; who will be content with the legitimate exercise of the authority entrusted to them, and always be ready to give a ready and most acknowledged degree of personal aggrandizement at the public cost. Should the professed politicians feel unwilling to follow such a system, they have learned a lesson this week of the real power of the people—a power which cannot be controlled by conventions or primaries, and which will just as easily overturn any other faction that attempts to make the Nation a slave to party.

## California's Anniversary.

After the national July festival there is no political anniversary more honored by Californians than the 9th of September, that of the Golden State's admission into the sisterhood of the Great Republic. In many respects California possesses a much more marked individuality than any of the other States. She sprang into statehood without passing through any intermediate organization—her name has become a household world throughout the world. In foreign lands, where the titles of older and more populous States are scarcely known, she is counted a country in herself; and California and the Eastern States are spoken of almost as if they were two equal portions of the American Republic. The discovery of gold in such immense quantities, and the consequent enormous immigration from every clime, the strange phenomenon of the rapid development and high prosperity of a country almost without government, without laws, without any power to control them—emancipated as they were, even from the influences of home and family, and yet organizing a complete State out of the chaos in an incredibly short time, all these circumstances turned the eyes of the world towards California, and attracted here a more world-wide immigration than was ever told of in history. Even the similar events which have since taken place in Australia, British Columbia, and New Zealand failed to make California be forgotten, and she is everywhere regarded as the pioneer of modern gold countries. Notwithstanding its as yet comparatively small population, California, both by its wealth, its position and its future prospects, exercises an influence both in the United States and throughout the world far surpassing that of much more populous States. The establishment of a civilized community on this side of the Continent, has contributed most powerfully to drawing forward the limits of the Eastern settled country—the spirit of adventure, unparalleled since the days of Cortez and Pizarro, which has been developed by the rush of a quarter of a million of men across an unsettled continent, has given an immense impulse to American enterprise, and contributed powerfully to breaking down the narrow and exclusive spirit which some quarter of a century ago, and even later, was striving, to convert this broad continent—the natural home for the crowded populations of Europe—into a park for the descendants of Anglo-Saxon settlers. In the multitude of immigrants from every country, the word foreigner was well nigh forgotten—or rather all were foreigners alike, and the returning swarm of Americans carried the liberality acquired here back to the East, and thus helped to spread a broader and more cosmopolitan spirit throughout the land.

All these circumstances combine to give this State a much more marked individuality than any of the other members of the Union, and accordingly it is not undeservedly that Californians, having celebrated the birth of the nation on the Fourth of July, should also, on the 9th of September, duly honor the birthday of the Golden State.

## Death of Rev. Father Neal Gallagher.

It is our painful duty to record the untimely decease of this most exemplary priest, whose short career among us has sufficed to make us know his worth, and deplore his loss. On Sunday last, his remains were brought down to this city, and lay in St. Mary's Cathedral, during the celebration of the last solemn office of the Church. Very Rev. Father Croke, V. G., presided at the ceremonies, at which assisted Revs J. Prendergast, J. A. Gallagher, Fathers Accolti and Bushard, S. J., Fathers Mehorist and Veyries, O. P., Fathers Gray, Brennan, Slattery, Gubney, Bowman, Nugent, Griffin, Derham, McNally, McCullough and Delmas. Rev. Father Gitter preached the funeral oration, and really surpassed himself in his eloquent and pathetic discourse. The subject was, indeed, one well-worthy of his finest efforts, for to know the deceased was to love and esteem him.

Father Gallagher, was a native of the county Leitrim, Ireland, and was born in the year 1822, so that at the time of his decease, he was in his thirty-eighth year. His vocation to the ecclesiastical state was somewhat late, and in fact, he had nearly completed his studies in the medical profession, ere he became convinced of his vocation to a higher and more perfect state. He accordingly entered the ecclesiastical college at Carlow, in his twenty-fifth year, and, having completed the necessary course, was ordained priest in 1850, and shortly afterwards started for California. On his arrival here he was charged with the assistant pastorship of St. Rose's Church, in Sacramento, by the Most Rev. Dr. Alemany, and continued to discharge the pastoral office in that parish, until the establishment of St. Mary's College, when he was made vice-president of that institution, in the latter capacity, by his amiable and kindly disposition endeared him to those entrusted to his care, but his stay among them was only a brief one. In 1865, he was entrusted with the pastoral charge of Folsom, in which office he remained until the period of his death. His labors among his flock were incessant, his liberality boundless, and his gentle, fatherly manners won for him not only the sincere affection of his own spiritual children, but the hearty goodwill of the people of the city. The contributions for the relief of the sufferers in the great floods of '65, when he sailed through inundated districts in a boat loaded with provisions and other necessaries, will be long remembered in Sacramento county. Nor was that the first occasion on which he gave singular and public proof of his unselfish charity. During his passage from Ireland to Boston, on the Hibernia, that vessel was destroyed by fire, and with a single person remained in danger of life. Father Gallagher refused to quit the sinking vessel, but continued administering aid and consolation up to the last moment. While laboring faithfully and self-sacrificingly in his pastoral duties at Folsom, Father Gallagher contracted an affection of the lungs, which soon forced him to relinquish the charge for that of lighter duties; and after a struggle of a few weeks, cut short the thread of his life, and summoned him away to receive the reward of his labors.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.—By the last steamer the Irish Relief Committee of this city sent a remittance of $5,000 to the Most Rev. Archbishop MacHale for the use of the suffering families of the Irish political prisoners. The amount is a creditable one, considering the many calls upon the charity of our country men in California, and the best thanks of all are due to the members of the committee who amid the pressure of business duties found time to devote to the cause of the needy ones in poor Ireland. The committee are very anxious that all parties holding collection books would transmit the amounts they may have on hand, with their books, to them, as soon as possible, as they are most anxious to balance their accounts. With the balance they have now on hand, amounting to about $600, and the amounts they expect to receive from the outstanding books, they feel confident of being able to make another handsome remittance.

## The Irish Relief Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9, 1867.

MOST REV. JOHN MACHALE, Archbishop of Tuam:—*Most Rev. Sir*: It affords us great pleasure to remit to you the enclosed bill of exchange in your favor of one thousand pounds sterling drawn by Messrs. Donohoe, Kelly & Co., of this city, on the Bank of Ireland.

It is the first result of the contributions in California and on this coast in aid of the suffering families of the Irish State prisoners, and of others dependent on them, who are in need of succor.

Whatever may be men's opinions as to the merits of the recent outbreak in Ireland, on account of which those prisoners have been punished with such excess of severity, all are agreed that it is in its way, but one more and the latest of the ever-recurring protests of a trampled but unconquered race against the tyranny of centuries. All are equally agreed, that when the cry of human suffering is heard the voice of criticism should be hushed. But throughout these distant shores men of every race, Irish or American, as their past each his mite into our treasury of charity, do it also as an expression of their hearty condemnation of a system of misgovernment which is the standing reproach of Christendom.

We have thought that no one could be selected so worthy in every respect to have the distribution of such a fund as the Archbishop of Tuam—"The Lion of the fold of Judah"—distinguished for his devotion through a long quarter of a century to the best interests of his country.

The fund, of which the present remittance is a part, has been contributed by men of all races and opinions for the purpose mentioned.

The distribution for that purpose is cheerfully committed to your discretion. We have the honor to be, Most Rev. Sir, very truly and respectfully, your friends and servants,

M. D. SULLIVAN, Irish Relief Fund.
P. J. HARRIS, Treasurer.
THOMAS MAHONY, Secretary.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—For some time past we have had great cause to complain of the negligence of a large number of our subscribers, in not remitting their subscriptions, which are past due. We are aware of recent appeals having been made to them in behalf of very worthy objects; also, that they were passing through the ordeal of an exciting election canvass—which caused us to refrain from making any urgent appeals in our own behalf. But now that the excitement is over, and that gentlemen are in a state of mind to give their private matters some consideration, we would respectfully call their attention to their indebtedness to THE MONITOR. Each individual is, no doubt, fully aware of the amount he owes, and, therefore, must feel the moral obligation he is under to pay, together with the urgent necessity to the publisher, who furnish him a newspaper in good faith. We hope this appeal will be promptly responded to. If not it will be quite unnecessary for parties whose papers may be stopped to be writing to us to know the cause, as we will be the non-payment of their subscriptions. Any person receiving our paper at present, and not disposed to pay for it, is requested kindly to say so at the back, for we have no desire to furnish reading matter gratis. Remittances can always be made either by registered letter or Wells, Fargo & Co's express, deducting the cost of remittance from the amount of the subscription.

CONSECRATION OF SAN FRANCISCO CHURCH, WALLING, SUTTER—If I gave as great pleasure to observe the energetic manner in which the parishioners of St. Francis are bestirring themselves for the completion of their church, a work in which they deserve the aid of every San Francisco Catholic, St. Francis' is essentially the Catholic church of San Francisco—it was the cathedral until the erection of St. Mary's, to which the members of its congregation contributed liberally, and surely itself now deserves some assistance. The church has been built in an unfinished state owing to the many heavy demands for other objects on the congregation, but the latter have now resolved to have a place of worship which will both externally and internally be creditable to the city. The completion of the work has been entrusted to Mr. England, the original architect of the edifice, who has now nearly completed the drawings necessary for commencing. The ladies of the congregation, on their part, are working energetically at the Fair to raise as much as possible of the funds required. The basement of the Church is tastefully fitted up for the purpose, and lotteries, tableaux, etc., furnish important attractions for all. It is to be hoped that enough will be realized to meet most of the expenses of the work, and we may soon see the church completed in a manner worthy of the Catholic Bishop, truly and respectfully, your friends and servants, representative of the Catholic City, where it represents the pioneer Temple of Divine worship. The ladies thus engaged to exert themselves with zeal, but they have made all preparations to meet them.

The Stevens and Roberts wings were formerly united, under the name of the Irish Republic. Roberts was elected President, but declined, and Stevens and Colonel Lynch would raise half a million dollars for immediate use. The amount being pledged, Roberts accepted. The Circles will be called on for all funds on hand, to be sent to headquarters, and to waive sum for flags or trappings. The bonds of the Irish Republic were reported to realize only 25 cents on a dollar. A resolution of respect to the late Gen. Meagher was carried amid cheers and hisses. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the United States Government in behalf of the Fenians and say they would support only the party that would support them.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—The cigar makers of this city are making earnest endeavors to induce all, among their fellow workmen to join unanimously, and declare themselves on a strike for the pay they were receiving on the early part of the year, before the new tax law went into force. The city authorities take active steps with the employers in keeping the wages down.

It is estimated that the sugar crop will be about the same as last year.

The object of the negro rising in Santiago de Cuba was to attack the Spaniards and proclaim their freedom. It is reported from St. Thomas that there has been an uprising, and three hundred negroes attacked a fort. They were quickly repulsed, and five were killed and several wounded. Fifty have been imprisoned. The uprising was caused by some sanitary measures decreed by the Governor and Board of Health.

## European Summary.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.—The report that the Government of Denmark has sold the Danish Island in the West Indies to the United States is officially denied.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Returns of the recent elections in all parts of Prussia and the other States of the Confederation show that the Liberal candidates for the North German Parliament are generally successful.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Moustier has issued a circular stating that the Saltzburg Conference was one merely of condolence over the fate of Maximilian, and that there was a general exchange of views on the European situation, but no alliance or combination were planned by the Emperors, as has been stated.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—John A. Kasan, of Iowa, representing the United States in negotiating with Prussia for a postal treaty similar to that just concluded between England and America, has arrived here.

Spanish official dispatches report that thousands of insurgents in Catalonia have taken advantage of the amnesty and surrendered.

The bands in Aragon are reduced to 400, who are now moving towards the frontier, pursued by the royal troops.

DUBLIN, Sept. 7.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has decorated with medals the police who distinguished themselves during the Fenian outbreak.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Advices from Candia report that the Turkish authorities interfered with an American vessel aiding Cretan refugees to escape, and compelled it to disgorge.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—Count Beust has reorganized the Cabinet. Count Von Taaffe, minister of Public Instruction.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—A pacific note has been issued from the Russian Foreign Office, in which Moustier's note is alluded to as being highly satisfactory.

FLORENCE, Sept. 7.—Garibaldi passed here to-day, en route to the Peace Congress. He dined with the Prussian Minister.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Francis Morris, of New York, has concluded arrangements here with Capt. Pim, of the Royal Navy, looking to the formation of a new interoceanic ship canal across Nicaragua, he assisting, connecting with steamers on the Lake.

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—Delegates to the Peace Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe. Garibaldi has arrived at Florence. His reception was enthusiastic. In his speech he said his purpose of marching to Rome was unaltered. The plan of action will soon be carried into effect.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The *Tribune's* Constantinople special says: "The Russian Ambassador in this city has presented to the Porte another note from his government, demanding the cession of Crete to Greece, and full equality to be granted to Christians and Mahometans in all the provinces of Turkey. This demand is declared to be the ultimatum of Russia. An answer is asked within ten days. War is regarded as almost inevitable.

## Meeting of the California Building and Loan Society.

The above Society met on last Tuesday evening at the residence of Messrs. H. F. Williams & Co., on Mission street, when there were present Mr. Mahoney, President, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. Mr. H. L. Herbert acting Secretary, pro tem. The President read a report of business for the past year. It appeared that a year ago the assets of the company were $40,000. In the course of the year the assets had been increased to $100,000. The assets on the 30th of April, 1867, were

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans on real estate | $70,000 00 |
| Loans on personal security | 10,000 00 |
| Cash on hand | 1,000 00 |
| Cash in bank | 19,000 00 |
| Interest on loans, and premiums, advanced | 1,000 00 |
| Total | $101,000 00 |

The estimated assets on the 30th of April, 1868, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans on real estate | $100,000 00 |
| Loans on personal security | 10,000 00 |
| Cash on hand | 1,000 00 |
| Cash in bank | 19,000 00 |
| Interest on loans, and premiums, advanced | 1,000 00 |
| Total estimated assets | $131,000 00 |

Total profits expected on dividends ..... $30,000 00
The amount of loans a year ago was $5,000 per month. The present average of monthly loans is $10,000 per month.

The assets for a year ago were $40,000. The assets in hand to-day are $101,000, showing a handsome increase.

It was moved and seconded that the President's report be accepted. Carried unanimously.

The President then announced that the functions of the Boarded Directors were at an end, and it was for the shareholders present to elect a new Board to serve for the ensuing year.

Gen. H. A. Cobb then moved that the Board of Directors who have so successfully managed the affairs of the Company for the past year, be elected by acclamation.

Motion seconded by Mr. Samuel Crim, and carried unanimously.

The Secretary then cast the vote for the following gentlemen, composing the retiring Board, to be re-elected: Messrs. John A. Mahoney, W. B. Stocking, W. Ward, D. D. Colnett, J. W. Mitchell, Mr. C. A. Zemke, Hermann Schwartz, and J. O. Kincaid, Esq.

Mr. Mahoney then presented the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of Three be appointed to audit the yearly accounts of Mr. Mahoney, the President, in connection with the Secretary, and that they report to the next meeting of the Board with respect to the meeting about to be held, and that they be empowered to act in the premises.

Gen. H. A. Cobb moved the adoption of the resolution, which was carried, and Messrs. H. A. Cobb, James Mahoney, and Samuel Crim were appointed such Committee.

The Committee retired for consultation, and on their return reported that the sum of $2,000 be awarded Mr. Mahoney for the purpose of erecting a homestead, in recognition of his early services, and also for the many years' unselfish devotion to the interests of the Company.

Mr. Mahoney returned his thanks, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

### Oregon and Idaho.

The following theory concerning the formation of the Poorman lodge, in Idaho, is offered by a geologist who lately made a thorough examination so far as the work of development enabled him to investigate: Its soft vein stone has been so extensively acted upon by the steam vapors and ebullitions of hot water, probably it might have been the vent of some ancient water volcano. The boiled, rotten and sodden character of its wall rock looks like this. If this crevice had been for ages a boiling salt sulfatora or mud volcano, whose walls are often slopping and grinding upon each other, and whose rocks were softening, and the rich sulphurets and ruby ores were slowly changing to chlorides, till at last it became quiet and still, we have, in my opinion, a fair theory for this celebrated vein.

The Umatilla *Press* has the following: "The soldiers under Lieutenant Forge, have had a battle with the Snakes at Burnt river. Much skill was displayed by the Lieutenant, in getting the Indians into a body, in a place from which it was impossible for them to retreat. He then, after giving them a volley from their carbines, rushed upon them with drawn sabres, killing and capturing every one. Four soldiers were killed and nine wounded.

The *Oregonian* says of the Butte Creek mine: Of several specimens of Butte Creek limestone sent to this city on Saturday, we have reserved one. The stone is a bluish gray, apparently made up of pyrites and shells, and is very unlike any other specimens we have ever seen on this coast. The mine is situated on the bank of Butte Creek, about sixteen miles from Salem, and belongs to Frank Cooper.

A report reaches the Olympia *Tribune* that both surveying parties engaged in the search for a route for the Northern Pacific Railroad reached the summit of the Cascade Mountains several days ago. It is also reported that the Snoqualmie Pass is 1 400 feet high, while the Cowlitz or Natchez Pass is 2,600 to 3,000.

Thomas O'Connor, Deputy Marshal of Portland, who was shot by Frank Miguel on the 23d ult., died of his wounds on the 29th.

A man named Patrick McManus, a teamster, who has been in the employment of the Oregon Iron Company at Oswego, for nearly a year, was thrown from a wagon on Saturday last, and falling before the wheels, was run over and crushed about the neck and jaws in a horrible manner. A couple of other teamsters, who witnessed the accident from some distance, immediately ran to his assistance.

### British Columbia

By the arrival of the steamer Active, we have received files of Victoria journals to Sept. 6.

The brig Crimea was loading at Esquimault with lumber for this market.

At the Shawnigan District, a few days ago, a young man named Beddesson was killed while gunning, by the accidental discharge of the contents of his companion's gun.

A free school is to be established at Nanaimo.

Gov. Seymour, on the 3d inst., reviewed the Victoria firemen.

The William Creek correspondent of the *Colonist*, writing under date of the 15th ult., says: "The unfortunate man Barry, who was convicted of the murder of C. B. Hopper, near Beaver Pond, and the Indian who killed Morgan a few miles from the Soda Creek, have suffered the extreme penalty of the law."

THE CROPS.—The *Columbian* has the following: "The weather continues exceedingly favorable for harvesting, but although as high as $60 a month and board is offered for laborers in the interior, we are assured that thousands of bushels of grain and hundreds of acres of hay will rot on the ground, owing to the impossibility of procuring sufficient help. Think of that, $60 a month and found offered, and can't get it.

It is estimated that British Columbia contains about 220,000 square miles, or 140,000,000 acres, of which, up to date, only about 60,000 acres were settled by white men. The colony is considerably more than double the size of the United Kingdom.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.

FLOUR — Our quotations are as follows: Extra bakers', in bbls, at $6 50@6 75; do in lots, $6 25@6 50; extra family, both city and country, in half-bbls, at $5 75@6 for Meeks, and $6@6 25 for others; superfine in bbls at $5 50@5 75 at $5@5 25; fine in bbl-sks at $4 25, and do in sks at $4 50 @4 75; Oregon extra at $5 25@5 75 in sks or bbls, and superfine at $4 75@5 per bbl.

WHEAT—Quotable as to quality at $1 80@1 90 @ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—$1 10@1 75 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—Quotable at $1 40@1 80 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—Quotable at $12@15 @ ton, as to quality.

BRAN—A moderate demand prevails mostly for home consumption. Quotable in round lots as follows: Bay-ge, $22 75; Butter at $2 75@2 87½; Small Whites at $2 25; Pearls at $2 50; Peas at $2 50@3; Feed Barley at $2 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—In the market at $1 @$1 50 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 00@1 50 @ 100 lbs.

### DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Slaughter house rates are as follows:

BEEF—At 6@8c @ lb.

VEAL—At 9@12c @ lb.

MUTTON—At 8@9c @ lb.

LAMB—At 7@8c @ lb.

PORK—At 8@9c @ lb., as to size.

TALLOW (CRUDE)—Sales at the following rates for round lots:

BACON—California quotable at 14c @ lb.; Oregon at 13c @ lb.

HAMS—California 19@20c, and Oregon at 18@19c @ lb.

BEES—Smoked at 14@15c, do shoulders at 14c @ lb. Mess at $13@16 @ bbl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

FIRKIN—Here, large size, at $2 @ dozen; young chicken at $7 @ doz.; and small do. at $5@6 do.

DUCKS—Tame at $6 @ doz.

GEESE—Tame at $18 @ doz.

TURKEYS—At $26 @ lb. for large sizes.

HARE—Wild, at $1 @ doz.

RABBITS—At $1 00 @ doz.

VENISON—Sales—@25c @ lb.

PIGEONS—Tame at $2 00 @ doz.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

Wholesale prices rule as follows:

BUTTER—Choice to prime roll, 35@45c; new packed at 27@35c.

CHEESE—Prices firm at quotations; the demand is quite active, quotable at 12½@13c @ lb. Clear Lake at 16c @ lb.

EGGS—In 100 lots, ranging 12½@12c @ lb.

EGGS—At 47½@50c @ doz.

In another column our readers will find the prospectus of a library which has just been organized at St. Mary's Hospital. As will be seen in Rule 7th, the funds remaining over will be applied for the benefit of aged and infirm females; and were this the only good work to be performed, that one good intention ought to commend the society to the attention of the Catholics of San Francisco. We sincerely wish it the success it deserves.

FAIR FOR ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH, VALLEJO.—We are pleased to learn of the success attending the Fair for the benefit of St. Vincent's church, Vallejo. The Fair, which opened on Thursday last, will continue one week. The steamer Amelia runs to Vallejo every morning, leaving here at 10 o'clock, thus giving the charitably inclined people of the city an opportunity to contribute towards its success. The church in course of erection in Vallejo will, we are informed, have no superior in the State, outside of San Francisco. It reflects the greatest credit on the energy and perseverance of their worthy pastor, Rev. Father Daniels, and on the spirit and generosity of the Catholics of Vallejo. We wish them every success.

THE FAIR in aid of the new convent at Oakland has been postponed until Tuesday, October 8.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The servant girls held a monster meeting on Saturday night, Sept. 7, protesting against any further demands of money for the Fenians. Resolutions questioning the honesty of previous expenditures and the propriety of attempting to liberate Ireland by subjugating Canada were passed.

MAKING LIGHT OF IT.—The Santa Rosa Democrat illuminated their dwellings and places of business on Saturday last.

## RELIEF FUND

FOR THE

## Families of the Irish State Prisoners.

The following named gentlemen have constituted to this fund since our last publication:

SAN FRANCISCO.

M. Daly ..... $20 00

MENLO PARK.

(Collected and for remitted by J. D. Slattery, Esq.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. Slattery | $10 | Patrick Byrne | $5 00 |
| Mrs. Slattery | 5 | Mrs. Byrne | 5 00 |
| Miss Slattery | 5 | Mrs. Kelly | 5 00 |
| Miss Slattery | 5 | Mrs. Carmody | 5 00 |
| Miss Josephine Slattery | 5 | Mrs. Hanley | 5 00 |
| Annie Taylor | 5 | John Meehan | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Mahoney | 5 | Mrs. Meehan | 5 00 |
| John Farrell | 5 | Edward Sargent | 5 00 |
| Thomas Carroll | 5 | Mrs. Sargent | 5 00 |
| Michael Murphy | 5 | Edward Sargent, Jr. | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Murphy | 5 | Miss Sargent | 5 00 |
| Total | | | $101 00 |

LOS ANGELES.

(Collected by Patrick Downey and John Kins, Esqrs.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John G. Downey | $20 | Mrs. Kins | $5 00 |
| Patrick Gallagher | 5 | Mrs. Gallagher | 5 00 |
| Annie Fitzpatrick | 5 | Mrs. Downey | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Fitzpatrick | 5 | Mrs. Kelly | 5 00 |
| Mary Hussey | 5 | Mrs. Hussey | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Hussey | 5 | Mrs. Cardwell | 5 00 |
| Timothy Reed | 5 | Mrs. Reed | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Reed | 5 | Mrs. Kins | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Kins

## European Intelligence.

FENIANISM AND THE NATIONAL TEACHERS.—The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in their thirty-third annual report, specially refer to the recent arrests of thirty-seven of their teachers for alleged complicity with Fenianism. Against two only have serious charges been preferred, and one of these was sentenced to two years' penal servitude. Thirty-three were arrested while actually in charge of national schools, but thirty were discharged with or without bail. In the rebellious times preceding 1798, they say, the masters of what were called Hedge Schools were almost universally teachers of sedition, but when the National system was instituted one of the first labors of the Board was to root out from the school-manuals a considerable residue of the revolutionary literature of the schoolmasters of 1798. Since then there have been four periods of political commotion—the Tithe agitation, the Repeal agitation, the agitation of 1848, and the Fenian conspiracy, and the last-named alone, "the most artful and seductive of all the political agitations," which "recognizes the school-master as a political power, first tries by flattery to win him over to the ranks of revolution," made any way among the National teachers, who are 8,000 in number, from seventeen years of age and upward, and persons taken from the lowest ranks of the people.

THE FENIAN RISING—THE SHOOTING OF CONSTABLE SWANSE.—On Wednesday.—Edmond O'Loughlin, an intelligent looking, well dressed young man, aged thirty, was placed at the bar charged with the wilful murder of Patrick Sheedy, a sub-constable, at Midleton, on the night of the 5th of March last. It appeared that on the night of Tuesday, the 5th of March, a patrol left the police barrack of Midleton about half-past nine o'clock; it was under the command of Constable Gramey, with whom were sub-constables O'Brien, O'Donnell, and Sheedy. On the bridge leading to Cork they saw numbers of men forming in military array. The police returned to the barracks and reported this, and it was then went out into the town. When they reached the other bridge near the back lane they came met by a party of about thirty or forty men marching in order, and were called upon by a man named Timothy Daly (a carpenter in the town, who appeared to be the commander), to "surrender to the Irish Republic." Daly then seized the rifle of O'Donnell, and presented a pistol at his head, fired, wounding O'Donnell in the neck. Immediately a volley was fired at the police from thirty to forty shots were fired. Sheedy cried out "Oh! oh!" and after grappling along the wall fell mortally wounded and died in a few minutes. Constable Gramey was wounded on the back of the left hand and in the knee, a shot also took effect on his cap. In the armed body was seen the prisoner, who was known to the police as doing buttings in the hardware establishment of Messrs. Moore, in the Main street of Midleton. From the weapon in his hand a flash was seen to issue. This constituted the evidence on which the Crown relied for a conviction. The prisoner was arrested at Cashel on the Thursday after the rising. Daly was killed at Castlemartyr, on the Tuesday night. [As will be seen by our last issue, the jury in the trial of Mr. O'Loughlin failed to agree and were discharged.—ED. MONITOR.]

ESCAPE OF A RETURN FENIAN LEADER.—DROGHEDA, July 8K.—The following singular incident has been the cause of much genital conversation in this town for the last two or three days: It appears that a gentleman residing in our town, of the highest respectability, and an acquaintance of his, entered the residence of the former, unexpectedly the half door being at the time open, when they came upon a stranger man, who was recognized to be no other than the redoubted Colonel Leonard, an Irish-American, who was supposed to have headed the insurgents at the Fenian rising in Drogheda, in March last. The stranger fled towards the back door, it is said, and got into the yard, when the police were at once sent for; but ere they had arrived he had opened a side gate leading to another street. Here he got provided with a key for the latter operation in a mysterious manner, and it is said that the whole of the house, and it is nearly opened. The fugitive was observed to run very rapidly when outside, and disappeared in a short time. That the man was the Fenian general in question, the police entertained little doubt, as they have been on the lookout for him since March. It is supposed that the servants, who are all female, have concealed him on the premises since the rising. No trace of the man has since been had.—*Northern Whig.*

DRIVEN MAD.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, in reply to a question from Mr. Blake, Lord Naas admitted the fact that two of the Fenian prisoners in Mountjoy have gone mad—because we might write it "driven mad." The Chief Secretary, of course, is desirous of satisfying any suspicion of his, western, and gratuitously informed the House that one of the prisoners was "subject to delusions," before he was arrested. What a proof he has for saying so we know not. Having explained one case away in this manner, he summarily dispenses of the second by boldly asserting that in his case it is "feigning madness." They both, however, are now in lunatic asylums, and it is not for us to say how far the treatment the Fenian prisoners in general have been subjected to have been conducive to the desired end. Some have escaped the rope and have already been done to death in prison; others are at present fast going the way of all flesh, and their inquest some morning will coolly record "Natural Death." "Killing is no murder" where Fenians are to be disposed of, and it is a marked improvement in the process of doing to death to first drive your victim mad. Verdict—Died from natural causes."—*Universal News.*

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One of the most ominous signs of the times in England is tone which some of the British publications in the journalistic press adopt towards the Royal family. The *Tomahawk*, for instance, hurls itself very sharply at the Royal Household. The Queen has lately been favoring the public with a "Life of the Prince Consort;" and this journal gives an unfavorable list of royal publications as a probable list of royal publications as a criticism upon that performance. Among them is mentioned as being "in the press" "Recollections of his Nursery," by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (edited by his nurse). "How I Fought my Brother for Two Shillings a Side and a Humming-top by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburg, and "Travelling Lessons," by the Princess Beatrice. There is a reckless and desperate sarcasm in all this, a sarcasm which no one can mistake. "But the *rame* journal is generally severe on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In a letter from the Sultan to the Sultana he says H.R.H. "is a scholar not to be imitated by good," "I have got quite confidential," the potentate, talking of his visit to England, "by all I have had to eat. The Prince of Wales, the heir to the throne, seems to be liked, but I noticed about your young man, he is obliged to take a great deal of wine to keep his strength." This is something rather pointed, and seems purposely to be made so. The *Tomahawk* clearly does not, much mind the disunity that doth hedge a king, if he be a descendant of the Georges.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA AND ITALY.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, a strong Protestant paper, speaks thus of the policy of France and Italy: It has been long known to both the French and Italian Governments that "the party of action" have been engaged in organizing bands of armed men who are to invade the frontiers of the States of the Church by sea or by land, and incite a conflict with the Pontiff's troops. It is then believed that this party (most erroneously believed) that the papal troops would eventually come to the aid of the invading bands, and thus march on to the capital. The Papal force, including the foreign legion, are supposed to retreat and disperse as the Italian royal forces advance, headed by the Garibaldians, who are to be finally received at the gates of Rome by the native Roman Catholic committee. Pius IX. would be invited to remain as spiritual head of the Roman Catholic world, whilst Rome would be proclaimed the capital of the Italian kingdom. Such is the programme of the misguided enemies of Italy—that old Mazzinian party who have given all the cabinets of King Victor Emmanuel so much trouble. It is only just to say that the Ratazzi Government have used and are still employing all necessary precautions for thwarting the mischievous designs of those who make the noble-hearted but childish patriot Garibaldi their dupe. Additional troops have been sent to the frontiers of the Pontiff's dominions, and the troops of Pius IX. have been disposed of, it is said, by an experienced French officer, so as to overawe and crush the forces of Italy. The Florence Cabinet thinks there is little reason for alarm, and say that the precautions taken are rather to satisfy France than anything else. When it is considered how delicate is the ground on which the September Convention rests, too much precaution cannot be expressed. The Emperor of France in the name of France has taken upon himself the guardianship of Pius IX. and the existing temporal power of the Papacy. Austria and Spain have withdrawn; France is as much at Rome now as when her flag floated from St. Angelo. Some of the advisers of the Pope are suspected of identifying any disturbing cause which might give Pius IX. an excuse for flight, an event sure to be followed by great complications for France as well as Italy.

THE following is extracted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

THE DIET IN IRISH PRISONS.—We perceive with satisfaction that the starvation diet at present enforced in Irish prisons is subject to which we called attention two months since—was last night brought under the notice of the House of Commons, and that the Secretary for Ireland has promised that measures shall be taken to mitigate that cruel grievance during the parliamentary recess. Admitting the existence of the evil, Lord Naas dwelt—as he was *ex officio* bound to do—on all that could be alleged in excuse for having permitted it to exist so long, viz: that in effect in requiring crime has been signal, that it is a bad thing to pamper prisoners, that the normal diet of the lower classes in Ireland is lower than that of England, and that therefore prison diet in Ireland should be lower too. He said he did not believe there had been any great loss of health or life in consequence of the insufficient dietary which now obtains, and which, pitched on a very low scale in 1849, has since been lowered on several occasions, until it has become what it now is, viz: eight ounces of meal for dinner, and fourteen ounces of bread for dinner, the two meals being separated by a fast of eighteen hours; on which regimen Irish prisoners are compelled to perform shot drill, to work on the treadmill, and to submit to the depressing effects of solitary confinement.

WAR PREPARATIONS.—The continuance of warlike preparations on the part of France and Prussia is causing much anxiety in Europe. Here are some little items of the intelligence on that head supplied by the *Moniteur* of the Chamber of War, since the 1st of July last received, or is to receive—329,500 metres (the metre is rather more than 1¼ yards) of cloth, 160,000 metres of white flannel, 75,000 caps, 24,000 knapsacks, 400,000 pairs of shoes, 50,000 haversacks, 200,000 tents, 30,000 cases, 250,000 flannel belts, 50,000 pairs of cavalry boots, 10,000 saddles. The Paris says the relations between France and Prussia are not cordial, and could not be cordial in presence of the fact that M. Bismarck shows no intention of abating the just susceptibilities of France in the execution of Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague, and on the other hand shows a decided intention to complete the political absorption of Southern Germany. And the *Nouvelle Gazette* says that "no Russia, under the pretext of military manœuvres, a real concentration of war is now being held between the staffs of the Russian and Prussian armies under the Czar presiding. A plan of campaign is under consideration, no doubt, and a war between France and Germany, and a war in which Russia and Prussia would be on the one side, and France, Austria and Italy, and possibly Sweden and the Ottoman empire, on the other."

From the correspondence of one of the London journals we learn that "the apprehensions of a Congress to be on the increase. All the liberation [illegible] are lower on account of the [illegible] no considerable fall at the [illegible] Course, it is only because the Bourse is almost at war prices already. Rumors of an alliance between France, Austria and Italy are circulated, and the Sultan is eagerly canvassed to join it." The same writer says: "It is certain that the French Emperor is meditating war on a grand scale; and, with that virulent horror of any acquisition of territory which so well becomes a gentleman, he adds, 'it is equally certain that the object is an extension of territory to restore his prestige, and that at the Mexican failure, and at the reactionnaires.' From all which it would seem that the prophecies which in January were uttered incessantly since the battle of Sadowa, that we would have a great war in the spring, are very likely to be fulfilled.

Dublin, July 27.—Four of the prisoners recently arrested in Dundalk to five were placed [illegible] on a charge of treason-felony by an armed body of police from the county jail at Dundalk to Monaghan Police Office, Edward and Patrick Wall, [illegible] and Lalor Fullam, [illegible] Kelly and Patrick Wall.

The old established Dutch banking firm of Labouchere & Co. has amalgamated with the Union Bank. It was the wealthiest private bank in Holland, and at one time transacted the money business of the principal landed proprietors of that country. The late partner was a constant client of Goethe's up to the period of his death.—*Cork Herald, Aug. 7.*


**Dr Medical Advice.**—Dr Ran F. Doherty's Medical and Surgical Institute is becoming "the town talk" in matters of our State and Society of our citizens, and is rapidly extending reputation, although it may seem incredible to some, and be a signal for pish, and tush, and the shrug of the shoulder with a frown. Were we personally acquainted with the Doctor, and had no faith in his skill, we would not advise our friends to take advantage of every stultification that presents itself in Physic; but as we have personally tested the skill of the Doctor in many delicate cases, and have found him successful, we can conscientiously advise our friends to call on him. Dr. Doherty is a graduate of medicine, and has had many years experience, and is not only determined to cure, but to cure speedily, and restore to health and vigor the shattered constitution of the victim of quacks' fame. The Doctor confines his attention to those diseases of a private nature, which require skill and experience, and for the treatment of which he has devoted the best years of his life, and has become so well versed that he can accept or reject at pleasure. Those afflicted with secret diseases should call on Dr. Doherty at once. A call costs nothing, and may save you much suffering. Persons afflicted with secret diseases should not be deterred from calling on the Doctor by the fear that they will be exposed to the public eye. The Doctor's office is on Kearny street, above the Custom House, opposite the Occidental Hotel. Strangers remember the number—7 Kearny street.

TIME PAST NEVER RETURNS.

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS OR WATCHES keep good time, and save paying your money, you had better call on the undersigned. He is regularly employed by Messrs. Phelps and Dewey as their principal watchmaker. You will please bear in mind that it is not a question of cheapness, but of good work, as I employ none without Watchmakers, and all work is done under my watching eye.

D. A. O'CONNELL,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
155 Third street, near Howard.

He has the largest and best assortment of clocks, also of watches at very moderate prices. Parties having watches with them all the time they were having it cleaned elsewhere.

He has for sale Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, at cost and always as can be bought in the city. A stock of jewelry made to order.

Please give him a call; you will save money and have satisfaction. 31y5

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. BURNETT. JOHN M. BURNETT.
BURNETT & BURNETT,
Attorneys at Law,
EXCHANGE BUILDING—ROOMS 57 & 58,
Northwest corner Montgomery and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Particular attention paid to the presentation of claims to the Congress for ex-Senator Lundy. mh8 1f

T. P. DUFFICY,
Attorney-at-Law,
OFFICE: EXCHANGE, BUILDING,
Mission San Jose, Alameda County, Cal.
Je 2 3m

JOHN GORMAN,
Notary Public,
610 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
jy27 1f

MURPHY, GRANT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers in
Foreign and American Dry Goods and CLOTHING,
Sansome street, corner of Sacramento.
ap6-1y

MONEY TO LOAN,
ON PER CENT. PER MONTH
ON
GOOD CITY PROPERTY,
BY THE
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society,
No. 526 Jackson street.
mh18 1f EDWARD MARTIN, Treasurer.

N. SWEENY,
Merchant Tailor,
153 Second street,
(Opposite 11 Engine House.) SAN FRANCISCO.

T. CANTY,
Merchant Tailor
37 Sutter street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Suits of California clothes made in the latest style, at the ruling prices. jy6 1f

B. CURRAN,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 209 Kearny street,
Assembly Hall Building, near Post street.
ap6

O'ULLAHAN & HILL,
Real Estate Agents
No. 507 Montgomery street, corner Sacramento, San Francisco.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, LEASES and CONTRACTS carefully drawn. Titles examined, Rents collected, and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Agents upon all times for the inspection of the public. au4

GEO. A. REYNOLDS. HUGH MURRAY
REYNOLDS & MURRAY,
COMMISSION PRODUCE DEALERS
No. 209 Clay street,
Between Davis and Front, San Francisco.
REFER TO BANK OF HAWAII
BARLEY, OATS, FLOUR, POTATOES, ETC., ETC.

EDMUND MARKS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Nos. 225 and 227 Front street,
Corner of Commercial, San Francisco.

WM. CUTTRIDGE & CO.,
Jobbers in
Flour, Grain, Potatoes, Onions, and PRODUCE GENERALLY,
129 Clay street, between Davis and Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.
Commissions executed. ap6 1y
J. C. MALLON. R. W. DUGAN.
MALLON & DUGAN,
(Successors to C. Mallon & Co.)
Forwarding and Produce Merchants
Brick Building, Levee, opp. Steamboat Landing, Stockton.
WE WILL BE PREPARED FOR ALL GRAIN consigned to our care, and promptly forward the same to the proper owners. Je 29 3m

JACOB SHIEW,
PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHER,
612 Clay street, north side, four doors above Montgomery,
Takes a kinder of Photographs in the most approved style. Particular attention to the beautiful art of CRAYON PHOTOGRAPHY and Cartes de Visite. All work guaranteed at the establishment. ap6

CANTY & WAGNER,
(Late of the firm of Canty & Co.)
WHOLESALE
Confectioners
113 Montgomery street,
Between Bush and Sutter streets.
N. B.—All Candies sold by us are warranted to be Manufactured from PURE SUGAR, and to be equal to any made in this city.
Orders promptly attended to and goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. ap6

Special Notice.
W. B. HIGGINS,
NUMBER 242 THIRD STREET,
(West side) Between Howard and Folsom, Miss'n
W. B. HIGGINS Having been for the last seven years foreman of Matthias & Wilson's Soap Factory, corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets, and having now established himself in the same line, and guarantees to offer customers satisfaction in his patronage. Having purchased the Recipe, Secret and Machinery of the late firm of Matthias & Wilson, he is the most competent to manufacture their celebrated soaps.

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ROWLAND, BAILEY & CO.,
GROCERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
New Store,
Nos. 610 and 612 Washington street,
Where they are offering a complete assortment of Groceries, at Lowest Rates. Quality guaranteed.
Orders delivered at any point within the city limits.

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WINES AND LIQUORS,
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WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS
No. 506 FRONT STREET,
Between Jackson and Pacific streets,
JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc.,
Fine wood Store, 421 Front street, cor. Clay & Washington
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Produce Depot: Stockton.
Also, dealers in native California wines and brandies.

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SOLE AGENT FOR
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220 Front street,
Between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco.

WM. B. DOLAN,
WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANT,
Importer and Dealer, Wholesale and Retail, in
FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES,
Irish Whisky
Imported direct from Ireland.
Family trade supplied at the lowest rates. 1y

FASHION SALOON,
N. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars & Oysters.
Families supplied with the purest Japanese sake at wholesale rates. JAMES HAYES, Prop'r. jy6

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ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE, CAL.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Tuesday, August 20th, 1867. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite education, and is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, assisted by able professors and teachers of eminency, and by the best French and English authors. The location is both healthy and attractive.
TERMS:
Entrance to be paid once. $10 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter. 60 00
Washing, per quarter. 7 50
Physicians' fees (unless he is preferred to pay the bill in private practice), per quarter. 2 50
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. But there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish or German Languages, nor for piano among extras.
Pupils are required to be made half a session in advance. Payments will be made in gold or its equivalent.
Clothing, Washing, Bed and Bed Clothing, are furnished by parents per use.
Each pupil is required to furnish—
Two mattresses. $100 00
Toilet set, Spoon, Knife and Fork. 5 00
Napkin Ring. 2 00
Pupils will also be taught music free of charge, if they remain at the Academy for that purpose.
The Sisters of Charity are wholly devoted to education, and spare no pains to render it solid and varied, while their constant care of the pupils entrusted to them will be to form them to habits of order, neatness, economy, and to be instructed not only in the various branches of polite literature, but in the most useful knowledge of domestic duties and household management. my20

WILLIAMS'
Commercial and Scientific Academy,
No. 969 Minden street,
Between Harrah and Fifth streets, San Francisco
Under the direction of Professor W. J. G. WILLIAMS, A. M.

THIRD SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 1st day of July, 1867. The object of the Institution is to thoroughly qualify Boys for SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS LIFE, MECHANICAL and PROFESSIONAL pursuits. To this end they the highest branches of a practical English education are taught. The French and Spanish languages will be taught by native teachers. Also, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Geography, Drawing, Civil Government, Political Economy, Chemistry, Geology, and the Natural Sciences, &c., &c.
The Academy is located in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, between the blocks of Bush and Pine, and the cars of the Omnibus Railroad pass the door every five minutes.
Pupils may enter at any time. Terms reasonable. Hours of session from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays excepted.
TERMS PER ANNUM—Payable half yearly in advance:
For Boarders, including washing and mending. $200 00
For Boarders, to be paid half yearly. 100 00
For Day Scholars. 40 00
For Evening Classes at the Academy during vacation will be charged. 20 00
Pupils will be required to furnish their own bedding, towels, and napkins. Each pupil will be required to furnish a gold pen, pencil, and pencil case, and a set of drawing instruments. Each pupil will be required to furnish a certificate of character, or a letter from the parents or guardians of the pupil, before admission. Pupils will be received from any part of the State. The Academy is easy of access by the Omnibus Railroad cars, which pass the door every five minutes. The school year is divided into two sessions of five months each, and one of two months. Pupils will be received at any time during the session, except in case of sickness. Pupils will be required to attend the whole session, except in case of sickness. Pupils will be required to attend the whole session, except in case of sickness. Pupils will be required to attend the whole

## The Seminole's Reply.

[The attack on Fort Bolton was made. It is supposed, by Pilaka and his gang. The action must have taken place before the information of the truce could have been received by the Indians who made the attack.—*Southern paper.*]

Blaze! with your serried columns,
I will not heed the hoax;
The shackle ne'er again shall bind
The arm which now is free!
I've mail'd it with the thunder
When the tempest mutter'd low;
And where it falls, ye well may dread
The lightning of its blow.

I've scared ye in the city,
I've scalped ye on the plain;
Go, count your dozens where they fall
Beneath my tender rain,
I mourn your proffer'd treaty,
The pale face I defy;
Receive the answer I pen my spear,
And "Blood" my battle cry.

Some strike for hope of booty,
Some to defend their all—
I battle for the joy I have
To see the white man fall—
I love, among the wounded,
To hear his dying moan;
And rush, with glee shining at his side,
The music of his groan.

Ye've trail'd me through the forest,
Ye've track'd me o'er the stream,
And, struggling through the everglade,
Your bleeding hoof-prints gleam.
But I stand, at bound the warrior,
With his rifle and his spear;
The scalp of vengeance still is red,
And warms ye—"Come not here."

Think ye to find my homestead?
I gave it to the fire;
My lonely household do you seek?
I am a ruthless sire;
But should ye crave Ishi's nor shimmer,
Enough I have, and good:
*I love an hour*—the day is hard,
Yet light is not my food.

I loathe ye with my bosom,
I scorn ye with my lip,
And I'll taunt ye with my latest breath,
And defy ye till I die.
I ne'er will ask ye quarter,
And I ne'er will be your slave;
But I'll swim the seas of slaughter,
Till I sink beneath the wave.

[It will be remembered that many of the Seminoles fled to the Everglades—they being considered, [illegible]

## VOTE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ELECTION HELD SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1867.

[Official Figures.]

GOVERNOR.

| | Majorities. |
|---|---|
| George C. Gorham | 6,36 |
| Henry H. Haight | 6,867 |
| F. M. Pixley | 6,867 |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. P. Jones | 7296 |
| W. T. Wallace | 6277 |

MEMBER OF CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. D. Sheridan | 7,264 |
| S. B. Axtell | 10,249 |

SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Parks | 6,619 |
| H. L. Nichols | 10,262 |
| William Jones | 6,623 |

STATE CONTROLLER.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. Pacheco | 7,292 |
| Antonio F. Coronel | 10,288 |

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. H. McClung | 7,291 |
| H. H. Haight | 10,102 |

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles F. Reed | 7,305 |
| [illegible] | 3,667 |

STATE PRINTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. O. McCarthy | 5,974 |
| Dan. W. Sinnicks | 10,132 |
| John O'Meara | 5,229 |

CLERK SUPREME COURT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacob Reed | 7,335 |
| George Calderwood | 4,170 |

BANKER COMMISSIONER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Brown | 7,305 |
| John H. Coffee | 10,158 |
| | 2,845 |

STATE SENATOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| John H. Redington | 5,728 |
| [illegible] | 10,071 |
| [illegible] | 6,956 |
| [illegible] | 10,071 |
| John H. Haight | 10,076 |
| John H. Boardman | 6,956 |
| John Bonner | 3,224 |
| [illegible] | 2,964 |
| [illegible] | 6,956 |
| [illegible] | 6,956 |
| [illegible] | 6,956

## AIMEE'S SACRIFICE.

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

To the lonely girl Robert was literally all—mother, and brother, and lover in one. Her happiness, not his own gratification, was the pervading thought of his life. She was not only loved, but watched over tenderly and cared for with unceasing thoughtfulness. There was, of course, nothing to wait for; and as soon as the settlements were drawn up, Easter would have come, and the marriage would take place. Knowing Aimée's love for the country, Robert took a cottage in one of the pretty villages that surround London, and there, as he planned, they could garden together in the summer evenings and sometimes take a row upon the Thames.

Meanwhile, Robert took Aimée away as much as possible from the gloomy atmosphere of Russell Square. They went together to the Parks and to Kensington Gardens, where the trees were fast beginning to put on their first, fresh green; and they went together to the different Catholic churches, for the beautiful services which abound in each variety during Lent; and during their walks to and fro Aimée learned more and more of the nobility of the mind that was hereafter to guide and govern her own. They were no ordinary lovers, these two; their affection was too pure, too *real* to need much outward demonstration, or many expressions of its warmth. They knew each possessed the other's heart, and that was enough. Their conversation often ran on grave subjects—and often, leaving the things of earth, they mounted to the thoughts of a higher and better life—and Aimée found, to her astonishment, that the young merchant, active in business, the laughing, merry Robert in society, was in reality leading in secret a life of strict Christian holiness, and that the secret of the perpetual sunshine of his nature proceeded from his having found out where alone the heart of man can find it. Deep as was his love for her, Aimée knew it was second only to his love for his Creator; and at the call of duty he would not hesitate to sacrifice the dearest hopes of his life. Here, she felt, she could not follow him; her love for him very nearly approached idolatry. The thought was painful, and she banished it from her mind, and gave herself up to the full enjoyment of her first perfect dream of bliss.

It was a late Easter, and the feast came in a glorious burst of spring. Only a brief ten days now intervened between Aimée's marriage-day. Already the simple bridal attire was ready; "For," as Mrs. Connell observed, "what's the use running like being in time;" and the orange flowers and the veil were already in the good housekeeper's charge, and she looked forward with no little pleasure to the novel sight of a wedding from her master's—the worst of fast cards for their future home; and early in Easter week Mrs. Connell accompanied them thither, to give her sage advice as to the finishing touches of furniture and house-linen. It

Robert's persuasion, and Dr. Bruce was summoned. The doctor ordered his patient to bed, looked serious and promised to come again in the morning. By that time Mr. Morton was delirious, and it was with no surprise that the household learnt the illness was a low typhus fever. A nurse was sent for to assist Mrs Connell. Aimée was forbidden to approach the bedroom, and the wedding was postponed.

### CHAPTER V.

Robert's first wish had been to send Aimée away, but she shrank from the idea, and as Dr. Bruce considered the risk of infection had already been run, he did not press the point. He was careful to take her out as much as possible into the open air, and to prevent the silence and gloom of the house from depressing her. Mr. Morton's life was in the utmost danger, and therefore, do what they would they could not be so cheerful as before. Hitherto the lovers had, by a tacit consent, avoided the mention of Aimée's uncle; for the six months that had elapsed since she had entered his doors had made no difference apparently in Mr. Morton's feelings toward her. He was as icy as ever; and when her engagement was announced, he never wished her joy or seemed glad of it for her sake. Cold and hard he naturally was, but Aimée could not but feel that he had a natural dislike to her; for he would smile now and then at Mr. Hulme's jokes, and his manner to Robert often verged on cordiality. With her only he was invariably silent, stern and freezing; and poor Aimée's heart, so full of affection, so ready to be grateful for the little he did for her, felt deeply pained. But now Robert and she spoke anxiously of that soul which was hanging in the balance between life and death. He had lived without God, in open defiance of his laws, in avowed disbelief of the very existence of his Maker, and now was he, without as hour's consciousness, without any space for repentance, to be hurried into the presence of his Judge? They shrank in horror from the thought; and many were their prayers, many were the Masses offered up that God in his mercy would not cut off this man in his sins. Their prayers were granted; he did not die; after three weeks of intense anxiety the crisis passed, and he began to mend. Mental improvement was not to be perceived with returning health. No expression of gratitude for having escaped death crossed his lips—apparently the shadow of death had not terrified him—he rose up from his sick bed as hard, as cynical, as icy as before. And Aimée's last hope had at last its mould thaw to her was disappointed. As soon as Mr. Morton could leave his room, Dr. Bruce prescribed change of air, and it was arranged that Robert and Aimée should accompany him. Mrs. Connell was so thoroughly used up with nursing that she was to be sent to take a holiday under her friends in Ireland.

[illegible] fell on his shoulder.

"Robert, I feel as if it were much *too bright* for earth. The curé always seemed to be trying to prepare me for a life of suffering, for a sad, future, for a heavy cross. Long before mamma's death, he used to speak so much in the confessional of the love of suffering, of *enduring* life—and I always believed he had [illegible] some strange insight into the future. But where is the suffering in my lot now, Robert, I ask myself sometimes, *where is the cross?*"

"It will come, my dear one," answered he with his bright smile; "never fear, God gives us sunshine sometimes, and we must be ready for the clouds when they come, but we need not be looking out for them. We may have some great trials together—who knows? But now come and look at the way I am going to lay out my garden." Aimée followed him without answering, but in her heart there swelled the thought that, *with him*, no trial could be really great.

On returning to town, Robert took leave of Aimée at the station and put her and Mrs. Connell into a car, and promised to return to Russell Square for dinner. As the car rolled through the streets, now bright and cheerful in the sunlight, Aimée thought of her first journey through them six months before, and how her life, then so sad, had so strangly brightened; and it was with a radiant face that she entered the gloomy portal of her uncle's house.

The footman stopped Mrs. Connel as she followed her young mistress. "My master has come home," he said, "and asked for you, and precious cross he was because you wasn't in; he seems ill like, for he sent for a cup of tea."

"Master at home! a cup of tea!" ejaculated Mrs. Connell in dismay, and she hastened to the study to find Mr. Morton shivering over the fire, and so testy and irritable it was difficult to know what to do for him. He was evidently ill, but would not hear of sending for a doctor. "Nonsense, he was never ill; he should dine as usual," he exclaimed sharply; but when dinner-time came, he was unable to partake of it, and his illness was so evidently going on him that he yielded to

call from which I can return in that direction." So saying, he turned into another road.

Mr. Morton was ready when they returned to dine, and the three passed up on the cliff and wandered on far beyond their usual distance. They came to a part where the cliff was one sheer sheet of rock descending to the beach, save one large crag which jutted out, and on one side obscured the view. Aimée had a great horror of looking down any steep place, and shrank back from the cliff, while Mr. Morton, who despised her weakness, always chose to walk at the very edge.

"See here, little one," said Robert, "here is a safe place for you." As iron stanchion had been thrust into the ground, and a thick rope was carelessly coiled round it. "It must be used for throwing signals to the boats below," said Robert, "but you can lean against it Aimée."

"I think I shall step on that crag, Robert," said Mr. Morton, "if you will lend me an arm. I want to catch the whole view at once."

"O uncle!" said Aimée, in a tone of terror.

"Do you think it is very prudent, sir?" remarked Robert. "It is none too wide to stand on."

"Oh! very well," said Mr. Morton testily, "if you are afraid, I shall go by myself." Robert's merry laugh was the only answer, and giving his arm to Mr. Morton, they both descended.

Aimée hid her face, sick with terror. She heard their voices for a minute, then, O horror! *what* was that? A crash, a rush, a sudden shout of pain! She rushed to the edge to see the crag detach itself from the rock, and the two figures falling. She saw both clutching for some support—she saw both catch hold of different bits of rock jutting out from the cliff, and then she was overpowered by fear, that they could not long sustain their weight. She thought of the rope, rushed for it, uncoiled it, and ran back. All was the work of a moment. An unnatural activity seemed to possess her. She was like one in a dream. She saw the rope would not reach both; she distributed her large fortune among the various good works. A fair church replaces the humble building in which Robert and she for the last time prayed together, and a convent stands near the spot where he breathed out his last sigh to God. And when her work was done, death came to Aimée; and, with a smile on her lips, and joy in her eyes, she went to meet again those fondly loved, so strangely lost on earth.

THE END.

The semi-official organ at St. Petersburg, in contradicting the essential portions of the statement in the French press that Russia was below the ordinary standard as regards wheat, raw material, its men and its resources, says that she has no international hatred, and does not obtain a preponderance in power, but at the same time will not suffer the arrogation of it by any other State.

### Anglican Reasons for Opposing Popery.

There was a large class of persons in this country, continued Archdeacon Jolly, who, having no definite religion of their own, and being slenderly endowed with common sense, were indebted to the Roman Catholic Church both for employment and maintenance. Let Mr. Keble restrain his excitement; he would explain his meaning. He did not, of course, include Mr. Kibble among the class in question, though he believed that gentleman would willingly accept the statement of Sterne, who candidly confessed, that if when he had little to say, or little to give his people, he had recourse to the abuse of Popery. Hence he called it his "Cheshire Cheese." It had a twofold advantage: it cost him very little, and he found by experience that nothing satisfied so well the hungry appetite of his congregation. They always devoured it greedily."

Perhaps Mr. Kidds was not aware that in his zeal to hasten the downfall of Popery—which, even according to modern prophets, had still a few years to last, and which, judging by a recent tour he had made on the Continent, presented anything but a moribund aspect—he was not only contributing to many excellent and devoted Protestants. The persons to whom he alluded were, at this moment, full of anxiety, and hope would perish too soon! They could not afford to say farewell to their old friend at present, and desired only to keep him on his legs a little longer. Mr. Kidds was probably ignorant that a society had recently been formed in London, in connection, he believed, with the Protestant Reformation Society, to which it was designed to act as a timely and important auxiliary. The title of this new association was "*Society for considering the best means of keeping alive the exceptions to Popery in the interests of Gospel truth.*" It was, of course, a strictly secret organization, but he had been favored, he knew not why, with a copy of the prospectus, and as he had no intention of becoming a member, he would communicate it to the House. It appeared from this document, and could be confirmed by other means of information, that a deputation was sent last year to Rome, to obtain a private interview with the Pope, in order to entreat His Holiness not to reform a single Popish corruption. He was assured that they had reason to believe, he did not know on what grounds, that the Pope was about to introduce extensive reforms, beginning with the substitution of the Thirty-Nine Articles for the creed of Pope Pius, and a permanent Anglican Convocation in lieu of an œcumenical Council. A handsome present was entrusted to the deputation, and a liberal contribution to the Peter's Pence Fund. The motive was, that the assemble of the address presented to His Holiness were, in substance, of the following nature: They urged that a very large number of most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Weekly Calendar.

Sunday, March 15.—St. Zachary, J. P. C.
Monday, 16.—St. Abraham, H.
Tuesday, 17.—St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland.
Wednesday, 18.—St. Gabriel, Archangel.
Thursday, 19.—St. Joseph, Spouse B.V. B.
Friday, 20.—St. Cuthbert, B. C.
Saturday, 21.—St. Benedict, Abbot.

## Summary of the Week.

THE MINORITIES TRIUMPHANT.

The Radicals, in their annoyance at the defeat of their pet constitution in Alabama, have hit upon a brilliant idea. Mr. Wilson proposes that in that favored State, the minority of the registered voters shall be considered the majority, and that as the constitution has been rejected by the people, therefore it shall be looked upon as adopted by them. Congressional tenderness for minorities has been wonderfully developed by the late elections: still, Mr. Wilson's plan of administering popular government against the will of the people, by simply taking votes by contraries, deserves to immortalise his name.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Preparations for the President's trial are still dragging along in Washington. With his usual admirable taste, Ben Wade, the man who has the strongest personal motive for forcing the President out of office, is most anxious to sit in judgment on his case. A disputant, modestly seeking to be appointed judge in his own case, would be about as delicate a proceeding as Mr. Wade's. But the "moral-idea" men have peculiar views of propriety; so, doubtless, the illustrious Ben is actuated in this by the sentiments of his friends. The people will soon be able to give their opinion on the matter, however, and their verdict will probably be somewhat different from that of Wade & Co.'

LEGISLATION MADE EASY.

The Virginia Convention has adopted a summary plan for dealing with a reluctant minority. Its members who declined to vote, and expressed his disapprobation of the proceedings of the Convention, was expelled by the majority. The plan of making assemblies unanimous by expelling the dissentients, is very effectual, but still it has its drawbacks. As almost every question that divides opinion produces a majority and minority, expelling the latter is likely to thin out the members rapidly. We do not suppose there would be much grief in Virginia if the motley Convention that is now holding its sittings there should expel all its members in succession.

COMFORT FOR IRELAND.

England is just now giving a valuable earnest of her desire to redress the grievances of our country. A commission, we understand, is to be appointed to inquire into the relations between landlord and tenant, and an attempt is even to be made to satisfy the supposed hankering of the Irish people after "royalty." Of course the Queen, personally, could not be expected to leave her beloved Highlands, but, as a compensation, she has her apparent is to visit Ireland. John Bull has taken it into his head that Irishmen only want more royalty among them to make them happy, so he is resolved to gratify them as far as he can. Who will say after this that England is to blame for misrule in Ireland?

SOULESS CORPORATIONS.

The railroad companies or company—since one organization is reported to be securing the control of nearly all the railroads in the State—are making a bold effort to add to their already enormous wealth, at the expense of the public. They have a bill at present before the Legislature, giving them the right to purchase seventeen hundred acres of tide land between Hunter's Point and Mission Rock, and a much larger tract south of the city, near the water front, for personal price. The Pacific Railroad Company has been already, too richly endowed with public funds and lands, and it should certainly be able to pay as well as any one else, for whatever accommodations it needs in San Francisco.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.—Hon. Chas Gilbert has forwarded us the Report of the Adjutant-General for 1867. He recommends that the militia law be so revised as to exempt members from jury duty; that a camp of instruction for officers and first sergeants, be held at least once a year; that fresh appropriations be made for the better equipment of the force, and that the General Government be requested to issue breech-loaders in lieu of the muskets now in use. The report tells us that the aggregate military force is 7,128 men (on paper) including 257 officers, or one commissioned officer for every fifteen men. The First Brigade has: Brigadier General and Staff, 11; rank and file, 0; Second Brigade, 2,260; Third Brigade, 810; Fourth Brigade, 1,486; Fifth Brigade, 492; Sixth Brigade, 11 commissioned officers. There are 4 companies of artillery, 11 cavalry, and 58 infantry.

DISTRIBUTION CONTEST.—We have reason to believe that the personages referred to in the Weekly *Register* as likely to be conducted among the converts to Catholicity are "the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Rev. Rowland, and the Rev. Dr. Machonochie. The bishop of Salisbury, the Rt. Rev. Walter K. Hamilton, enjoys an income of £5,000 per annum for his bishopric.—*Dublin Freeman.*

LONDON, March 10.—The Prince of Wales is about to visit Ireland, and is to be a Knight of the Order St. Patrick.


## THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal on this Coast
SATURDAY.....MARCH 14, 1868.


### Saint-Patrick's Day.

If we except the Jews, no nation has probably ever been scattered so widely as the Irish people, and none have held their nationality in foreign lands with more tenacity. From the days when the ruthless Cromwell deported the Irish Catholics by thousands, to perish under the burning sun of Barbadoes and Jamaica, or to drag out a life of slavery in Virginia, down to our own time, an everflowing stream of emigration has been spreading our people over the face of the earth. In every nation their representatives are to be found. The Milesian O or Mac marks the race of its bearers amid the snows of Russia, on the torrid coast of Central America, in the Councils of haughty Spain, leading the armies of France or Austria, or ruling the destinies of the struggling republics of South America, as well as throughout the wide extended lands where the English tongue is spoken. Yet through all its migrations there is one chord in the Irish heart which is never touched in vain, and that is, love of native land. Springing from the very nature of the old Celtic race, fostered by a struggle of seven centuries, against English sway, strengthened by the bonds of a common religion, sympathies, and traditions, Irish nationality refuses to be absorbed in any Anglo-Saxon community, and though the natural distinction of language has been well nigh effaced, the Irish people eagerly seize every opportunity of asserting the imperishable vitality of their race. The celebration of a national anniversary, when the scattered children of Ireland might renew their patriotism and strengthen the ties of their common brotherhood, is too natural a suggestion, and one too congenial to Irish notions, to be neglected by Irishmen; and accordingly, in every quarter of the globe, beneath the southern cross on Australia, on the pampas of Buenos Ayres, in the crowded cities of the Eastern States, on the boundless prairies of the Mississippi valley, and the gold-bearing mountains of the Pacific slope, as well as in the green valleys of our old mother land, do Irishmen come together to honor the festival of Saint Patrick. The manner may vary in different lands, but wherever Irishmen are found, there the national holiday is celebrated. And what more noble occasion for national rejoicing could be chosen than the commemoration of Christianity's triumph over paganism in the home of our race.

Where other nations may celebrate their conquests, or their change of government, or the overthrow of tyrants, or the assertion of national independence, but the Irish people justly regard it as their highest boast that they accepted the pure doctrines of Christianity without the effusion of a drop of blood. Principles are eternal, and in Christianity Ireland has found the safeguard of her nationality through all her trials. The great republics and monarchies of Europe have risen and decayed: since Patrick preached to the Irish, monarch after monarch, Venice, Florence and Genoa have passed away: nations, Saxon England has bowed to the Norman-French yoke, but Irish nationality, oppressed for centuries, with its native tongue crushed out, its cultivation on Irish soil a crime, its very existence ignored by English tyranny, is as vigorous and a hundred times more widely extended now than it was in the days of St. Patrick. Well, then, may we commemorate the feast of our national Saint, to whom we owe in so remarkable a degree the preservation of our national life. We trust that the Irish of California will not be backward in honoring the day, and that the trifling differences which may occur between different bodies of them will not be allowed to mar the harmony which should distinguish our proceedings. On an occasion of the kind petty rivalries should be forgotten, and all should unite in making the celebration of the day a credit to our people.

IRISH NATIONAL BANQUET.—A number of the Irishmen of San Francisco propose to celebrate Patrick's Day, by a social re-union and dinner at the Occidental Hotel. It is understood that his Honor, Mayor McCoppin, will preside. Hon. Eugene Casserly, Senator elect, will also be present. Tickets may be had from the members of the committee of arrangements, whose names will be found in our advertising columns.

Waverley may complaints of persons not receiving their papers until the middle of the week, when they should arrive on Monday at the latest. All we can say upon the matter is, that we post all our papers on Friday noon, and if they do not come to hand in due time, it is owing to the negligence of the Postmasters in the country offices.

### The Alabama Again.

For the last few years the British Parliament has enjoyed the peculiar advantage which must be keenly appreciated by would-be orators, anxious to display their eloquence. It possesses a standing subject for debate, on which even the most timid may exert his powers without fear of dangerous consequences. Even in those rare intervals when John Bull has no "little wars" on hand, to force British opium or cotton goods, down the throats or on to the backs of reluctant Asiatics at the point of the bayonet, and when the "model of wives and mothers" is not affording her subjects occasion to prove their loyalty, by filling the royal begging box for weddings and christenings, even on these rare occasions the Alabama question is ever on hand to furnish a debate in Parliament. The claims of America may have been laughed at and pooh-poohed a dozen times; Russell the blustering, and Stanley the haughty, may have closed all correspondence on the subject again and again; the mouthpieces of the government may have flatly refused to listen to them, but still when reform agitation wazes dull, and Ireland is duly entrusted to the Lord Lieutenant's mercies, when Fenian scares have abated, and King Theodore's income tax been laid on British and Irish tax-payers, the ghost of the Alabama is conjured up to keep the Honorable Members awake. What Popery is to a large class of Protestant preachers, the Alabama question is to the British Commons; that is to say, a theme on which the dullest can find something to say. Mr. Bright and his followers eagerly seize the opportunity of descanting upon American institutions, and talk enthusiastically of "our common language, and "Anglo-Saxon (?) race." The thoroughgoing Britons express their dislike and contempt for "republican license," as typified in the United States, in intelligible if not elegant language; and the aristocratic representatives, with an air of judicial wisdom, pronounce the American claims utterly unjustifiable, and laud the policy of their own government. Finally, when all who want to speak have had their say, when the civil war has been minutely described again, the nice points of international etiquette been fully discussed, and everybody pronounced on everybody else in perfectly free from blame in the matter, the subject is quietly suffered to drop, and next day the papers get into contacts over British affairs, as evinced in the debate. The Alabama farce has just been repeated for the tenth or twentieth time in London, and as usual, ended as it began, in smoke. 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The same body displayed their partiality by postponing indefinitely a bill to increase the San Francisco police force from eighty to a hundred men, for no particular reason that can be seen, except that they consider no policemen better than Democratic ones.

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Brevities.—Rawson.—We notice an exhibition at Houston & Hastings', Montgomery street, a magnificent rig for the Lafayette P. D. Association. The harp and sunburst in a wreath of shamrock finely painted are displayed in its folds. It is made of green silk, trimmed with gold fringe. It will be given to the breeze on St. Patrick's Day.

### Notices of New Books.

The Irish in America. By John Francis Maguire. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York; M. Flood, San Fragisco.

Mr. Maguire's book has made a decided sensation both in Europe and America, and, indeed, wherever the English language is spoken. For the last half century the tide of Irish emigration has been flowing noiselessly on to the shores of America, but it is only within the last few years that its results and the immense growth of our race here have attracted general attention. Since McGee's brief sketch, no one has attempted to describe the condition and prospects of the Irish in America, until Mr. Maguire took the subject in hand, and although he has left much unsaid that a fuller acquaintance with the country would have suggested to him, he has certainly told enough to attract the earnest attention of both the friends and foes of Ireland. It is to be regretted, however, that he did not extend his travels further, and make himself better acquainted with our people personally, especially in the Western States, before commencing his task. The portion of the book which is most satisfactorily written, to our mind, is that which describes the condition of the Irish in the British Provinces. Had he given as full an account of their countrymen in the States, the author would have left little to be desired in his work; but, unfortunately, he has not done so. California is, in fact, the only State in which he has attempted to describe their condition in detail; and even here, the information that is given chiefly relates to San Francisco. In our opinion, too large a portion of the book is occupied with mere personal anecdotes, which, though good enough in themselves, are not of sufficient importance to entitle them to a place in the history of a nation. In fact, taken altogether, we must say that, in an Irish-American point of view, Mr. Maguire has not thrown much light on the condition of our people. He has undoubtedly laid before the Irish and English people a mass of information regarding this country; but he has not investigated the matter deeply enough to enable him to communicate much knowledge to those who are the subject of his volume. His remarks on the impolicy of Irish agricultural emigrants remaining in the great cities, will be endorsed by every friend of our race, and will, we trust, have a salutary effect upon those in Ireland who intend to make this country their future home. The chapters devoted to the history of the American Church, occupy a considerable space, Mr. Maguire justly considering that Catholicity and the Irish race advance with equal stride. This portion of the book is well executed, although the true nature of the anti-English feeling here, will destroy many a fondly-hugged fallacy in England, and, we have no doubt, will render good service to the cause of our unfortunate country. 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### Legislative Proceedings.

The Assembly has passed the appropriation to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum by a large majority. The Senate passed the extraordinary insurance bill, giving the home insurance offices power to nominate an Insurance Commissioner, and fixing the amount of capital stock required as $100,000. The same body displayed their partiality by postponing indefinitely a bill to increase the San Francisco police force from eighty to a hundred men, for no particular reason that can be seen, except that they consider no policemen better than Democratic ones.

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## Weekly Telegraphic Summary.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.—In the Senate, the Chair submitted a communication from Chief Justice Chase, giving his views in regard to the manner in which the impeachment trial should proceed. He said he thought it unquestionable that the Senate should act as a Court of Impeachment. He thought the Court should be organized before the House presented articles of impeachment, and that the Court, and not the Senate, should fix its own rules to govern the trial, and should issue its summons and process.

At five minutes past one o'clock the managers on the part of the House appeared, followed by the members of the House, the latter ranging themselves outside the bar of the Senate. The Speaker of the House was invited to a seat beside the President *pro tem.*, and escorted to his seat by Senator Grimes. Silence having been restored, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Bingham, said:

"*Mr. President:* The managers on the part of the House of Representatives, by order of the House, are ready, at the bar of the Senate, to present articles of impeachment for the maintenance of the impeachment preferred against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

"The President then said:—"The Sergeant-at-Arms will make proclamation."

*Sergeant-at-Arms:*—"Hear ye! hear ye! All persons are ordered to keep silence on pain of imprisonment while the House of Representatives exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

Mr. Bingham then rose and read the articles of impeachment that Congress is standing, with the exception of Mr. Stevens.

At a quarter to five the reading of the articles was concluded, and the managers and other members of the House retired.

Mr. Anthony moved an order that, during the pending trial no persons shall be admitted to the galleries except on tickets issued only by the Sergeants-at-Arms—does not exceed the number that can be accommodated with seats, leaving the passage entirely free. Tickets shall be issued to all foreign legations, each Senator to be entitled to four tickets, and each Member of the House to one; the Chief Justice and each Judge of the Supreme Court two.

BALTIMORE, March 5th.—An immense meeting was held in front of Guy's Tavern last night, to sustain President Johnson. The building was densely packed. The Fenian sympathizers were in full force, and numerous resolutions were adopted.

The *N. Y. Times'* Washington special says personal feeling is developing into a opposition to elect a new President of the Senate, in order that the succession to the impeachment trial would not result in the elevation of Wade to the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.—Shortly after the opening of the Senate chamber to-day, and after some unimportant business had been transacted, the President *pro tem* of the Senate vacated the Chair, and the Chief Justice was then advanced up the aisle, clad in his official robes, and escorted by Senators Nelson, and escorted by a committee appointed for the purpose, followed by the managers of the House, who took their seats. The Chief Justice ascended to the President's chair, and in a solemn and impressive voice: "Senators, you are sworn or notice I have appeared to join with you in the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. I am ready to take the oath."

Judge Nelson then administered the following oath: "I do solemnly swear, that in all things pertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice, according to the Constitution and laws. So help me God."

The Secretary then called the roll, each Senator advancing and taking the oath prescribed by the rules. The only Senators absent were Messrs. Howard, Rice, Saulsbury, Patterson of New Hampshire, and Saulsbury.

When the name of Senator Wade was called, Mr. Hendricks rose and inquired whether the Senator from Ohio, being one of the managers, would succeed the President, and be entitled to sit as Judge in the case.

After a somewhat lengthy debate upon the point, the Senate adjourned, leaving it unsettled.

During the debate, Senator Sumner argued, from Rome's papers and the Constitutions of the Virginia Convention, as well as the United States Convention which adopted the Constitution, that the Senate had the right to suspend the President from office during trial for high crimes and misdemeanors. He also stated that the object of the framers of the Constitution, in providing that the Chief Justice shall preside over the Senate when sitting for the trial of the President, was that the lawful presiding officer of that body, the Vice-President, might be relieved from the duties in the Senate.

ANNAPOLIS, March 5th.—The Legislature met this morning for Senator to-day, with no election. Thomas and Swann are the leading candidates.

NEW YORK, March 5th.—A serious riot broke out among the emigrants on Ward's Island, this morning. The cause of the disturbance was the refusal of the Commissioners to issue whiskey to the emigrants. The Irish were armed to make useless attempts to get it, and a fight ensued. The trouble is to say: "Our laws in Ireland are all right, but unfortunately, the people are most unsatisfactory; there is nothing to alter or improve in the laws here in America, but the people are a bad lot." It anybody dares to point out that France, through Napoleon, is the head of the Universal Prince Minister, M. Guizot, that Austria, though ruled by Protestants, has a mass of her people Roman Catholic, while in England a Roman Catholic has no more chance of being appointed to a position in the Cabinet, we can reply that "we are a great people, we are far ahead of you, your bigoted priest-ridden Continental states, and that, in fact, Ireland has symbol, so many Irishmen have left her shores, namely Daniel O'Connell, who has written (or biographies) to Wm. M. Evarts, W. S. Groesbeck and others, but received no reply as yet.

Chief Justice Chase evinces no intention promoting the impeachment trial. It is understood that the Senate Committee of Managers has agreed that it is for Mr. Chase to decide as to the admissibility of Wade, and will be called upon to act.

The President's friends argue that the trial must be finished during the next four or six months.

Attorney General Stanberry was closeted with the President several hours yesterday. The *Tribune's* New Orleans' special gives the proceeding of the Republican Convention.

It sympathizes with Congress, reconstruction, the removal of Hancock, and declares regard cheers for Jeff Davis and others by some men, sufficient cause for rejoicing (Gen. Hurlbut).

The *Tribune* says Hancock has asked to be relieved of the command of the Fifth Military District. He does this because Grant brooked his orders removing certain members of the City Council; also the order regarding the Texas Commissioner. The request is made in the usual formal manner, through the Army Headquarters.

### The Patrick's Day Ovation.

THE COMMITTEE OF DISPATCH ASSEMBLED AT THE BROOKLYN HOTEL TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION.—SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

*Patrick's Day!—Gentlemen!* I should before this have acknowledged the receipt of your favor of the 2d inst., but I have been so busy in selecting me to deliver a discourse before you on Ireland, on our National Anniversary. I hesitated in undertaking the task, from my sincere conviction of inability to do the subject justice, but as I consider that the annual address should be delivered by some one who is a native of the Emerald Isle, rather than orators, was the demand of the hour, I consented to speak what I feel regarding the land of my birth. I find, however, that I have undertaken a very delicate and responsible task, and that the Rev. Father O'Farrell, a most accomplished scholar, is announced to deliver an oration on St. Patrick's Day, at Platt's Hall, and in deference to his eminent abilities, I respectfully leave to withdraw from the undertaking. I am sure, gentlemen of others, that it would be decidedly objectionable to the cause of Ireland, to have two "orators of the day," before divided bodies of Irishmen; and with a hope that parties may be prevail among Irishmen in San Francisco, I cheerfully resign from the honorable duty. I shall keep my speech for another occasion, more likely to be of use to Ireland. Trusting that you will excuse my silence this time, and believe me, when I assure you that what I now decline to do, is the best service which I can render to our beloved native land. I remain, gentlemen, yours sincerely and fraternally. THOMAS MOONEY.

California street, San Francisco, Feb. 29th, 1868.

## Pacific Coast Items.

INTERIOR.

The Mendocino *Herald* of February 29th has the following items: On Friday last the hull of a new vessel came ashore near Mendocino. We have no information as to what vessel it was, or how it came about. Imagination suggests that is was a new vessel, perhaps on her first trip, and that the entire crew were lost.

A man named Alexander McDonald was brought to Ukiah on Monday last, by Deputy Sheriff McManus, charged with the murder of an Indian woman called Mary, from Cooper Creek.

The Sacramento *Reporter* has the following intelligence: The American river is falling rapidly, and the Sacramento river is at a high stand, the latter being only a trifle over 24 feet above low water mark. Under the influence of the fair weather prevailing the waters will soon abate.

Active operations will be resumed in a few days by the contractors, in regard to the grading of the section of the Western Pacific Railroad between this city and Stockton.

About 200 cars have been sent up for the purpose of clearing the Central Pacific Road. The afternoon train, headed by the locomotive Yuba, was composed of seven new cars, and six platform cars loaded with iron.

We take the following from the Calaveras *Chronicle* of the 7th: The Angels Camp Water Company expect to have their new ditch completed in about six weeks; iron pipes will be substituted for wooden flumes during the summer.

The Grand Jury of Calaveras county, have found indictments against the following persons, who, though authorized by law, refused to pay taxes on their respective polls, and refused to give them facilities for ministering to their poverty, or the poverty of their neighbors in their ditch. This is a part of the same question: Jim Hamilton, an Englishman; John Hamilton, Irishman and Scotchman; Jim Hamilton, Irishman and Englishman; Jim Hamilton, Irishman and Scotchman; Jim Hamilton, Irishman and Irishman; Jim Hamilton, Irishman and Irishman; Jim Hamilton, Irishman and Irish

## Foreign Miscellany.

### Ireland.

TREMORS LIFEBOAT.—The Emperor of the French, it seems, has been pleased to award to Richard Johns, James Mulligan, Stephen Fricker and James Lahil—coast-guards of the Tramore station, Waterford Division—each a silver medal and certificate, in token of their distinguished services, under circumstances of great danger, in rescuing the crew of the French schooner *Antienne* of Nantes, wrecked off the Tramore coast in the spring of 1867. The medals and certificates were forwarded to the men on January 24th, by Commanding Capt. Butler of the Royal Naval Reserve. It is, however, to be regretted that the ready assistance of John Kelly, John Joy, Thos. McInerney, T. Taylor, John Dunne, Michael Hally, Jas. Keoghan and Michael Downey, men of Tramore, who were out in the lifeboat on the occasion, were lost sight of, and no reward has been given them.

THE Waterford police arrested on July 24th, an attorney's clerk named Wm. Hearne, who was employed by Mr. Joseph Ambrose, solicitor, with whom he had been for a great many years. The police have had their eye on Mr. Hearne's movements for some time past. The prisoner was searched, and a party of the constabulary proceeded to his residence in Henry street, which was also searched. The result of the search has not been made known. The prisoner was in very comfortable circumstances, being the owner of some house property, and enjoyed the confidence of his employer.

WE are glad to say that trade and business generally in Dublin are steadily improving. The depression which prevailed is passing away, and commercial prospects generally in this country are decidedly encouraging. We understand, says the *Irish Times*, that several of our nobility and gentry have determined to spend a larger amount of time than they have hitherto done both on their estates and in the Irish metropolis. We hope that this example will be followed by many others.

WE have received the first number of the *Weekly Observer*, a journal in which Mr. A.J. McKenna proposes to continue the important services to Catholicity, liberalism and nationality which he has already rendered in the *Limerick Observer*. With the latter paper, as our readers may have seen, he has ceased to be connected. It is almost superfluous to remark that the absolute necessity of having in the capital of Ulster a fearless and able championship of Catholic interests, and we accordingly glad that Belfast seems likely to retain the services of Mr. M'Kenna.

AT the spring assizes last year, constable Duggan, the orderly, was badly spoken of by the grand jury for the valor he displayed when he met the Fenian party, by whom he was subsequently fired at and shot, near the Cork *Examiner*. A resolution was passed to the effect that a subscription be raised for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial in appreciation of their approval of his conduct. The result of that resolution was that a sum of £111 10s. has been presented to constable Duggan by the grand jury, through the High Sheriff, Nicholas Donovan, Esq. With that resolution a highly complimentary testimonial was presented to constable Duggan. A sum of £11 14s. 6d. has also been given the poor woman who sheltered the constable on the night he was attacked.

### Great Britain.

A MODEL CLERGYMAN.—The following advertisement appeared recently in the *London Times*: "The clergyman for whom this paragraph is written is of the Established Church, twenty years in orders, a Cambridge man, with the highest testimonials from the late bishop in whose diocese he had labored; in one parish a memorial was sent to the bishop to beg his lordship to make such arrangements as would enable him to remain their pastor; in another a silver jug was presented to him. He is a fine reader and preacher, unmarried, and married; of no extreme views. He loves order and neatness in his church, but is no pietist. His sermons are short and practical. His friends insert this advertisement in the hope that some kind patron may see it and sympathize with him, and so do time offer him a living. His name has been placed on the Lord Chancellor's list by one of the Privy Council, who has known him all his life. He is now in charge of two parishes with a stipend of £60 per annum, and the rector an absentee. Address the Hon. and Rev.——Wollaton, Nottingham."

THE Honorable Arthur S. Peter, Lord Peter's brother, who has most extensive and influential Roman Catholic connections throughout England, was elected a director of the National Bank, at the annual election in January.

TERRIBLE STORM ON THE WELSH COAST.—On the night of the 29th Jan., twelve or fourteen vessels were wrecked on the Gower coast, Glamorganshire, and it is feared that about thirty lives were lost. They had just left the Bay for the mouth of the Llanelley. The night being fine, the masters of the vessels wished to take advantage of it, having long been windbound; but there was a terrific ground sea, and at the bar, near the mouth of the bay, it ran mountains high. This, however, did not deter the vessels from proceeding, as the masters thought they would soon be in smooth water; but unfortunately, the wind was not sufficiently strong to take them over the bar. They consequently sank into the trough of the sea, and the water not being sufficiently deep to float them over, they grounded on the sands and were literally knocked to pieces by the force of the waves. Of the nineteen vessels which left the port only five have returned, the remainder having, it is feared, become total wrecks. It is estimated that at least thirty lives have been lost.

PENZANCE, Jan. 29.—Nicholas B. Dowing, Esq., reports that the Prussian brig the Bonnie was lost on the Peace Sands, some miles from this place. The bishop of Richard Lewis, belonging to the National Life boat Institution, was got down there in two hours after receiving the intelligence, but unfortunately was too late to be of use, as the ship had gone to pieces and nine men of the crew were drowned.

MR. LEVER, M. P.—At adjourned meeting was held in the Bankruptcy Court, London, on Jan. 29th, in the case of Mr. J. O. Lever, formerly M. P. for Galway. The account return debts of £9,918, and a surplus of £47,971, comprising claims against companies and firms. Mr. Lawrence represented the assignees, who were willing that the bankrupt should receive his order; but the bankrupt desired an adjournment; with a view to the payment of the creditors in full. It appearing that there was a reasonable hope of the arrangement being concluded, the commissioner ordered a further adjournment.

### France.

PARIS, Jan. 29th.—The *La France* of this evening publishes a letter addressed to it by M. De Jaquerroiere, in which he expresses his regret at the condemnation of the newspapers. He regards the doctrine upheld by the sentence as an excessive and intolerable restriction. It would be better to have absolute prohibition. For the newspapers sentenced the trial was but a small evil, but, as regards the Government it was an error which all sensible men deplore. To remedy this error the Government ought to propose in the law on the press an additional article settling the question. The *Patrie* of this evening believes it may state that M Magnes's report on the financial condition of France is ready, and will be published on Monday or Tuesday next. A loan will be proposed without, however, the amount or period of issue being fixed. The *Patrie* is of opinion that the amount of the loan will be 400,000,000 of francs.

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.—The following circular is said to have been recently addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the prefects throughout France: "Sir,—The Government has often declared both before and during the discussion of the Army Bill, that it desired peace, and that all its efforts would tend to maintain it. It cannot have two utterances, since it has not two policies. It is therefore essential that the journals which defend us should not credit alarms or propagate anxiety. The discussions aroused by the military law may have occasioned some excitement; but it ought more than ever to harmonize with the maintenance of of pacific dispositions, which the emperor and his ministers have several times affirmed. I beg you, sir, to remember that the journals which support us do not deviate in their discussions from the declarations made by the government, which would be a mark of contradiction; nothing so reassures and fortifies as unity of language and direction."

### Hungary.

PESTH, Jan. 28th.—The sum of 23,000,000 florins has already been subscribed in Hungary towards the cost for the construction of the Hungarian Railways, and it is expected that 15,000,000 more will be raised in the course of years to it is thought probable that Hungary will take up a fourth of the entire loan. The rural communes and savings banks participate largely. Subscriptions to a considerable amount have been received in Vienna from Galicia, Bohemia, Styria and Tirole. The contract for working or awarded to reliable quarters from Paris state that a large amount has been subscribed towards the loan in that capital.

### Belgium.

MADRID, Jan. 24th.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate in the Government presented a bill proposing several reforms of the existing laws relative to concessions granted companies for the execution of public works. The discussion of the bill modifying the law relating to mines commenced, to-day. A decree has been issued granting the Royal pardon to the persons under sentence for participation in the insurrection under General Prim. The only persons exempted from this pardon are military men who have not surrendered for trial. Trials of persons accused of having offended against the press law are postponed, and deserters from the navy are pardoned.

The Archbishop of Algiers, in a letter to the editor of *La Monde*, makes a touching appeal in behalf of the unhappy victims of famine in that colony. He says: "Famine with all its horrors is decimating a population

## Catholic Intelligence.

### Foreign.

NEW BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Rev. James Gibbons, of the Baltimore cathedral, has been confirmed by the Pope, and will soon be consecrated Catholic Bishop of North Carolina.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN INDIA.—To those who interest themselves in the propagation of our holy faith in India, it will be gratifying to read the following article, which appeared in the *Gazette de Liege* on the 23 of January:

"On Tuesday, the 31st of December, five Daughters of the Cross left the mother house in this city *en route* for Indis, there to rejoin their Sisters, nine of whom preceded them in 1862 and 1864, to establish convents of their Order in the British Presidency of Bombay. The moment of departure was one of deep and painful emotion to these good nuns, and to their Sisters in religion, for, notwithstanding the generous self-devotedness and courage of which they were giving proof, and which, in many present, suggested a comparison between them and those heroic sons of the Church, our brave Zouaves still, they were taking a last farewell of a venerable founder and foundress, receiving their warm parting blessings, and bidding adieu to Sisters they were never more to meet on earth. The youngest of the Daughters of the Cross, of which numbers many establishments in Prussia, Belgium, and one in England, at Chelsea, has been received in the East Indies, at Kurrachee, a town of 60,000 inhabitants; at Bandora, in the immediate vicinity of Bombay; and at Belgaum, a place of growing importance, schools, to be elementary and superior, as also to the asylums, orphan and aged natives. Such are the works undertaken by the Sisters under the direction of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers to whom the mission is confided. The Rev. G. Cooke, S. J., who returned to Europe from India some months since, accompanies the Sisters of Calvary, of whom two are Belgian and three English ladies. His lordship the Bishop of Liege, happy to find so much zeal in a portion of his diocese, repaired to the mother house last Saturday to give the travelers his pastoral benediction."

WE believe, says the *Weekly Register*, there is a brighter future opening for the Catholic-minded men of the Anglican Church. Why God is delaying the movement He best knows; but, that a movement—a vast exodus from the Establishment to the one only Church of the Apostolic and Roman Church—will ere long take place, there can hardly be a doubt amongst those who watch the signs of the times. That it is even now going on by individual conversions we all know. It is calculated that, within the limits of the diocese of Westminster, more than two thousand persons were formally received into the Church during the year just passed. Of these, about half belonged to the upper, and upper-middle classes. Let us pray that the date of returning to the old faith bes at last begun to flow in sundry parts of Ireland. Let the Protestants of Ireland, for once, be content and still be impossible. Which rose they will prefer we need hardly say, for already many hundreds among them are yearly selecting the only safe one.

THE two hundred Chinese who have recently been converted to Catholicity in tonnua.

The *Freeman* states that intelligence has been received announcing the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Catholic Bishop of Madras.

HOW ANTI CATHOLIC RIOTS ARE GOTTEN UP.—We extract the following suggestive paragraph from the London *Register*:

The scandalous story respecting a nunnery, which Mr. Gathercole brought before the Birmingham, publicly declared to be true, has resulted in the following report, which we copy from the *Daily Post*. The "committee, which was constituted to inquire into the charges of gross immorality in a convent, consisted of two Catholics and two Protestants, and here is what they have published to the world:

"We, the undersigned, having been requested by Mr. Gutteridge, and by gentlemen representing the Roman Catholic community in this town, to investigate the truth of the statement made by Mr. Gutteridge in the lecture delivered by him in the Town Hall, on the 13th of November last, with reference to alleged immorality in a nunnery, and having examined such evidence as Mr. Gutteridge has produced, and the statements of the Catholics, do find—That the whole statement is untrue, and without foundation in fact in any one of its details. That Sister, A. the principal of Mr. Gutteridge at the Town Hall, together with other details not mentioned by him, was first retained in the convent by the Gutteridge family on the 21 of July last. On the following day it was repeated to Mr. Gutteridge, by whom it was taken down in writing. That the narrator was a young girl of nineteen years of age, who was employed in Mr. Gutteridge's household as seamstress, and has continued so employed up to the present time, during this period she has again and again repeated her story, with the addition from time to time of pretended occurrences, which gave the statement a great appearance of reality; and so recently as three weeks ago in the most solemn manner reasserted the truth of all she had said. That the girl has appeared before us, and at once declared that the whole narrative was false and unfounded, and entirely her own invention. She firmly adhered to this declaration under a severe cross-examination. The narrative included details, some of which were capable of corroboration, if true; others bore on their face manifest improbability. We find that no effort was made by Mr. Gutteridge to test the truth of any of these statements; to one of us, even, he refused to enter or permit the threshold to make inquiry. We have still felt it our duty, as far as possible, to test such of the alleged facts as were capable of inquiry, and have failed to obtain confirmation in any one instance. We, on these circumstances, therefore, are compelled to arrive at no other conclusion than that Mr. Gutteridge's statement was utterly untrue, and that he had no grounds whatever for making the charge."

T. C. SMYTH KENNERSLEY, J.P.
J. B. MOLINEUX, M.D., J.P.
JOHN PONCIA, J.P.
J. D. GOODMAN, J.P.

"BIRMINGHAM, January 17, 1868.

We, shall be curious to see, says the *London Register*, whether the *Record*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and all the other newspapers that made so much capital out of this affair, will be as ready to publish this report of its committee as they were to make known far and wide the slander of Mr. Gutteridge—a slander infamous in every way, for it left the public to fix upon any one of the several convents near Birmingham as the scene of the alleged wickedness, and that at a time when the minds of the vulgar mob in and around Birmingham were greatly excited against everything Catholic and everything Irish. So far as it is possible to judge of men's intentions, Mr. Gutteridge evidently intended to excite a popular tumult against the convents near Birmingham. If every one got their deserts, this fellow ought certainly to be sent for twelve months to the treadmill.

FROM the *Canadian Journal* we learn that the numerous friends of the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Vicar-Apostolic in the Eastern Districts of the Cape of Good Hope colony, assembled in St. Patrick's school- room, at eight o'clock on Monday evening, December 9, to present his lordship with an address and a purse containing 350 sovereigns. The room was crowded. On the platform were a number of ladies and gentlemen of various religious denominations. The chair was taken by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and speeches congratulating the Bishop on his safe return to his diocese from the great Assembly of Bishops at Rome were made by several of the gentlemen present. Dr. Moran has been Vicar-Apostolic of Grahamstown and the Eastern District of the Cape Colony for about twelve years, and is greatly beloved by his flock.

THE CHURCH IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—In London, on the 20th of last Jan., the Rt. Rev. Dr. Elloy, who has been for many years a missionary in the islands of the Pacific, and who has just returned from the scene of his labors, bringing with him the son, the daughter and the grandson of the cannon on fourteen years of age, and who is to be educated for the priesthood, devoted a sermon, the only kind of which was in his power, to describing the condition from a religious point of view of the districts beneath his episcopal sway. The most striking of all details that our Saviour sent his Apostles all over the world to preach His doctrine, so to the present day the priests of God have to go to the remote districts to carry the same blessed message. Every year a number of clergymen left Europe, arrived at Sydney, and were then scattered over the many islands which form the South Seas. For instance, in the large portion of the islands, the special care of evangelizing which had been devolved on the Marists, there were from 80 to 100 priests of that Order. Of the large number of pious missionaries who annually left Sydney some certainly returned to Europe—for there were many whose fate it was impossible to ascertain—had received the crown of martyrdom, and one of his predecessors in the vicariate had the happiness of laying down his life for his faith. He had been twelve years working among the people of the islands, and he had the happiness of seeing the Church triumphantly surmount its earliest struggles, and carry the faith into the homes and hearts of the people. In the island of Juman, for instance, the earliest pioneers of Catholicity had sealed their faith with their blood. Well, in that island, they had now the felicity of seeing churches raised to the true God, children educated in the true faith, and the relics of idolatory disappearing. At first, of course, they could not be very particular about the accessories of divine worship, but they were now turning their attention to them points. At present, a church 150 feet long by 70 wide, was in process of erection in the island, and the work was being executed by the people of three villages, all of them, he need scarcely say, being Catholics. The people, who a few years ago, were quite ignorant of the arts and sciences, had in a few years made a most wonderful progress, and they were now building the large edifice with a skill not hardly edge which was quite astonishing. While the people of one of the villages worked at the building, those of the two others worked with the land and supplied with food the men engaged in building. Under the direction of labor a noble church was being erected in an island, in which, a few years since, there was no building more pretentious than the huts of the poor inhabitants. In the island of Tonga they had a great deal to do, great after a while they, as in the other instance, conquer the obstacles, which, to try their faith, Providence had placed in their path. They had in the island schools of every grade and it was almost impossible to find anywhere where a child who did not know how to read and write. And while the education of the children in secular matters was not neglected, neither was their education in matters religious, and, therefore, still more important. The children all knew their Catechism, and in addressing them in learning all kinds they also compete with the boys and girls of races more advanced in the scale of civilization. The adults in the island had also made the most remarkable advance to the knowledge of their faith, not nothing could be more touching than to hear whole congregations of the people singing with excellent taste and skill the sacred songs of the Church. Catholicism had been to these people, he need scarcely add after what he had already stated, a great mental as well as moral benefit, and could only regenerate. Amiable, affectionate and generous, even in the days of paganism, the national character of the island of the Tonga Islands, Wallace, Rotuma, Rotumah, Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, Navigators, Solomon, Banks, Hebrides, Caledonia, New Caledonia, Loyalty, Pines, Norfolk, Lord Howe, Bonin, Marianne, Caroline, Pelew, Admiralty, Duke of York, New Britain, New Ireland, Admiralty, Bass Strait, Moluccas, Timor, Celebes, Philippines, Sooloo, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Nicobar, Andaman, Ceylon, Maldive, Laccadive, Mauritius, Bourbon, Madagascar, Comoro, Seychelles, Amirantes, Aldabra, Farquhar, Providence, Cosmoledo, Assumption, Astove, Chagos, Diego Garcia, Rodriguez, Agalega, Cargados, Carajos, St. Brandon, Rodrigue, Reunion, Amsterdam, St. Paul, Kerguelen, Heard, Macdonald, Crozet, Prince Edward, Marion, Tristan d'Acunha, Gough, Inaccessible, Nightingale, Middle, Stoltenhoff, Clerke, Diego Alvarez, Trinidad, Martin Vaz, Rocas, St. Peter, St. Paul, Fernando de Noronha, Atol das Rocas, St. Matthew

John Mitchel's Letters to John Martin



### A Military Athlete.

The following sketch of General Philip Kearney's physical characteristics is extracted from a biography of that hero, printed in the New York *Citizen*:

Phil Kearney very much resembled the great Prussian hero Blucher in his tastes, habits and characteristics, not only as an individual but as a soldier. Like Blucher, and all natural-born soldiers, he could not live without excitement. He was fond of wine as a gentleman—a real gentleman should be in moderation—of good cheer, of good company, of the society of the accomplished of the opposite sex, and speculation, which in him represented Blucher's addiction to games of hazard. In speculation he was eminently successful, for his judgment, despite the vivacity of his temperament, was excellent. Like Blucher, also, he was passionately fond of horses, rode like a centaur and like the wind.

His appearance was very deceptive. Ordinary observers would have set him down as a light weight and slightly built. On the contrary, he was a powerfully built man, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, and about five feet ten inches in height. His make was perfection for a trooper, his chest massive, his legs sinews columns. He lay on the emblazoning table, a perfect specimen of manly strength. He was as striking in his carriage as in his character; his step was as elastic as an Indian's, and in his movements he was lithe and active as a panther; in fact, he was sorry as a scarecrow, despite the loss of an arm. Few men were more winning in their address, although he seemed somewhat haughty in his manners. His conversation, always agreeable, at times was perfectly brilliant. To know him was to be won by him. On horseback, he was in his element. On his famous white or flea-bitten grey (almost white) charger "Moscow"—the handsomest nurse, perhaps, I ever saw—he looked the picture of a cavalier, and as a modern centaur. In battle he generally rode a smaller but extremely active black, on which he was killed, and some times, on parade, a long tailed charger.

Even after he lost his bridle arm he continued to be the same fearless rider as before. One-armed, he would dash through the woods or leap walls, ditches and obstructions in such a manner as to astonish the boldest riders who had the use of all their members; and yet, strange to say, although the loss of his arm did not interfere with his movements while on his feet, when visiting me in 1855, he always had to fix a pillow under his left shoulder at night for fear of suffocating if he rolled over on his left side, since, from its shortness or some other difficulty connected with his stump, he could not then turn over readily in bed without assistance. Such was his reckless riding, that he had several fearful falls with—not from—horses, since, having but one arm, he could not save himself, or break his fall. Once, in Paris, his horse fell over backward upon him, and he struck the back of his head a fearful blow on the pavement. Another time his horse tumbled with him through a bridge, in St. Lawrence County, New York, and smashed him up generally. He could swim like a fish, and would undress, plunge in, disport amid the waves, come out and dress himself far better and quicker than most active and adroit men with a whole complement of limbs.

### Destitution in the Atlantic Cities.

NEW YORK.—The fact that there is severe suffering among the poor of New York is accepted, but few know the extent or magnitude of the evil. At least 20,000 men are out of employment, or if employed at all, are working at odd jobs, which, out of the line of their own business, are badly done, and furnish just enough to keep the workmen from utter starvation. The evil is of New York proportions, and even New York charity can hardly compass it. All the ordinary charities are strained to their utmost. The churches are begging from door to door, and with all the funds thus raised, are utterly unable to meet the demands on them.

The destitution is seen in its full force on the east side of the town, for there the great bulk of the workmen who depend on their daily labor for their daily bread, is found. A walk through the streets gives no idea of the suffering. There are found the well dressed, the employed, and the professional beggar. In the tenement houses which open on them, or on the alley-ways running into them, the real suffering is to be found. Proud poverty and honest destitution must be looked for to be believed. The unusual suffering has to some extent been met in one of the wards by the organization of the Thirteenth Ward Relief Club, an organization for the gentlemen, who seek to relieve all actual destitution, without distinction of person, except as between the truly needy and the pretenders, which latter portions the club cries. Their system is to have inquiries made by some member, relative to the actual condition of any needy person brought to their notice.—*N. Y. Times* gentlemen, 18.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.—It is conceded by those best informed upon the subject that, with the exception of the hard winter of 1854, destitution was never so general in this city as at present. The reports from the various missions and other benevolent societies, as well as those from private individuals, speak of extraordinary privations among the poor, including an unparalleled number of Americans. This winter, for the first time in the experience of the police, American mechanics nightly seek the shelter of the station houses; and not alone for a night, or in few numbers, but by dozens, and accompanied in some instances by their wives and little children. In many cases the applicants for shelter are women and children—frequently the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives in the war. Some of these lodge at the station house many nights in succession. In Massachusetts, the Gloucester *Advertiser* gives some instances of destitution among the working people at that place, and makes a strong plea for their relief. The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that the demand for laborers for the mills in that city, is increasing. The mills are all to be put in motion very soon. The Fall River (Mass.) weavers have taxed themselves two and a half cents per month to sustain the "Weavers' Union." From Kittery (Me.) Navy Yard there have been discharged seventy-five men, ship building being dull. The Winsted (Ct.) Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of south ern hoes, have stopped work entirely for the present, throwing about sixty hands out of employment. The Howe Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Ct., have adopted the system of giving out their work to contractors, and employ many less workmen than before to turn out a larger number of sewing machines.—*New York Post.*

In New Jersey, the Paterson locomotive builders have an order from the Union Pacific Railroad for fifty locomotives. Most of the knitting mills at Cohoes, New York, and also the tool factories, have been temporarily closed but business men are making their arrangements to prepare for its approaching season. A Lowell correspondent of a Portland paper says that the shipbuilders there are taking advantage of the depression in their labor to have their work done cheaper, and are making arrangements to do more the coming season than has been done for several years. The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says there is now more demand for labor in that city than there has been hitherto for several months. Lumbering prospects are A man in New York advertises to furnish employers with working men who will work for their board until spring. The number of applications made to the Overseers of the Poor of Boston, during the past few weeks, has been about ten per cent. greater than at this period last year and other previous years. A great many men are out of employment, and those who are not entitled to receive aid from the city are assisted by the charitable associations, whose books show a larger increase in the way of applications than those of the Overseers of the Poor. One gentleman in South Boston, who usually employs but a few hundred men, has only seventy or seventy-five at work, and the number of employés in many stores and manufactories has been greatly reduced. It is probable that some public action will soon be taken for the relief of those who are suffering.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The puzzling name "tariff" is derived from the town of Tarifa, at the Straits of Gibraltar, and the most southern point in Europe, not even excepting Cape Matapan, at the foot of the Morea. Tarifa was the last stronghold which the Moors disputed with the Christians, and is still within three leagues of the Empire of Morocco. When the Moors held possession of both the pillars of Hercules it was here that they levied contributions for vessels entering the Mediterranean—whence the generic name.

A machine for removing the stones from cherries at the rate of one hundred a minute, is noticed in a recent invention. The New York *Evening Post* commenting on this, says that a machine for boning shad would also be very popular, and hopes soon to hear of one.

A frightful accident happened at Mantes, France, during the frost. A countryman made a bet he would cross the frozen Seine there, driving a cartload of hay. Twenty-eight people followed the cart to see the result of the wager. In the middle of the river the ice broke and the whole party fell into the water; nine only were rescued. The bodies of the others have since been found. Among the victims was the Mayor of Persbeville, Canal.

### Catholic Churches- Hours of Service.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

ST. ROSE'S CHURCH.

ST. BONIFACE'S CHURCH.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Chinese).

ST. PETER'S CHURCH (German).

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH (German).

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH (German).

ST. ROSE'S CHURCH (German).

ST. BONIFACE'S CHURCH (German).

ST. ANN'S CHURCH (German).

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (German).

### Chapels of Religious Institutions.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONTON OFFICE, San Francisco, } THURSDAY, March 12, 1868. }

FLOUR—Market firm. Extra bakers', in bbl sks at $8 00@8 25; do in qr sks, $8 50@8 75; Superfine in bbl and qr sks, at $6 75@7 25, as to quality.

WHEAT—Quotable as to quality at $2 42½@2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—$2 00@2 07½ ₱ 100 lbs.

OATS—Quotable at $2 25@2 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Quotable at $18@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

BRANS—Quotable in round lots as follows: Bayos, at $1 00; Butter, $4.50—Small White, scarce—$1 50; ——, Reds, $2 25@2 50; Pea, at $4 50@——; Pink, at $2 12½@3 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The market closes at $1 25@1 45 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $——@—— ₱ 100 lbs.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Slaughter house rates are as follows:

BEEF—At 6@7½c ₱ lb.

VEAL—At 8@10c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—At 8@10c ₱ lb.

LAMB—At 10@12c.

PORK—At 6@8c ₱ lb., as to size.

MEATS (CURED)—Sales at the following rates for round lots:

BACON—California quotable at 14@15c ₱ lb.; Oregon at 14@15c ₱ lb.

HAMS—California quotable at 14@15c.; Oregon ——c.

BEEF—Smoked at 14@15c.; do shoulders at ——.

POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Hens, large size, at $7 00@7 50; young Roosters at $6 50@7 00, and small do at $5 50@6 ₱ doz.

DUCKS—Tame at $6 50 ₱ doz.

GEESE—Tame at $5 00@6 ₱ doz.

TURKEYS—At 17@18c ₱ lb.

HARE—Wild, at $3 50 ₱ doz.

RABBITS—At $1 50 ₱ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Wholesale prices rule as follows:

BUTTER—Fair to prime roll, 30@32½c; new packed at ——c.

CHEESE—Quotable at 20@22——₱ lb for choice dairy.

LARD—In 10@20 lbs tins, 15@15½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—At 25c ₱ doz.——cash.

A novelty in railroad travel is the introduction of family coaches, or cars on the line between New York and Chicago. These coaches are so arranged as to accommodate families with the privacy of a hotel. Each apartment can be arranged at night to accommodate six passengers, and during the day afford all the comforts of a first-class drawing room. Each car is supplied with the best improved annunciators, which connect each room with the servants' apartment. Passengers have only to touch the bell to summon servants, who accompany each car.

### Suicide.

Mr. PATRICK CUMMINGS left a canvassing tour through Santa Clara county. He is empowered to receive subscriptions for the Monitor and receipt for the same.

Always speak gently and reverently of your mother; always act toward her kindly and tenderly; and in after years, your memory of her whose love and care were the blessings of your infancy and childhood will be very sweet.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY GRAND BALL OF THE McMAHON GRENADIER GUARD IN HONOR OF St. Patrick's Day

Tuesday Evening, March 17th, 1868,

AT PLATT'S HALL.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.
(Green and White Sashes.)

FLOOR COMMITTEE.
(Red Rosettes.)

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY BALL OF THE SONS OF THE EMERALD ISLE IN HONOR OF St. Patrick's Day

Will take place

AT HAYES' PARK PAVILION,

ON THE

Evening of the 17th of March, 1868.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

TICKETS (admitting gentleman and ladies).....$1 00

ST. PATRICK'S BALL, 1868.

A GRAND

MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL

WILL BE GIVEN

AT UNION HALL, HOWARD ST.,

ON

EVENING OF THE 17th MARCH.

Proceeds to be handed to the FAMILIES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN IRELAND AND FAMILIES OF THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

TICKETS.....$1 00

MURRAY & CO.,

IMPORT

FRESH AND SALT FISH

22 COMMERCIAL MARKET, and 20 HOWARD STREET MARKET, San Francisco.

THE DAILY

INDEPENDENT DISPATCH;

VOLUME I. HOWARD, EDITOR

THE DISPATCH IS PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

AT

12½ CENTS PER WEEK.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Information Wanted.**

**Information Wanted.**

### PUBLIC NOTICE

### College Homestead Association.

### UNDERTAKER.

ATKINS MASSEY,

### BOOKS, ETC.

NEW CATHOLIC WORKS

JUST RECEIVED BY

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IMPORTER AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealer,

727 Kearny st., bet. Hush and Sutter.

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AND

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HATTER,

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(CORNER OF KEARNY AND SANSOME STREETS.)

Has on hand the largest and most select assortment of HATS and CAPS to be found in the city, which he sells at the

Lowest Prices

☞ Mr. Desmond has also for sale a large and varied assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

It will cost you nothing to remember his goods, and should you call he is sure that you don't regret it.

CASSIN'S

CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRANDY BITTERS!

Are pronounced the best in the State

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW BUILDING,

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THE MONITOR:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO

Irish and Catholic Literature

—AND—

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Publish and published every Saturday, by

PETER YORKE. JOHN T. BARRY.

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JAMES LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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### Pastoral of Archbishop Alemany.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO—*Beloved Children:* It is nothing less than the sacred duty of a pastor, that I feel myself bound to perform at this time, in behalf of the Redemption Parish, and we have the consolation to state, with pleasure and gratitude, that your response has confirmed our hopes. Your pastor's protestations of love for the Spouse of Christ, the Church, when the honor of the Church was at stake, have not been mere words of exaggeration, but the expression of your real sentiments. Your deeds have been better than in endeavoring to prove the glory of God, you could neither intend nor attempt. Your minds and hearts then threw completely aside all human respect.

The power of God is the supreme law and sanction of the universe. Before it the pride of the proud and earth had an head of silver and gold, is to be humbly obeyed. Before it the mighty and the rich are but as the brittleness of the potter's vessel. Before it the wisdom of the wise is but as the foolishness of the ignorant; and in the same way he had an necessary power, and the weak and the poor, and the ignorant, may create intelligence where it is not. And yet how few are there who, in the present day, have any good, for their own good, but that which is temporal, and that only for the present moment. Many are the souls that are lost to the Church, and these could be saved in the beginning of all things, as these things were in the inspired proverbs of solomon: "The Lord hath made all things for himself" (Prov. 16, 4.) While in his power and wisdom he delighted in his works in the act of creating, adorning each with fitting properties, and giving to each its proper place in the general plan of the universe, he could not but feel all should justly and gracefully act in the sphere of their activity, and each and every member bless the homage of praise and thanksgiving to the Author of the divine exaltation of St. Thomas Aquinas, who, in the midst of the splendor of his gifts, gratification and honors, could say: "I have all things, and they existed and were created for me, that I might enjoy them." (Apoc. 6, 11.)

The beautiful thing in the universe with which we are surrounded, is the order which appears in its parts; but as an expansive population is attained by the increase of the individuals, and that made in what is, so also and the same does Holy Church grow and expand in the course and will of time. The Pope is the centre of unity, and the Bishops are the centres of unity in their dioceses, and the Bishops and Pope are the centres of unity in the city and world of San Francisco; and in the centre of the Bishop and Pope is the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Jesus Christ, the Spirit of Truth, the Spirit of Love, the Spirit of Peace, the Spirit of Unity, the Spirit of Holiness, the Spirit of Sanctification, the Spirit of Grace, the Spirit of Glory, the Spirit of Eternity, the Spirit of Infinity, the Spirit of Omnipotence, the Spirit of Omniscience, the Spirit of Omnipresence, the Spirit of Immensity, the Spirit of Immutability

John Mitchel's Letters to John Martin



### A Military Athlete.

The following sketch of General Philip Kearney's physical characteristics is extracted from a biography of that hero, printed in the New York *Citizen*:

Phil Kearney very much resembled the great Prussian hero Blucher in his tastes, habits and characteristics, not only as an individual but as a soldier. Like Blucher, and all natural-born soldiers, he could not live without excitement. He was fond of wine as a gentleman—a real gentleman should be in moderation—of good cheer, of good company, of the society of the accomplished of the opposite sex, and speculation, which in him represented Blucher's addition to games of hazard. In speculation he was eminently successful, for his judgment, despite the vivacity of his temperament, was excellent. Like Blucher, also, he was passionately fond of horses, rode like a centaur and like the wind.

His appearance was very deceptive. Ordinary observers would have set him down as a light weight, and slightly built. On the contrary, he was a powerfully built man, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, and about five feet ten inches in height. His make was perfection for a trooper, his chest massive, his legs sinews rollomns. He lay on the saddle like a centaur, a perfect specimen of manly strength. He was as striking in his carriage as in his character; his step was as elastic as an Indian's, and in his movements he was lithe and active as a panther; in fact, he was apty as a cat, despite the loss of an arm. Few men were more winning in their address, although he seemed somewhat haughty in his manners. His conversation, always agreeable, at times was perfectly brilliant. To know him was to be won by him. On horseback, he was in his element. On his famous white or iron-lilten grey almost white) charger "Morrow"—true handsomest noise, perhaps, I ever saw—he looked the picture of a cavalier, and was a modern centaur. In battle he generally rode a smaller but extremely active Flack, on which he was killed, and some times, on parade, a heavier brown.

Even after he lost his bridle arm he continued to be the same fearless rider as before. One-armed, he would dash through the woods or leap walls, ditches and obstructions in such a manner as to astonish the boldest riders who had the use of all their members; and yet, strange to say, although the loss of his arm did not interfere with his movements while at his feet, when visiting me in 1855, he always had to fix a pillow under his left shoulder at night for fear of suffocating if he rolled over on his left side, since, from its shortness or some other difficulty connected with his stump, he could not then turn over readily in bed without assistance. Both was his reckless riding, that he had several fearful falls with—not from—horses, since, having but one arm, he could not save himself, or break his fall. Once, in Paris, his horse fell over backward upon him, and he struck the back of his head a fearful blow on the pavement. Another time his horse tumbled with him through a bridge, in the Lawrence County, New York, and smashed him up generally. He could swim like a duck, and would undress, plunge in, disport himself in the water, come out and dress himself far better and quicker than most active and adroit men with a whole complement of limbs.

### Destitution in the Atlantic Cities.

NEW YORK.—The fact that there is severe suffering among the poor of New York is accepted, but for how know the extent or magnitude of the evil. At least 20,000 men are out of employment, or if employed at all, are working at odd jobs, which, out of the line of their own business, are badly done, and furnish just enough to keep the workmen from utter starvation. The evils of New York proportions, and even New York charity can hardly compass it. All the ordinary charities are strained to their utmost. The churches are begging from door to door, and with all the funds thus raised, are utterly unable to meet the demands on them.

The destitution is seen in its full force on the east side of the town, for there the great bulk of the workmen who depend on their daily labor for their daily bread, is found. A walk through the streets gives no idea of the suffering. There are found the well-dressed, the employed, and the professional beggar. In the tenement houses which open on them, or on the alleyways running into them, the real suffering is to be found. Penal poverty and honest destitution must be looked for to be relieved. The unusual suffering has to some extent been met in one of the wards by the organization of the Thirteenth Ward Rebel Club, an organization of twenty-five gentlemen, who seek to relieve all actual destitution, without distinction of person, except as between the truly needy and the pretenders, within their portion of the city. Their system is that no inquiries made by some member, relative to the actual condition of any needy person brought to their notice.—*N. Y. Times, Feb* 19.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING POOR.—It is conceded by those best informed upon the subject that, with the exception of the very hard winter of 1854-5, destitution was never so severe in this city as at present. The reports from the various missions and other benevolent societies, as well as those from private individuals, speak of extraordinary privations among the poor, including an unparalleled number of Americans. This winter, for the first time in the experience of the police, American mechanics nightly seek the shelter of the station house; and not some for a night, or in few numbers, but by dozens, and accompanied in some instances by their wives and little children. In many cases the applicants for shelter are women and children—frequently the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives in the war. Some of these lodge at the station house many nights in succession. In Massachusetts, the Lowell *Advertiser* gives some instances of destitution among the working people at that place, and makes a strong plea for their relief. The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that the demand for labourers for the mills in that city, is increasing. The mills are also to be put in motion very soon. The Fall River (Mass.) weavers have taxed themselves two and a half cents per month to sustain the "Weavers' Union." From the Kittery (Me.) Navy Yard there have been discharged seventy-five men, ship carpenters, during the last week. The Portsmouth Cotton Company, manufacturers of sheeting, have stopped work entirely for the present, throwing about 400 hands out of employment. The Howe Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Ct., have adopted the system of giving out their work to contractors, and employ many less workmen than before to turn out a larger number of sewing machines.—*New York Post.*

In New Jersey, the Paterson locomotive builders have an order from the Union Pacific Railroad for fifty locomotives. Most of the knitting mills at Cohoes, New York, are shut down. The Fall River (Mass.) weavers have taxed themselves two and a half cents per month to sustain the "Weavers' Union." From the Kittery (Me.) Navy Yard there have been discharged seventy-five men, ship carpenters, during the last week. The Portsmouth Cotton Company, manufacturers of sheeting, have stopped work entirely for the present, throwing about 400 hands out of employment. The Howe Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Ct., have adopted the system of giving out their work to contractors, and employ many less workmen than before to turn out a larger number of sewing machines.—*New York Post.*

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### Wholesale Market Report.

[Monitor Office, San Francisco,] Tuesday, March 10, 1868.

FLOUR—Market firm. Extra bakers' in bbls at $5 @ $5 25; do in sks, $5 50 @ $5 75; Superfine in bl and sk do, at $5 50 @ $5 75, as to quality.

WHEAT—Quotable as to quality at $2 @ $2 25 @ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—$2 @ $2 02 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—Quotable at $2 25 @ $2 50 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—Quotable at $18 @ $21 @ ton, as to quality

BRAN—Quotable in round lots as follows: Bags, at $1 @ ; Butter $1 50 ——— Small White, scarce—$1 ——— Reds, $2 25 @ 2 30; Pea, at $1 50 ——— Pink, at $2 @ 2 50 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The market closes at $1 @ $1 25 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $ ——— @ 100 lbs.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Slaughter house rates are as follows:

BEEF—At @ ; @

VEAL—At @ ; @

MUTTON—At @ ; @

LAMB—At @ ; @

PORK—At @ ; @

MEAT (retail)—Sales at the following rates for round lots:

BACON—California quotable at @ ; @

LARD—In kegs, at @ ; @

HAMS—California, @ ; and Oregon ——

BEEF—Smoked, at @ ; @

Hides at ——— @ ; @

POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Hens, large, @ ; @

young chickens, @ ; @

DUCKS—Tame, @ ; @

GEESE—Tame at $ @ ; @

TURKEYS—At @ ; @

HARE—Wild, at $ @ per pair.

RABBITS—At $ @ per pair.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Wholesale prices rule as follows:

BUTTER—Fair to prime roll, @ ; @

New packed at ——— @ ———

CHEESE—Quotable at @ ——— @ for choice dairy.

EGGS—In lots, @ ; @

FRESH—At @ per dozen.

A novelty in railroad travel is the introduction of family coaches, or cars on the line between New York and Chicago. These cars are so arranged as to accommodate families with the privacy of a hotel. Each apartment can be arranged at night to accommodate its passengers, and during the day afford all the comforts of a first-class drawing room. Each car is supplied with the best improved ventilators, which can never reach room with the sectional apartment. Passengers have only to touch the bell to be conductor, who accompany each car.

A frightful accident happened at Mantes, France, during the frost. A countryman made a hut he would cross the frozen Seine there, driving a cartload of hay. Twenty-eight people followed the cart to see the result of the wager. In the middle of the river the ice broke and the whole party fell into the water; nine only were rescued. The ladies of the others have since been found. Among the victims was the Mayor of Perchesville, Canal.

### Catholic Churches—Hours of Service.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

SUNDAY.—Beginning at the Day; Hymn ringing out by the solemn voice in Montgomery, Montgomery to Pacific, Pacific to Mason, Mason to Broadway, Broadway to Larkin, Larkin to Ninth, Ninth to Folsom, Folsom to Market, Market to Third, Third to Stockton, Stockton to Market, Market to Fifth, Fifth to Howard, Howard to Sixth, Sixth to Harrison, Harrison to Fifth, Fifth to Folsom, Folsom to Sixth, Sixth to Howard, Howard to Fifth, Fifth to Mission, Mission to Third, Third to Howard, Howard to Second, Second to Mission, Mission to First, First to Stockton, Stockton to Market, Market to Kearny, Kearny to Pacific, Pacific to Montgomery, Montgomery to Day.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—Northeast corner of California and Dupont streets. Pastoral residence, Archbishop's House, on California street. Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, Archbishop; Very Rev. James Croke, V. G., Rector; Rev. J. J. Prendergast and Rev. P. Yorke, Assistants. Rev. P. Bennett, Secretary. Masses at 6, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., in Summer; at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., in Winter. Vespers at 3 o'clock P. M., in Summer, and at 2 o'clock in Winter.

The Archbishop's hours for business on week days are from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Days for receiving Ladies—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Week days at 7 A. M., Mass; at 8 A. M., Vespers and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

ST. FRANCIS CHURCH.

SUNDAY.—Hymn opens at Post, Post to Stockton, to Sutter, Sutter to Dupont, Dupont to Bush, Bush to Kearny, Kearny to Pine, Pine to Dupont, Dupont to Post. Rev. Father Accolti, Provincial; Rev. Father Maraschi, Rector; Rev. Father Bottaro, Rev. Father Soracco, Rev. Father Scandolera, Rev. Father Antonini, Rev. Father Ponte, Rev. Father Sasia, Rev. Father Bandini, Rev. Father Pelletier, Rev. Father Bacigalupi, Rev. Father Pellegrini, Rev. Father Bandini, Rev. Father Pelletier, Rev. Father Pellegrini, Rev. Father Bacigalupi, Rev. Father Pellegrini, Rev. Father Bacigalupi, Rev. Father Pellegrini, Rev. Father Bacigalupi

## HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT.

A SINGULAR BIOGRAPHY.

BY MAJOR MESERVEY.

[Aaron Burr's conspiracy, as it was called, involved many persons of note, but none whose fate excited so much sympathy as that of Blennerhassett. Wm. Wirt's forensic eloquence at Burr's trial placed him high in public opinion, and threw a halo of romance around Blennerhassett which has been considered more or less mythical. The following condensed biography, which we take from the *Irish Citizen*, shows that it was at least eventful:]

"Man proposes, but God disposes," is a true old proverb, and Hermen Blennerhassett's life is a curious illustration of it. With a handsome property and the tastes of a literary man and a philosopher, he thought of living a quiet, unpretentious life, and passing away calmly in the midst of his family and friends. But he was unexpectedly brought into a world-wide notoriety, and ended his days alone in exile and indigence.

Blennerhassett belonged to a respectable Irish family, the branches of which lived for centuries in the counties of Cork and Kerry, where some of them still hold a high place among the gentry, and count kindred with the best names in the country. Herman was a Blennerhassett of Ballyreagh Castle, fisherfilling or shilelagh there of what must have been a good estate. He was born in 1767, in England, where members of his family seem to have temporarily resided, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in the usual way; after which he was admitted to the Barristers' Society, of Castle, Dublin, in 1790. But he had no taste for the drudgery of the law and resolved to live his life in his own way without it. He went to Paris in 1789, and looked calmly about him in the midst of the republican hurricane then raging; sympathising, however, with the people and wishing them the happy deliverance they expected, but which they did not exactly in the end. He was, as all philosophers must needs be, the friend of liberty, and he read and thought much about the liberation of the American Colonies, their wealthy resources and the future that opened before them. Like George Berkeley, and others of that class of thinkers, he felt himself interested in that attractive theme, far more than in anything transpiring where the Government was bent on putting an end to both Irish Volunteers and Irish Parliament. His thoughts were with the beautiful Ohio, instead of the Law or the Liffey; and while the aforesaid Parliament was in its last throes, he sold his estate in Kerry to Mr. Blennerhassett, Young Young, and went to England, where his sister, noblest and oldest of the Anglo-Irish houses, and at present one of the poorest, having little more than its ancient renown to live on.

In the house of his sister De Courcy, Herman Blennerhassett met the beautiful and accomplished Miss Agnew, granddaughter of General Agnew, who was killed at the battle of Germantown, in America. They naturally talked together of the fresh, free, new world, of the forest-crowned and beautiful Ohio, of a home upon its fertile banks, washed by its bright waters—a cottage with Elizabethan gables and a vine covered porch; and that last happy picture did their hearts good, as the saying is. They fell in love over it, and were married; after which Blennerhassett got together an extensive collection of books and a chemical apparatus for the purpose of continuing the philosophical experiments in America which he was so attached to at home, and, with all his earthly property on board, and his best hopes, left the old country, and landed at New York in the year 1797.

They remained but a short time in this city, or rather *that* city; for the present New York is quite another place altogether. Their destination was westward; and, in the fall of September, they were found themselves at Marietta, on the Ohio, which looked remarkably like the place that had appeared to them in several successful dreams. But on looking farther they found the very spot—a small island of the Ohio, about two miles below Parkersburg, near the mouth of the little Kenawha river. Blennerhassett purchased part of this island—a demesne of about 170 acres—for $4,600, and he and his wife found themselves in their own wild and satisfactory log cabin in the fall of the year 1798. This was the happiest period of their lives, for it was full of pleasant anxieties and surprising seldom-events. The wild forest was changed into fields, lawns, gardens and orchards, and a picturesque and magnificent residence in accordance with the architectural taste of the owner rose by degrees to be the landmark of the little paradise and the wonder of that region of the country. It is said that over $50,000 were expended on this beautiful home, which contained nearly all the elegant conveniences and ornaments of the best city residences. Blennerhassett himself, as a philosopher, did not care much for these things: but they gratified his wife, and that was enough for him. His own wants and ways were very simple, to suit the notions of a plain-looking and unobtrusive man like himself—slight and six feet high, with a somewhat reserved and dignified manner, much of which was probably owing to his nearness of sight. He dressed usually in a careless, comfortable way, and took his diversions in the manner of an old-established farmer. He is liked to go out with his gun; but, on account of his shortness of sight, he never brought down anything, and only "made them leave that place, anyhow," after the manner of Brinsley Sheridan, who always gave his birds a wide margin and a fair chance for their lives. Stories are told of Mr. Blennerhassett going out with him sometimes, and giving timely directions about firing, such as "Now!—to the right!—there!—fire!" and those might have been even the truth in them. His eyes, in fact, were only fit for his books and papers and his experiments in chemistry and philosophy, his microscope for wonderful insects, and his telescope for the Georgium Sidus and the Belts of Jupiter; on clear nights. He knew that much of any sort is sometimes turned into edipocere in water, and he told his wife he should provide her with a stock of that substance, which would be a cheap and excellent light for the house. He put some meat in a creek, accordingly, and, after a proper interval, went to examine it. But he found that the fishes had eaten it all up.

Mrs. Blennerhassett was as remarkable as her husband—but in another way. She was a fine looking woman, with brown hair and a most engaging countenance, under a head-dress of colored silk, worn in the manner of a turban. She was a great equestrian, and on horseback, in her scarlet riding-dress, spangled with gold lace and buttons, and her soft hat with its ostrich feather flying to the wind, she rode as gracefully and triumphantly as Walter Scott's Diana Vernon. She was also an admirable pedestrian, and could, without fatigue, accompany her husband in his usual forest rambles.

With all this, she loved literature as much as he did. She new the French and Italian languages, and was an admirable writer, at some pieces of her poetry sufficiently show. She could reserve the plays of Shakspeare as well as Fanny Kemble Butler or Mrs. Scott Siddons, and would sometimes represent scenes from them with the assistance of some of the company at her house; for the Blennerhassetts, on the Island of Backus' Island, as it was called—did not live so much to themselves as not to entertain company at times, and make their occasional visits memorable. These thought the rich Irishman something of an oddity, and wondered he did not become a shot and a fox-hunter in the rest of the country.

They knew he was a highly educated man, and recommended him to the Governor of Virginia for the magistracy. This appointment was sent him unasked. But the literary hermit feared it would take him from his books and the care of his two or three little children, and so declined to serve.

Such was the new home of the Blennerhassetts and their way of life for eight years. In 1806 came a change, which drove them out of their paradise on the Ohio.

One evening, in the fall of 1806, while Blennerhassett was absent from the island, the servants ran in to his wife to say that a gentleman was coming. She invited the strangers in, and were surprised and pleased to learn that they were Aaron Burr, late Vice-President of the United States, and his niece, Mrs. Shaw. Subsequently, Mr. Burr wrote to Blennerhassett (who was in New York on a visit to his old friend, Thos. A. Emmet), that he intended to purchase him on the score of his sapariority, invited him to consider a grand scheme which he (Burr) had then in hand—one that promised great wealth to those worthy to engage in it. This was, in fact, that great *Conspiracy* business with which Burr's name is so historically connected, and which requires an effort to understand it. The affair was very jumbled and very indistinct, and nobody can say what it might have led to. But it certainly was manifest—some direction—since Burr had the chief hand in it. He set out with telling Blennerhassett and a thousand others of that riverine West, that they were going to war with Spain, and inviting them all to bear a hand and get up a river expedition to New Orleans. No harm in that. He also said he had purchased the Bastrop property of millions of acres, in North Louisiana, which property the woodchuckers would have among them very easy terms. No harm in that, either. The result was, that on the Ohio, the Mississippi and the confluent rivers of the great Valley, a great number of persons either felt anxious to join in that movement, or wished it well. Indeed, it was the general belief that the United States should pitch into Spain at once, and take as much of Florida and Mexico as they wanted. They might have done it—taken Texas in 1805 instead of 1845—about the time when Napoleon I. told Jefferson that if they engaged Spain they should engage France, too. Jefferson would no longer hear of war.

But Burr would have the flotilla, and —go somewhere—to that estate of his on the Washita, in Louisiana; and the work went on. Blennerhassett knew that he was the Governor of

Weekly Calendar.

Sunday, Feb. 21—St. Severianus, Bishop & Martyr.
Monday, 22—Chair of St. Peter at Antioch.
Tuesday, 23—St. Peter Damian, Bp., Conf., & Dr.
Wednesday, 24—St. Matthias, Apostle.
Thursday, 25—St. Tarasius, Confessor.
Friday, 26—St. Alexander, Bishop and Confessor.
Saturday, 27—St. Leander, Bishop and Confessor

## Summary of the Week.

EXECUTION OF WHELAN.

Whelan, the supposed murderer of D'Arcy McGee in Canada, was executed on the eleventh of this month. It may be remembered that the evidence against him was altogether circumstantial with the exception of Lacroix's testimony, which was self-contradictory on an important point; and as Whelan made no confession, it is open to very serious doubt whether he committed the crime for which he suffered death.

THE FENIAN AMNESTY MOVEMENT.

The agitation in Ire and to obtain a pardon for the Fenians who are now serving out various terms of imprisonment in the English convict cells, grows in strength. The petition has been placed at the chapel doors in most of the Catholic dioceses, and in Dublin alone under the auspices of Carroll, the Lord Mayor, it is said that a hundred thousand signatures have been affixed to it. It is not likely that the new government of Gladstone will resist such a pressure, especially at the present time, though it will probably complete the release of the prisoners with the condition of their leaving Ireland. The prisoners are, we believe, considerably over a hundred in number, and some of them have now been more than three years in the prison pens of England. Their families are sanguine of their release, which is not unlikely to accompany the restoration of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, a measure which the ministry intend to introduce into Parliament at an early date.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

After the rumors that have been flying during the past months concerning Cushing's mission to New Granada, it appears that he has really secured for the United States a valuable concession for a ship canal between the two oceans. A grant of six miles from each side of the line is to be made by the New Granada government, half to the United States, and in return one-fourth of the profits of the canal are to accrue to New Granada. It is said that a company in New York are ready to supply the necessary funds, something like a hundred millions, and to build the canal on those terms; so we may expect a speedy commencement of the enterprise.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The Cuban insurgents continue to maintain the contest with the governments with all the dogged tenacity and recklessness of results so characteristic of Spanish races everywhere. Dulce, the new Captain General, finding it impossible to restore peace by concessions, has withdrawn the amnesty proclamation issued a short time ago, and is proceeding with vigor against the rebels, who are mainly confined to the western and less populous district of the island. Troops are arriving from Spain, but the insurgents are also said to be receiving succor from Florida and Georgia, so there is no immediate likelihood of the rebellion being speedily suppressed, and Spain is likely to taste for a long while one of the blessings of her revolution in the war of Cuba.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Monday next will be the anniversary of one of the greatest and purest public men that ever lived and died. We hear hardly anything of suitably commemorating the day. To let it pass without an appropriate display would be a great reproach; therefore we hope all necessary preparations will be forthwith commenced to make a grand demonstration. Next to Independence Day, the anniversary of George Washington's birth should be the greatest on the political calendar of America.

A NEW IRISH SOCIETY.—Eight or ten young Irishmen of the city have organized a society, to be known as the Ancient Order Hibernians, and elected Mr. James Waters President. The society is said to be quite extensive in the Atlantic States. They will meet once a month.—The above is the gist of a communication from Mr. Thomas F. Clinton.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.—The following are the prizes for the one dollar subscription in behalf of the church lately erected in the village of Mountain View, Santa Clara county: Florence Sewing Machine, No. 166; Lady's elegant Stamped Saddle, No. 105. The prizes can be had by calling on the pastor, Rev. Father Joseph Bixio, S. J.

DEATH OF WM. G. CODE.—It is our painful duty to record the death on the 14th inst. of Mr. Wm. J. Code, of San Rafael. Mr. Code was highly esteemed by all who knew him. May his soul rest in peace.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—The *Catholic World* and *Sadlier's Catholic Directory* for 1869. Will review next week. M. Flood has both on sale.

## THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

### Irish or Catholic Journal on this Coast

SATURDAY.....FEB. 20, 1869.

### Grave Charges of Corruption.

New York has long stood preeminent as the most corrupt city in the United States. Its Board of Aldermen and Common Council has become a synonym for official thievery. Men of known bad character have sought and found offices in that great city, whose only recommendation was experience at managing primary conventions, and whose sole purpose was robbery; for it is as much robbery to appropriate the money or property of a community, as it would be to enter a man's house and take therefrom that which did not legally belong to you. San Francisco seems to be fast rivaling the Empire City in the character of its officials as well as in maritime prestige. Last Monday night we were edified with the spectacle of a member of our Board of Supervisors charging some of his official associates with outright corruption. The asseveration was not denied; leaving the inference that the assertion was true. Mr. Canavan (the Supervisor who made the charge) declared, with the outspoken boldness and honesty characteristic of the man, that an agent or middleman was engaged in collecting signatures to deeds "in favor of a person named Clausen," who had been acting as "a sort of special counsel or adviser of the Outside Land Committee," and that the person so engaged was a lawyer named Smythe. Mr. Canavan further stated that the agent referred to was asking land holders who had been benefitted by the action of the Outside-Land Committee "to sign deeds of gift of lots to the Outside Land Committee." Supervisor Ashbury, who was one of the Land Committee, exonerated his own innocence, and was exonerated by Mr. Canavan; but the other members of the Committee had not a word to say in contradiction. The charge is a grave one, and one which we feel sure a responsible gentleman like Mr. Canavan would not make without sufficient evidence to sustain him. Rumor has been busy for a long time past with the names of several with the Outside Lands and other matters, in a manner not at all creditable to their honesty. Mr. Canavan, as become an honest officer, has given those rumors tangible shape; and it now becomes his imperative duty to make them good before the Grand Jury. If he does so, he will have made San Francisco his debtor, for it will be the destruction of the dishonest conclave that now exists in the Board of Supervisors; and transfer from the City Hall to San Quentin a few men who, to use the mildest possible term, reflect no credit on the community. In this purifying crusade, Mr. Canavan should receive the support of every honest citizen; for if he succeeds, he will have effected more than a vigilance committee ever would; but if he fails he will have strengthened the wrong-doers and added a thousand fold to their prestige. Our citizens look with hope to Mr. Canavan's course in this affair; they have hopes he will do nothing to sully the high reputation he has thus far gained as champion of the people's rights, and as an executor of fraud. He is now at it to him as a man and an officer of the municipality to make good the damaging charges he has so publicly asserted.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. PATRICK'S.—On Sunday last the sacrament of Confirmation was administered by the Archbishop immediately after 9 o'clock. The children received their first communion from Father Moriarty, who also addressed to his Grace in his usual kind and effective manner. About 87 children and adults received the Holy Sacrament. The children of the orphan asylum were all neatly attired in white, and made a very pleasing appearance under the superintendence of the good Sisters. A neat and appropriate address was read by one of the orphan girls to those about to receive the Sacrament. The ceremony of Confirmation will be administered at St. Patrick's on Sunday, (Sunday), at St. Peter's church at 3 o'clock a. m.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.—A second meeting of the committee heretofore appointed by Mayor McCoppin, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the Hibernian dinner held the previous year, to make arrangements for the celebration of the next annual anniversary, was held at the Hibernia Bank building on Wednesday last. The committee heretofore appointed made their several reports, which were read and accepted; whereupon it was unanimously resolved that a dinner would be given at the Occidental Hotel on the evening of St. Patrick's day. From the spirit and enthusiasm manifested on the occasion by those present, there is no doubt the dinner will be on a scale of magnificence worthy of the Irishmen of San Francisco.

FOURTEEN persons died from small-pox last week.

### The Alta is a Theological Reformer.

Our reverend contemporary on California street has taken up the theological cudgels in defence of Protestantism against Dr. [illegible] of New York, an Episcopalian clergyman, whose onslaughts upon the mis-called "reformation" and its fruits have excited considerable attention in the East. Last Sunday's *Alta* contained an article on the subject, which for driveling silliness and the amusing gravity with which it tries to prove a point entirely beside the question, was highly characteristic of that ponderous journal. Dr. Ewer's lectures on the failure of Protestantism we have not read, but we gather from the *Alta* that he accuses Protestantism of being a religious failure, because it leads directly to unbelief in revelation, and because it exercises no religious influence on the masses. Regarding the "Reformation" from a Christian standpoint, we presume that the Doctor judges it by the standard of Christianity that he asks how far it has been instrumental in impressing a belief in the Christian revelation and the observance of the laws of Christian morality upon mankind, and that finding its only real effect has been to lead men to utterly disbelieve or ignore Christianity, he naturally pronounces it a failure. Of the truth of his judgment, none acquainted with the utter indifference to all religion of the masses of the English people, the less stolid, but scarcely less strongly marked want of faith among the bulk of non-Catholic Americans, and the spread of rationalism among even the Protestant clergy of Germany, can well doubt; but it is not with facts such as these that the *Alta* grapples. The manner in which it handles the question is strongly suggestive of the reasoning in vogue at old ladies' tea-parties, when some novel opinion is brought up for discussion. "Dear me," exclaims the California street oracle, "how can any one call Protestantism a failure when the people that profess it (for the greatest portion, it must be confessed, do so without any very clear idea of what they do profess) are all so rich and respectable? Is it not as clear as noon-day that a religion which has been professed by the greatest nations of the world cannot be a failure?" The *Alta* unconsciously to be convincing to those who believe that the enjoyment of the good things in this world is the surest passport to Heaven in the next; but unless the *Alta's* edition of the New Testament contains a special emendation of the text about the difficulty of a rich man's entering Heaven, it is a curious one to bring forward in defense of a system calling itself a Christian religion. Did the triumphs of the Roman arms in the ancient world prove the truth of the Roman Paganism, or did the wealth of the Pagan Empire, its rich literature, its matchless art and its heroic traditions of war-like deeds and deep statecraft, overcome the poverty of the fishermen of Galilee and the ignominy of Calvary. That a professed defender of any form of Christianity should borrow arguments from the apologists of ancient paganism, and arguments, too, of whose worthlessness the Cross, which towers so proudly over conquered Rome, is the irrefragible proof, is too great a pitch of absurdity for even the *Alta* to proceed to; but our contemporary's blunders do not stop there. Even the prosperity which it claims for its peasage is woefully at variance with facts. So far from the Protestant countries of Europe being, in proportion to their population, the wealthiest and most powerful or their power dating from the era of the Reformation, the contrary is the case. The England of Edward the Third and Henry the Fifth was more powerful in relation to her European neighbors than is the England of the present day. The German Catholic Empire of the Hohenstaufens and Saxon emperors occupied a far more important place in Europe than the new Confederacy of Bismarck, and Prussia, as statistics show, is at present behind France or Belgium in material prosperity. As to he supposed hostility of Protestantism to ecclesiastical authority, despotism and a union of Church and State, it is a little too absurd. Is it possible that our contemporary's years have taught it so little that it is not aware that in every important Protestant State the Sovereign is the head of the Church; that in England, Prussia and Sweden, the Church is a mere dependent of the State, and that finally, it is only Protestant Sweden and Mechlenburg that, in company with Russia, still refuses to grant religious liberty to their subjects. As for the claptrap of Protestantism, having "stopped the sale of indulgences and corrected many great abuses," it is too stale and has been too often refuted to deserve more than a passing notice. Nevertheless, in spite of the anti-Catholic bigotry displayed by the reverend clergy employed to preach against the pretended corruptions of a good cause he feel amongst themselves, the cause is undoubtedly far greater than that of his predecessor in office; and his military training may render him more likely to try an appeal to arms to settle the question. In any case, his first official speech, as we may call it, gives promise of an energetic presidency, and we shall await its further developments with an interest mixed with both hope and fear.

### The Gas Monopoly.

Monopolies and soulless corporations are one of the growing evils of the country, and San Francisco is favored with even more than her share of them. Two of the necessaries of city life are in the hands of companies whose power of putting the screw on the pockets of the citizens is apparently only limited by the capacity of the said pockets, as there who have to pay gas and water bills know only too well. It is not merely private citizens that suffer from these monopolies, but the public at large, as the scanty allowance of gas to our lamps and our illushed sewers can testify. The corporations are not more liberal in their dealing with the city than with the citizens; they know their power as monopolists, and they use it against the public and individuals alike. One of the coolest instances of this spirit is the refusal of the Gas Company to make any contract for lighting the city for a less period than five years, and their endeavors to get one for no less than fifteen. Considering the present state of science, the number of substitutes for gas as a lighting agent that are already known, and the almost certainty of others being speedily discovered, the offer of the company to furnish gas for fifteen years to the city is about as modest as that of the editor of a newly-started Western journal, who offered a reasonable reduction on subscription rates in consideration of ten years' payment in advance. Even the shorter term of five years is altogether too long to enter into a contract in such a matter. Fortunately, a new company has applied for the privileges necessary for supplying gas to the city, so that there is hope that in that article, at least, we shall be no longer left at the mercy of a monopoly, so that we trust no contract will be made that would place the new company at a disadvantage whenever it is ready to commence its operations.

### St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Following is the annual report of the St. Patrick's Conference of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul. This society has relieved an immense amount of distress since its establishment here a few years since. Following are the reports:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. PATRICK'S CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL:—Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my duty and privilege to submit to you the following report of the condition of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul in this city during the year 1868. The number of visits admitted has been thirty; two per cent greater than during the previous year, as in other words the growth of the institution and the enlarged sphere of utility which is now occupies. The total number admitted was sixty-six, eleven of whom are forty-nine were discharged, and three are still under treatment. The mortality of the year has been eight, for which they were treated and the cause of death in each case are described in the items accompanying list. We omit the list as being of no consequence to the public, and the proportion of the deaths that occurred were the result of pulmonary consumption—a disease which is usually far advanced before those afflicted by it are brought under the influence of this society. Leaving out of consideration all expenditures for fuel, groceries, &c., which are compared with the admissions, only amounted to one dollar and forty-nine cents, we have every reason for entire satisfaction with the excellent management of the Sisters of Charity in charge of the Infirmary, their admirable care of the sick, and the attention paid to the sanitary arrangements so important to health, but so often neglected in the dwellings of the poor. I have the honor, ladies and gentlemen, to remain respectfully,

Attending Physician of St. V. de P.'s Infirmary, San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1869.

CONFERENCE'S STATEMENT.

1866—No. of persons relieved.....2,616
Amount expended.....$2,076 70
1867—No. of persons relieved.....3,726
Amount expended.....$2,449 96
1868—No. of persons relieved.....2,997
Amount expended.....$2,909 92

DAVID LAPPEUS, Secretary.

The foregoing table shows that $7,439 55 were expended in relieving the necessities of 6,956 persons.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

1866—No. of persons relieved.....1,626
Amount expended.....$719 17
1867—No. of persons relieved.....1,631
Amount expended.....$1,732 41
1868—No. of persons relieved.....1,660
Amount expended.....$2,232 30

The Conference beg to acknowledge the receiving of two years' donation of seeds from Messrs. R. O'Neil, M. O'Brien and others.

Rev. Thomas Ingoldsby, President.
Miss Louisa Lannan, Secretary.
Miss Hussey, Treasurer.

The Ladies' Conference expended $1,679 78, and cared for 6,607 persons.

### Brief City Items.

JUDGE SAWYER sustained the Eight-Hour law in so far as it relates to street contracts.

LEFT FOR MEXICO.—We understand that Augustine Guerrero, who shot Mr. Harry Logan some weeks since in a saloon on Montgomery street, left his ranch at Half-Moon Bay about ten days ago, in a small boat, and succeeded in obtaining transportation to Mexico by a passing vessel.

WILLIAM GARDEN SMITH and Thomas Savage, indicted for the murder of Commander John G. Mitchell, on the 21st of Oct. last, were arraigned for trial before Judge Sawyer, of the Fourth District Court, on the 15th inst.

THE suit of Mary J. Kete against Paul Valentine, for $10,000 damages, claimed for breach of promise of marriage and seduction, which has been on trial in the Fourth District Court since the 8th inst., terminated at a late hour on the 10th, the jury rendering a verdict awarding the plaintiff the full amount claimed.

THE residents on outside lands, justly getting alarmed at the large and partial assessment made by the Outside Land Committee of the Board of Supervisors, have organized a league to resist the collection of the assessment. The tax (10½ per cent.) is enormous; and has been unequally levied—many of the lots being assessed for more than they would bring at private sale, while others have been passed at less than one-third their market value.

FENIANISM.—Mr. John Hamil, State Centre of O'Neil wing of the Fenian Brotherhood here, has received a sample of the new breech-loading rifles with which the Brotherhood are supplied. It is the old Springfield rifle altered to a needle breech-loader, thereby rendering the opposite of the former with the quickness of loading and firing of the latter. It is considered a very excellent gun, and capable of firing eighteen shots a minute. They are being manufactured by the Brotherhood in their own armories in the East, and the Order throughout the States will be supplied with them in a short time.

CORRUPT OFFICIALS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Union on the evening of the 11th, a gentleman there present said, he "knew of two officials in the city who stole no more money daily, than would pay the salaries of all the Judges in the State. These parties have so many lacquers and hangers-on that the people are afraid to expose them. There is perhaps no city in the Union which has more need of a thorough cleansing officially than San Francisco. Men defrauded in various ways out of small moneys, varying from $10 to $20, cannot afford to pay lawyers' fees to recover such a small amount. The unscrupulous use of the machinery of organization should keep itself entirely aloof from politics, and then it will be a success.

ANOTHER GAS COMPANY!—On Saturday last, the City Gas Company filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk. The object is to erect gas works, lay down mains, and furnish to the citizens of San Francisco. Capital stock, $10,000,000, divided into one hundred thousand shares. Term of existence, fifty years. Place of business, San Francisco. Trustees: A. Hayward, [illegible] Fernandez, [illegible] Ward, and Henry C. Robinson. Our worthy City Fathers should look after this unconscionable job. Gas companies are becoming a perfect nuisance, while the men whose charge the destinies of the nation are entrusted, conduct themselves, unrebuked in a manner more befitting the prize ring than a legislative assembly.

General Grant on his side has at last broken through his accustomed taciturn habits and made some plain statements, in reference to his future policy, with the tone of a man who knows his own mind and intends to act according to it. He evidently appreciates the gravity of the present situation of the country, and declares that the revenue must be honestly collected, and the unbridled extravagance of the public expenditures be reduced within reasonable limits, if he can effect it. On another point, the removal of dishonest or incapable officials, he is not less explicit, and he declares that he will make no difference between his own appointees and those of his predecessors if either should fail in the discharge of their duty. As the tenure of law is still in force and its repeal by no means certain, the General's declaration looks like an open defiance of Congress, but we can hardly think he would venture on such a step at the very commencement of his presidential career. However, even if he should not proceed to such a length as to act in defiance of the existing tenure law, he and Congress are not likely to work in harmony. Grant as a soldier and a man is accustomed to go the shortest way to his end, and as he has made up his mind to reform the financial state of the country, we may look out for collisions between him and the politicians and wire-pullers who wield such power in Congress. The task before him is a far more difficult one than the capture of Vicksburg or Richmond. An increasing expenditure has to be brought within reasonable bounds, the corruption of thousands of subordinate officials has to be remedied, the influence of the numerous rings which have been so long growing rich on the spoils of the country has to be overcome, and all this with the supreme power in the hands of almost identically the same Congress that has allowed such abuses to exist since the war. The General, undoubtedly, has public opinion on his side, but the substantial power is on the side of Congress, and it is context occure between them it is difficult to foresee what its results may be. Between the soldier who, in spite of his no-policy declaration, evidently has a reform policy of his own and means to carry it out, and the Congress which has given so unfavorable a specimen of its inclination to reform, issues must arise, and no one can say which is likely to give way. If Grant's policy should con-



### In Memoriam (Mrs Margaret Mahoney)

[FOR THE MONITOR.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

True register of Christian grace!
Fair crown of deathless fame!
And fitting epitaph to know
Beneath the sculptured stone,
Where follow with unfeigned tread
The footsteps of their Lord.
In rain forth showed every golden prize,
For there 'twas worthless dross,
And sought could there thy steadfast eyes
From Truth's unfading cross?
For Wisdom lent her all divine,
And his pure glance could see
The music of that dawning sign,
"All else is vanity."
Rare feelings rich thy precious life
By blest example taught—
By deeds with Duty's fragrance rife,
With Heaven's sweetness fraught.
The stricken hearts in anguish bowed,
The eyes that weep with pity,
Yet see the stars within the cloud,
The hope o'er the grave,
The light reflected from thy crown,
The pure and peaceful ray,
Sent from the home of brightness down
To guide their lonely way.
Sweet memory of thy virtues shrined
The pall of woe hereafter,
Bright garland of thy graces, twined
With flowers of cypress wreath.
Tis in thy legacy of love
A comfort clothes the tomb—
These are the star beams from above,
Still shining through the gloom.
And those shall deck the golden stair
O'er which thy loved shall tread,
To claim, with thee, their places fair
Among the blessed dead.

MARIE

[We republish the above, hoping some annoying typographical errors marred its beauty last week.]

### Weekly Telegraphic Summary.

EASTERN.

The report is current and generally believed in Washington that Secretary Seward will be Secretary of State in the new Cabinet. The Eastern Radicals are reported to be very indignant at this announcement.

The South American Republics on the Pacific coast have agreed to accept the mediation of the United States in regard to their war with Spain, and a congress of agents plenipotentiary from the belligerents is expected to meet in Washington next spring.

The President has confirmed Sanford Conover, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for perjury, because Conover has given Government important information.

Kerlinger, a banker of Peru, and the town of Peru has been totally destroyed by the shocks.

The Mayor of [illegible], Virginia, has suspended the Chief of Police of that city from office for his action in preventing the holding of Republican meetings.

Senator Stewart has introduced a bill declaring the naturalization of all persons of foreign birth, who have ever participated in the rebellion, and who now are or shall hereafter become permanent residents of the country, and who desire to become citizens.

Senator Sumner objected to the word "white" in the bill.

Senator Cole has introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Yreka to the nearest connect with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The bulls and bears of the New York gold room are engaged in a fierce fight; they have had more than [illegible] millions of gold sold and delivered, and the price is much more believed to be involved—has been staked in the game. Four brokers are daily borrowing twelve millions of gold. A powerful clique in opposition is trying to corner the shorts, and have already secured fifteen millions. A grand crash is expected within the next twelve months.

Mysterious movements are supposed for Cuba—are reported from various points on the Georgia and Florida coast.

The New Iowa Legislature have resolved that they will "cut loose from Sheridan O'Brien and his thieves," they recommend the judges and supreme court of the State of Iowa be impeached.

O'Brien swears that he will not hang the real murderer of the policeman Sindral, but will suffer imprisonment for life, and be compelled to his constituents.

A tooth-some debate took place in the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening between Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Schenck of Ohio, in which Eldridge declared, by intimated that the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means belonged to a swindling society.

Robinson, of New York, said in the House on Tuesday evening that all the retrenchment and reform preached at the last session of Congress so far consisted in cutting off reporters and stationery supplies.

The House has refused, further debate, the proposition for the annexation of San Domingo.

OTTAWA (ONTARIO), Feb. 11th.—Whelan was hanged to-day at 11.15. He made a statement last night that he was present when McGee was murdered, but did not fire the shot. Mrs. McGee has written a letter to Whelan, and freely forgives him. Whelan died firmly; exclaiming with his last words: "God save Ireland! God save my soul!"

NEW YORK, Feb. 16th.—The Pneumatic Dispatch Company has been engaged tunnelling under Broadway for about three weeks. Their progress is very slow, not over two inches being made daily.

Louis Cornell has probably succeed Frank Soule as Collector of Internal Revenue for San Francisco. B. F. White, recommended by Mr. Sargent, will probably be Surveyor of Office, though Colonel Coey's claims are urged. The Senate will probably confirm the recommended Mr. Buckbee, of Plumas, but their power has been destroyed by a recent resolution of the Senate for a position to be the Cabinet. B. C. Whiting wants to be Mint Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15th.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase decided that gold contracts must be satisfied with coin. Seven Republican Senators are mentioned legal tenders are lawful. Justice Davis and Sawyer gave a qualified assent to the opinion, but Justice Miller dissented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16th.—It is said in a debate in the Senate Committee on Foreign affairs, to-day, on the Alabama treaty, not a single man was in favor of its ratification.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16th.—A special says the remains of Wilkes Booth were not interred there yesterday, but will be to-day. The skeleton has been put in a metallic coffin. Hundreds of people viewed the remains yesterday. Nothing but bones are left. There is a disposition to get up a demonstration, but the family bitterly oppose it. The remains will be buried alongside his father.

LOUISVILLE, February 17th.—Aaron Jones, the pugilist, died yesterday.

James Hawks, S. A. Griffin, Charles Hendle, James McCraig, Daniel R. Hamblin, and T. H. Ward, have been appointed Assistant Assessors of the Fourth District Internal Revenue of California.

Harvey Brown is here and waits the Attorneyship. Talley is shead and will.

EUROPEAN.

DUBLIN, February 13th.—Over one hundred thousand signatures were on the Mayor's petition for a [illegible]

MADRID, February 11th.—Carnicas are active in the House of Deputies.

France is assessing the frontier closely, and yesterday arrested twenty-eight Carlists attempting to cross. They were sent to Havanna.

LONDON, February 10th.—The Conservatives are making preparations to carry on a vigorous opposition in Parliament. Lord Cairns will replace Earl Malmesbury as leader in the House of Lords.

PARIS, February 10th.—Walewski has left Athens on his return to this city. He is bearer of a satisfactory reply from the Greek Government on all points to the proposals of the Paris Conference.

### Pacific Coast Summary.

California.

DR. B. D. HART, of Tuolumne City, committed suicide on the 8th inst.

THE festival for the benefit of the Catholic Church in Placerville on the 8th and 9th inst., netted over $100.

SEVENTY-FIVE thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the purpose of building a railroad between Santa Cruz and Salinas Valley.

CROPS, ETC.—We have advices from different parts of the county stating that the wheat crop is generally looking well for this season of the year. So far it seems to have withstood the winter with but little injury, and should it meet with no mishaps there is a very fair prospect for an abundant yield.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel.*

AMADOR.—The *Ledger* of Feb. 13th says: On Saturday last, Thomas Guirk, residing at Iron Hill, in this county, was instantly killed by being caved on while at work in his claim. Deceased was an industrious miner, much respected by those who knew him, and leaves a wife and family in his native country, Ireland.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15.—About six p. m. yesterday, a shooting affray occurred in the Lafayette Hotel, between Chas. V. Howard, a prominent lawyer, and Daniel H. Nesbet, which resulted in the death of Mr. Howard, and the serious, if not fatal, wounding of Nesbet. [From Hon. F. B. Chapman, direct from Prescott, we learn that the command of Captain Young was attacked on the 27th of January, between the Willows and Prescott, by Indians. The command consisted of one hundred and forty men. The attack was made in the night, by three hundred Indians, who succeeded in running off the pack-train belonging to the command.

THE MOUNTAIN COUNTIES.—Some of the journals of these counties, once so prosperous, complain that they see now signs of decay. It is not, however, because their resources have become exhausted, that this condition of affairs is produced. There is not one of those counties, once so prolific in gold produced from the surface diggings, but has still untold wealth in and beneath the surface. The causes which have produced the lethargy for those interested. It is true the surface diggings are exhausted in many and many of the hydraulic mines; but of the latter there still remain many thousands of acres that can be worked for gold with profit, and when capitalists will be induced to invest in the business, as they will, there will

### Have Courage to say No.

You're starting in day on life's journey,
Alone on the high way of life;
You'll meet with a thousand temptations;
Each one with evil is rife.
This world is a stage of excitement;
There's danger wherever you go;
But if you are tempted to say wrong,
Have courage, my boy, to say No.

The syren's sweet song may allure you;
Beware of her cunning and art;
Whatever you see her approaching,
Be guarded and haste to depart.
The billiard saloon are inviting,
Do not set in their insel and show;
You may be invited to enter;
Have courage, my boy, to say No.

The bright ruby wine may be offered—
No matter how tempting it be,
From poison that stings like an adder,
My boy, have the courage to flee.
The gambling halls are before you,
Their lights now they dance to and fro,
If you should be tempted to enter,
Think twice, stop, retrace, we pray go.

In courage alone lies your safety
When you the long journey begin,
And truth is a Heavenly Father
Who will keep you unspotted from sin.
Temptations will go on increasing
As streams from a rivulet flow,
But if you are true to your manhood,
Have courage, my boy, to say No.

### Something about "Common Schools."

For there is much more to be said on this subject. Heart and soul, and on principle—and perhaps, at times with bitterness—we oppose the common school system.

In a country of infidels, it would be a proper system. Among a people indifferent to all particular forms of Christianity, it would be an admirable system. But here, and nothing in our midst, we denounce the system as unjust, no matter what or how many so called laws may be urged in its defense; as *immoral* in its tendencies, no matter what sophisms, misnamed arguments, may be advanced in its favor; as *irreligious* in its character and consequences, no matter how loudly its advocates may boast of its apparent benefits; as *injurious* to the well being of society, no matter how it may be lauded as the main means of social progress, as one of the supreme *landmarks* of the day, which, because it is a humong, has taken such deep hold on shallow people.

At first, it is an *unjust* system. All are taxed for educational purposes; to all, directly or indirectly, in greater degree or in less, should flow the benefits of the tax. The tax is general; in the enforcing of it there is no religious discrimination made. But in the acting of the tax there is religious discrimination. And that discrimination is not *accidental*—it is *intentional*. The text-books used, the rules and regulations, the details of the system, are *anti Catholic*. Thus the Catholics of the country are forced to pay school-taxes, the only benefit from which accrues to others. Not only this, they have a double tax to pay, in fact, for in maintaining, in order that their children may be insulted with calumnies against their Church—which calumnies they must learn day by day—these calumnies being an essential element in the common school education. That is, a Catholic is obliged to pay taxes in order to advance anti-Catholic education. Where is the justice of such taxation? Catholics paying taxes for the benefit of Protestantism!—the money of Catholics expended for the purchase of books bitterly hostile to their faith! If that be justice the word must have changed its meaning. The system may be in accordance with law, so called, but it is certainly at variance with "the law which is written in the heart." Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

That system is *immoral* in its tendencies; for the simple reason that, just when the young minds need most of religion to mould their thoughts, they receive as little of religion as possible, and that little itself is sectarian. The system boasts of being liberal to all forms of religion. Liberality to all is indifference to each; indifference to each begets a strong family resemblance to infidelity. They look like brothers. The system rejects religious influence; or, at least, employs such influence as sparingly as a miser does his money. And yet the system pretends to educate—to educate the whole man—and, at the same time, banishes just what man needs the most, the most essential element of true education—Religion. It fills the head with smatterings of this, that and the other thing, but it leaves the heart void of religion. A heart void of Religion will soon be filled—we need not say with what.—*Banner of the South.*

WONDERFUL NATURAL PROVISION.—In the struggle for life which is going on perpetually throughout the whole of the animal kingdom, it is interesting to observe the wonderful provisions which Nature makes for the preservation of the weaker and more helpless animals. In many cases the color of the creature is so adapted in a wonderful way to its mode of living and place of concealment, and contributes very materially to its safety. Why, says the *Herald of Wonders*, know how difficult it is to distinguish the grasshopper from the leaf or blade where he is resting, till he betrays himself by moving. The birds that sing in the hedgerows have feathers on their backs which harmonize with the color of the leaves about which they flit, while the feathers on their breast borrow the white hue of the clouds above them. The partridge can hardly be distinguished from the stubble where it makes its nest, while in the northern countries the winter dress of the hare and ptarmigan is white, like the snow among which they are seen. The same is the case with the inhabitants of the water. The frogs which live in the pools and muddy ditches are known to vary their color according to the nature of the sand or mud among which they live. The tree-frog, on the other hand, is green, and thus is with difficulty distinguished from the trees to which it adheres. Fish, especially those which inhabit fresh water, are so like in color to the weeds and stones among which they lie, that it is often very difficult to detect their presence.

### Sunday all the Week.

Our Catholic brethren have set us at least one good example; their churches are not as silent as the tomb on week days. Their worshippers do not do up all their religion on Sunday, eh! may be only for a few moments that they step in through that open church door on a week day, to kneel and lay down a burden too heavy else to be borne. I like the custom. I should rather say, I like the reminder, and the opportunity thus afforded them; and I heartily wish that all our Protestant churches could thus be opened. If rich Christians object to the promiscuous use of their velvet cushions and gilded prayer books, at least let the aisles and the altar be free for those who need God on the week days—for the poor, the tried, the tempted—for those who shrink in their shabby habiliments from the Sunday exhibition of fine toilettes and superfine Christianity. Were I a minister, and obliged to preach to paniers and diamonds, and satins, on Sunday, I think I should have to ease my heart in some such way as this to make my pastoral life endurable, else my office would seem to me the most hollow of all mockeries. "The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the Maker of them all!" should be inscribed outside my church door, had I one. I would not preach to those passions and their owners. My tongue would be paralyzed at the sight of those kneeling distortions of womanhood, bearing such a resemblance to organ grinders' monkeys. I am not sure that I should not grow hysterical over it, and laugh and cry in the same breath, instead of preaching. I can never tell what vent my disgust would take, but I am sure that it must have some escape valve. You may say that such worshippers (Heaven save the mark!) need preaching to; I tell you that women, so given over to the devil and all his works, are past praying for—"having eyes they see not, having ears they hear not." They are ossified—monstrous: they are D-ad Sea apples, full of ashes. There, now I feel better.

Having alluded to our Roman Catholic friends, we cannot forbear to ask leave of them to have the cross surmounting all our Protestant churches unless they have taken out a patent for the right to use it. I envy me, this symbol, as I pass along our streets. It rests my heart to look at it amid the turmoil, and din, and hurry, and bustle, and cares, and sorrowful faces, and, worse than all, the empty faces that I meet. I say to myself—there is truth there, I am a Protestant minister, the dear cross shall be on my church, and nobody shall stay away from it because they are too ragged or poor, or because the cushions are too nice. Oh, I like Catholicism for that. They are nearer Heaven than Protestants on this point.—FANNY FERN.

### Carew, the Irish Sculptor.

There lately died in London at the patriarchal age of eighty-six, an Irishman of remarkable genius, who deserves only acquired fame in his country which he chose as the field of his labors. We refer to John Edward Carew, a native of Tramore, county Waterford, who, as a sculptor, added much to the national honors which Irish talent has won for the "old land." Several of Carew's productions adorn public buildings in England. Among these we may specially name the fine statue of Grattan in St. Stephen's Hall, the main approach to the houses of Parliament. The relievo representing the death of Nelson, on the Nelson Column, in Trafalgar Square, was modelled by Carew in less than six weeks. Among the other works of this gifted artist, we may enumerate the *alto relievo*, "Virgin and Child," in the Column of Old Hall; the "Prometheus and Pandora," the "Aesthisa," and other statues in the Petworth Gallery; the colossal "Whittington," at the Royal Exchange, the monuments to Mrs. Fitzherbert and the Rev. Mr. Cullen, at the Catholic Church, Brighton; fine altar-pieces in the Catholic churches of Brighton and of Warwick street, London, and many other productions of great merit. Carew exhibited on several occasions, at the Royal Academy, works which were very much admired; his last being busts of Lady O. Fane and Orn. Sale. He enjoyed the friendship of the leading artists of his time, and also of many eminent statesmen, including Wellington and Peel. He spent a great many years in early life in Wexford, where his amiable qualities won him many friends, and although he was obliged, for professional reasons, to fix his residence in England, he always showed an affectionate regard for his native land. He was a self-taught genius, and the correct harmony of his features of an astonished his medical friends. He could not bear to be tied down strictly to rules, and (like Angelo) he often, when chiseling the marble, made alterations from the plaster model. Carew was, by religion, a Catholic. He possessed qualities which will long endear his memory to those who had the pleasure to possess his friendship.—*Dublin Freeman.*


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SAN JOSE, CAL.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once ..... $10 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter ..... 60 00
Washing, per quarter ..... 12 00
Physician's fee, if required to be preferred to pay the Bill in case of sickness, per quarter ..... 2 50
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish or German Languages, nor for plain sewing and fancy needle work.
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session. 1728 tf

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Penmanship, Orthography, Composition, Epistolary Correspondence, Bookkeeping, Mercantile Calculations, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Book-keeping, Commercial Law and Modern Languages.

Scientific

English Literature, Rhetoric, Political Economy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Chemical Philosophy, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Physiology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Mechanical Philosophy, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Metaphysics, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Ecclesiastical History, Canon Law and Liturgy.

Classical.

The Classical course embraces the ordinary studies pursued in our best Colleges and Universities.

For the benefit of those who may not have the time to go through the full course of Classical Literature, short but complete Business Courses have been established.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR, Payable half yearly in advance.

Board, Tuition, Washing, per session ..... $250 00
Bed and Bedding, per session ..... 10 00
Physician's Fee, if required ..... 10 00
Day Students ..... 60 00
Washing and Mending, per month ..... 2 00
Music and Drawing, $5 per Month. ..... 1727 1f

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THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS of St. Dominic and is situated in the most delightful and healthy locality in Sonoma county.

The system of education pursued in this Academy is the same as that pursued in the Mother House of the Order in San Francisco, comprising ten months and a half session on the 20th of August, and ends the first week in July. No deduction will be made if the pupil is with drawn during the session except in case of sickness. Pupils will be received at any time, from the first of entrance.

The accommodations for females, in Winter, will be blank at yarn, white cotton, calls, black silk apron, white straw bonnet, trimmed with white, green veil, and black lisle gloves. For the Summer uniform, subject to be changed at the Institution.

TERMS PER ANNUM—Payable half yearly in advance.

Board and Tuition ..... $150 00
Washing, per month ..... 1 50
Washing ..... 40 00
Physician's fee, if required ..... 10 00
Bed and Bedding, if required to be furnished by the Institution, to be repaid half yearly ..... 10 00
Stationery, to be paid for when required ..... 5 00
Music, including use of Instrument ..... 20 00
Drawing and Painting ..... 10 00
Use of Instrument ..... 5 00
Parents will pay for additional attendance and supply their children with clothing, etc. No extra charge.
For further particulars apply to
B. FREEMAN, O.P., President. 1727 tf

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,

MARYSVILLE, Cal.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ACADEMY commences on the first Monday in August. The Course of Studies will be the same as by a variety of Active who, in Europe and the Atlantic States, have given to the Institution a high rank among kinds of youth a solid and lasting education, and the most judicious training. Particular attention will be given to the formation of character, habits of order and neatness, as the future ornaments of society; in a word, to whatever can form the hearts of the pupils to the practice of the primary object of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The health of children is the most lively part of Mary Ann. The building is large, commodious and well ventilated.

The physical welfare of the pupils constantly receives the maternal attention of the Sisters. The air is pure and the climate mild. The greatest attention is paid to the cleanliness and health of the children. They are treated with the same care as a mother. Bathing in the river is not allowed, except when the weather is extremely hot, and is always adapted to the age and capacity of the pupils. Also every precaution is taken to prevent contagious and all diseases.

The course of studies is English, but the French, German and Spanish languages being spoken by many of the teachers, the pupils have every facility to perfect those natives in those languages.

TERMS

PER QUARTER, IN ADVANCE.

Board, Tuition, Washing, per session ..... $175 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

Piano with use of instrument, per quarter ..... $15 00
Violin ..... 15 00
Vocal Music, per quarter ..... 10 00
Drawing and Painting, per quarter ..... 10
For further information apply to the Sister Superior, Academy of Notre Dame, Marysville, Cal.

MUSIC FOR PIANO FORTE.

Senior Class, per month ..... $0 50
Junior and Second Elementary, per month, each ..... 0 40
Primary ..... 0 30
Use of Instrument ..... 0 50
Extra charges in proportion as above. The fees should be paid in advance, at the commencement of the month. 1727 tf

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE, S. J.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION, CONFECTED BY the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, after having successfully passed through the ordeal of public trials, it was inaugurated, and now is in the full tide of success. The Faculty of the College is empowered to confer degrees in the Arts, Letters and Sciences.

The design of the Institution is to give a thorough Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical Education.

The course of study embraces the Greek, Latin and English languages, History, Rhetoric, Poetry, Natural Geography, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Mathematics, Surveying, Navigation, Mechanical Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Metaphysics, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Ecclesiastical History, Canon Law and Liturgy.

The French Language is not obligatory.

The Commercial Department, however, there is a Preparatory Department, in which pupils are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the elements of the grammar and Arithmetic.

The Classical Academic classes are at present open for pupils of all denominations.

The Academic year commences on the first Monday in AUGUST, and ends on the last Thursday in JUNE.

TERMS PER MONTH, IN ADVANCE:

Tuition in Grammar Department ..... $5 00
Higher Department ..... 8 00
Use of Bed and Bedding ..... 1 00
1727 1f

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Franciscan Fathers, will commence on the 15th of August, 1868.

The object of the last institution is to give a good English Mathematical, Classical and Commercial education, and this is not a question confined to small long felt in California and Spanish speaking people within the limits of its influence.

TERMS—PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Entrance fee (to be paid but once) ..... $ 5 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per month ..... 20 00
Payable with one half for additional attendance and supply their children with clothing, etc. No extra charge.
For further particulars apply to
B. FREEMAN, O.S.F., President. 1727 tf

Prospectus

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY AND RESPECTFULLY informed that the magnificent NEW COLLEGE is completed, and now ready for the reception of students.

The Institution is conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Mission, founded by St. Vincent de Paul; a full and competent staff of Rev. Professors are in charge of the same, whose unwearied zeal and calling to promote the health, happiness, moral and intellectual advancement of the students are guaranteed to their care.

The superior qualities of the building—solid, spacious and well ventilated; the grounds extensive, airy and healthy, combining the cool and comfortable retreat; a full GYMNASTIC APPARATUS which will afford the students ample means for healthful recreation; the proverbial salubrity of the climate—cannot fail to recommend this College as the most eligible educational establishment on the Pacific Coast.

The College is open to all students who come respectably recommended, provided they comply with the rules and discipline of the Institution, which, though strict, are nevertheless mild and parental.

STUDIES.

The curriculum of studies embraces a full course of English and Classical literature, comprising English Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry, Composition, Elocution, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping; Ancient Languages—Latin and Greek; Modern—Spanish, French and German; Commercial Department, to prepare young men for every branch of business, will receive special care.

TERMS:

For Board, Lodging and Tuition, for scholastic year or ten months ..... $250 00
Washing, and mending of linen ..... 20 00
To be paid half yearly, invariably in advance.
Physician's fee, if required ..... 10 00
Deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness or dismissal.
Clothing, Books, Stationery, etc., are supplied by the students themselves.
The scholastic year begins the first Monday in September, and ends the last week in June.
A charge of $30 will be required of those who spend the vacations in the College. For further information apply to
REV. JAMES McGILL, C. M.,
1727 1f President.

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## Ceed Mille Failthe.

(The Hundred Thousand Welcome.)

BY ELIZABETH O. SMITH.

'Twas in the failing days of old that bless'd the limerald Isle,
When peace and sunshine circled round the borders with a smile!
When soft through Tara's ancient halls stole music's sweetest strain,
And the lovely Isle of Innisfail gave back the sweet refrain,
'Twas the cheer of a nation that echoed long and loud,
The "hundred thousand welcomes," a joyous burst of song.

The "hundred thousand welcomes"—oh! they were tuned of part,
Above the castle's portals proud, and o'er its shielding moat;
And not alone an empty form to grace the cottage wall,
It was spoken by the hearthstone and in the castle hall;
'Twas a right warm, Irish greeting, of truth and love a part!
For the "hundred thousand welcomes" came gushing from the heart.

The harp that once thro' Tara's halls" made melody, is still;
A mournful silence hath come down on vale, and lake, and hill;
Its hearthstones are now desolate, its glory pass'd away,
And the children of its happiest days hath torn'd to twilight gray.
Yet joy! for living hearts still live within the dark'ned Isle!
And the "hundred thousand welcomes" are still a smile.

And the warm Irish heart will beep, altho thro' Those words, the speaker, in fe depths, to warm and cheer it still;
The warm out-gushings of a soul within a loving breast,
Of greeting breathed in every tongue, the dearest and the best.
How strong in the exile's heart, to hear with joy once more,
The "hundred thousand welcomes," upon a foreign shore!

And not in Ireland's hearts alone—one spirit pervades,
Thro' the world, down to, and being, and gone,
Speaking in its broad and fervent tone, to
Mingling with every land,
And [illegible]
Fo[illegible]
Fo[illegible]
And, [illegible]
How [illegible]
[illegible]
Fo[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

## Coal Hill Faiths.

(Tom Hudson's Thousand Welcome.)

BY BENJAMIN W. BARER.

'Twas in the pallid days of old that blest the Emerald isle,
When praise and shamrock circled round to be borders with a smile;
When 'mid Quebec Tara's ancient halls stole Moore's resistless strain,
And the lovely isle of Innisfail gave back the echoed lays again.

'Twas the welcome of a nation that echoed loud and long,
The "hundred thousand welcomes," a joyous burst of song.

The "hundred thousand welcomes"—and they are ours to-day,
Above the restless portals proud, and o'er the cottage gray;
And not alone on empty form to grace the solemn rite
It was spoken by the heartbeats and in the smile of light.

'Twas a welcome, Irish greeting, of truth and love
For the land that gave the welcomers—dear land of Jove,

"The harp that once thro' Tara's halls" made answer to the call
Of a people, whose fond faith came down on vale, and on hill;
In famine, nor war desolate, its glory pass'd away,
And the welcome of the happiest days hath tuned to-day.

Yet let "the harp that once" again will live within the soul
And the "hundred thousand welcomes" ne'er be forgot.

And the green Irish heart will beep, while there
Those fond memories enshrine, in its depths, to warm
And cheer the wanderer's lonely lot, in the land of the stranger,
Of generous hospitality's deep tongue, the dear
Old Irish welcome.

Then pray tell us why every lack'ld of gallantry is not cultivated? Why are we always at loggerheads with culinary vexation? Why will not the cream foliage from the plough of the [illegible] have his counterpart in the [illegible] I hear his mother's voice, and I must slumber.

[illegible] Kirk Henry.

## Wholesale Market Rates.

Monroe Office, San Francisco, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

FLOUR—The [illegible] of outside and Oregon is [illegible] prices the market, and [illegible] 6c. for [illegible] grades of Wheat. We quote Or[illegible] side grades of extra at $[illegible]

BARLEY—Notwithstanding the decline in the Liverpool market, [illegible] are still buoyant, as there is a considerable [illegible] having been paid in one or two exceptional cases for [illegible] choice lots. There prices, however, could [illegible] one per cent. of the present stock of grain known as "[illegible] Shipping," which was quoted at 97½@[illegible] cents per cental, and [illegible] last few days have been light purchasers, [illegible] to-day and yesterday for choice lots, and fixed the market at $1 75@$1 80 for good to choice bakers' extra.

BARLEY—Quotable at $2 20@$2 25 for good brewing qualities from short or fine feeds; jobbing at $2 35@$2 90 from store or to [illegible] Feed descriptions range from $2 05@$2 15 for [illegible] to very choice. Cost [illegible] having been sold to-day at $2 13½.

OATS—We quote Oregon at $2 20@$2 22½ for choice, from wharf or first hands; jobbing at $2 25@$2 28. California oats quotable at $2@$2 15, although an extra choice lot might bring an advance on above figures.

POTATOES—Humboldts at $1 75@$2 00; do. choice, at $2@$2 25; the latter rate only obtainable for strictly No. 1. Petalumas and Bodegas are quotable at 70@75c. The market is closer firm, and prices show an advance in late rates.

HAY—Quotations for strictly choice [illegible] have advanced to $1 per ton since yesterday; quotable at $17@19 per ton.

BRAN—Quotable at $20@22, a lot from [illegible] selling here offered for [illegible] to-day.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $28@30 per ton for [illegible] and $35 50@38 for fine descriptions.

OATMEAL—Unchanged at $2 85@[illegible].

CORN—Last sales of choice white were reported at $1 37½@1 [illegible]. We quote choice [illegible] at $1 40@1 42½.

RYE—Quotable at $3 50@4.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $3@3½, to [illegible] for [illegible].

GROUND MEAL—We continue our previous quotations, viz: [illegible]

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at 1½@1¾ for California. We quote grain [illegible] at 3¼@3½.

TALLOW—Sales since our last weekly report amount to 29,000 lbs beef and [illegible] at 7½@7¾c.

WOOL—Quotable at 27@31c for clean lots of Fall fleece, according to [illegible] the choice [illegible] of course, [illegible]

HONEY—Sale of 220 bbls Benicia at $6 50.

### DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

[illegible] @ 9c for [illegible] pressed; [illegible] at 8@8½c; [illegible] kinds, 11@12½.

BACON—California at 18¾@14c ₽ lb, and Oregon at 14c.

LARD—At 13½@13¾c ₽ lb for California and Oregon in cases; Oregon in [illegible]

[illegible] Meats—The Market shows an [illegible] The following [illegible]

[illegible] Hams, [illegible] pressed [illegible] at 16@17c ₽ lb; [illegible] Bacon—California at 18¾@14c ₽ lb for California and Oregon in cases; Oregon in [illegible]

Lard—At 13½@13¾c ₽ lb for California and Oregon in cases; Oregon in [illegible]

[illegible] Meats—The Market shows an [illegible] The following [illegible]

[illegible] Hams, [illegible] pressed [illegible] at 16@17c ₽ lb; [illegible] Bacon—California at 18¾@14c ₽ lb for California and Oregon in cases; Oregon in [illegible]

Lard—At 13½@13¾c ₽ lb for California and Oregon in cases; Oregon in [illegible]

### POULTRY.

Prices, with at date of our last weekly report, have advanced, have again declined [illegible] and [illegible] comparatively [illegible] and [illegible] at 60@65c ₽ dozen for [illegible] supplies of old plucked [illegible]

[illegible] Turkeys—The [illegible] quotable at 20@22½c ₽ lb for [illegible] Gobblers—The [illegible]

[illegible] Ducks—Quotable at 17½@18c ₽ lb for [illegible] Geese—Quotable at 15@17½c ₽ lb for [illegible]

[illegible] Quail—Quotable at 75@87½c ₽ dozen for [illegible] Pigeons—Quotable at 75@87½c ₽ dozen for [illegible]

[illegible] Rabbits—Quotable at 50@62½c ₽ dozen for [illegible]

[illegible] Deer—Quotable at 10@12½c ₽ lb for saddles and [illegible]

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Sale of 220 bbls Benicia at $6 50.

### DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

[illegible] @ 9c for [illegible] pressed; [illegible] at 8@8½c; [illegible] kinds, 11@12½.

BACON—California at 18¾@14c ₽ lb, and Oregon at 14c.

LARD

# LIFE OF POPE PIUS IX.

Translated for The Universe from the French of D'Ariès Dermont, and other authentic sources.

## CHAPTER VI.

*Mastai Ferretti, Provincial Pope—The Amnesty—The Rejoicings—Liberality to the Jews—Pius IX. the Leader of Liberty.*

Tuesday, the 16th of June, 1846, was a gala day throughout Rome. The people, in holiday attire, crowded the great thoroughfares; every palace, every dwelling, was hung with garlands; the basilicas put on all their glory; the bells of the Eternal City rang joy peals; the thunder of the cannon of St. Angelo denoted a triumph.

From the balcony of the Quirinal proclamation had been made that Mastai Ferretti, Cardinal Archbishop of Imola, had been exalted to the Pontifical throne, with the title of Pius IX.

Not only Rome, but the whole of Italy, except the Austrian faction, was transported with joy at the tidings.

Naples remembered with gratitude how, when Apostolic Nuncio, he had served in the hospitals and house of the sick during the frightful ravages of the cholera; how he had then sold his plate, furniture and carriage, to relieve the general distress.

"When the poor of Christ die in the streets," he said, "ought His ministers to ride in carriages?"

To this very day the name of Pius IX. is idolised by the poor in betrayed Naples, and in the revolutionized Romagna.

As the news of his election spread throughout Europe, it was received everywhere with the greatest satisfaction, which was soon after to grow into a perfect enthusiasm.

The new Pontiff commenced his reign with an act which, whatever may be thought of its policy, was, at all events, gracious. A general amnesty for past offences was granted. Political delinquents were set at liberty, the refugees were recalled, on condition of their giving a solemn pledge for their future conduct. The reader will, perhaps, be interested if we give the words of the preamble to this act of noble-hearted policy:

"In those days when our heart is moved to see public joy manifested at being raised to the Pontificate, we cannot refrain from a feeling of grief in thinking that a certain number of families are unable to participate in the common joy, because they bear the pain of some offences committed by one of their members against the sacred rights of the legitimate prince. We therefore, etc. Pius IX."

The words of the oath taken by the beloved sovereign to pardoned revolutionists were as follows: "I pledge myself, on my word of honor, not to abuse in any way, or at any time, this act of sovereign clemency."

Many of them added, of their own free will, to swear to obey the laws and to be loyal subjects for the future.

Crowds waited upon his carriage, and surrounded him when on foot. At his return on one occasion from Albanum forty thousand persons were assembled to meet him, and to receive his blessing. Ovations by the people in his honor were of weekly occurrence. When it was known which way he would pass the horses would be seen garlanded as if by magic.

Such was the feeling and conduct of the Romans towards their glorious prince in the year 1846.

Others, also, besides his own subjects, were enthusiastic in his praise. In the United States a deputation was appointed to go and pay homage in the name of all Christian men to the "Apostle of Christ and of liberty."

The admiration for the new Pontiff and his enlightened measures passed the Bosphorus.

At Antioch, where St. Paul declared Christ, in the city of St. John, "the golden mouthed"—on the hill where St. Barnabas the Apostle discoursed—in the *Times* city, a

Such a spectacle had not been witnessed in the first Christian city for seven hundred years, the date of the departure of the last stragglers of the army of the Crusades.

But nowhere out of Italy was the enthusiasm greater than in England. Men in this country who were suffering under great political disabilities, quoted, in this free land, the liberality of the head of the Catholic Church, as another reason that ought to influence their own less generous Protestant rulers. The Government also itself would not be deaf to the demand of Parliament the repeal of that article of the Constitution which forbids all relations with Rome, and the authorization of an accredited ambassador at the Papal Court.

In a word, the name of Pio Nono was received in every English assembly with shouts of applause. His picture was in every print shop; his bust on every Italian image stand.

Exeter Hall was afraid to groan, and for a time the essential bigots lost their vocation.

Yes, it is now a part of undeniable history, handed down for posterity to learn, that he whose name has been the watchword for freedom, whom the world for years recognized as the reformer of abuses, as the friend of enlightenment and progress, as the one animated by the most generous natural sentiments, as the true Italian patriot, was no other than the present illustrious head of the Catholic Church.

And yet the faith of the two hundred millions of *national creatures* who obey his teaching is still sometimes stigmatized, as inimical to the happiness and liberty of the human race.

Heedless of the selfish opinions that came to him from Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, Pius IX. persevered in the liberal course with which he had begun his reign, and judging mankind only by the standard of his own generous nature, labored at the benign work of making his people virtuous, happyand free.

One of the earliest acts of his Pontificate was to alleviate the condition of the Jews of Rome. These unfortunate people, the descendants of the captives brought in triumph by Titus after his conquest of Jerusalem, had hitherto been subjected to most oppressive legislation. They were compelled to reside in one quarter of the city (the Ghetto), the gates of which were closed upon them every night. The yearly inundation of the Tiber of this part of Rome caused the greatest misery to these wretched outcasts of the population. In addition to annual tribute was exacted from them, and in many other ways they were oppressed vexatiously.

By one act of its power Pius IX. reformed all this. Permission was given them to reside in any part of Rome they pleased; the imposts upon them were removed; they were admitted to the common rights of citizens. Such liberality occasioned, as might have been expected, great discontent among the lowest of the Christian population; but the large-minded Pontiff was not to be put aside from his just benevolence.

"I do not separate from my heart any of God's creatures," was his reply to such as complained against his wise measures.

On the 9th of November, 1846, by an Encyclical Letter, Pius IX. published to the world the programme of his Pontificate. In it, whilst he refuted the calumny of those who accused him of despising all political tradition, he at the same time crushed the hopes of others who looked forward to a revolution in the Church. "Religion," said he, "is not a philosophical invention, to be perfected by human means. All I desire is that my government may be the model. I hope my example may be followed by every prince in Italy."

This language was followed up by corresponding acts that left every tyrant trembling into despair. Step by step the diplomacy of the crafty Metternich was obliged to yield to the firmness of Pius IX.

Austria had already to confess a great moral defeat.

Each day saw a victory gained by new ideas over the worn-out resources of absoluteism. The Pontiff's voice woke all Italy. Inaction and routine were terrified out of their slumber of many years. It was the "Jubilee Five" and the most popular of their creators. In the meantime, having engaged in behalf of M. Vacherot, against whom a criminal prosecution was entered for his work on Liberty, he was condemned (December 30, 1859) an interdiction of three months, on account of the sentiments expressed in the first sentence of his pleadings for the defence. The Bar, through their council, appealed, vainly, against the judgment.

In 1863, M. Emile Ollivier was re-elected for the same district, by 18,531 out of 29,088 votes, having M. Varin, a Government candidate, as his opponent. In the first session of the Legislature he was remarkable above all for his reports on the coalition laws, and showed a moderation in his intercourse with the Government which created some coldness between him and his old political friends, which was increased by his course in the session of 1865, when, in spite of and amid violent Government measures. In 1865, he was charged with the French legal interests of the Duke of Aosta. Financial difficulties enabled him to furnish a report thereon. The Emperor based his decison upon the conclusions arrived at in that document. M. Ollivier was since been rejected in favor of a Radical candidate, in the circumscription he represented, but was elected for one of the country districts.

## Auto-Mortem Obituaries.

The enterprise of journalists recently, in preparing obituaries, has found-bed in them for no small gain in some quarters, and has been the cause of many grave anecdotes. It is related of one editor that he had an elaborate sketch of General Wool prepared several years since, but, having mislaid it in the meantime, while the old hero existed, could not find it when it was necessary, and a serious amount of labor and research was entailed in preparing another article. It is also said that the English journalists have exceeded our own in this matter. Indeed, it is likely that the fate of a British obituarist may in the event, and twelve years before his own death, that of Lord Brougham occurred, another land took down the yellowed manuscrip from its dusty pigeon-hole and completed it. What morals were drawn from this! But, in the case of Lord Derby, a better fate is held in the office of the London *Daily Star*, a biography of the deceased nobleman had been in type for sixteen or seventeen months. The paper first issued after the death of the Earl, "A gay and festive" former *attache* of the New York *Herald*, who was a graduate of Union College, wrote, in 1861, a long and elaborate sketch of the Rev. Dr. Nott, the venerable President of that institution, for which the managing editor of that enterprising journal paid him a hundred dollars down, and contracted to give him another hundred when the subject of the ante-mortem article should depart this life. Dr. Nott did not die until January 29, 1866. During this interval of five years between the writing of his eulogistic obituary by his former pupil and the Doctor's death, the writer, like most reporters, became quite "hard up," and was wont to remark that old Nott clung to life with fearful tenacity. He told me when he gave me the facts contained in my sketch of his life and character that he could not live five years, but he is the only lie I ever knew him to tell; but such is my luck, you know!"

## Late Irish News.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN LIMERICK.—*Limerick, Dec 30.*—An old house collapsed in John street about six o'clock this morning, during the prevalence of a heavy storm. Five persons were killed and seven severely wounded, some of whom are not expected to recover. The names of the killed are Mary, Michael and Ellen Leary, and Thos. and Ellen Harold.

FUNERAL DEMONSTRATION AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—The funeral of J. Coogan took place on Sunday. He was imprisoned in Kilmainham in 1866 for his supposed connection with the Fenian movement. The hearse was followed to the grave by a body of young men and women, marching in procession four abreast. The national color was displayed abundantly in the shape of neck-ties, ribbons, etc. The deceased was generally respected.

FENIAN COLLECTIONS.—The *Weekly Register*, in a leading paragraph, makes the following startling statement. The writer says he knows all about it: "It is said, on good authority, that in the counties of Kilkenny, Kerry, Hertford, and Meath, there are 100,000 Irishmen or women who each contribute one shilling a week towards the funds of the Fenian cause, making a total of £5,000 raised every seven days for the purpose of this agitation."

POLICEMEN SHOT IN LIMERICK.—On the night of December 30, Sub-Constables Doyle and Sullivan, who, in the absence of Head, or persons unknown, in the little village of Askeaton, near Rathkeale, county Limerick, were shot at and severely wounded. Fourteen shots were fired at them, some of which entered the police barrack. The latter succeeded in reaching the barrack, although severely wounded. The affair is supposed to have originated in the offering of a reward for or in preventing a demonstration in favor of Rossa a few days previously.

AT a meeting of the Irish Church Tenant League on Dec. 30, a resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Butt, recommending the formation of provincial associations for the purpose of expressing the combined opinions of the tenant farmers on the land question, previous to the production of the Government land bill. Mr. Butt emphatically declared that nothing short of fixity of tenure at a valuation, could be accepted as a solution to this question.—*Cork Examiner, Dec. 31.*

The special commissioner of the *Times*, in his twenty-sixth, and last letter, gives a sad picture of the whole system of landed tenure in Ireland and its results. He pronounces the country to have made considerable progress during the last few years, but believes the progress has taken place in despite of the land laws, which he considers have been mainly palsied, if not mitigated by circumstances, to prevent improvement of all description, and to produce discontent and distrust, and promote the agrarian feeling which has shown itself in fatal outrages in several counties in Ireland.

GLADSTONE AND O'DONOVAN ROSSA.—The following letter has been received in reply to a memorial to the Premier for the release of O'Donovan Rossa from Mr. Ottwyer: "10 Downing street, December 31, 1869. *Sir*—Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th inst., and to assure you that he does not in any way question your title to address him in the matter to which it relate. Mr. Gladstone is, however, ready to assume the responsibility of declining to declare the release which you desire, and is, your obedient servant,

"H. GLADSTONE."

DISTURBING THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.—Mr. Jas. Sheppard, of Millbank, died suddenly, and deliberately done to death. Mr. Sheppard was one of the warders on New Year's morn may not shine. Some of them are dying under the indignities and tortures administered to them. Calvaloons, hardy Rick Burke has been the victim of threats, and persecutions. Lady Gardiner and Mrs. Underwood (O'Connell's) life is worn out by the malignant mental torture to which he has been subjected. Mr. Pigott, one of the most resolute and iron-trained of all the prisoners, is, we fear, in imminent peril. John Devoy must be rescued from the torturer if he is to live. Even the Member for Tipperary (O'Donovan Rossa, is being made to feel the vengeance of the jailors, who have been frenzied by the honor conferred on him by the Irish nation.

THE CLERGY IN FAVOR OF AMNESTY.—Dean O'Brien, in a letter to the Limerick *Reporter*, states that: "In five days the declaration has received one thousand signatures, and hundreds of them are those of the names of men venerable for their age and experience. Many of them add to their signature their wonderful dignity." The following extracts from hundreds of letters of clergymen who, in the course of a few days have in a few days signed the declaration in favor of amnesty, may be instructive. The Vicar-General of Dublin says: "I am grateful to the Freeman against continuing the prosecution, which, I am sure, is only resulting pain. This morning he has sent back those which he received, as the remedy, has been arrested. He has a recipe procured from a butcher's old country.

THE King of Persia recently addressed a letter to the Grand Duke Frederick Charles, of Prussia, in which he urged urging him to put an end to his scandalous domestic life, and, above all things, to cease to flaunt his young wife in the grand-ducal reprobate, it is said, has been seduced by every young female employed at his palace in Schwerin, and when a young consort kindly remonstrated with him on his evil doings, he soundly whipped her brutally. The poor duchess has been in exile for more than two weeks, in order to hide her black eye from the public.

THE heart of King Richard the First, of England, enclosed in an urn, has, until recently, been preserved in the treasury chamber of the Cathedral at Rouen, but now been placed in a tomb erected to receive the remains of that monarch, in the church of Charlus. The last will of Richard Cœur de Leon, who died in 1199 of a wound received from a cross-bow arrow at the siege of the Castle of Chalus, ordered his heart placed in the choir of the Cathedral; and this wish, after 770 years has just been complied with. The urn bears a leaden plate, with the inscription, "Hic jacet Richardi, regis Anglorum."

SENSIBLE.—Non-paying subscribers are often talked of by a Western editor, who expresses our sentiments fully: "We cannot run without wheels, boats cannot run without steam, buildings cannot stand without legs, or a newspaper be carried everlastingly without money, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has got no tail. Printers are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when it don't pay any good? We have no doubt that any one thinks that all have paid except himself, and we are a clever fellow,' and set account is a little matter, it makes difference."



## The Bishop of Orleans on Infallibility.

NUMBER V.

IT IS VERY easy to say that in our time the question is settled; but true and earnest theologians are well aware that it is nothing of the kind, and that, if it is the intention of the Council to propound any dogma on the matter, it will be only five more Sees of Orleans, and five more Bossuets, to make it so.

Will not—into lengthy and delicate inquiries. In a word, it is not only the future, but the past, that would be found by the definition of the personal infallibility of the Pope; for if he is infallible, he has always been so. The proclamation of this dogma would stamp as such with the seal of infallibility all the decisions of the Popes for fifteen centuries, assuming that they have really those decisions under the conditions laid down in the form which the Council has fixed. In the exercise of the Papal infallibility, to say that they could not be a more grave or more keenly questioned subject could be recalled to you just now two historical facts. Pope Honorius's dispute with Sergius, and Pope Honorius's dispute with Monothelism. Well, if it is proved that Pope Honorius was not personally infallible, in a manner to bind, then the whole edifice of the whole Papal infallibility is shaken to its foundations. Now, if, when tested by the simple laws of evidence, ninety-nine out of a hundred of such stories will not hold water. Persons who are not theologians will think therefore fairly that they are no more infallible than they are immortal; but their very office is always a presumption in favor of their being good.

Now, I ask, is there, at this moment, any thing in the Church of God which is there any other) to the contrary. Jesuits, nor Dominicans are infallible, and I have said in my famous letter to Cardinal Antonelli, that not a single Jesuit, not a single Dominican, not a single Father of the Church can show a cleaner record, then, and to this day, will be time to give ear to their accusers. When their adversaries shall have proved against them, and to their judges, that they have not the habit of shutting their eyes to what is before them. I venture to say the Ultramontanes are liked almost unanimously, the Jesuits at Clongowes, and the Redemptorists by old Limerick walls. Cause—they have helped to put down Gallicanism, but one way of getting out of it, which is to declare the Pope infallible, unconditional, and universal infallibility of the Pope, and nothing else, it only a conditional infallibility—*that ex cathedra*—as it has been for ages, and as proved in a manifest peril: "Ecclesia ardenti periculo exponeretur." And this they prove, not by a few facts, but by a host of facts, which, if true, would appear to be disputed and, if the Pope proves obstinate, confusion will be created in the minds of the faithful. Now, I ask, what Pope can plead the dogmatic definition of infallibility? If, in future times, Pope Honorius arised, who, I don't say has not been, but who, by means of dogmatic letters addressed to great Churches, himself, or he will not be hindered by the decree of the Infallibility. Just imagine Churches and consciences all troubled; of course, theologians will have also deliberate definitions, and will that such letters do not exactly to a definition; but how will the many, who are not theologians, be able to distinguish that the Pope, who was infallible in one act no longer so in another? How will they be made to understand that he can possibly have erred, and may yet foment heresy by great pontifical acts? The public will not go beyond the general idea of infallibility; being the consciousness of men will be disputed, and they will be always thinking themselves obliged to be making acts of faith, while the enemies of the Church will take occasion to declare that every Catholic doctrine is but a dogma that which would not be dogma. Without any wish, I am sure, to go to the bottom of the question, we don't help one reflection, looking at the matter from the point of view of men of the world. Does not the personal infallibility of the Pope [illegible] also entail universal, unconditional, universal infallibility, of which—I speak just now when I quoted certain theologians, but the infallibility of the Pope, in the Church, is the definition of the personal infallibility of the Pope; for if he is infallible, he has always been so. The proclamation of this dogma would stamp as such with the seal of infallibility all the decisions of the Popes for fifteen centuries, assuming that they have really those decisions under the conditions laid down in the form which the Council has fixed. In the exercise of the Papal infallibility, to say that they could not be a more grave or more keenly questioned subject could be recalled to you just now two historical facts. Pope Honorius's dispute with Sergius, and Pope Honorius's dispute with Monothelism. Well, if it is proved that Pope Honorius was not personally infallible, in a manner to bind, then the whole edifice of the whole Papal infallibility is shaken to its foundations. Now, if, when tested by the simple laws of evidence, ninety-nine out of a hundred of such stories will not hold water. Persons who are not theologians will think therefore fairly that they are no more infallible than they are immortal; but their very office is always a presumption in favor of their being good.

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## DeLong in Japan.

*The Los Angeles Star* has been *graciously permitted* to make some extracts from a letter received from his Excellency Charles E. DeLong, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Most August Majesty the Child of the Sun and Emperor of Japan, familiarly known in this plain, republican land of ours by the more dignified appellation of Tycoon. Charley is the Minister, not the Emperor. After expressing his delight at the abundance of "blue oysters, clams and fish," the Minister turns to the figure the different nations make:

"The English here are the leading foreign power. Their Minister, a Lord of their realm, lives here, and is provided for like a Lord; whilst our Government pursues here, as usual, its narrow, contracted, foreign policy. We have no fort, gunoffice, hospital, or prison on the islands; no troops but eight or ten marines, and two or three little inferior ships of war; whilst the English have the splendid Fenth Regiment and a battalion of the Royal Artillery on shore, with a fine regimental band parading and relieving every day; also, a large ship of war in every port, with over a thousand marines. It is in this kind of an unfair race that I am pitted against the representatives of all the other great nations, all of whom *have Ministers in princely style.*"

We tender his Excellency our hearth-felt commiserations. It is, indeed, entirely too bad that the tried DeLong, who has been sent to leave the "lobby" of California jay birds think without doors, by his friends and the benefactors and sharers in the fruits of this daily paper will be regaled, on the first Monday in each month, with a quarter of beef, a sack of flour, a side of the main sister. Subscriptions may be sent to the undersigned or the editor of this paper, and no turkeys will receive receipts by mail.

LEWIS B. KING, O. S. B.,
Prior of St. Benedict, Atchison, Kansas.

I hereby heartily approve of the above plans for the relief of my friend and brother, Father King, and I request all the friends of the Faith who desire to secure its blessings to contribute liberally to the support of the daily offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.
BONIFACE WIMMER, Abbot of St. Vincent.
or 8-tf

## BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN M. BURNETT,
**Attorney at Law.**
EXCHANGE BUILDING—ROOMS 25 & 26.
Northeast corner Montgomery and Washington sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THOMAS P. RYAN,
**Attorney at Law,**
(Office of Hoare & Lloyd)
630 CLAY STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO

DR. W. M. JONES,
(Late of Memphis, Tennessee.)
Has Removed his Office to
NO. 11 O'FARRELL STREET,
Near Market.....San Francisco.
oct8-tf

**Dr. T. D. Johnson,**
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SPECIALTY—
WOMAN AND HER DISEASES
Offices—On Sacramento street, between Kearny and Dupont.
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**FRANCIS BUCKLEY,**
*CARPENTER AND BUILDER.*
Shop, West side of Powell st. (No. 11)
Near Bush.....San Francisco.

All kinds of Carpenter and Jobbing Work done at the shortest notice.
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F. BUCKLEY, Jr. M. J. EGAN.

BUCKLEY & EGAN,
**CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,**
SHOP—NORTH SIDE OF ELLIS STREET,
Near Cadwallader Nursery Entrance.

Cemetery Railings constantly on hand, or made to order.
S. P.—Jobbing promptly attended to. jan15

MURPHY, GRANT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers in
**Foreign and American Dry Goods and CLOTHING,**
Sansome street, corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. GUTTRIDGE & CO.,
Dealers in
**Flour, Grain, Potatoes, Onions, and PRODUCE GENERALLY,**
126 Clay street, between Davis and Drum,
SAN FRANCISCO
Consignments solicited. oct8-tf

I. KELLY. D. PENNEY.
KELLY & PENNESSY,
**Livery Stable,**
121 Kearny st., bet. Post and Sutter,
SAN FRANCISCO. oct15

**Granite Sills and CURBSTONES**
Furnished to Order and Always on Hand,
at the Yards of Nash Work Bone, on
BRYANT & DAWSON,
Foot of Third Street.

N. SWEENY,
**Merchant Tailor**
HEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS and Patrons, and the general public, that he has removed to his splendid new store
No. 111 SECOND STREET,
(Between Mission and Minna,
Where he will have increased facilities for executing all such orders as may be intrusted to him, on the most reasonable terms, and guaranteed for style, fit and workmanship by any in his line of trade.
He has constantly on hand a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and importation. jy16

CANTY & WAGNER,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. EGAN,)
Wholesale and Retail
**Confectioners,**
107 MONTGOMERY ST.,
Between Bush and Sutter.....San Francisco

N. B.—All Candies sold by them warranted to be manufactured from STEWART'S DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, and to equal in any respect those imported in the trade.
Country merchants are solicited to examine our stock and prices.
Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

THE IRISH COLONY IN ALGERIA.—As already stated, the French Government, acting on the representation of Marshal MacMahon, the Governor-General of Algeria, is endeavoring to divert a portion of the stream of Irish emigrants to that province. The capabilities of Algeria as a field for European emigrants have been hitherto almost ignored by all except the Spaniards, even the French abstaining from settling except under the direct action of the Government. The climate is generally healthy and bracing, and though fever is not uncommon in some districts, consumption and diseases of debility are almost unknown. The country is underpopulated. In the days of the Roman Empire it exported corn in its enormous surplus, after feeding a population of 17,000,000. Now its population is only 2,400,000, and its exports of corn are almost *nil*. To remply this state of affairs the French Government proposes to introduce an agricultural population from Ireland, or anywhere else, and offers very favorable conditions to the settlers. The first of the Irish colonists have already landed.

A BILL was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 11th inst. by Mr. Ward of the Cincinnati delegates, prohibiting the reading of the Bible and singing of hymns in the Public Schools.

**Daily Offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, in St. Benedict's Church, Atchison, Kansas.** With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, Missouri, we have founded a Daily Mass for the Benefactors of the Monastery of St. Benedict, Atchison, Kansas, and for those in charge of the Benedictine Fathers. As every Priest who celebrates Mass participates in the Indulgences and Graces of the Mass, and in the Prayers and Good Works of the whole Benedictine Order, we invite all the Faithful to join with us in the recital of our prayers. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up DAILY in favor and for the benefit of the Benefactors of our brothers in the Faith whom this appeal may reach, to assist in the erection of our new church

**Weekly Calendar.**

Sunday, 30—St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
Monday, 31—St. Peter Nolasco. Martyr
Tuesday, Feb. 1—St. Ignatius, Bishop, Martyr.
Wednesday, 2—Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
Thursday, 3—St. Blase, Bishop, Martyr.
Friday, 4—St. Andrew Corsini, and Martyr.
Saturday, 5—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.

A CRITICAL SENATOR.—Among our representatives of the Legislature there are a resentative host of literary attainments varied few to count. Chief among these is Senator Rice, commonly called "General"—this title, we believe, had its origin in the fact that its wearer was at one time employed in purchasing mules for the Quartermaster's Department, and has ever since flourished a semi-military cloak and hat with a due amount of brass buttons). It was the Senator's privilege to introduce a bill for the establishment of a Morgue in this city and county. The Clerk, as is customary, read the title of the bill, and gave the word its ordinary pronunciation *morg*. The gallant Senator, however, knew better; and with the air of a man who feels he own importance, his arm gracefully outstretched, he gave the Clerk a gratuitous lesson in philology, telling him, among other things, that Mor-gé was the correct pronunciation of morgue! A *libel* smile could be detected in the Senator's honor at his colleagues.

NOW is time in the month of December, our readers may recollect that the telegraph, in giving a synopsis of a Papal Allocution, used the words "the Church is stronger than heaven." This was generally regarded as a blasphemous blunder even by well-read clergymen and newspapers, the Baltimore *Catholic Mirror* remarking that the words were "blasphemous." The text of the Allocution has since arrived, and it seems that the words were actually used, and are quoted from St. Chrysostom. Here are the Holy Father's words, as we find them in Pope Pius' *Romish Journal*:

"But nothing is more powerful than the Church"—they are the words of St. Chrysostom—"Church is stronger than heaven itself. Heaven and earth shall pass away; but my words shall not pass away." What words! Whom are those, and upon this rock I will build my Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." *Romish Journal, Rome Ecclesiastical, Dec. 1.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes that Mr. James Stephens, ex-Head Centre, is very poor in Paris. He obtains a precarious subsistence by giving lessons in French to such as require his services. This is really sad; for, no matter how we may censure Mr. Stephens' obstinacy and inordinate self-conceit, no honest discriminating man doubts his loyalty to the cause of which he was the chief architect, and for which he has suffered much. We are pleased to see some Eastern Fenians taking steps to relieve his necessities.

A NEW YORK telegram of Thursday says. "The *Tablet* says that the majority of the Ecumenical Council favoring Infallibility (that is, the Infallibility of the Pope) is 783." This is a fast in mathematics which very few men are capable of accomplishing. The Council consists of 766 members, 37 more than the majority according to the telegram, for Infallibility. The *Tablet* is a well-informed paper, and scarcely made such a blunder.

SENATOR CASSERLY, on the 11th inst., introduced a bill restoring to the public domain all the lands selected for the purpose of aiding the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads, and reserving such lands for the benefit of actual settlers only. This is a wise measure, and if adopted will be of great benefit to the industrious poor of the country.

A HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY is about being organized in Sacramento. A preliminary meeting was held last Sunday, and a constitution adopted. Next Sunday a meeting will be held to make a permanent organization. Benefits of $5, $8 and $12 per week are to be given to persons of twenty-five, thirty and fifty years of age.

REV. FATHER KELLY, of Austin, Nevada, has been granted a license in the District Court to perform the marriage ceremony in that State.

THIS is the first time we know the laws of Nevada required a Catholic priest, or any other clergyman, to take out a license in order to perform one of the functions of his sacred office.

THE last proceeds of the Dolan Poverty Bill, lard match in aid of the Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums, were $629—which have been divided equally between the Boys' Orphan Asylum at San Rafael and the Protestant Orphan Asylum of this city, each getting $314.50.

SALMAVE SHOT.—A Charleston dispatch of January 27th states that Salmave was shot on the 26th instant. Hooster subject name not given was captured in the woods near Salt River, in the South, and taken to Port au Prince, where he was heavily ironed and thrown into prison.

MR. JOHN MORTIMER MURPHY is lecturing on Irish topics through the interior. He lectured to quite a large audience in St. Joseph's Hall, Marysville, on Tuesday last. Subject: "Relics of the Wild Geese."

THE Public School Department of Sacramento have provided for the instruction of such pupils as may desire in the German language.

Messrs. J. W. Coffroth, John R. McConnell, John W. Armstrong and J. C. Goods have been elected by the Legislature, Trustees of the State Library.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 24th inst., giving soldiers who served in the late war 160 acres of land.

MR. J. MORTIMER MURPHY—Morphine—is the somewhat severe for THE MONITOR. Persons in arrears to the upper counties will please pay Mr. Murphy what they owe us. Mr. Murphy will better us Irish topics through the Counties of Yuba, Sierra and Nevada. We hope our friends through his lecturer will give him a round subscription.

# THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

**Irish or Catholic Journal on the Pacific Coast**

SATURDAY ..... JANUARY 29, 1870

## Patrick's Day.

Ireland's national anniversary is drawing nigh. No steps have yet been taken in this city as to how the day shall be celebrated. We avail ourselves of this circumstance to offer a few words of friendly advice. A public parade, with all its attendant pomp, will cost several hundreds, it not thousands of dollars; the benefits to be derived are confined to the momentary gratification of a foolish vanity. The poor of our Fatherland are in a miserable plight. Owing to the abortive, although well-intentioned attempt at insurrection in the year 1866, hundreds of families, many of them of respectable social position, have been deprived of their natural protectors and sole support; the women and children have been thrown upon the cold charity of the world, to beg or starve as circumstances might dictate. Therefore, instead of making useless parades, suppose the civic and military bodies in this State would contribute the amount such idle shows would cost towards the alleviation of the distressed families of the transported patriots, whose only crime was *putting in practice* that love of country which many of us here have such a *penchant* to counterfeit. This would be a substantial way of manifesting regard for the dear old land that bore us, and the brave men who suffered that we might have a *country*. What cares the poor mother, with wan cheek and hunger-stricken eye, mourning her premature widowhood, for your eloquent platitudes on the rights of nations and the God-given boon of liberty; a brief and formal check for the price of a bone of beef and bag of meal would be far more potent in securing her attention. Your shrill fife and soul-stirring drum won't destroy the gnawing pangs of hunger in yonder child, nor will your flaunting banner protect his person from the shrill March wind. We like "the pomp and circumstance of glorious" peace as well as anybody, and none exceed us in respect for our gorgeous Sunday-suit day; but there are other things which, as Irishmen and Catholics, we like still better. The necessities of the deserving poor touch our hearts more poignantly, and until they are provided with the substantials of life, we would deny ourselves the pleasure of the usual unsubstantial effluminary."

This is the course that, all the circumstances considered, we think most appropriate on the approaching anniversary. But if the delegates who are soon to meet in council to settle upon the programme of the day, should not in their wisdom agree with us, we shall be quite reconciled. In that event we have another suggestion to make. For the past couple of years we have had the disedifying spectacle of two distinct celebrations. Surely our numbers are not so great as to make more than one necessary. It is true *one* celebration would not afford as good an opportunity as *two* for certain valuable(?) popinjay figures (?) and political ambitions; but, notwithstanding the great deprivation that would result to these in consequence of such a curtailment, we emphatically protest against any unseemly division on the approaching 17th of March. The delegates should insist on one procession and one oration. Should there chance to be any wrangling in the Convention, on account of the programme arranged to suit themselves, we determined to have a special one after their own hearts, we would advise the majority to ostracise them there and then. Of late years unprincipled demagogues—silly tricksters of the most dangerous stamp, who have not one *real* sympathy in common with Ireland or Irishmen, who are all things to all men, and would shench the stiletto in your body while smilingly squeezing your hand and asseverating the warmest friendship—have impudently assumed a leading part in our celebrations, and this has been the chief cause of whatever inharmony her existed. We warn the delegates that may be chosen to the approaching Convention, to beware of such knaves; they like only to betray. On the strength of their falsely assumed influence with us, they manage to secure place and position for themselves, which they could never possibly obtain if we properly repudiated their pretensions.

## Undoing the English Reformation.

The proportions which the "Ritualistic" movement in the Anglican Church has lately assumed, have begun to excite the serious attention of the Protestant public in England in a manner different from any in which it has been hitherto regarded. It is not that the revival of Catholic practices and doctrines in the Church of England which was commenced in Oxford more than thirty years ago has escaped the public notice; on the contrary, none of the schools into which that body is divided have received a larger share of abuse, and its leaders, if not the most popular, are certainly the best known members of her communion, but hitherto it has been considered as neither having, nor ever likely to have, any widespread influence among the people. The numbers and ability of the Ritualistic party among the Protestant clergy, has been long admitted, and it has even been conceded that it counts a large number of adherents among the aristocracy, but the anti-Catholic portion of the Establishment consoled itself with the reflection that still it was numerically too insignificant to last. It believed that the great trust of Protestantism was far too thick to be ever penetrated by "Popish Ideas," even when presented under the name of the "Church of England" doctrines. Recent events, however, show that their expectations in this respect have been doomed to disappointment, and that the reaction towards Catholic ideas and practices is spreading as widely among the poor as it has already done among the educated classes. It is curious to hear of Mass, Missions, Benediction, Confession and Absolution among the descendants of those very Londoners who, a little over three-quarters of a century ago, were driven into such frenzy at the idea of "Popish Idols," being tolerated among them, that they threatened the destruction of their city in their furious zeal; but so it is. In spite of the ridicule and abuse heaped upon them by the press, and the more serious opposition that they have had to encounter from their own bishops, the Ritualists are steadily giving, one after another, Catholic practice a footing among the London populace, and increasing the number of their adherents at a rate which, in a few years more, will make them one of the most powerful sections of the so-called English Church. A recent Mission given under their auspices to the London working classes, has surpassed the most sanguine expectations, and it is evident that ritualism has taken a strong hold upon a large portion of them, and is daily extending its influence. Several of the London papers which lately were the harshest in their censure of the Romeward tendencies of Ritualism, have commenced to speak of it and its advocates in respectful terms, and while the growing dislike and indifference of the people to the ordinary Protestant Churches is daily attracting more and more comment, it is observed that the churches where an imitation of Catholic practices has been introduced are usually thronged with worshippers. It really looks as if the movement were becoming a popular one, and that the return to certainly only a large portion of the edifices of Queen Elizabeth's Reformation may be looked for at an early date. That such a return will be the ultimate result of the "ritualistic" movement, in spite of the attempts of some of its leaders to remain apart from the communion of the Catholic world, its past history leaves little room to doubt, and it is more than probable that the nineteenth century will yet witness the final collapse of the work of schism and heresy in the sixteenth.

## Local Catholic Items.

ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH.—Hereafter Mass will be celebrated at this church on Sundays and holidays of obligation as follows: At 6½, 8, 9, and 10½ o'clock a. m. The nine o'clock Mass is for the special accommodation of the Spanish and Italian parishioners. Immediately before this Mass, a sermon will be preached in Italian, and a similar one from our esteemed pastor will be preached in English.

The Chapel of the Presentation Convent of the Holy Cross, corner of Taylor and Ellis streets, will be formally dedicated at 3 p. m. to-morrow (Sunday). Very Rev. Father Prendergast will preach a suitable discourse on the occasion. The good Sisters will be highly pleased to have all their friends present on the occasion. Admission one dollar. The Chapel is one of the neatest in the State.

IMPRISONMENT for debt has been abolished in England. The law went into effect on the 1st January.

## "Fashionable" Christianity.

Sensational preaching in New York, if not peculiarly profitable to the souls of its hearers, must be decidedly beneficial to the pockets of its speakers. The hero of the late Astor House scandal, Henry Ward Beecher, in virtue, not improbably, of the notoriety he had thereby obtained, has, we are informed, just had his yearly salary increased by the handsome addition of seven thousand five hundred dollars, thus giving him a clear salary of twenty thousand dollars a year. Twenty thousand a year for a sermon or two on each Sunday, with due allowance made for summer vacation and the other indispensables of the fashionable "religion made easy" of New York Protestantism, is probably about the best pay for preaching recorded in history, especially as the preacher is not expected to devote his whole attention to his clerical duties. Lectures, novel writing and newspaper editing fill up the intervals between the days when his congregation deem it right to devote a couple of hours to his instructions, and may easily double his income. The Gospel which he preaches is essentially an affair of fashionable afternoons, and, except on such occasions, his fashionable auditors neither expect nor desire to be troubled with it. He has no dark cellars to visit, no fever-stricken beside to attend, no long hours to pass in the confessional, no churches to build or schools to organize—for his princely salary he has simply to tickle the ears of his audience once a week with an elaborate homily, and the more fantastic the ideas he then puts forth, the better his hearers like it. Taking into account what is expected in return for the salaries paid, no religious teachers in the world have ever been paid like the class of American fashionable ministers of which Beecher is a type. Even the enormous revenues of the English Protestant Bishops, saddled, as they are, with expensive duties, and the necessity of keeping up a position in the State, cannot be counted equal, all things considered, to the prices paid for fashionable preaching on American soil. Not only are the duties lighter, but the ten, or twelve, or twenty thousand dollars a year which stimulate the energy of the Gospellers are solely and simply for their own benefit, and not, as in England, while in England, in spite of the woful degeneracy from Catholic traditions that has prevailed since the Reformation, there is not at least a feeling that the Church revenues have other applications, as well as the private benefit of the holders. Verily, Protestant Christianity in American fashionable churches is a paying concern for this life, even if there is a little vagueness and uncertainty about its promises for the life to come. The Apostles, who went "without scrip or staff" to convert the world could hardly recognize a successor in the unctuous and well-paid preaching of Plymouth Church; and even the most devoted members of his congregation, if they ever think on the matter at all, cannot but admit that, did Christianity require such premiums from its founders, the world would be still under the empire of heathenism. The fact is, that Protestantism in America, regarding the administration of religion as a species of business affair, to be carried out by the help of pew-auctions and popular preachers, has gradually worked the residue of Christianity it originally possessed in its church organization, into a something whose contrast with the religion of Christ would be almost ludicrous, if it were not too serious a subject to laugh over. The reproach made to Anglicanism long ago, that it was "a most comfortable church for the wealthy and respectable," applies with even more force to modern American fashionable Christianity; and the contrast between the adherents of both and the class to whom Christianity was first preached by its divine founder, is too striking for the most careless eye to overlook. In the midst of the sharp business management and excellent financial administration which form such important elements in modern Protestant Church administration, the spirit of Christianity itself has been accidentally, but completely, forgotten. Modern fashionable Protestant worship may be a very comfortable affair for its well-satisfied listeners, but it cannot be considered to bear any resemblance to the religion of self-denial and mortification, whose most prominent landmarks are the Stable of Bethlehem and the Hill of Calvary.

## The Red River Insurrection.

The insurgent half-breeds of Winnipeg, or whatever other name the late colony of the Hudson Bay Company is to be called by for the future, are getting matters all their own way. The Canadian Government has committed to think twice before employing force, and has dispatched a commissioner to Fort Garry to try what can be done to coax the malcontents to terms. Considering the threats so feebly put forth by the Canadian journals at the commencement of the revolt, and the contemptuous language employed toward the half-breeds, it is certainly a remarkable change to find the Dominion authorities reduced to act the part of suppliants; and, what is more, the insurgent chiefs appear to fully appreciate the circumstances which brought it about. They seem fully determined to govern their country after their own fashion; and, while listening to the promises held out by the envoys, they manifest no disposition to abandon the freedom they have secured. As far as can be gleaned from the meagre accounts transmitted to us, they are willing to treat with Canada on terms of equality; but, at the same time, they have not, by any means, made up their minds on the subject of remaining in any way connected with the British Empire. The newspaper organ which has been started at Fort Garry boldly advocates annexation to the United States as the best thing for the country; and, indeed, it is a step should think of taking it will, no doubt, of considerable use in bringing the Canadians to reason. Indeed, the Government at present appears willing to make almost any concession if the insurgents will only consent to become a part of the Confederation, and, as far as the first cause of the rebellion was concerned, all their complaints would be immediately removed; but, naturally enough, the latter, having now tasted the sweets of self-government, are not at all in a hurry to abandon it. The whole affair is an admirable example of what even a handful of men can effect when properly united; and whatever be their ultimate fate, the French half-breeds of the Red River have shown themselves to be the right stuff to form a nation from, by the admirable manner in which they have conducted their present struggle for independence.

## Answers to Correspondents.

H. O'Reilly, Sonora St., Rochester.—Your letter is a universal and just practice in all well-regulated newspaper offices to publish no communications without the name of the writer being attached; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents should bear this in mind.

J. O'B.—We submitted your queries to the Rector of the Archdiocese (from whom there can be no more profound) these columns. His answer is, substantially, that the Church has never held that the reception of the Holy Eucharist is necessary to the salvation of children dying after Baptism and before arriving at the age of responsibility. Moreover, the Council of Trent formally proclaimed this dogma. Consequently, the contrary belief is heretical.

J. MACKIN, Ireland.—The Cambridge Epochs of the late Governor Moreno, is in Lower California, and about 40 years of age. Consequently, he was born in Mexico. The soil is reported to be generally very rich; there are no inhabitants except Moreno's family and his dependents; there are no Indians, except those employed about the hacienda, and they are as docile as possible. There is plenty of wood in close proximity; Juarez is the name of the nearest seaport, and is about 17 miles distant, whence the produce could be shipped to San Francisco or elsewhere. Our belief is that there is no market in that country for B. A man can have his pick of the land for $25 an acre—the first half in two years from the date of agreement, and the other half two years thereafter. Considering that Lower California is under the Mexican Government, and that fine and eligibly situated land can be had at such a cheap rate, we think Governor Moreno asks, we deem $25 an acre exorbitant. If you carefully read Father Ubach's advertisement of the Guadalupe Church, published in THE MONITOR of December 18, 1869, you will learn something about Lower California that you know.

EX-MAYOR MCCOPPIN ASSAULTED SENATOR BERGE.—*San Francisco, Jan. 27.*—Shortly after 12 o'clock, Mr. McCoppin met Senator Berge in the refreshment room of the Capitol—after the remarks by Mr. Berge in the Senate on Mr. McCoppin's card—and after asking him if he had called him "a liar," struck him lightly in the face. Friends of the parties interfered to prevent further difficulty. [Mr. McCoppin published a card on Tuesday in relation to a bill introduced by Mr. Berge in the Senate a few days previous. Berge rose to a question of privilege on Thursday, and said the charges contained in McCoppin's card were *false*. This is the cause of the "little unpleasantness," which is not likely to end here.]



**Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.**

(FROM THE MONITOR.)

## Presentation of Our Lord in the Temple.

Mary to the Temple came
With her lord's newest and light,
The Child of Heaven in mortal name,
The God of angels infant.
And the virgin Mother knew her place
Among the poor and lowly;
Of all who in the temple came
To offer up their holy,
What Mary held the most sweet gift,
Yet, as all man to the Temple came
And in their children's stead,
Simeon—the Scripture tells his name—
He knew that gift his God was he.
He asked the Virgin to give him that child.
To the priest in his temple dreamed
He should see the Saviour's face;
He dreamed that he might now depart,
That the eyes had seen the promised light,
Upon whose rest could not molder pass,
And the cared not here to stay.
But longed for the world, where all is bright
And for ever and ever is day.
Anna, the Prophetess, she, too, was there,
In the temple she ever was found,
She knew the Messiah in that fair child
And she spoke of him to all present.
Two little doves, by Joseph given,
Mary on her floral table,
Were his sacrifice and his ransom
Years for her infant boy.
But the Mother bowed with love and grace
As sorrow on her heart was nestled,
"Those eyes shall close, that shall pierce,"
"That out of mine shall come many to re-
Yet remember hearts are ever
Where the Saviour's footsteps are.
Remember thee not our Mother, sent
Is no relief.

FEBRUARY 2.
SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 27, 1870.

## The Unsexed Convention.

A large meeting of masculine women and feminine men was held at Dashaway Hall Wednesday evening. Mrs. Rev. C. G. Ames, Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon, were elected Presidents, one chair-woman; a sweet faced blossom of two-and-forty, named Miss Atkinson, was made secretary. There was, as might be expected, a great deal of talk, in which some hundred impromptu orators took part. Mr. Rodgers, a benevolent-looking old lady, whose motherly countenance would lead us safer that the nursery was her peculiar sphere, was elected Chairman, or chairwo

## Reflections

[FROM ADDRESSING A COPY OF MY FIRST POEM PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER.]

Ah! here it is! I'm famous now—
An author and a poet!
It really is in print! 'Ye gods!'
How proud I'll be to show it!
And gentle Annie! What a thrill
Will animate her breast,
To read those ardent lines and know
To whom they are addressed.

Why, bless my soul! here's something
What can the paper mean, [strange,
By talking of the graceful brook,
That gander o'er the green?!
And here's a t instead of r,
Which makes it "dippling rill;"
"We'll seek the "that" instead of
And "hell" instead of "hill." [pshade,

"They look so!"—what! I recollect,
"Twas "grecel," and then 'twas "kind!"
And now to think the stupid fool,
For "bland" has printed "blind,"
Was ever such a provoking work—
The curious, by the by,
Has anything been rendered blind
By giving it an eye.

"Host thou ——
Host thou no enemy," that's left out,
"I hope that thou art dead" is put
"I hope that thou art dead."
"As ever say in such a sense,
So many blunders crammed?
"Those gentle eyes be bedimmed" is spelt
"Those gentle eyes be bedammned."

"The color of the rose" is "nonse,"
"Affection" is "affletion:"
I wonder if the Hebrew holds
In hot as well as boiled:
"They set a flood," the r is gone!
"Was ever world have deemed
Such such a trifling thing could change
A friend!" into a "fiend?!"

"There's are the sun" is rendered "lame,"
It really is too bad!
And here because an i is out,
My "lovely maid!" is "made,"
They drove her blind by poking in
All eyes to process new!
And now they've gouged it out again,
And made her crazy too.

"Where are the muses fled, that thou
Should'st live so long unsung?"
Changed my version—here it is—
"Should'st live so long unhung."
"The fate of woman's love is thine,"
An h commences false.
How small a circumstance will turn,
A woman's love to base.

I'll read no more! What shall I do?
I'll never dare to send it!
The paper's scattered air and wide,
The poor lost lines to mend it.
O Fame! thou chest of human bliss!
Why did I ever write?
I wish my poem had been burnt
Before it saw the light.

Let's dog and hospitalize!
The gentleman her eyes don't's plain—
I've said her she's a lunatic,
And blind, and deaf, and lame,
My paper such a horrid host
Of poetry or prose!
I'll add that she was a fiend, and praised
The color of her nose.

I wish I had that editor
Alone in half a minute,
I'd bang him 'till his heart's content,
And with an h begin it;
I'd jam his body, eyes and bones,
And spell it with a d,
And send him to that hill of his—
He spells it with an e.

### Christianity in Persia.

Last week, says the *Western Watchman* of Jan. 15, we had the pleasure of a visit of a syrochaldaic priest, one who spoke the language and represented by his martyred ancestry the faith of our Blessed Lord. Seeing him so far in the West and mingling among the children of the common faith, it seemed as if the promise of human life were completed, and Alpha and Omega proved identical. He is now collecting in our city for his persecuted church. Not being able to speak English he has had the following address translated:

* * * My native country, Persia, covers an area of 482,000 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Asiatic Russia and the Caspian Sea; on the south by the Persian Gulf; on the east by Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and on the west by Asiatic Turkey. It is situated not far from the garden of Eden, where our first parent Adam was created, and close by Mount Ararat, where the Ark of Noah rested. It is also situated in the vicinity of the land of our fathers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

THE CLIMATE

of Persia is very warm—we have very little cold weather—our country is not very mountainous, nor are there many deserts; but it abounds in rivers, the vapors of which rise in great volumes and descend again like dew to moisten the earth. The soil is fertile but poorly cultivated, yet, notwithstanding this fact, it is very productive. Fruits of all kinds abounds, such as apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, figs, oranges and dates; while nuts, such as almonds, hazelnuts, etc., are in great profusion. The grapes are of the very first quality, and a very good article of wine is manufactured from them. The husbandman gathers here his crop of wheat, barley, rice and cotton.

THE GOVERNMENT

of Persia is an absolute and unrestrained despotism. The Sovereign is assisted by a grand Vizier, the Amur, who commands the army during the Sovereign's absence, and the Imaba, a superintendent of the Ravenue Department. The government is Mahommedan and strongly opposed to Christianity. The population is estimated at 12,000,000, of which 10,000,000 are Mahommedan, and the remaining 2,000,000 are Christians. The entire wealth of the country is monopolized by the Mahommedans, whilst the Christians are kept in a miserable condition. They can never hope to rise out of this misery so long as the present laws are in existence.

No Christian is permitted to engage in mechantile pursuits, neither can he enter the ranks of the artizan or mechanic. The only means of obtaining a livelihood allowed them by the fanaticism of Musulmen, is the cultivation of the soil; but, even here, the Government becomes the party most benefitted; for as soon as the harvest is ready, the unfortunate husbandman must give two-thirds of the fruit of his labor to the Government. Thus the poor Christian realizes but little for his life of toil. In point of civilization and religion, the Persia of ancient times was far advanced, but in these days things are much changed. Ignorance, fanaticism and corruption have done their work.

RELIGIONS.

There are three kinds of religion in Persia. The Mahommetan predominates next, in point of numbers, is the Nestorian, and the third is the Catholic. Mahommetanism here reigns free and unbridled, and truly exhibits the demoniac spirit of its founder. Every crime—injustice, robbery, assassination, and corruption in a word, every species of abomination—is tolerated to the followers of the Prophet, especially in their dealings with the Christians. The Nestorians are Christians, after a fashion, but they are far from practicing the true religion of Christ, for they do not avail themselves of the sacraments which He established. They have no Confession, no Confirmation, no Extreme Unction, and so that they leave the world very much like the beasts of the field, without the rites of the Church. Besides this, these heretics have no veneration for the Blessed Virgin. The number of Catholics has been very limited, but we have had the consolation and joy of seeing their number greatly augmented by numerous Nestorian conversions.

THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

of the Persians are altogether different from those of this country. In the first place, we have no railroads, nor carriages, nor public highways; we have only narrow paths for horses and mules, camels or asses. The houses are nearly all built of brick, generally but one, and seldom more than two stories high. The roofs are flat, for, during eight months in the year, the inhabitants sleep upon them, in consequence of the insufferable heat within doors. The Persians have no wooden or iron bedsteads, they lie on the floor; neither do they use chairs nor sofas as you do here; they sit on the floor. The use of the fork is also unknown—they make use of their hands for conveying food to the mouth. Their food consists principally of vegetables or fruits, and large quantities of rice. In some parts of the country the inhabitants eat no bread, but subsist almost entirely on rice. For liquor they use wine, but there is nothing but cold Water, for the law of Mahomet, their Prophet, positively forbids the use of wine. The Christians sometime drink wine, but very seldom. The many kinds of liquors used in Europe and America are unknown among us.

THE PERSIAN COSTUME

is generally made of cotton stuffs, but very light. The women, especially those of the Mahommetans, are not permitted to travel. They are nearly altogether secluded from the public eye and closely veiled. The masses of the people are very ignorant; there are no schools, so that among the followers of the Prophet there is hardly one hundred thousand who can either read or write. The Nestorian schismatics are in nearly the same condition. The Christians are in a very deplorable condition; looked upon with distrust by their rulers, who treat them harshly, they oblige them to pay heavy taxes and often condemn them to pay unjust fines. * * *


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Hennessy's Pale Brandy, Martell's Three Star Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Brandy, Gin, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Claret, Sauterne, Rhine Wine, Cognac Brandies, Scotch Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, Cordials, Bitters, Ale, Porter, Cider, Lemon Syrup, Cherry Brandy, Maraschino, Curacoa, Absinthe, Anisette, Vermouth, Kirschwasser, Etc., Etc.
Orders from the country promptly executed. Goods packed with care. Terms cash. ap29-1f



EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,
MARYSVILLE, CAL.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Academy commences on the first Monday in September. It is conducted by a society of ladies who, in Europe and the Atlantic States, are devoted to education. To instil into the minds of youth a noble and laudable emulation; to form their hearts to virtue; to furnish their minds with useful knowledge, and to lay the foundation of the well being of society, by giving to the rising generation a good, solid and religious education, such is the primary object of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The Academy is situated in the most healthy part of Marysville. The building is large, commodious and well ventilated.

The physical welfare of the pupils constantly received the maternal care of the Sisters. The diet is wholesome and abundant. The greatest attention is paid to the comfort and health of the pupils, and in case of sickness they experience the care of a mother. Parents may rest assured that their children will be subjected to no other influence than such as is calculated to develop the faculties, and improve the moral capacity of the pupils intrusted to their care, such as the cultivation of gentleness of disposition, politeness and refinement of manners.

The course of studies is English, but the French, German and Spanish languages are taught by natives of the teachers, the pupils have every facility to perfect themselves in these languages.

TERMS—PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE:

Board, Tuition and Washing, per session..... $25 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Piano, with use of instrument, per quarter..... $ 8 00
Use of Harp, " " ..... 6 00
Vocal Music, " " ..... 6 00
Drawing and Painting, " " ..... 6 00

For further particulars inquire of the Sister Superior, Academy of Notre Dame, Marysville, Cal.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Senior Class, per month..... $ 6 00
Third and Second Elementary, per month, each.. 5 00
First Class, " " ..... 4 00
Small children, " " ..... 3 00

Extra charges in proportion as above. The Schools conducted by the Sisters are open 1st Sept.

ORPHAN ASYLUM
OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
PAJARO VALLEY, CAL.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WAS OPENED ON the 1st of November last. All orphans under the age of fourteen years, without any distinction of creed or sect, are entitled to be admitted.

THE DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

Attached to it was opened at the same time, under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy.

For Day Scholars, according to their level:
Higher per month..... $2 and $3
Boarders, Tuition and Board included, per..... $25
Also invariably in advance per month..... $15

The system of education will be suitable to the needs of both orphans and children whose parents cannot afford to send them elsewhere.

For further particulars apply to
REV. A. ROUSSELL,
no22-1f Director.

The American Surgery and Dispensary.

The American Surgery and Dispensary, No. 625 Montgomery street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's, has been established for years, on the European plan, by physicians and surgeons of the highest repute in the profession—graduates respectively of London, Dublin and New York city, whose practice in the hospitals of the above cities, and the extensive practice in every quarter of the globe, entitles them to the full confidence of all placing themselves under their treatment. Also, a consulting physician and surgeon from the American Surgery and Dispensary, Montgomery street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's, late of the most eminent physicians on the Pacific coast, can be consulted daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The most modest and consulting surgeon, for the treatment of Private Diseases, Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of Self-Abuse, as practiced by the Royal Oriental Hygienic Institute of Paris, can be consulted at the above address, at your own during which time he has tolled many thousands of cases. Figure not on visiting or consultations with the following eminent physicians, viz: Dr. Wm. Hammond, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Dr. Hammond, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Dr. Simmons, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Dr. Simmons, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Dr. Simmons

## The Chamber of Horrors.

Read the following extract, from the letter of a correspondent to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated at Canton, China. It is enough to turn the blood of one's veins to ice. And yet the dominant party, through its Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, would welcome these sanguinary and cruel barbarians to full and immediate citizenship in the United States:

"Passing on between the grim warders of this 'Temple of Horrors,' and ascending they duty grass-grown moat, I found, a'ter ve of chambers ranged on three sides of the quadrilateral court, the fourth side being occupied by the arched gateway and a kind of market place, cheap and nasty. Within these chambers are exhibited scenes and images repre senting the modes of judicial punishment inflicted upon offenders against the peace and dignity of the Empire. These are the 'Chambers of Horrors.' Let us look at some of them, taking care, meanwhile, that the thievish boy, which follow do not steal the watch from my fob.

"Those chambers are grated, and the objects within are seen through the gratings from without. There is room for the condemned, confined by firm bands and lashings between the planks, standing upright, and two men, executioners, with a broad, heavy sword, swing him down, lopping off from the crown of his head, from the middle of his body. The sword, with its thick end chamfered, and ground, of course, seated in his official chair and robes, to witness the execution. When I saw them the sword had cut both through the skull and the face, the head, neck and body all showing, by a gory line, the course of the saw as it passed through flanks and all. The torture expressed on the cadaverous features of the poor wretch was frightful. Meanwhile Li Mandarin smoked and the executioners plied with their swords on the next victim.

"In another chamber a criminal is kneeling, his hands bound to his shoulders, and eccentric executioner, in the act of beheading him. In the next chamber is laid at full length, face and breast down, his body with bamboo. The executioner is beating him to death with a bamboo. The executioner is beating him to death with a heavy cane, the blows falling on the spot. The cadaverous features of the victim seems to be terrible. In another chamber, the condemned are suffering mutilation, the executioner, with a pair of pincers, tearing off the nose, ears, and so on

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"Passing on between the grim warders of this 'Temple of Horrors,' and ascending the dirty grass-grown court, 2nd round, abaries of chambers ranged on three sides of the quadrilateral court, the fourth side being occupied by the arched gateway and a kind of market place, cheap and nasty. Within these chambers are exhibited scenes and images representing the modes of judicial punishment inflicted upon offenders against the peace and dignity of the Empire. These are the 'Chambers of Horrors.' Let us look at some of them, taking care, meanwhile, that the thievish man which follow do not steal the boots from my shoes.

"These chambers are grated, and the objects within are seen through the gratings from without. There is a criminal in the convict is confined by firm bands and lashings between the planks, standing upright, and two men are sawing him down, longitudinally, from the crown of his head, through the middle of his body. The executioners, with his clerk and constables, was present, of course, seated in his official chair and robes, to witness the execution. When I saw them the sawyers had got well down to the private parts, the head, neck and body all showing, by a gory line, the course of the saw as it progressed through flesh and all. The torture expressed on the carved features of the poor wretch was frightful. Meanwhile the Mandarin smoked and the executioners piled on the energy in a horrible vocation.

"In another chamber, a criminal is kneeling, his hands bound behind him, and a gigantic executioner, with flowing sword, is in the act of beheading him. In the next, the culprit is laid at full length, face upon his face, and one of the stalwart executioner constable is beating his bared body with a bamboo. The flesh seems fairly jellied by the blows administered, and some minutes before my arrival at the spot. The sufferings of the convict seems to be terrible. In another chamber, the condemned are suffering mutilation, having their hands cut off in succession, section by section. Again, and I see the executioner holding a convict down, and pouring hot lead into his ears. In the next, I see the condemned is being boiled in oil. The body is seen placed in a huge caldron of boiling oil, and placed on a rude furnace, with ruddy flames beneath. Only the face is above the surface of the boiling oil, and here the expression of unspeakable agony in still another, I see the convict is condemned to be ground to a pumice between two ponderous mill-stones, which are turned round and round. The resulted logees, the streaming blood, the mangled limbs and body, all attest the thoroughness of the grinding process while the head and face, the latter frightfully expressive of agony and horror, still remain to be 'milled,' as the next grist in this 'mill of the gods,' which is forever to grind slowly, but to always grind."

And these wretches the Mongrel party of this country are willing to take into their political brotherhood!

AN ELOPEMENT.—A Tuam correspondent of the Cork *Herald* writes: "An extraordinary occurrence of a romantic, but unfortunately criminal character, has been brought to light before the Tuam magistracy. A few days since a gentleman of near Castleisland, the daughter of a very respectable father, who during his lifetime had been very well known and deservedly respected, eloped with a young Scotch gamekeeper, named Donald Cameron. They had, it appears, been for a long time previously very much attached to one another, and though he was a frequent visitor at the house, where he had been on terms of intimacy with her family, he never attempted to make any serious proposal of matrimony, or *dit*, bargain inside the coverlet, as the Irish peasantry were not acquainted to her guardians, who, unaccompanied by a well-filled purse-the lady-love, however, they proceeded to a fortune, it is said, of £500, was not a moneyary, and preferring a penniless young fellow with a good face and intelligent address to a fellow-eated peasant with a balance in the bank, she consented to adopt the bold course of running away with her gallant. . . ." After two or three days the gallant swain was arrested, and locked in jail on a charge of forgery. The young lady is at present with her friends.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SIX PRACTICE,
THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870.

FLOUR—During the past week there have been no fresh arrivals for export. There is a fair demand for extra for local consumption. We quote local brands as follows: Phœ. $7 75@8 25; Superfine, $7 50@7 75; Shipping Extra, $7 25@7 50; choice Family and Bakers' Extra, $7 75@8 00; Oregon, $7 50@8 00.

WHEAT—The market during the past week has been entirely inactive, and the receipts have been very light. We quote the range of the market at $1 80@1 90, for ordinary good to choice shipping and milling.

BARLEY—We hear of no fresh orders for export. The requirements for the country and feed purposes are very limited. We quote Chevalier at $1 70@1 75, and Bay Brewing at $1 60@1 65.

OATS—The market is nominal. We hear of no sales and no export. We quote good to choice at $1 90@2 05, and Gray at $1 80@1 90.

CHICKEN—The receipts have been large since our last weekly review but prices are unchanged. We quote Hinckelin at 87½@90c, and Bellegar, at 75@80c.

HAY—Quotable at $19@21 for ordinary and to choice wheat.

STRAW—Large bulwave $9 00.

BEANS—Bea at 3½@3½c; Bayou, 2½@2½c; White, 2½@2½c; Pinkeye, 2½@2½c; Pinks, 2½@2½c; Reds, 2½@2½c.

CORN—Quotable at $1 15@1 20.

POTATOES—Are dull. We quote at $1 @1 25 per sack.

ONIONS—Are still. We quote at $1 @1 25 per sack.

BUTTER—Is in fair demand. We quote at 22½@25c for fresh and 20@22½c for fine.

BUCKWHEAT—Meets a limited supply at $1 @1 25 per lb for choice.

HONEY—The supply is large and the market is quite steady. Quotable at 12½@15c per lb.

BEESWAX—We quote at 20@22½c per lb.

HIDES—Are quiet. We quote at 12½@13½c for Spanish and 10@11c for California.

TALLOW—Is in fair demand at 6½@7½c per lb.

WOOL—Is in fair demand at 30@35c for fine and 25@28c for coarse.

HOPS—New crop California, range as follows: 9@10c for choice, 8@8½c for prime, 7@7½c for fair, and 6@6½c for ordinary. Old crop California, quotable at 3@5c per lb.

CALIFORNIA HONEY—Is in fair demand at 12½@15c per lb.

WOOL—Market continues quiet, with little change to report. Fine Spring Merino, 30@32½c; Middle, slightly better, 32½@35c; Long Staple, 35@37½c; Pine Combing, 40@42½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Receipts of this description have been light and prices have been firm and generally tending upward. We quote as follows: Choice Fresh Roll, 25@27½c; Choice Fresh Roll, in Firkins, 22½@25c; Inferior to Fair, 20@22½c; Pickled, 15@17½c; Pickled Firkins, 12½@15c; Cheese, 12½@15c; Eggs, Ranch, 30@32½c; Eggs, Quotable at 25@27½c.

CANNED FRUIT.

Canned Fruits are in fair demand. We quote as follows: Apricots, at 16@18c; Peaches, at 16@18c; Pears, at 16@18c; Plums, at 16@18c; Cherries, at 16@18c; Blackberries, at 16@18c; Raspberries, at 16@18c; Strawberries, at 16@18c; Gooseberries, at 16@18c; Quinces, at 16@18c.

FRESH MEATS.

Market is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows: Beef, 10@12½c; Mutton, 12½@15c; Spring Lamb, 15@17½c; Veal, 12½@15c; Pork, 12½@15c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is well supplied with the following: Live Turkeys, 25@27½c; Dressed, 27½@30c; Young Chickens, 25@27½c; Old Roosters, 20@22½c; Ducks, $5 00@6 00; Geese, $1 50@2 00; Quail, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; Rabbits, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; Hares, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; Venison, 12½@15c per lb; Grouse, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; Quail, $1 00@1 25 per dozen.

A MASTER OF ALL TRADES.—A Western paper contains the following advertisement: "Wants a situation, a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. He has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry, and many other sciences. Is particularly qualified to teach a class in a small evangelical church, or as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form a small but select class of interesting young ladies in the higher branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would unexceptionally accept position as a base or tenor singer in a choir."

A NEW MODE OF COURTSHIP.—The *Revolution*, the Woman's Rights journal, published in New York city, proposes a novel system of courtship as a means of placing men and women on an equality. The marriageable youth of both sexes, according to this plan, would assemble at stated intervals. Each one would write on a slip of paper the name of the person he or she would like to marry; the papers would then be submitted to two sworn individuals, and if any two were found to have declared a mutual regard, the fact would be announced, and the marriage would follow. The remaining papers would be immediately destroyed.

WARMTH OF THE SNOW BLANKET.—Much controversy existed as to the warmth imparted to the earth by a covering of snow, until M. Boussingault, during the winter of 1867-'68, found that a thermometer plunged in snow to the depth of adozenette about four inches, sometimes marks nine degrees of heat greater than at the surface.

DISEASES IN THE PACIFIC STATES.—Now here is a matter of great importance to the people of this more especially, or married with more distressing emphasis. Dr. Hall, the physician, private, strong that the healing in the states, particularly private, strong that the healing and the effects of the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, which has completely restored their hair to its original color, and given it additional vigor and beauty. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is recommended. It is not to be rated a secret, but is composed of the most healthful and invigorating ingredients, and is perfectly harmless in its effects upon the hair or the scalp. It neither operates for ever to the hair, nor does it stain the skin. Those who have used it have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and as a guarantee that you will not be deceived in the use of it, you will find the name of R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., blown in the bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere.

### Catholic Churches—Hours of Service.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

BOUNDARIES—Commencing at the Bay shore, Dupont street by Broadway street to Montgomery, Montgomery to Jackson, Jackson to Dupont, Dupont to Broadway, Broadway to Larkin, Larkin to Bay, Bay to the place of beginning. Pastor—Rev. Father Prendergast. Residence—Broadway, between Dupont and Stockton streets.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Northeast corner of California and Dupont streets. Rev. Father Prendergast, Archbishop Alemany, Archbishop Varsy, Rev. Father Brandon, Rev. Father Gallagher, Rev. Father Shanahan, Rev. Father Ryan, Rev. Father Bacon, Rev. Father Scott, Rev. Father Ellis, Rev. Father Hayes, Rev. Father Hayes, Rev. Father Hayes

# LIFE OF POPE PIUS IX.

Translated for The Universe from the French of L'Abbe Gaume, L'Abbe Domenech, and other Authors of reputation.

## CHAPTER XIII.

*The Pope at Gaeta—His letter to the King of Naples—Noble conduct of the latter—The patrimony can belong to the Pope alone—Pius IX. at Gaeta receiving the homages of the Christian world—His proclamation to his subjects—The Revolutionists re Rome not recognized by Europe.*

On the morning of the 25th of November, 1848, Pius IX. entered the small Neapolitan town which was to afford him a safe retreat for many months. His first care was to communicate to the King of Naples, to whom he sent the following dignified letter:

"Sire,—The enemies of the Holy See and of religion triumph at Rome. In order to avoid compromising his person and character, and lest his presence should appear to give a sanction to the excesses they are committing, the chief of the Catholic Church has found himself compelled to abandon his capital. I do not know to what part of the globe the Divine will, to which I submit, may conduct my steps. In the meanwhile, I have taken refuge in your majesty's kingdom, attended by a few faithful adherents. I do not know what your sentiments may be in my regard; I assume I think it right to inform you, through the Count de Spaure, the Bavarian ambassador to the Holy See, that I am ready to quit the Neapolitan territory, should my presence be a cause of political trouble to your majesty."

The reply of Ferdinand was a princely one: "The masters of the palace received orders to prepare instantly those royal wardrobes everything that it seemed probable the illustrious exile might need. The gold and silver plate of the King's table were sent down to the port for embarkation; the steam frigates, the Robert and the Tancred, with one regiment of Grenadiers and a battalion of the line, were ready for sea in a few hours. "We will be the bearer of our own answer, court," said the good monarch. And, in truth, before the amazement of the "inhabitants of Gaeta (who were ignorant of the presence of the Pope in their town), towards noon of the 26th King Ferdinand, accompanied by his Queen, the Count Aquila, the "infant" Don Sebastian, and a numerous *suite*, landed. He (and proceeded to the royal secure hotel in which the Pontiff had concealed himself since his arrival.

And there, kneeling at the feet of the Vicar of Christ, did this Christian king give thanks to Heaven, that had chosen him to shelter and defend the own annointed servant.

When the first Napoleon was in the midst of his wonderful successes, and forgot that all power comes from God in the words nearly the whole of Europe was indeed "at his feet." And seized with the spirit that ruined Haman, with the world at his feet, he yet could not endure that there should be found one single man not acknowledging the divineness of his right to everything. So he wrote the words, "Rome must be mine, as well as all the rest."

What was the answer he received from the head of the Catholic Church? "You mistake; there is to be no emperor in Rome." It was the protest of right against brute force. And when by violence Napoleon had succeeded in placing the tricolor on St. Angelo, and issued that famous decree which declared the Roman States to be part of universal France, there came another protest in answer from the same dauntless voice—the public excommunication of the emperor of the world!

In this noble document we find words very applicable to the present state of Italian policy. "The temporal power is not ours to dispose of; we only administer it." These events occurred in the years 1805–1809.

Only six years later, upon the rock of St. Helena, without power, and a captive for life, might be seen the former conqueror of Italy and Spain, of Germany and Egypt. And his story must be told in one sentence. In the intoxication of his ambition he had impiously laid his hand upon the Ark of God—it had fallen upon and crushed him.

Why do we go so far back? To make this assertion more forcibly evident—that heresy nearly always forgets the lessons of history.

The news of the flight of Pius IX. from his capital was the signal throughout Protestant countries for the greatest rejoicing. In England the one cry was, "The Papacy at length has come to an end!"

"Why to an end?" asked many a sad-hearted but loyal Catholic.

"Because the Pope has fled; he has left Rome; he has lost his throne, his people have cast him off," was the newer.

"Did such a catastrophe never happen in Christendom before? and if so, did it put an end to the Church of God, or did it destroy even the temporal power of God's vicar?"

"Alas, not we can't say that it did."

Admirable and daring logicians, who prove an assertion by a fact that has nothing in the world to do with it!

In the case of Pius IX. we know exactly what happened in spite of the expectations of infidel and heretic. His flight to Naples gave occasion for the exhibition to the whole world of how mightily is the power wielded by the successor of St. Peter. In every tongue spoken under heaven there came to him words of sympathy and loving offers of assistance. The letter addressed to him by the French Republic in this hour of his distress, proved that France, whatever may be her Government, is always heart and soul Catholic France, "The eldest daughter of the Church." She offered hospitality worthy of herself and of him.

Louis Napoleon, then a candidate for the Presidentship, wrote thus to the Nuncio: "The temporal sovereignty of the spiritual chief of the Church is bound up with Catholicity as with the safety of Italy."

Every Catholic people sent a deputation to express at once their fidelity, and their detestation of the act of his enemies. From one end of Christendom to the other there was heard the loud expression of grief for the sufferings of the head of the Church, mingled with significant denunciations.

And soon the flags of all nations were seen waving in the port of Gaeta, and the representatives of the old and new world transformed the little fortress town into one of the most brilliant courts of Europe.

"It is a matter of history," said the *Times* of December, 1849, "that at no period of his life, did Pius IX. is more entirely and essentially Pope and the head of the Church than many hundreds of his predecessors reminded all Rome itself the Saturnian."

Gaeta for the time was Rome, for Rome itself had become a den of thieves.

But to resume our narrative. Two days after his arrival at Gaeta the Sovereign Pontiff issued a proclamation addressed to his rebellious people.

"Pius IX., to his subjects:—The violence offered us in these latter days has compelled us to seek a refuge, for the time, in a foreign place. Amongst the evils that have determined us to this was this most powerful one: that we might be left with the fullest liberty in the exercise of the supreme authority of the Holy See, which the Catholic world, under present circumstances, might well suppose not to be free in our hands; * * * we cannot without treason to our duties abstain from protesting solemnly that we have been compelled by violence, and, therefore, we declare all acts null and void and of no legal force performed by those who have seized our power. * * * Yet, having at heart not to leave Rome without a relief or government in our absence, we nominate a commission of the following: Cardinal Castracane, Monsignore Roberti, Prince Barberini, the Marquis de Bologna, Ricci de Macerata, and Lieutenant-General Zucchi.

"Given P. IX.

"Gaeta, 27th November, 1848."

This proclamation was not known in Rome until the 7th of December. The Revolutionists had used every effort to conceal it, for it was the destruction of the falsehood which they had already circulated throughout the States, that they were appointed the guardians of Rome by the Pope himself. Indeed, it is true to say that so far from having in any way, even the most indirect, sanctioned the tempestuous the Revolution one hour of presumptuous violence. Every public act of government on its part was instantly annulled by a proclamation from Gaeta, while at the same time Europe proclaimed the spiritual chief of the Church in a few months she was going to maintain by force of arms, that the Pope out of Rome is not free, and therefore, she declared, can not and will and of no legal force performed by those who have seized our power. * * * Yet, having at heart not to leave Rome without order or government in our absence, we nominate a commission of the following: Cardinal Castracane, Monsignore Roberti, Prince Barberini, the Marquis de Bologna, Ricci de Macerata, and Lieutenant-General Zucchi.

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## Infallibility of the Pope.

When from the pulpit, press and platform we are constantly assailed by our Protestant fellow-countrymen, who denounce "Papal Infallibility" as a monstrous invasion of the liberty of mankind, and point to us as most abject slaves if we submit to such a doctrine as, such as time, we say it be some the founden duty of a Catholic Journalist not to controvert these stupidities, but to put plainly before his readers what that doctrine, if promulgated, would actually mean. It simply means that any doctrine of faith, or any decree as to morals, enunciated by the Vicar of Christ, is to be accepted by the Catholic world as the true interpretation of God's revelations to mankind. His right to pronounce judgment on controversies of faith has never yet been doubted. The chief bishop of the Church is naturally the mouthpiece of the Apostles. No decree of any Council could ever be enforced without his sanction, very heart of his fill, this is now entirely and essentially Pope and the head of the Church than many hundreds of his predecessors reminded all sharpened her weapons. It vanished before the chivalry of Christendom as the vapors of corruption before the rays of the sun, and those leaders of the modern Sèides and Orcchi of the deluded wretches whom they left to ruin and death, sunk like lead into the deep of obscurity, and all the deeper for their unnatural elevation.

"Oh Rome, Rome! God is, my witness that each day I raise my heart to prayer that thy scourge may cease."

Thus prayed the Vicar of Christ during the possession of the Eternal City by Garibaldi and his red associates. It was prayer such as this that struck as with a palsy every work of the Roman Revolution. But after prayer came the solemn declaration from the same devout lips: "Simon, son of John, can die, but Peter, the rock, is immortal." It was the assertion of that which we have all witnessed, and which some of ours have perished gloriously in maintaining.

That which is human, under whatever form, sooner or later must die and be forgotten, but the Papacy must live, and in eternal remembrance.

*To be Continued.*

VALENTINE'S DAY.—The custom about which you inquire is of heathen origin. In honor of their goddess, Februata Juno, the heathens used on the 15th of the month to draw by lot the names of young women. To abolish this several zealous pastors established the practice of drawing the names of saints who were to be the patrons of those who engaged in this pious practice.

## O'Donovan Rossa Adjudged Ineligible to Sit in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, 10th February, after disposing of some uninteresting business, the reading of the first order of the day, "Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa," was followed by the general shout which usually precedes the introduction of business of importance, and when Mr. Gladstone rose to move the resolution declaring Rossa incapable of being elected or returned as a member of the House," he was listened to in the deepest silence. The right honorable gentleman did not feel it necessary at all to labor the question, and his observations were exceedingly brief. He declined to assent to the inquiry asked by Mr. G. H. Moore, on the ground that the facts of the case were so clear as to admit of no doubt; and that where no doubt existed it was the duty of the House to pronounce its decision at once and without delay. As a felon could not be among the *ideast dividuals* of a county, his election was no return to the writ, and the House ought immediately to call upon the electors of Tipperary to discharge the duty which had been imposed upon them by that writ, but which they had not fulfilled.

Mr. G. H. Moore said, that on rising to move an amendment, he had no expectation of success, and in case of defeat, as apparently foregone conclusion of setting aside the election of the honorable member for Tipperary, Rossa would be immediately brought back, but Mr. O'Donovan Rossa was member for Tipperary, and would remain so till the electors of that county should think proper to withdraw their confidence from him, which many members would not claim, namely, that he had been returned without having had recourse to the absurd and disgraceful practices. He did not wish to discuss the question, and hoped no one else would discuss it as a party or political question, which concerned the justification of that House. By the Election Act of 1868, the whole power and jurisdiction in matters of election petitions. According to a doctrine of the right honorable gentleman, if a voter lost his vote, and presented a petition against the return of his opponent, he would at that moment be member for Tipperary. It was not known to the country that when he contested the county of Tipperary, he meant to take that course; but after his return to Dublin he publicly announced that he was not going to take his seat. The reminder of the discussion assumed an almost conversational character, and at its close the House affirmed Mr. Gladstone's resolution by a majority of 293—201 to 8.

## Memorial Against the Definition.

MGR HOLLY PATHER: A printed letter has reached us containing a petition to be signed by the Fathers of the Council, and in which it is begged of the Ecumenical Synod that the sacred and exalted office of the Supreme, and consequently infallible, authority of the Roman Pope, when in matters of faith and morals he loses speech to the faithful, by virtue of his Apostolic power. It is indeed surprising that the judges of faith are being invited to make a declaration, attested by their signatures, of the decision on a matter before it has been discussed. However, in so serious a matter we felt constrained to address you, Most Holy Father, who have been appointed by God to feed the lambs and the sheep, and who take most loving care of the souls redeemed by the blood of Christ, and who with paternal affection protect them against the perils with which they are threatened. Many have passed in which the right of the Apostolic See were doubted by Catholics. Everybody knows that as a body without a head is mutilated and imperfect, so the Church, which is the mystical body of Christ, would be mutilated and imperfect if the Infallible Head were wanting. Hence the Catholic canon was pleased to Episcopal assembly to the Supreme Pontiff, the Council of Trent, as also by that of Florence, whose decrees on this point, in the whole as well as in particular, must be in those Councils ordinarily preserved, because they were passed by common agreement of the Latin and Greek Church, and because if God in His mercy should deign to cast His eye upon the East, oppressed by so many miseries, they will form the basis for the reunion of the two churches. To this is to be added that in the present time the Church has to sustain a new, since centuries unheard of, conflict against the powers of pagan religion as against a false religion as human, so that it does not appear at all presumptuous to say that the Church militant, after having triumphed over so many heresies, which were compiled by so many devices with more than the fallacies of Proteus, is now engaged in the most terrible struggle against Naturalism, which is the fountain source of all the other errors, since

Weekly Calendar.

Sunday, 13—St. Euphrasia, Virgin.
Monday, 14—St. Matilda, Widow.
Tuesday, 15—St. Longinus, Martyr.
Wednesday, 16—St. Abraham, Hermit.
Thursday, 17—St. Patrick, Bishop and Confessor.
Friday, 18—St. Edward, King of England, Martyr.
Saturday, 19—St. Joseph, Spouse of the B. V. Mary.

Regulations for Lent in 1870.

For the Diocese of San Francisco.

1. All the days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday, till Master Sunday, are fast days of precept, on the usual, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence, that is, of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese, during Lent, except on the following days, to wit: Fridays, Ash Wednesday, the Ember days, and Holy Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week; on which days there is to have to use fish, meat, eggs, or dispensation from the respective Pastors, which they will frequently and earnestly impress on their people to be judged by them. All Saturdays are also days of abstinence, but not of fast.

3. The precautionary days, viz: before and next at Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, and Assumption, are days of abstinence, but not of fast.

4. Some prayers, at present in use, are recommended during Lent, in addition to those days in which death still is observed.

5. In keeping a penitential time, the Pastors are required to lay before the faithful the importance of Christian mortification, and also the gravous obligation of complying with their Easter duty, which may be fulfilled from the first Sunday of Lent; they will frequently and earnestly impress on their respective flocks the necessity of hearing, before all other things, the sacrifice of the holy mass, and they will exhort them to the frequent discharge of their religious duties, by the thing that can secure to us the everlasting happiness of heaven. For this purpose they will give religious exercises in their churches on several days, according to what their circumstances may deem expedient.

JAMES ALEMANY, D. D., Administrator.
San Francisco, February 25, 1870.

Diocese of Grass Valley.

1. The Lenten regulations for the fulshtd of the Diocese of Grass Valley, are the same as those enjoined last year.

2. By special dispensation the use of flesh meat is allowed at one meal only, each day, except Wednesdays and Fridays; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of Ember week and the first of Lent and Ash.

3. The premonitory days are prohibited. However, small fish, such as sardines, are allowed to breakfast.

4. Confessors and Assistants are empowered to grant the usual dispensations to individuals whenever they deem such dispensations necessary or useful for the spiritual welfare of individuals or communities.

T. J. DALTON, V. G.

Services in the Churches During Lent.

St. Mary's Cathedral.—Mass at 8 o'clock, a. m., each day, except Saturday, in the morning after Mass. Instruction on Wednesday evening. Stations of the Cross on Friday evening. Benediction with Blessed Sacrament on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Inaugural sermon once at 7½ p. m. on Wednesday and Friday.

St. Patrick.—Catechetical instruction every evening at 7 o'clock. All the children of the parish above nine years of age are requested to attend, in order to be prepared for first Communion. Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament and Sermon on Sundays. Benedictions and Stations of the Cross on Fridays at 7½ o'clock.

St. Patrick.—Mass every morning at 7 o'clock, and 8 o'clock, with exceptions. Devotions every evening at 7 o'clock. On Wednesdays instructions with Benediction. On Fridays, Stations of the Cross and Benediction with a spiritual lecture.

St. Ignatius.—Masses at the morning at 7½ and 8 o'clock. Devotions Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock, with instructions. On Fridays, Stations of the Cross and Benediction. On Sundays, Vespers and Benediction.

St. Joseph's.—Masses every morning at 7 o'clock, with meditations. Devotions and Benediction. Friday at 7 o'clock with Sermon and Benediction. Vespers at 4 o'clock, a. m., and on Fridays Stations of the Cross at the same hour.

St. Ignatius.—Instructions every evening at 7½ o'clock. Sermon on Sunday.

Church of the Holy Cross.—Masses every morning at 8 o'clock. Rosary, with instructions, every evening at 7 o'clock. Stations of the Cross every evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Camilla Urso will give a concert in Sumner on the evening of the 24th of March for the benefit of the Catholic Church. No doubt the concert will be well attended, and to those persons in that vicinity who have not heard the lady artist before, we would say do not miss this occasion, for you will probably never again have an opportunity of hearing such a musical feast. The cause for which she has volunteered her services is a sacred one, and should receive encouragement.

A Loyal Mayor.—The City of Cork rejoices in the possession of a Mayor who for courtesy loyalty cannot be excelled by the most enthusiastic admirer of Saxon laws. This worthy functionary is boring the people to death by constant and never-ceasing proclamations, on the most trival subjects. The released Australian prisoners being expected to arrive on a certain evening, a large number of persons proceeded by bands of music, marched to the quay at which the the steamer was to land, while bonfires were lighted in several streets in order that the exiles could see that their devotion to Fatherland was appreciated. This demonstration caused the Chief Magistrate of Cork, great uneasiness, and so we find him detailing the "Royal Irish" to follow the crowds about, for the next few days issuing an order after order, prohibiting them from appearing on the street in numbers, for fear that a collision might occur between them and the constabulary. Are the laws of 1688 to be again revived in Ireland? Or is not the Most Worshipful Hegarty, assuming more authority than his position allows him. If he would pay more attention to advancing the welfare of the city and less to triviality, he would add much more to his personal self-respect, and the dignity of his office.

Diamond Cut Diamond.—It turns out that the scrip used by the San Mateo Tannery Grab to bribe legislators, was entirely worthless. Report says that a large number of "Honorables" were caught by the bait, and have voted in opposition to the repeal of the act of last session, only for

*Its Mercantile Bombshell.* The light of an explosion enabled the gluttonous to depart the chaff, that trapped them, and they beat a hasty retreat. A somewhat Gothic case occurred a few years ago. A portable property was obtained in a large share holder in doing so, it was found necessary to "see" the law makers, so a large amount of stock was issued, and given away with a lavish disregard of consequences. The franchise was obtained, and the legislators adjourned. The happy holders of the stock presented themselves with smiling countenances at the offices of the Company, when, to their huge disgust, they were informed that their paper represented nothing but the fact that its holders were fools. Gentlemen of the Legislature: beware of "scrip." Always go for the yellow metal.

Hetzer Offolt branch of the Fenian Brotherhood will hold their annual ball at Pacific Hall, Bush street, on the evening of the 17th inst.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal on the Pacific Coast
SATURDAY.....MARCH 12, 1870.

Irish Members of Parliament.

During the debate which occurred in the English House of Commons on the expulsion of O'Donovan Rossa from his seat, by whom was his cause defended, and by whom opposed? Where were the ranting, roaring Irish patriots, who, in voices of thunder, appealed to the Betrayed Irish people to send them to Parliament, to protect the interests of Ireland? Where were they when their country was insulted through the person of its representative; where had fled all their grandiloquent promises; where their sense of honor; where the feelings which should ever characterize gentlemen who pledged their words to a trusting constituency? Had those pliant patriots been struck dumb with shame at the insults offered their country, for how else can we account for their cowardly actions when they know they are safe from danger. What apology can these traitors offer their constituents, when they present themselves before them, and will the constituents accept any excuse, no matter how plausible? They should not, there is no palliation for the crime, for the outrage and insult to the Irish nation by her own children they are traitors and should receive the deserts of traitors. O'Donovan Rossa lay in prison; the refined gentleman, the companion of the lowest order of English felons, compelled to submit to all the indignities which brutal, cowardly jailors, backed by a brutal, cowardly Government dare impose upon him. While his right, dignity, and freedom, and through him the right, dignity and freedom of Ireland were assailed and insulted, the persons who should defend him, who should use burning words of eloquence to release the imprisoned scholar and patriot, sneaked off when the vote was taken for his expulsion, for fear of losing the Ministers' pap. Shame on creatures so debased, as to submit so spaniel-like to a muzzle, through their cowardice. If the people ever again return one of these traitors to Parliament, they must expect no other fate than docking, as captives and slaves, the triumphal chariot of England.

Rev. Father Hennessy will open a mission the third Sunday in Lent at Santa Cruz.

Charles Summer, Horace Greely, and B. F. Butler have been elected honorary members of the French "Universal Peace League."

Irish Nationality.

The British Parliament, since the opening of the present session, has devoted the principal portion of its time, thus far, to remedial measures essential for the pacification of Ireland, and by the spirit manifested by the various political parties, whether Liberal, Whig, Tory or Conservative, we may expect Irish affairs to form the principal subjects for legislation during the remainder of the session. That monstrosity—the Irish Church Establishment—has received the fate that should have been meted to it years ago, if ever it had the right to exist, and we shall, now that the veil of religious bigotry and intolerance has been taken from the eyes of British legislators, expect them to treat Ireland and her grievances in a more statesmanlike manner. A Land Bill which recognizes the just claims of the cultivators of the soil; a system of national education, by a community with the principles of the Catholic Church, the principles of the Catholic people, are not sufficient to appease the outraged sense of justice of the Irish people. It is only through a superficial knowledge of Irish affairs that Parliament could think these measures sufficient for the alleviation of all the maladies inflicted on Ireland by British misrule. No, the diseases are too chronic to be more than soothed by the proposed panacea. There is a malady from which Ireland suffers, caused by the maladministration of the Government, one which all parties seem to overlook, and that is the constant suppression of the traditions, aspirations and peculiarities of the Irish people as a nation. England has ever tried to suppress all feelings of nationality; has attempted to coerce the people into the English mode of education and religion, thus trying to establish a uniform system of national feeling among people who differ from each other in almost all mental characteristics. Beyond the borders of Russia no person who has given the subject a moment's consideration believes in uniformity of government for different nationalities, so that any attempt at governing Ireland in the English spirit of nationality is not only unjust, but a blind and unstatesmanlike proceeding, neglected, or else treated in a meddlesom spirit, and with the importance of a parish vestry. It is this manner of scarcely recognizing their existence that has caused Irishmen, with their large approbativeness, to form themselves into Societies for the overthrow of that Government which would not acknowledge their manhood. Had England paid a due regard to the national characteristics of the Irish she would not now find them in arms throughout the world, ready to pounce upon her whenever an opportunity occurs. It is manifest, therefore, that ere she can expect the good will of Ireland, she must encourage to healthful action her aspirations. Parliament, therefore, in legislating for Ireland, must learn that laws suitable for England are not suitable for Ireland. The land act under which work advantageously in England are unfitted for Ireland, on account of the relations between the owners and cultivators of the soil being so abnormal. Modern history cannot refer to a prevelent where land tenure is so insecure as it is to-day in Ireland. This land question must be dealt with in a statesmanlike manner, so that both tenant and landlord may receive justice. No legislative patchwork, no evasions of the duty now plainly indicated to them, can be accepted from the present Government party by the Irish. Parliament must also deal with the question of education, and from an Irish standpoint, which is that of the Catholic Church —the Church of the nation. When England will recognize, in all its bearings, the rights of Irish nationality, the right of the Irish nation to be governed from a Catholic and not from a Protestant standpoint—when this becomes a part of English legislation, and the national aspirations are encouraged to a healthy action, then, and not till then, will the bond of unity be drawn any closer between St. George's Cross and Emerald Sunburst.

The General Out of Red Tape for some time past must be more imaginary than real, for Messrs Tucker & Co. assure the public that the business done by them since the holidays is at least fifty per cent. more this year than it has been for two years past. But it is easy to understand the cause of this increase, when you compare their prices with all the other houses in San Francisco by the same line of business. The immense cash capital at this firm, with which goods are purchased both in Europe and in this country from the largest manufacturers, enables them to sell at retail for less prices than any other establishment in this city can import their goods for.

Lever, the novelist, sleeps eighteen hours out of the twenty-four.

New Publications.

The Catholic World for March has been laid on our table by Mr. Flood. Such an able magazine as the above is always welcome to our editorial sanctum. It abounds with fresh, vigorous, philosophical writing, and a broad, fair analytical criticism of the men, events and literature of the day. The first article, "Civil and Religious Liberty," is an able critique of the work of Mons. d'Aubigne on "Jean Calvin up des Fondateurs des Liberte Modernes." The abbé calls Calvin one of the founders of modern liberty, and he is seconded in his assertions by Mr. Bancroft in his history of the United States. If those writers speak truth then the followers of Luther might, with equal positiveness, claim as much for him, and the Anglican as much for Henry VIII. and the apocryphal Virgin Queen, Elizabeth. If breaking away from established rule and order constitutes liberty, as an ignorant multitude may readily believe, then the diadem of freedom can be placed on the brow of all criminals who do not respect social laws. Protestants claim that it is only in countries where Protestantism as a religion reigns supreme that true freedom exists, and with a subtle and fallacious mode of reasoning, assert that the Reformation legat liberty. They assume the proposition that Protestantism is the religion of reason, that it frees the mind from spiritual thraldom, in contradistinction to Catholicism, which is the religion of despotism and a spiritual slavery. Now, one drop of logical analytical truth will precipitate all this vainglorious buncombe. Had not the Catholic Church ever opposed lawlessness as well as centralization? When a monkish monk preached before Philip II. of Spain that the King was absolute, he was arraigned by the Spanish Inquisition for his false doctrine, and publicly compelled to retract from the same pulpit from which he preached it. Previous to the Reformation feudalism and barbarism undoubtedly existed in Europe, but no absolutism. The Reformation itself was born of despotism and absolutism, and we find the monarchical countries that adopted the nascent religion empowered with unlimited authority, and the histories of Sweeden, Denmark, Saxony and England, will serve as examples. Indeed in its doctrines of absolutism that they attempted to, and did revive. The inhabitants of those countries were reduced to the condition of slaves, for the Church professed to be the theological rebellion had released the rural population or occupiers of the soil from serfdom. When an authority, like Sir Walter Scott, deals such heavy blows as the following, at men, living and deceased, of the Pacific States and Territories, by Oscar T. Rhuck. The book is beautifully illustrated with steel engravings.

The poetical works of Lover have at length been compiled in a neat volume, and published by Sadlier & Co., of New York. The paper and typography are excellent and of a superior order.

The "Sunday Magazine" contains the usual amount of varied reading matter.

Stray Leaves from Notre Dame.

TWO PICTURES.

The last ray of sunlight has fled from that dreary hearthstone; but who is this lingering still amid this scene of squalid misery? She seems an angel lent from above, so bright is her face, which is beaming with holy piety and love; by her side is one who, as she looks wildly around, tells the fearful tale, that the twilight of her existence has arrived, and that the dark shadows of night's sable pall are fast gathering over her dark brow. She speaks! Listen to that faltering voice in accents of soul-wrung supplication! What is she saying? She is crying for mercy for a soul that is a relief for the weak nesses, the errors, the sinful wanderings of her unhappy past, her words have brought to the other occupant of the room! She sinks upon her knees, and with clasped hands, exclaims, "My God, I thank Thee! Then rising, she leans over, and with a tremulous voice, makes known to the suffering one, her true position. "She has prayed long and earnestly that God in his mercy would give to this sinful soul an hour; nay even if it pleased His holy will one moment in which her wandering mind would come to itself in a spirit of true repentance; and now here was that faithful one's reward! this is her joy. She heeded not the dreariness of the room nor the absence of light and food. A soul was to be saved, nor were her fond hopes denied. This was one more act towards the accomplishment of her mission, for before the morning's dawn that soul, had gone forth washed in the blood of Christ in the blessed Sacraments.

Leading back the strayed lamb this has been the Sister of Mercy's sweet occupation for the evening, as Father Hall is absent on parochial duties, and the histories of Sweeden, Denmark, Saxony and England, will serve as examples. Indeed in its doctrines of absolutism that they attempted to, and did revive. The inhabitants of those countries were reduced to the condition of slaves, for the Church professed to be the theological rebellion had released the rural population or occupiers of the soil from serfdom. When an authority, like Sir Walter Scott, deals such heavy blows as the following, at the Catholic World for March has been laid on our table by Mr. Flood. Such an able magazine as the above is always welcome to our editorial sanctum. It abounds with fresh, vigorous, philosophical writing, and a broad, fair analytical criticism of the men, events and literature of the day. The first article, "Civil and Religious Liberty," is an able critique of the work of Mons. d'Aubigne on "Jean Calvin up des Fondateurs des Liberte Modernes." The abbé calls Calvin one of the founders of modern liberty, and he is seconded in his assertions by Mr. Bancroft in his history of the United States. If those writers speak truth then the followers of Luther might, with equal positiveness, claim as much for him, and the Anglican as much for Henry VIII. and the apocryphal Virgin Queen, Elizabeth. If breaking away from established rule and order constitutes liberty, as an ignorant multitude may readily believe, then the diadem of freedom can be placed on the brow of all criminals who do not respect social laws. Protestants claim that it is only in countries where Protestantism as a religion reigns supreme that true freedom exists, and with a subtle and fallacious mode of reasoning, assert that the Reformation legat liberty. They assume the proposition that Protestantism is the religion of reason, that it frees the mind from spiritual thraldom, in contradistinction to Catholicism, which is the religion of despotism and a spiritual slavery. Now, one drop of logical analytical truth will precipitate all this vainglorious buncombe. Had not the Catholic Church ever opposed lawlessness as well as centralization? When a monkish monk preached before Philip II. of Spain that the King was absolute, he was arraigned by the Spanish Inquisition for his false doctrine, and publicly compelled to retract from the same pulpit from which he preached it. Previous to the Reformation feudalism and barbarism undoubtedly existed in Europe, but no absolutism. The Reformation itself was born of despotism and absolutism, and we find the monarchical countries that adopted the nascent religion empowered with unlimited authority, and the histories of Sweeden, Denmark, Saxony and England, will serve as examples. Indeed in its doctrines of absolutism that they attempted to, and did revive. The inhabitants of those countries were reduced to the condition of slaves, for the Church professed to be the theological rebellion had released the rural population or occupiers of the soil from serfdom. When an authority, like Sir Walter Scott, deals such heavy blows as the following, at



Homage to Our Holy Father.

[illegible] ye heroes from the sunny West,
[illegible] all ye hearers of Shannon by the hill,
[illegible] all ye sentinels of Heaven's boundary limit,
Come, join with us our joy-song to swell!

[illegible] haste ye warblers, with your sweetest chime,
Raise your glad carol on the gale,
Let every feeling of the heart
Express the feelings of your fellow men!
With all the freedom of your artless glee!

Come every feelings of this rosy eve
And hurry 'round we angel thoughts to bring;
We'll sustain in your hearty modesty weave
Our spirit offerings for our Pontiff King!

Oh! raise your loving voice in his praise,
Who is Christ's Vicar and the Church's hope,
And join us in the humble Universal Prayer
Which we now sing in hope that God Pope!

Oh! let your loving voices gladly meet
In one sweet theme this ever blessed hour,
That they may form a chorus clear and sweet,
Whose sounds may echo in the heart of honor!

That they may whisper joyous words of cheer
Unto the sacred Council gathered there,
And, in their Western cadence tell the story
Pio Nonage is living to 80, Peter's Chair.

Whereon our Pontiff kind is throned in day,
While all his virtues shine in this fair,
And from their source are all his rays,
Pius and clear as the promise far and wide.

And is he not deserving of reward,
Who, through the earth, the gospel seed doth sow,
And whose labors for the world, from land to land,
Are like the Eternal Father's, full of love?

Oh! yes, there is indeed in our Pontiff King,
Who works with all the world's welfare at his heart,
Who is such a lowly greeting sing
As Christ's Vicar on earth should have a part.

Ye sons and children of the West!
On Pius, your immortal, faithful aid to lend,
Let your voices ring, and your hearts be glad,
A greeting, humble though it be, hearty send.

And as a salutation worthy of the earth
Let us address to him the Peter's Pence,
And [illegible] their source is ever brimming forth
Have ordered our diocese to overwhelming forego.

Legislation, your zeal on this bright day—
Let Pius elect receive from the Peter's Pence,
And let your loving hearts and votes, to pray
For Pius Ninth, our Pontiff King, be sent.

So that accept this false world's vile and gaze,
Our Pontiff King for our good Father shall smile
Together with His children in Heaven's rays,
Now Peace, S. J., Feast of the Chair of St. Peter.

The Legislature.

SENATE.

Mr. Burnett introduced a bill granting to Yuba and Sutter counties the right to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 each.

Mr. Saunders introduced an amendment to the San Francisco Consolidation Act.

Mr. Saunders introduced a bill extending the time allowed the Southern and Western Pacific railroads to complete their terminus lands granted by the act of March 3rd, 1865.

Mr. Kinne introduced a bill allowing San Mateo and Santa Clara to donate certain stock in aid of the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Crane

### Declaration of Irish Rights.

A conference of prominent landlords, members of Parliament and influential private gentlemen, was held in Dublin the first week in February, to take steps to influence Parliamentit preparing an equitable land code. The speakers were—The O'Donoghue, M. P.; Sir John Gray, M. P.; Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P.; Mr. D'Arcy, M.P.; Mr. Philip Callan, M. P.; Mr. Geo. Bryan, M. P.; Mr. McMahon, M. P., New Ross; McCarthy Downing, M. P., county Cork; Mr. Isaac Butt, Q. C.; Mr. Randall McDonnell, Q. C.; Mr. Black, county Antrim; the Rev. P. Quade, P. P., O'Callahan's Mills; Mr. William A. Anthony, Chairman Dungarvan Town Commissioners; the Father Tom O'Shea, Rev. Father Keadle, P.P., Aughavas, Queen's county; Rev. Mr. Filmaurice, Protestant Rector, Beddord House, Listowel, county Kerry; Very Rev. Archdeacon Redmond, P. P., Arklow; Mr. Charles Barnewell, J. P.; Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, D. D., Newcastle West, county Limerick; Mr. George Reade, Birchfield, county Kilkenny; Mr. McCarthy, J. P.; Mr. Tighe, Ballinrobe, county Mayo; Trevaran Kennedy, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of Dublin; A. M. Sullivan, *Nation*; Rev. Father Duggan, P. P., Crumlin. The proceedings lasted six hours. The tone of the speeches can be gathered from the following extracts from the address of that champion of Tenant Right, Isaac Butt, Esq., but commenced with a warning:

Hanceforth there was no wavering, no distrust, and, let him add, no disunion in the national ranks, and after that declaration of national opinion, of which no man ought to be more proud than he, what had were done with shams—they were done with delusions—they were done with compensation for improvement—they were done with the sale of right of occupancy—they were done with the landlord's Utopian tenant-right—they were done with everything that could leave a loophole for escape; and flaky utterance with fair rents was now in the rallying cry of Ireland. It was right to call that Conference a parliament. If they were not the Commons in Parliament assembled, they were better—they were the Commons at large. A great Irish statesman, Edmund Burke, had said, "Woe to the country where the Commons in Parliament were not one with the Commons at large. And if the representatives in Parliament were not one with the Commons at large, a means would be found of making them so. He felt proud in proposing the resolution that bound Ireland to a just measure of tenant-right. Four years ago their representative thought it would be a great master if compensation for improvements could be obtained, and there were almost afraid to advocate it in the English Parliament. They remembered Mr. Fortescue's bill and Lord Dufferin's bill, and Mr. Dillon's bill. He ventured at that time, not without misgiving, state and went without reflection, to write upon the question, and to use the expression fairly of tenure, and to declare that nothing else would settle the land question; and he rejoiced that, after a great and full discussion, they would now, without disunion and without distrust, go forward, shoulder to shoulder, in a compact phalanx; and woe to the traitor, whether in or out of Parliament—woe to those in or out of Parliament who should desert them. . . . .

### Landlords Awake.

Rightly or wrongly thisquestion has been stirred, and he would ask them to mark his words. . . . . settled to the satisfaction of the people they would have a condition of society in Ireland that would make every landlord in Ireland rue the day that he refused to do justice. He had spoken guardedly. He was speaking in the presence of Catholic clergymen who perfectly understood the condition of the country; he was speaking also in the presence of tenants, and he would ask them whether he was exaggerating? If they failed to settle this question, they might look forward to the day when every man would have to reckon not to resist the anger of an indignant people. It was human nature that no nation ever submitted to be exterminated. If statesmen have this power in their conscience, that, unless this question be settled, we are near evil days in this country. He would rather have no measure than an inefficient measure. An inefficient measure would not command the people. It would only increase their hopelessness, and aggravate their disappointment. It would exaggerate their evil feelings. The matter had gone beyond the refusal of justice. It was injustice he had even been told notice to quit were constantly served. He had been told that there were estates in which the notice to quit was written on the back of each half-year's receipt. He had been pressed to make that statement in public, and he did so on good authority, [Sir John Gray—It is done in Mayo.] He asked was this a state of things that was to be met by any ordinary means? In what civilized land was there such a state of things as this, that eighthousand men should hold in chains the Irish people! Could it be endured? Were they to be told that such a revolutionary state of things—a revolution brought about by the landlords—a revolution that had destroyed the foundations of society, and of social life, should continue? They did not make a revolution by rose-water, and they would not stop a revolution by rose-water. The revolution was on the part of the landlords who held their tenants as their chattels. That was a state of things unheard of. That was the evil which they had now to meet, and it never could be met by any remedy in law, or in the present dependence on the landlords' interest. Talk of compensation for right of occupancy. Why, the landlord thought himself very happy to be able to consolidate the farm at the loss of three tenant rent. If it were true in interfering with the landlord they should do it effectually. Separation of landlord's rights should be driven back to the woods in the idols of old days, but to those idols were never confined so many lives in this island as has been sacrificed to the demon of landlordism, before whom they were called so low down in admiration. He respected the rights of property. He did not wish to interfere with them, but he denied the right of any 9,000 men to hold the Irish nation in serfdom.

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESS.

The Very Rev. Dean O'Brien spoke with the usual fervor and eloquence. His words convey a warning that may well be kept in memory:

He was there (he said) as a Catholic clergyman, and one intimately acquainted with many parts of Ireland, and, from circumstances which they knew, intimately associated with England and Scotland. If the mighty wave which had risen, and was moved forward, met the rock of opposition, sadly God Almighty knew what might be the result. But let them now, from above petty dissensions about half rights and half wrongs, let them look at the great question with the eyes of statesmen. They was thereof moving and heaving to her very foundations. The augmenting power of democracy had raised her arm in England, France, Germany, and glorious America. He was no sympathizer with revolution, but he could not help admiring the spirit that had produced deeds overreaching prudence. The sacrifice was proof of the honest heart, and while we could not admire the deed he must admire the man. Across the Atlantic were 100,000 armed men. Why conceal it? Why throw the the hood of ignorance over the fact? There was now a bid between revolution and order. If the landlords did not bid at auction, their own be the fate—the folly, and the fate. Bullet them stand together. The arch of Moses was fearfully spreading. In union there was strength, and in strength action. There was no use in glorious phrases without energy; and if they formed one of their members who would not fight for fixity of tenure, let them pronounce him recreant to manhood, a traitor to his country, a criminal deserving execution.

A WORD FOR THE AGRICULTURAL LABORER.

Mr. Callan, M.P., proposed a valuable resolution of which he had previously given notice, and which aimed at improving the position of the agricultural laborer. Mr. Callan said:

Precarious and degraded as admittedly is the position of the tenant farmer, still more precarious and far more degrading is the condition of that "serf of serfs," the Irish agricultural laborer. In almost every county in Ireland we have seen the smiling villages of the plain" levelled to the ground and their humble and industrious occupants driven for shelter into the overcrowded lanes of the adjoining towns. "Rules of the estate," "electoral division rating"—almost every phase of the present system of land tenure—works destructively against the laboring classes; and no settlement of the land question, which, while securing to the tenant farmer "fixity of tenure and fair rents," doesnot, at the same time, secure for the laborer a comfortable home and a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," can or will be deemed satisfactory or final. The local and industrial being fully empowered, will protect all equitable rights in the use and land without let in the case of the willing laborer against injustice from the landlord on the one hand, and from the landlord on the other. At this advanced hour I will not enter into details. The principle once granted, it will be our duty to see to it that the details effectually carry out that principle.

### Humboldt and Prince Albert.

Correspondents have several times, in writing to the *Irish Citizen*, spoken with resentment against the Minister Frondian, as if Humboldt himself were somehow answerable for the Prince Albert, in that individual's insolent and spiteful remarks upon the Irish nation. On the contrary we ought to be grateful to Humboldt, first, for recording that disgraceful saying in his correspondent, and next for the indignation with which he resented it. We may as well state the exact facts as they appear in the correspondence of Alexander Von Humboldt, published in Berlin, in 1860. First here is an extract from a letter of his to Varnhagen von Ense, dated Feb. 21, 1847:

"At the special request of Prince Albert, I left a copy of *Kosmos* on his desk, in Stolzenfels. He had the civility not to thank me. The 'blackbird' [Prussian order of the Black Eagle] has improved his politeness in the present instance; and probably will not again write such a *roaring organ of light*," and *cultivated terrestrials*—[a Coburg version of my text, *quite English*, from Windsor, at Christmas!] Feb. 21, 1847."

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Next we have the silly and ignorant letter of the Prince, which had called forth this disdainful comment:

"Windsor Castle, Feb. 17.

My Dear Baron:—I have been constantly impressed, while gradually reading the first volume of your "Kosmos," with my desire to thank you for the high intellectual enjoyment its study has afforded me. I am really unable to give you an authoritative judgment upon that excellent work, which I received from your hands, and to atone in some measure for this defect, as well as to give some substantial proof of the gratification of my thanks, I present you the accompanying work on Catharwood's Views in Central America"). It may serve as an Appendix to your own great work on Spanish America, and thus become a part of your literature. I do not dare to express the interest with which I look forward to the appearance of the second volume of 'Kosmos.' May that Heaven whose roving messengers of light and ethereal terraces you have so ably decided, be pleased to preserve you to your country, to the world, and to 'Kosmos' itself, for many years in undisturbed vigor of mind and body. This is the sincere wish of your devoted

ALBERT."

What a graceful admission from a Prince—that he was "roaring" to give an authorative judgement" on the "Kosmos" of the leading of that book. However, it was the kind of "Kosmos" that Humboldt with his friend Humboldt, upon his conspicuous treasure of the "Kosmos" full some nonsense, for in Humboldt's letter to Varnhagen, of date 27th Feb., he said:

"You were pleased to reprimanding me as to my extreme severity against *the sage of the sidereal terraces*. I am severe only to the mighty ones of the earth, and this man impressed me very uncomfortable at Manchester. . . . . *for the great occupation for the Poles under the Russian sceptre, and I am sorry to say the Poles are as little deserving of our sympathy as the Irish.*" Mihi dixit! and this is the handsome husband of the Queen of England!

No wonder the handsome creature impressed the Baron "unconsciously." At the very moment he was saying those shameful words, the British famine was forcing millions upon the Irish—his wife's so-called subjects—and they were lying down and perishing by myriads for want of food, while the earth with their own hands had sown and reaped upon their own ground. At all events, it is plain that in speaking thus to his illustrious countryman he brought his insolent spirit to the wrong market.

### Irish Emigration.

It appears that the Supreme Court of the United States holds that the divorce law of Indiana has full force in other States. It founded this decision on that clause of the Constitution which provides that the acts of one State shall have force and credit in the others. Thus it appears that Indiana may legislate for California, in that it may declare to be divorced persons whom we might insist should live together. But if this divorce law of Indiana is to have force, say in New York, what is to become of that law in New York which says that Indiana divorces shall have no force? Is that State? It would seem that there ought to be some reciprocity in this sort of thing.

Nine inches of snow fell at Richmond (Va.) on Saturday last.


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The physical welfare of the pupils constantly receives the maternal care of the sisters, and the most strict attention and attendance. The greatest attention is paid to the comfort and health of the pupils. In case of sickness they receive the care of a medical physician, residing in the establishment in a well-ventilated and retired part of the house. Every facility is given for the improvement of the pupils' minds, a cabinet, containing a collection of philosophical apparatus, and a library, selected with care, are at the disposal of the pupils.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board, Tuition and Washing, per annum.....$250 00
Bed and Bedding, per annum..... 50 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

Piano, with use of instrument, per quarter..... $5 00
Guitar..... 2 50
Use of Music, per quarter..... 2 50
Drawing and Painting, per quarter..... 5 00
Use of Library, per quarter..... 1 00
Private Room, per quarter..... 12 50
Entrance, Graduation and Use of Philosophical Apparatus, Academy of Notre Dame, Marysville, Cal.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Tuition, per month..... $2 00
Primary..... 1 50
Use of Piano, per month..... 1 00
Extra charge in proportion as above. The Fine Arts form no charge in the Academy.

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THIS ESTABLISHMENT WAS OPENED ON The 15th of November. All orphans under the age of thirteen years, without distinction of country, are received and cared for gratuitously.

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Attached to it was opened at the same time, under the following terms:

For Day Scholars, according to the class, per month..... $2 and $3
Boarders, Washing and Board included, pay $15 per month in advance, per month..... $18

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For further particulars address
REV. J. BOTTERO, S. J.,
Director.
SANTA CLARA, CAL.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco.—In Probate.—In the matter of the estate of Francis X. Machetti, deceased.

You are hereby notified that I will appear in acting the District Court of the above named plaintiff in the city and county of San Francisco, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1870, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and then and there present my petition for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, and for the reasons and upon the grounds therein set forth, and will then and there present my petition for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, and for the reasons and upon the grounds therein set forth, and will then and there ask for an order for the sale of said real estate.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 15th day of February, A. D. 1870.

JOHN HANNA, Clerk.
By J. P. HOWE, Deputy Clerk.
Sharp & Lloyd, Attorneys for Executrix. fe19

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### The "Complaint of the Poor."

And where have ye the poor complaint? the rich man asked of me;
Come, walk abroad with me, I said, and I will answer thee.
'Twas winter, and the frozen streets were cheerless to behold;
And we were wrapt and roasted well, and yet we were cold.
We met an old bare-headed man—his locks were few and white—
I asked him what he did abroad, in that cold winter night?
'Twas bitter keen, indeed, he said—but at home, no fire had he;
And therefore, he had come abroad to suit for charity.
We met a young bare-footed child, and she begged both feet and hold;
I asked her what she did abroad, when the wind blew in mist?
She said her father was at home, and he lay sick abed;
And, therefore, was it she was sent abroad to beg her bread.
We saw a woman sitting down upon a stone to rest,
She had a baby at her back—another at her breast.
I asked her why she loiter'd there, when the wind was on mist?
She turned her head and bade the child that scream'd behind, be still.
She told us that her husband served—a soldier far away;
And, therefore, to her parish she was begging back her way.
We met a girl—her dress was loose—and sunken was her eye—
Who, with the wanton's hollow voice, addressed the passers by.
I asked her what there was in guilt that could her heart allure
To shame, disease and late remorse?—she answered, the way poor.
I turned me to the rich man then, for silently stood he;
You asked me why the poor complain, and these have answered thee.

### Late Irish News.

Mr. Michael Sutton, the respected proprietor of the *Wexford People*, died on the 24th at Chalcorna House, Rosbercon.

The English Government, after having denied that O'Donovan Rossa was ever whipped at last admits the allegation, but Mr. Hardy says no scourging has occurred since 1866. O truthful government.

They are afraid that Fenianism has not taken quietly to grave prepared for it in county Clare. Strange lights are seen signalling each other in remote quarters of the county. The timid alarmed are nervous, for fear that the illuminations may be the spirit of Fenianism, calling for company.

Several landlords in Ireland, or their agents, are receiving threatening letters for their misconduct towards tenants. An ink sketch, of a man receiving the contents of a gun, are inserted in the notes, to more forcibly inform those persons of obtuse imaginations, what kind intentions the tenantry have for them.

The *Clonmel Chronicle* gives an interesting account of the moving bog of Clonkelly, in Tipperary. Three times within a century it has shifted a considerable distance. On the 13th inst., after an unusually heavy fall of rain, a portion of the bog, upwards of an acre, on which there were some deeply cut turf-banks, became detached, and floated some eight or ten perches over some waste land, when its further progress was staved by the rising ground. The great cavity left by the detached mass may be seen from a public road that traverses Clonkelly bog, which is of very considerable extent.

The Grand Jury of Limerick have passed resolutions against extortion and capricious ejectment, by repudiating all desire to infringe upon the just rights of the landlords. It was also resolved that tenants should be liable to eviction for non-payment of rents on receiving compensation they had previously made, which had inhanced the value of the land.

The *Munster News* states that in the west of the county Limerick certain landlords have been endeavoring, anticipatory of legislation, on the land question, to obtain the signatures of their tenantry to a document binding them beforehand to the acceptance of certain descriptions of leases containing clauses of an extraordinary character. The tenants have also universally refused to sign.

THE POST OF LIMERICK.—One hundred vessels more have been discharged during the past year in this above port than ever before. This is chiefly, if not altogether, owing to the decreased dues payable by shipping since the introduction of the New Harbor Act.

The Japanese Troupe, have made a very successful tour through Ireland.

The death of Mr. James Hopkins, of Tuam, is announced in late Irish papers. The deceased suffered twelve months imprisonment for his Irish sentiments. A vast concourse of people escorted his remains to the grave bearing national emblems.

A testimonial to J. G. Merriman, Esq., who though an English gentleman, has proved himself a true friend to Ireland is assuming form in Dublin. The proposed testimony, will consist of a carefully selected body of Irish literature, and a book case of Irish oak.

The death of Mr. Martin Flannery, of Ennis, is announced. He was thrown from his carriage into a drainage canal, stunned, and drowned in less than two feet of water. Mr. Flannery suffered a tedious incarceration for loyalty to his country.

### Weekly Telegraphic Summary.

**Eastern.**

NEW YORK, March 1.—General O'Neil, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued an order that the annual Congress will be held in Chicago, April 14, and revoking the call for the meeting of Congress in New York, March 18th and 19th. This action is taken in consequence of the carnage on Meehan, whose condition is pronounced hopeless.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—A party of twenty-fifty men surrounded the Sheriff's house at Harrisonburg last Sunday night, and caused the Sheriff and his family to retire, entered the house and killed Colonel Charles Jones and his eldest son. The youngest son escaped by leaping from a window.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Father Swarins, a Jesuit, has retired at the Jesuit society, and one of the most able and influential members of that order in this country, died yesterday of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

A petition is receiving many signatures asking Congress to vote away no more public lands to the advantage of railroad companies, but to save the remaining acres for the benefit of emigrants and settlers.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The *Tribune's* New York special says the rumor is renewed that the Pacific Mail Company intend to withdraw their California steamers and concentrate their business on the China line. The Henry Chauncy which was to sail yesterday was detained, but the officers say she will start on Monday. The boat, by the Isthmus is very small, and the Panama Railroad Company have refused to reduce their rates to allow the steamers to compete successfully with the Overland route. It is stated that after the California line is withdrawn, the Atlantic steamships will be employed in a new American line to Europe.

NEW, YORK, March 5.—It appears that stormy proceedings occurred in the Senate on the night when Meehan was shot. They had reference to the invasion of Canada, which O'Neil urged and a majority of the organization opposed it, considering such a movement before all the branches of the Brotherhood were united as rash in the extreme.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The reception of Mr. Seward took place in the City Hall this afternoon. He made a brief speech complimentary to the Metropolis as the terminus of the Western Continent.

The trial of McFarland for the murder of Richardson, which is set for the first Monday in April, will come on.

The trial of Chambers for the murder of Voorhies commences on Wednesday.

PORTLAND (Me.), March 7.—Republican mayors were elected to-day at Rockland, Saco and Auburn. A Democratic mayor at Bath; at Lewiston no choice. The Republicans have a plurality.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The Legislature met for a session to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning resumed consideration of Banks' joint resolution relative to Cuban affairs, but came to no conclusion on the subject. Much important information from the Department of State has been furnished, some of which cannot now be made public. The Committee will hereafter have two meetings a week.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A *Tribune* New York special says several politicians have been canvassing the policy of running Wm. H. Seward for Governor of New York, on a ticket uniting Conservative Republicans with the best portion of the Democrats. The proposition appears to be favorably received, though it is strongly opposed by the Tammany-ring," who will nominate Hoffman or Tweed at the next election.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Captain of the steamer Mountjoy reports having passed a steamer near the Azore Islands, Feb. 20, which resembled the Fenian steamers, and there is some probability that she is the missing steamer City of Boston.

Three thousand dollars of American silver was shipped from Montreal to this city yesterday, on orders from restaurant and saloon keepers, who intend to give silver in exchange.

It is stated that Sir John Young, Governor-General, will proceed in person to Red River, immediately after the close of the present session of Parliament.

COCCORD, N. H., March 8.—The pleasant weather and an active canvass drew out a large vote to-day for the four candidates Governor Stearns, Republican, the present incumbent; Bides, Democrat; Flint, Labor Reform; Barrows, Temperance. The returns from forty-five towns—about one-half of the State—give over half the votes, show a Republican loss of nearly 1,000. The result is doubtful. Seven towns will probably be elected, but his majority will not exceed 500.

LATER—Returns from 147 towns, over two-thirds of the State, indicate that Stearns is probably elected by 1,000 to 1,500 majority.

The Legislature is Republican with a majority exceeding five to one.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A large building on the corner of Seventh and Coates streets, used as a German Theatre, was burned this evening before the assembling of the audience. The loss is heavy.

WHEELING, *West Va.*, March 9.—At Charlestown, Kanawha county, the recently elected Governor of the State, a band of armed men entered the town in open light, March 26, and advanced to the jail, deliberately released the several prisoners, presented cocked revolvers to those who happened to be present, and threatening death if an alarm was given. The organization is said to be indisposed towards the civil authorities, who were powerless. It is said the Governor will call upon the U.S. Government for military aid to suppress lawlessness.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—Returns from 202 towns give Stearns 22,967; Bedell, 22,864; Flint, 6,663; Barrows, 1,159. The remaining towns will give about five thousand, leaving Governor Stearns a majority of twelve hundred.

The Republicans will have about fifty majority in the House.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Gov. Austin vetoed the Female Suffrage Bill passed by the Minnesota Legislature, on the ground that the clause submitting to females as well as males is unconstitutional, females not being legal voters. The Governor also objected to the proposition as being premature.

A letter from St. Domingo of February 24th, says the revolution is extending, and becoming more general on the island, and aid is asked from abroad. The resolution-ists declare that a majority of the inhabitants are opposed to annexation to the United States.

Advices from Caracoas of February 25, state that the Venezuela revolutionists are fast multiplying. Monagas' government is considered in a critical condition. Governor Monagas, with 1,000 soldiers, had gone to Coro to fight general Blanco, and disturbances are now admitted throughout the entire Republic.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Constitutional Convention has voted to take a recess from March 13th to April 12.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Port au Prince dates to Feb. 24th have been received via Havana. Executions and imprisonments of the Salnave (?) continues.

**European.**

LONDON, March 8.—The Irish members attack the proposed land bill. They think it will prove an injury instead of a benefit to Ireland.

PARIS, March 8.—At a political banquet last night, Mr. Olliver made a remarkable speech in which he urged all political parties to give the Ministry assistance and advice, and not keep aloof from it. Any failure in duty to be committed by the Ministry. His friends and the different parties will not be discouraged because their views are not carried, but would continue to point out improvements. He closed with the prediction that in spite of the difficulties and accidents under-seen, the Ministry would succeed.

PARIS, March 8.—A meeting was held last evening for the purpose of electing a society to be called the Friends of Order. Several hundred people assembled; speeches were made, and resolutions adopted, denouncing the recent rioting and disorder in Paris.

Eight hundred conscripts to-day formed in line, and with a crape tanner at their head marched through the streets to the publication office of the *Le Marseillaise*, published and sung the "Marseillaise," after which they quietly dispersed. The police made no attempt to interfere with the proceedings.

LONDON, March 8.—In the Mordaunt divorce case Lord Redesdale has consented to the hearing by a full bench, of arguments on the right of Sir Charles to proceed with the case notwithstanding the decision as to Lady Mordaunt's insanity.

The *Times* denounces the Captain of the Bombay for proceeding after the collision with the Umeria, without positively ascertaining the damage sustained by the latter.

DUBLIN, March 8.—The *Irish Times* says that the Government will soon issue an order concerning again the operation of the *Habeas Corpus* in Ireland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—J. McLeary Brown has been appointed provisional Chief of the Chinese Embassadors, recently arrived.

LONDON, March 9.—John Bright is rusticating in the mountains of Wales. His health has improved.

The German and Austrian Bishops in the Ecumenical Council have agreed upon a proposition of infallibility, as well as the other prelates present, and it is believed that the Pope will not precipitate a collision with the European Powers.

PARIS, March 9.—It is understood that the other Catholic powers will join France in her demands for special guarantees in the Ecumenical Council.

Prince de la Tour Dauvergne Lauragais will probably be appointed one of the representatives.

ROME, March 9.—The Pope temporizes, hoping to obtain a vote on the dogma of infallibility, prior to the arrival of the French Commissioners.

LONDON, March 9.—A strong speculative interest in American securities is developing here and on the Continent.

PARIS, March 9.—The police no longer permit the friends of Rochefort to visit him at the prison.

Another demonstration by the conscripts at Lyons was made yesterday. The disorder was quelled without serious trouble.

It is reported that the anti-pope has broken out among the political prisoners.

LONDON, March 9.—Great fairs, lasting six days, are being made in the north of Ireland for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The *Daily Mail Gazette* approves of Gladstone's land bill, but says that to suppress anarchy in Ireland is the first duty of the government.

Dispatches from Rome report that the antagonists of papal infallibility are in council, some of whom have threatened to withdraw, but have now decided to remain, in view of the growing opposition to the dogma.

MADRID, March 7.—In the constituent Cortes, on Saturday, Prim reaffirmed his opposition to Don Montpensier, and declared that the entire Ministry, with the exceptions of Admiral Topete, were attached to Montpensierists. His statement has given the latter gentleman offence, and he has tended his resignation, which has not been accepted. The Unionists are ferocious against Prim, and are doing their utmost to encourage Topete. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

**Rome.**

The religious organs have advices from Rome which represent that the Pope is resigned to the opposition of a great majority of the Bishops, has distributed among the members of the Council a scheme proposing the definition of the Pope's personal infallibility, with notice that suggestions of the Fathers on the same will be received until the 17th instant.

The Ultramontane journal, *Le Monde*, states positively that the Pope has repulsed the Ecumenical Council to fix upon the definition of Papal Infallibility within a week.

### MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 27, by the Rev. Father O'Connell, Peter Connolly to Margaret T. Miller.

In this city, March 1, by the Rev. Father Accolti, S. J., Commander S. R. Franklin, U. S. N., to Caroline Lansdale, daughter of Gen. E. D. Keyes.

In this city, Feb. 26, by the Rev. Father Bayley, James Mellon to Julia Ann Reed, both of this city.

### DIED.

In this city, March 1, after a long illness, James Landers, aged 51 years and 10 months.

In this city, March 1, Mary Jane, only daughter of Richard and Margaret Ann Sullivan, a native of this city, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

In this city, March 2, Catharine, wife of James Grady, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 29 years, 7 months and 15 days.

In this city, March 2, Katie A., wife of Frank Taylor, a native of St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 22 years.

In this city, March 4, John Bryant, only son of Martin and Sabina Connolly, aged 10 months and 5 days.

In this city, March 6, Denis Reilly, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 20 years, 7 months and 16 days.

In this city, March 8, Hannah, wife of Timothy McCarthy, a native of Kinsale, county Cork, Ire land, aged 50 years.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ANON QUACKE.—A victim of early imprudence causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., has discovered a simple means of cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. feb 26m

**Sir Father Mathew Total Abstinence and Benefit Society**, meets in Metropolitan Hall, Howard street, near Fourth, every MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by popular Temperance Lecturers. Vocal and Instrumental Music by lady and gentlemen friends. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

J. F. COLE, President.
JAS. PRATT, Secretary. oct16-tf

**Information Wanted.**

Of JOHN, or SAMUEL BRADY, formerly of Ironhead, county Antrim, Ireland. Should he see any of his friends read this advertisement, they will confer a favor on the advertiser by addressing a note to JAMES MCELVEY, Rose House Saloon, San Francisco. feb19

**Information Wanted.**

Of PATRICK MILLET, a native of Nathedod, county Mayo, Ireland, who emigrated from England to America in 1851. Was last heard from (by letter) while he was in Hamilton, Canada West. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, MICHAEL MILLET, Postmaster, Nathedod, county Mayo, Ireland; or by MICHAEL MILLET, School House Saloon, San Mateo county, Cal. feb5

**Information Wanted,**

Of JOHN H. CLARK, who formerly kept the Knickerbocker Restaurant, in Grass Valley. He was last heard from at Kern River, but was supposed to be at White Pine, Nevada. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, JAMES W. CLARK, 101 Folsom street, San Francisco. feb 5m

### BROADERICK & KAST.

**322 Bush St.**

CLOSING OUT SALE!
CLOSING OUT SALE!
CLOSING OUT SALE!
CLOSING OUT SALE!
CLOSING OUT SALE!

**Of our entire Stock of Fall and Winter**

BOOTS AND SHOES!
BOOTS AND SHOES!
BOOTS AND SHOES!
BOOTS AND SHOES!
BOOTS AND SHOES!

LADIES' WEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2 50 Kid Foxed Balmorals, reduced to | $1 50 |
| 3 00 Leading Congress Gaiters, reduced to | 2 00 |
| 3 00 Leading Congress Gaiters, reduced to | 2 50 |
| 3 00 Fancy Cloth Gaiters, reduced to | 2 50 |
| 3 00 Cashmere Slippers, reduced to | 2 00 |
| 3 00 Fancy Cloth Balmorals, reduced to | 2 50 |
| 3 00 Kid Foxed Balmorals, reduced to | 2 50 |
| 3 00 Extended Congress Gaiters, reduced to | 2 50 |
| 3 00 Kid Foxed Balmorals, reduced to | 2 50 |

MISSES' WEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 00 Custom made School Shoes, at | 1 50 |
| 2 00 Kid Foxed Balmorals, at | 1 50 |
| 2 00 Buck Kid Button Gaiters, at | 1 50 |
| 2 00 Fancy Cloth Gaiters, at | 1 50 |
| 2 00 House Slippers, at | 1 50 |

MEN'S WEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10 00 Fancy Cassimere Pants, at | $7 00 |
| 5 00 calf Foxed Boots, at | 4 00 |
| 5 00 Calf Foxed Brogans, at | 4 00 |
| 5 00 Double Sole Kip Boots, at | 4 00 |
| 5 00 Kip Foxed Brogans, at | 4 00 |
| 5 00 Extra Quality Oxford Ties, at | 4 00 |
| 5 00 Kip Foxed Balmorals, at | 4 00 |
| 5 00 Kip Foxed Balmorals, at | 4 00 |

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city and State of New York. feb 26m

### BANKING.

**CITY BANK**

*SAVINGS, LOAN & DISCOUNT*

No. 627 Sacramento Street,

Between Kearny and Montgomery, corner Merchant.

OFFICERS

President.....H. A. CLOSE
Cashier.....DANIEL MURPHY

TRUSTEES:

H. A. Close, M. Haley, M. O'Neil, Robert Barry, John Shlueberger, Secretary.....

Daniel Murphy, Robert Patey, P. Johnson, James McNamara, D. E. Murphy, Attorney.....D. W. C. DOUGHERTY

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AT ALL INTEREST.
LOANS made on Real Estate, Personal Property, Approved Notes, Mortgages, Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading, etc., etc.
Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily; and on Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9 p. m.
San Francisco, November 27, 1867.

**HIBERNIA SAVINGS**

**AND**

**LOAN SOCIETY**

Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

OFFICERS:

President.....M. D. SWEENY
Vice-President.....C. B. POLLARD

TRUSTEES:

M. D. SWEENY, P. McGLYNN, JOHN SULLIVAN, P. DARCY,
M. J. O'CONNOR, J. W. BOSWORTH, EDWARD MARTIN, PETER DONAHUE, EDWARD MARTIN.

Treasurer.....WILLIAM HOOPER
Attorney.....RICHARD TOBIN

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or by any responsible banker, but the Society will not be responsible for losses thereby. Letters of inquiry should accompany the first deposit. A pass-book will be issued to depositors, which must be presented on each occasion of making a deposit or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

JOSEPH LEDDY, Secretary. EDWIN HALL, Assistant Secretary.

San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1869.

**DONOHOE, KELLY & CO.**

SAN FRANCISCO.

**EUGENE KELLY & Co.,**

NEW YORK

**BANKERS**

*EXCHANGE ON*

NEW YORK, .....LONDON
BANK OF IRELAND.....DUBLIN

Payable at all the Branches,

AND IN EVERY COUNTY TOWN IN IRELAND.

**CENTRAL**

**AND**

**WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD**

Time Schedule, January 19, 1870.

| EASTWARD. | Express Mail & Passenger. | Hourly Passenger. | Mail Freight & Passenger. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 5.00 p. m. | 8.00 a. m. | 4.00 p. m. |
| Oakland | 5.30 " | 8.30 " | 4.30 " |
| Alameda | 5.40 " | 8.40 " | 4.40 " |
| Encinal | 5.50 " | 8.50 " | 4.50 " |
| Newark | 6.05 " | 9.05 " | 5.05 " |
| Centreville | 6.15 " | 9.15 " | 5.15 " |
| Washington | 6.25 " | 9.25 " | 5.25 " |
| Decoto | 6.35 " | 9.35 " | 5.35 " |
| Junction | 6.45 " | 9.45 " | 5.45 " |
| Lathrop | 7.00 " | 10.00 " | 6.00 " |
| Stockton | 7.30 " | 10.30 " | 6.30 " |
| Lodi | 7.50 " | 10.50 " | 6.50 " |
| Galt | 8.05 " | 11.05 " | 7.05 " |
| Latrobe | 8.15 " | 11.15 " | 7.15 " |
| Folsom | 8.45 " | 11.45 " | 7.45 " |
| Placerville | 9.00 " | 12.00 m. | 8.00 " |
| Shingle Springs | 9.15 " | 12.15 p. m. | 8.15 " |
| Clarksville | 9.30 " | 12.30 " | 8.30

### The "Compaint of the Poor."

And wherefore do the poor complaint the rich man asked of me?
Come, walk abroad with me, I said, and I will answer thee.
'Twas evening, and the frozen streets were cheerless to behold;
And we were wragg and coated well, and yet we were a-cold.

We met an old bare-headed man—his locks were few and white—
I asked him what he did abroad, in that cold winter night?
'Twas bitter keen, indeed, he said—but at home, no fire had he:
And, therefore, he had come abroad to ask for charity.

We met a young bare-footed child, and she begged for alms and bold:
I asked her what she did abroad, when the wind blew shrill and cold?
She said her father was at home, and he lay sick a-bed;
And, therefore, was it she was sent abroad to beg her bread.

We saw a woman sitting down upon a stone to rest,
She had a baby at her back—another at her breast.
I asked her why she loitered there, when the wind was so chill?
She turned her head and bade the child that cerrain'd behind, be still.

She told us that her husband served—a soldier far away;
And, therefore, to her parish she was begging back her way.
We met a girl—her dress was loose—and sorrow was in her eye!
Who, with the wanton's hollow voice, addressed the passers by.

I asked her what there was in guilt, that could her heart allure,
To shame, distress and late remorse?—she siam-ered, she was poor.
I turned me to the rich man then, for silently stood he;
You asked me why the poor complain, and there have answered thee.

### Late Irish News.

Mr. Michael Sutton, the respected proprietor of the *Wexford People*, died on the 26th at Chelcome House, Rosbercon.

The English Government, after having denied that O'Donovan Rossa was ever whipped at all lasts admits the allegation, but Mr. Hardy says no sensation has occurred since 1868. O truthful government.

They are afraid that Fenianism has not taken quietly to grave prepared for it in county Clare. Strange lights are seen signaling each other in remote quarters of the county. The bull already feels nervous, for fear that the illuminations may be the spirit of Fenianism, calling for company.

Several landlords in Ireland, or their agents, are receiving threatening letters for their impecunious tenants. An ink sketch, of a man receiving the contents of a gun, are inserted in the notes, in more forcibly inform those persons of obtuse imaginations, what kind intentions the tenantry have for them.

The *Cosmos Chronicle* gives an interesting account of the moving log of Glenkelly, in Tipperary. Three times within a century it has shifted a considerable distance. On the 11th inst., after an unusually heavy fall of rain, a portion of the bog, upwards of an acre, on which there were some people cut turf-banks, became detached, and floated some eight or ten perches over some waste land, when its further progress was stayed by the rising ground. The great cavity left by the detached mass may be seen from a public road that traverses Clonkelly bog, which is of very considerable extent.

REWARDING WELCOME MEN FOR LIFE.—Mr. Walsh Consular Agent for the United States, distributed fifty-five pounds at Fort Rossiter, among four cartoon house officers, for saving from drowning Captain Leach of the United States mail steamer. The action of the American Government were also given to the men for their gallantry.

A petition has been lodged against the election of Captain Greville Nugent for Longford. The petitioners chiefly complain of bribery, undue influence and intimidation by the Catholic clergy and more in the interest of Captain Greville.

TENANT RIGHT DEMONSTRATION.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic tenant right demonstrations that has ever been held in Ulster took, place lately at Fairhill, Tyrone. There were fully ten thousand persons present, and a resolution was passed that no powers of eviction should exist for non-payment of rent. Mr. Bright's plan of peasant proprietorship was recommended to the favorable notice of the meeting. The proceedings passed off without any disturbance.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has convened an aggregate meeting for the purpose of urging on the Government the necessity of purchasing the Irish railways.

The eight members who voted against the government on Ross's resolution, were—Mr. Dargwell, Clonmel; Mr. Delahunty, Waterford; Colonel French, Roscommon; Mr. Gurney, Southampton; Mr. Johnson, Belfast; Mr. McMahon, New Ross; Mr. Maguire, Cork; Capt. Stacksped, Louth; Messrs. Moore, Mayo; and Mathews, Dungarvan.

REMNANT OF THE PENAL LAWS.—A case has just been decided in the county of Etchegoy in which the Rev. James Maher, P. P., Graigue, Co. Carlow, sought to establish his claim to the guardianship of certain children whose Catholic father, by will duly executed, appointed the Rev. Mr. Maher their guardian. The mother, a Protestant, having married again, and being about to emigrate to America, wish to a Protestant clergyman asking him to look after the children and rear them Protestants. The chief argument relied on, and which is a disgrace to a christian community, was that the inheritance of different religions were not legally married, and that consequently the father had no testamentary power in the case of his illegitimate? children. It was further argued that in a point of law a Romish ecclesiastic cannot be appointed a testamentary guardian in Ireland. The Court decided against the Rev. Mr. Maher's claim.

A GIANT BOY.—There is being exhibited in the city of Cork a young man of gigantic size. He is said to be only nineteen years of age, yet his weight exceeds 37 stone. This remarkable specimen of human nature was born on Irish soil, his parents having lived, at the time of his birth, at Belmullit in the county Mayo. His features are mild, but expressive and good-looking. He is not much taller than ordinary men, but his huge proportions and unwieldly figure stamp him as a being out of the ordinary course of humanity.

A most harmonious tenant-right demonstration was held at Larne, county Antrim. Resolutions were passed demanding for Ulster Irish farmers undisturbed occupancy against extortion and oppression generally by repudiating all desire to infringe upon the just rights of the landlords. It was also resolved, in case of refusal or failure to eviction for non-payment of rents on receiving contiguous they had previously made, which had inhanced the value of the land.

The *Munster News* states that in the west of the county Limerick certain landlords have been endeavoring, sublepitory or legislation on the land question, to obtain the signatures of their tenantry to a document binding them beforehand to the acceptance of certain descriptions of leases containing clauses of an extraordinary character. The tenants have also universally refused to sign.

THE POET OF LIMERICK.—One hundred vessels more have been discharged during the past year in the above port than ever before. This is chiefly, if not altogether, owing to the decreased dues payable by shipping since the introduction of the New Harbor Act.

The Japanese Troupe, have made a very successful tour through Ireland.

The death of Mr. James Hopkins, of Toam, is announced in late Irish papers. The deceased suffered twelve months imprisonment for his Irish sentiments. A vast concourse of people escorted his remains to the grave bearing national emblems.

A testimonial to J. G. Merriman, Esq., who though an English gentleman, has proved himself a true friend to Ireland is assuming form in Dublin. The proposed testimony will consist of a carefully selected body of Irish literature, and a book case of Irish oak.

The death of Mr. Martin Flannery, of Ennis, is announced. He was thrown from his carriage into a drainage canal, stunned, and drowned in less than two feet of water. Mr. Flannery suffered a tedious incarceration for loyalty to his country.

## Weekly Telegraphic Summary.

### Eastern.

NEW YORK, March 1.—General, O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued an order that the annual Congress will be held in Chicago, on April 14, and revoking the call for the meeting of Congress in New York, March 18th and 19th. This action is taken in consequence of the outrage on Meehan, whose condition is pronounced hopeless.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—A party of twenty-five men surrounded the Sheriff's house at Harrisonburg last Sunday night, and caused the Sheriff and his family to flee, entered the house and killed Colonel Charles Jones and his eldest son. The youngest son escaped by leaping from a window.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Father Swarins, a well known priest of the Jesuit Society, and one of the most able and influential members of that order in this country, died yesterday of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

A petition is receiving many signatures asking Congress to vote away no more public lands to the advantage of Railroad companies, but to save the remaining acres for the benefit of emigrants and settlers.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The *Tribune's* New York special says, the rumor is renewed that the Inman Co. company intend to withdraw their Caledonian steamers and concentrate their business on the China line. The Henry Chauncy which was to sail yesterday was detained, but the officers say she will start on Monday. The loss business by the Isthmus is very small, and the Panama Railroad Company have refused to reduce their present rates to allow the steamers to compete successfully with the overland route. It is stated that after the California line is withdrawn, the Atlantic steamships will be employed in a new American line to Europe.

NEW YORK, March 5.—It appears that stormy proceedings occurred in the Senate on the night when Meehan was slain. He had reference to the invasion of Canada, which, it is said, was defeated by a majority of the organization opposed it, considering such movement before all the branches of the Brotherhood were united as rash in the extreme.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The reception of Mr. Seward took place in the City Hall this afternoon. He made a brief speech complimentary to the city as the metropolis of the Western Continent.

The trial of McFarland for the murder of Richardson is set for the first Monday in April.

The trial of Chambers for the murder of Voorhies commences on Wednesday.

PORTLAND (Me.), March 7.—Republican Mayor was elected to-day in Rockland, Saco and Auburn. A Democratic mayor at Bath, at two-thirds election. The Republicans had a plurality.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The Legislature met in extra session to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning resumed consideration of Banks' joint resolution relative to Cuban affairs, but came to no conclusion on the subject. Much important information from the Department of State has been furnished, some of which cannot now be made public. The Committee will hereafter have two meetings a week.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A *Tribune* New York special says several politicians have been canvassing the policy of running Wm. H. Seward for Governor of New York, on a ticket uniting Conservative Republicans with the best portion of the Democrats. The proposition appears to be favorably received, though it is strongly opposed by the Tammany "Ring," who will nominate Hoffman or Tweed at the next election.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Captain of the steamer Grey Hound reports having seen a steamer near the Azore Islands, Feb. 26, which resembled the Penna steamer, and there is some probability that she is the missing steamer City of Boston.

Three thousand dollars of American silver was shipped from Montreal to this city yesterday, on orders from restaurant and saloon keepers, who intend to give silver in exchange.

It is stated that Sir John Young, Governor-General, will proceed in person to Red River, immediately after the close of the present session of Parliament.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—The pleasant weather and an active canvass drew out a large vote to-day for the four candidates: Governor Stearns, Republican, the present incumbent; Bible, Democrat; Flint, Labor Reform; Barrows, Temperance. The returns from forty-five towns—about one-half of the State, and over half of the votes, show a Republican loss of nearly 1,000. The result in doubtful. Stearns will probably be elected, but his majority will not exceed 500.

Later—Returns from 147 towns, over two-thirds of the State, indicate that Stearns is probably elected by 1,000 to 1,500 majority.

The Legislature is Republican with a majority reduced from last year.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A large building on Sansom street, between 9th and 10th streets, used as a German Theatre, was burned this evening before the assembling of the audience. The loss is heavy.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 9.—At Charlestown, Kenawha county, the County selected capital of the State, a band of armed men entered the town in open light, March 24, and advanced to the jail, drive gately unlocked the door and released the prisoners. The terrified cooked residents those who happened to be present, and threatening death if an alarm was given. The organization is said to be independent towards the civil authorities, who were powerless. It is said the Governor will call upon the U. S. Government for military aid to suppress lawlessness.

TROY (N. Y.), March 9.—Returns from 202 towns give Stearns 82,987, Bobbit 22,861; Flint, 6,699; Barrows, 1,153. The remaining towns will give about five thousand, leaving Governor Stearns a majority of twelve hundred.

The Republicans will have about fifty majority in the House.

CHICAGO, March 9.—*New* Austin voted the Female Suffrage Bill passed by the Minnesota Legislature, on the ground that the clause submitting to females as well as males is unconstitutional, females not being legal voters. The Governor also objected to the proposition as being premature.

A letter from St. Domingo of February 24th, says the revolution is extending, and becoming more general on the island, and aid is asked from abroad. The revolutionists declare that a majority of the inhabitants are opposed to annexation to the United States.

Advices from Curacoas of February 25, states that the Venezuela revolutionists are fast multiplying. Monagas' government is considered in a critical condition. Governor Monagas, with 1,000 soldiers, had gone to Coro to fight general Blanco, and disturbances are now admitted throughout the entire Republic.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Constitutional Convention has voted to take a recess from March 13th to April 12.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Port au Prince dates to Feb. 25th have been received via Havana. Executions and imprisonments of the Salnave [illegible]

### European.

LONDON, March 8.—The Irish members attack the proposed land bill. They think it will prove an injury instead of a benefit to Ireland.

PARIS, March 8.—At a political banquet last night, Mr. Ollivier made a remarkable speech in which he said the gulf that separates the Government from the Left is closing. Both parties are drawing nearer and nearer every day, and the Left, because errors had been or might be committed by the majority. He hoped the different parties will not be disheartened because Baker had escaped, but would continue to point out improvements. He closed with the prediction that in spite of the Left the Government would succeed.

PARIS, March 8.—A meeting was held last evening for the purpose of organizing a society to be composed of the friends of Jerome David, and which proposes to erect a statue to the deceased Republican statesman. Several hundred persons were present, and after denouncing the recent rioting and disorder in Paris.

LONDON, March 8.—Eight hundred emigrants to day formed in line, and with a carpet-bagger at their head marched through the street to the publication office of the *Irish Monthly*, halted and sung the "Marseillaise," after which they dispersed. At this time no one made an attempt to interfere with the proceeding.

LONDON, March 8.—In the Maryland discovertee Lord Penzance has consented to the leaving of an appeal bench, of argument on the right of Sir Charles to proceed with the case notwithstanding the decision as to Lady Mordaunt's insanity.

The *Times* denounces the Captain of the Penzance steamer for his conduct in connection with the Oneida, without positively asserting that Savage executed by the latter.

DUBLIN, March 8.—The *Irishman* asserts that the Government will soon issue a proclamation declaring the operation of the *Habeas Corpus* in Ireland.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—J. McLeary Brown has been appointed Secretary and Chief of the Chinese Embassadors, now en route to Europe.

LONDON, March 9.—John Bright is rusticating in the mountains of Wales. His health is improving.

The German and Austrian Bishops in the Ecumenical Council have agreed to the proposed dogmas. It is generally hoped that the Pope will not precipitate a collision with the European Powers.

PARIS, March 9.—It is understood that the other Catholic powers will put France their demands for special representations in the Ecumenical Council.

Prince de la Tour Dauvergne Lorraguais will probably be appointed one of the representatives.

ROME, March 9.—The Pope temporizes and refuses to obtain a vote on the dogma of infallibility, which has arrived at the Council.

Prince Odescalchi, a strong speculative interest in American securities is developing here and on the continent.

PARIS, March 9.—The police no longer permit the friends of Rochefort to visit him at the prison.

Another demonstration by the conscripts at Lyons was made yesterday. The disorder was speedily suppressed upon troops.

It is reported that the small pox has broken out among the political prisoners.

DUBLIN, March 7.—Great excitement and apprehension is felt in the north of Ireland for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* approves of Gladstone's land bill, but thinks the development anarchy in Ireland is the first duty of the government.

Dispatches from Rome report that the antagonists of papal infallibility are in earnest, calling for the Council to adjourn, or withdraw, but have now determined to remain, in view of the growing opposition to the dogma.

MADRID, March 7.—In the constituent Cortes, on Saturday, Prim read a manifesto opposition to Duke Montpensier, and declared that the entire Ministry, with the exceptions of Admiral Topete, were also Montpensierists. His statement has given the latter a numerous offence, and he has tended his resignation, but it has not been accepted. The Unionists are ferocious against Prim, and are doing their utmost to encourage Topete. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

### Rome.

The religious organs have advices from Rome which represent that the Pope, in response to a memorial from a large majority of the Bishops, has distributed among the members of the Council a written proposing the definition of the dogma of Infallibility, with notice that suggestions of the Fathers on the same will be received until the 6th instant.

The Ultramontane journal, *La Monde*, states positively that the Pope has decided on the Ecumenical Council to fix upon the dogma of Papal Infallibility within a week.


MARRIED.

In Gravity, Feb. 27, by the Rev. Father O'Connor, Mr. Patrick Rooney to Miss Mary Ann Kelly, both of this city.

In this city, March 1, by the Rev. Father Accolti, S. J., Commander S. H. Franklin, U. S. N., to Miss Jennie C., daughter of Gen. E. D. Keyes.

In this city, March 2, by the Rev. Father Accolti, James Hilton to Julia Ann Jones, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, March 7 after a long illness, James Ryan, a native of Parish of Kilcolman, County Mayo, Ireland aged 45 years.

In this city, March 7, Catherine, wife of James Kelly, a native of Parish of Kilcolman, County Mayo, Ireland aged 45 years.

In this city, March 7, Catherine, wife of James Kelly, a native of Parish of Kilcolman, County Mayo, Ireland aged 45 years.

In this city

# THE MONITOR.



## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

#### ENGLAND.

The report of Mr. Webb has been confirmed by the Queen's Proctor, and the decree nisi has been made absolute. The petitioner, Mr. Webb, is a gentleman of property, and the respondent, Mrs. Webb, is the daughter of Mr. Justice Talfourd. The parties were married in 1858, and have had a family of four children. Mrs. Webb's conduct has been the subject of much comment, and the case has excited a great deal of interest.

The Queen has conferred the honor of knighthood upon Mr. Thomas Graham Jackson, the architect of the new Law Courts.

The Prince of Wales has been elected a member of the Athenæum Club, under the provision which empowers the Committee to elect, without ballot, any person of distinction in literature, science, or the arts, or who has filled a high position in the public service.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed Admiral of the Fleet, in succession to the late Duke of Northumberland.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, in succession to the late Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke of Abercorn has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to the Earl of Spencer.

The Earl of Kimberley has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to the Earl Granville.

The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in succession to the Earl Granville.

The Earl of Kimberley has been appointed Lord President of the Council, in succession to the Earl Granville.

The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed Lord Privy Seal, in succession to the Earl Granville.

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The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed Lord President of the Council

Weekly Calendar.

Sunday, 24—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost.
Monday, 25—St. James, Apostle.
Tuesday, 26—St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin.
Wednesday, 27—St. Pantaleon, Martyr.
Thursday, 28—St. Nazarius, Celsus and other Martyrs.
Friday, 29—St. Martha, Virgin.
Saturday, 30—St. Abdon and Sennen, Martyrs.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

THE RIVALRY OF RACES.

It is useless to notice now the war or peace, which has been carried on for centuries, either openly or covertly, manifested finally to the last European embryotic. The element of civilization meet only to reek' the two great branches of the human family, viz: the Celtic and the Teutonic. There has been almost an incessant warfare between them, each striving to impress its peculiar civilization on the great mass of humanity, and each endeavoring to gain universal dominancy for itself. The battle has been very changeable in its fortunes. One time it looks as though the Celtic races were destined to rule the world, and at another epoch the Teutonic element appears likely to establish an ascendancy. So the struggle goes on, one party predominating, then over the other. Only a few weeks ago Spain was the centre of observation, and her name was on every tongue; now she is quite forgotten, and very little interest is expressed as to what side she will espouse. France and Prussia monopolize public attention. Round them are gradually grouping the rest of the European powers, according as their sympathy or their interest direct them. With France, as the head of the Celtic races, are, or will shortly be, ranged Spain, Italy and Austria, the majority of whose subjects are Celtic in their origin. With Prussia are, or will be, the leagued England, Russia and most of the minor German States. So readily do the different races of men espouse the cause of their kindred and national traditions for which their blood and national traditions render them sympathetic. While admitting that, so far as the merits of the ostensible causes of the war are concerned, Prussia has the better side—inasmuch as the quarrel has been deliberately forced upon her by France, and by means of a very miserable pretext, moreover—we cannot help thinking that the peace and happiness of mankind could better be served by a speedy triumph on the side of the French nation. We have no means with the information of Prussia, we should be sorry to see her despotic power added to her legitimate territory; but looking to matters superior and preferable to the aggrandizement of either of the combatants—to the triumph of the great majority of mankind and the preservation of peace—we are inclined to think that it would be happier for the world if Napoleon III. came out of the fight victorious. If the end of this struggle be, as we hope and pray it may, the rehabilitation of Poland, and the erection of Ireland into an independent republic, the peace of Europe will be established on a firmer and truer basis than it ever was before, and the supremacy of any one power on the continent will become an impossibility. Nations are nursing awfully nervous about this war in Europe. They are anxious that their country should remain neutral, in order that they may be able to sell cannon and rifles, shot and shell, to all the combatants, and so make money out of the transaction. But their peddling prospects are a little bit clouded, we are happy to say. There is every chance that England will be compelled by force of circumstance to take part in the melee before long. She is much alarmed for the integrity of Belgium, and declares, in a half-hearted and uncertain kind of way, that if France violates the neutrality of its soil, she will protect it with her fleets and armies. It is stated that France has already asked the Belgian Government what policy it intends to pursue during the war, and if a satisfactory answer is not speedily returned the Gallic legions will invade the territory of King Leopold II., notwithstanding the menaces of England. In case they should decide upon taking possession of Belgium, it will trouble Louis Napoleon and his people very little what England may think of the proceeding. As for the latter's ability to successfully cope with them, or expell them from the country, the idea is only provocative of laughter and ridicule. A few days ago the probability of England's having to occupy Belgium was discussed in Parliament, and Mr. Osborne said the Government would not place fifty thousand men in that country. Even if they could, fifty thousand men would be nothing like a match for a single *corps d'armee*. They would be gobbled up in no time. So long as England contented occupying Belgium, at least not just yet—not until the enterprise looks less dangerous than it does at present. What a change has come over the world within memory of the living generation! Thirty years ago England used to bully the whole world. Not a dispute or falling out could take place between any of the European powers, great or small, but she had something to say about it, and finally dictated terms to both disputants; now, on the contrary, the notion of her interference in continental matters is only received with contemptuous and derisive laughter. The lion's hide has long since been pulled off, and the stupid but audacious donkey exhibited to the world.

THE WAR TELEGRAMS.

Every day henceforward, until peace is again restored to Europe, we shall receive a certain supply of news from the seat of war, and from the capitals of the contending nations. We wish our readers to understand that very little reliance should be placed on these telegrams until they are well authenticated, or corroborated by subsequent information, from correspondents actually on the spot. The gentleman who send on the dispatches to us are simply anxious to earn their money by transmitting so much matter; they care amazingly little whether their news is trustworthy or the reverse. Moreover, they are extremely desirous of creating sensations, and they must, consequently, impart a certain amount of piquancy to their details. We shall be favored with a great many announcements prefaced with "it is said," or "it is rumored," or yes' "it is generally supposed," while all the saying and rumoring and supposing is confined to the newsmongers themselves and some eclique of their own. In addition to this, the telegrams have to come through England, and can be manipulated there, so we may rest assured they will be colored to suit British prejudices. As these are strongly in favor of the Prussians, it may safely be premised that every little repulse or reverse the French may chance to experience will be magnified into a tremendous defeat, while the victories the Emperor may gain will be doubled as long as possible, and then made as insignificant looking as pecuniary-caliber ingenuity can contrive. But we have been made so familiar with the *tactique* of the cable-men during the sitting of the Ecumenical Council—we have seen so many instances of willful perversion and misstatements of facts emanating from them, that the man must be very easily duped indeed who can be persuaded to place the slightest reliance on anything they send.

## THE MONITOR.

THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.

SATURDAY..... JULY 23, 1870.

### AMERICAN INGRATITUDE.

We regret very much to see that the sympathies of the people of the United States generally are most unreservedly given to Prussia in the present war. Such conduct is not at all creditable to the people of the country, and convicts it of a basest ingratitude. France was our first friend and the best that the United States ever had. If it would not be bearing too hard upon American gratitude and vanity, we might almost say that the war of Independence was have had a very different termination, were it not for the magnanimous and disinterested support given by the French to the struggling colony. In fact, any impartial man must admit that the United States owe its existence as an independent power to that support. Two things dictated against the Emperor of this march as reasons why he should not give any sympathy from America. Firstly, that he wanted to replace the Confederate States and destroy the Union; secondly, that he aspired to establish a monarchy in Mexico. With regard to the first one, it may be alleged that scarcely ugly foreign power imagined that the North could conquer the South and it was generally thought that the peace of the world would be enhanced by the speedy success the latter. The world was very much mistaken, and Louis Napoleon was mistaken with the rest. Nevertheless, taking it at the very worst, conduct will compare favorably with that of the British Government. And as to the expedition to Mexico, though it was foolish and ill-advised, yet it was done with a good intention and from the most praiseworthy motives. Napoleon had no inkling of his own to serve, he only wished that he could not be accused in fact of annexation territory, and he did not want it. If he could. His only desire was to sustain the Latin race in North America, and give a stable government to Mexico. He failed, to be sure; yet no one can understand a good republican regretting that he did not succeed.

What has Prussia do that she should receive the sympathy and moral support of this country? Her armies figured in our Revolution as the friends of Great Britain as the enemies of the young Republic. We had Hessians here, and it exploits still live in the popular fictions of the people. The United ates owes Prussia nothing. If shame into the court of public opinion, clear hands there might be a fairness for taking her part in the pint quarrel, but she does no such thing. Very far from it. On all occasions she has shown herself arrogant and domineering; she has never evinced the slightest regard for the rights of her weaker neighbors whenever suited her to ignore them. Her action of the treaty of Prague, beneath of faith with the people of Slesw Holstein, her absorption of Hanover, her treachery towards the ath German States, all prove her to be grasping at unlimited power in Europe. Is a German prince, who would not ing better than a pliable instrument the hands of William I., we esta lished on the throne of Spain? Prus would be regularly hemmed in between enemies, and the preponderan in Europe which she has since a the expense of so much bod ad treasure, would be irretrievably lo France is, in reality, promoted to th dominion of this war by the, stinct of self-preservation. se has no choice; she must either put or a dinate her position, and ive prefer fighting. Thus it is that although f only the apparent causes of this quar rel be investigated, right and justic seem to abide with Prussia; yo upon closer examinati, when we take into account the hiden motives which are actuating bh countries, the palm for honor at straigh forward conduct must b awarded to France.

We are very much mild that the preference shown towards the German power is not altogether free from the suspicion of being bad upon religious prejudice. Prussia is great Protestant power, one the famous Anglo-Saxon family, and, therefore, the sympathies of 0 Know-Nothings, the anti-Catlics, and the Philo-British Americns are surrendered to her upon a moment's notice. We are firmly convinced that there is in the breasts of a large proportion of the people of the United States more bitterly feeling towards England, who does on all occasions and in all crises, show in herself the deadly foe of this nation, than towards France, to whom we are under so many weighty obligations. Should England take part in the coming war, an opportunity will be offered for presenting a demand for the settlement of the Alabama claims, in a manner that will admit of no trifling. Will that opportunity be availed of? We venture to confidently predict that it will not. American does not want to embarrass dear England; she will exhibit a forgiving spirit, which would be worthy of the highest admiration, if it could only be traced to the effect of Christian principle. England knows very well that the Washington Government is only "humbugging" about these claims; she knows very well that they will never be pressed; that the whole affair is the most ridiculous of sham-battles; and so, with her mind perfectly easy about the action of the United States, she proposes to inflict a deadly blow on France, while engaged already with a sufficiently powerful adversary. She will serve this country in precisely the same manner some fine day.

### THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

On Monday next the Democrats of this city and county will take a most important step. They will on that day nominate the convention from which will emanate the ticket for county officers. Those who assemble to appoint that convention have the welfare of the whole party in their hands, and according as they act so shall the whole party fare. If they act wisely, if they select honest, capable and respectable men, Democracy is bound to triumph; if they act unwisely, if they nominate political "hummers," men who trade on the party watchwords and are willing to sell their votes, they will inevitably bring about the ruin of the Democracy, and hand over victory to their opponents.

We hear a great deal of "Independents," "Citizens" and the rotten-ness of party organization, and the necessity of getting rid of it. All this is but to effect, but what gives rise to them? Why, they spring from the repugnance which honorable men feel to submitting themselves upon the dictation of mercenary and corrupt conventionists. "By their fruits ye shall know them." As is the convention, so must ultimately the ticket be. How often has it happened that honesty bribes have been sown broadcast among members of conventions, and that men utterly devoid of any claim upon public confidence, men of no social standing, men without character, men who want office solely because of the facility it affords them to carry out schemes of public robbery, succeed in getting nominated on the ticket in opposition to men who have really done the State some service, to men of good repute, to men who have the desire as well as the ability to fulfil their duties efficiently and creditably?

The only safe, indeed, the only possible, remedy for this deplorable state of affairs is to be found in sending to the convention only men of unquestionable probity and patriotism. With them everything rests. If they do their duty honestly and without favor, the citizens will follow up their action and elect their nominees triumphantly. It is by no means difficult to know whether the conventions have been true to themselves and the people. The names they propose to the public pronounce at once either their condemnation or their panegyric. No candidate can be put forward whose public record for good or ill will not be known by the majority of voters. Should the selection for the convention be unsound, we would recommend the citizens not to follow its dictates unreasonably, but to vote for the best man wherever they see him, no matter by what party he may be nominated.

If this course of conduct were carried out steadily for some time, it would infallibly break up corrupt rings and bring about a purer state of the political atmosphere. Political adventurers and mercenary speculators would cease to intrigue for nomination to conventions if they found that the voters were ready to use their own good judgment, and refused to accept the pronunciamento of the conventions as in any way binding on them. What we want now is a number of honest, respectable men, who will manage the affairs of the city and county like men of business and with a single view to the public advantage. Verily, we are suffering from a plague of politics in this country. Who shall deliver us from it?

### ENGLISH TACTICS.

By slow degrees England is revealing the line of policy she intends to pursue during the coming war. Alarmed at the ever-increasing power of France, and jealous of the great strides made by that country in arts and industries, trade and commerce, she has long been anxious to see it humbled and rendered incapable of competing with her. Nothing but a wholesome fear of the results to herself has restrained her from making war upon France long ago. British statesmen are wise in their generation; they know that England would have but a poor chance in an unaided struggle with her great Celtic neighbor, so they had words of kindness on their lips while hate was in their hearts; they stretched forth their right hand for, the grasp of friendship, while they clutched the assassin's dagger in the left. Now, however, the necessity for concealment of their true feelings has altogether disappeared. France has come into collision with a foe fully her match, and England can display her malice with impunity.

Under the pretext of securing the neutrality of Belgium, she shows her intention of striking a death-blow against France. She will take no decided, no irrevocable step, however, for some time; for, as yet, the venture is rather too hazardous. France *might* be able to dispose of Prussia without exhausting herself in the contest, and then things would look rather blue for Johnny Bull! England's game is to wait, to remain neutral, until France is exhausted—thoroughly exhausted—after a protracted, even if successful, struggle, or until she is overmatched by a coalition of powerful adversaries. Then she will step in, then she will wreak her cowardly vengeance upon her hated rival. She will strike when she can do so with safety, or she will never strike at all.

Her interference in the quarrel is perfectly gratuitous, as her interests are in no way threatened; and the only motive which can prompt her in assuming a hostile attitude is, just what we have hinted, the desire to humble and injure a rival in trade and commerce. The safest course for the interests of the people of Ireland is not confined to empty words of fruitless aspirations. All party or all factions disputes and differences of opinion must be laid aside and forgotten. Let honest men come to the front as leaders, and masses, the rank and file, will follow them to the last extremity. If a thing is to be done at all it must be done quickly, for there is no time to be lost. *En avant, Vive la liberte Vive la Republique Irlandaise!*

### THE UNIVERSAL PEACE HUMBUG.

Not very long ago, when Great Exhibitions, Expositions, etc., were in the rage, it was quite common for brilliant orators to proclaim that the reign of peace had come at last, that the rivalry of nations in arts and industries had rendered war an impossibility, and that thenceforward the sword should be down with the lamb and the juvenile sheep be nothing worse for his companionship. All this was very pleasing, no doubt. There were some people who believed the charming prophecies; there were more who thought that the fight and devil had not been quite exorcised out of poor humanity, and that there would be quarrels and wars in the future just as there had been in the past. We belonged to the latter class, and we flatter ourselves that we were perfectly right. Indeed, so far from the kingdom of peace being inaugurated in this latter half of the nineteenth century, we question much if history shows any corresponding period of time in the previous eighteen centuries half so remarkable for great and devastating wars. It is plain that the sword is not going to be turned into ploughshare just yet.

The art of war progresses in equal ratio with any other branch of human science. The implements for taking away a man's life are improved with even greater rapidity than those which were to make him enjoy his life in comfort. And considerable advancement is also shown in the high art of getting into war. It takes far less cause and far less time to involve one nations in hostilities now than it used in the good old days of lance and arquebus. Formerly, indeed, going to war was a very slow, tedious, cumbersome process. There were over and many preludes and preliminaries, and even when war was declared, the movements of the opposing armies were so snail-like that months frequently passed away before the first clash of battle was experienced. But now this great satisfaction, when they did get into war they kept at for a considerable period. Hostilities lasted for years and years, till the originators of the row dropped off altogether, and the actual combatants hardly knew what the fighting was about. We have changed all that, for the better, let us hope. A days is amply sufficient to develop a given grievance from a simple complaint to a *casus belli*, and large armies are ready to move at four and eight hours' notice. Steam and rail-ways are the adversaries face to face right willy, two or three murderous engines puts one or other of the armies *hors de combat*, and so the affair is finished.

### NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without wishing to be importunate in our solicitations to call the attention of patrons to the fact that a very large amount of arrears is now due to this office. Quite recently accounts were forwarded to a considerable number of delinquent subscribers, but the response to them has by any means come up to our just expectations. We know well enough that this is more negligence on the part of our friends; and the remainder that because the sum owing is small hardly worth their while to remit. They are mistaken, however, that although each may seem insignificant in itself, their aggregate will be found to be a very large sum indeed. Nobody can miss the few cents of his indebtedness, while the gross total is a consideration for us. It is like undertaking to sustain and keep efficiency a paper like THE MONITOR that can not be done unless our friends and the Globe, etc. pay promptly. We are making arrangements with correspondents in Europe which will render this one of the very best informed on the coast. We are determined to spare no expense in order to make the THE MONITOR worthy of the hearty support of the Catholics of this State. Let us, that this quiet hint will be sufficient, for we shall have no necessity of resorting again to so disagreeable a topic.

ROBERT TO HENRY GEORGE, Esq., OF SACRAMENTO REPORTER.—We regret to inform our readers that Mr. George, editor of the Sacramento Reporter, met with a very severe accident a few days ago, in Sacramento. He was on foot of mounting his horse, a rather fresh and restive animal, and had got his left foot in the stirrup when the horse made a movement and flung him in the air. Unfortunately, Mr. George did not succeed in releasing his foot as he fell, and the frightened beast started off, dragged him along the street for a distance. Although Mr. George suffered very ugly bruises and contusions, we are happy to say he is in no danger and he is already in a fair recovery. We present our warmest salutations to him on his escape, and hope he will soon be able to resume his labors.

BISHOP ALEMANY.—The Very Rev. ... has been good enough to confide to us the fact that he has received the last few days a letter from Archbishop Alemany. That prelate was still in the dale of the setting, but recovering. He glad to hear that the Archbishop's ... in every way satisfactory. He was not definitely made up his mind whether to return to California at once or come back to San Francisco, remain in Rome again in October or November would remain in the Eternal City. The Council had concluded its labors. However the Archbishop may ... one thing we are certain, that his ... will be delighted to see him back ... in sound health, pursuing his ... for the advancement of God's ...

A TO SAN FRANCISCANS.—It affords pleasure to announce that his Holiness Pope Pius IX., has been graciously to confer upon our estimable fellow ... D. J. Oliver, Esq., and D. T. Murphy, the distinguished honor of ... hood in the Order of St. Gregory. Order is held in high esteem by the ... of Europe; and no doubt the Pope ... to mark his approval of the zeal ... tion of the Catholics of California ... seconded so signal a mark of his ... favor these gentlemen. Long may they ... their honors.

ANIAL OF COLONEL WINTERS.—On ... last all that was mortal of the late Winters was conveyed to its last ... place in this world. There was a ... turnout of the various military ... stations, the members of which ... anxious to testify in this manner ... spect for the deceased gentleman. ... funeral cortege was one of the largest ... impressive witnessed in this city ... deplorable time.

... Jewelry Palace is offering daily ... at already immense stock of the most ... daily line every imported to this city. All ... purchased for cash paid on delivery of the ... the largest European and Eastern houses ... in the immense stock of the Jewelry Palace ... by fell, that they are sending persons all ... ding that it is impossible for them to ... How as there do on account of their ... embarrassment, but they never refer to the ... which they have in the immense cash supply ... which they have been a handsome profit ... and less than them at their very low ... Call and examine for yourselves before ... elsewhere.

... OF MANNING, Commission, can be ... A far better to prevent the crust disease ... itself on the system, by the timely use ... Such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild ...

## THE MONITOR.

Saturday, July 23, 1870. 5

### Convent School, Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, July 19, 1870.

EDITOR MONITOR:—Following is a brief account of the annual examinations and distribution of premiums of the Convent School of the Sisters of Mercy, which took place on the 15th inst. It would seem from the many interesting reports of our Catholic colleges and academies which have invariably appeared in THE MONITOR, that their standard of education aims intellectually (if need not say morally) higher than that of our public schools. Having attended the examinations of public and Catholic schools, I can assert, without fear or prejudice, that the system of the former cannot compare with the latter. The parents and friends of our Convent School enjoyed a rare intellectual treat on Friday last. The study hall was tastefully decorated with American and Irish flags, while around the walls hung pieces of tapestry and embroidery, which reflected credit on the fair hands that worked them. Long before the appointed hour the halls were thronged with friends of the institution, who assembled to testify their appreciation of the progress of the school within the last ten months. Among the pupils present, numbering three hundred, dressed in white, and to the sound of music, marched in pairs to their respective places. Here was a sight worthy of contemplation; the composure, the native dignity of demeanor, the look of maiden innocence which each countenance betokened, all those qualifications which make children objects of endearment were faithfully represented, blended with a look of anxiety as to result of the examination which was to follow. Rev. Father Gibney conducted the examination, assisted by Rev. Fathers Wadhams and Scully; Governor of Folsom; Pelt, of Oroville; and Dalton and Kennedy, of Grass Valley. Following is the programme of exercises:

First Class—Family Economy, Natural Philosophy, Physical and Mathematical Geography, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, etc.

These were interspersed with the following vocal and instrumental pieces: "The Ocean Wave," a duet, by Misses Mather and L. Griffin, was well rendered; also the song by the school, "Oh, where has the Violets Gone;" "The Last Rose of Summer," by Miss L. Griffin; duet, "I know a Bank," by Misses A. D. Dwyer and K. Day; chorus, "Murmuring Sea;" the "Circassian March," by Misses E. Colmer and E. Dwyer; song, "Charms of the Opera," (Lucia di Lammermoor), Misses L. Griffin and E. Mathers; chorus, "Garland Boys;" chorus, "A Song for Our Banner;" "Wearing of the Green," Misses Johns and Simms; "Glorious Summer shine," sung by several little children; "Scotch Polka," by Misses G. Johnson and J. Holdfelder.

In the First Division, crowns were distributed to the following named pupils for good conduct, the first two also receiving medals: Misses Josephine O. Dwyer, Mary Larkin, Nellie Kirby, Elizabeth Hussey and Lizzie Griffin.

Second Division—Cut for Crown: Misses Emma Mathews, Annie Gerber, Genevra Johns, Annie Brown, Katie King and Virginia Willis. Cut for Medal: Misses Cora Medal—Cut for Medal: Misses Ida Kreutzberger, Katie King, Nellie Bayley, Annie McAllister, Annie Schlotter, Annie Bryte, Julia Holdfelder. Application Crown Medal Cut for Application Medal: Misses Katie Lacy, Nellie Julia Holdfelder, Annie Bryte, Annie McAllister, Nellie Boylan, Elizabeth Kreutzberger, Katie King. Nellie Boylan, Annie Meallister, Emma Lauhotter, Annie Bryte, Julia Holdfelder. Application Crown Medal—Cut for Application Medal: Misses Katie Lacy, Nellie Julia Holdfelder, Annie Bryte, Annie McAllister, Nellie Boylan, Elizabeth Heaney and Emma Lanfkotter. Cut for Arithmetic Medal: Misses Lucy Nellie, Julia Holdfelder, Fannie Kohner, Katie Day, Nellie Kirby, Josephine O. Dwyer, Mary Larkin, Annie Gerber, Annie McAllister, Annie Bryte, Minnie Boardman, Emma Mathers. Cut for Excellence Crown: Misses Josephine O. Dwyer, Nellie Kerby, Mary Larkin.

The "Pleasure Train March," by Misses F. Kohner and L. Griffin followed the above distribution. A medal was awarded to Miss Emma Mathers for excellence in music. For superior tapestry work, a cut for a crown was awarded to Misses Mary Larkin, Josephine O. Dwyer Genevra Johns, Lizzie Dunwand and Charlotte Graves. After the distribution of premiums, the pupils sang "Good Bye," which closed the exercises of the day.

The grammar class stood a severe test, parsing and analyzing blank verse like old grammarians. I never heard better parsing, although I have attended the highest educational establishments in the State. The classes in Geography and all the studies I have mentioned answered remarkably well, and pleasingly manifested the degree of proficiency which the good Sisters bestowed upon them. After the disposal of premiums, Hon. M. F. Horan made some remarks, justly complimenting the Sisters for the proficiency which the children had attained, and recommended all Catholic parents to patronize schools which make their pupils an honor to themselves, their parents, and to the country of their birth. The children, after bidding adieu to their good teachers, returned home, laden with crowns, medals, and books, as trophies of excellence, to spend a happy vacation.

REVIEWS.

"MAUREEN DIRT."—A tale of the Fenian, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 31 Barclay street. Mrs. Sadlier's stories have obtained a wide popularity, and "Maureen Dirt" is one of the best deserving of them. Soundly religious in tone, and unexceptionable in moral tendency, this interesting tale may safely be put into the hands of Catholic children.

"ROBERT MAY, OR Well Known to the Police"—WINIFRED JONES, THE Very Ignorant Girl."—Both these instructive novelettes are published by Sadlier & Co., of New York. We have already called them "instructive," because a great deal can be learned from them by those who are in the disposition to be taught. The first teaches the necessity of perseverance in Faith, and the second shows how we may be very ignorant and stupid in the eyes of the world, and yet may be enlightened in the highest degree in the sight of God and His Saints.

Talk bill to provide a new apportionment of Congressional representation and to fix one day for Congressional elections throughout the Union, failed in Committee of Conference.

### WEEKLY TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Eastern.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President to-day nominated E. E. Frelinghuysen Minister to England. He was confirmed by 40 to 5.

In the Senate, the bill granting a pension of $5,000 to Mrs. Lincoln was passed.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Mr. Johnson's bill, for the creation of a Land District in California to be called the Shasta District, has passed both Houses.

Mr. Sargent's bill, to give preemption settlers three months after the filing of the plans of survey in the local land office, in which to file declaratory statements, has passed both Houses. This secures preemption claims from forfeiture. Under the new ruling, under the Colorado law, as amended in the Senate, it gives settlers eighteen months after the filing to pay for their claims.

The Australian steamship matter was unfortunately introduced too late for this session, and goes over to the next, when it will undoubtedly pass.

The Texas Pacific Railroad bill, over the thirty-second parallel route, also goes over till the next session.

Charles D. DeLong, now Minister resident, has been confirmed Minister Plenipotentiary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Japan. M. R. Wheeler is confirmed Meiter and Judge of the Court of Alabama Claims.

Senator Cole procured the nomination of E. Shirland as Collector of the Fourth Revenue District in California. The confirmation has been suspended, at the request of Representative Sargent.

Mr. Sargent had nominated M. C. Tilden as Surveyor of Customs, and Mr. Cole prevents the confirmation. If the session closes without confirmation, the nomination is headed, in that case, to Mr. Cole, who will nominate the present incumbent, for whose appointment a voluminous petition has been prepared.

The bill for the relief of Major Hammond, lately objected to in the House, went over, under the rules, till next session.

The California silk American flag was finally presented to the Senate, on Tuesday night, through Vice-President Colfax, the California delegation not being a unit upon even that small matter.

Senator Cole will visit California during the recess.

Quite a number of Congressmen intend taking a trip to the Pacific coast during the present session.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Diplomatic circles here, last evening, were greatly agitated over the advices received yesterday by the British Minister, indicating the severe danger of a rupture between the Queen and England on the question of the occupation of Belgium.

The President is urged to convene Congress at an early date. He is very much disappointed that Congress did not promptly on his message intended to place the commercial marine by one immediate in its foreign condition ten years ago.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The *Herald* Berlin correspondent says the mission of Benedetti, and the secret treaty between Prussia and Austria, was to secure the cession of Belgium to France.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The excitement over the war news continues. Recruiting offices have been opened in this city. At an agency on Broome street men are being received for an Irish brigade to aid the French. Colonel Jeremiah Haverty, Colonel Billy Wilson, Colonel John W. Byrnes and other noted Irish soldiers are said to be at the head of the movement. On the other hand, a number of Germans are also about to enlist for England.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The German reserves have already held a grand mass meeting to-night. Intense sympathy with Prussia was exhibited. Speeches were made proposing a prize for the bravest of the Prussian regiments. The workingmen alone would offer a thousand dollars, a thousand dollars and a flag to the first regiment that distinguished itself in an engagement.

The funeral of Francis Wood, Jr., Quartermaster, a victim of the New York riot, was attended by an immense crowd. Six hundred police preserved perfect order.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cooler weather today; but sixteen cases of fatal sunstroke are reported.

CANANDAIGUA, July 14.—The jury last night brought in a verdict of guilty, and today the prisoners were sentenced to State Central Starr, to two years in jail and $10 fine; General Thompson, the same; Major Josephus B. Hayer General Hall, one year in jail and $10 fine. No demonstration.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Governor Solomon, of Washington Territory, recently of Chicago, addressed a meeting of Germans on the advantages of that Territory for emigrants. A party was formed here recently for the purpose of organizing a company for that Territory, and many names are being added to the list daily. A meeting is pending about two hundred and fifty families, will leave for the Pacific coast within the next few days.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Lieutenant-General Sheridan intends to leave for Europe in a few days, accompanied by one or two of his staff, to take observations in the approaching conflict.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A Washington special says the new Minister to England, ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, was yesterday, for the first time, officially notified of his appointment, which he decided to accept. He therefore received his commission, and will in a short time receive his instructions, which, so far as is known, will be unofficial. The Jubilee Minister, regarding the selection of the Executive Committee of the Fenian organization, calls for a General Convention of Fenians, to meet on the 12th of August next, to devise ways and means to take advantage of the present European complications in favor of Ireland.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Provost-Parshal, in the French Minister, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself with a pistol. The circumstances attending the act show that it was premeditated. The following note is the only recorded explanation: "I kill myself. M. Berthenay, come back and stay."

### Foreign.

LONDON, July 15.—The French declaration of war is based on the following causes: First—The insult offered to Benedetti, and his approval by the Prussian Government. Second—The refusal of the King to accept the withdrawal of Leopold's name as a candidate for the Spanish throne. Third—The violation of Jena service.

The House of Lords insist on their amendments to the Land bill, and have appointed a Committee to set forth their grievances.

The trial of the Fenian conspirators, Duvet and Wilson has concluded with conviction, and the sentence of Duvett to fifteen years and Wilson to seven years' imprisonment hard labor.

The European news has occasioned commotion among the Fenians, who are said to be making preparations to assist in Ireland.

Gladstone said in the House of Commons that if British government, in connection with European Cabinets, sustained the position of Sir Drummond, that Spain is entitled to the sovereignty but a German for King.

In the House of Commons to-night the subject of a declaration of war by the French and Prussia was called up. Disraeli spoke at length in a

### DIED,

In this city, July 14, Colonel John W. Winters, a native of Galway, Ireland, aged 61 years.

GILYEATHER.—In this city, July 12, James Gilyeather, a native of Ireland, aged 70 years.

SCOTT.—In the city, Richard Scott, a native of Westmeath, County Meath, Ireland, aged 67 years.

SHEEHY.—In this city, July 16, Catherine, wife of Michael Sheehy, a native of County Cork, Ireland, aged 35 years.

MCKENNE.—In this city, July 18, Catherine Alice, daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth McKenne, aged 4 months and 5 days.

MCGRATH.—In this city, July 16, Richard, son of Richard and Catherine Crowly, aged 11 years.

MOORE.—In this city, July 16, Martin Moore, a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, aged 51 years.

MAHEALTH.—In this city, July 11, Mary Agnes, daughter of Joseph E. Elizabeth McGrath, aged 2 years and 6 months.

BRADY.—In this city, July 16, Susan, wife of Robert Brady, a native of Ireland, aged 42 years.

MCPHEE.—In this city, July 17, Mary Ann Murphy, a native of Cork, Ireland, aged 70 years.

BRENAN.—In this city, July 18, William Brenan, a native of Galway, Ireland, aged 36 years.

MCCARTHY.—In this city, July 17, Mary Jane, wife of T. W. Brooks, aged 31 years.

CALLAGHER.—In this city, July 18, Infant son of Mary and the late John P. Callagher, aged 2 hours.

BLAKE.—In this city, July 18, Mary Blake, wife of the late Patrick Blake, a native of county Derry, Ireland, aged 44 years and 4 months.

CALLAGHER.—In this city, July 20, Mary, daughter of Frank and Annie Callagher, aged 10 months and 20 days.

CLARKE.—In this city, July 17, James Clarke, a native of the parish of Lowtagh, County Sligo, aged 29 years.

HELM.—In Brooklyn, Alameda county, July 17, Patrick H. Helme, a native of county Clare, Ireland, aged 52 years.


## New Advertisements.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, No. 610 Clay street.—At a meeting of the board of Directors held Friday, July 8th, a dividend of eleven per cent. per annum, on deposits for the term ending June 30th, payable immediately.

CURTIS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

FRENCH SAVINGS BANK.

TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

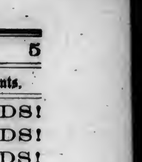
FOR A Dividend of Eleven per cent. per annum, not (11 per cent.) upon the operations of the French Savings Bank, for the six months ending June 30th, 1870, will be payable to the members of the Society, upon demand, at the office of the Bank, on and after Monday, the 15th inst. The dividend will be payable on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Society, 121 Bush street.

GUSTAVE MAHE,
Director of Savings Bank.

SEVENTH WARD.

For Supervisor,
MICHAEL O'NEIL,
Subject to the Nomination of the Democratic Convention.

NEW BRANCH STORE.



THE UNDERSIGNED take pleasure in informing their friends and the public that they have opened a Branch Store at

140
Montgomery Street,
Occidental Hotel Building.

With the finest stock of

CUTLERY
IN THE CITY.

SHARPENING AND REPAIRING.

SCISSORS ground, and all kinds of Jobbing done.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WILL & FINK,
Manufacturing Cutlers, Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers.
128 tf 621 Kearny and 140 Montgomery sts.

NOTICE
To the Owners of Vehicles and Dogs.

THE ANNUAL LICENSES FOR THE YEAR ending July 1, 1871, will become delinquent on the 1st of August, which will subject the owner or driver of Vehicles to fine and imprisonment, with an addition of 25 per cent. per month.

All Dogs found running at large after the 1st of August will be arrested by the Pounds-keeper and Deputies, on and after August 1, 1870.

Peddlers and Hill-Hunters will avoid the heavy penalties by the prompt payment of their Licenses, at office No. 3, City Hall.

R. P. BUCKLEY,
Collector of Licenses.

Dissolution Notice.—WILLIAM SMITH and THISTLETON & SMITH, Pacific Dairies, Marketed fast colors, at 12½ cents. Pacific Prints at 10 cents. Handsome Dress Goods, at 37½—former price, 75c. Handsome Dress Goods, at 50 cts—former price, 00c. Handsome Dress Goods, at 75 cts—former price, 00c. Handsome Check Silks, at $1 25—former price, 00c. Handsome Striped Silks, at $1 50—former price, $1 00. Handsome Check Silks, at $1 75—former price, $1 00. Heavy Black Silks, at $1 50—former price, $1. Extra Heavy Black Silks, at $1—former price, 75c.

MOURNING GOODS
In great variety, at equally low prices.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
All the popular brands of
Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings,
Linen Damasks,
Damask Napkins and Doyleys,
Towelings of Every Description,
Blankets and Quilts,
Colored and White Flannels,
Table and Piano Covers,
Lace Curtains, etc. etc.

SHAWLS.
A splendid stock of Long, Square, Breshe and Wool Shawls.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
We call special attention to our Suit and Cloak Manufacturing Department, which is in charge of the most competent person to be found on this coast.

TAAFFE & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES
AT
HASKELL & CO'S
TEA STORE,
605 Market Street,
GRAND HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW BRANCH STORE.

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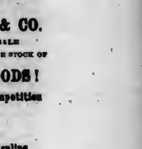

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R. P. BUCKLEY,
Collector of Licenses.

Dissolution Notice.—WILLIAM SMITH and THISTLETON & SMITH, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, 640 KEARNY STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

One Price.

J. P. CAMPBELL & CO.,
124 KEARNY STREET,
Between Sutter and Post, San Francisco.

HALL & WAGNER'S
CALIFORNIA
BLEACHING SOAP,

REMOVES THE DIRT WITHOUT RUBBING, and does not injure the finest cl

### THE FINAL CAST.

We gave them the maimed hand ever,
The glory of the maimed hand gleam,
And amidst bugles Gould not observer
Our lovely Rose the butcher's cheer;
And beat we our banner aerey,
Though not despair was but a gasp.

Though at times in our terrible steer,
Our hearts were torn by a wailin',
As down our blood for glory,
We died symbolic story only,
From Spanish sierras hoary;
Vain many an Indian isle.

With bayonets through grim smoke flashing,
With cheers to the battle cries,
With cannon's thunder crashing,
With cannon's every shout loud,
As the brave on the brave were dashing,
Were the wrongest of the years locked!

It was then a harvest splendid—
They sent us a harvest true,
The sheaf of life they shelled,
And the chaff of our kindred flew.
And the rainbow of joy had bloomed,
They climbed with darkest hue.

The land of our fathers given
To beasts—from the starving mob,
The real-true blood of heaven,
On mountain, in valley and down,
And weary of men to war nobly,
We dared them to war noble.

Then the sinews they slowly planted,
And fingered the tree with fervor,
As the prizes our hearts failed to serve,
For the land which they failed to save,
And the trust of the Western wave.

From the breast of the foe a treachery
In the midst of our sorrow sorry,
We have wronged your powers for liberty,
Now we'll give you power for blood;
Ask in peace, ye the wise and good,
Was disobeyed the wise and blood.

Have been to his home the martyr—
You cannot bring back the dead—
For mercy we may not bear
"In peace above," we said;
For we know it breaks the charter
Of those who have fought and bled.

The time we were ever raising
A spring on a wary foe,
In stock in the liberty blazing,
And still in his murderous glare,
What a still and remembering No!
For the likeness that answered Yes!

And yet in the thought, my brother,
If it ever come o'er your soul,
That the foe of the past could smother
Feel tyranny's crueler bowl,
That for love's sole sacrifice
Of countless world on us roll,

Come with us under the silver
Made by the Lord on high,
With a heart that no more will falter,
With the flash of a soldier's eye,
To the foe of the past and altar,
That foeman to defy.

By the breeze, by the ever awaken,
By the wrongs by the ruffian blest,
By each of his life's victims taken,
By the hope he hopes in vain,
This, this is the oath we've taken,
All, this is the final cost.—Irishman.

### BRUCE OF BANNOCKBURN AND BRUCE OF IRELAND.

A snub has been administered to England, in the opinion of the English papers, because the Scots have erected a lofty memorial to Robert Bruce, which, from the right point of view. A snub was intended to those whom the Scots call the "cock-paddling southern loons." The English were badly beaten at Bannockburn, but they have had their revenge by artifice. And it becomes them to resent this decided snub. Their comic papers delight in flattering Scotsmen, as much almost as Irishmen. The filthiest outrages we ever have offered to a people in Ireland, are offered by the London papers to Scotsmen—one of them represented two Scotsmen, recently arrived in London, engaged in scratching themselves against a pillar letter-post! And the *Daily News*, the organ of a child-slaughtering land, calls Scotland "the most profligate country in the world." Scotsmen have, in fact, been very meek to swallow such insults so long. Irishmen never would have borne with them—never will bear to be so insulted without resenting it a very unmistakable manner. But the Scot poets seem to have vanished, from the specimen-verses, wherein the inauguration was celebrated. In Ireland—if we erected a memorial to Bruce's brother—such a ceremony would be decried as "party processions," and a Bill like the Coercion Bill will make all such ceremonies in Ireland impossible—without leave being asked from the head despot. Will the Scots members vote for it? They care as little to injure Ireland as the English do—rather less, we fear.

It was not thus when Irishmen and Scots side by side—when Robert Bruce, of Bannockburn, came here to assist his brother, Edward Bruce, King of Ireland.

It was not thus when Irishmen were required us to drive the Scots out of Ireland, and forbade us to intermarry with them. For our hospitality, as well as for the sake of the two Bruces, whom we both honor, they should cherish more fraternal feelings for Ireland. But *Irlanda fara da se!*—*Irishman.*

IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTURE.—There is at least one branch of manufacture in which Dublin can boast that it excels all other places. Irish poplin is famed throughout Europe and America. In Canada and the United States it sells at a higher figure than any other. Almost all the royal families of Europe have been for a long time accustomed to send to Dublin for large quantities of it. Every effort has been made by English and Scotch producers to weave poplin equal to that produced in Dublin by Irish operatives, but in vain. Even the most skilled French weavers have failed to produce poplin equaling that manufactured in Dublin in beauty and finish.— The Empress of the French has had some specially made for herself in Dublin. It is hardly necessary to say that the house most celebrated for its manufactures is that of the Messrs. Pim, Westmoreland street. This firm has been engaged in the trade since the year 1766, and it is principally owing to its exertions that the manufacture has flourished so much. At various periods various at which the goods of the Messrs. Pim have been shown, the first prize has been invariably carried off by the Irish poplin. We are rejoiced to observe that this manufacture shows no signs of decay. on the contrary, it seems that it was never more flourishing than at the present moment. The Messrs. Pim are at present executing the largest orders for American houses that they have done for many years, nearly £7,000 worth of orders being in progress of being dispatched to various parts of Canada and the United States by them. Their establishment in Westmoreland street has just been refitted, and for the beautiful specimens of poplin and tabinet which it contains, as well as for the beauty and elegance of the building itself, it will well repay a visit. We heartily wish the Messrs. Pim all possible success in their patriotic effort to keep alive this important branch of native industry.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

A CONVERT TO PROTESTANTISM.—The Red River Expedition correspondent of the Toronto (Canada) *Globe* tells the following amusing story, which we lay before our readers as an instance of the process by which the "Holy Protestant Faith" is propagated amongst the Indians. It matters little whether the proselyting parson be at church or at Thunder Bay or the Lake of Two Mountains; the principle at work is always the same, and the results are the same. Here, as told by the *Globe's* correspondent, is the process by which the balefspondent, is the process by which the balefspondent, is the process by which the balef

## IN MEMORIAM.

**THOMAS H. BOARMAN, ESQ.**

The following is an affectionate yet truthful tribute, offered to the memory of the wife and children of one who has long been known to the readers of this paper as a man of appreciation of the teachers and pupils of Notre Dame College:

Many and deep were bleeding o'er an untimely bier—
Many hearts were wailing tenderly from afar,
Many eyes were pearly dew'd with unwonted mountain height.

Hence the day like piercing sunbeam quivers down,
O'er the grave beside golden—o'er the pastures brown!
Where the blossomed weeping 'mid the tombstones flowers,
Never birds sing sweeter in our Maytime hours.

Yet, no sweet or wonderful strains of longest-tuned bird
Were, like hopes, whose anthems into young bosoms stirred.

Hopes of golden future now—no near them now—
Dreams of wild-won laurels twining for their brow.

Sweet reward of duties well fulfilled, yet more—
In their hearts the pleasant home had still in store:
Many and fond remains in the days to be,
By the loved Blessed Virgin, the Eastern sea.

But a few short days, and then what joy in stand,
Crowned with love's approval, 'mid the household band.

Brighter than the sunbeam's of summer the smile
Of the hopeful friend, or warm sympathy.

There were in the caressing of an children—prayers
Better than the richest placed on wealthy altars,
Sweeter than an aloeline—hours too bright to last:
Hence a stiff pen wails, anthems of the past.

When their dreams shone brightest to hope's love-fire lives,
Came the message flashing o'er the electric wires:
Death in the message—death in the message—
Death in the message—death in the message—
Of the hearts of young and old, of the household band,
Of the last dimmed beauty of the sunset's shine—
Let us tearfully commend to those anxious eyes.

Mom, at last—but only with crushed hearts to feel
The sad mandate of anguish God alone can heal.
O'er the electric, golden wires, down stretched from
God by angel fingers had His warning come.

And a mother's throbbing—stopped—and life gone
Whom she claim death angel sped the message;
Come,
Come, her Father's paradise for His absent one."
God of love and wisdom may He pity with a sigh,
And still whisper memories in your lonely grief,
Let you loved one's joyance in your sorrowing still be.

Many blanks in reaping from the well-filled past,
Rich and luxurious harvests from the seed he cast;
Faithful guidance that'll be ever in your hearts,
Quickening, spring and ripen over life and pleas.

Hours of misery and aged blow have come to day,
Hours that may be freely scattered o'er life way!
And God's wisdom, goodness, love, and Joseph's
heaven.
In this simple, love-calmed agony of Convent flowers.

Aye, a pledge and token that our spirits share
With your hearts the kindest, and the truest, and rare:
Whether sweetly with You, our fond prayers will
rise
Mingled with your tearful pleadings to the skies.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
MARYVILLE, July 7, 1870.

## Address of the Clergy of Limerick.

The following is the translation of the address sent to the Pope by the clergy of every rank in general and the clergy, secular and regular, of the diocese of Limerick, in Ireland, lately expressing with the fast of your holiness to express their love, veneration obedience and devotion towards you, Most Holy Father, and towards the most sacred See of St. Peter.

No one is ignorant that the Irish in every age have been those devoted to the chair of St. Peter, and that they have counted nothing dearer nor more precious than to venerate and magnify the paternity and authority of "Great Rome." Our fathers left nothing undone to celebrate "the almost divine See," as our St. Columbanus calls it, and the number of the faith that has shrunk from no suffering to manifest their love and fidelity to the same chair of Peter.

Being thus illumined by the light of their ancestors, and supported by most evident testimonies of the sacred Scriptures and the Holy Fathers, the Irish of the present day are filled and animated by no less respect, reverence and obedience.

Hence there can be no possible doubt that they would consider it a jewel in the crown of the Holy See and an ornament of the Church of Christ, if, during the reign of that Pontiff, who has endured so many and so great things for the glory of God, the Fathers of the present holy Vatican Council should define as a dogma of the faith the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff when teaching ex cathedra on faith and morals.

Wherefore this above named clergy, secular and regular, of the diocese of Limerick, earnestly supplicate the holiness your whole deign to propose to the fathers this cardinal point of doctrine; that, being defined by a solemn judgment and precise formula, it may bring peace and consolation to the hearts of the faithful.

And, indeed, "most Holy Father, it is known to all that the Church, on account of the facility which error enjoys in these times, not only of creeping, but of running, always requires an anchoring to be provided for her by which she may protect her children from the fatal poison of falsehood. Such an authority we recognize in the unreformable judgment of the Holy See; and, therefore, most Holy Father, prostrate as supplicants at the feet of your Holiness, we ardently but humbly and lovingly implore this definition.

Limerick, May 8, 1870.

### THE POPE'S REPLY.

VENERABLE BROTHERS, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.—Although we were not ignorant that the reverence and love manifested by the Irish towards the Holy See was received by them from their mother's milk, and therefore the immemorial persistence of their devotion and affection makes their homage to us more precious. We cannot but congratulate you, Venerable Brethren that your clergy have so nobly responded to the sentiments of your own faith, and to ours for the divine prerogatives of this Holy See. We receive, then, with great satisfaction their filial manifestation, rejoicing that in you we are able to embrace them all, and to invoke upon them, present in your persons, every blessing and the abundant treasures of divine grace. Wherefore, as an augury of these, and especially as a pledge of our good will towards you, Venerable Brother, we lovingly impart to each of your clergy, and to your whole diocese, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's the 25th day of May, in the year 1870, and in the twenty-fourth of our Pontificate. PIUS PP. IX.

THE English Government are disposed to give the American Republic, in the person of its representative, more exalted rank than ever was its own grant absolute, as yet aspired to. Hitherto, the United States have been represented at the Court of St. James by a diplomatic agent of the rank of Minister only, but Lord Clarendon intimated lately to the Committee upon the diplomatic service that, if the United States desired it, an Ambassador representing "the most important of modern nations," would be most acceptable in England, but that it was for the United States to take the initiative. He can see no reason why a Republic should not be represented by an Ambassador, as the Republic of Venice enjoyed that distinction.—*Irish paper.*

The Virginia Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood elected the following officers: John E. Green, Head Centre; Peter Leonard, Secretary; Cornelius Sullivan, Treasurer.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

By the steamer from Japan seven young gentlemen arrived, who came to California for the purpose of attending public school, either in this city or Oakland, to study English and advance themselves in the various branches of learning. They are said to be intelligent-looking fellows.

By one of the late rules of the Board of Health, no physician becomes a health officer, if Health Officer Crowley has issued a prohibition, and no other certificate will be taken in this new duty, and directing his strict enforcement.

The San Rafael ferry boat Contra Costa now makes one trip on Sunday, leaving San Francisco at 9½ A. M., and returning at 4 o'clock.

A large number of San Francisco merchants and lawyers are making a country residence of San Rafael this year.

August Kreamer, who escaped from the custody of a deputy sheriff that had taken him to jail for the purpose of allowing him to visit his wife, was recaptured the next day at Oakland, and returned to the county jail.

There are only fourteen hundred and sixty-seven pairs of baby shoes and larger boots and shoes in San Francisco at present. Twenty or twenty-five hundred pairs were sold within the past few weeks.

The guillotine that fills a space in the basement of the Police Commissioners, and which for some time past has been lying idle, was to-day opened to the gaze of a number of the Commissioners, and the following officers were behooded: Captain Maguire, Wilson, Hayden, J. J. Carpenter, Tom Kiernan and Michael Murray. The following persons have been appointed to fill the vacancies created: Wm. L. Carpentry, Andrew Glover, Joseph Baker, A. Hamilton and Robert Carpenter.

It is rumored that Postmaster Stone will make several changes in the Post Office soon.

The sentence of J. W. Voll, convicted last week of the Fifteenth District Court, of the crime of manslaughter, has been confirmed, at the present session of the Supreme Court.

The San Francisco Benevolent Association during the past year, relieved the sufferings of 2,000 persons, expended by the Association was $9,115, the largest item being for food.

General Angelo Martinez, of this city, who served in the Mexican army against the French, has received a patent for a new saddle. He left on Monday last for Berlin, to offer his services to King Wilhem.

On Monday last the Central Pacific Railroad Company commenced running two daily trains to and from this land.

The patriotism of our French population was manifested on Monday last, at the store of Lazard Freres, on Market street, where an enthusiastic meeting was held. A large fund is being raised for the relief of the families of the soldiers and sailors of France who fall in the present disgraceful war with Prussia.

Andrew Monier, an employé in the grocery house of Bradley & Rulofson, on the corner of Sansome and Commercial streets, was seriously, if not fatally, stabbed on Monday evening last, by a fellow-workman named Hayes, a young man of eighteen years old.

The Board of Supervisors passed a resolution at their last meeting, making it a misdemeanor for any proprietor or tenant of a tenement house to permit more than two persons to each five-hundred cubic feet of air to sleep therein.

THE IRISH FISHERIES.—The fisheries of Ireland have often proved ruinous sources of expenditure, when their energy and good management combined, as they are, so singularly illustrated by the returns just furnished from Kinsale. It is an ascertained fact that out of the Kinsale fishing ground—a quarter of a million pounds worth of fish was taken this season in about ten weeks, of which the whole fleet of fishing had

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

POWDER EXPERIMENTS.—Experiments were recently made in London with Perbinet powder. They were made for the information of Surgeon-major Evatt, and the ware conducted in a shed attached to the yard of Messrs. Winkley and Shaw, horse slaughterers, Blackfriars road. Mr. Adams was present with one of his revolvers, and fired all the shots. A small group of officers and others assembled at two o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as the party were assembled a horse was led into the shed. He had been condemned as irreclaimably vicious. As he faced Mr. Adams he stood quietly enough watching the tiny weapon. The pistol is aimed at the forehead, right between the eyes; there is a tiny report—only one; the effect of the shock is shown to check every vital function in the frame of the animal; he sinks instantly upon his knees, and then comes lumbering down to the ground in a heap. A thin wreath of gray smoke curls from his forehead. Three or four convulsive kicks, and then complete stillness. The whole appears simple enough, and nothing more than would have happened with any bullet sent into the brain. The gray smoke still curls from the wound as skin and muscle are removed from the skull, and then it becomes apparent that the skull is split. On handling it a large piece of bones came easily away. The surface bones are removed, and the brain beneath is found to be utterly destroyed—a mass of gray and white matter, devoid of consistency. Then the loose matter is lifted out, there is a hole like the crater of a mine, reaching long by six broad. Part of the bullet had been driven up to the back of the head. And this result was done by a weapon that a man can carry in his pocket! The second shot was intended for comparison, and this time the pistol was loaded with an ordinary bullet. Another horse was brought in—a poor lame animal; he, too, was vicious, but his eyes had to be bound before he would face the pistol. Another report, but his weapon is fired; again the victim falls on his knees, his head, and then prone to the ground, only the wound was a more frightful one than before. No bone was removed, but the skull was deeply dinted and otherwise broken. It was now determined to abandon the pistol as an explosive bullet fired as a fleshy part of the body—and for this purpose a dead carcase is as good as a living one—because the feet of the animal living one—because the feet of the animal just slain are lifted by ropes thrown over a beam, and the shoulder fairly sapped so to side shot. The gun chosen was clear of the bone. There was a report, a frightful wound but after a moment plenty of the same grey vapor issued from the gash in the chest and body below, showing that the ball had passed through the heart. The third shot was aimed at the forehead, right between the eyes; there is a tiny report—only one; the effect of the shock is shown to check every vital function in the frame of the animal; he sinks instantly upon his knees, and then comes lumbering down to the ground in a heap. A thin wreath of gray smoke curls from his forehead. Three or four convulsive kicks, and then complete stillness. The whole appears simple enough, and nothing more than would have happened with any bullet sent into the brain. The gray smoke still curls from the wound as skin and muscle are removed from the skull, and then it becomes apparent that the skull is split. On handling it a large piece of bones came easily away. The surface bones are removed, and the brain beneath is found to be utterly destroyed—a mass of gray and white matter, devoid of consistency. Then the loose matter is lifted out, there is a hole like the crater of a mine, reaching long by six broad. Part of the bullet had been driven up to the back of the head. And this result was done by a weapon that a man can carry in his pocket! The second shot was intended for comparison, and this time the pistol was loaded with an ordinary bullet. Another horse was brought in—a poor lame animal; he, too, was vicious, but his eyes had to be bound before he would face the pistol. Another report, but his weapon is fired; again the victim falls on his knees, his head, and then prone to the ground, only the wound was a more frightful one than before. No bone was removed, but the skull was deeply dinted and otherwise broken. It was now determined to abandon the pistol as an explosive bullet fired as a fleshy part of the body—and for this purpose a dead carcase is as good as a

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

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| 18 | Sunday | Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost. |
| 19 | Monday | SS. Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs. |
| 20 | Tuesday | SS. Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs. |
| 21 | Wednesday | St. Wenceslaus, Martyr. |
| 22 | Thursday | St. Michael, the Archangel. |
| 23 | Friday | St. Jerome, Priest and Doctor. |
| Oct. 1 | Saturday | St. Remigius, Bishop of Rheims. |

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HONOR TO FRANCE.

The war now going on has had, at all events, one result highly creditable to the French people. It was generally believed heretofore that, although they were undoubtedly a brave race, and had performed some of the most glorious exploits recorded in history, they had no genuine vim or stamina in them, and that they were totally unable to bear up against any serious reverses. Indeed all students of history, especially those who derived their notions from English authorities, were wont to believe that a French army once defeated ceased to be formidable, that it was only while flushed with victory that it could assemble, and that the very idea of its disbanding could be completely removed, and its absurd fallacy amply demonstrated by the events of the present campaign. Never has a nation been subjected to more cruel trials, and never did a nation come out of them more triumphantly. The French people went into the war confident of success and believing themselves possessed of an army unequalled in Europe for perfect organization, for completeness of equipment, and for skillful training; and yet they were hardly a fortnight in the field before they were most woefully undeceived. They found out that treachery or incompetency, or both combined, had completely ruined the defensive power of the nation, and that they were entirely unprepared for war. The army they were wont be so proud of was unfit to commence a campaign against a far less formidable foe than the Prussians. There was no such thing as munitions of wars, supplies of all kinds of ammunition were lamentably short, and so little care had been taken about provisioning the men that a week's advance into the enemy's territory would have put them altogether depending upon whatever they could gather in the country. Still, all this might have been remedied—for French armies in a far worse plight had borne away victory after victory, and supplied themselves with everything at the cost of the enemy—if there had been any military talent directing the movements of the men, but such, unfortunately, was not the case. There was incompetency among the chiefs just as well as among the subordinates. The very opening of the campaign was signalized by the terrible disaster of Woerth. The Prussians followed up their advantage and inflicted blow after blow upon their enemies with astonishing fierceness and pertinacity. The French commanders appeared confounded—they appeared destitute of plan of action, and the utmost they could do was to send their men into battle and let them make the best resistance they could. The rank and file at least had not degenerated, for they fought with a recklessness and a bravery never excelled even by their countrymen who had conquered Europe under the great Napoleon. Yet they were unable to make head against the foe, and disaster followed quick upon the heels of disaster, until the crowning calamity of Sedan startled the world. The fall of the Empire came then as a perfectly natural consequence. The position of the French nation was truly deplorable. No government, or central authority of any kind, could be said to exist in the country; one of their armies had been overwhelmed and forced to surrender, another was hemmed in beneath the walls of a fortress and incapable of taking the field; there was no organized force of any description to resist the march of the victorious Germans over the face of the country. We venture to assert that, under similar circumstances, would no other nation on the habitable globe think of continuing its resistance. Yet the French, though momentarily stunned and surprised, were not disheartened. The imperial government collapsed as usual. The imperial adherents dropped the reins of power from their nerveless hands; but a few spirited and patriotic men instantly assumed them and inaugurated a Republic. Their action was warmly approved of throughout the whole country and from all quarters the cry came to the Capital—"On with the war; no peace while a Prussian treads the soil of France!" Measures were speedily taken for the defence of the Capital, and new armies were levied and organized to resist the progress of the invadors. Although the Prussians are now actually investing Paris, our trust in the ultimate triumph of the French people has not yet abandoned us. The gallant fighting shown by the raw recruits is a sufficient proof of the spirit animating the people, and completely refutes the idea that they are anxious for a craven submission. The fact is that, unless the Prussians will accept honorable terms, the French are quite satisfied to carry on the war, and are confident that they will have the best of the fighting when the end comes. At all events they have conclusively established that if in a few mistake to imagine they are really depressed by defeat or that they are formidable only while victorious. There is not a race or people in the known world that can surpass them for game and gallant endurance of disaster, or show greater vitality and recuperative force. All honor to the noble and chivalrous Gauls who will not be beaten, and who look upon victory as their national inheritance!

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

There is nothing of any importance to report in reference to the progress of the war since our last publication. The German forces are massing around Paris, and will soon have it cut off from all communications with the rest of the world. It is reported that a telegraph wire has been laid under ground, for a considerable distance outside the city, and that we shall be able to get some intelligence as to how things go on by this means; but there is reason to believe that our supply of news from this quarter will be very meagre and not greatly to be relied on. All the accounts we shall get from this forward will come from purely German sources and will therefore be of very doubtful trustworthiness. In fact, it is only the events of great importance which will be reported with any degree of exactness, and as for the minor details we must probably wait until the war is over before we can have any satisfactory account of them. All that we know now is that there has been considerable fighting around Paris during the past week, with alternate successes for both parties. It does not appear, however, that the French are strong enough to prevent a regular investment of the capital, and the whole scope of their operations is to harrass the enemy and retard the completion of his seige works. In this they are succeeding to a great extent; for, as yet, the Germans have no guns in position, and all the fighting which has taken place has been between their advanced troops and the French soldiers outside the walls of the city. Telegrams from Tours, the present seat of the republican government, claim that the French won two important victories and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy near Soissons, and in the neighborhood of Montmedy and Thionville. On the other hand, advises from Munich state that the Bavarians defeated the French some distance outside of Paris, and captured seven guns together with three thousand prisoners. This appears to be a great exaggeration, for English accounts say that no more than two or three hundred prisoners were taken, and that the guns were found in an abandoned fort. The French think that the French are fighting with great gallantry, the raw recruits emulating the coolness and heroism of veterans, and that the Prussians have a much harder job on hands than they imagined in the capture of Paris. The towns of Metz, Toul, Montmedy, Phalsburg and Strasburg, are still holding out gallantly, notwithstanding all the dreadful sufferings to which they are exposed. It is alleged that Strasburg is in a deplorable condition that[s] surrender may be looked upon as perfectly inevitable; but this statement has been put forward so repeatedly only to be strongly contradicted in a day or two afterwards, that it may not be worthy of much consideration. It is certain, at all events, that the Germans have not as yet made open declaration of the conditions upon which they would be willing to end the war; nor have the French as far as we can learn, made any avowal of what they would consent to accept. Jules Favre was to have an interview with Bismarck, at which this matter was to be broached at least indirectly, but there has been no account of the result of that conference, and the general impression seems to be that if it took place at all it was a failure. The condition of France is truly singular. Favre and his associates are anxious for peace and would probably accept any terms short of dishonorable ones to secure it; the people of Paris are by no means so desirous of abandoning hostilities, being firm in their belief that they can yet win the fight; while the citizens of Lyons, where the Red Republican element is uppermost, will have peace on no condition as long as a Prussian treads the soil of France. These latter deny the right of the Parisians to speak for France, and proclaim they will recognise no peace concluded by Favre the terms of which are not equally acceptable to them. They do not seem disposed to yield one foot of French ground, and say openly they would prefer declaring a war of extermination and fighting it out as long as they had a man able to hold a musket. The state of affairs is extremely embarrassing to the Prussians. Public opinion in neutral countries is strongly against the further prosecution of the war, and the danger of disturbances at home, not to mention the threatening attitude of Russia and Austria, is naturally inclining Prussia to peace; but to gratify the people, she wants something to show as the practical result of the war, and the French will never yet willing to concede that. Clearly the establishment of the Republic has unpleasantly complicated affairs for King William, and it would have been much better for him if Napoleon had never been taken Prisoner. To advance or retreat seems equally dangerous to the Prussian despot. He will wish himself well out of his great war before many weeks elapse.

PROMENADE CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH WOUNDED.—On Thursday evening a grand Promenade Concert, for the benefit of the French wounded, was inaugurated at the Pavilion, on Stockton street. It was continued last night and will finally close this evening. It has been, so far, a magnificent success, and reflects much credit on the patriotism and generosity of our French fellow citizens. We hope that the readers of THE MONITOR who have not yet attended the Concert, and contributed their mite to the fund destined to alleviate the sufferings of the gallant soldiers now combatting for the honor of France, will do so this evening, and show that Irish sympathy is not an affair of idle words.

ECCLESIASTICAL ARRIVALS.—On last Sunday evening the Right Rev. Dr. Brouillet, Bishop of the Marquesas Islands, arrived in our city from Rome, where he had been attending the deliberations of the Council. He was accompanied by five young ecclesiastics from France, who had volunteered to share the perils of his distant mission and devote their lives to the conversion of the heathen. The Bishop and his party left for the Marquesas Islands on Tuesday.

Mr. Kelly was elected U. S. senator, on Tuesday, by the Oregon Legislature.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY ——— SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

OUR BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The collapse of the California Building and Loan Society should attract some degree of public attention to the very peculiar circumstances under which our Banking Institutions are conducted. When a great public calamity like that to which we are alluding takes place, the plain duty of those who have charge of the public welfare is to take precaution against the occurence of similar accidents. Supposing that such good intentions are cherished by our legislators, and only wait the demand of the people to be carried into action, the question arises what is to be done? Nobody is foolish enough to imagine that swindling can be altogether prevented by statute enactments, but it may be surrounded with such difficulties as will considerably limit its field of operations. It is a common complaint with people of the older communities that they are too much governed; while our grievance is that we are actually governed too little. Here people are expected to look out for themselves and to keep guard on their own interests; consequently, there are many suspected by law in European countries, but in which every individual is left to fight his own battle with us. In no matter of public importance is this fact more forcibly illustrated than with reference to Banking institutions. The establishment of a Bank in Great Britain or on the continent is an affair of considerable difficulty, and can never be undertaken by penniless adventurers. From first to last the government claims the right to see that every thing is carried on properly, and that no trap for unsuspicious people is being prepared. Of course Banking swindles are frequently perpetrated in England, but that arises from either evasion or direct infraction of the law. Were acts of Parliament can compel us to do what is right; they can only punish him for doing what is wrong. Government supervision does not exist when once a Bank is launched into existence. Such precautions are then redoubted and a sharp watch is kept, or is presumed to be kept, after all its transactions. If it issues notes the currency must never exceed a certain proportion to the bullion on hand, so that provision is made against a sudden depression in business or the effect of a "run." Audited accounts, showing balance sheets, liabilities and assets, coin in coffers, and paper in circulation, must be published every quarter, and all business must be transacted fairly and above board. There are even paid Government officials whose duty it is to examine these accounts, to inspect the premises and see that everything is in proper order as decreed by law. How very differently are things managed here! Any man almost may start a Bank, and he may either do business honestly or swindle the people accordling as he feels inclined. The government will interfere at no stage of the proceedings, and all concerned must protect themselves. Once such an establishment is put in operation the depositors must trust to the personal honor of its managers for the safety of their money, for they have little or no means of learning how the business is carried on. All they really can know is that they will get a rate of interest, more or less liberal, as long as things go on smoothly, and that they are pretty certain to lose every cent they have as soon as ever things go wrong. This is nothing better than grouping in the dark, and the sooner a reform is effected the better it will be for the entire community. What is wanted is a Bank Commissioner with full authority to inquire into and personally examine at stated intervals the accounts and method of transacting business in every Bank, Loan Society, or other incorporation receiving large deposits of money from the public, and duly report on the same to the government. If such an official was in existence the California Building and Loan Society would not have been permitted to deal with the people's money in the loose manner that recently became notorious, to the great loss and inconvenience of those who invested their little earnings in it. There can be no reasonable objection on the part of any sound and solvent institution to the appointment of suchan official, because as they have nothing which they would care to conceal they would only be benefitted by authoritative corroboration of their financial success. As for the plea of undue interference with private business which might be urged, all we can say is that it deserves no consideration, because Banking is not a private business in the same sense as ordinary trading, and the expediency of guarding the public against unprincipled swindling should be regarded as superior to merely conventional questions of personal inconvenience. We are much surprised that some of our daily contemporaries have not turned their attention to this most important subject.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The aspect of affairs in Europe is really such as to cause serious alarm in the minds of lovers of law and order. We do not mean the supporters of monarchy, or the favorers of despotism, for with them we have no sympathy; but with the men who desire to see Christian society preserved and Christian morality saved from the attacks of infidelity. There is every appearance of the approach of a period of unparalleled bloodshed and confusion, during which the Church and its faithful people will have much to suffer. Of course, relying on God's promise, we have no fear of the final result of the dread crisis through which the world is passing. The Church of God is immortal and cannot be destroyed, much as it may be persecuted and oppressed; yet that fact is scarcely adequate to relieve apprehensions of an ominous future. One of the worst forgetfulties of evil is the great decay of national morality. Now-a-days the highest aim of diplomacy is to deceive, and not the least dependance can be placed on the assertions made by the recognized representatives of the great nations. The sacred obligations of solemnly ratified treaties are utterly disregarded, and no government even pretends to respect them a moment after they cease to be advantageous. International rights are generally looked upon as so many fictions existing only in the minds of visionary theorists; and that no country can think itself safe from attack by its neighbor unless it

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A moral principle and acknowledges no law except that imposed by superior force of might. Nor is the condition of the social world anything more hopeful. Large cities have sprung up in every country, and while they serve as centres whence a most artificial civilization emanates, they also serve as propagators of evil and pernicious principles. Religion is totally ignored by governments which only pay heed to the material interests of their people; and the accumulation of wealth and power is publicly avowed as the great mission of humanity. All this is nothing new, for it has happened repeatedly in history. Our civilization—that civilization which denies God any share in the transactions of this world, and which treats purely material interests as though they were the main consideration of human working itself out like the civilization of Greece, of Rome, of the East. It is not prophesy, then, to assert that we are on the eve of terrific political convulsions; for history tells us that whenever circumstances bring about a state of society analogous to that now existing in Europe, great national contests involving the most stupendous changes are certain to take place. There is not a single country free from the machinations of societies of wicked men, who carried away by false ideas of liberty, seek to destroy all religion, all morality and all order. These disturbers are making rapid progress and the time cannot be far distant when they will make a united effort to overturn the existing governments and inaugurate a reign of terror... It is against these perils that the Pope and the pastors of the Catholic Church have been warning the world, and not against the advocates of legitimate progress and rational liberty, as maliciously alleged by so many fools of truth. The Church has always been the true friend of christian civilization and of freedom, but it has likewise been the steady foe of that false civilization which denies God, and of that freedom which knows no moral restraint.

Two tidal waves, about three feet in height, are reported to have occurred last Monday afternoon in the bay.

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PRUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Notwithstanding the combined attempts of German sympathizers in England and this country to cover up and conceal unpleasant statements, enough is leaking out day after day to prove beyond doubt or question that the Prussians are perpetrating the most horrible outrages upon the defenceless French people. They are systematically behaving in a manner unworthy of pagan savages, not to speak of civilized and Christian men. We do not allude to such comparatively small peccadilloes as neglecting the wounded, robbing and maltreating prisoners, stealing the crops and cattle of the unfortunate peasantry; for any one who has read the history of the wars carried on by the great European nations of Napoleon I. must have a fair knowledge of what these Prussians can do in that way. It is upon record that the English officers, themselves not disposed to be very nice with their foes, were shocked at the wanton barbarities perpetrated by the "heroes" who fled so ingloriously at Ligny, and that no less an authority than the Duke of Wellington declared them to be a disgrace to their uniform. The unexpected success which their enormous numbers enabled them to achieve against the French, seems to have called forth all the brutal instincts of their nature, and they are excelling even the horrors of 1815 in the present campaign. Their sole idea is to take a diabolical and unmanly revenge for the repeated and signal thrashings they received from the gallant armies of France. They are behaving like the footpad who, out of pure brutality, smashes with the heel of his boot the face of an unfortunate wayfarer whom he has successfed in laying prostrate by a sudden and unforeseen assault. The sympathy which the English people feel towards these Prussians is so strongly marked that every man must, a limit they, would be the last in the world to confess anything unfavorable to the Germans as long as it could be denied with any show of decency. Yet even this gross partiality was not sufficient to prevent two British gentlemen, who recently returned from the neighborhood of Metz, from denouncing the rampant ruffianism of

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reasons of their statements appeared in some of the morning papers of this city, and certainly it was enough to make one's blood run cold with horror. Farm-houses pillaged and burnt, the peasants massacred for daring to defend their homes, the women first outraged by the soldiery and then murdered—such is the picture drawn by Colonel Carleton and the Hon. Mr. Seymour of the way the Prussians have of dealing with an unresisting and unarmed people. The decree of King William condemning to death all Frenchmen not belonging to the regular army, found with muskets in their possession, is absolutely without parallel in military annals. Equally infamous is the plan for enrolling the young men of the country to march along with the Prussian army and aid in destroying the defences of their native land. But the most dreadful outrage of all was recently related in the columns of the *Gaulois*, and commented upon by some of the English papers. Near Metz, at a place called Olley, is, or rather was, a convent where most of the young female citizens sent their young daughters to school. The brave Prussians came and occupied the place, the schools and convent were destroyed, and the fate of the women and children may be imagined—they were all outraged and murdered, without mercy for either old or young. The ruin and devastation in the track of the invading armies are simply awful, and it will be long before the country can recover from the effects of the war. The Prussians are doing their worst, and they seem to be totally insensible to the fact that they are preparing a terrible day of reckoning for themselves if ever the French succeed in retrieving their misfortunes and transferring the scene of war into Germany. They may do so yet, desperate as their chance looks.

DEPARTURE OF BISHOP MAIGRET.—On Thursday, the Right Rev. Dr. Maigret, Bishop of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, took his departure for the scene of his apostolic labors. He was accompanied by five ecclesiastics and four Sisters of the Sacred Heart. They carried with them the fervent prayers and good wishes of all who had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with them.

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UNION FOR IRELAND.

The patriotic attempts which are being made to effect a union among the Irish nationalists in this country must ultimately prove successful, no matter what difficulties lie in the way. Union is the will of the people and the will of the people must prevail. Crotchetty leaders, who flatter themselves they can make laws for the Irish in America, may oppose a union which would "necessitate" their doing their assumed position; but officials may resist a movement which would compel them to honest toil; and political charlatans may denounce a line of conduct which would forever crush any chance of their making capital out of the "wrongs of Ireland," or using as battle cries for American politics; but when once our people here definitely make up their minds that this much desired union is highly necessary, union shall take place, take place it will in spite of obstacles. The self-styled leaders of only one individual without power or influence except with their followers may choose to glory in their shame that the nationality that Prussia asks would have been hostile to the best interests of England and must be open to both parties.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The session of the Reichsrath opened to-day. The Emperor in a speech said: While sanguinary ravages between two great nations, Austria enjoys peace. She should therefore employ herself in the consolidation system. He regretted that Bohemia was unrepresented, but though he was grieved he was not astonished because he addressed his [illegible] auditors in nearly the following words:

Friends: To you, who know me well, it is useless for me to say how glad I am to see you assembled around me here in the city of San Francisco.

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### Prophecies of Rosa Columba.

The following is an extract from an account deposited in the Episcopal Court of Ventiniglio, of the prediction of Sister Rosa Columba, a Dominican nun, who died in the monastery of St. Catherine at Taggia, on the 6th of June, 1847. We find it in "Prophecies on the Church and Revolution, Antichrist and the Last Times." Edited by Henry D. Laugdon:

"Sister Rosa was of a noble family, and took the veil early in life; she was chiefly remarkable for her great simplicity, her exactness in the fulfilment of her duties, her spirit of prayer, and her mortifications. She foretold the interview between Gregory XVI. and the Emperor of Russia, the efforts of Protestantism in Italy, and that the successor of Gregory XVI. would be a Pope, Pius in youth, character and name. *"Sto giovine, pio d'istole, e di nome."* She said that the acclamations which saluted Pius IX. would last but a short time, and change into insults. On hearing the cries of joy which greeted the Holy Father, she wept and begged her sisters to pray, saying that the time would come when the Pope would be persecuted, forced to abandon his See, and be despoiled of his Government by his own children. The Holy Father, she added, will lose his throne, but it will be restored to him Napoleon. This prediction of hers is attested on oath by many persons, who heard her speak it frequently, and in particular by the lawyer, Philip Ghiu, of Taggia, procurator of the Monastery, who used to say to Sister Rosa in jest: "Will you write or are to see Napoleon rise again?" "You know nothing about it," she would reply, 'yet you will see the Pope restored to his throne by Napoleon." "How can you see that star?" she would say to the nuns, pointing to the evening star; 'it reminds me of the splendid cross the Pope will give to Napoleon, in token of gratitude, after he has been re-established by him in his rightful dominions." Monsignor M. Alberti, who was then Bishop of Ventiniglio, when his Holiness fled from Rome, wrote to the nuns of Taggia that he would believe Sister Rosa's prophecies if he should see the Pope restored to his throne by Napoleon. This letter is still preserved by the nuns. "Poor Louis Philippe," she often said, "will fly from France and die an exile in England. Many tri-colored flags will appear with the banners of the Pope, and the priests will be forced to bless them. This will be the signal of the war which will afterwards break out. The King of Piedmont, Charles Alberi, will be first to join the conflict; he will be conquered and obliged to fly into exile, and will soon die on the confines of Spain." In him will succeed a childish reign, which will terminate by the dethronement of the King." *"Il quarto finirebbe in regno di fanciulli che terminerebbe collo detronizzazione di nuovo Re."* Speaking of Napoleon she said: "The reign of Napoleon will not last long, but he will soon lose his throne. "*Esso pure soldati dire, che il regno di Napoleone non durerebbe molto tempo, anzi sarebbe presto balzato del trono.*" In consequence of the dethronement of Napoleon, there will arise a great persecution against the Church, which will be the time of her own children. A persecutor, whom she called 'the Precursor of Antichrist," will arrive. His spoke of him as being like a horse, and said that he will call himself the Redeemer, that many sectaries will join him, that they will persecute the Church both with false doctrines and by violence, and will be so subtle in their malice that they will deceive many with their wiles. At the same time there will be a sanguinary war, she spoke of it with horror—great confusion of nations, noise of drums and arms, ruins accumulated in Italy, she often exclaimed, 'Poor Italy!" Speaking of Taggia itself, she said: "All the religious will not persevere. The nuns, who often heard her speak this prophecy, say that she did not speak of perseverance in the faith, but of perseverance in the monastery, but those who remain will be persecuted upon the Mount—a place within the inclosure of the monastery planted with olives—together with other persons who shall take refuge in the monastery. The confessors of the faith will be consoled in these troubles by pious and learned priests, especially by those of the Order of St. Dominic." Speaking again in general, she said: "A few bishops will fall away from the faith, but the majority will remain firm, and will suffer much for the Church." She frequently predicted, that not only the property of religious, but that of good Catholics would be confiscated, and that there would be a great revolution throughout Europe; that the nobles would be imprisoned, and a spirit of wild democracy prevail; that peace would not be restored until the white flower, the Lily of the descendants of Saint Louis, should be restored to the throne of France. Thus the Russians and the Prussians would bring war into Italy—and turn the churches into stables; that Rome would be lodged in the new church of her monastery. And, because she saw it would serve as a stable for the Muscovite horses, she never would give her vote for its erection. When it was built, she repeated: "Never will I hear Mass in that church, for the Russians will stable their horses there;" and in fact, she died six months before the church was blessed. That the persecution would take place in the lifetime of her sisters; that it would begin with the suppression of the Jesuits, who would rise once more as an agent suppressed, never to rise again: *"Apostolici ordini aliter voluerunt, di nuovo distrutti per non risorgere piu."* That a fierce tempest would be raised up against the Church at last, and only two religious orders would be left existing, the Dominicans and the Capuchins, together with the Hospitalers, whose office it would be to lodge the pilgrims who would go to visit the tombs of the many martyrs slain during the persecution in Italy. That Austria, Russia and Prussia would league together against the rebels, and that the Prussians would submit to the Church, and England would be converted. That the Russians would be attended by the Sovereign Pontiff and be more humane towards Catholics, in the account of her death, it is said that she related every minute circumstance of it beforehand, and that she often said, weeping, that many sins inundated Italy, and that terrible events hovered over the world, and especially over Italy; and that she told her sisters that if it were given to them to see all that she saw, they would not be able to suppress their grief. It is well known that she constantly said: 'oh the persecutions through the Church, the priests and monks will be massacred without mercy."

A BRIGAND STORY.—The following story is told in a Florence letter: "Four men, captured and held in pawn by the famous brigand Fuoco, have performed a deed of heroism which deserves to be requited by something more solid than mere acknowledgment. Who they were and where they were seized we do not learn; but on the 16th August they were in the cellars of their captors in a well-wooded retreat, about half way up Mount Cavallo, in Terra di Lavoro. The brigands, five in number, had plenty to eat and drink, and when they had appeased their natural cravings became very sociable, consented to loosen their prisoners' hands, and beguiled the evening hours with cards, varied by pitch-and-toss, played not with vile halfpences, but with five franc pieces and five napoleons. The flask all the while circulated without stint, and in a good time the robbers dropped off to sleep, leaving one of their number, armed with a revolver, to keep watch over the prisoners. At the preconcerted signal, each of these had but to get up from the ground and perform it with perfect success. When the word was given, No. 1 darted forward, and, snatching from the hand of the sentinel the revolver, fired instantly at the head of the brigand Fuoco, who fell dead. The sentinel, at the same time, made a rush at the brigand next to him, and had kept in view all the evening, and dexterously clove the skull of a second sleeper; No. 3, armed with a wooden mallet, devoted his whole attention to another. The sentinel seems to have keep a bad lookout, for we learn that he was dispatched by a shot from a gun belonging to one of his slain companions; and the fifth of the batch, returning to consciousness in time to see the fables turned upon him, found safety in flight, but, however, without receiving a broad hint to be off, in the shap of a random stroke from the axe above mentioned. Our four heroes thus remained masters of the field, and after collecting the spoils, consisting of three rifles, a dagger, a cake of soap, and a steam-tinted romance (from the French), and not forgetting, probably, the five franc pieces and the napoleons with which their captors had improved their last remaining hours here below, made the best of their way down to the village of Picinisco, where they brought the joyful but unexpected tidings that the redoubted Fuoco's earthly career was at an end. Fuoco, after having been for years the terror of the neighborhood, fled retired to Rome upon a decent competence, bit bad speculations and drink subsequently undermined his resolution, and last spring he took to business again, returning to the scene of his former exploits and managing to set the law at defiance, until in an evil hour he formed the acquaintance of our clever friends."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—We commend the case of John Owen, 'the Denham murderer, to the consideration of those who advocate the total abolition of capital punishment; and we invite them, after carefully reading the accounts given in the newspapers of his last hours, to say what punishment it would be possible to substitute in the case of criminals like this. In theory—that is, in the theory of those whose attention was never attracted to crime—every man is capable of being reformed, and the end of all punishment is reformation. Looked at, however, as a hard practical matter, and in the light of common experience, does any one believe that John Owen was capable of reformation? Every act of his life, from the hideous and unparalleled crime for which he will be shown to all the minor details of his conduct, his brutal jesting about the hangman, his fierce repulsion of the chaplain, the ghastly flippancy of his feigning to forget his victim's name on the scaffold—every act of his life showed that he was and would ever be a mere wild beast, from whom society would never be safe till he was rendered powerless to harm. In the presence of such cases as this all theoretic theories disapper, and mankind is brought face to face with the supreme law of self-preservation which justifies us in abolishing John Owen as we would abolish a dangerous beast or reptile.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

### Archdeacon Gould on Irusia and Fraster

Archdeacon Gould, of Bathoe, a dignitary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has heretofore declared himself for an independent Legislature for Ireland, has written the following letter concerning the violent persecution manifested in that country for Prussia on the one hand, and for France on the other; which, indeed, is nothing else than a pretext for perpetuating the animosities of Protestant and Catholic:

*To the Editor of the New Tr'land*—Sir: I venture to address you as one who exercises a great and wide-felt influence on the Irish popular mind. The subject on which I include you have already commented on in your leading issue, but still I consider the question needs further and more searching description. I refer to the silly, insane, but criminal conduct of exulting factions in this unhappy island in evoking their mutual and baneful loathings on one another under cover of partisan espousal of one or other of the two great Powers now engaged in a deadly warfare. In thus acting they not only discard all patriotic aspirations, but they exhibit to a startling extent the ignorance of their most well-established facts when refused much to their shame.

Through sheer strange infatuation Prussia is supposed to be by those across the way sensitive of success in the present contest, whilst France is regarded as the champion of Ultramontan Catholicism. Now, the Prussians are the most intelligent master might serve to convince our pugnacious countrymen that they are each alike in the wrong. Why, sir, among its most earnest and determined opponents of the French at the present moment are the Irish Catholic inhabitants of Bavaria, while, on the other hand, a Roman Catholic, the Prince of Hohenzollern, was scornfully rejected for the Crown of Spain by Roman Catholic France, whose "Gallican liberties" Prussia is so bitterly and persistently denounced by Cardinal Cullen, and whose devotion to the Sovereign Pontiff is exhibited by the withdrawal of her heretofore armed protection of his sacred person.

It would be well for our countrymen if all honest journalists would endeavor, by these plain facts, "line upon line, precept upon precept." It often seems to me how Irishmen, naturally so logical, and who would be well supplied with news and common sense, can so errantly ignorant of facts material to the comprehension of the issue involved. I sometimes seem to loose all heart and hope for my country when I find that she is not merely wise as to but a lifeless corpse, where "deaths head is advanced," or even Prussian Pickelhaube, so far as Protestant and anti-papal, why should I embroil myself in the fallacious cry of "the cause of the Pope of France. As a Protestant, I am never longer the disgraceful and unchristian cry of the "Tenton Bully" towards that Protestant country, gallant Denmark, and I am sure that many other more or less Prussia will smart and writhe under the lah of reproach and contempt which the shameless injustifiable raid on and confiscation of the dominion of a feebler power.

As to France, allow me to say that all my personal sympathies are in favor of France now as they were in the days of Napoleon, and never while life lasts might but countenance the Prussian invasion. And I witness more hilarious opinion than among educated gentlemen at all classes and creeds; but as a Christian I cannot forget the conduct of Louis XV. and the French people to my grandmother, Lyman Count Lally, and her cruel treatment that led to the dissolving of the glorious Irish Brigade. I refer to Mrs. O'Callahan's newly-published and deeply-interesting "History of the Irish Brigade." Even how largely this noble order was sacrificed by Louis at the instant of a rancorous and unmanly siege, backed by the then Premier, the Duc de Choiseul, and the same history records the dastardly and appalling fact that, among the vociferous crowd drawn together to witness the barbarous execution, his ruthless order to shoot the united unbelled to exhibit their vile exultation by loudly clapping their hands when they beheld the noble Lally's head pitched, gagged in such a manner as not only prevented his speaking, but also partially disfiguring his naturally noble countenance, and this, he exclaimed at the last, "was the reward of his previous patriotic and faithful services." Sir, I record this disgraceful sample of "putrefying French humanity" not to engender hatred against the race—far from it—but to warn my impulsive countrymen against the danger of their becoming tools in foreign princes or foreign people.

Last want of manly self-reliance is the curse and besetting sin of Ireland. Like the Jews of old, they are always looking to Egypt, and not to God, and are always ready to betake themselves to the strength of Pharaoh and to trust in the shadow of Egypt, and consequently their faces are blackened as that of the Jews, "the strength of Pharaoh proves their shame, and their trust in the shadow of Egypt their confusion."

Sir, there is one point on which I would venture to differ from you. I do not see any reason for the recalling of much in the men and measures of rebellion to England. As Protestants it manifestly will be gaining and guarding our rights by calm, quiet, legal, moral and constitutional action. The right to Home Government and legislative independence is already within our grasp it will, I think, finally be conceded peacefully and gracefully, and will put an end to one another in a spirit of self-reliance, forbearance and charity, not always practised in charity, I ween, as smiles complacently upon the knave, and grasps cordially the hand of the fool, the rogue and traitor, but such a genius charity as sympathizes with the sorrowful and sinful, admires and rewards the honest and true, and welcomes all those who, irrespectived class, state or creed, are laboring for the peace, welfare and prosperity and peace.

Sir, I know no higher channel through which to convey my sentiments to my countrymen than in your honest and able columns. With all humility, then, I would say, brethren, ye who are not the abject slaves of party spite or base sectarian bigotry, who, under our plow-burning parties at the Ultramontane Wily school, are not yet petrified and fatten on those fearful and direful diseases that sap the strength of Ireland," remember at this crisis, the words of one who loved Ireland in his heart, spoken with an intensity rarely to be found in these degenerate days!


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### ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from Gilroy, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and convenient.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS:

Invariably half-yearly in advance.

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per annum ..... $200 00
Instruction of instrument, per month, $1 00 to 2 00
Guitar, per month ..... 2 50

No extra charge for Piano-forte, Fancy Needle Work, etc.

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 16th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to

SISTERS OF CHARITY,
1y30 Santa Barbara, Cal.

### FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA, ..... CALIFORNIA.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the order of St. Francis, will commence on August 16th, 1870.

The object of the Institution is to give a good English, Classical, Philosophical and Theological education, at the lowest possible cost—a want long felt in this country, and one of advantages within the reach of all.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee not to be paid once ..... $10 00
Board and Washing, per session of ten months ..... 150 00
Bed and Bedding ..... 20 00

EXTRAS.

Piano and use of instrument per month half session ..... 4 00
Violin ..... 2 00
Guitar ..... 2 00
Vocal Music (no class) ..... 5 00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax Flowers, Wool Work and Needle Work, each ..... 5 00
Use of Library, Plain Instrumental Music, etc., etc. ..... Free.

Board and Tuition payable half-yearly, in advance.

Washing ..... per month.
Physician's Fees ..... per session.
Medicine ..... per session.

Parents will pay for medical attendance, and for any loss or injury they may do to the College property.

The College will be advanced by the College. In the purchase of its many articles, a sufficient sum must be deposited with the Rector.

For further particulars apply to

REV. FATHER GUARDIAN,
1y30 Or KEEFE O. S. F.

### ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,

MARYSVILLE, CAL.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Academy commences on the first Monday in September, 1870. The establishment is the finest in the valley of the Sacramento and the Atlantic States, are provided with every convenience for the health, comfort and comfort of the pupils, and is worth a noble and laudable emulation to form their minds to virtue. Here, then, will they be free from all unpleasant influences and pollies of the world; in the bosom of their future educational, in a word, to educate the minds and the hearts of the future ladies of the country, and to form them to the model of Notre Dame. The Academy is situated in the most healthy part of the city of Marysville. The building is large, commodious and well ventilated.

The physical welfare of the pupils constantly receives the maternal care of the Sisters. The diet is wholesome and abundant. The greatest attention is paid to the cleanliness of the pupils, and in case of sickness they experience the care of a mother. Belonging to the establishment is a large garden and tastefully selected library, adapted to the age and capacity of the pupils, a cabinet, containing a collection of specimens of conchology and Mineralogy, a Philosophical Apparatus, and Globes. Classes in German and Spanish languages are formed when a sufficient number of pupils apply. It is the object of the Sisters to render it a facility to perfect themselves in these languages.

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

Board, Tuition and Washing, per session ..... $225 00
Use of Bed and Bedding ..... 20 00
Piano, with use of instrument, per quarter ..... 16 00
Vocal Music, per quarter ..... 8 00
Drawing and Painting, per quarter ..... 8 00

For further particulars inquire of the Sister Superioress, Academy of Notre Dame, Marysville, Cal.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Senior Class, per month ..... $4 00
Preparatory and Elementary, per month, each ..... 3 00
Primary ..... 2 00
Music Lessons ..... 8 00

Extra charges in proportion as above. The Sisters conducted by the Sisters are open 1st Sept.

### ORPHAN ASYLUM

OF THE

### IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

PAJARO VALLEY, CAL.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WAS OPENED ON The 1st of November last. All orphans under the age of twelve years, and destitute of either parent or sect, are entitled to be admitted.

### THE DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

Attached to it was opened at the same time, under the following terms:

For Day Scholars, according to their proficiency ..... $1 and $2 per month.
Boarders, Tuition and Board included, per month ..... 15
Bed and bedding, if required ..... 2

The system of education will be suitable to the needs of such orphans and children whose parents cannot afford to send them elsewhere.

For further particulars apply to

REV. A. BOUCHELLE,
1y37 If Director.

HOTELS.

### BROOKLYN HOUSE.

117 Broadway st., near Battery, San Francisco.

THIS HOUSE IS CENTRALLY LOCATED, BE ing but a few blocks from the Post Office and two blocks from the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot. The BROOKLYN HOUSE has been lately renovated and fitted in every style of elegance and comfort, and thus, as he exclaimed at the first, "was the reward of his previous patriotic and faithful services." Sir, I record this disgraceful sample of "putrefying French humanity" not to engender hatred against the race—far from it—but to warn my impulsive countrymen against the danger of their becoming tools in foreign princes or foreign people.

BOARD AND LODGING per week ..... $7 00
BOARD WITHOUT LODGING ..... 5 00
SINGLE MEALS ..... 50
LODGING ..... 50

There is a fine good sale in the House for rooms and other valuables, which will be at the risk of the proprietor.

Parties settling for their friends to the States, or who expect any, will please call and see the terms of the House, and be sure to leave their address, that letters and forward them to the proper address.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests, and the reasonable charges will be paid to the satisfaction of this House.

MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.
1y37 tf

### SECOND STREET HOUSE,

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Nos. 227 & 229 Second Street, Between Howard & Folsom.

BOARD (per week) ..... $4 00
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $5 and $6 00
SINGLE ROOMS ..... 50
SINGLE MEALS ..... 50

Good Accommodations for Families.
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WILL BE OPENED ON THE 15th APRIL. The English, German and French languages will be taught by competent Professors.

CATHERINE GIBBS,
Principal of the Asylum.

San Francisco, April 1, 1870. ap1-tf

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CONDUCTED BY

THE SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY FACility for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. The Academy was founded in 1856, and now ranks among the most successful Literary Institutions in the State.

The course of Instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish and Latin Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Natural Sciences, Rhetoric, Mythology, Astronomy, Geography, Book-keeping, Writing, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and in Oil, Embroidery, Tapestry, Wax Flowers, Wool Work, Netting, Knitting, Lace Work, Crochet Work and Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Needle Work, etc., etc.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition payable half-yearly, in advance ..... $150 00
Washing ..... 30 00
Bed and Bedding ..... 20 00
Physician's Fees ..... per session.
Medicine ..... per session.

EXTRAS.

Piano and use of instrument per month half session ..... $4 00
Violin ..... 2 00
Guitar ..... 2 00
Vocal Music (no class) ..... 5 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors ..... 5 00
Painting in Oil ..... 5 00
Board during Vacation ..... 20 00

Each young lady is required to be provided with a bed, bedding, towels, napkins, silver fork and spoon, and a gold ring. Clothing must be distinctly marked with initials. Pocket money should be deposited with the Lady Superior, and not given to the pupils, except by permission of parents or guardians.

Visits from parents or guardians are encouraged, but should not be frequent during the session.

Parents desiring to withdraw their children before the close of the session will please give notice one month in advance, otherwise one month's tuition will be charged.

Parents must be satisfied that every attention, consistent with the spirit of a true and solid government, will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies placed at this institution.

The correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to

SISTER SUPERIOR.

### ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED ACCORDing to the laws of the State of California and empowered to confer academical honors, is situated in Los Angeles, proverbial for the salubrity of its climate. The course of studies in this College is composed of the FATHERS OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, the debates of which are published in the Annals of the Society of the Propagation of the Faith.

The College is open to all over the age of ten years, who possess the requisite moral qualifications. Those who come with respectable recommendations, provided they conform to the discipline of the institution, which, though strict, are nevertheless mild and parental.

STUDIES.

The course of studies embraces a full course of English and Classical literature, the various branches of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and also, a Commercial Department, to prepare young men for the counting house.

TERMS:

Per Session of Ten Months.

Boarding and Tuition ..... $200 00
Washing, per bo lunder Year ..... 20 00
Use of Bed and Bedding, per Session of Ten Months ..... 20 00
Violin, Guitar, Flute, etc., each, per Month ..... 4 00
Use of Piano, per Month ..... 4 00

Those who learn to play on any of the above named instruments will be charged extra for the use of the instrument free of charge, otherwise the rule is invariably adhered to.

REMARKS:

Payments are to be made quarterly half yearly in advance. No deduction will be received for less time than half a term. No deduction will be allowed except in case of protracted illness or dismissal.

Each pupil will be furnished with a certificate stating for the term, etc., the institution will not furnish clothing, nor furnish at the Private request of parents or guardians, and a sufficient sum be deposited with the Treasurer.

Doctor's fees and medicines will be paid by the parents.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two sessions of five months each, commencing respectively on the 16th of August and the 16th of January, and terminating on the last Thursday in June.

For further information apply to

Rev. JAMES MARTIN, C. M.,
President.

### SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers.

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, a better Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A.B.; the Scientific, B.S.; the Commercial Master of Accounts.

The following premiums have been established for the encouragement of those who study:

While proper care is bestowed on young children, special attention is given to the more advanced pupils, and particular attention is paid to their health, comfort and moral training.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board, Tuition and Washing ..... $200 00
Bed and Bedding ..... 20 00
Physician's Fees ..... 10 00
Medicine ..... 10 00
Use of Library ..... 2 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Students will be examined on the 31st of August, and the 31st of January.

For further particulars apply to

BROTHER PATRICK,
President.

### COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

### YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated with the Legislature of the State and empowered to confer academical honors, will commence its Twentieth Academic Year on the 16th of August, 1870. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once ..... $5 00
Board and Tuition, per month ..... 25 00
Piano Forte, per month ..... 4 00
Use of Music, Drawing and Painting forms extra charges, but the use of Instruments, Globes, Reading and Text Books, Classical Languages, are free.

Parents and guardians are required to provide each pupil with a mattress, two pairs of blankets, counterpane, pillows and pillow cases, six towels, six napkins, silver fork and spoon, and a gold ring.

Each pupil is required to furnish a certificate of health and vaccination from her physician.

For further particulars apply to

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

### SCHOOL OF THE HOLY CROSS

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Clara, one of the most beautiful and healthy cities of the State. The grounds are extensive; the buildings large and well ventilated. The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in August, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.

TERMS:

Board, Tuition and Washing, per Annum ..... $200 00
Bed and Bedding ..... 20 00
Vocal Music ..... 20 00

No extra charge for the Spanish Language, Plain Sewing or Fancy Needle Work.

Terms invariably half-yearly in advance.

For further particulars address

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Thirty Years' trial, is still receiving unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from all the highest character and responsibility, of the first respectability recommend it as not only the best remedy ever known for Pain, Sores, etc., but for Dysentery or Diarrhea, of bowel complaint, it is a remedy for efficiency and rapidity of action. In Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, or Cholera, it has never failed. Medicine, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Dysentery, Sick Headache, Colds, Coughs, and Rheumatic difficulty, it has proved by the most abundant and convincing to be an invaluable medicine.
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AT WHOLESALE PRICES
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605 Market Street,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
These Words.—All who suffer from sick-ness disorders, nervous affections, or acute maladies of any description, should read the following facts, namely: That the original WARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT, in all such cases, is proven having the power that other medicines do not possess, that analytical chemists pronounce it; that analytical chemists pronounce it; that analytical chemists pronounce it;

*(Continued from First Page.)*

wor.—Napoleon lands as a captive at St. Helena on the 16th of October, 1815. *It is over with the sons of the sun.* He died in that island on the 5th of May, 1821.——Louis XVIII, *the old blood*, returns on the 8th of July, 1815.

We may now lay before our readers the fragment of the prophecy which has yet to be accomplished, premising only that "the sons of Brutus" are the revolutionists.

CONTINUATION OF THE PROPHECY.

How! ye sons of Brutus, call unto your the beasts who will devour you. Great God! what a din of arms! A full number of moons is not yet accomplished, and behold many warriors come. It is done! The mountain of God, desolate, has cried to God; the sons of Judah have cried to God, from a foreign land, and behold God is no longer deaf.

What fire accompanies his arrow! Ten times ten moons and not yet again six times ten moons have nourished his anger. The anger of God is not an agitation and a troubling of the mind, but a judgment by which he punishes sin. St. Augustine, *De civitate Dei*, lib. xv. c. 25). *Woe to the great army! Behold Kings crowned by the Lord, the satyr! Behold Kings crowned by the Lord, the satyr! Behold Kings arrested there with the ground already fire hath terrified them with the ground already fire hath terrified them with the ground already fire hath terrified them

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—A crowded meeting was held at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening to urge the Government to recognize the French Republic, and to protest against the continuance of the war. Mr. Cosgreve was in the chair, and the principal speakers were Colonel Jackson, Mr. Bradlaugh, Professor Beesley, Sir Henry Hoare, M. P., and Mr. Odger. Mr. H. Richard, Mr. C. Gilpin, Sir Charles Dilke, Professor Fawcett, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Sir Henry Hoare, and Mr. John Stuart Mill had all, it was stated, been asked to attend, but Sir Henry Hoare was the only one who had accepted the invitation. Mr. Taylor had excused himself on the ground of illness, and the others had not answered. Professor Beesley said that his interpretation of the extraordinary silence of the Government at the present time was that we had a Government who time was that we had a Government who did not know their own minds. The Government, on this and all other questions, had neither principle or policy of their own, but lived in a "stand to windward" sort of way, their only anxiety being to get through one session of Parliament after another as soon as possible, and when they were questioned as to their policy they looked to a number of anonymous journalists to tell them. The Government, Mr. Beesley went on to say, had not moved because no opinions had been offered, and he pointed out that Mr. Mill, Professor Fawcett, and the metropolitan members who usually gave opinions were silent now too, and remained away from platforms. As public man had, he said, abandoned from giving the people their advice, the people should give their public men their advice. An address to Mr. Gladstone was adopted, calling upon the Government to recognize the French Republic, and to "take the initiative with that body of free men in the office of mediators between the conquerors and defeated, so that no stipulation detrimental to the people of France may impede the signature of an honorable armistice." A resolution protesting against the territorial spoliation of France, and a congratulatory address to the French people on the position taken by Jules Favre in his second circular were also adopted. "It is difficult to understand," said the Duke of Cleveland, "what practical object is to be realized by continued demonstrations in favor of a French Republic." Nothing more easy. The 'practical object' to which this sympathy with a Republican form of Government points is simply the establishment of a Republic in England."

In the same journal appears the following: "A *Morning Advertiser* correspondent has been issued for a Cabinet Council to be held at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing street, on Friday next, the 30th inst., at two o'clock." His Lordship can see Mr. Bruce.

ENGLISH STUPIDITY.—The English are the most stupidly egotistical people on the face of the earth. They see the mote in the foreigner's eye, but never perceive the beam in their own. Savage and brutal as the mass of the population are, by native suppression, they are still the most conceited, and proclaim their civilization with a fervor that is ludicrous extraordinary. When a solitary outrage is committed in Ireland, the whole of England and Scotland is at the entire season, apparently oblivious of its own bloody fangs. Here is a dish of Germany which John Bull swallows calmly while he is maligning Ireland. The *Standard* coolly informs us, "While any assembly of any nature or name can be perpetrated at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Loughborough, on Monday night. Two are quarrels in a low house, and a Pole, named Knight, let go his knife, and struck his other with his thumb, and he bled to death. Charles Perkins, followed him, knocked him down, and so kicked him about the head that he died in five minutes. Perkins is in custody. Again we are told.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of Mrs. Tansemy, who, it will be remembered, was killed by her husband, a stringmaker, of Greenwich. De ceased was complaining of the ill-behavior of one of her sons, when the unhappy father threw a knife at the boy, which, however, struck the mother, and, penetrating her back, caused her death in an hour and a half." Tansemy, who had absconded with the avowed intention of committing suicide, gave himself up to the police yesterday, stating that he had been to the Surbey, and meeting but not heart enough to cut his throat, he had determined to give himself in charge. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter!"

SPOLIATION OF THE POPE.—At High Mass last Sunday, at our Lady Help of Christians, Kensington, the Rev. James Connelly, having announced that, by order of the Archbishop, the "Salve Regina" would be said at the end of each service for the protection of the Holy Father, proceeded to speak of the late reverses of affairs been more favorable than now. Continental Europe was in a flame, and no one could say that he could not even reach these countries. Not only one of the long line of Popes (lamented be them) living and affectionate reverence of all Catholics than Pius IX. Were it only for the persecutions which he had endured he be sought to hold dear, and he would be no true Catholic who would refuse to pray earnestly for the safety of the Holy Father during his long protracted. Its bad, as all knew, done great things for the Church. His voice was heard over the world to these malefactors. Now, however, wicked men were robbing him of the few cities he still held, and they exulted God's core as the wicked of old assailed Naboth's vineyard. Let all pray that these latter should be humbled, and that the new persecuted Pope might live and reign higher than ever in God's own time. The preacher then proceeded to expound the gospel of the day.

BAPTIST MALEDICTIT.—Why Englishmen glied over the defeat of France, and why they long to witness her final fall, are problems which may appear simple on a child's mind to casualty, but which some few may have some difficulty in solving. For the benefit of the latter we are pleased to rejoice over the frankness displayed by the Home Secretary last week in Glasgow, when addressing an audience of Scotchmen on the clearing of the war. It is clearly the interest of England, he observed (mean, that France should be weakened and humiliated—and already the country had gained enormously by the defeat of the French arms. How? Because an Englishman need no longer be in a hurry to increase their armaments, as he felt itself defended! Why? Mr. Bruce answers that query also. Because, he says, of the increase of English commerce (by sea the increase of English commerce (by sea and years back has been made through fear of France, and of France alone. No need to be unaware now; thanks to the thermian, it will be years before France becomes formidable again as a military power. Is it not clear as the sun at noon-day? It is not written so that we may read as we run? But Rule England's non-interference is of course dictated by the most creditable feelings, for "benevolent neutrality" is inspired by no wish to see the nation which, in distress and hates so much still further weakened without any one arm. Needles and thread were attached to the right arm, so that the garment might be put together.

HOW TO PREVENT DESERTION.—The correspondent of the *Echo* in a letter of September 27th, which left Paris in a balloon, says: "General Ducrot has determined to make an example of deserters. About a score who were caught by the enemy making a reconnoissance, and threw away their arms to escape quicker, were marched in batches of four yesterday with their hands chained behind, their uniform turned inside out, and a large placard on their breast, with their name at the top. The placard ran thus: 'This is ——, a miserable coward, who deserted his post in the face of the enemy. Let every citizen spit in his face.' They were followed by a large crowd yelling and shouting for their instant death. They will, no doubt, be tried by court-martial to-day, and shot to-morrow morning in public on the Champ de Mars. Mollet, Measty and Mignard, two of the prettiest actresses on French boards, have enlisted in the National Guard as cantiniers. Most of our celebrated actors and singers are now performing on the ramparts before the enemy." The Baron Haussmann, also, has become a cantinier. Nearly all Paris papers have dwindled down to half sheets. Eating and drinking is becoming more expensive every day, but provisions are still plentiful."

### SPAIN.

*La Noreidades* of Madrid, in speaking of the Carlists, says it is unsatisfactory to know that they have suffered a misfortune in the field, but others have been as bad, and it is, therefore, a satisfaction for one to know that the Carlists have suffered a defeat. The *Independencia Espanola* insists that the only sure and solid foundation of justice and liberty is the raising to the Throne of the Duke of Victoria.—*La Persas* says that, in defending the liberal principles of the Gyrefi, the entire conduct of the editors of four recent Paris journals resembles the fawning of King Louis Philippe's time, while they are silent for the people in pointing out the sad situation of the country. Those attacks have especially aroused Castelar and Emperors that they can do without them. Then cry out, 'Long live our country!'

PRIM AND PACHECA.—A Spanish Ministerial journal states that General Prim has very lately had a conference with the Prussian Ambassador at Paris. The visit a telegram was dispatched to Count Bismarck to know if King William thought it opportune, on the assembly of the Cortes, to present anew the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern, or if he would prefer to be absent for another, that of Prince Frederick Charles.

### ITALY.

THE CAPTURE OF ROME.—*Rome, Sept.* 23.—Rome has at last fallen into the hands of Victor Emmanuel. The troops of the Royal bandit crossed the frontier on the morning of the 12th instant, and by the evening of the following day, or on the 20th. Eight days have sufficed to perpetrate a deed which will cause the accomplices of its profanity and shameless hypocrisy, sacrilegious crime which has yet been chronicled in the annals of the world. The last official report produced by the emissaries of Victor Emmanuel, and of the nation which pretends to be Catholic, up to the last few days, owned the mild sway of the Pontiff King, has been possessor of the Eternal City

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

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| November. | 3 Sun. | Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. |
| | 3 Mon. | St. Hubert, Bishop. |
| | 4 Tues. | Octave of All Saints. |
| | 5 Wed. | Dedication of the Lateran Church. |
| | 6 Thur. | St. Leonard, Confessor. |
| | 7 Fri. | St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, Confessor. |
| | 8 Sat. | St. Martin, Pope and Martyr. |

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

### Garibaldi in France.

The French Republic has not gained much by the accession of Mr. Giuseppe Garibaldi to the ranks of its defenders. Indeed we think that every patriotic Frenchman will upon mature consideration heartily wish that he had stopped at home in Caprera and never minded the desperate situation of the Tours Government. The Germans must have had a tolerably correct estimate of the military capacity of the hero of Aspromonte. They are extremely sensitive about any foreign help coming to their beaten foes, yet they have made no complaint whatever about Garibaldi. They took his championship of the Republic with the utmost indifference, because they knew very well that he would turn out more a source of weakness than of Strength. If they argued in this manner, the course of events since the Italian filibuster was appointed to the command of the army operating in the Vosges mountains has proved them to be undoubtedly correct. The redoubtable Joseph cannot realize the fact that he is leading French soldiers against the invaders of their country, and he is acting just as if he were at his old work of making war upon monks and priests at the head of a chosen band of the Carbonari. The telegraph informs us that he ejected the Jesuits from the town of Dole in spite of the protests of the inhabitants. The reverend Fathers were conducting a college and educating the youth of the town, and it does not appear that they were in any way unpopular. It was, therefore, rather presumptuous on the part of an adventurer like Mr. Garibaldi to drive these learned ecclesiastics from their homes as if they were malefactors. The Franc-tireurs of the Vosges refuse to serve under him, and declare they will cut short his career of usefulness (?) with a bullet upon the first favourable opportunity. This does not augur well for Joseph's chance of expelling the Prussians from the fields of France, and if the Republic had to trust to him for its salvation it is evident that the complete triumph of King William could not be long deferred. There appears some probability of his getting disgusted with his command and returning to Italy. Every sincere friend of France will pray that he stand not upon the order of going, but go at once. His presence will only be a danger to the cause of freedom. As he cannot keep his irreligious and anti-cleric proclivities under control, he had better betake himself where their indulgence can be restricted by the Government and rendered incapable of doing serious harm. Nothing can be more certain than that the man under his orders have lost all respect for him, and that their proper organization will be a matter of impossibility should he continue in his present important position. France, we know, suffers from want of skilled military leaders, but she must be badly off, indeed, if she finds any difficulty in replacing Garibaldi by a more capable of leading the soldiers to victory and less objectionable on the score of anti-Catholic prejudice.

### The Capture of Rome.

Details of the capture of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel make it evident that there was considerable tumult and disorder inside the city for some time after the entry of the besiegers. The faithful soldiers of the Pope could have prolonged their resistance, and were anxious to do so, but the Holy Father saw that ultimately the city must surrender to the overwhelming force brought against it, and that consequently it was only wasting human life to keep up the defence. For these reasons he gave orders to cease firing, and to accept terms of capitulation. The usual rule is that while the conditions of surrender are being arranged both armies retain their actual position; but General Cadorna seemed to be bound by the usages of honorable warfare, and marched his troops into the city before the capitulation was drawn up at all. With the Italian army entered a large number of roughs and bad characters of the very worst kind. These at once betook themselves to the perpetration of every conceivable outrage. They robbed, they plundered, they pillaged in the open day without any hindrance or the fear of it. The Papal police knew very well that treatment to expect from these fellows, and they prudently disappeared at once; while General Cadorna and his subordinates either could not or would not restore order. The villainous malice of these ruffians was especially directed against the Zouaves. Not contented with treating them with insult and them and flung their bodies into the Tiber. They even went so far as to assault the Vatican, and they would undoubtedly have assassinated the Pope had it not been for the heroic stand made by about thirty of his Holiness' guards, who poured volley after volley into the midst of them, and held them in check until they were dispersed by a charge of Italian troops. The Pope had to ask General Cadorna for protection from the attacks of these savage desperadoes. The anti-Catholic papers, ever on the watch out for a chance of misrepresenting the august head of the Church, describe this proceeding as though it were asking Cadorna for protection against the Roman people, his own subjects. Such was not the case. The disturbers and the assassins had entered the city with the Italian troops, and General Cadorna was responsible for their presence and for their behavior. And, inasmuch as the Papal organization for the maintainance of public order had been destroyed by the invaders, it was only fair that the new masters of Rome should look after the security of its citizens. There appears to be no certainty about the movements of the Holy Father. Being a thorough Italian, and a patriotic one, too, he would naturally dislike to quit his native country; but should any attempt be made to restrict the free exercise of his ecclesiastical functions, he will undoubtedly leave without any delay. Rome would be only a poor place without the Pope, and for that reason the inhabitants are most anxious that he should remain.

### The Irish at the Front.

We are highly pleased at being able to give a satisfactory report from the small body of Irishmen who are now fighting under the flag of France. They have taken part in some of the severest battles and given good proof that there is no degeneracy in their branch of the Celtic race. After its formation at Cherbourg, the little regiment, some three or four hundred strong, joined the army of the Loire and was sent on in the direction of Orleans. The men participated in the successful fight with the Prussians which took place to the south of that town. An American correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who describes the affair, admits that they fought with the most fearless gallantry and swept everything before them in their charge. The Republican authorities specially thanked them for their brilliant success They were commanded by a Colonel Lawler who had fought on the Confederate side during the war of the rebellion. Before leading his men into the fight he addressed them at some length. He told them that these terrible Germans were not so much to be dreaded after all, since they were made of precisely the same stuff as the fellows who made such a contemptible figure on the American battlefields. Wherever a reverse overtook the Federal arms they were invariably the first to indulge in a stampede and take to their heels. The Colonel may have been a little hard on the Germans, but beyond question he uttered no more than the simple truth. The German regiments raised for the North never distinguished themselves for their fighting powers; on the contrary, indeed, they were rather despised by the leaders of both the Federal and Confederate armies. It may be that in America they fought only as mercenaries, and therefore fought badly; while now in Europe they are fighting as patriots, and fight well. Still, making all allowances, they are anything rather than the invincible heroes which they are now represented to be, at least by themselves. Their victories over the French cannot be accounted for by any hypothesis which admits the latter to be even ordinary good fighters. There must have been a wonderful revolution wrought by some means or another in the characters of the two nations to make the events of the last three months a possibility. The Frenchmen of to-day cannot be worthy representatives of the Frenchmen who lived seventy or eighty years ago if they were, five hundred thousand Germans could never humiliate the country as they have done. They never could have swept over the land without encountering a thousand-fold the opposition which they have met, if the sons of France had not degenerated from the heroism and self-sacrifice of their sires. In the time of the first Republic, or of the first Empire, petty squads of Uhlans could not have terrified whole towns and levied oppressive contributions with perfect impunity. But, alas! times are changed in France, and she is no longer the great leader of the Latin races. Who shall assume that proud position now? Will Republican France, by heroic sacrifices, by desperate resistance and reckless valor win back that honorable leadership; or will it fall to the lot of Spain, or Italy, or Ireland?

### Lectures on Intemperance.

Rev. Father Bixio, S. J., concluded his lectures on Intemperance, in the church of St. Ignatius, Market street, on last Sunday evening. As on the occasion of the previous discourse, the sacred edifice was thronged in every part by a congregation that seemed deeply impressed with the words of the reverend lecturer. Father Bixio devoted his observations specially to the pernicious effects of the drinking customs which are, unfortunately, engrafted upon society. These prepare the way for intoxication, and render it almost impossible for the weak of will to avoid excess. The usual way to greet a friend or new acquaintance, according to popular notions here, is to ask him to have a drink, and the ratification of a bargain invariably concludes with a drink. We show our joy by drinking, and we drown our sorrow by drinking. Almost every important act of our daily lives is upon some pretext or another made the occasion of consumption of intoxicating liquors. It is almost impossible to overrate the mischief done in this way. Father Bixio and the other Jesuit Fathers have declared war against this soul-destroying vice, and they have determined to spare no pains to eradicate it from among the flock committed to their pious care. Hence these lectures, which attracted so much attention and resulted in so much good. Hence their anxiety to prevail upon erring members of their fold to repent, to resort to the sacraments and to make a serious endeavor, to amend their lives. The Fathers administer the temperance pledge in their presbytery, and do their utmost to encourage and sustain those who respond to the call of the grace of God and seek to avoid the paths of sin and vice. There are many heads of families in San Francisco to-day whom a visit to the Jesuit Fathers might save from ruin, both temporal and eternal.

### Mission at the Mission San Jose.

On to-morrow (Sunday) a mission will be commenced for the spiritual benefit of the inhabitants of Mission San José, by the following clergymen: Rev. Father Prendergast; Rev. Father Scanlon, of Sacramento city; Rev. Father Scanlon, of St. Patrick's, San Francisco; Rev. Father Harrington and Rev. Father Kling. These gentlemen will officiate by-turns, and we have no doubt that their exhortations in the pulpit and their labors in the confessional will be attended with the happiest results. A mission has just concluded at San Pablo, which was eminently successful. The pastor assures us that he does not believe there were a score of individuals in the entire district who did not approach the sacraments. We trust that the religious exercises at Mission San José will prove equally fortunate in their results.

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A VETERAN SUBSCRIBER. The Montreal *True Witness* gives the following brief but eloquent sketch of a veteran subscriber. We envy our Canadian contemporary the honor of having the name of such a grand old patriot in its books, and we wish to gracious that all our friends would imitate him promptness in "paying up!"

Daniel Healy, of Asphodel, county of Peterborough, Ontario, aged one hundred and seven years, walked three miles last week to pay to our agent the sum of two dollars. Such is the noble old man's appreciation of duty towards a Catholic journal! Will not others who are younger, and many of them richer, be touched by it? We learn that Mr. Healy was at the battle of Vinegar Hill, fifty-of the age of thirty-five. The piety brave and patriotic are almost necessarily honorable in all things.

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WATCHES.—The depot of gold and silver watches of the different makers is at J. W. Tucker & Co.'s, 610 Montgomery street. Also, for gold chains, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, &c. Watches repaired with care, and made as good as new.

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Have you a cough, cold, pain the chest, influenza, oldge? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the insidious enemy? consumption? Know that relief is at hand in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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DR. ADAMS has returned to the rooms, 21 Kearny street, where he can be consulted till the 1st of March, 1871.


# THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish or Catholic Journal in California.

SATURDAY ..... NOVEMBER 5, 1870.


## THE BIG LOTTERY.

The drawing of the prizes in the great lottery for the benefit of the Mercantile Library took place on last Monday. Those who saw the aspect of San Francisco on that eventful day will not readily forget it. The whole city was in a fever of excitement, business was completely abandoned, and the streets were thronged with immense crowds, who sauntered idly to and fro or congregated in front of the bulletin boards. The big prizes and the numbers drawing them monopolized all conversation. Few indeed had the gravity or the common sense to resist the prevailing insanity and attend to their usual avocations. In a word, San Francisco was, for the nonce, given over to the revelry of gambling, and expected the fame of Homburg or Baden-Baden. The Pavillon, where the drawing took place, was crowded to suffocation with a panting, perspiring audience, who cheered and shouted and whistled like bedlamites whenever a "lucky number" was taken from the wheel. The winners, or those who were for the moment supposed to be such, were hailed with rapturous applause, and received as hearty an ovation as though they had just performed some heroic deed. In some instances it was almost painful to watch the countenances of the hundreds who gazed at the blackboard in the pavilion, or clustered round the bulletin boards in front of the newspaper offices. There was an anxiously-expectant look, a careworn appearance about them that betokened how intense and absorbing was the interest they felt. As number after number was displayed it was easy enough to distinguish between the losers and the winners. The latter rushed from the crowd with an exultant exclamation, and generally made for the nearest saloon, no doubt for the highly moral and laudable purpose of "treating" all their congratulating friends. The former remained silent, moody and stern, hoping against hope, trusting that the next number telegraphed would correspond with that on their ticket, or coupons. The only parties who really seemed to enjoy themselves, to enter with zest into the excitements of the day, were those who had prudently refrained from taking any chance in the huge gamble, and therefore had their minds perfectly free from preoccupation. These amused themselves pretty literally at the expense of winners and losers alike. The result of the experiences of the entire day must have been to convince any intelligent man that the spirit of gambling is one of unmixed evil, and that lotteries are an exceedingly mischievous nuisance. They appeal to the very worst passions in the human breast. They arouse cupidity, making people mordidly anxious for the possession of large sums of money. They unsettle people's minds, and make persevering industry distasteful, by hanging out the tempting bait of a large fortune gained in a moment without toil or trouble. They create an unhealthy state of excitement by the fluctuations between hope and despair which they cause in the bosoms of so many members of the community. They do no good whatever. It is not a good thing that any person should be made rich in an instant through no merits of his own—through no labor of friends or relatives—but simply because he happens to purchase a ticket with a certain number upon it. Again, the profit of the lucky individual must of necessity be made up from the direct losses of hundreds of his fellow citizens. That great fundamental maxim of society is that the interest of the individual shall be always subordinate to the interest of the community at large; but the law of lotteries completely reverses this benighted rule and declares that hundreds must suffer detriment in order that one may reap an immense profit. It is notorious that even the individuals who draw the large prizes but rarely gain any permanent advantage from them. There is a kind of fatal convenience about wealth gained in such a manner, that it hardly ever ceases out of twenty does it remain with its acquirer. If the winner be rich already, then the prize brings but comparatively little additional comfort; while, if he be poor, the chances are that his suddenly gained wealth totally upsets his brain, induces a career of dissipation, and ends by leaving him poorer than ever. On the assumption that no person gained more than a single prize it may be asserted that six hundred and twenty-eight people are something the richer on account of the lottery; but the same computation will show that one hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-two had to bear up against loss and disappointment. The prizes really worth any great anxiety did not number much more than a dozen, so the amount of individual happiness derivable from the lottery scheme cannot be very large under any circumstances. There is only one pleasurable feature in the whole transaction. The Mercantile Library, which is certainly an admirable institution, worthy of all support, has been relieved from considerable pecuniary embarrassments, and has now every prospect of extending its sphere of usefulness. Still, as we do not believe that evil may be done to bring about good, we cannot commend the lottery even for that. The evil it has wrought immeasurably overweighs the public Benefit which may yet be derived from it. The lottery scheme was a public curse of great magnitude and we firmly trust it will never be repeated.

## THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

The news that we have lately been receiving from Ireland is not altogether unsatisfactory. Quietly and steadily, without either empty display or pompous braggadocio, the organization of the national forces is carried on, and every preparation possible in the actual condition of the country is being made for the inevitable and approaching struggle. The people are in good spirits, confident in their strength, and firmly resolved to have no more failures. From time to time the newspapers contain accounts of the seizure of arms and ammunition by the police, and these are the only apparent indications of the extent of the military preparations. The probability of England's becoming involved in a struggle with Russia some time in the course of next year warrants the assumption that the long wished for opportunity will present itself before another twelve month passes away. If our countrymen are not ready to take advantage of it, or if, taking advantage of it, they do not show themselves equal to the occasion and make a determined and resolute attempt to recover their liberty, they must be content to remain in bondage for at least the life time of another generation. Desperate as the game is, and dreadful though the havoc be which civil war would occasion throughout the land, national independence and republican government are worth all the sacrifices that a people can make. What the Irish, then, have to consider is—whether the evil consequences of English domination, and the national degradation implied in having their country subject to a foreign Government, are so intolerable as to induce them, acting like prudent and sensible men, to prefer the chances of success in a revolutionary movement. We have no doubt whatever that their natural pride will prompt them to take the latter alternative. But, if they are wise as well as patriotic, they will prepare unostentatiously-as-I-continuously, patiently bearing all the checks and disappointments which the vigilance of the British authorities may put upon them, and making no visible sign of their intention, until a chance of success that would be accepted by rational men presents itself and then, calling upon the Republicans of the world for sympathy and support, strike boldly and bravely for national independence. Once begun, that struggle for freedom should be fought out to the bitter end and to the very last extremity. If British barbarity should make it a war of extermination—let that issue be frankly accepted and war to the knife!" be the popular declaration. Loss of life, destruction of property, want and misery, there must inevitably be in abundance; but if the people do not wish to face these things, it is very easy for them to stay quiet and submit to English rule worshipped by irreconcilable fate. Liberty, as the London *Times* once said, is a thing to be fought out with muskets and knives and hatchets, and a national Revolution means the spilling of a puddler fluid than rose water. The English Ministers have just given a most instructive proof that they are true to the traditional policy of their predecessors. They are alarmed at the portents of the storm in the East, and they are endeavoring to disarm Irish resentment by petty concessions to popular wishes. A great and l weakness in the character of countrymen is a tendency to limi gratitude. There is no race the world that has such a strange titude for being thankful for mercies as the Irish. They can duped away from enterprises of highest pith and moment by the tiest show of kindness. Natur good at heart, they are totally una to resist the blandishments of a sm and treacherous foe. Mr. Gladst and his comrades in office are now deavoring to avail themselves of t amiable failing in the Irish charac At a Cabinet meeting lately held London, it was resolved to rele O'Donovan Rossa and some other the political prisoners. This is a sop thrown to Cerberus. Soon shall find all the government pri in the United Kingdom going le ostracles of delight over the clemen and magnanimity of "the great a eral premier," Gladstone. Irishm will be called upon to acknowl his favors with the liveliest tra ports of gratitude. Fenianism ma disappear, republicanism be forgotte and all hopes of national independe be utterly forgotten, because a sm or so of patriots have been, one day be, restored to liberty, and freed fr the tortures they have suffered du the long five long years. A few though less, or semi-Britonized Irishme may, perhaps, read a recantation of a nationalist opinions, but the gre bulk of the people will remain just a disaffected and just as rebellious before. They will not forget th O'Donovan Rossa and his companio would sooner endure the rigors of t thousand imprisonments rather th that the sacred cause of Irish freedo should suffer the smallest detriment. And even if they would not, the n generation of the land of our fore fathers is a higher consideration th the welfare of any individuals, how ever great their merits. By way contrast with this rather unexpecte liberality of Mr. Gladstone, we notic the "Crowlar Brigade" is still ke hard at work overthrowing the hom of the people and turning the inhabi tants out upon the world without ro food or shelter from the inclem cy of the weather. Very lately in the county of Wicklow, no less than hundred and forty-seven people, mal and female, old and young, were erested in this heartless manner. Another example of the blessings of English rule is to be found in the st of several young men in a cou try town, for the heinous offence being out of doors after nightfall! Many of these unfortunate persons there was no imputation of any kind on their characters, yet they were thrust into prison because they ver tured to take a quiet stroll on a fine evening. It is to be remarked that they were charged with nothing but the crime of being in the streets, and that even the police did not as much as hint at the culpability of their being guilty of anything else.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR AND THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Scarcely had the last number of The MONITOR been issued to our subscribers when news reached the city that another disaster, surpassing in its magnitude and severity that at Sedan, had befallen the French cause. Bazaine capitulated with a force exceeding one hundred and seventy thousand men and surrendered the impregnable fortress of Metz into the hands of its enemies. This is not what the world expected from the Marshal. The gallant defence he had made, the audacity and success of his sorties, shed a lustre upon the fast fading glories of the French standard, and a surrender to an almost equal number of Germans was a disgrace to his fame that few indeed could have predicted. The reason alleged for the capitulation is scarcity of provisions, but if the victors are to be believed it is not a truthful one. It has been asserted that there was enough in the stores to last the garrison until the beginning of spring. Even if Bazaine's story be true, it is unaccountable how less than two hundred thousand Prussians could open in and starve one hundred and seventy thousand men who were willing and able to fight. It might be that the French, being deficient in cavalry and artillery, could not keep the open field for any length of time, but surely they should have been able to capture some supplies of provisions. The Republican Government and the majority of the people do not hesitate to accuse the Marshal of treachery, and charge him with laying down his arms for the express purpose of securing the overthrow of the Republic and the restoration of the Imperial dynasty. As long as he held out, and kept gently a quarter of a million of Prussians in check, there was some prospect that France could recover herself and prosecute the war to a glorious termination; but his treachery has set a huge army at liberty to overrun the whole face of the country and utterly destroy any attempt at the organization of new defensive forces. The traitorous General has hitherto shirked from considerable pecuniary embarrassments, and has now every prospect of extending its sphere of usefulness. Still, as we do not believe that evil may be done to bring about good, we cannot commend the lottery even for that. The evil it has wrought immeasurably overweighs the public Benefit which may yet be derived from it. "The lottery scheme was a public curse of great magnitude and we firmly trust it will never be repeated.

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people, taken the strength from out their arms, the courage from out their hearts, and the judgment from out their brains. Recovery from the abyss into which they have sunk there is none, until they return to the God whom they have abandoned. Anarchy and chaos must prevail until some man like Napoleon the Great, without his sinful ambition, shall arise, and, by the sheer strength of his master-mind, collect their scattered forces and draw them back again into the path of religion and morality.

## The Real Estate Market.

It would seem as though the bottom of depression in real estate must now have been almost reached. During the month of October three hundred and eighty-one sales were made, having a value of only $925,130, or an average of $2,428 to each sale. *Carter's Circular* says that the most of the transactions were made through private parties. The payment of taxes, the lottery and the run on the Hibernia Bank, all had their influence in restricting land sales.

The *Circular* advises those who have surplus funds to withdraw them from the banks to invest them in real estate. It says:

There is a certain class of of people whose foolish fears no amount of responsible assurance can remove—timorous folk. Many such persons took their money out of the savings banks, and are now running the risk of losing or wasting it. Such people should lose no time in investing their savings in real estate; in productive property, which will generally command a purchaser, but still better if they have not, let them buy vacant lots as near the center of the city as their funds will allow them to go. They should weigh the bills, for lots on them do not advance in value as they do on level ground, and they should also regard the question which is not graded, macadamized and sidewalked. By doing so they will avoid the payment of exorbitant street contractors' bills. Real estate is now as cheap as it is likely to be, and investments in any direction south or west—respect being had to the restrictions named—are absolutely certain to pay well. Either take your money back to the savings banks or invest it immediately in real estate.

The following item from *The Carbuncle* communicates intelligence which will be very acceptable to real estate owners and workingmen:

We are in a position to state that work on the Southern Pacific Railroad is about to commence, and that it will be extended southward as rapidly as possible. We do not derive the information from idle rumor, but from one of the chief officers of the road, and it may therefore be relied upon. The Southern Pacific road is of far more importance to San Francisco than any other line on the coast. The building of it will create a great deal of work for men, horses and mechanics, and cannot help proving a great benefit to the city in these dull times. There is quite a dark and dreary, dull dullness in real estate, and, as usual, rub their hands with melancholy satisfaction over the gloomy belief that we are going to the dogs. It will be seen from the annexed items, however, which we take from the New York *Tribune* and *World*, that real estate is as dull in New York as it is here, and that there are plenty of stores and dwellings to let there. The *Tribune* says:

"While in real estate matters, generally, has for many months been declining, some localities have not shared this tendency. Fifth avenue for instance would furnish such excitements as that of 1856—66 carry the property beyond the bounds of prudence, and the prices they pay are in advance of the then value of the property purchased. In only exceptional localities have prices of eighteen months ago be realized." The *World* says: "That real estate is unmarketably high is known in several ways. The universal complaint of high rents, the unusual number of vacant offices, stores, and dwellings, and the annually swelling heaps by suburban districts, form one class of striking proofs of the fact. Another is found in the asking prices of real estate and the estimates on loan tide books by assessors. The rise of suburban property is effectively characterized by the humorous assertion of a leading real estate dealer, that enough farms have been laid out in building lots within the last three years to give each every New York family with a country residence and to have some left over." Nothing in magnificent dwelling houses and high prices of real estate in New York city and the rest of the country, if they cannot be induced to purchase a house and lot, but if they have not, let them buy vacant lots as near the center of the city as their funds will allow them to go. They should weigh the bills, for lots on them do not advance in value as they do on level ground, and they should also regard the question which is not graded, macadamized and sidewalked. By doing so they will avoid the payment of exorbitant street contractors' bills. Real estate is now as cheap as it is likely to be, and investments in any direction south or west—respect being had to the restrictions named—are absolutely certain to pay well. Either take your money back to the savings banks or invest it immediately in real estate.

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Mortgages to the number of two hundred and five were given in October, having a value of $935,462; one hundred and twenty-nine releases of mortgages were recorded, amounting to $520,487. The deficit in favour of the former, therefore, only reached $414,975, number and amount.

We quote market prices of lumber as follows. By the cargo, dressed redwood, $22@27 per thousand, rough, $13; Puget Sound pine flooring and stepping, $22@24; planks, for street work, $12@16; assorted scantling and other building material, $11 @13; timber, $10@18; fencing, $12@16. At retail, dressed redwood sells for $28@30; rough, $18@20; Puget Sound pine flooring, $26@30; street planks, $16; assorted scantling and other building material, $17; fencing, $18. Laths are selling at $5 by the quantity, and $7 50 at retail; shingles at $2 25@2 50 for large lots, and $2 75 at retail.

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## New Church in San Bernardino.

EDITOR MONITOR: The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Catholic church here in San Bernardino, commenced at four P. M. on Sunday, October 23. There were present for the occasion the Very Rev. Francis Mora, Vicar-General of the Diocese, with the Rev. Thomas O'Hanlon, pastor of San Bernardino, and Rev. Peter Verdaguer, pastor of San Gabriel, and the Rev. Charles Flanagan, assistant pastor at the Cathedral, Los Angeles. Although we were threatened with rain in the early part of the afternoon, the wind blowing from the southwest, and heavy black clouds darkening the horizon, we enjoyed a beautiful evening; and as each bell was tolled in concert with his Imperial master, he can devise disgraceful schemes for the rehabilitation of the fallen dynasty. According to all the signs and tokens that are yet perceptible, the plan of action is to be of this nature—Paris will be taken, probably before the end of this month—immediately after its fall the Empress will return to France and, as regent of the Empire, conclude a treaty of peace—the captive sovereign will be liberated and placed at the head of the three hundred thousand soldiers now prisoners in Germany and return to claim his dishonored throne—should he not be able to overcome the resistance of the people. Prussian laymen will aid him in the task and send him upon his mission as master in the Tuileries. This is surely a dreadful fate for France, inasmuch as in addition to the disgrace of having a ruler forced upon her by foreign enemies, it exposes her to all the horrors of revolution and civil war at no very distant period. It is out of the question to expect that the people will cheerfully submit to the reimposition of Imperial rule, and, though force of arms may compel them to remain quiescent for a while, they will seize the first favorable opportunity of rising in rebellion and resisting the terrible scenes of 1793. It is scarcely conceivable that the Emperor can be mean-spirited enough to accept his throne from the hands of King William; but it is more than probable that he may consent to the elevation of his young son to the throne. As we said before, this is a hard fate for France; and yet, if we look at the other alternative, the future is quite as dark and dreary. Granted that King William compels the Republic and comes to terms of peace with it, will security and good order be restored to the suffering country? There is no likelihood that they would or could. Legitimists would plot and intrigue; so would the Orleanists; so would also the Bonapartists. Society would be honeycombed, as it were, with the underhillings of these—or four irreconcilable factions. Suspicion and distrust of the future, so completely destructive to progress and prosperity, would take possession of the population, and render the establishment of any firm government a matter of impossibility. It is doubtful whether the Republicans form a fair majority of the people; but, even if they do not, they cannot act as a united body, since they are split into antagonistic cliques. The "Reds," those deadly foes to true and Christian society, would give allegiance to no authority that did not accept their wild and atheistic views to political dogmas. Their idea of liberty is liberty for themselves, and persecution, even to the guillotine, for everybody else. They would exterminate all the religious orders, abolish marriage, legislate against the rights of property, and reduce the whole nation to a state of pagan barbarism. Any government that dared to oppose them would have to meet them as armed rebels and put them down by main force. We have been treated to a taste of their quality at Marseilles, where, it is said, they intended dismembering France, by creating a Republic of sixteen southern departments, having Lyons or Marseilles as its capital. We can readily judge what kind of a government that would be, when we reflect upon the fact that its leaders are anxious to erect the guillotine and commence the sad of victims with a Catholic Bishop! Among such ideas genuine patriotism seem to exist. The Republicans, it is stated, were not averse to the annihilation of their country, because it upset the throne of Napoleon. While the imperialists are nowaya opposed to the disgrace of their country provided it will result in the destruction of the Republic, and the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty. The Republicans, on the other hand, are not to be blind, indeed, who can see in all these things the hand of Almighty God punishing France for so many sins. Irreligion, luxury, corruption, immorality had eaten their way into the very vitals of the

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The following are the Directors of the Irish Ambulance Corps in France:

CARE, NOBLANCO, September 27, 1870.

France has done more for the cause of human liberty than any other nation in the world, and yet at this supreme moment the free nations of the world leave her to her fate. She feed Italy from the foreign yoke of the Hapsburgs, and Italy now deserts her. She saved Vienna, in 1866, from the fate which threatens Paris in 1870; and Austria remains a passive spectator. England, whose armies France saved in the Crimea, maintains a cold-blooded and treacherous neutrality. And America—America, forgetful of Rochambeau and Lafayette—has only her barren sympathy to offer to France of the Revolution, France of 1793? Greece and Belgium owe their independence to France; Denmark, Sweden and Holland exist as sovereign states under the aegis of France—and yet it is this grand and magnanimous nation that now struggles between the walls of its capital for very life. Civilization closes its eyes; humanity sneers at her—while France, to whom the civilization of the nineteenth century owes all that it has of noblesse, and the humanity of the world its grandest inspirations, is being foully murdered. England by every deliberate act seems to prevent the resurrection of the Sister Canal: the work completed, Europe and America hailed it as the proudest triumph of modern civilization; and now Europe and America abandon that France, to whose persevering all nations are indebted for that new and wonderful pathway to the East. But what do we say? Does not France suffer for France? Alone, can she not crush the invasion? Ah! heaven—it is quite clear that no meagre hand impels Prussia on her bloody career? Is it quite clear that there are no secret treaties, no secret help? A million Prussians are now on the soil of France—would they have dared to come here had Russia made her arrangements with other powers, especially one other power that it is unnecessary to name? We do not believe it. Let others, as she values her honor, take care not to shade of suspicion shall attach to her.

What are the facts? After the battle of Sadowa, Prussia, well knowing that she would one day be called to account for that transaction, threw into France an army of 300,000 men, to have remained here from that day to this. The army of spies was followed in due time by the army of Hausenstein Hunns—that now invest Paris, and spread dismay throughout the fairest provinces of this glorious land. The spies found a simple, unsuspecting people, and reported accordingly. The Huns found a chastened people, and hence their glorious triumphs. But the end is not yet. France is fighting gallantly. Paris will do its duty—and, blessed be God!—Ireland is true to friendship, to gratitude, and the memories of the past. Ireland is doing her duty in this tremendous hour. But Ireland means the Irish race; and yet she is to ask again and again, what have the Irish in America done? Oh! what are the Irish in America doing? Oh! there has been organizing and organizing until a brave race seems to have been organized into policy—but no manhood, no courage, no common sense. Is there any Irishmen so stupid as not to see (looking at the matter in the cold light of policy, merely) that it is necessary for the nationalities of the world—above all Ireland—that France should maintain her position as the greatest power in Europe? Then, again, (purely, France is now Ireland than Canada is ever likely to be. You have arms among you; not many and them or long them? Is it manly, honorable, or wise to look coldly on (as if you were Englishmen or Yankees) while the Prince of Hoche and Henry Jay, of Sarsfield, Lamoricière, is being done to death by the crowned conspirators of Europe? To this course—and, mark us, a noble deed for France now will bear fruit for Ireland at no distant day. France saved, Ireland is freed.

The above is addressed to their countrymen in America by two Irishmen, who hope it will not be too late to save their race from the accusation of indifference and ingratitude.

P. J. SMITH.

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## The Irish Auxiliaries in the Field.

LONDON, October 20.—A special correspondent at Boulogne sends word from Tours that during the actions before Orleans which have been fought during the last week, and which have resulted in the abandonment by the Germans of their attempt to advance on Tours, the new Irish legion in the service of the Republic distinguished itself particularly. It is commanded by Colonel Lawler, who served during the American civil war with Gen. Sheaf, and Johnson, and it is composed of young men of good blood and of the purest nationality from the vicinity of Dublin. Colonel Lawler made a speech to his men before leading them into battle, in which he told them that the Germans whom they were to attack were no better troops than the foreigmans who had invariably fled from the field during the American war at the onset of the Confederate troops. The charges of the Irish legion carried all before them, and the legion has been publicly thanked by the authorities for its valor and success.

The New York *Star* says: "The sympathies of the Irish people in France alone, can she not crush the invasion? Ah! heaven—it is quite clear that no meagre hand impels Prussia on her bloody career? Is it quite clear that there are no secret treaties, no secret help? A million Prussians are now on the soil of France—would they have dared to come here had Russia made her arrangements with other powers, especially one other power that it is unnecessary to name? We do not believe it. Let others, as she values her honor, take care not to shade of suspicion shall attach to her.

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## Address to the Irish in America.

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CARE, NOBLANCO, September 27, 1870.

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### WORK TO WIN.

Work to win, boys, work to win
For our sainted island mother;
Labor is the best and din—
Labor true to one another.
In the quarrel fathers thought
Freedom with their blood when bought
Was not bought too dearly, brother.
Then work to win, oh, work to win
For our sainted island mother.

We have passed through flies of dead,
Over ages rode our banner;
Passed with firm, unfaltering tread—
'Tis the work that gains the honor.
Silent as a citadel,
Standing on a leaguered hill,
We have waited true, my brother,
Work and wait, then, work and wait,
For our sainted island mother.

Fairer lands there are than ours—
None so glorious under heaven—
Where the mountain proudly towers,
Where the valleys watch for even.
All is beautiful and grand,
True and generous in our land—
True as we must be, my brother,
As we work and wait, to win
Freedom for our island mother.

Bright eyes wait our work to bless
At the dawning of the promise;
When the true hearts seek redress,
Nought can keep its glory from us.
But the life and the vain
Help us little now to gain [brother—
What we want from heaven, my
Work alone can place the crown
On our sainted island mother.

### War Items.

The *chiffonniers*, or rag and bone finders of Paris, and the ban-de-la-riffs, are creating special corps. A juvenile corps, two thousand strong, of lads between the ages of twelve and fifteen, has also been raised.

A packet of letters addressed to Prussian officers and soldiers lately fell into the hands of the French, and was sent to the government at Tours. M. Crapiaux sent the parcel to M. Bismarck without opening it.

The wife of a carpenter at Berlin has for the third time within eight years been made a widow by the fortune of war. She married for the first time in 1861, and in 1864 her husband fell at Duppel; in 1866 she again married a carpenter, who was killed at Koniginrain in 1866; the third time she espoused a carpenter, who met his death at Resonville.

One of the French prisoners now in Berlin has performed an involuntary aeronautic journey. In the battle in which he was captured. He was sitting on an ammunition wagon, the shells in which exploded, and hurled the man a considerable distance through the air. In his aerial ride he lost both his arms, but is in a fair way of recovery.

A Parisian hotel has just issued a prospectus to Messieurs l'Anglais desirous of being present at the siege of Paris: —Confortable apartments, completely sheltered from bombs, a special service of carriages for promenades to the fortifications always on hand. Note—The exceptional situation of this establishment puts it out of the reach of all projectiles. Rooms prepared in the cellars for nervous persons."

Mother Marie Josephine, who left London with a sister of her community, the servants of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, has arrived at Versailles where she has been installed to render assistance to the sick and wounded. Twenty-six of the sisters of the same community are occupied they are night in rendering their services to the poor sufferers in the Chateau of Versailles.

A few days ago, a very pretty, elegantly-dressed lady came to a Commissary of Police in Paris, to complain that she had been imprisoned because she wore man's clothes. She had, she said, joined the artillery as a gunner, and intended to fight on the walls. Her ordinary clothes would be burthensome to an artillerist; she therefore begged for permission to dress herself like a man. The Commissary promised to do his best to have her request complied with.

More arms were probably thrown away at the battle of Sedan than in any battle of modern times. The unemployed workmen have been gleaning Chassepots and sword-bayonets, which they sell to outsiders. The glut in the market was such that a Chassepot in perfect order could be got for about a franc and a half, and sword-bayonets were quoted at from four sous to fifty centimes. These tempting prices seemed to have excited speculation, for numbers of excursionists returned to Brussels with cases under the size of coffins filled with Chassepots.

The chemists have been set to work for the defence of Paris. One of them states that with a recently discovered preparation—fulminate of picrate of potassa, which is ten times worse than picrate of potassa in its simple form—he can blow the Prussian army off the face of the earth. He has another preparation, which at once asphyxiates and burns any living creature upon which it is projected; and in addition to that, he declares that he possesses the means of decomposing water itself, and turning it into consuming flame. This gentleman is in the employ of the government, and has already prepared a most diabolical reception for the Prussians. They have, indeed, already experienced the awful effects of his skill in the explosion of two torpedoes, which are said to have killed seven hundred men, and the exposed points of the defence are thickly sown with like engines of destruction.

There are dangers even to balloon mails, it appears. A correspondent says: "I went down to the post-office at six o'clock this morning to send off a letter by the balloon which was to have been started. Its departure is, however, postponed till to-morrow, but meantime, various private individuals have resolved to try their fortune through the air. I shall send my letters whenever an opportunity offers, and to increase the probability of their arrival I have had them printed, so as to be able to send off several copies, on the chance of one at least arriving safely. The mail balloon promises to be a regular institution, but it appears that even that is not quite safe, for we are told that the Prussians sent a balloon of their own in pursuit of that which started yesterday morning."

The *Electeur Libre* relates the following episode of the review passed on Tuesday by General Trochu: "On the Place de la Concorde Admiral Cailliez, passing a preparatory inspection of the twenty-first battalion, stopped before a national guard of his company who wore on his breast the star in brilliants of the Legion of Honor, namely, M. Durny, ex-Minister of Public Instruction. 'Your place should be at the head of a battalion,' said the Admiral. 'My post,' said the other, 'is in the ranks of the defenders of the country. Regular soldiers are more fitted for command.' 'We shall meet again on the ramparts,' added the Admiral. 'That is our duty,' rejoined M. Duruy, 'we shall perform it with courage, firmness and success.' These last words, spoken with much energy, became the signal of loud acclamations and cheers from those who witnessed the scene."

### Treatment of French Prisoners at Sedan.

Mr. Thomas Weldon Trench, one of those who ministered to the sore need of the wounded at Sedan, in an interesting letter dated September 11, makes the following statement, strongly corroborative of the accounts heretofore published relating to the treatment of French prisoners at Sedan:

I heard that a portion of the French army which had surrendered itself was to pass through Sedan this morning, and I hastened there to see dying of hunger. Colonel Dalton told me that he had seen them shut up on an island, with a great standing army on the bridge which held to the main land, and they were starving. They only had about one biscuit (and that a small one) to each man for eight days of the prisoners told me themselves to-day), and horse flesh, can I do, Monsieur? I am a prisoner myself; but if the Commandant de la Fortresse gives me an order, I shall be delighted." I went to him, but he positively refused to help me. "We have little enough for our own army," he said. "I can do nothing; at all events, they are all going away to-morrow." So, with a heavy heart, I turned back to get out my supplies, and go off to Font de Gronne.

### Fearful Alpine Accident.

The *Journal de Geneve* gives the following account of a terrible accident upon Mont Blanc:

Three travelers, an Irishman and two Americans, with three guides and five porters, left Chamounix on Monday morning, intending to arrive that day and sleep at the Grands-Mulets. The weather was fine, but next morning there was so violent a storm that the inhabitants of Chamounix naturally supposed the travelers would not have quitted the Grands-Mulets. There was, therefore, no disquiet respecting them in the valley. Next day, however, it was known that from the Croix de Flegere and from Brevent they had been seen starting for Mont Blanc in spite of the tempest, and that they had arrived upon the Dromedary's Hump, an hour's march distant from the summit. That they had been seen suddenly to collect together and to hold fast one to another, and then to disappear in the snow wreaths raised by the wind. In spite of this, however, people persisted in believing that they must have sheltered themselves against the wind in some nook or crevice of the ice, and therefore there was no great occasion to fear for the result. Next day the proprietor of the Pavilion de la Pierre Pointue arrived, expressing his astonishment that no one had redescended, when the people began to have serious apprehensions regarding the fate of the travelers. On the day was too far advanced to render it possible to make any immediate search, but on the following morning thirty-two young men of the valley went off in search of them. Unfortunately, the shocking weather which prevailed prevented them from passing the Pavilion of Pierre Pointue, situated at two hours journey from Chamounix. They were obliged to retrace their steps without being able to do anything. On the following day a new attempt was made by twelve courageous young men, but again the rain and the wind would not permit them to ascend the mountain. At the hour of writing there remains no hope that those unfortunate people have escaped death. It is probable that the excitement when they were seen for the last time grouped together on the top of the Bosses du Dromedaire, after a new making a supreme effort to withstand the tempest, so terrible on those heights—that their efforts were of no avail, and they were precipitated together upon the Glacier du Miage, which spreads out on the side of the Allee Blanch. Two of the guides, Jean Blanick and Joseph Breton, were well known on account of their numerous ascensions. One of the porters was a young Garde Mobile who, on account of being the support of his family, was exessed from service and sent home a few days previously. His father was killed some years ago on the Grande Mulets, by the falling of a stone detached from a rock. This terrible drama, the only witness to which was the waste of snow, has produced at Chamounix an emotion which we shall not attempt to describe. The whole of the valley is literally in mourning.

### A Kind-Hearted Wife.

The following incident is reported to have recently happened at Flessingue, in Holland:

A wife, exasperated by the continual drunkenness of her husband, threatened him with death. Some days ago she attempted to put her threat into execution. There was but an attic above the sitting-room. To this she passed a rope through it, one end of which fell into the room below, while the other remained fastened in the attic. She then descended, made a slip-knot in the rope, and awaited her husband's return. He at last arrived, and was much surprised to see no reproaches on his bad conduct. There is something underhand, thought he; I must see. We must premise that this scene took place in complete darkness. The husband, whose suspicions were aroused, put himself full into a chair, and appeared to sleep profoundly. After some snoring, he felt a rope passed round his neck. He then understood the little trick that was to be played upon him, but he did not move. His wife went up to the attic, and taking advantage of this moment's respite, the drunkard relieved himself of his rope, and fastened it to the feet of the stove, which soon went up to the ceiling with a frightful noise, caused by the falling of some crockery which was standing upon it. The wife, thinking the noise was caused by the fruitless struggles of her husband, ran to the police office to denounce that she had found her husband hung. The police arrived in hot haste, and a candle was lighted, when all started back at the spectacle which presented itself. The stove was swinging gracefully in space, and the husband sat gravely smoking his pipe. Instead of a suicide, an attempt to murder was established against his wife, who was arrested.

### Russian Designs.

Russia continues her war preparations, and the doom of Turkey may be read in the accounts of military movements which now reach us almost daily from the city of the Czars. The last of the subject comes through the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, who telegraphs that the Russian War Office has been ordered to draw up new regulations intended to accelerate the embodiment of retired soldiers and those on unlimited leave when called in. A strong Cossack force has been sent from the Don to the western provinces, and active military preparations are being made in Trans-Caucasia. The *Daily News'* correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg, also scents danger in the air. Every day, he says, regiments go past my window, evidently either arriving or departing, for they are without arms or knapsacks, their luggage being probably sent to the trains in vans. Cannon, too, are being taken past, usually at night, and are probably intended for Cronstadt. It is reported from Moscow that from to-morrow there will be only one passenger train south until further orders, as fourteen trains of soldiers must be taken daily. The Eastern question, and the necessity of the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris. The same tale is in every one's mouth. Some of the most experienced diplomatists say that they have no doubt that Prince Gurtschakoff has made up his mind to be rid of that treaty, and very soon. The writer, after all, is of the opinion that there will be no war; but he bases his belief entirely on the conviction that no one will attempt to cross the path of the northern giant. France is crippled, he says, and England is in no position to fight. We should rather think not. Meanwhile poor Turkey flutters her wings and perpares for resistance, but her resistance cannot possibly be otherwise than futile and unavailing.

Every morning and evening, too, women are to be seen among the National Guards on the Boulevard de la Villette, practising the use of the Chassepot. It is said that they show great aptitude for the work.


### EDUCATIONAL.

**ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.**

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in the midst of a healthy and picturesque locality. The grounds are extensive, the buildings large and commodious, and the building is large and well ventilated.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS:

Boarding, Lodging and Tuition, per Scholar ..... $300 00
Bed and use of Instrument, per Month ..... $ 50
Washing, per Quarter ..... $ 12 50
Tuition at the College ..... $ 40 00

No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needle-Work, etc.

The scholastic year is of ten months and a half each, commencing on the first Monday in August and the 16th of January, and ending about the 15th of June. For further particulars apply to

REV. J. KREEFE, O. S. F. F.

**ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,**

MARYSVILLE, CAL.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Academy commences on the first Monday in September, 1870. Pupils are prepared for the Universities of Europe and the Atlantic States, are thoroughly taught Vocal and Instrumental Music, French & public and laudable accomplishes; in terms their progress in Christian Doctrine, Useful and Ornamental Needle-work, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors ..... 20
Painting in Oil ..... 30
Use of Piano ..... 20
Washing (Vacation ..... 20

Each young lady is required to be provided with four dresses, two of the uniform (which is a black merino trimmed with crimson), for winter and for summer, with sun-bonnets, gloves, shoes, and the usual clothing, two morning-dresses, dressing-case, four sheets, two pillow-cases, silver spoon, silver goblet, and napkin, four towels, four table-napkins & knife, silver fork, spoon, knife and napkin-ring, two white shawls, one trimmed with white, the silver with green; two pairs of white cord, and a supply of basepaper, envelopes and postage stamps.

Pupils will be received at any time, two equal terms, the first commencing August 16th, the second January 16th.

Parents may rest satisfied that every attention, care and vigilance, on the part of a firm but kind government, will be paid to the conduct of the young ladies placed at this institution.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress. Letters of parents may be addressed to the

SISTER SUPERIOR

**ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,**

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED ACCORDing to the laws of the State of California, and empowered to confer degrees, is situated in the City of Los Angeles, pleasantly but the modesty of the climate, and the healthiness of the locality. The faculty is composed of the FATHERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION, and the SISTERS OF CHARITY. The former themselves to promote the health and comfort of the pupils, and the latter will have the entire management of the sick-room. The institution is open to students of all creeds over the age of ten years, who are required to conform to its discipline and regulations, and to furnish satisfactory testimonials of good conduct. Parents who wish their children to receive a solid education, with respectable recommendations, pro-

TERMS:

Board, Tuition and Washing per Annum ..... $200 00
Bed and Bedding, each ..... $ 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines ..... $ 10 00
Use of Library ..... $ 2 00
Day Students ..... $ 40 00

Clothing, dresses, linen and drawing from extra charges.

Pupils will be received on the 1st of August.

REV. R. JIMETA, President.

**COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.**

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer degrees, will open its doors for the Twentieth Annual Session on TUESDAY, August 16th, 1870. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once ..... $15 00
Board, Tuition, and quarter ..... $ 50 00
Washing, per quarter ..... $ 12 50
Physician's fees, unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness, per quarter ..... $ 2 50
Piano, Violin, Guitar, and Painting form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish, or German languages, or for the Reading and Fancy Needle-work.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

For further particulars address

SISTER SUPERIOR.

**SCHOOL OF THE HOLY CROSS**

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Clara, one mile from the railway depot, and is under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The grounds are extensive, the buildings large and commodious, and the location unsurpassed for healthy.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thoroughly English education.

TERMS:

Board, Tuition and Washing per Annum ..... $200 00
Piano, and Use of Instrument ..... $ 40 00
Vocal Music ..... $ 20 00

French and German languages at moderate charges.

No extra charges for the Spanish Language, Plain and Fancy Needle Work.

Terms, invariably half yearly in advance.

For further particulars address

SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Clara, Cal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BROCHE SHAWLS!**

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

BROCHE SHAWLS ..... Worth $100 for $65
BROCHE SHAWLS ..... Worth 100 for 75
BROCHE SHAWLS ..... Worth 125 for 95
BROCHE SHAWLS ..... Worth 150 for 95
BROCHE SHAWLS ..... Worth 150 for 125
BROCHE SHAWLS ..... Worth 175 for 125
BROCHE SHAWLS ..... Worth 200 for 150
BROCHE SHAWLS ..... Worth 250 for 175

**Sullivan & Co.,**

CLOAK AND SHAWL HOUSE,

No. 14

Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OPENING DAY.

MRS. M. J. BUTLER,

NO. 131 KEARNY STREET,

Will open a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS on MONDAY, 26th, which she has imported direct from France, and will sell twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any milliner store in the city.

**Removal.**

FRANK KENNEDY,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

Has removed his office to the northeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

DR. J. A. McLAUGHLIN,

(Formerly of Boston, Mass.)

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE AT

324 FOLSOM STREET.

N. P. HOPKINS,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

479 AND 481 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

JOHN MOLLOY,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

*GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS*

56 City st., bet. Drumm. and East, Cor. Front.

DR. WM. T. GARWOOD,

(Late Resident Physician at the County Hospital)

HAS REMOVED PRIVATE PRACTICE.

Office and Residence, 320 Kearny street.

CHARLES H. MERCER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CANDY MANufacturer, No. 418 Kearny street, between Sacramento and Clay streets, and 127 Second street, between Minna and Natoma, San Francisco. All orders promptly attended to. Refugio Pen to fill pens of the city—half-gross carpeted.

**FLORENCE**

**Sewing Machine**

**AGENCY**

**REMOVED**

TO

19 Montgomery Street, South,

GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.

JOHN McCORMICK,

HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL

**IRON AND WIRE WORKER,**

103 Fourth Street (East side.)

All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Wirework for Gardens, Conservatories, etc., made promptly and at reasonable rates.

**Removal.**

DR. WEEKS

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

TO 630 MISSION STREET,

Near New Montgomery street.

Office Hours—From 11 to 1 and 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN L. LOVE,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

Office—No. 12 Exchange Building,

Corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets.

GO TO

J. O'CONNOR'S,

Stall No. 1 Grand Central Market,

IF YOU WANT THE BEST BEEF, MUTTON, &c., in the market, and at the lowest prices.

FINE AND

WATCHES JEWELRY

best Watches promptly and properly repaired, & warranted. Charges reasonable.

W. S. DOUGLASS

J. C. COMBES,

Dealer in Fine Wines and Liquors

—TERRAPIN LUNCH.—

Corner Second and Tehama streets ... San Francisco

Terrapin constantly on hand. Oysters in every style. Private rooms for ladies.

Distinguished Artists in the World—for their appreciation have awarded full marks with all competitors at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and are now following the progress of our city to build their grand new property. We think we can safely recommend them to the public as the best Pianos in the market, and to any lady purchaser at the very rapid selling prices. Their Pianos, Upright and Square Grand Forte, are all with fine tone and perfect in tune as any Piano in the world. The Action is the Patent Repeating Action, and the Sounding Board and Frame are made entirely of the best seasoned material, and are warranted for five years. Their Upright Grand Piano is the most beautiful and perfect Piano ever made. Their Square Grand Piano is the most beautiful and perfect Piano ever made. Their Square Grand Piano is the most beautiful and perfect Piano ever made. Their Square Grand Piano is the most beautiful and perfect Piano ever made.

Every Piano is warranted for five years

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, October 27.—A special correspondent at Osteand telegraphs a statement received from Mercy Le Haut, to the effect that upon receiving a formal declaration signed by the Empress that she was unwilling to sign a treaty involving a cession of French territory, or to be a party to any scheme involving a probable outbreak of civil war in France, Bazaine exclaimed he would take the necessary responsibility himself.

Bazaine immediately sent a messenger through his lines to Prince Frederick Charles, at Pont-a-Mousson. The Prince came up during the night in Chateau du Frenay, where stipulations were signed for the surrender of the forces of Bazaine and the fortresses of Metz.

The report adds that Gen. De Coffinier, the commandant of the garrison of Metz, entered a written protest against the surrender, declaring he was able to protract the defence into winter; that recent defeats of the Germans had made it impossible for them to imperil the position of Paris, and that provisions were in abundance both for the army and people.

The total loss of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, from the beginning of the siege, is estimated at forty-five thousand men, by battle and disease.

The number of Bazaine, it is stated, has been made upon a full understanding with the Prussian Government that the occupation of Metz and Strasbourg shall be accepted as an adequate basis for withdrawing the Prussian army from France and concluding a peace.

Republicans in London loudly declare the Marshal a traitor; that he concluded his action with Prince Napoleon, the Empress and King William, and the Orleanists at Paris and Tours will repudiate any peace prepared or signed by him.

TOURS, October 31.—Information from Orleans says all the shops and stores are closed, and the city deserted by the inhabitants. The women almost universally appear in mourning. Prussian officers endeavor to dispel the gloom, but ineffectually.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The following are the terms of peace which were said to have been proposed by England, Russia and Austria: "No cession of territory. Alsace—The fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg to be razed. Third—France to pay 200,000,000 indemnity. Fourth—Neutrals to guarantee peace.

A telegram from Basle announces that the Prussians have suffered a defeat between Montbeliard and Besancon. They fled in disorder, losing with them fifty-three wagons filled with wounded and leaving 1,200 killed on the field.

Advices from Bouillon, of the 27th, state that the capitulation of Bazaine is in conformity with an understanding arrived at with the King of Prussia, and a speedy peace is contemplated.

TOURS, Oct. 30.—Owing to the rumor of Bazaine's capitulation, Minister Gambetta has issued a circular to Prefects, saying:

"I have received from all sides grave reports, the veracity of which, in spite of all efforts, I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated. If so, it is not you should have the opinion of the Government in the matter. Such an event could not but be the result of a crime, the authors of which should be unshrined. Be convinced, whatever may arise, nothing can save our courage in this epoch of morality and patriotism. There exists one thing that neither can nor will capitulate, and that is the French Republic."

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Cologne dispatch, dated yesterday, says Prussia and the North German Confederation have furnished 740,000 troops for the present war, and the loss of Bavaria, 16,000; of Wurtemburg, 8,000; of Hesse, 4,000; nearly all are now on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

TOURS, Oct. 30.—Garibaldi has summarily expelled from Dijon the Jesuit Fathers in charge of the school of Notre Dame de Monte Sacre, on the ground that they were French indigntion. The "Fres Compagnions" of Alsace refuse to serve under him, and threaten to desert him.

BERLIN, October 31.—A report is current here that an attempt was made to assassinate Versailles on the life of King William. The King was unhurt, but General Roon, who stood near, was wounded.

The tiermans will open the bombardment of Paris with 250 siege guns.

LONDON, November 1.—Bagaine arrived at Wilhelmshohe, (Cassel), on Sunday. In the afternoon she visited the Emperor with Bazaine.

LONDON, November 1.—The *Independance Belge*, from Brussels, has information that escaped from Metz, and from the Moselle *Independance*—published at Thionville—that the fall of the city of German troops—the fact that the French leaders in the fact deceived the army by promises to get out. The promises were solemnly repeated—even while negotiations for the surrender were pending. Bazaine was unquestionably right in charging Bazaine with treason.

THE SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs as follows, September 30th: "I entered Strasbourg on Thursday at an early hour by the Porte de Saverne. On all sides the destruction was far greater than I even imagined. Fifty streets were a mass of ruins. The cathedral was less injured than I had anticipated. The roof of the nave is destroyed and the windows are pierced with shot, yet the interior is almost entire. The astronomical clock is uninjured. A shell has passed through the window immediately above it. The spire was struck in several places. The fortifications were the largest tenable. It is generally admitted that the place could have been stormed; two breaches were quite practicable. The sufferings of the inhabitants have been frightful. The minimum of wounded civilians was three to three thousand, a large proportion being women and children. The feeling against the tiermans is very bitter. It is regarded as a matter of course that Strasbourg will be restored. The upper classes, who are chiefly Catholic, are more averse to annexation than the richer, who are Protestant. Eighty thousand soldiers constitute the garrison. General Mertens, military governor, is very stringent in the rules laid down. All persons must remain indoors after nine, the military excepted."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—All the members of the Cabinet attended the meeting of the Cabinet this forenoon. The time was principally occupied in considering the question of the enforcement of the election law, and particularly as in New York. The general sentiment was that it should be strictly enforced, without detriment to the rights of any voters, but in the interest of all.

President Grant called at the Internal Revenue office and had a long interview with Commissioner Delano this morning. It is understood that Secretary Cox retires next week, when Delano will assume the charge of the Interior Department.

The President has appointed John S. Follansbee to be Register of the Land Office for Shasta Land District, in California, and Charles McDonald, of California, Receiver of Public Moneys for the same District.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER MICHAEL WALSH.—The fell destroyer in our midst has already stricken down one earnest laborer in the Lord's vineyard. Rev. Father Michael Walsh was called from the midst of his labors to his eternal reward last Tuesday, having been attacked by yellow fever the preceding Friday. He had been in this city only about two weeks, his previous field of labor having been in Iowa. He was obliged by an attack of lung disease to leave that State for a warm climate, and had already commenced to improve when attacked by the fever. Father Walsh was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and a graduate of Maynooth, having his arduous labors in Iowa he had succeeded in building a church under the invocation of St. Michael, when, as we have said, ill health forced him to seek a milder climate. He died at the age of forty-five.—*N. O. Morning Star.*

ORDINATION.—On Tuesday, October 18th, Rev. Mr. McKntee, who had been previously promoted to deaconship, was ordained priest by His Grace the Archbishop, in St. Michael's Cathedral. His Grace was attended by Rev. Father Lambert and Father Cann. Rev. Father Harris assisted the newly ordained priest. Rev. Father Harrison officiated as Master of Ceremonies. There were a great many present, and after Mass they hastened forward to receive the ordinal blessing of Rev. Father McKntee. We wish the reverend gentleman every success in the new sphere which has opened out before him, and we hope that his sacerdotal labors may be crowned with the blessing of heaven.—*Canadian Freeman.*

BROOKLYN.—At the recent reception the ladies received into this convent were Miss Celia Berry, of Baltimore, and Miss Annie McDonnell. Miss Bitter received the name of Sister M. Philomene, and the former Sister Mary Thomas. The ceremony was witnessed by several persons, among those present were the Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, and several clergymen from different parts of the diocese. The details of the ceremony were conducted with close attention to the ceremonial rule, and the music, which was choice, gave it excellent effect.—*Catholic Mirror.*

DEDICATION.—On the 5th October, the new church of St. John the Baptist, at Northfield, Vt., was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop de Goesbriand, who, on the same occasion, blessed a fine bell weighing sixteen hundred pounds. The dedication sermon was preached before a large and highly appreciative audience by the Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, D.D., and the St. Alban's Choir, under the direction of Dr. A. S. Smith, was in attendance.—*Boston Pilot.*

His Grace Archbishop Gibbons has appointed Rev. Father Gabriel, Rev. P. C. O'Hara, pastor, was recently dedicated to Almighty God, by Rt Rev. Wm. O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton. Rt Rev. Dr. Shanahan, of the Diocese of Harrisburg, sang Pontifical Mass, with Rev. Michael Flan as Assistant Priest; Rev. N. McMenamy, Rev. M. J. Flynn and Rev. Deacons of Honor; Rev. Thomas Marron as Deacon of the Mass; Rev. Michael Ryan as Sub-deacon, and Rev. Thomas F. Mullen as Master of Ceremonies. Bishop O'Hara delivered a very able discourse, which we regret we have not room to publish. There were also present the Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, Pa., Rev. Father Farrelly, lately at Rome, succeeding Rev. Father Gallagher at St. Joseph's, Staten Island; Rev. Father Keogh, of St. Mary's is removed to Cornwall, and Rev. Father Jackson to Jockey Hill and Stony Hollow. Further changes, it is said, are contemplated by the Archbishop, but as yet none others are announced.—*Boston Pilot.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Judge Tappan, of Kings County Supreme Court, to-day decided, in a case involving one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, that marriage in unopposed and perfectly legal if parties promise in the presence of a clergyman to wife; and that a child born before marriage ceremony is performed is legitimate.

Four hundred persons have formed a military organization called the "Washington Continental Guard."

RAMMING A KISS into the largest and best paying medicine in the world. Those who are now making the best ladies and gents' books and shoes and gaiters to measure. They report only the best and most reliable. Those who are now selling the best and most reliable Sewing Machine. The likes them and at Mount 474 Bush street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Prospectus Atlantic Monthly.

A SORE AND MIND DISEASE.—Such is dyspepsia. The sufferer is sad and sore. Every thing around him or her is out of joint. Without the other, so that dyspepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be called, too, inseparable from dyspepsia, and is universally accompanied by irritation of the temper and by severe pain in the stomach and region of the pit. Nature's bitters is most powerfully her-lopod in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this extensive tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is relieved, and a general refreshment which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is soon succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as it always is when the constitutional stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent increase of the healthful function. But this is not all. The appetite and all bilious symptoms disappear, and the digestive organs acquire a regularity of action which is never brought within reach of this the sufferer is soon brought within reach of the only means of cure. The general nervous system is toned and regulated. The effect upon the digestive organs is equally salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to relieve the costive bowels without producing pain. The bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the skin, which is particularly desirable at this season, when sudden spells of fair weather are followed by chills. The kidneys are regulated and profuse congestion, coughs and colds. The best safeguard against all diseases is tonic bitters, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promises to be.

### Subscriptions Received.

San Buenaventura—Rafael A. Hornbeck ..... $1 50
Gilroy—Mrs. Duffey ..... 5 00
San Jose—James Lewis 2; Judge Hayes ..... 5 00
Ross Carberry, Ireland—Rev. Father Mahaney ..... 5 00
San Andreas, Augustus Flacio, Edward Fitz ..... 15 00
Healdsburg—Rev. Father Neri, Michael Ryan ..... 5 00
Rev. Father McAllen, Michael Thos. Silvey, P. Masterson, Michael O'Connell, each ..... 5 00
San Jose—A. Waddelsdiff ..... 5 00
Petaluma—Rev. Father Fillmer, 10; A. A. Hopkins ..... 15 00
Austin, Nev.—L. Toomey ..... 5 00
Irongold City—Edward Murphy ..... 10 00
San Jose—Thomas McMahon ..... 5 00
Downieville—George O Donnell ..... 5 00
Shasta—Andrew Cusick ..... 10 00

FARM TESTIMONY.—The almost universal adoption of Redington's Essence of Jamaica Ginger in a household remedy for indigestion, debility, sickness at the stomach, colic, flatulency, and all painful and sudden affections of the bowels, is the best warranty of its usefulness in emergencies. Ladies find it a "present help in time of trouble," and the family testimony is in favor of all the most positive and complete character.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONEY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870.

FLOUR—In consequence of the high price of wheat our local millers have been compelled to still further advance their prices, and Oregon brands have also been advanced. We quote standard brands of Oregon at $6 75@7 50, and local brands as follows: Superfine at $5 75@6 50, and extra at $6 87½@6 50, in sacks $ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The demand during duru the past week has been light. We quote fair to choice at $1 90@2 00 per ctl.

BARLEY—Has been in good demand since our last report. We quote $1 15@1 25 @ 100 lbs for fair to choice.

OATS—The market has been quite active during the week, at prices ranging from $1 30@1 45 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—With light receiving prices rule firm at $16@ 18 @ ton for ordinary Wild hay to choice Wheat.

POTATOES—Demand fair. We quote varieties at 75@90c, and other kinds at $1@1 50 @ 100 lbs.

STRAW—We quote range from at $12@ 18 @ ton.

BRANS—We quote Bran at $17 50@18 @ ton; Middlings at $21 50@22 50; small White, Red and Pink, $1 @100 lbs.

CORN—We quote Yellow at $1 12½@1 20 @ 100 lbs. Chicken Wheat at $1 75@1 80 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote choice at $1 25 @ 100 lbs from store.

RICE—The mill quote at 6½@6c.

MIDDLINGS—The following are the mill quotations: Fine, $20; Coarse, $19 @ ton from store.

BUTTER—Sales at $1 75 @ 100 lbs.

HIDES—We quote Fine at 24c, and Cheap at 22c; Kips at 20c; Calf at 30c.

WOOL—We quote Fine at 35@37½c, all at 1 year; Medium at 32½@35c; Coarse at 27½@30c; Heavy Coarse at 25@27½c; Burry at 20@22½c.

TALLOW—Sales at 6@6½c.

HONEY—Los Angeles, 1-gall cans, $15@16, and Butter, 2-lb cans, at $1 @ dozen.

BEESWAX—Sales at 30@32½c for dry.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 15½@ 16 at ₱ lb; Oregon, 16½ @17c.

BACON—California, at 13½@14c ₱ lb; Oregon, 15½ @16c.

DRIED BEEF—California, 16@18½c ₱ lb; Oregon, 18 @20c.

LARD—California, in tins, 13½@14c ₱ lb; Oregon, 15½ @16½@18c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 3 @ 3½c ₱ lb; second quality, 2½@3c; third do, 2@2½c.

VEAL—At 5@6c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—At 5@6c ₱ lb.

LAMB—At 5@6 ₱ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8c; no fat, grain-fed, 6½ @7c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

GEESE—Sales at $1 50@1 75 @ pair.

TURKEYS—Gobblers, 25@30c ₱ lb; Hens, large, at $1 50@2 50; young Chickens at $1 50@2 50; Hens at $1 50@2 50 @ dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at $4@5 @ dozen; wild, $1 25@3 50.

CHICKENS—Sales at $3@4 @ dozen.

TURKEYS—Alive, 16@18c.

CALVES—$7 50 @ dozen.

RETAIL PRICES OF POULTRY AND GAME.

Hens—Large, at 25@30 each.
Chickens—Large at 25@30 each.
Ducks—Tame, at 75@$1 each.
Geese—Tame, at $1 50@2 each.
Turkeys—Alive, 16@18c.
Geese—Tame, at $1 50@2 each.
Venison—17½@20c ₱ lb.
Quail—$1 @ dozen.
Rabbits—Wild, 37½@$1 ₱ pair.

REASON OF 1870-71.

## Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs

*IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,*
PATENTED JUNE 21 AND AUGUST 23, 1870.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY have the pleasure of announcing IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS in their Cabinet Organs, for which patents have been secured, dated as above, and first issued. These are not merely inventions attachments, but enhance the substantial excellence of the instruments.

They are also enabled, by increased facilities for manufacture, to make, from this date, a FURTHER REDUCTION of their prices, as follows, viz:

Having completed and added to their former facilities a LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL ADDITION, they hope hereafter to supply all orders promptly.

The Cabinet Organs made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America, but also in Europe, that few will need assurance of their superiority. For years the Company have been constantly engaged in perfecting instruments to meet the best musical requirements of the class. This extraordinary demand is evidenced by the fact that more than TWENTY THOUSAND have been sold; and that a child born before marriage ceremony is performed is legitimate.

Four hundred persons have formed a military organization called the "Washington Continental Guard."

RAMMING A KISS into the largest and best paying medicine in the world. Those who are now making the best ladies and gents' books and shoes and gaiters to measure. They report only the best and most reliable. Those who are now selling the best and most reliable Sewing Machine. The likes them and at Mount 474 Bush street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Prospectus Atlantic Monthly.

A SORE AND MIND DISEASE.—Such is dyspepsia. The sufferer is sad and sore. Every thing around him or her is out of joint. Without the other, so that dyspepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be called, too, inseparable from dyspepsia, and is universally accompanied by irritation of the temper and by severe pain in the stomach and region of the pit. Nature's bitters is most powerfully her-lopod in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this extensive tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is relieved, and a general refreshment which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is soon succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as it always is when the constitutional stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent increase of the healthful function. But this is not all. The appetite and all bilious symptoms disappear, and the digestive organs acquire a regularity of action which is never brought within reach of this the sufferer is soon brought within the only means of cure. The general nervous system is toned and regulated. The effect upon the digestive organs is equally salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to relieve the costive bowels without producing pain. The bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the skin, which is particularly desirable at this season, when sudden spells of fair weather are followed by chills. The kidneys are regulated and profuse congestion, coughs and colds. The best safeguard against all diseases is tonic bitters, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promises to be.


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Always on hand, at prices that defy competition.
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| Ladies' Kid Slippers, only | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Ladies' Slippers, 50c.; fine Kid | 1 00 | 50 |
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| Ladies' Kid Slippers, Opera toe | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Slippers, Opera toe | 3 00 | 1 50 |
| Ladies' Kid Slippers, Opera toe | 4 00 | 2 00 |
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| Ladies' Kid Slippers, Congress toe | 2 00 | 1 00 |
| Ladies' Heavy Shoes, 50; and Balmorals | 2 50 | 1 00 |
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| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 3 00 | 1 50 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 4 00 | 2 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 4 75 | 2 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 5 00 | 2 50 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 6 00 | 3 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 7 00 | 3 50 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 8 00 | 4 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 9 00 | 4 50 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 10 00 | 5 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 12 00 | 6 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 14 00 | 7 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 16 00 | 8 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 18 00 | 9 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 20 00 | 10 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 22 00 | 11 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 24 00 | 12 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 26 00 | 13 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 28 00 | 14 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 30 00 | 15 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 32 00 | 16 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 34 00 | 17 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 36 00 | 18 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 38 00 | 19 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 40 00 | 20 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 42 00 | 21 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 44 00 | 22 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 46 00 | 23 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 48 00 | 24 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 50 00 | 25 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 52 00 | 26 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 54 00 | 27 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 56 00 | 28 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 58 00 | 29 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 60 00 | 30 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 62 00 | 31 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 64 00 | 32 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 66 00 | 33 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 68 00 | 34 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 70 00 | 35 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 72 00 | 36 00 |
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| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 80 00 | 40 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 82 00 | 41 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 84 00 | 42 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 86 00 | 43 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 88 00 | 44 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 90 00 | 45 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 92 00 | 46 00 |
| Ladies' Kid Button Boots, only | 94 00 | 47 00 |
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Information Wanted.
OF HUGH HANDY, who left Ireland for he was in Rose City, Nevada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by DANIEL Handy, 1 Bellevue House, 23 and 25 Jacobs street, Sand Francisco.
Information Wanted,
OF MICHAEL SULLIVAN, native of Dingle and about 30 years of age. When last heard of was in Virginia City, Nevada. Any person giving information regarding him addressed to Thos. Sullivan, Office of the Monitor, will be thankfully received by his friend in San Francisco.
Information Wanted,
OF THOMAS MCCARTHY, of Limerick, formerly of Ireland. When last heard from he was in California. Any information will be thankfully received by his sister Mary, now MARY COLLINS at the office of the "Freeman's Journal," Sydney, N. S. W.

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HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTment of California Wines of every description, which he offers to the trade at the lowest possible rates.
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Orders from the country promptly attended to. Name this first class material used. my29

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For Freight or Passage apply on board the vessels, at Pier No. 2

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, October 27.—A special correspondent at Ozoud telegraphs a statement received from Marcy Le Haut, to the effect that upon receiving a formal declaration signed by the Empress that she was unwilling to sign a treaty involving a cession of French territory, or to be a party to any scheme involving a probable outbreak of civil war in France, Bazaine exclaimed he would take the necessary responsibility himself.

Bazaine immediately sent a messenger through his lines to Prince Frederick Charles, at Pont-a-Mousson. The Prince came up during the night to Chateau du Frenaly, where stipulations were signed for the surrender of the forces of Bazaine and the fortresses of Metz.

The report adds that Gen. De Coffinier, 2d commandant of the garrison of Metz, entered a written protest against the surrender, declaring he was able to protract the defence into winter; that recent defeats of the Germans had made it impossible for them to imperil the position of Paris, and that the provisions were in abundance both for the army and people.

The total loss of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, from the beginning of the siege, is estimated at forty-five thousand men, by battle and disease.

The surrender of Bazaine, it is stated, has been made upon a full understanding with the Prussian Government that the occupation of Metz and Strasbourg shall be accepted as an adequate basis for withdrawing the German army from France and concluding a peace.

Republicans in London loudly declare the Marshal a traitor; that he concluded to surrender in Prince Frederick Charles' name and King William, and the Government at Paris and Tours will repudiate any terms personally signed by him.

TOURS, October 27.—Information from Orleans says all the forces of Metz are released, and the streets deserted by the inhabitants. The women almost universally weep in mourning. Prussian officers are clever to dispel the gloom, but ineffectually.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The following are the terms of peace which were said to have been agreed upon by England, Russia and Austria: First—No cession of territory. Second—The possessions of Metz and Strasbourg to be razed. Third—France to pay $20,000,000 francs indemnity. The journals hail the probable peace.

A telegram from Basle announces that the Prussians have suffered a defeat between Montbeliard and Besancon. They fled in disorder, taking with them fifty-three wagons filled with wounded and leaving 1,200 killed on the field.

Advices from Bouillon, of the 27th, state that the capitulation of Sedan is in conformity with an understanding arrived at with the King of Prussia, and a speedy peace is contemplated.

TOURS, Oct. 29.—Owing to the rumor of wounded armistice, Minister Gambetta has issued a circular to Prefects, saying:

"I have received from all sides grave reports, the truthfulness of which, in spite of all efforts, I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated. If so, it is well you should have the opinion of the Government in the matter. Such an event would not be the result of a treaty, but the conduct of which should be outlawed. Be warned, whatever may arise, nothing can alter our purpose in this epoch of raucally explosion. There exists one thing that the country never will capitulate, and that is the French Republic."

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Cologne dispatch says that the Prussian Government has furnished 160,000 troops for the present war, and the North German Confederation have furnished 70,000 more for the present war, and the States of South Germany 116,000. Of this grand total of 856,000 nearly all are now on the spot, and the force will be complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

TOURS, Oct. 30.—Garibaldi has summarily expelled from Dole the Jesuit Pathers and the bishop of Notre Dame de Grace, of Mount Rolland. The proceeding excited much indignation. The Prefect Compagnon-Vernier refuses to serve under him, and threaten to shoot him.

BERLIN, October 31.—A report is current here that an attempt was made yesterday at Versailles on the life of King William. The King was unhurt, but General Stein, who stood near, was wounded.

The Germans will open the bombardment of Paris with 300 siege guns.

BERLIN, November 1.—Bismarck arrived at Versailles, Sunday, on Sunday. In the afternoon she visited the Emperor with Bismarck.

LONDON, November 1.—The *Independance Belge*, at Brussels, learns from an officer that sampled from Marshal Bazaine from the Month of correspondence—published at Metz at the time of the entry of the German troops—the fact that the Prussian leaders to the last declared the army by promises to get out. These promises were solemnly repeated—and while negotiations for the surrender were pending. Gambetta was unquestionably right in charging Bazaine with treason.

THE SURRENDER OF STRASBURG.—A correspondent of the *London Daily News* sketches the following, September 30th: "I entered Strasbourg on Thursday at an early hour by Porte Saverne. On all sides the destruction was far greater than I even imagined. Entire streets were a mass of ruins. The cathedral was less injured than I had anticipated. The roof of the nave is burned, and the windows are pierced with shot, yet the interior is almost entire. The old-fashioned clock is untouched; a shell had passed through the window immediately above it. The spire was struck in several places. The fortifications were no longer tenable. It is generally admitted that the place could have been stormed; two breaches were quite practicable. The suffering of the inhabitants has been frightful. The minimum of wounded civilians amounts to three thousand, a large proportion being women and children. The feeling against the Germans is very bitter. It is regarded as a matter of course that the Strasbourg will be retained. The poorer classes, who are chiefly Catholic, are more severe in their denunciations than those who are Protestant. Eighty thousand soldiers constitute the garrison. General Uhrich, military governor, is very contrite. His services laid down. All persons must remain indoors after nine, the military excepted."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—All the members of the Cabinet attended the meeting to-day, which continued three hours. The time was principally occupied in considering the question of the enforcement of its election law, and particularly as to New York. The general sentiment was that it would be strictly enforced without detriment to the rights of any voters, but in the interest of all.

President Grant called at the Internal Revenue Office and had a long interview with Commissioner Ireland this morning. It is understood that Secretary Cox retires next week, when Delano will assume the charge of the Interior Department.

The President has appointed John S. Pollard to be Register of the Land Office for Shasta Land District, in California, and Charles McDonald, of California, Receiver of Public Moneys for the same District.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER MICHAEL WALSH.—The fell destroyer in our midst has already stricken down one earnest laborer in the Lord's vineyard. Rev. Father Michael Walsh was called from the midst of his labors to the eternal reward last Tuesday, having been attacked by yellow fever the preceding Friday. He had been in this city only about two weeks, his previous field of labor having been in Iowa. He was obliged by an attack of lung disease to leave that State for a warm climate, and had already commenced to improve when attacked by the fever. Father Walsh was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and a graduate of Maynooth. During his arduous labors in Iowa he had succeeded in building a church under the invocation of St. Michael's Cathedral. His grace was attended by Rev. Fathers Laurent and McCann. Rev. Father Harris assisted the newly ordained priest. Rev. Father Barringer acted as Master of Ceremonies. Rev. Father Quinlan presided, and after Mass they hastened forward to receive the final blessing of Rev. Father Maldrian. We wish the reverend gentleman every success in his new sphere which has opened out before him, and we feel assured that his sacerdotal labors may be ever crowned with the blessing of heaven.—*Canadian Freeman.*

CONFIRMATION.—At the recent reception the ladies received into this convent were Miss Celia Barry, of Baltimore, and Miss McDonell. The latter took in religion the name of Sister St. Philomena, and the former Sister Mary Thomas. The ceremony was witnessed by several persons. Among those present were the Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, and several clergymen of different parts of the diocese. The details of the ceremony were conducted with close attention to the customary rules, and the music, which was good, gave it excellent effect.—*Catholic Mirror.*

DEDICATION.—On the 5th October, the new church of St. John the Baptist, in Northfield, Vt., was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop de Goesbriand, who, on the same occasion, blessed a bell of the weight of sixteen hundred pounds. The dedication sermon was preached before a large and highly attentive audience by the Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, V. G., and the St. Aloysius Choir, under the direction of Dr. A. S. Smith, was in attendance.—*Burlington Free Press.*

HARLETON, PA.—The new church of St. Gabriel, Rev. P. C. O'Hara, pastor, was recently dedicated to Almighty God, by Rt Rev. Wm. Quigley, Bishop of Scranton. Rt. Rev. Dr. Shanahan, of the Diocese of Harrisburg, sang Pontifical Mass, with Rev. Michael Flick as deacon, Rev. Father Jos. J. McManus and Rev. M. J. Fallihee be Deacons of Honor; Rev. Thomas Marron Deacon of the Mass; Rev. Michael Ryan as Sub-deacon, and Rev. Thomas F. Mullen as Master of Ceremonies. Bishop O'Hara preached. Six hundred children and adults received Holy Communion, and in the afternoon 200 children received the sacrament of Confirmation. Bishop O'Hara imparted the Papal Benediction in the evening.—*Standard.*

REMOVALS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN IN NEW YORK.—Archbishop McCloskey, since his return from Europe, has made the following changes in the Archdiocese: Rev. James Quinn, four years assistant pastor to Rev. Dr. Starrs, of Suffern, Rockland county; Rev. Alberetine Caro to Poughkeepsie; Rev. Dr. Brau to assistant pastorship; Rev. Henry Callaghan to Poughkeepsie; Rev. Father F. Early, late of St. Bridget's, Jersey City; Rev. Father Farrelly, lately at Rome, succeeds Rev. Father Callaghan at St. Joseph's, Staten Island; Father Keogh, of St. Anne's is removed to Cornwall, and Rev. Father Jackson to Jockey Hill and Stony Hollow. Further changes, it is said, are contemplated by the Archbishop, but as yet none others are announced.—*Boston Pilot.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Judge Tappan, of Kings County Supreme Court, to-day decided, in a case involving one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, that marriage is understood and perfectly legal if parties promise to live together as husband and wife, and that it is not necessary that the marriage ceremony is performed is legitimate.

Four hundred Orangemen have formed a lodge in Philadelphia, called the "Washington Continental Guard."


RODGERS & KAVANAGH are the largest and best selected stock of Books and Stone in the city. They are now making the best binding and gentle terms. They import only the most material and employ only the best workmen. 113 and 115 Fifth street, between Howard and Mission, and 120 and 122 Fifth street, between Montgomery and Kearny opposite Alhambra theater.

A BODY AND MIND PARER.—Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, as the 35,000 annual victims of dyspepsia can testify. It is asked, too, that irritation of the stomach is alone responsible for nervousness. That impure only. The invigorating and tranquilizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully duly taxed to cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the thinner constituents in the region of the stomach become active, and the nervousness which clouds the mind is dispelled as by a magic touch. This improvement is not incidental, but is accompanied by a gradual restoration of the old symptoms is superadded force, as it always the case when immediately stimulation is followed by reaction. Each new dose tends to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The digestive and assimilative properties of the preparation are scarcely second to its tonic influence. There is no form of bile which the new of this medicine does not speedily subdue. It is tested and regulated. The effect upon the digestive organs is prompt and decisive, and the final consumption the cathartic action is best sufficient to produce the desired result, but not to weaken the system. The Bitters are therefore healthy evacuations, and in cases where a particularly desirable at every time. Dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, weathery are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce engorgement of the lungs and colds. The best safeguard against all diseases is healthy vigor, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes.


### Subscriptions Received.

San Buenaventura—Person & Hornbeck.....$2 50
Gilroy—Mrs. Dafferty.....2 00
San Diego—Patrick Smith, $1; Judge Hayes.....2 00
Knox Carberry, Ireland—Rev. Father Mahaffey 1 00
San Juan—Rev. Augustin Vignier, Church collection.....
Each $2 50; Michael Carey, Michael Gillen, Patrick Mcallen, Michael Carey, Thos. Silver, P. Masterson, Michael O'Donnell, each.....
San José—A. Waldapfel.....1 00
Sacramento—Rev. Father Gibney, $5; A. S. Hopkins.....2 50
Austin—Rev. I. Toomey.....5 00
Cornwall City—Edward Murphy.....2 00
San Juan—Thomas McMahon.....2 00
Brownsville—Congress O Donnell.....1 00
Ithaca—Andrew Cusick.....1 00


FAMILY MEDICINE.—The almost universal adoption of Redington's Essence of Jamaica Ginger as a household remedy for indigestion, debility, sickness at the stomach, colic, flatulency, and all painful and sudden affections of the bowels, is the best warrant of its usefulness in strengthening. Ladies find it a "present help in time of trouble," and the family tonic may be in favor it of the most positive and remarkable character.


### Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870.

FLOUR—In consequence of the high price of wheat our local millers have been compelled to still further advance their prices, and Oregon brands have also been advanced. We quote star and brands of Oregon at $5 25@5 50, and local brs ads as f'shwe: Superfine at $5 25@5 50, and extra at $6 37 ½@6 50, in sacks to 196 lbs.

WHEAT—Has declined during the past week has been light. We quote fair to choice at $1 87½@1 90 p ctl.

BARLEY—Has been in good demand during the last report. We quote $1 15@1 25 @ 100 lbs for fair to choice.

OATS—The market has been quite active during the week, at prices ranging from $1 20@1 35 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—With light receipts prices rule firm at $18@19 in for ordinary. With choice to choice Wheat.

POTATOES—Demand fair. We quote Uncolns at 1@1½c, and other kinds at $1 @ 1 50 @ 100 lbs.

STRAW—We quote cargo lots at $7@8 @ ton.

BEANS—We quote Butter and Bayo at $3@3 25; Pea, $3 37½@3; small White, Red and Pink, $3 @3 50; Lima, $7 @ 7 50 @ 100 lbs.

CORN—We quote Yellow at $1 @1 05; 30 @ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—The mill rates are $1@ 1 05 @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—We quote choice at $21 @ 22 @ ton.

BRAN—The mill price is firm at $28 @ ton.

MIDDLINGS—We quote Fine at $30@32 @ ton.

Feed, $26, and Fine Feed $28 @ ton.

HAY—We quote at $1 75 @ 2 00 @ ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—We quote Flat at $3 @3 25; Lima, January at 7c; California Mustard, 6@6 ½ @.

HONEY—We quote at 10@12c; old, at 6@8c @ lb.

OIL CAKE MEAL—Quotable at $28 @ ton from store.

HONEY—Los Angeles, 5-gall cans, $15@16, and Sacramento, 5-gall cans, $15 @ can.

WOOL—We quote good shipping grades, 18@19c; choice, 19c; burry and 10@12c; cured off, 8@10c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, ordinary to choice Brits, 32½ @35c; Fresh Pickled Roll, 30@32½c; Firkin, 27½@30c; Eastern, 30@32½c; Eastern Dairy, 25@27½c.

CHEESE—We quote California dry at 14¼@ 15c, and Eastern at 15@16c @ lb.

EGGS—We quote at 30@32½c @ doz.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 13@ 13½ p ℔; Oregon, 14¾ @15c.

BACON—California, at 11¾@12c ℔ ℔; Oregon, 12¾ @13c.

LARD—California, 11@11¾c ℔ ℔; Oregon, in kegs, 13½@13¾c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 9 @ 10c ℔ ℔; second quality, 7@8c ℔ ℔.

MUTTON—At 8@9c ℔ ℔.

LAMB—At 8@9c ℔ ℔.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8c; on foot, grain-fed, 6@7c ℔ ℔.

POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Hens, large, at $5@6 37 ½; young Chickens at $4@5 per dozen; Roosters, $3 @ 3 50.

DUCKS—Tame at $4@5 @ dozen; wild, $1@1 50.

TURKEYS—Gobblers, 14@16c.

GEESE—At 50 @ dozen.

QUAIL—At 75c@$1 @ dozen.

RABBITS—Cottontail, $1@1 25 @ dozen; Jackass, $1@1 50 @ dozen.

RABBITS—Wild, $1@1 @ pair.

SEASON OF 1870-71.

## Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.

*IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS,*

PATENTED JUNE 21 AND AUGUST 23, 1870.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY have the pleasure of announcing IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS in their instruments, by which patents were granted them in June and August last. These are not merely improvements in detail, but involve the substantial excellence of the instruments.

They are also enabled, by increased facilities for manufacture, to make, from this date, a FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES on several leading styles, thus more completely placing within the reach of moderate means a LARGE NEW MANUFACTORY, they hope hereafter to supply all orders promptly.

The Cabinet Organs made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America, but also in Europe, that it will be needless assurance of their superiority. For years the Company have been unable to supply the constantly increasing demand for their instruments, being crowded with orders behind orders, though producing about twice the amount of work if any other maker of instruments of the class. The universal commendation they have received in carrying into effect has rather stimulated than lessened their efforts to perfect rigidity, so that they may be said to be principles of their business. Those are:

First—Great power, in proportion to their work, and only the best; availing themselves of the best results of invention, they have every desirable variety of the method, and every facility which highest skill, ample experience and liberal use of unrestricted means can afford.

Second—Tone all always at the lowest possible prices, reserving to themselves the best commercially possible, and which, for the quality of tone, cannot be had elsewhere at any price. They offer, therefore, instruments which are therefore subject, to no discount. They sell only to their agents and consign no member of their establishment, who may have occasion to purchase. Circulars, containing various descriptions, and a division of labor which would not be possible in a smaller business. They are also enabled to meet the present reduction in prices, and to sell their work at even less than the prices recently demanded for inferior instruments, and less than the cost of production without such extraordinary facilities.

They now offer FOUR OCTAVE CABINET ORGANS, in quite plain cases, but equal, according to their capacity, to anything they make, for $56 each. The SAME, DOUBLE REED, $65. FIVE-OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGANS, FIVE STOPS, with Knee-swell and Tremulant, in elegant case, with several of the improvements, $125. The same, with new Vox Humana, automatic Swell, etc., $186. THE SAME, SEXDANT CASE, with new improvements, $200. FIVE OCTAVES, THREE SETS REEDS, SEVEN STOPS, with EUPHONE, a splendid instrument, $275. TWO-MANUAL CABINET ORGANS, FOUR FULL SETS OF REEDS, NINE STOPS, $375. THE SAME, RICHLY CARVED, $400. These are the most powerful instrument of the class made, $425. Many other styles are proposed.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full particulars, containing testimonials from eminent musicians, will be sent free, with TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, to parties desiring them. Purchasers may rely with confidence upon the representations of the Company, and on sending his address to the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont street, Boston, or 596 Broadway, New York.


PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,
Northwest cor. Pine and Front sts.,
Where they offer for sale
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
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OILS,
GLASS,
ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES
121, 123 and 125 FRONT STREET,
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PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
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Importer and Dealer in
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Constantly in store and receiving all the above articles selected from the best manufactories in the East and in Europe.
☞ House and Sign Painting promptly attended to.
Grangers of Buildings and Contractors are invited to call. No. 313 Clay street, between Battery and Front.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STAINED, EMBOSSED and Cut Glass, for Churches, Private Houses, Saloons, Steamboats, Railroad Cars, etc. Metal Sash work of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Beading Glass.

We invite the Public to examine our new designs. oct5-1y

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The Steamers of this Company leave
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foot of Canal street, as follows:
Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$50
LEAVE WHARF, CORNER OF
First and Brannan streets, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 5th and 20th of each month, or on the following day when either date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday
CHINA.....Saturday, November 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, November 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.
CITY OF PEKIN.....Thursday, December 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.
And every subsequent steamer on the 5th and 20th of each month.
For freight or passage, apply to
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Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Rotterdam, Havre, Paris, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Londonderry, Hamburg, Berlin, Antwerp, Brussels, Basle, Zurich, Geneva, Milan, Turin, Florence, Rome, Naples, Vienna, Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Amoy, Foochow, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Auckland, Honolulu, Panama, Aspinwall, Havana, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Lima, and all other principal points in the world.
Apply at the Company's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
oct8 DAVIDSON & IRWIN, Agents.

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MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER,
THE WELL KNOWN BILLIARD TABLE MANufacturers, of the Original establishment,
511 Market street, San Francisco,
An extensive branch of their business, where they will be pleased to receive orders for the best, and most complete assortment of
Billiard Tables, Cues, etc.,
ON THIS COAST.
THE TABLES are of the latest styles and are recently adopted in the Eastern States; are manufactured from the best seasoned materials, and by PHELAN'S RECENTLY IMPROVED CUSHIONS, will be of perfect playing qualities, and the prices fully as low as any other buyer in the business. Warerooms and Factory, 511 Market street, San Francisco.
Warerooms and Factory, 511 Market street, San Francisco.
P. B.—The public are notified that no other parties are in any way connected with Phelan & Collender.

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WHO HAS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF SEVeral years' experience as a Machinist in the first-class Sewing Machine establishments in the United States, and in this city, having machines in all of which he has given universal satisfaction, and who may favor him with their patronage. Repairing of Sewing Machines on the most reasonable terms, at lowest prices.
SINGER & WILSON'S Machines adjusted and warranted for one year. Other Machines in proportion. Agent for Howe of Bradley Sandpaper.
☞ If there is any one machine that I am not the finest instrument of the class made, $425. Many other styles are proposed.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST, TO form a Choir in a Catholic Church, by a competent person. Address, for one week, Box 1, No. 824 Folsom street.

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HAS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS friends and the public that he has RESUMED the
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At No. 90 Third street, corner of Stevenson, where in future he will be pleased to see them.
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Always on hand, at prices that defy competition.
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FALL STYLE HATS
Now Ready
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AT
LAMOTTE'S
Hat Emporium
sep10

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PERFECT FITTING PANTS
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$75,000
WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES TO BE SOLD AT A great sacrifice, in order to close out the entire stock of the late firm, and to do so I will sell at Wholesale as well as Retail. I call the attention of Dealers to this stock, as they will find it to their advantage to purchase from me, as I can sell them goods cheaper than they can buy from Eastern manufacturers. I would respectfully request all those indebted to the late firm to call and settle their accounts, as I am determined to collect all outstanding accounts. Remember the number and location of the store.
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Time Past Never Returns.
IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR CLOCKS and Watches repaired that will not get out of order, call on me. I will guarantee to do it for less money than any other person in the city. Remember the place, 1 door from the Big Boot on top of the Store. oct1-1m
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A NY GOOD CATHOLIC FAMILY WISHING to adopt a little girl of six months, can do so by applying at the Hospital, corner of Pine and Bryant streets, San Francisco. oct8
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OF HUGH FLAHIE, who has been from the war in Boise City, Nevada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by DANIEL FLAHIE, at the Rainbow House, 318 and 320 Pine street, San Francisco. Nevada papers please copy. oct29-1m
Information Wanted,
OF MICHAEL DOOLEY, a native of Limerick and about forty-three years of age. When last heard of, about three years since, he was in San Francisco. Any information regarding him addressed to Tax Collector, Virginia City, Nevada, will be thankfully received by a friend. oct29-1m
Information Wanted,
OF THOMAS MULCAHY, of Gort, county Galway, Ireland. When last heard from he was in California. Any information will be thankfully received by his sister Mary, now MARY COLLINS, at the office of the "Freeman's Journal," Sydney, N. S. W. oct
Through Tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Rotterdam, Havre, Paris, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Londonderry, Hamburg, Berlin, Antwerp, Brussels, Basle, Zurich, Geneva, Milan, Turin, Florence, Rome, Naples, Vienna, Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Amoy, Foochow, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Auckland, Honolulu, Panama, Aspinwall, Havana, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Lima, and all other principal points in the world.
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Billiard Tables, Cues, etc.,
ON THIS COAST.
THE TABLES are of the latest styles and are recently adopted in the Eastern States; are manufactured from the best seasoned materials, and by PHELAN'S RECENTLY IMPROVED CUSHIONS, will be of perfect playing qualities, and the prices fully as low as any other buyer in the business. Warerooms and Factory, 511 Market street, San Francisco.
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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
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He will examine your Watch or Clock free of charge, and if repairs are necessary will guarantee to put it in order at very moderate prices, and satisfactorily.
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Please give him a trial. All work warranted.
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## The Excommunication of the Italian Government.

The Papal Encyclical excommunicating the Italian Government is addressed to the whole body of Catholic Bishops throughout the world, and bears the date of the 1st of November. After an historical abridgment of the different attacks made at various intervals by the Piedmontese Government against the Sacred See, the Pontiff declares that the most grievous of all these aggressions, and proceeds to paint the idyllic happiness and parochial state of the Papal subjects in Rome before the final assault. Then it continues as follows:

"Well, our people were in the enjoyment of peace and tranquility, when the Subalpine King and his Government, subverting their opportunity and profiting by the dissensions which had broken out between two very powerful European nations (one of which had been instrumental in obtaining a formal recognition on the part of the King and his Government that the existing state of ecclesiastical rule should not be violated by factions and should be preserved untouched), decided all on a sudden upon invading the rest of the lands belonging to our territory, as well as the Holy Itself, and getting them into their power. But why this hostile invasion? What motives are adduced for such a proceeding? The facts contained in the King's letter dispatched on the 8th of September, and delivered into us by his messenger, are unquestionably well known to every one. By an artful and deceitful circumlocution and turning of words and sentiments, in which the terms 'loving son' and a 'faithful' are ostentatiously displayed and profusely made use of, and under the very pretext of serving public order, the Pontificate itself, and our person, we were requested not to look upon the independence of our temporal power as a hostile and criminal action, and to yield up our power, concessions to the futile promises made by the King himself, which it was asserted, would reconcile the wishes of Italy with the rights of the supreme right and liberty of the spiritual Roman Pontiff. But really, we could not be otherwise than taken by surprise and were greatly astonished to see under what pretext they proposed to us that we should be content to perpetrate with regard to us; nor could we help pitying from the bottom of our heart the fate of Italy, the dignity of the Italian monarchy, if the lat

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

### "Red Wright's" Ministry.

At the Southwark Police Court, London, Mr. G. M. Murphy, the minister of the Borough Road Congregational Chapel, and one of the unsectarian candidates of the Metropolitan School Board, waited on Mr. Benson, for his assistance under the following circumstances: The reverend gentleman said that he had for some years worked very hard among the lower orders, and the working classes in the vicinity of the New Cut, where, some time ago, a converted Irishman, called himself Ned Wright, held meetings at a place called the Gospel Hall, in the New Cut. He had, nothing to say against those gatherings, but he wished to call his worship's attention to advertisements in the Christian and other religious papers, inserted by Mr. Wright, or by his orders, calling on the public for subscriptions to enable him to carry on his work in the Gospel Hall; whereas he had not used that building since September last. An article also appeared in the *Record and Freed*, a monthly magazine conducted by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, calling Ned Wright the Apostle of the New Cut, there by calling on the benevolent to supply him with funds. Mr. Benson asked if Mr. Wright ever carried on religious services in the New Cut. Applicant replied he did so afternoons and his worship might recollect that he brought his hearers together by supplying them with soup, thereby encouraging spiritual frictations with other matters. Mr. Benson asked him if he thought Mr. Wright was improperly collecting subscriptions. He should think the few Mr. Wright must be aware of what he was going on before he allowed such an article to appear in his work. On looking over the names placed before him he found among other influential names those of Messrs. Isaacs & Son. Cannon street, City, and he was sure those gentlemen would not subscribe to funds unless they knew that they were applied properly. Mr. Murphy supposed they were not aware that Mr. Wright was not connected with the Gospel Hall or working in the New Cut. Mr. Benson observed that a question of importance respecting the manner in New Cut was pending in this court regarding Sunday trading and other obstructions, and some one may have spoken to Mr. Wright and others of his class. It may be that whatever money he received he disposed of faithfully. Mr. Murphy had no complaint to make of that, but he considered it was not applied in the New Cut according to his appeal, and he thought the public ought to know it.

### Postal Marriage Laws.

The case of Hill *vs.* Hibbit, decided on appeal from a judgment of Vice-Chancellor Malins by the Lord Chancellor the other day, adds another illustration to the multitude previously existing of the nature and operation of the marriage laws of Scotland. Although they have a superficial appearance of complexity, the facts which were in issue are extremely simple enough. The point the Court had to determine was whether Sarah Jane, the daughter of James Hay and Harriet Hibbit, was legitimate or illegitimate, and, consequently, whether she was entitled to succeed to a share, or to one of the next of kin, in the distribution of the property of Harriet Hibbit, who died intestate, and was the brother of Harriet Hibbit or Hay, who is also deceased. There was no question of fact as to the age of Harriet Hibbit at the time of the ceremony of marriage together, that fact having been proved by a witness named Sloss, that "one day last summer he was dining before the Alhambra, Leicester-square, when he met Miss Hay, a former acquaintance of his, and Harriet Hibbit, who was alive at the time of the pretended marriage with Harriet Hibbit, and, indeed, is still alive, although a lunatic and unmarried as a widows. It was said that the marriage in question had been celebrated in London. But of this there was no evidence except a partially erased entry by James Hibbit in a family Bible. The point, however, had resided in Scotland for a considerable period, where they represented themselves to be, and were supposed to be, man and wife. The Lord Chancellor, following Vice-Chancellor James' opinion, held that by these circumstances a marriage had been created between them by "habit and repute," and that therefore their marriage between James Hay and Harriet Hibbit was a valid and binding bargain. It was proved that after leaving Scotland and going to reside in the United States, Miss Hibbit assumed the maiden name, and continued to bear it for upwards of thirty years. That perhaps much weight could not be attached to this on account of her insanity. The case is a melancholy and edifying one. Still it will not be without use if it should help to put these questions in a clear light. Mr. Bright's resignation has created a good deal of the impression which at one time, at least, appeared to be shared by many in England, that Mr. Gladstone's Coercion Acts meant the real obstacle to a continuance of the union between the Government which originated them and honest John Bright.

## FRANCE.

### A Patriotic Priest.

A correspondent of the *Standard* tells a story of a terrier which recently saved the life of a wounded French soldier who had been carried by a ball in the chest, near Ham, and lay on the ground for six hours when the fighting was over. He had not lost consciousness, but his blood was running freely, and he was gradually getting weaker. There were none but the dead near him, and his only living companion was the terrier, who prowled restlessly about him with his master's cap in his mouth. At last the dog set off at a trot, and the wounded soldier made sure his only friend had deserted him. The night grew dark, the cold was intense, and he had not even the strength to bind up his wounds, which every instant grew more and more painful. At length his limbs grew cold, and feeling a sickly faintness steal upon him he gave up all hope of life and recommended himself to God. Suddenly, and when it had come in the words, he heard a bark, which he knew belonged to only one little dog in the world, but something else in his face, and saw the glare of lanterns. The dog had wandered for miles till he arrived at a roadside *cabaret*. The people there had heard the cannonading all day, and seeing the dog in the dog's face in, and noticing his restless movements, decided to follow him. He took them straight to the spot—not straight for a little—but they had enough with them to cross fields and hedges—but just in time. When the friendly help arrived the man fainted, but he was saved.

### Hard Times.

Here is a copy of some lines found in a blank page of a letter from his cousin on a Saxon soldier named Birnbaum, of the 109th regiment: Order of the day of our troops before Paris. Four A. M.—Salute from the Parisian shells. Five A. M.—Milkless coffee, gruellous of strength. Six A. M.—Godsend of a sweet bath tub. Contents gratefully received and appropriated to the manufacture of tobacco. Seven to eight A. M.—Hunger. Nine A. M.—Roofing potatoes. Ten A. M.—Potato hunt fruitless. Eleven A. M.—Hunger again. Midday.—Dinner, consisting of delicious grapes, potatoes and crust of bread. Music, supplied by a company from Paris. Excellent orchestra. One P. M.—Gulped ditty. Two P.M. Balloon hunting. Three P. M.—Hunt of a carrier pigeon.

Person, if thou be'st carrier, thy chance is not big,
But tragic, if a soup thou find'st in thy tin tag.

Four P. M.—We catch two sparrows and a rat that was watching them. Five P. M.—Praying valiant leaves for our next pipeful. Six P. M.—Vesper hymn by the cannon of all the forts. Seven P. M.—Hunger. Supper, hunger over again. Eight P. M.—Illumination by the electric sun from the forts. Nine P. M.—Sleep. Hunger. Shells all around. Hunger and hunger again.

### General Chassy.

"Nothing," as we have said, "succeeds like success;" and now that General Chanzy has won his laurels and revived the military traditions of the First Empire, encomiums are showered on him from all quarters. The *Paris Mail Gazette* congratulates the French on having, for the first time since the beginning of the war, a General who can both fight and manœuvre, and an army which can retire as well as attack. The *Times'* correspondent, writing from his head-quarters, remarks that the French have got a General who seems to know when he has got a good position and how to hold it." That was the opinion in Prince Frederick Charles' camp after eight days's fighting. "It cannot escape remark," says the military critic of the *Daily Telegraph*, "that Chanzy's retreat has been conducted in a most masterly manner." The same opinions are scattered broadcast through the correspondence published in England. Chanzy's praise is on every pen, and he appears to have fully deserved the credit given him. He is young, bold and skilful. "What," asks one writer, "if he should prove to be another Napoleon? Certainly there must be genius and military talent among the officers of France. What if it has at length revealed itself?" We can fancy Bismarck's shudder as the question suggests itself to his imagination.

### Incidents of the War.

A writer to the Paris *Star* says that it is the recent engagements outside Paris a Prussian battery fired intentionally on the French troops, and mowed down the men. Five times the Zouaves advanced to take the guns, five times they were repulsed. At last the officer gave orders to sound the retreat. An old Zouave pushed forward from the ranks and said, "Pardon, *mon officier*, but if we retreat like this, they will say we are cowards." The officer looked at his men, and changed the order into "En avant." This time the point was gained, the artillerymen were killed at their posts, and the battery captured. A few days after, the writer visited the wounded at Fontenay-aux-Roses, and found the old Zouave and his officer in the same room. The soldier was triumphant, and was demonstrating to the officer that it was always possible to take the cannon if will be happens. "And next time I'll remember it," the officer replied, "and I'll command in the action, and had suffered amputation in consequence.

### Disciplined.

Among the wounded who came into Paris after the sortie, were two Mobiles, the one a sergeant, the other a private, both sitting side by side on the bank. Generally speaking, on such occasions the usual distinctions disappear, and there would have been nothing strange had the two soldiers treated each other on a footing of equality; but what quite surprised the ambulance men and the assistants was the extreme deference shown by the sergeant to his comrade. A captain of the line who had also come into the saloon by accident, asked the Mobile the reason, the private answered, "Monsieur, I am rich, and, consequently, I had not to become a coachman and a valet de chambre. After the disaster of Sedan-ville, I enlisted in the Mobiles with my servants, and as my coachman, whom you see, had already been a soldier, he was appointed sergeant at the last election; but although thus become my superior, he will give up his old habits, no matter what I do or say."

### An Exploit of General Ducrot.

A letter from Paris says that in the recent sortie General Ducrot rode forward at the head of his Staff and, with a cavalry escort, made a dash at a Prussian regiment, and with his own sabre killed a staunch of a Prussian Colonel and broke it to short off at the hilt, leaving but a few inches imbedded in his foe. This dashing exploit cost him dear, while-de-camp was put *hors de combat*; Narvaez was severely wounded in the arm, and one of his cheeks shot away; and two-thirds of the staff had their saddles emptied. He rode up to us in an hour later, and apologized to us for having presented the Prussians with the sabre of his uncle. He showed us the hilt, which had but a couple of inches stump left. At that moment General Trochu came up with his Staff, shook General Ducrot warmly by the hand, and told him that deeds such as he had done that day would be promptly recorded in the annals of French military history, rich in glory as they were.

### A Good Priest.

Dr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent, tells of a person whose name he spells a "gonran of—who, from Sedan to the field before Paris, is continually seen on the track of the wounded. He has neither carriage nor horse, but, staff in hand, follows in the wake of battle, and, with the relish of a high-bred Parisian who has been accustomed to a woman, brings consolation to the dying. He is a French Redemptorist priest. I cannot tell," says the correspondent, "how often I have met him on his mission of charity. The other morning he said cheerily came upon me close to the battlefield, and asked very where were the wounded. He had walked about twenty miles that morning. He is paid by no government; he is a stranger to the whole war—a priest of God's." Mr. Dominick O'Donnell—This is to warn you to allow your tenants to burn land in future, as the grave will be your bed.—Captain O'Rourk's." Mr. Dominick O'Donnell at once proceeded to the police barracks, and gave the notice to Constable Bagley. During the night Sub-Inspector Hume, Constable Bagley, and other constables came to Mr. O'Donnell's house, and demanded admittance. The ball-door was at once opened, and Mr. Hume said he had a very unpleasant duty to perform—that he had a warrant to search all the drawers and desks in the house for papers, as it was suspected that the two threatening notices were written by some person residing in the house. The constables then opened Mr. Dominick O'Donnell's desk, and examined all the letters and papers which they found in it. They next directed that the desk of the youngest Miss O'Donnell should be opened, and threatened to break it open if necessary. The young lady complied, and Sub-Inspector Hume examined every letter found in the desk, one of which and an envelope he took away with him. The constables next proceeded to the bedrooms, and searched drawers and boxes, comparing each paper they found with the threatening notices in their possession. The plaintiff says, who returned home about this time, inquired what was the meaning of the police searching the house, and Mr. Hume informed him that they had a warrant from Mr. Mooney to search the house, as it was suspected that the writer of the two threatening notices resided there. Mr. O'Donnell then went to the house of the Rev. Mr. Constable, the curate of the parish, and brought him to the house, in order that he might witness what the police constables were doing. The learned counsel said that was the cause of action, and, in his opinion the entry of the police into Mr. O'Donnell's house was an illegal and unjustifiable act, for the statute distinctly provided that no houses could be broken into unless it had been distinctly sworn that the writer of the scurrilous and wicked letter resided in the house. Notice of action was served on the Rev. Gilt of Ayre, and on Mr. Bagley, and Mr. Mooney had been asked for copies of the informations on which he made the warrant to enter the house, and also for the name of the person or persons who gave the information, but he (plaintiff) was informed that the information could not be given. Counsel then read an information made by Constable Begley, on which the warrant was issued, and which stated that he believed that the threatening notices were written by some person in the house. This counsel submitted was insufficient evidence on which to issue a warrant, which caused so much annoyance to the plaintiff and his family; and he called on the jury to award his client substantial damages.

Mr. James O'Donnell, the daughter of Miss Alicia and Margaret O'Donnell—were examined, and deposed in the circumstances under which Mr. Hume and the constables carried out the search. It was admitted in cross-examination that Mr. Hume stated that he wished to discharge his duty with as little inconvenience as possible, and that he (plaintiff) had given up various battles in France; and had she resisted the incorporation with Prussia, she would have been isolated, and placed in an untenable position. A very probable rumor is in circulation as to the proximate establishment of an Apostolic Nunciature in Prussia. The Archbishop of Posen is named as likely to be the first Nuncio.

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## ITALY

### Mysterious Present to the Pope.

A letter from Rome says: "Rich gifts continue to pour in upon the Pope every day or two ago he was sitting alone, when he suddenly perceived at his side a veiled lady, who, as he looked up, sank on her knees and presented him with a casket of gold. Astonished that no one could come into his saloon unannounced, the Holy Father waited for an explanation; but the mysterious stranger merely said, 'Pope and King, I am a Genoese lady of the first family in the country. At a place now called Monsignor Ricci, and in Turner Gallery, or the Battle Ridge, there exists a vast cemetery, tumulus, or Danish mound. Irrespective of the value of the two thousand pounds, it is in itself an extraordinary gorgeous casket, richly set with precious stones, and gravel of an ancient sea-beach, and interested from it up to the Castledelingham and Holy Father drew from it an ivory crucifix of exquisite workmanship."

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

### Constabulary Sodgers.

The case of Dennehy O'Donnell and Crampton was tried in Dublin during December, before Lord Chief Justice Whiteside and a special jury. This action was brought by the plaintiff, Mr. James O'Donnell, of Kilcommon, in the county of Mayo, to recover damages from the defendants, who are justices of the peace for that district, for causing his house to be broken into and searched, and for the carrying away of certain letters and documents. Damages were laid at £5,000. The defendants pleaded not guilty to the action, and to say the plaintiff's claim. Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Robinson and Meiser. Defendants—Mr. McCormick. For the defendants—The Solicitor-General, Mr. R. P. Carton, instructed by Mr. N. Davis. Mr. Robinson, in stating the case, said the plaintiff, Mr. O'Donnell, was a gentleman possessed of some property in Belmullet, county of Mayo. The defendants complained since the beginning of April last, and it was alleged that Mr. O'Donnell had prohibited his tenants from burning the land, which was a process injurious to the land. On the night of the 5th of April, Dominick O'Donnell, the plaintiff's son, who had a notice served on him that day, by the bailiff of the estate, that he had formed by his eldest sister that she had received a notice signed "Rock," and took the paper in his hand, and read the following threatening notice: "Mr. J. O'Donnell—This is to warn you to allow your tenants to burn land in future, as the grave will be your bed.—Captain O'Rourk's." Mr. Dominick O'Donnell at once proceeded to the police barracks, and gave the notice to Constable Bagley. During the night Sub-Inspector Hume, Constable Bagley, and other constables came to Mr. O'Donnell's house, and demanded admittance. The ball-door was at once opened, and Mr. Hume said he had a very unpleasant duty to perform—that he had a warrant to search all the drawers and desks in the house for papers, as it was suspected that the two threatening notices were written by some person residing in the house. The constables then opened Mr. Dominick O'Donnell's desk, and examined all the letters and papers which they found in it. They next directed that the desk of the youngest Miss O'Donnell should be opened, and threatened to break it open if necessary. The young lady complied, and Sub-Inspector Hume examined every letter found in the desk, one of which and an envelope he took away with him. The constables next proceeded to the bedrooms, and searched drawers and boxes, comparing each paper they found with the threatening notices in their possession. The plaintiff says, who returned home about this time, inquired what was the meaning of the police searching the house, and Mr. Hume informed him that they had a warrant from Mr. Mooney to search the house, as it was suspected that the writer of the two threatening notices resided there. Mr. O'Donnell then went to the house of the Rev. Mr. Constable, the curate of the parish, and brought him to the house, in order that he might witness what the police constables were doing. The learned counsel said that was the cause of action, and, in his opinion the entry of the police into Mr. O'Donnell's house was an illegal and unjustifiable act, for the statute distinctly provided that no houses could be broken into unless it had been distinctly sworn that the writer of the scurrilous and wicked letter resided in the house. Notice of action was served on the Rev. Gilt of Ayre, and on Mr. Bagley, and Mr. Mooney had been asked for copies of the informations on which he made the warrant to enter the house, and also for the name of the person or persons who gave the information, but he (plaintiff) was informed that the information could not be given. Counsel then read an information made by Constable Begley, on which the warrant was issued, and which stated that he believed that the threatening notices were written by some person in the house. This counsel submitted was insufficient evidence on which to issue a warrant, which caused so much annoyance to the plaintiff and his family; and he called on the jury to award his client substantial damages.

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## GERMANY.

### The German Empire

is now an accomplished fact. Following is the address which is to be presented by a deputation of the North German Parliament to King William, at Versailles. It was adopted by 191 ayes against six noes: "Most Illustrious and Most Mighty King, Most Gracious King and Master—At the call of your Majesty the people have rallied around its leader, and heroically defends on foreign soil the Fatherland, which had been wantonly challenged. The war demands immeasurable sacrifice, but the deep grief at the loss of her brave sons does not shake the determined resolution of the nation, who will not lay aside her arms till peace is assured by security, and better protected frontiers, against the recurring attacks of her jealous neighbor. Thanks to the victories to which your Majesty has led the armies of Germany in faithful companionship of arms, the nation looks forward to an enduring unity. The North German Parliament, in unison with the Princes of Germany, approaches with the prayer that your Majesty will deign to consummate the work of unification, by restoring the Imperial Crown of Germany. The Teutonic Crown on the head of your Majesty will inaugurate for the regaining-established empire of the German nation, an era of power, of peace, of well-being, and of liberty, secured under the protection of the laws. The Fatherland thanks its leaders and the glorious army, at the head of which your Majesty still dwells on victorious battle-fields. The devotion and the deeds of its sons will be remembered forever. May it soon be vouchsafed that the Emperor, crowned with glory, shall restore peace to the nation. United Germany has proved itself mighty and victorious in war, undertakership of its supreme commander! The United German Empire will be mighty and peace-loving under its Emperor. Your Royal Majesty's most humble and most faithfully obedient,—The Reichstag of the North German Bund." Bavaria, absent of the Southern States, has obtained such concessions as preserve to her, for a time at least, the semblance of independence. She had no option, however, in the matter. One half her army has spent its blood in the various battles in France; and had she resisted the incorporation with Prussia, she would have been isolated, and placed in an untenable position. A very probable rumor is in circulation as to the proximate establishment of an Apostolic Nunciature in Prussia. The Archbishop of Posen is named as likely to be the first Nuncio.

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## A WALK BEFORE BREAKFAST.

"Hooop!" laughingly said Alfred; so,
Laughing, she stooped, the while she played
In her straw hat a new simplicity.
The sunny out age wall had grazed,
So long the path to fix right.
That Uncle's mother, whom they deemed
Asleep, appeared. "Why, bless my sight!
You very early birds I should demand!
But now for a walk, my lad and lass.
And back to breakfast soon. You'll guess
The ones to merely hearing pass
Yonder, the Eight O'clock Express."

The summer morn was bright and calm—
Each feathered songster well was with them.
From meadows high some milky lamb
Bleated—some rustic smoke rose blue
Remotely opened the misty brow.
And mist still veiled the new-mown hay,
As by the gates basked Bullyard two
They heed their love delighted way:
And, whispering now, now silently,
Paced the congenial quietness,
Forgetting all beneath the sky
Beside the Eight O'clock Express.

"Now were alone, my dearest one,
Tell me, when shall I lay me rest
Upon your heart?" "Ah, dear, I know not
Upon your heart? Ah, dearest one,
Can love be sure, except for the present?
Shall it be next week, or the next?
Why should our wedding be delayed?
Either day, pressing to be owned,
Or, with her crimson ribbon played,
And, pouting, said—" "Two months or four.
Or—five—I leave you with my mother."
Trifling with him—who had been more
Fond than the Eight O'clock Express.

And so they paced the grassy rigs
Which sloped along the line, until
Came in a curve, crossed by a bridge
Over a cutting, and stood still.
Bright silence seemed for leagues to reign
Along the rails, and none were near;
Repeated, said—"Well—next week—yes,"
While pale violets through his heart grew faith,
Swift as the Eight O'clock Express.

Now, Uncle, deemed girl, "he cried,
"Take my hearty thanks, and with it this"—
And clasping to his breast his bride,
Pressed on her lips love's long first kiss.
Faith seemed to whirl beneath their feet
That moment, and the very sense round—
The next, they knew with quick heart beat,
Tramp of ships of sound were close—Before down to the
Across the rail. "Dear Uncle, excuse—" mouned
Alas!—it—then my God know—"
Fast he a—then—" Alfred's voice
Thunder'd the Eight O'clock Express.
Nation.

## THE DOUBLE PROPHECY;

OR,

## TRIALS OF THE HEART.

BY WILLIAM CARLETON

CHAPTER II.

*Mrs. Clinton's Interest in Maria, and the Very Original Love of Wilhaus Wallace, the Young Blacksmith.*

The figure of Maria Brindsley gradually developed itself into all the exquisite proportions of a Grecian statue, with drapery and ringlets. She was, she grew up, she became not merely the most beautiful, but the most accomplished young woman in the neighborhood. Nor was her beauty confined to that contracted limit. Her light, agile and graceful step, was a charm even of a book; and when playing on the green; her sylph-like motions reminded one of those of the fawn or antelope. She flew rather than ran; and her hair, which in the lassate warmth and excitement which resulted from the free and boundless enjoyment of exercise, it was impossible to look at it without feeling one's self literally enchained by a species of enchantment. Yet so full of sweetness and affection was her disposition, that notwithstanding the wonderful superiority of her beauty and person, she was never known to excite among young women the slightest feeling of envy, jealousy or ill-will. Her own sex were, in fact, her greatest admirers, and she was never known to frown as she was of a regular attendant, but always accompanied by her mother, and, indeed, of late, and ever since those disagreeable importunities had become so frequent, she never went anywhere unless under her protection, or the escort of some steady friend. Now, she led a most unconfortable and unpleasant life; and if it had been possible for her mother to leave the neighborhood altogether she would have done so. This, however, was out of the question. She could not think for a moment of removing from the reach of those friends, by whose counsel and kindness she and her child were supported in the exercise of her humble skill and industry.

About this time an old lady, in a distant part of the country, who had heard much of her beauty, and of the temptations to which she was in the habit of being subjected, after having made herself acquainted with the circumstances, drove to Mrs. Brindsley's cottage, and asked to see her.

"I wish," said she, "to have some private conversation with you; and it is, I think, of importance to yourself."

Mrs. Brindsley was somewhat embarrassed, because the only neat little parlor she had into which she could have asked her to enter, and that was their working room. She soon recovered her presence of mind, however, and requested the work women and her daughter to retire to the garden, until she should send for them. She then brought her visitor in, and placed a chair, asked her to sit down, and, having gazed through the window for a few minutes, she and Dr. Brindsley walking, she contemplated the former with apparently deep and earnest interest—an interest deeper than poor Mrs. Brindsley was aware of at the time, but which our readers will very soon understand.

This lady, whose name was Campbell by the name of Clinton, was a woman of high connections, both by her own family and that of her husband. She was a widow, and had her own circle, but she was kind, assuming, and peculiarly benevolent out of it. In many instances her influence of life she was liberal-minded, generous, and warm in her feelings and sentiments, and accomplished as well in her natural intellect as in her education. The amiable principle, however, was strong in her, and no woman living ever manifested a prouder disposition to maintain the doctrine of social *caste* than she did. Avice she was remarkable for an unusual degree of that artlessness of disposition and simplicity of character, which are uniformly inseparable from a kind and beneficent heart. Altogether, she was the most popular woman in that part of the country. Having given this slight sketch of her character, we proceed to detail the conversation which took place between her and Mrs. Brindsley.

"That is a beautiful girl of yours, Mrs. Brindsley," said Mrs. Clinton. "What do you intend to do with her? Don't you think it is time she was settled in life?"

"Why, ma'am," replied Mrs. Brindsley, "she is little more than a child yet—only entering her seventeenth year. As for marriage, she has no thoughts of it; and, besides, I can assure you, that no temptation or offer of that kind could ever induce her to leave me. She is the most affectionate and dutiful child that ever drew the breath of life; and, indeed, I scarcely think that I could part with her."

"Well, that is but natural, and I am not surprised at it. She is much spoken of."

"How, ma'am," replied her mother, alarmed—"not to her disadvantage, I trust?"

"Certainly not, Mrs. Brindsley, but for her good qualities and virtues; but especially for her extraordinary beauty. Now, I am come to speak to you as a friend; and let me tell you, Mrs. Brindsley, that placed as she is, without a father to protect her, beauty is a fearful gift to a female."

"Indeed, ma'am, I am not unaware of that; and if you wish to have your daughter improved in her business, I am sure I would gladly accommodate you. I would not for much consider it a trouble to have her with me for a few months, and I am sure she would be glad to improve herself in her business."

"Not exactly that, Mrs. Brindsley, but I am glad to hear you confirm what I have heard from other sources, because it will prepare you for what I have to say. I admit that many attempts have been made to lead her from the right path, but they have all failed, and she has made her mother's care and her mother's heart acquainted with every secret of her life."

"I am glad to hear you confirm what I have heard from other sources, Mrs. Brindsley; but I beg you to reflect that your daughter is very inexperienced, and ignorant of the wiles of men, and that, although she may have resisted so far, it is not impossible that the hour and tempter may come, at a moment when her own heart may betray her. Few, indeed, fall in this world under circumstances, whether in ambition or love, upon a first temptation, but, on the contrary, we well know that many have maintained long and severe struggles, yet have fallen at last. The great art of prudence, Mrs. Brindsley, is either to remove the danger or to avoid it. There is a beautiful author—an Irishman—named Goldsmith, whose advice is, that we ought to have recourse to flight—

"And when we cannot conquer, learn to fly."

Now, I say, you cannot remove the temptations from your daughter, but you may remove your daughter from the temptations."

"There is a great deal of truth in what you say, ma'am," replied Mrs. Brindsley; "but I do not like to hear anything that would weaken the trust of a mother in the virtue and purity of her children."

"May God forbid, Mrs. Brindsley, that ever I should do so; but I speak to you as a woman who has had more experience in life, and upon a much larger scale than you could possibly have had. I am, perhaps, better aware of the danger to which your daughter is exposed than you are, or than you can be. My son, the lieutenant, a young man—and a very handsome one, I can assure you—is now at home on a visit, and spends his whole time in the neighborhood, and, consequently, much alarmed."

## The Roman Prebiscite Examined.

Our Protestant friends still assure us that the Roman *plebiscite* was a most complete piece of mockery. It must, consequently, be worthless as evidence. What could have been clearer than the *plebiscite*? What could prove more evidently that the Romans do not wish to be governed by the Pope, but that they are all for a united Italy? We beg of our contemporaries to take the trouble of reading the following calculation, which has been made by a correspondent to the *Armonia*: "A friend of ours, who was informed of the number of votes stated to have been given in Rome on the 2nd of October, 1870, has compared the length of time assigned for the voting with the number of persons required for receiving the votes, made a calculation as to how many persons a minute could be got to give their vote. The following is the result: Supposing that the result is worth noticing: The number of persons who voted—Yes, 40,-785; No, 46. Total, 40,831. The time appointed for the voting was ten hours—viz., from eight A. M. to six P. M. The number of urns was twelve in all. Simple sum in division 40,831 ÷ 12, or 10,931 by 5,200. The number of minutes in ten hours gives 600 as the first essay on an ideal subject, which was "Virgil reading the Æneid to Augustus." The first commission with which Moroney had been asked for copies of the informations on which he made the warrant to enter the house, and also for the name of the person or persons who gave the information, but he (plaintiff) was informed that the information could not be given. Counsel then read an information made by Constable Begley, on which the warrant was issued, and which stated that he believed that the threatening notices were written by some person in the house. This counsel submitted was insufficient evidence on which to issue a warrant, which caused so much annoyance to the plaintiff and his family; and he called on the jury to award his client substantial damages.

Mr. James O'Donnell, the daughter of Miss Alicia and Margaret O'Donnell—were examined, and deposed in the circumstances under which Mr. Hume and the constables carried out the search. It was admitted in cross-examination that Mr. Hume stated that he wished to discharge his duty with as little inconvenience as possible, and that he (plaintiff) had given up various battles in France; and had she resisted the incorporation with Prussia, she would have been isolated, and placed in an untenable position. A very probable rumor is in circulation as to the proximate establishment of an Apostolic Nunciature in Prussia. The Archbishop of Posen is named as likely to be the first Nuncio.

### An Enemy's Testimony.

Herr Wirkede, writing to the *Odense Gazette*, says: "The single Frenchman is usually amiable, polite, open to any opinion clearly put before him; and even now, amid an embittered war, and in a hostile country, I would far rather, as a rule, have intercourse with the French than with many German cigar-vendors, horse-dealers, adventurers hoping for appointments—in short, with the great mass of the so-called Germans who, under the guise of patriotism, seek only their personal advantages, frequently in very petty matters. I must, however, a dozen Frenchmen come to-

### Death of Mr. Patrick McDowell, R. A.

The Royal Academy has lost one of its most eminent supporters in the person of Mr. Patrick McDowell, R.A., who died at the close of his 70th year, after having attained his seventy-first year, was a native of Belfast, where he was born on the 13th of August, 1799. His father having met with some reverses of fortune, at the age of eight he was sent to a school at Ballyshannon, where the first symptoms of his genius displayed themselves in the production of art by the copying of such models as he could procure his own way. At twelve he went to England with his father, who had removed him to a coach-builder in Hampshire; but the boy's genius for art was not to be trammelled, and, fortune having sent to the neighborhood a French sculptor, he found an opportunity of improving himself in modelling, and only for an opportunity of developing that genius which he have been of age when we find him engaging a studio in Gloster Square, and setting up as a sculptor on his own account. The previous attempts, which were only partly successful, made his first essay on an ideal subject, which was "Virgil reading the Æneid to Augustus." The first commission with which Moroney had been asked for copies of the informations on which he made the warrant to enter the house, and also for the name of the person or persons who gave the information, but he (plaintiff) was informed that the information could not be given. Counsel then read an information made by Constable Begley, on which the warrant was issued, and which stated that he believed that the threatening notices were written by some person in the house. This counsel submitted was insufficient evidence on which to issue a warrant, which caused so much annoyance to the plaintiff and his family; and he called on the jury to award his client substantial damages.

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Academy; and a statue in marble for the late Lord Plunket, for Dublin.

### Ireland and France.

The *Univers* of the 7th December publishes the following from the Archbishop of Tours:

TOURS, December 2, 1870.

MONSIEUR LE REDACTEUR: The publications already made that the people of Ireland offer up their prayers for our success. But they should also be informed that those prayers are not barren, and that that generous nation offers numerous offerings for the wounded and sick of our army. I have received donations from Dublin, from Limerick, Carrick-on-Suir, Ballingarry, and Kilkenny. This last city has sent me £369, which is a sum very considerable for its population. I know, moreover, that other Bishops situated as I am, near to the scene of war, have also received considerable sums of money for the same purpose. There can be nothing more admirable than the generous devotion of these good-hearted people, nor anything more touching than this holy confraternity. Many, when sending their contributions, invoke the memory of the great Saint Martin, in consideration of the intimacy which attached him to St. Patrick, the Apostle of their country. The sacrifices which the Irish make in order to manifest their sympathy for our unfortunate brethren, their determinations to carry it out in its entirety, are proclaimed in the magazines to the contrary notwithstanding; but they were not as good as their word. They declared, indeed, on Sunday at the election meetings, which were only partly successful, that no one should be elected to represent Ireland in the British Parliament who should not be a Fenian, and a Home Ruler, and a French sculptor, he found an opportunity of improving himself in modelling, and only for an opportunity of developing that genius which he have been of age when we find him engaging a studio in Gloster Square, and setting up as a sculptor on his own account. The previous attempts, which were only partly successful, made his first essay on an ideal subject, which was "Virgil reading the Æneid to Augustus." The first commission with which Moroney had been asked for copies of the informations on which he made the warrant to enter the house, and also for the name of the person or persons who gave the information, but he (plaintiff) was informed that the information could not be given. Counsel then read an information made by Constable Begley, on which the warrant was issued, and which stated that he believed that the threatening notices were written by some person in the house. This counsel submitted was insufficient evidence on which to issue a warrant, which caused so much annoyance to the plaintiff and his family; and he called on the jury to award his client substantial damages.

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wealth, some of insinuating manners, handsome in person, and, very probably, profligate in principle; I say, Mrs. Brindsley, that when that beautiful girl of yours is placed, as she is, within a circle of temptations, at the most dangerous period of life, it is your duty to remove her beyond their reach if you can."

"Madam," replied Mrs. Brindsley, with something of the mother's indignant pride, "I am not afraid of my daughter. She has no love but that for me, her mother; and, besides, Mrs. Clinton, young as she is, she has the fear of God. I admit that many attempts have been made to lead her from the right path, but they have all failed, and she has made her mother's care and her mother's heart acquainted with every secret of her life."

"I am glad to hear you confirm what I have heard from other sources, Mrs. Brindsley; but I beg you to reflect that your daughter is very inexperienced, and ignorant of the wiles of men, and that, although she may have resisted so far, it is not impossible that the hour and tempter may come, at a moment when her own heart may betray her. Few, indeed, fall in this world under such circumstances, whether in ambition or love, upon a first temptation, but, on the contrary, we well know that many have maintained long and severe struggles, yet have fallen at last. The great art

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

January
21 Sun. Third Sunday after Epiphany.
22 Mon. St. San Moral, Confessor.
23 Tues. St. Timothy.
24 Wed. Conversion of St. Paul.
25 Thur. St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.
26 Fri. St. John Chrysostom, Bishop and Conf.
27 Sat. St. Flavian, Martyr.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1871.

"THE MONITOR."—Any person having a copy of THE MONITOR for October 22, 1870, will confer a great favor by forwarding it immediately to this office. It is wanted to complete the file.

## CONVENTION OF IRISH SOCIETIES.

On to-morrow, Sunday, there will be a Convention of Irish Societies, for the purpose of taking measures to secure a proper observance of Saint Patrick's Day. The idea is a capital one, and we trust it will be carried out in a manner satisfactory to all parties. We need hardly remind our countrymen of the necessity of ensuring harmony in their deliberations, and unanimity in their decision; for the evil effects of disunion are sufficiently well known to all of them. One of the most widespread calumnies against men of our race is that which represents them as incapable of uniting for the attainment of a common object, and extremely addicted to factious disputes. It will be in the power of those who meet to-morrow, to furnish at least one proof of the recklessness of the slander. It is not difficult to secure harmony in council, if men will only be a little tolerant of one another's differences of opinion, and give mutual credit for good and honorable intentions. When a petty sacrifice of one's own judgment on some unimportant matter may be the means of averting trouble and dissension, it seems to us astonishing that any true Irishman could be found unwilling to make it. We do not apprehend that there will be any such churlish or obstinate individuals in the Convention on Sunday next; but, as we are aware that on previous occasions inconvenience has been caused by that class of persons, we think it right to warn the well disposed against them. It is only necessary to call to mind the splendid demonstration which the enthusiasm derivable from united and harmonious action on the part of all of our Irish Societies. There could not possibly be a more pleasing or imposing demonstration of the number, influence and intelligence of our countrymen in San Francisco, than the grand display with which last St. Patrick's Day was honored. It is not too much to say that it reflected the highest credit on all concerned in it. We see no reason why the celebration of the coming 17th of March should not be quite as successful and satisfactory in every respect, and we think we can already discover some justification for expecting that it will be even superior in particulars. With regard to the expense attending these demonstrations, there are a few remarks which strike us as fit and proper to be brought under the notice of our readers, because they may have a very beneficial affect if attended to. Hitherto the cost of these national displays has been borne in very great measure by the workingmen of the city, who, as everybody knows, are not in the most flourishing circumstances, and can badly spare money for the mere purpose of unsubstantial gratification of their national pride. We hope to see this corrected in the future, and the Irishmen of wealth and position assuming their legitimate share in the burden of the day. Now is the time for the members of the lately formed "St. Patrick's Society" to come forth and show the public what they are capable of doing in such a cause. The programme which they have selected for themselves enumerates "the proper observance of St. Patrick's Day" as one of the objects to which their labors are to be directed. If, at this early stage of its existence, the Society does not care to take a prominent part in getting up the demonstrations, it might at least appoint a committee to collect subscriptions and in other ways coöperate with their fellow-countrymen who are engaged in the patriotic work. The last adjournment of the meetings of the "St. Patrick's Society" was until the first Wednesday in February, we believe, but a special meeting can readily be called, should it be deemed requisite to take action before that time arrives. Whether a special meeting is called or not, we hope the members of the Society, both individually and collectively, will do all in their power to make the celebration of next St. Patrick's Day every thing it ought to be.

[As we go to press we learn that a special meeting was called for Thursday evening last. The hour was too late to allow us to give any summary of what transpired in the present issue.]

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

If the Germans themselves are to be believed, they are earning an imperishable right to be considered the most brutal and barbarous race in the world. They and their sympathizers are actually gloating over the unutterable horrors of the bombardment of Paris. The unction with which they tell stories of the Prussian shells killing wounded men in the hospitals, tearing women to pieces in the streets, and mangling infants in their mothers' arms, is truly revolting. It is only made more so by the thin veneer of conventional expressions of regret with which they attempt to disguise their exultation at this inhuman massacre. Bad enough would it be if they simply described the terrible sufferings of the beleaguered Parisians, but to season their narrative with a plentiful sprinkling of mock sympathy, is a baseness beyond all parallel. We have been told a great deal about King WILLIAM'S "humanity;" about his exceeding desire to spare the inhabitants of the French capital, and this is what it comes to—he has inaugurated the most unchristian, ruthless and savage bombardment of which modern history has any record. This "fine old fellow," this "bluff and hearty monarch," cannot be satisfied in his diabolical thirst for vengeance upon the French nation without a wholesale slaughter of women and children! It appears most astonishing to us how such a blood thirsty ruffian is allowed to cumber the earth for the space of five minutes. We cannot account for intelligent and reasonable beings allowing such a fiend in human shape to live and move among them. Heaven forbid that we should advocate tyrannicide or countenance assassination; but, when a wehr-wolf like WILLIAM of Prussia is let loose upon humanity, it becomes the duty of all who wish to preserve organization to take any and every means to crush the rabid breast. A genuine descendant of the "Berserkers" of old, his Royal majesty knows no keener pleasure than quaffing blood; and if he could only drink it, like the inhabitants of the fabled Valhalla, out of the skulls of his enemies, his paradise were found in this world. The bombardment of cities has long been regarded as the last and most desperate expedient in warfare. It has never been resorted to except under pressure of the direst necessity, and even then every possible means have been always taken to mitigate its horrors. Nearly two hundred years ago—that is to say, long before the sickly humanitarianism, of which the present age is so proud sprung, up—when the celebrated LUXEMBURG bombarded Brussels, he distinctly avowed his regret at being compelled to do so; declared it was solely by way of reprisal; stated that if the Allies refrained from similar proceedings thenceforward, he would do the same; hoped to follow their example; and, furthermore, gave timely warning of the commencement of the firing, so that the people might seek shelter. When the army of JAMES II. besieged Londonderry, due notice was given to the garrison, and all the women and children were permitted to pass unmolested through the investing lines. MACAULAY censures in the very strongest terms the French cook-mariner who *even proposed* that they should be kept inside the city. Coming down to our own times, any one at the age of manhood can recollect the storm of indignation which was raised throughout the civilized world when it became known that FRANCIS II. of Naples allowed the rebellious city of Palermo to be shelled for less than an hour by some of his war ships. This exploit earned for him a nickname, "BOMBA," which will probably stick to him as long as he lives, and be handed down to the execration of future ages. The English have not the reputation of being a very humane people in war, and yet when it was found out that the Russian hospital had been struck during the bombardment of Sebastopol, merely by accident, the utmost horror was expressed by all classes of the population, and it was imperatively commanded that every precaution be taken to prevent the recurrence of any similar mishap. This being the general practice with respect to bombardments, we may well ask what judgment posterity will pass upon King WILLIAM. He seems to estimate the excellence of the fiery storm to which he has been enabled to subject the great French city by the number of wounded soldiers that it kills in their beds, and of women and children that it crushes into shapeless masses of blood-stained flesh and bone. It is hard to speak with common patience of the men who allow themselves to be dragged from their homes, torn from their wives and families, in order that this ghoul may gratify his devil-inspired ambition. They are slaves in the lowest and most degrading sense of the word; for, if they had the smallest spark of honor, manliness or independence, they would never become tools of such a cruel and murderous despot. The Ashantee who crouches in abject terror at the foot of his Fetishman is as noble a specimen of humanity as the Prussian rushing blindly to murder and ravage at the word of his "Sovereign Lord and Master, the King." What is to become of liberty and civilization in Europe if such soulless, submissive, unquestioning and fanatical slaves become dominant on the Continent? What people have the slightest guarantee that the modern "Berserker" will not hurl the dense masses of his brutalized legions against them, and reduce their country to a condition as deplorable as that in which France now lies? It is high time for the men who love liberty, who have so long worked for the overthrow of despotism, to take counsel as to the best means of preserving society from the new dangers with which it is threatened, and also to preserve humanity itself from the attacks of the wolves—eaten each other up—to make it impossible for them, we say, to insult one section of our countrymen by wheedling another—to make them feel that they cannot afford to abuse the confidence of *men*. How is this to be done? we shall be asked. We see one clear solution of the whole difficulty, and that is a thorough and complete amalgamation of all our Social fusion growing daily more and more manifest, and that one strong, powerful organization of this kind, permitting none but the best men of each at the head of affairs, besides giving infinitely greater security to the members, would be capable of double, treble their present utility, is a fact that scarcely needs demonstration. For instance, with the amount now paid by all together as doctors' fees alone, interest may be paid on nearly a $100,000, with which sum the finest hospital on the Pacific coast may be erected, while we are assured by several of our most distinguished medical men, that it would be a pleasure to them to devote their time and best efforts to such an institution *gratuitously*—an advantage in one item alone from $700 to $800 a month. We recommend this project of amalgamation, with all the earnestness in our power, to the members of our Societies, and we beseech them not to be deterred from its execution by any petty trickery on the part of the small vampires, whom a union would annihilate. That, side by side with those noble monuments devoted to religion, education and charity, diffusing their beneficent influence throughout the length and breath of the fair domain of this Pacific slope, and filling each generous Irish heart with legitimate joy and pride that he, too, belongs to the same race and country as our glorious pioneers who wrought them—what a proud reflection for us all that our Benevolent Societies had added one more in the shape of the magnificent "St. Patrick's Hospital!"

## The "Sacramento Union" and "The Monitor."

The brief interval elapsing between the receipt of Tuesday's Sacramento *Union* and our going to press, precludes us from desiring, as we would wish to do, this week, the full and fulsome article on the Excommunication Document. However, we hope to effectually dispose of the evasions, sophistries and misrepresentations therein contained in the next issue of THE MONITOR. Even at the risk of wearying our readers, and sacrificing space, which could easily be better employed, we feel compelled to probe this subject to the very bottom, and expose to the censure of the honorable and liberal-minded the calumnies which are incessantly ventilated against the Catholic Church. For the present we must content ourselves with securing our readers that there is no justification for connecting the Papacy with any of the dogmas so triumphantly put forward by the *Union*.

## OUR BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

That we have here among us some dozen Irish Benevolent Societies, chiefly mutual, and embracing from three to four thousand members, is of itself no small proof of the intelligence of the great mass of our countrymen in this city. Most of these have been, in the main, so well conducted hitherto, that our duty was simply to stand aloof and admire, and we should most probably confine it to that, but that some recent developments, both within those societies and without them in other spheres, have admonished us of the fact that a little friendly interference on our part would not be quite out of place. This is all the more opportune at the present time, because quite recently one of them has "burst up," and, as usual, has thrown several most deserving poor families into a state of utter destitution. What has led to this result is the question that unavoidably forces itself upon us; and we have no hesitation whatever in replying—gross incompetency and petty perfidy. We have among us a whole tribe of small MOONEYS and MURPHYS, poor frivolous, hapless creatures, many of them, too, "gifts of speech," who assign themselves over by the capacity for low trickery—who consider themselves "smart" in proportion to their ability to gain and abuse the confidence of their honest, straightforward fellow-countrymen; and these being unable to control capital enough for even the show of a banking business, turn their weighty thoughts to the organizing of Benevolent Societies which are mutual! To the extent of merely serving the purposes of those contemptible petty cheats themselves. That we have at the head of some of our present existing societies several men of the most unsullied reputation, strong natural parts, and fine healthy Irish feeling—men who are at once a credit to the lands of their birth and adoption—we are well aware, and feel no less proud of the fact; but that individuals of quite a different stripe—creatures who are a disgrace to any country or community—govern some, is a fact no less certain and deplorable; and that some of the very best of them possess among their governing bodies some few artful pettifoggers, to whom every manly feeling is unknown, so quite estranged to the first principles of honor as even to hate or dread those possessing it, we have full and sufficient evidence to prove. We could show that men here in this town, taking an active part in the management of those societies, who, without Irish support, would quickly undergo all the discomforts of rapid starvation, never once fail to bolster up foreigners to the detriment of their own countrymen, when opportunity offers. We shall not now indulge in detail nor point to individuals—who, like Dead Sea fruit, would crumble to ashes in our hands—but to take one flagrant example, let us ask, Is it with the consent of the intelligent majorities of those societies, that only one or at most two of them, unlike the societies of any other nationality among us, can command the medical services of gentlemen of their own nation and blood? Is it with their consent that an individual, whose ignorance may be concealed by his ignorance of our language, should be habitually entrusted with the lives of themselves and families, while gentlemen of their own country, whose professional standing is beyond dispute, whose ability the general public so well appreciate, should be systematically discarded and insulted by a prefference of the former? We unhesitatingly answer, certainly not. The practice simply results from the corruption of the back-sliding little manipulators who never for an instant hesitate to injure or insult, as far as in them lays, their fellow-countrymen of every class, when their own base personal ends are to be attained. We cannot afford to waste speech on those poor creeping parasites, whose very exposure to open sunlight would befoul the air we breathe. For the sake of our common country we spare them, but we appeal to the intelligent masses of our Societies to check the growth of those unwholesome weeds—to make it impossible for those incapables who breathe, live and laving their being from Irish-men, who without the generous support of their countrymen in their various callings, would long since have met the fate of the starving wolves—eaten each other up—to make it impossible for them, we say, to insult one section of our countrymen by wheedling another—to make them feel that they cannot afford to abuse the confidence of *men*. How is this to be done? we shall be asked. 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We recommend this project of amalgamation, with all the earnestness in our power, to the members of our Societies, and we beseech them not to be deterred from its execution by any petty trickery on the part of the small vampires, whom a union would annihilate. That, side by side with those noble monuments devoted to religion, education and charity, diffusing their beneficent influence throughout the length and breath of the fair domain of this Pacific slope, and filling each generous Irish heart with legitimate joy and pride that he, too, belongs to the same race and country as our glorious pioneers who wrought them—what a proud reflection for us all that our Benevolent Societies had added one more in the shape of the magnificent "St. Patrick's Hospital!"

## TRIUMPH OF CATHOLIC CHARITY.

However fearful a visitation may be such a war as that which France is now enduring on her soil, it is, at least, a crucial test of the different principles that are struggling for the mastery over the minds of her people. Catholicity, infidelity and Protestantism are all being weighed, and the two latter are found woefully wanting. The apostles of infidelity, like VICTOR HUGO, EDMOND ABOUT and ERNEST RENAN can distinguish themselves with the pen, and are matchless in grinding out bombastic proclamations and "progressive" cant, but they uniformly manifest a wholesale horror of the dangers of the battlefield, or the drudgery of the ambulances. Fireside philanthropy is, no doubt, highly effective as a rival to Catholic charity in the field of newspaperdom, and it is an easy task for enlightened modern philosophers to show how far they are ahead of the "dark ages" of Catholic faith, so long as powers of long are the only test of superiority; but it is when war and its attendants, famine and pestilence, come down in all their horrors on a people, that the power of Christian principles in elevating human nature can fairly be appreciated. Amid the smoke of battle and the heaps of wounded, we everywhere see the forms of priests and religious flitting on their mission of mercy to allay and soothe the horrors of death. And even the bitter foes of Catholicity are forced to admit that whatever ruin the corruption of Napoleon's Court may have wrought in France, it has failed to dry up the sources of Catholic charity. Alone among all the officers of the late imperial Court, the much maligned almoner of the Empress, Mgr. BAUER, is now to be found by the side of his country in her hour of peril, and risking his life as boldly as the bravest soldier of the gallant band of Pontifical Zouaves, who rivalled at Orleans the glories of ancient Marathon. The correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who has seen him at his work, describes him as bearing himself as calmly under the fire of the Prussians, as he did in his pulpit; while the Christian Brothers, whom the leading demagogues and "progressists" of Lyons thanked sneeringly, "for the present," for "having done their duty," as a dwelling in their city, are described as forming the very *elite* of the Ambulance Corps, by the accomplished correspondent of the *Times*. Even Bull Run RUSSELL, with all his sevenfold mantle of bigotry, is forced to pay an unwilling compliment to the devotion of a Benedictine whose course he has crossed near every battle-field from Sedan to Paris. The Christian Brothers alone furnish nearly eight hundred of their body to the service of the wounded, exclusive of the Sisters of Charity, the chaplains, and the thousands of other apostles of Catholicity, who have thrown themselves into danger. As a matter of course, no one hears anything of Protestant ministers in connection with the battle-field. Looking after the wounded and dying is no part of their "mission," and, on this point, to give them their due, they have entirely free from any desire to interfere in the occupations of the Catholic clergy. Even if it should produce no other good than to show to France and the world the practical difference between sham philanthropy and Catholic charity, this terrible war with its consequences can hardly be regarded as an unmixed evil, and the ultimate consequences may be far more beneficial to the cause of religion and France than any one can now venture to prophesy.

## The Public Debt.

The following is a correct statement of the condition of the public debt of the United States at the beginning the new year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Debt bearing interest in coin | $ 433,342,700 00 |
| Interest accrued | 10,800,627 48 |
| Debt bearing interest in lawful money | 58,229,307 41 |
| Interest | 446,931 79 |
| Debt on which interest has ceased | 7,161,822 24 |
| Debt bearing no interest | 422,043,373 48 |
| Total debt | $ 1,442,130,206 40 |
| Total interest | $ 11,247,559 27 |
| Total debt, principal and interest | $ 1,453,377,765 67 |
| Amount in the Treasury | 130,096,272 41 |
| Total debt, less amount in Treasury | $ 1,323,281,493 26 |
| Decrease of debt during December, 1870 | $ 1,340,000 00 |
| Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870 | 106,206,881 42 |

MONEY'S BANK.—Many of our readers will be gratified by the assurance that we are reliably informed that the California Building and Loan Society will be able to pay dollar for dollar. A dividend of 25 per cent. will be declared in April, another dividend of 25 per cent. in May, and about six months thereafter 50 per cent.

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS AND TAKE THIS PAPER.—Twenty thousand volumes of Catholic books, setting at comparative at H. C. Bateman's, 303 Kearny street, corner of Sutter.

## Ordinations in New York.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, Allegany county, N. Y., January 6, 1871.

EDITOR MONITOR: Knowing the interest you take in anything pertaining to the progress of Catholicity, I send you the following report, and you will confer a favor on the undersigned by publishing the same in THE MONITOR. The following students of St. Bonaventure's College were promoted to Tonsure, Minor Orders, Sub-Deaconship, Deaconship, and finally to Priesthood, Right Rev. Bishop Ryan conferred the Orders in the Cathedral at Buffalo during the Ember days. Subjoined is a list of those who were promoted to orders, ranked according to their dioceses. Promoted to Tonsure and Minor Orders, December 16th: John Concannon, diocese of Dubuque; Patrick L. Quaille, Springfield; Bernard McGivney and Fanel Briordy, Erie.

On the following day there were promoted to Subdeaconship—Revs. P. L. Quaille, diocese of Springfield; John Concannon, Dubuque; Bernard McGivney, Fanel Briordy and T. J. McManus, Erie; Peter Donlhoe, Buffalo; J. T. Costello, Scranton; J. H. Fitzpatrick and Michael O'Reilly, Albany.

Received Deaconship the following day: Revs. J. Concannon, diocese of Dubuque; J. T. Costello, Scranton; Peter Donohoe and J. Leddy, Buffalo; J. H. Fitzpatrick and Michael O'Reilly, Albany; T. J. McManus, Erie.

Were ordained Priests on the 17th, in the Seminary of our Lady of Angels, Niagara: Revs. H. M. Laddy, diocese of Buffalo; T. J. McManus, Erie.

I remain, Yours respectfully, P. L. Q.

## Lecture by Colonel F. F. Walsh.

On Wednesday evening next, 25th inst., Col. P. F. Walsh will deliver a lecture, in Platt's Hall, on the subject of "Volunteer Military Organizations." We are sure the great importance of thoroughly discussing such a topic at the present time will be recognized by every intelligent citizen. The momentous events now transpiring in Europe prove that no country can consider itself secure unless its population is trained to the use of arms. We Americans may imagine that the broad Atlantic is a sufficient barrier against invasion, but the idea is a huge mistake. It would be sheer folly to risk the safety of the nation on the chances of an engagement at sea; but, if we were free from all apprehension on this score, prudence would, it seems to us, suggest that our citizens should all know how to use firearms, and possess at least some degree of military training, in order that they might aid and defend the supremacy of the laws and the integrity of the Republic. From Colonel Walsh's high repute as a lecturer, we feel confident that he will do every justice to his subject, and treat the audience to an exceedingly interesting discourse. The hundreds who listened so attentively to his lectures on "Ireland," will certainly be happy to hear him again. Colonel Walsh is unquestionably one of the most attractive lecturers who have entertained a San Francisco audience for a long period of time.

## An "Irregularity."

Quite a stir has been created in the Sheriff's office, caused by the detection of a small "irregularity" in the working of the word "sending" practiced by an attaché of that office on a poor mariner. It appears that a man named Bailey was convicted of insanity, and ordered to Stockton Insane Commissioners of Lunacy. He had on his person at the time $32 50, of which the Deputy Sheriff appropriated $25 for expenses, thinking, no doubt, that insanity was only one remove from idiocy, and would know that dead men tell no tales. Bailey, however, was doomed to a better fate: he recovered, and with recovery a recollection of the trick that had been played upon him. He demanded his money, and his demand led to investigation, and the investigation elicited the facts stated. Considering that the city has also been robbed, we give them their due, and attending Mr. B.'s committal, we cannot help thinking that the $25 taken from him took place on the French right, or "irregularly" when a wood near the village of Bailey, January 13.—The bombardment was on the extreme left of the position, stretching for miles southward. The ground between Fort Issy and Thomas F. Stokes, Clerks: Marshin Hoel, formerly Acting Recorder, and William H. Lowrey, of ruining in between the two objects, and now of counsel for the New Brim Company.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Business in the real estate line is lively at Santa Rosa and vicinity.

Thirty-four ships have loaded with wheat at South Vallejo.

The fare from San Francisco to Santa Rosa has been reduced to $2.

Nine and-a half miles of track on the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad have been completed.

The Mariposa *Free Press* says an Eastern company has purchased the Buchanan copper mine and will shortly reopen it.

Nine oranges—large, juicy and most excellent flavor—have been produced at Campo Seco, Calaveras county.

Fifty-nine newspapers in Idaho and cities on the Pacific coast have perished during the past year.

Two car loads of California-grown cotton were shipped East from Sacramento on the 17th.

At Deer Lodge, Montana, one hundred and twelve buildings were erected last year, at a cost of $214,950. This is a good showing for that young city.

The car robbers have been sentenced to thirty years imprisonment in the State Prison. Three names are—Daniel Taylor, Daniel Baker and Leander Morton.

The Arlisea rancho, of two square leagues, and the Heintzleman mine, near Tubac, Arizona, have been sold to General Ripley, of London, for half a million dollars.

More than half of the business portion of the town of Truckee was destroyed by fire, with its town hall and other public buildings on the morning of the 17th, in the Donner Hotel.

The thieves who burglarized J. W. Coffroth's residence, on the night of the 16th, had the politeness the next morning to return his mess suit, minus valuable papers found in the pockets of the clothes they stole.

The completion of the railroad to Santa Rosa, from Petaluma, or rather from Donahue, seven miles below Petaluma, has increased the travel greatly, the cars being filled with passengers on every trip.

The body of an old man named C. E. Campbell, who has been missing from Murphy's, Calaveras county, since New Year's Day, was found January 15th down a shaft, stabbed to the heart. He had resided at the Flat for fifteen years.

Maxwell, who walked with Kennovan on New Year's day, from San Francisco to Los Angeles and back for the Orphans, has gone into training at Sacramento for a fifty-mile foot-race, for the benefit of the two Orphan Asylums in that city.

The decision of Commissioner Wilson, giving the title lands to the city of San Diego, meets with general satisfaction between the City Attorney, the City Trustees and the citizens, each claiming a right to the spoils.

A quarts vein, situated at what is known as the "Hadley Field," near the town of Cooterville, worked several years since and abandoned, has been recently reopened and many rich ores developed. It is thought that the vein will prove a permanent paying thing.

John Rooney, a well-known citizen, who resides at Brighton, near Sacramento, was shot at that place on the evening of January 14th, by a man named Murphy. The trouble grew out of a dispute as to the ownership of a piece of land. The land appears to be owned by Rooney, but is claimed by Murphy. Rooney and a friend went to the house of the latter, and, to promise the matter, and on their approach, Murphy, who was armed with a shotgun and a pistol, commenced firing with the gun at the distance of about sixty yards. Eight buckshot struck Rooney; three in the head, three in the stomach and two in the legs. The war then ceased. Rooney was brought to Sacramento for medical aid. His wounds are pronounced not very dangerous. Murphy was arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars to appear for examination. Rooney is getting on very comfortably.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

John H. Brown has recovered judgment against Wm. Sharon, Trustee, and Wm. F. Page, of the old banking firm of Page, Bacon & Co., in the sum of $5,000 and interest, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from November 14, 1854.

At a meeting of the Excelsior Social Club, held on Tuesday, the following were elected: President, M. Hurley; Vice-President, T. Cronan; Recording Secretary, J. McCloskey; Financial Secretary, M. Lindsay; Treasurer, P. Duane; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. Kennedy.

The Rincon Point Democratic Club has perfected an organization, and numbers ninety-five members. Officers have been elected as follows: President, Alex. McKeon; Vice-President, James Flood; Treasurer, Mark Mcriocosky; Sergeant-at-Arms, Peter Farrell.

The following officers of the Jackson Dragoons were recently elected: Captain, Meredith Leuenroth; First Lieutenant, Hugh Dougherty; Second Lieutenant, Michael Dolan; Brevet Second Lieutenant, Thomas McCole.

A certificate of incorporation of the San Francisco Cooperative Printers' Association was filed on Monday last. The Trustees are Francis A. Bonnard, Edmund Williamson, Bernard H. Daly, Chas. Babb and Peter Cook.

The San Francisco Gas Company held their regular election on Monday. The old officers were all reelected as follows: Peter Donahue, President; Joseph A. Donohoe, Vice President; and Joseph G. Eastland, Secretary.

The Police Commissioners, at a recent meeting, adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That hereafter any street officer while on duty, found lounging on his beat, or standing around corners, talking with his friends or others, except it may be in the line of his duty, and not patrolling his beat, will be sufficient cause for his removal, when proven.

Following is the result of the election of the Mercantile Library Association, held on Monday: President, Ogden Hoffman; Vice-President, Monroe Ashbury; Recording Secretary, William Harney; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Raymond; Treasurer, Minthorne M. Tompkins; Trustees—Thurlo Parrott, H. C. Bodel D. Thomas Bennett, William Alvord, H. H. Lloyd, William Lewy, Henry Kimball, N. C. Fassett, Ralph C. Harrison.

His Excellency, Joshu Hirshmale Ino Assistars, Assistant Minuser of Finances of the Empire of Japan, and accredited as Commissioner to the Government of the United States, arrived in this city on the steamer *Americal*, from Japan. He is accompanied by a suite of secretaries, aids, servants, physicians, etc., in all, number ing twenty-two persons. They are on their way to Washington City, on business connected with their Government. They will remain in this city two weeks, and visit the public institutions, and the fortifications around the harbor. They are stopping at the Grand Hotel.

## Balls.

We have received complimentary tickets for the Masquerade Ball to be given at the Lick House on the evening of January 26th; for the Invitation Ball of the Wolfe Tone Guard, to be given at Irish-American Hall, on the evening of January 26; for the Ball of the Independent Order of White Men, which took place at Turn Verein Hall on the 19th inst; and to the Invitation Ball of the Amity Social Club, to come off on the 10th February, at Pacific Hall.

Gov. HAIGHT has publicly announced that he will be a candidate for reelection. The candidates now prominently before the public for gubernatorial honors, on the Democratic side of the house, are—H. H. Haight, of Alameda; Philip A. Roach, of San Francisco; and Congressman Johnson. Several others are spoken of, but we are not authorized to give their names.

IRISH ON THE ALERT. If you have symptoms which indicate the approach of fever and ague, such as a sensation of cold water being poured down the back, chills over the whole body, pains in the back and loins, &c. As soon as you feel these symptoms coming on, take MAGEE & DOLLARD'S ANTIDARIEIC. It is a sure preventive, and will speedily remove all disagreeable sensations.

### BORN.

HORNIAN—In this city, January 19, to the wife of D. Horgan, a son.

### MARRIED.

MALLIN-MORIARTY—In this city, December 19, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Caden, Michael Mallin to B. M. Moriarty, both of this city.

O'NEILL-MANNING—At Santa Rosa, January 12, by Rev. Father Aviero, Peter O'Neill to Mrs. Mary Ann Parrott.

GILLES-DYER—In this city, January 18, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Father Prendergast, Charles J. Gilles to Mary T. Dyer, both of this city.

### DIED.

DOHERTY—In this city, January 18, Fanny Doherty, a native of Roscommon, Ireland, aged 36 years.

MURPHY—In this city, January 18, Mary Murphy, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years.

SHANNON—In this city, January 16, John Gardiner, son of Michael and Mary Shannon, aged 7 years and 6 months.

PAYNE—In this city, January 14, Mrs. May Pay, wife of Thomas Pay, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, aged 36 years.

MCMILLAN—In this city, January 17, Mary M. McMillan, mother of Mrs. Henry Sampson and Mrs. John Kerr, a native of County Kildare, Ireland, aged 72 years.

CUNNINGHAM—In this city, January 14, John Cunningham, a native of Limerick, Ireland, aged 27 years.

HAYES—In this city, January 14, Eugene, infant son of Daniel and Mary Hayes, aged 1 month and 20 days.

MCCONKEY—In country, January 15, Mary, daughter of Philip and Margaret McCloskey, aged 3 years and 11 months.

MORRANE—In this city, January 18, Maria S., wife of Hugh Morrane, a native of Newfoundland, aged 28 years.

DEVINE—In this city, January 18, Daniel Devine, a native of the parish of Teaghrea, county Roscommon, Ireland.

MCCAFFERY—In this city, January 18, Bernard McCaffery, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 42 years.

MCCARTY—In this city, Jan. 17, M. Marshall Riordan (printer), eldest son of Mary A. and the late Richard Riordan, aged 22 years and 4 months.

MCRAE—In Knoxville, Lake county, January —, Mrs. Helen, widow of the late George W. McRae, a native of county Cork, Ireland, aged 58 years.

MCCAFFERY—In this city, January 18, Bernard McCaffery, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 42 years.

CARROLL—In this city, Jan. 17, M. Marshall Riordan (printer), eldest son of Mary A. and the late Richard Riordan, aged 22 years and 4 months.

MCRAE—In Knoxville, Lake county, January —, Mrs. Helen, widow of the late George W. McRae, a native of county Cork, Ireland, aged 58 years.

FUNERAL NOTICES.—The funeral of Bernard McCaffery, late of Tyrone, Ireland, will take place from his late residence, No. 1 Natoma street, between Fifth and Sixth, this day (Saturday), at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Ann Parrott will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Peter O'Neill, No. 1 Natoma street, between Fifth and Sixth, this day (Saturday), at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

The funeral of Mrs. Helen McRae will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Peter O'Neill, No. 1 Natoma street, between Fifth and Sixth, this day (Saturday), at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

The funeral of Mrs. Maria S. Morrane will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 1 Natoma street, between Fifth and Sixth, this day (Saturday), at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

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New Advertisements.

F. X. KAST,
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F. X. KAST,
SUCCESSOR OF
BRODERICK & KAST,
IS NOW SELLING OFF HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS
BOOTS AND SHOES
—AT—
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Ladies' French Kid and Waterproof Button Boots and Fancy Slippers, in great variety.
Gents' Boots and Bootjee Gaiters and Oxford Ties; also, Boys' Boots and Shoes, at the lowest wholesale prices.
The very best Ladies', Gents' and Children's wear made to measure.

F. X. KAST,
392 AND 324 BUSH STREET,
Ja21 Between Montgomery and Kearny.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY
Tuesday, February 14, 1871.

JENNIE'S VALENTINE.

I'll give you a line, if you divine
Who 'tis that sends this valentine:
But prophet, if your guess proves true,
For my poor pen you will forgive me,
If, Jenter dear, should ren complain,
Your forfeit I'll return again.

IF THOU'LT BE MINE

Bright flowers shall bloom wherever we rove;
A valley divine shall talk in each stream;
The stars shall look like worlds of love;
And this world be one beautiful dream
In our eyes—if thou'lt be mine.

Valentines, rich in gold and silver, and tinted with hues borrowed from the rainbow, winged with fragrance plucked from the plumes of young doves, radiant with flowers from the garden of the Papphian heaven, and steeped in sunlight Love's spirits for wistful hearts.

CUPID'S ADVICE.

To the unmarried of the nation
As they would avoid the mortification
And shun the application
Of old maids and old bachelors in this generation
To make direct application
Without any flirtation
To the object of their affection
Whose Valentine beats his relation
For an appropriate communication
To suit the occasion
Which will afford a gratification
And be a sufficient remuneration
For the money spent on the occasion

VALENTINES for sale at 120 Post Street, also, at 1 Montgomery avenue, and Montgomery House. Sold with or without imprint.

The greatest variety of every conceivable variety, at the lowest prices, at the Valentine Depot, 120 Post street.

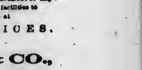
CHRISTY new and original California Comics.

VALENTINES WRITTEN, comic and sentimental.

APPLETON'S VALENTINE EXPRESS, with Valentines every hour on the hour, every hour on Valentine's Day, in every period the city.

D. E. APPLETON & CO.,
386 and 310 Montgomery Street.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.,
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
No. 706 Market Street,
Opposite Third Street,
With a complete Stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, on Monday, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.

Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHARLES CROCKER, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 14, 1871.

J. P. CAMPBELL & CO.,
146 KEARNY STREET,
Between Sutter and Post, San Francisco.

DRY GOODS!
—AT—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DRY | $200,000 | GOODS.
Comprising the most Complete Assortment of any House on this Coast, and offering facilities to to all classes to purchase at
POPULAR PRICES.
TAAFFE & CO.,
No. 9 Montgomery Street,
LICK HOUSE.
Call the attention of Hotel-keepers, and strangers visiting the city, to this sale, which will continue for
Sixty Days.
The stock consists of the most complete assortment of
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
TABLE COVERS,
PIANO COVERS,
LACE CURTAINS
LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN SHIRTINGS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
A fine assortment of
JONES' SOFT-FINISHED CAMBRIC,
PLAID AND STRIPED JACONETS,
FRENCH PERCALES and CAMBRICS
All of which were purchased previous to the war, and will be offered for sale at less prices than the c

### IN EXILE.

Erin, lov'd, remembered Erin,
Isle forever dear to me!
On a foreign shore I'm dreaming—
Dreaming of past times and thee.
Oh! the sweet, cool sheltered valleys!
Oh! the wide, capacious bays!
Oh! the dreamy, beaming moonlight!
Oh! the bright and sunny days!

A little hut among the bushes
Rises fair to memory;
Though its roof was straw and rushes,
Oh! 'twas dear, how dear, to me!
Oh! the happy, playful children!
Oh! the gay gray-headed sire!
Oh! the snow-clad winter evening!
Oh! the blazing, sparkling fire!

And my dear, true-hearted mother,
Sisters, brother, father, too,
Fancy-pictured, stand before me—
Live and move within my view.
O! the kindly tone of welcome!
Oh! the bright and loving smile!
Oh! my handsome colleen, Mary!
Fairest in the Emerald Isle!

I tried to wear a look of gladness
When I parted from them all,
While with grief approaching sadness
My poor heart near burst its shell.
Oh! the last fond glimpse of Erin!
Fields of green and skies of blue!
Oh! the groan of grief and anguish
When they faded from my view!

Erin, wronged but faithful Erin!
Wrongful lip-friend! we ne'er will be foe,
Soon may Freedom's sun shine on thee—
Cheer thy sorrow, end thy woe.
Oh! the mountain and the wild wood!
Oh! the fairy lake and glen!
Oh! for men to aid dear Erin!
And, oh! for Freedom back again!
—*Nation.*

### St. Jarlath's College.

ST. JARLATH'S COLLEGE, TUAM, }
Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the }
Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, 1870. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONITOR, SAN FRANCISCO.—*Dear Sir:* In the midst of the many appeals made within the past four months to the benevolent among the Irish race, no voice in favor of any individual project, however good, could well be heeded in the conflict of nations and the loud expressions of practical sympathy that have gone forth in favor of the suffering and self-sacrifice of a sorrow-stricken but noble people. Nevertheless, circumstances have thus been sent by a few, to whom I tender my grateful acknowledgments:

Most Rev. J. McEvilly, Lord Bishop of Galway....£ 5
Very Rev. C. J. O'Brien, P. P., Headford..... 5
W. Joyce, Esq., Cargory House, Castleblakeney.. 5
Rev. T. Hardiman, P. P., Ballinrobe..... 2
P. A. Nolan, Esq., Solicitor, Dublin..... 2
Rev. Michael Hearne, Professor, Maynooth..... 2
Rev. James O'Kane, rector Dean, Maynooth..... 2
Rev. J. Rossiter, P. P., Kilcolman..... 2
University, Stephen's Green..... 2
Martin Melvin, Esq., Dunmore..... 2
Martin Reidmond, landed proprietor, Dunmore.. 5
Stephen Mell-mosh, Esq., Dunmore..... 5
Rev. Peter Watters, P. P., Aherlow..... 2
Felix McCuskey, Mobile, Alabama..... 5
T. J. Hussey Gaffey of Tuam, son of N. Orleans 5

It is only ten months since a circular regarding the enlargement of St. Jarlath's College was issued, soliciting the aid of the Irish people for the purpose of erecting *Novo Desiderata*. In the circular it was stated that the proposed enlargement by means of additional wings to the new buildings, so as to double the number of rooms, on account of the connection of the college with the cause and principles of Catholic education, of more than local interest." It is optional with all—and especially so with all outside the diocese—to contribute. Yet the sum of seven hundred pounds was readily realized in six months.

The wings then projected are now a reality. Both are nigh complete; one fully so—the other under "roof." Each edifice (fifty-four feet long by thirty wide, and three stories high, can lay claim to little or no architectural elegance. The cost, however, of the entire work will amount to nigh fifteen hundred pounds (£1,500). To collect, in addition to what has already been received, eight hundred is not, to-day in sight, a prospect lighted with the sunshine of hopefulness, nor cheering with the charms of assured success. But hope in Him who has moved the hearts of the people to contribute seven hundred already, will not be confounded, especially as the work is His own, and no matter who are the instruments destined to promote His glory on earth and in Heaven.

The Irish people, too, possess a vigorous, practical piety. They have a traditional title to founding churches and colleges, not only in their own country but in all the lands in Europe and in America which they have visited. This practical tradition, of which the monuments are to be found in "Cills" in every parish in Ireland, and the magnificent churches throughout Europe, are a standing proof, is traceable up to the sixth century, to the days of St. Columba, and those of the western Apostle Bishop—St. Jarlath.

The present time may well be regarded as the renascent complement of the "ages of faith," as is seen from the spirit which has inspired and animated the living generation of the Irish people at home and abroad, in erecting noble structures dedicated to learning or to religion.

For my own part I am much beholden to all who have contributed to the enlargement and increased usefulness of St. Jarlath's College as a seat of science, and a nursery for the growing youth in knowledge, and in love of creed and country.

From my manifold applications by letter —perhaps over one thousand—men in lowly and in high positions; to men of true and talent; to others poor in fact but in possession of ample monetary means, I have, by a process of induction from particulars, like a physician dealing with patients, drawn general deductions regarding the characteristics of philanthropy, or its absence among men.

First—The most generous are the educated middle-classes, amongst whom I rank the educated man with even humble means, yet sufficient for his daily wants.

Second—The wealthy aristocrat, gifted with judgment and a refined taste, capable of appreciating, and whose heart is turned to deeds of goodness—such a one stands, as a patron of progress, out from his compeers by whom he is surrounded, as a pillar of light shines forth amid the clouds, showing its native tints, and at the same time displaying the beauteous dark-blue above which it rises.

Third—The poor and those who are not possessed of much worldly wealth prove efficient by organization. Their mites, to be practically valuable to attain great end, need amalgamation. Like soldiers composing an army, they are a power. Individual members, however, have not all the same noble and generous impulses.

Fourth—The least generous is the wealthy landowner—(and there are not a few of them in this Catholic country)—who from habit regards wealth as the summum bonum, who values nothing belonging to the nobler part of man, because it cannot make him more wealthy or more admired by that class who are at once selfish and servile, who, like children or certain dumb animals run after glare and glitter, and mistake them for glory and greatness. Such a one while alive, does as little good as he can for society, or for the benefit of the public. His life and death verify the proverb: "A dorus nist cum mortor nil reste facit." I am, your faithful servant,

† DAVID J. BORDER, President.

### Sympathy with France.

On Thursday, December 29th, a most enthusiastic meeting was held in the Cooper Institute, New York, to express sympathy with the French Republic. Mr. John Mitchel spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—Americans, Frenchmen, Irishmen, if there be any here—I address you here the eloquent language of welcome! Oh! the bright and loving smile! Oh! my handsome colleen, Mary! Fairest in the Emerald Isle!

Americans, you have heard from a native American well acquainted with the subject and able to do ample and triumphant justice to it—after that I do not know who has a better right to speak for France than an Irishman. It is very true, as that eloquent gentleman has just said, that France sent to this country in its trouble some of her greatest warriors and statesmen to aid in the establishment of your independence—the most British dominion—Lafayette, Rochambeau, D'Estaing—and they had the good fortune and happiness to triumph in your triumph. But do not forget—Irishmen will not forget—that when France was a Republic before—that is to say, in '98—France sent to the shores of Ireland a large expedition in ships and soldiers than ever she sent to America. And she sent them to aid in the same purpose—to throw off British dominion. The weather was against them, however; the weather turned out to be English weather, and the splendid fleet was for a time beating about in Bantry Bay, and at last was driven off entirely by the easterly winds. Another time a second expedition landed at Killala Bay, and another expedition came to Lough Swilly with Theobald Wolfe Tone on board, and this too, to aid a small nation to win its liberty. Now, what nation has ever done such things except France? Yet it is not altogether for these efforts that France has made in our behalf that I am so enthusiastic to-night in behalf of—Frenchmen. Neither is it for the blood shed by my people in behalf of France, though 40,000 have fallen fighting her battles in the last one hundred and fifty years. Neither is it for that that I speak for her here to-night. Nor it is because France this day stands up in Europe the representative champion of a great principle—and that principle is the right of self-government. Gentlemen, the man who most personifies, who resumes within his own person the whole of the German cause, is a single vassal, not a single serf. One man may be rich and another poor, but they are all equal before the law, and one man's son is as good as another. It is for that that the great Prussian monarch is precipitating his forces upon France, under the lead of his vassal Bismarck. I think that I describe the situation pretty exactly in its general view. But let us take one example: The Prussians say that they have conquered France—not that it is all over yet, but they say that they have conquered, they say that they intend to take possession of two great countries—Alsace and Lorraine. I mention this as between the German theory of government on the one hand and French freedom on the other. Alsace is one of the most fertile countries, one of the best countries, in France, with the grand old city of Strasbourg for its capital But Alsace is not only very fertile and prosperous country—it is the most intensely French province in all France. It is true that many of the inhabitants can speak German; they learned that long ago. Sometimes Alsace was a fief of the German empire and sometimes of the French kingdom; but, for over 4wo hundred years ago, all Alsace became French, and French it has remained until this day. All their national memories, all their proud recollections, are French. Their soldiers, their young men for generations—for two hundred years—have served the French cause in the armies and in the highest places. Then came the French Revolution, which gave to every man in France his own farm. Well, Alsace got rid of all these landgraves and margraves—from that moment. Every farmer in Alsace owns his own farm, and they feel that it was France that made men of them. Ask one of these, Alsatians whether he is a German or a Frenchman, and he will look at you with astonishment. Why, it was Alsatians that were foremost to meet the Germans when Prussia came across the Rhine seventy years ago, met their assault, and flung them back. Who was this? Kolmerau and the men of Alsace. Another Alsacian was Kleber, one of the greatest of French Marshals, and Napoleon's successor in command of the army of Egypt. In short, when an Alsatian thinks of military glory it is always in connection with the old tricolor, with the eagles of the First Empire or of the Republic. Empire is a word we must perhaps forget for the present. It is because France is standing up as the great champion of liberty and freedom, and the right of the population to dispose of their own destinies and to order their own government, that we may sympathize with her. It is not many years ago since a statesman of England—Lord John Russell, I think—announced as a great principle. There was only one country that he excepted from this principle, and that was Ireland. Now it is expressly to see that he excepted a French aspiration for self-government that all Germany is united to-day to conquer France, and to crush her down by mere weight. I do not doubt that it was the Emperor of the French who commenced this war. I do not excuse him. He was found, before commencing it, to see that he had a large army, fit to do the work. He was the sole governor of France, and he ought to have known what was in the hearts and souls of his dominions. He ought to have had confidence in his Marshals. Well, if he commenced this war rashly, he has paid thepenalty. But France is not the Emperor. France is grander than all Emperors and Empires long she will appeal so loudly to all lovers of freedom that even our German citizens themselves must respond. There are vast numbers of excellent German citizens in this country; they came here for self-government, or else what brought them here; and they fully participate in the free exercise of the rights of citizenship and of manhood. They naturally feel some degree of pride that the black and white flag should soar high amid the glare of the battle smoke above the banners of France. There is something in the idea that intoxicates them, but they say that it is a conspiracy of a feudal oligarchy, why then I believe that even our German friends will unite with us in sending over words of cheer, and say with all their hearts, as we do—"*Vive la France!*"

### The Nuns Among the Wounded.

The correspondent of the *Standard*, describing a visit to a French military hospital, says:

Just as I was on the point of leaving the room, the Sœurs Augustines, who had been at dinner, entered. I never shall forget the quick, sudden change that came over the sick men's faces. They had been lying in a sort of torpid langor whilst they were absent, but the moment they appeared their faces flushed with a sudden sparkle of gladness that gave quite a different color to the sick room. The very atmosphere, which was

> "Hot, damp and close,
> Like a sick man's room when he takes his repose,
> An hour before death—"

Seemed of a sudden to change and grow more purified. Each sick man's face lighted up with an animation that was before wanting. But the strangest change was in my old friend the Turco, who confessed to take the rare Havana I offered him. The moment the Sisters entered he feebly attempted to raise himself in his bed, and whispered as far as his strength would permit to one of them to come near, and showed, with the pride of a child in a new toy, the cigar he was slowly smoking. I wanted nothing more than the silent looks of the sick men to show how the nuns were loved by the poor invalids. They spoke of them and treated them as if they were children; petted, comforted and scolded them as the occasion demanded; identified themselves with their interests in every possible manner, and gave one completely the idea that they esteemed it a rare and cherished privilege to be allowed to devote their whole lives to the holiest of works. If human gratitude can possibly be a reward, and if such a thing exists in more than one or two rare exceptions, they certainly had obtained it in the idolizing respect and childlike reverential love of the wounded soldiers. I devoted so many hours here, chatting with the men—who were full of curious and interesting anecdotes—that I found but little time to visit the other ambulances. These were the Grand Seminaire in the palace of the Archbishop, the old Dominican Monastery, the Petit Seminaire (a very large one), the Ambulances des Charlottes, and the Sœurs et Muets.


### EDUCATIONAL.

### ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and convenient.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, Spanish etc., etc.

TERMS.

Invariably half yearly in advance.
Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, per annum..... $200 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month..... 4 00
Guitar, per month..... 2 50
No extra charge for Fish Peeling, Fancy Needle Work, etc.

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 16th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to
SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

### FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will open on the 16th August, 1870.

The object of the institution is to give a good English, mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education, at the lowest possible cost—a boon that only can be fully appreciated by those who have children to be taught at all.

TERMS.

Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of ten months..... $150 00
Music, French and German forms extra charges.
Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged $10.
Physician's pay for medical attendance, and supply of toilet articles, etc.
Money will not be advanced by the College; for the purchase of all fancy articles, a sufficient sum must be deposited.
For further particulars apply to
FR. PASCUAL DE KEEFE, O. S. F.

### ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,

MARYSVILLE, CAL.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Academy commences on the first Monday in September. This establishment was founded by assistance from the Legislature of California, and is specially devoted to securing to young ladies a solid and substantial education; to form their hearts to virtue, their minds to habits of order, to acquaintify the frowns and smiles of the world; to teach them to know and appreciate themselves; in a word, to educate the minds and the hearts of the pupils confided to the primary object of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The Academy is situated in the most healthy portion of Marysville. The building is commodious and well ventilated.

Particular attention is given to the moral welfare of the pupils constantly receive the maternal care of the Sisters. The diet is plain and wholesome, and the most scrupulous care is paid to the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents desiring to withdraw their children from the Academy before the close of the session will please give notice to that effect. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Each pupil is required to be provided with the following articles, which will be furnished them on their entrance, at the usual prices: Two mattresses, three pairs sheets, two pillows, pair of blankets, counterpane, bowls, knife, fork, fork and spoon, tumbler, napkin-ring, two towels, two table cloths, pair of curtains, one chair, one bath, one combed with table, the other with grease; two pairs of tables with drawers, one looking-glass, paper, envelopes and pen-holder.

Pupils are required to furnish the same articles as the boarders.

Each young lady is required to be provided with the following articles, and to have them distinctly marked with her name, for the sake of uniformity all are required to be provided with the same articles: Two dresses of ordinary use, two morning-dresses, dressing-gown, four sheets, four pillow-slips, pair of blankets, mattress, two pairs boots, four towels, four table napkins, a knife, silver spoon, fork, goblet, napkin-ring, two white skirts, bath, one crimped with white, the other with green; two pairs of tables with drawers, one looking-glass, paper, envelopes and pen-holder.

Parents may rest satisfied that every attention, consistent with the strictest discipline, will be extended to all the pupils in the comfort of the young ladies placed under their charge.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the superioress. Letters of enquiry may be addressed to the
SISTER SUPERIOR.

### ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED ACCORDing to the laws of the state of California, and conducted by members of the Congregation of the Mission, is situated in the most healthy portion of Los Angeles, protected by the salubrity of its climate and the surrounding mountains. It is directly under the supervision of the FATHERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION, and of the SISTERS OF CHARITY. The Fathers themselves to promote the health, the comfort, the moral welfare, the intellectual and moral advancement of the students entrusted to their care.

Particular attention is paid to the young children who are competent to enter the primary course, and who will be received as boarders or day scholars.

Parents desiring to supply the wardrobe of their children will please to comply with the following regulations of the College: Each boarder must be provided with one mattress, one pillow, two pairs of sheets, two pairs of blankets, one counterpane, one comfortable, one pair of pillow-cases, six towels, six napkins, one napkin-ring, one knife, one fork, one spoon, one goblet, one tumbler, one bowl, one plate, one chair, one bath, one combed with table

### Arrest of the British Commissioner by the Prussians.

A correspondent of the *Echo*, writing from Versailles on the 16th December, says:

On the evening of Wednesday, the 14th of this month, two friends of the writer (Mr. Landell, the artist, representing the *Illustrated London News*, and Mr. Holt White, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*), with Captain Keith Fraser, of the First Life Guards, a son-in-law of Lord Ward, arrived at Rheims, on their way home from Orleans. The tired travelers put up at the Three Couriers Hotel, where they were delighted to find that two Englishmen, well known to the three travelers, were staying for the night, on their way to Orleans. The two gentlemen were Captain Hozier, the British Commissioner to the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and Captain Brackenbury, one of the correspondents of the *Times*. The former was the only one of the party in uniform. Dinner was just over, when a great clanking was heard along the passage, a dragoon entered the room with a carbine, and stood on guard inside the door. He was followed by an officer of mature age, who, in an excessively rude manner went up to Mr. White, slapped him on the shoulder and demanded his papers. They were all produced, as were those of Captain Fraser and Mr. Landell, when the major kept them, and told the whole of the five in an insolent manner that they were a pack of English spies. Our Commissioner thereupon mildly called the attention of the officer to the fact that he was the guest of England's Commissioner, wearing the uniform of her Majesty's army, upon which his papers were roughly demanded, and, after examination, handed back with the remark that they were genuine enough. Captain Hozier having had his official position thus recognized, again inquired of the major what offence his fellow-countrymen were charged with, when, in an excited way, the major brought a variety of vague accusations, the pith of which seemed to be that they were spies. These four gentlemen are personal friends of mine, said the Commissioner, and I assure you that they are quite incapable of being spies, or of doing anything disgraceful.

Captain Fraser, who is connected with the English society for aiding the sick and wounded here, ventured to inform the excited German officer that, although not in uniform, he, too, was an officer in the British army, and that far from being a spy, he had been dispensing sundry comforts to wounded Germans in Orleans. This gave an opening for a capital retort, which was made by an employé; yes; you are doubtless one of the English officers who travel with linen." Of course, after this there was no more to be said, for it was an undeniable fact that the suspects were only Englishmen, and everybody knows that Englishmen have lately turned their attention to binding up wounds rather than to make them. The upshot of the altercation was that our countrymen were first asked if they would give their word of honor not to leave the hotel, which they did, and were then further insulted by having the hotel surrounded by soldiers, and guards placed over them at their bed-room doors, who kept looking in during the night, to assure themselves that their prisoners had not broken their parole. When Captain Hozier, finding that he could do nothing for his friends in Rheims, resolved to proceed on his journey to Orleans and mention the matter to Prince Frederick Charles, he and Captain Brackenbury, to their huge astonishment, found that they, too, were under arrest. The sentries have, it is true, paced up and down the passage outside their rooms all night, but they thought it was merely the watch over the suspected correspondents. In the morning, however, they were mistaken, for upon attempting to leave the house a loaded carbine was brought to bear, and a very significant invitation given them to halt, which, of course, they at once did.

Captain Hozier immediately wrote to the commandant asking for an explanation of his being placed under arrest while wearing the Queen of England's uniform. No answer was returned. He wrote again, and still no answer came. He wrote a third, and were immediately tickled at the British commissioner's pitiable condition. Verbal messages were sent to warn the persons concerned that the consequences would be serious. No reply. Then Captain Hozier wrote out telegrams to the Crown Prince, to the King, and to Heaven knows who else—among others, I believe, to General Walker. Whether Captain Hozier's telegrams were sent as he demanded or not remains a mystery, but I rather fancy they were, for in the evening—that is to say, after the captain had been under arrest for nearly twenty-four hours—an officer came to say that there had been some mistake, and that not only could Captains Hozier and Brackenbury leave as soon as they liked, but the three suspects might now see one another and leave their lessons. The latter were ordered to be up at six in the morning, and were brought in here to-night under a guard, with an immense crowd at their heels. The charges against them being so grave, they are only released on their parole not to leave the town pending an inquiry, which our energetic representatives demand on their behalf, after hearing all the circumstances of the case. Captain Hozier has gone to Orleans, and here the matter rests.

### "Bismarckism."

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the *Fortnightly Review*, says: "The energy, unity, and patriotism of France in the first shock are far greater than was shown either by Prussian, German, or Austrian after Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram—greater than was shown by the great American people in the first months after Bull's Run. And first months after Bull's Run. And the moment France has weathered the storm, the impulse given to her social movement will be enormous. The Republic has been established, and the Republic itself is the only institution in France which has not been discredited. France, too, has been happily relieved of that incubus which has hitherto rested on progress and her army. Those 350,000 praetorians and marshals, generals, staff, guns, standards, material, and eagles—the whole chauvinist camp, from the Emperor to the drummer-boy, have been swept into space and ignominy. The professional soldier in France is morally dead. Her army, the curse of Europe and of civilization, has gone out with an illi-savor. It was not the *decheance* of Napoleon that was proclaimed on the 4th of September, but the *decheance* of militarism. The soldier is become an anachronism; the symbol of national degradation. The only sort of honor has been won by the workman and peasant volunteers—a true citizen army of national guard. For the first time in French history, the workmen of the great towns are armed and organized, and the whole of the new army from top to bottom is essentially democratic. In a military sense, this may as yet be a weakness; but in a political sense it means the emancipation of the people."

### Superstition.

Some very strange instances of superstition have of late been mentioned in the English papers, and it is rather surprising no doubt to some to learn that they have not occurred in poor "Popish" Ireland. The other day a man was drowned in the Severn, near Bewdley, in Worcestershire, and when the inquest was over, a woman, accompanied by her son (a lad of nine), asked leave to draw the boy's hand nine times across the dead man's throat in order that certain wens which disfigured his neck might disappear. Strange to say the experiment stable gratified the upperstitious inhabitant of the woman, and she went through the ceremony, which gave her great satisfaction. A Protestant clergyman, writing to the *Times* from the east of England, states that in his neighbourhood a similar instance occurred of bringing young persons into contact with a dead body, and as the deceased in that case had died of typhus fever, that terrible disease was propagated to a considerably than a large number of persons fell victims. It is extraordinary how long these superstitions customs live, notwithstanding all that we hear about the "enlightened nineteenth century."

### Sympathy with the Pope.

In a recent number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* we read the following account of a meeting held on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in Ratisbonne, by the Catholic inhabitants of that city and its adjoining district, to protest against the violent overthrow of the temporal power of the Holy See: "As lately we had occasion to furnish an account of the meetings held in Fulda and Ramberg, we have now to state that there took place on the 8th December in this old Imperial city a most imposing and multitudinous demonstration against the sacrilegious and forcible dethronement of the Pope. The numbers assembled was great beyond all precedent. The land proprietors and farmers thronged to the meeting in thousands. In the Emeransplatz the vast multitude formed into a procession, headed by the Papal Nuncio from Munich, and moving on through streets beflecked with banners, triumphal arches and pendants of velvet and silk of many colors floating from the windows, arrived in the spacious square of the Cathedral. The whole space was clear; the scaffolding constructed for the completion of one of the towers of the glorious Gothic pile had been wholly removed. The Cathedral, vast as it is, afforded no room sufficient for the vast multitude. In the evening another meeting in the same established Catholics was held in the Dominican Church, when many of the speakers dwelt with great eloquence on the supreme importance of the question which caused them to come together. Finally, it was resolved that an address should be forwarded to the Holy Father expressing the sympathy of that portion of his spiritual flock, and protesting energetically against the deeds of hi[gh]land, and that another address fully embodying their sentiments regarding the disloyal acts of the Piedmontese Government should be laid before the King of Bavaria."

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONEY & STOCKS, SAN FRANCISCO, } Friday, January 20, 1871. }

FLOUR—Only a moderate export demand. Agood inquiry, however, is maintained for consumption, and the sales for local brands have been enlarged. We quote standard brands of Oregon extra, at $6 50@7; Oregon and Sonora family, $7@7 50; Sonora and Colorado, $7@7 50; and extra, at $8 62½@9; in sacks at $6 50@6 75.

WHEAT—The market shows a dull and heavy feeling. We quote the close superfine grades at $2 50@2 62½; fair to choice shipping at 2 50@2 57½; and choice at $2 57½@2 62½ per ctl.

BARLEY—Sales of fair feed to-day may have been made at 1 70@1 75, and of choice at $1 80@1 85. Market weak at the above quotations.

OATS—Have been in demand, and choice sold at $2 10@2 20, which is a fair quotation at the close.

CORN—Is in good demand, and choice white at $1 85@1 90 per ctl.

POTATOES—Market firm, and prices have advanced during the past week. We quote Carmichael at $1, and other kinds, fair to choice, at $1 @1 75 per ctl.

STRAW—We quote rango lots at $7@8 per ton.

BRAN—We quote at $1 12½@1 25 per ctl. Butter, $1 @1 25. Pea, $2; Small White, Red and Pink, $2 50@2 75 per ctl.

HAY—We quote Oat or Volunteer at $18@20; Barley, $16@18; Wheat, $18@20; Alfalfa, $16@18 per ton.

GROUNDS—We quote Coffee at 9@9½c; Chicory, 9@9½c; Rye, 8@8½c per lb.

SEEDS—We quote Flax at 4½c, and Canary at 3½@4c per lb. Mustard, nominal.

HOPS—We quote new California at 19@22½c per lb. Old, nominal, as the season of 1870 has passed by.

BEANS—Bayo, Los Angeles, Small Lima, 3½@3¾c, and Large Lima, 3¾@4c per lb. Butter, 3@3½c; Pea, 3@3½c; Red, 3@3½c; Pink, 3@3½c; Red Kidney, 3@3½c per lb.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7@7½ lb.

WOOL—We quote Mission shipping grades, 15@16c; very choice, 16@c; heavy, at 13@15c; slightly dry, 12@13c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, ordinary to choice firkin, 17½@20c; fresh roll, 20@25c; packed roll, in kegs, 20@22½c; Oregon, firkin, 20@22½c; roll, 22½@25c.

CHEESE—California, 12@13c, with a few fancy lots at 15@16c per lb. Oregon, 15@16c.

EGGS—Oregon, 30c; California, 30c per doz.

HAMS—California at 15 @ 17½c; Oregon, 16½ @ 18c.

BACON—California at 13@15c; Oregon, 16@17c.

LARD—California, in tins, 13@13½c; Oregon, 13@13½c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 10 00 lb; second do, 8@9c; third do, 6@7c.

VEAL—At 9@10c lb.

MUTTON—At 9@10c lb.

LAMB—At 9@10c lb.

PORK—Dressed, at 8@8½c; on foot, 6@6½c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Hens, large, at $7 @8; young Chickens, $6@6 50; Roosters, $6@6 50.

GAME—Geese, $1 50@2 per pair; Brants, $1 50@2; Teal, $1 50@2; Ducks, $1 50@2; Snipe, $1 50@2; Rabbits—At $1 50@2 per dozen.

Quail—At $1 50@2 per dozen.

Pigeons—Tame, at $1 per dozen.

Wild Pigeons—At $1 50@2 per dozen.

Turkeys—At 25c per lb.

Ducks—Wild, $3 per pair.


DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

This Remedy does not Simply relieve but it positively cures the most protracted cases of Catarrh, however severe or long standing. One bottle will prove its merits, or $500 will be paid for a case it fails to cure. Thousands of certificates and letters from those who have been cured with a few applications. If you have a cold in the head, or any symptoms of Catarrh, such as dull heavy pain in the front of the head, frequent blowing of the nose, with discharges of mucus, or matter, sometimes tainted with blood, the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed, the sight dim, the hearing impaired, smell or taste partially or entirely destroyed, a dry cough, indicating the last stage of the disease, you can be cured by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. In the worst cases of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumptive symptoms, Asthma, Hay Fever, Deafness, Headache, Scrofula, Canker Mouth, Canker Stomach, Ulcerated Throat, Rheumatism, Mercurial Diseases, Blood Poisoning, Ulcers, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Scrofulous Humors of all kinds, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and Catarrhal Headache, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the most wonderful and unfailing remedy that has ever been discovered. Its mild, soothing, healing properties, its power to cleanse, purify, and invigorate the whole system, its safety and certainty in all cases, and its perfect harmlessness in the most delicate constitution, have rendered it the most popular remedy for these diseases in the world. Its proprietors have thousands of letters from all parts of the country, certifying to its wonderful curative powers in the most obstinate and aggravated cases. Its mild, soothing, healing properties, its power to cleanse, purify, and invigorate the whole system, its safety and certainty in all cases, and its perfect harmlessness in the most delicate constitution, have rendered it the most popular remedy for these diseases in the world. Its proprietors have thousands of letters from all parts of the country, certifying to its wonderful curative powers in the most obstinate and aggravated cases. Its proprietors have thousands of letters from all parts of the country, certifying to its wonderful curative powers in the most obstinate and aggravated cases.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is sold by druggists everywhere. Price, 50 cents.

Beware of counterfeits. See that the signature of R. V. Pierce, M. D., is on the wrapper of each bottle.


### Subscriptions Received.

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| Vallejo—Mrs. Mary Ann Lawrence | 5 00 |
| Vallejo—T. McKinley | 20 00 |
| Watsonville—Mrs. Mary Lee | 5 00 |
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SCIENTIFIC
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TO BE GIVEN BY THE STUDENTS OF
Natural Philosophy and Chemistry
OF ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. F.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
ON THE EVENINGS OF
January 31st, February 9th and 16th, 1871,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR
Physical and Chemical Cabinets and Laboratories.

THE STUDENTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT OF ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, anxious to show their appreciation of the kindness and patience of science and of education by gratuitous lectures to a large number of the citizens of San Francisco during the course of the past winter, have resolved to give a series of Three Entertainments, in the College Hall, Jessie st., between Second and Third, during the month of January, 1871, under the personal direction of Professor Eisen, assisted by Professor Philosophy and Chemistry.

Each evening will consist of a short but interesting lecture on the Science of Electricity, illustrated by the most beautiful experiments, and will conclude with a Grand Exhibition of Fireworks, manufactured by the students themselves.

The wonderful properties of the chemical compounding Water their separation and their reunion.

The melting and burning of iron and steel by water.

The burning of water by the electric spark.

The production of the most powerful light ever produced, the electric light, from a three large battery, and the light from a calcium battery, a discovery never yet here before.

The Electric Telegraph on a grand scale, will also be used with other clock work regulated by the electric current, and the Electric Light will be used in the illustration of various acts of typical photography and the Electric Telegraph will be used in the illustration of various acts of typical photography and Harmonic Telegraphy. The various

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

**Mr. Gladstone and the Catholic Church.**

"A gentleman who describes himself as impelled by a fervent and active zeal for the preservation of the Established Church and of our glorious Reformation," lately sent to Mr. Gladstone two letters, containing an assertion, by a lady not named, that the Premier was received into the Catholic Church at the same time as herself. He letters have elicited the following reply:

"SIR: I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated the 18th instant, written by you on behalf of the committee of the Birmingham Protestant Association, asking him whether he can, in justice to himself and the British nation, allow certain letters which have appeared in a newspaper called *The Rock*, purporting to be a statement of facts, and stating that he had been received into the Church of Rome, to be propagated if untrue. Mr. Gladstone desires me to thank you for your letter and to inform you, in reply, that he cannot undertake to contradict this or any other imputation, which he also foolish and insulting. He is quite content to leave the matter to the good sense of his countrymen, for, if his acts do not contradict such imputations, he is convinced that his words will do so. Mr. Gladstone begs that you will use your own discretion as to the publication of the correspondence in the publication of the correspondence in the newspapers. I am sir, your obedient servant,

ALGERNON WEST."

**More Slaughter on the Rail.**

A telegram announces another railway holocaust. It was offered up on Monday, December 26th, at the Bell Iar signal station, near Hatfield. The cause was simple—the consequences fearful. The tire of one of the wheels of the break van broke, throwing that and three other carriages off the road. Seven passengers only were killed and the signal man's wife, who was standing by the side of the line, was struck dead by the passing wreck. So terrific was the violence of the shock that identification will be next to impossible, except by clothing and articles found on the bodies. The line was broke in a perfectly new. The line was being worked on the absolute "block" system, and the train was punctual to time. The fact that the guard was being walking on the line, and not in the train, and two of the men injured were also walking on the line. The bodies of the dead were conveyed to the nearest village, some two and a half miles distant, and the wounded were taken care of in the third wounded were taken care of in the third company's carriages, which close where signal station. The only bodies yet identified are Mr. Brannan, of Glaston, near Hitchin; James Fenton, gentleman's servant; and the sister of the signal-man. The brother of the signal-man is among the injured.

**German Treachery.**

The contrivance by which France was made the apparent aggressor in the present war was cleverly planned, but the truth is bound to leak out at length. Evidence is daily accumulating that Prussia had for some time been in communication with Austria in the conclusion of peace with Austria in 1866, meditated and prepared the present war. Most remarkable testimony to this effect is supplied in a speech recently delivered by Lord Bury, M.P. The following is an extract from this speech: "A feeling is abroad that the Emperor Napoleon, in the selection of his own, Lord Albemarle, and many with General Blumenthal, who, next to Count Moltke, was the greatest military authority in the Prussian councils. Lord Albemarle expressed a wish to see some of the manœuvres which had made the tierman army so celebrated, and proposed to the General to go over to Prussia and witness the movements of the armies. Blumenthal made use of this remarkable expression, for which he could not vouch: 'Do not take the trouble to come and see me in Prussia; we will have a review for you in the Champ de Mars.'" Few will be inclined to dispute Lord Bury's inference from this anecdote, that Prussia have since determined on a rupture of the peace of Europe, and on forcing France into war.

**A Poetical Murderer.**

On Monday morning, Patrick Burr, who was condemned to death at the last Manchester Assizes for the murder of his wife, was executed within the precincts of the Salford Hundred Prison, Strangeways, Manchester. The murder was of a most brutal character, and the only witness who could speak to its perpetration was the second son of the prisoner, a lad fourteen years of age. The murderer walked to the scaffold with—

"Dear boys, don't fret,
This is a debt
To nature due,
I must go to the earth
Which gave me birth,
And so must you."

He stood quietly while the rope was being adjusted, and, before the bolt was drawn, frequently exclaimed, "Lord Jesus, have mercy on me!" He struggled violently only for a short time after the bolt was drawn.

**Fenian Convicts.**

There are at present twenty-six Fenians in English convict prisons. Of these, three were convicted of high treason, and all the rest of treason-felony. Two of those convicted of high treason were actually condemned to death, which sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life. Two others were sentenced one for high treason, the other for penal servitude for life, while the remainder are under sentence of penal servitude for periods varying from seven years down to five years. Six were convicted in the year 1865, two in the year 1866, eleven in the year 1867, and seven in the year 1868.

## FRANCE.

**Trochu's Plan.**

The *Times'* correspondent at Versailles has arrived at the conclusion that General Trochu is forming a vast entrenched camp under the guns of Fort Valerien, into which he intends to retire when Paris is all but starved and the population is become full of troubles. The fact of itself a little suspicious; but it is safe from fire; it commands Paris, and by day they have seen long convoys of carts going along the road from Courbevoie to the rear of the fort, as if heavily laden, and returning briskly, as if light. The labor bestowed on the entrenchments and their extent indicate somewhat the work of a month, many days in a stubbornly contested one. There is the centre of one great entrenched camp, another still larger—to the south of the Mill Battery, and beyond it to the south again—that is, nearer to the German position—is yet another work, with its front defended by rifle pits. There can be no question about the intention of these entrenched positions; they can cover a very large force; nor can there be any doubt but that the Germans intend to try the 'metal' of the French guns and their own left upon it. Then, on various points which appear assailable, they will animate their troops, at all events, and it may be with results—to us undesirable change in the attitude of the defence. The guns of the tiermans are of exceedingly long ranging powers. The larger guns, with 170-lb. shell are very effective; but I question if even their masters in a fair duel. To the end great mortar-battery, of whatever it may be called, the French have no means of replying.

**Durrot's Escape.**

I have heard (writes a correspondent of the *Times*) from a trustworthy source the account which General Ducrot gives of his escape; and as it contains some particulars which I do not remember to have seen given in extenso in print, I will place it before your readers. He lays stress upon his refusal to sign the capitulation at Sedan, and says that, being a prisoner, it was suggested by his captors that he should proceed in his own carriage on parole with his wife and aides-de-camp to the railway station at Pont-a-Mousson, and there deliver himself up. He duly arrived there, found the station in the hands of the Prussians, reported himself to the officer in charge, and thereby, as he considers, redeemed his word. He was ordered to enter a train about to proceed to Germany, but could not find a vacant seat. He called attention to this, and asked for an additional carriage. The reply was that the train was already too long, and he must proceed by the next, which would start in two hours. He then asked if he might visit a friend in the town, and received permission, on pledge being either asked or given as to his return. At his friend's house he and his aides obtained peasant's dresses, and a country cart with a load of manure. Their swords and uniforms were buried under the potatoes. In a blue blouse and trowsers, with a pipe in his mouth, a peasant's hat on his head, and with bare feet thrust into sabots padded with a bit of straw, General Ducrot rode on the box of the cart. General Ducrot rode on the box of the cart. The ladies large dangling. An aide-de-camp, similarly attired, led the horse, and another acted as postilion. In this way the party passed safely through the Prussian lines, and reached a place which they could call neutral ground. In their natural characters. Whether in all this there was a violation of the parole is a question that every reader must decide for himself.

**The Empress and the War.**

The *Observer* publishes the following statement respecting the Empress Eugenie, which it has received from a reliable quarter:—"The last Council of Ministers held at the Tuileries early in the morning of the 4th of September. The Empress announced that she had received a telegram in cipher from the Emperor confirming the news of the surrender of the army and the captivity of the Sovereign. After an animated discussion, the Empress was advised by a unanimous vote of the Council to convoke a meeting of the officers of the Paris garrison in the courtyard of the palace, to tell them what had happened and ask for an assurance of their support. The Empress replied that she did not doubt for a moment that they would responded to, but she would not for the sake of the Emperor and the dynasty, suffer a drop of blood to be shed in civil strife. During her exile her Majesty has constantly maintained the same reserved attitude. She has constantly rejected every proposal to make her influence felt in political affairs. She has lived in complete privacy, and, so far from intruding herself on public affairs, has successfully striven to keep her name out of the papers. The accounts that have appeared of her Majesty's intrigues and negotiations for the restoration of the Imperial power are absolutely and entirely without foundation. The resolution arrived at on the 4th of September not, in time of war and invasion, to incur the risk of civil strife, has never been violated in thought or deed."

**Rouher's Diary.**

*Apropos* of prisoners, an amusing story is told by a correspondent. "A Prussian cuirassier had the luck to capture a Prussian subaltern. On the road to Paris, the latter passed the time in a friendly manner, chaffing him unscrupulously on the length of time the Prussians took to reduce the city. 'How do you fare in your capital?' 'How do we fare?' why, first-rate," was the reply. "You see, we even have a diary, as extensive as you imagined they were?" "Quoi! oh, they have been eaten long ago, then?" "No, indeed, I have a couple of them still." "Why, then, they disappeared simultaneously with the horses?" "Not at all; you have the bullocks." "Ah! I see, then, you have your horses to fall back on." "I wish we had; we devoured them long since." "What the deuce, then, eat, then?" was the astonished inquiry. "What do we eat?" replied the sailor, with the utmost gravity of the world, "have you not heard in your rear, and the enemy on all sides?" "Yes." "Why, we eat our prisoners, of course, reckoned his word. He was a young Prussian turned pale at the thought, and did not venture another remark till his arrival at his destination.

**An Artillery Duel.**

The bombardment of the earthworks on the eastern slope of Mont Avron was kept up during several days without opposition. continued fire on the Versailles telegrams mostly state as follows, suits the Prussian line was inconsiderable." Mont Avron itself is 450 feet above the level of the Seine, and from the top of it the view of the enemy's lines and the French three shells into Clichy, Montfermeil and Chelles all important points. In the Prussian position the comparative superiority of the means for attack and defence which the Germans have hitherto brought up by the fortress throws an enormous advantage into their hands. The marine guns of the French are more missiles of from 250 to 300 pounds, but it is doubtful whether any of these great shells ever reach the mark.

**Garibaldians.**

The French Provincial papers speak of Garibaldi's resignation or dismissal as immaterial. The *Liberté* says: "The Garibaldian Corps are losing prestige daily. They exchange more stripes and letters with each other, and such a municipality than bullets and bombs with the enemy. Their officers, moreover, are accused of indulging in too much luxury when simple volunteers are in want of the necessaries. Everybody remarks in want of the necessaries. Everybody remarks that if Garibaldi's staff is the little staff of a great army, it is the little staff of a great army, without all this theatrical display and ostentatious grandeur which fills the public with indignation. Added to this color on the Garibaldian Corps, there is the little affability part of Garibaldi's staff, which is not calculated to conciliate patriots without faced uniforms who wish to give them good advice."

**Affecting Scene.**

An immense number of shells fell into the Convent des Ursulines at Beaugency, during the progress of one of the recent fights. The rest cries flag was floating over it, and over all the hospitals, but no part of the town of the College, which was crammed with wounded. It took off half legs of a Prussian officer, who, as a volunteer lyer, who, as a volunteer live political assistant, had gone through the whole campaign, and who was at this moment engaged in binding up the wounds of a German soldier, whom he had protected and brought in. Then a most affecting incident occurred. The German lad seated his benefactor's hand, and, shrinking himself it repeatedly as the necessary amputation was performed. Alas! the noble spirit of the man, who closed an exemplary life in an act of love for his enemy, passed away in mortal agony.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

## GERMANY.

**The Prussian Spoon-Stealers.**

The following caustic story is told by some Swiss by a London contemporary: "During the recent detention of a party of Englishmen by the Prussians, Captain Hozier, the *Times'* correspondent appeal to have enjoyed a modified kind of liberty, sufficient to admit of their remaining in the *salle à manger* of the hotel in which they were imprisoned, while their less fortunate comrades were confined to their rooms. By this semi-liberty they determined to avail themselves to the utmost, in hopes of coming in the course of the day across some German officer who might take up their cause. And here it was that the incident occurred, the narration of which may fairly, we think, be taken as a receipt in full of all demands. Dinner was proceeding in a hotel at Etampes, when a big, burly Prussian, whose shoulder strap showed that he belonged to the Ninetieth regiment of infantry, seated himself at the end of the table. His brow was heavy; his countenance dull, but with an expression which might easily turn into ferocity. Captain Hozier and were struck by his appearance, and were regarding him closely when his attention was attracted by a movement at each other. He had just taken a spoon from the table and put it in the breast of his coat—probably in a pocket. Before he used a second spoon followed, and as it went I heard the clink of metal. Sundry more was a tall, portly man in spectacles, they called for their bill, not a large one, and paid. I listened carefully—not a word was said about the spoons. In a few minutes the massive mast of the Ninetieth disappeared, and the small will be found missing from his right elbow, and working quietly there. Something was being slowly let down from the breast of his coat—probably a pocket. Something was being slowly let down from the breast of his coat—probably a pocket. Something was being slowly let down from the breast of his coat—probably a pocket

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4.
Sunday—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
Monday—St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
Tuesday—St. Peter Nolasco.
Wednesday—St. Bridget, Virgin, Patroness of Ireland.
Thursday—Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
Friday—St. Blase, Bishop and Martyr.
Saturday—St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 28, 1871.

## THE EXCOMMUNICATION IMPOSTURE.

The course pursued by the Sacramento *Union*, during its brief controversy with us respecting the Excommunication Imposture, has been the reverse of honorable or straightforward. It printed as emanating from PIUS IX. a disgusting document written by an immoral person named STERNE. When brought to book for the calumny, instead of frankly acknowledging the mistake and apologizing, it shifted ground and declared that *if* the Pope did not issue the formula in question, some of his predecessors promulgated ones very similar. Challenged for proof, it quoted two Protestant writers, one of them of no literary repute whatever, and the other of some standing as an English scholar, but both bitterly hostile to the Catholic Church, and therefore, in all fairness, excluded from court. It was asked to produce some authority not open to suspicion, and such are to be found in plenty; but our ecclesiastical contemporary could only reproduce LEA and trot out MELMAN. Then it dexterously turned the tables and, as if the *onus probandi* lay with THE MONITOR, demanded that we quote in full the Bull excommunicating VICTOR EMMANUEL, and also that cutting off BALDWIN of Flanders from the Church. In the article thus challenging us, it to a certain extent confesses the "Orisian Shandy" forgery, and by our insinuates throughout that it is genuine and has been used by the Church. We need not say how grossly unfair such a proceeding is, and how perfectly useless to argue with one who avails himself of such paltry tricks. But we will meet him on his own ground. There is no necessity whatever of our quoting the entire of the Bull against the King of Italy. It would occupy five or six columns of our space, and we printed the most interesting portions of it last week. It principally consists of a long summary of the outrages upon the Papal temporalities committed by the emissaries of the excommunicated King. But the opening" par, so far as anything like it is to be found, is as follows. (We copy from a translation in the London *Tablet* of November 26th, 1870. The same was published in the *Times* and most of the leading English papers):

> But since our admonitions, expostulations and protests have been without effect, by the authority of Almighty God, of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and by Our own, We declare to you, Venerable Brethren, and by you to the whole Church, that all those who have perpetrated the invasion, usurpation and occupation of any of the Provinces of Our dominion and of this our Beloved City, or have done any of these things, of whatever dignity they may be, and even though they should be worthy of most special mention and in the manner all the aiders, abettors, assistants, counsellors, adherents and all others, either obtaining the execution of these things, under whatever pretext or in whatever manner, or executing them themselves; have incurred, according to the form and tenor of Our Letters Apostolic, recited the 26th of March, 1870, the Greater Excommunication, and the other censures, and ecclesiastical penalties published by the Holy Canons, Apostolic Constitutions, and Sacred Decrees of General Councils, and particularly of the Council of Trent. (Sess. 22, C. 11 *de Reform.*)

But, calling to mind that We look on earth the place of Him who came to seek and to save that which was lost, We desired nothing more ardently than to embrace with paternal love the wandering sons who may return to Us; and, therefore, raising Our hands to Heaven in humility of Our heart, remitting and commending to God the most just of causes, which is He still more than Our own, We conjure and supplicate Him, by the bowels of His mercy, to aid Us by His succor, to aid His Church, and to bring about through His mercy and compassion that the enemies of the Church, thinking upon the eternal damnation which they are preparing for themselves, may hasten to appease His terrible justice before the day of vengeance, and to console by their conversion the affection of their Holy Mother the Church, and their own grief.

Our readers, and, we hope, the editor of the Sacramento *Union*, will acknowledge that there is no comparising" in this—nothing even resembling the truculency of LAURENCE STERNE'S allusy of mistellections. We might lawfully end the controversy here, inasmuch as we fully established the only point we ever raised, viz: that PIUS IX. never fulminated the curses in "Tristam Shandy" against VICTOR EMMANUEL. But we wish to enlighten our contemporary a little further. His Holiness declares the perjured monarch to have exposed himself to the "Major Excommunication," and he pronounces it against him in the words we have quoted. We now give an authoritative definition of what this dread sentence is. Saint LIGUORI in his "Theologia Moralis" thus defines it: "*Excommunicatio est censura, per quam quis privatur communione Ecclesiæ. Estque duplex, minor, quæ tantum privat ad passivo, seu recipiunc sacramentorum: et major, quæ etiam dicitur anathema, ac in jure fere semper annexa excommunicationi intelligitur, privat quoque communione ecclesiastica, secundum divinda.* (Mechlin edition, vol. 8. p. 203.) No intimation is here given that any cursing or wishing evil belongs to the punishment. This celebrated divine, in the course of more than three hundred pages—in which he describes with the most painstaking minuteness the nature and effects of censures, excommunications and interdicts, and in which he lays down strict rigidity how persons falling under the judgments of the Church are to be treated—never once alludes to the imprecation of maledictions as any of the terrors to which they are exposed. Nor do the "Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent," although they lay down very precise rules as to how and against whom the censures of the Church are to be directed, enjoin or sanction the use of language like that quoted by the *Union*. Now, as for the excommunications alleged to have been promulgated against BALDWIN of Flanders and others, what does the *Union* expect us to do? It says they were issued by the Catholic Church; we maintain they were not, and our contemporary wants to push the burden of proof upon us! Does it require us to prove a negative? Must we quote every Bull issued by the Popes, just to show that there are no such among them? It would, we fancy, be quite time enough to make such a demand when the supposititious documents were traced to any recognized authority on such matters. We did hope, however, to be able to give the *Union's* assertion the best possible refutation, by showing that the documents referred to were not in the authentic records. There is not, we are sorry to say, a *Bullarium* in California, and therefore we could not make the necessary investigation. There is one, we understand, in the Astor Library, New York, and we have written to a friend to identify the Bulls in question and report to us. Should we receive intelligence that the *Union* is correct we shall acknowledge the fact and say no more about Excommunications. The trouble we have taken to enlighten our contemporary compels us, we venture to suppose, the right to administer a little advice. Let the *Union*-support Radicalism and oppose railroads to its heart's content, but leave Catholicity, and matters of which it knows nothing whatsoever, severely alone. When, by inadvertence or otherwise, it makes a mistake, let it "own up" frankly, and not try to twist and wriggle out of the difficulty. Finally, we would ask our contemporary to reflect upon the words of NIGHTINGALE in his "Delusion of all Nations," in book, of just such a *bête* higher repute than Mr. HENRY C. LEA's ostudies in Church History":—"In scarcely a single instance has a case concerning the Catholics been fairly stated, or the chandeliers of history not been grossly, not to say wickedly, corrupted." A prudent recognition of the truth of this confession may prevent him from catching up every second-hand slander and palming it off on the Illuminati of Sacramento as a crushing charge against the Catholic Church.

## THE MAGDALENA BAY SETTLEMENT.

For some months past every effort, in the way of pleasuring and advertising, has been made to attract public attention to a scheme for the colonization of certain lands in Lower California. It seems that a Company, comprising some of the choicest New York Radicals, and other kindred spirits, have contrived to secure a grant from the Mexican Government, of the greater portion of the peninsula, and sixty acres exactly to *all* comers —It has been thought proper to discourage a *certain nationality* for reasons which have not been made public, but are, no doubt, sufficient. If individuals of this proscribed nationality *will* go, there can be no help for it, but a little dexterous "discouragement" of their intentions in the Company's office will act as a check upon them. The persons, whoever they may be, declared ineligible to the new Eden down at Magdalena Bay, can lawfully console themselves with the reflection that they lose very little indeed. All the accounts published by parties really acquainted with the place agree in describing it as one of the most uninviting looking spots to be found on the whole Pacific coast. Some who have examined the Company's location have declared it utterly impossible that any population can be supported there. The land, for the most part, is sandy waste, diversified only with dense thickets of cactus, and therefore totally unsuited for cultivation. Fresh water is very scarce in the best localities, and cannot be procured in any quantity at all over the great extent of the Company's grant. It has been stated, upon what authority we know not, that the promoters of the colonization scheme are keeping the little good land to be found for themselves, and planting the happy settlers on that a square mile of which would hardly provide sustenance for a grasshopper. But, it may be urged, why should these gentlemen pay the Mexican Government thousands of hard dollars for square leagues of sand and cactus? The answer is, because with the land, which is comparatively worthless, go certain fishing rights, and deposits of guano which are rather valuable. Magdalena Bay is a great resort of whales, and the Company intends to do a trade in oil and bone. The islands in the bay are covered with guano, of an inferior kind, but still good for something, and the Company intends to ship this off and sell it for what it may fetch. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the colonists will not be permitted to meddle with the whales or dispose of a pound of the guano—these things belong to the extremely generous Company. It will, no doubt, be asked—why should the Company give away their lands? Fearful that the distinguished gentlemen comprising it should be found guilty of reckless liberality, we reply—because their charter from the Mexican Government obliges them to have a thousand *bona fide* settlers on the spot by a certain date. If the colonists are not on the ground, as per agreement, then the lands, whales and guano revert to the Government. Time is rolling on and the thousand colonists are not yet located near Magdalena Bay so the probabilities are that the Company will lose whatever title they have to the place. It is easy to imagine how comfortable the immigrants will feel when left to the tender mercies of the Mexican Government. Of course when we admit this supposition, we also admit the possibility of finding sufficient water to support life. Considering that a well has already been sunk a hundred and sixty feet and no water been struck, we feel that we are stretching our probabilities too far. Taking all things into consideration, we think Lower California is a very nice place —to avoid.

## THE TENIAN PRISONERS.

The manner in which the four Fenian prisoners, who arrived in New York last week, frustrated the attempt of recalcitrant political factions to make capital out of their reception, reflects the highest credit on them. It shows that they are perfectly well acquainted with the currents of party intrigues in this country, and had made up their minds that they would not be used as stalking horses by any section of the community. It was neither respect for them personally, nor yet sympathy with the cause for which they suffered, which prompted the men of Tammany and their opponents to take such very great trouble to do honor to our patriotic fellow-countrymen. Their principal, if not their sole, object was undoubtedly a desire to influence the Irish vote. The unfortunate tendency of our people to be extravagantly grateful for small favors being well known, the Eastern politicians went confidently thought that any attention shown to Rossa and his companions would bear good fruit in the forthcoming election contests. This was practically underrating the intelligence of the Irish voters, and treating them as though they were the easiest fooled people in the country. Moreover, it was equivalent to believing that the Fenian prisoners had so little respect for themselves and the cause they represented as to be capacitated for enlisting as recruiting "decoys," as soon as they had landed on American soil, for a clique of scheming politicians. Therefore we are heartily glad that O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his comrades eschewed all public receptions and retired to the privacy of their hotel. They will find plenty of more honorable as well as more congenial work upon which to employ themselves. The attitude of the various associations and organizations, into which the Irish nationalists in the United States are divided, is such that it only requires the influence of the leading spirits among the unsettled prisoners to induce them to lay aside jealousy and antagonism and cordially unite for the good of the common cause. They can, if they are wise, perfect the labors to which the new organization known as "United Irishmen" has specially devoted itself. Much progress has already been made. Incapables have been pushed aside and charlatans ejected; order and efficiency are rapidly taking the place of confusion and worthlessness; so that, in a very short time, the best possible relations will exist between the Irish Republicans in this country and those at home. It is to the realization of this blessed consummation, and not to the furtherance of the schemes of New York politicians, that O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his companions in suffering ought, and, we have no doubt will, direct all their energies.

## ENGLAND AND THE CONFERENCE.

The action of Russia in repudiating the Treaty of 1856 was certainly a direct challenge to England, and we have not the slightest doubt it was designed as such by the Emperor Alexander. It was tantamount to a declaration that the great Northern Power would not be restricted in its career of conquest by any apprehension of what Great Britain might do, and that thenceforward the Muscovite autocrat would pursue the great scheme of national aggrandizement sketched out by Peter the Great, without any regard to its effects upon the interests of other potentates. British statesmen were not prepared to let this defiant pronouncement lie unchallenged, for it would be a self-evident surrender of the nation's honor; so they waxed highly wroth and used the very strongest language of condemnation, just as if they meant to declare war at once if Russia did not abandon her purpose of repudiating the Treaty. The Czar's Government, however, listened to all these furious diatribes with the serenest composure, and kept on tearing the obnoxious document to pieces as if no such power as England existed in the world. Here was a crisis fast approaching; a collision was absolutely inevitable unless one or other of the parties gave way. Russia had no great objection to a fight and therefore *some* sensible man took down; England had no stomach for a quarrel, but was ashamed to retreat. Evidently what was wanted was some dexterously contrived expedient, by which the Czar could get all he sought and the British Cabinet change its base without appearing to do so. A Conference was therefore proposed and accepted by all the parties concerned. It was, beyond all question, the most stupendous piece of humbug ever known. Before the Conference could be found chronicled in diplomatic annals, Russia was quite willing to send a representative to the assembly provided that the right for wrong of her abrogation of the Paris Convention should not be brought under discussion. Now, considering that the only cause for this Conference at all was the simple fact of the repudiation of the Treaty, it must be admitted that the demand of the St. Petersburg Government was anything rather than modest. But England jumped at the idea of this Congress, notwithstanding this strange proviso, because it afforded her an excellent opportunity of slinking out of the war she was bringing upon herself. The Conference of Russia's accepting the Conference was trumpeted all over Great Britain as a splendid moral victory. The press sang its praises with every variety of intonation and accompaniment. Orators treated the public to glowing accounts of what the army and navy *would* have done if the Northern Bear had not retreated and abandoned his aggressive attitude. But the truth is that the aforesaid animal has got some back a single step and abandoned nothing whatsoever. The Treaty of Paris is shivered into atoms, and it never will be put together again by the Conference or any other agency. The diplomates have assembled in London, only JULES FAVRE is wanting to complete the representation of all the Powers that signed the document in question, but what they are to do, what business they have to transact, goodness only knows. The whole proceeding is a farce of the broadest and most ludicrous kind. Yet England is supremely happy; the Conference, such as it is, is an accomplished fact, and there will be no war—that is to say, unless the Czar ALEXANDER dishes up some more humble pie and presents it to Mr. JOHN BULL. MARTIN has been empowered by the gallant men of Meath to act as their representative in the British Parliament, and let the Italian masters of Ireland know the true sentiments of her people. We do not know whether the new Member for Meath will ever trouble the Hall of St. Stephens; but we are perfectly aware that he could not alter the cruel policy of the Ministry, though he spoke with the tongue of angels and of men. It is but too well that it should be so, for we should regard it as an overwhelming misfortune if anything should tend to make the Irish disposed to accept British domination, no matter how amended or reformed. Our people must be free, sovereign and independent, or they will remain slaves—there is no middle course. While the Irish have the fullest and their appreciation of the patriotic self-sacrifices of O'BRIEN and MARTIN, they have not, we are happy to say, forgotten more practical work. Every account which has reached those who are in communication with the Irish publican organization in Ireland, tells of new recessions to the national ranks, the abandoning of ancient feuds and dissensions, incessant preparation for a great struggle, the accumulation of arms and ammunition, and not much activity in drilling as circumstances will allow. This is cheering intelligence, for it proves that our countrymen set a proper value on the blessings of freedom, and are willing to make sacrifices to obtain them. No doubt, it is melancholy to think that a civil war is visible in the future of Ireland, but there are worse things than civil war—which, at most, is only the matter of a few years—and one of them is subjection to foreign rule. That, to a man of proper spirit, is a thousand fold more deplorable,



numbous sacrifices which such a desperate policy would entail. We know that that area of devastation would be still further increased; that more fields would be ravaged, more cities burnt, more cities pillaged; and thousands, and perhaps, hundreds of thousands, of lives would be lost; and an amount of human suffering positively fearful to contemplate would be endured by all classes of the population. But, when national peace is at stake, when the record of a people that have stood foremost among nations for a thousand years is not to be sullied; when the glorious fame of a line of heroes traceable all through history until it loses itself in the very earliest ages of myth, are in peril of being tarnished,—these things sink into insignificance, and the natural impulse of every man who is not the brand of a slave on his back is to fight on and fight desperately to the last. The present generation of Frenchmen have a heavy responsibility upon them, for upon their conduct in the crisis now opening their country, rest its future and its fame. If they bear themselves in a manner worthy of their fathers, they will place the millstone of disgrace from their children's necks for ever. But, if they succumb, these are two dramas, the first of the acts, and the second in order of opening before. They would assuredly fill the civilized world with horror and dismay. At Tantes, and we trust they will be availed of for that purpose. They can be had at Mr. Bateman's, Catholic bookseller, on Kearny street.

THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC DIRECTORY.—The highly compiled annual has just made its appearance. It contains full returns of the various dioceses in the United States and British North America, and a list of Archbishops, Bishops and Priests in the land. It is, therefore, extremely valuable to all Catholic families as a book of reference. It may be had in this city, from Mr. Bateman, of Kearny street or Mr. Flood, of Market street.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY for February has a number of much merit. The articles which show a wide range of selection, are "Walking in Alameda," "The Bohemians and their Race," "Ghost Whaling," "A Phantom Tragedy," "Graveyard Literature" (a rather morbid subject), "A Nook of the Latest Question," "The Night Side of Whisky," "Under the Dragon's Standard," "How Jack Breeze Missed He was Pasha," "A Chinese Primer," "Critical Notices," and the usual notices of Current Literature.

S. WARNER.—So many southern merchants are observed for the cure of various diseases when tried "found wanting" that the brand of Warner & Co's specifics We have yet to learn. Many of the first factors of Warner's Balsam of Wild Cherry in our country, cures and pulmonary complaints, and Warner's Safe Cure, which is also a standard remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs, are both worthy of the confidence of the public. Their depot is at 214 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

VERSAILLES, January 19.—The bombardment of Paris proceeds slowly but steadily. The gunners systematically avoid firing on the public buildings. A flag of truce was sent into the city yesterday, with a number of letters.

Accounts from Paris represent terrible hardships and suffering caused by the bombardment, the shells falling within a few feet of Louis (Grenelle) and reaching as far as the Champs Elysées.

The German batteries on the southwest of Paris are advanced to within eight hundred yards of Fort Montrouge, which replied yesterday with one gun on the west front. Fort Issy firing two guns at long intervals. The French outworks at Villejuif, silenced at the beginning of the bombardment, have been broken out again, and the four long-range guns there are doing some still shooting over the batteries, making it uncomfortable for travelers.

VERSAILLES, January 20.—There is great excitement throughout the German lines. The sorties have already been officially reported from headquarters. It was a last desperate attempt of the French yesterday to break through the lines. During the assault on the German entrenchments many of the French leaders displayed reckless bravery, urging their men bravely, without effect. In some instances the French fought with fury, evidently heightened by strong drink and other causes, but all efforts of their leaders were in vain. The French, after being turned, fled, dropped on the ground, and threw away their arms. The first dash, early in the morning, was made from the Bois de Boulogne against the entrenchments opposite Montretout, and was successful. The Germans fell back from their position, which was held by the French till evening. Immense masses of French kept pouring out, evidently concentrating for an attack on St. Cloud. At Versailles there was a tremendous commotion. Ladies drinking wine were moved to the front, and amidst the roar of the guns of Fort Valerien, a general rush was made to string the lines to the west and southwest. The advancing columns were met by a deadly fire from Sevres, while the artillery in the rear kept up a constant shelling on the Bois de Boulogne and the entrenchments of the French lines. The German troops in several instances followed them up attacking the former in their position at Montretout. The whole French force withdrew to Valerien, under the shelter of the guns.

A report is current that Trochu asked for an armistice, but it is doubtful if the truce was granted it, for the purpose merely of gathering the wounded. Officers on duty at the outposts say that large masses of men were busily discernible, and lanterns and stretchers were occupied the whole night.

The streets are filled with rumors of capitulation; there is a feeling that the end is coming at hand. The masses of the entire defeat of Faidherbe's army, and probably the annihilation of Bourbaki's army.

Prisoners captured yesterday concur in the statement that the object of the sortie was to distract the besieged. They say the men were disinclined to fight, and were driven to the front like sheep to slaughter. An order issued by Trochu before the sortie, stated that the army was surrounded, and notified the army that it would be shot, and a special guard was placed in the rear to carry out the order. The troops in the forts were supplied with extra food and liquor.

It is believed that the armistice will be renewed when the weather clears, but the result can be no longer doubtful; there is no hope for the troops in Paris but additional slaughter, unless the present failure should lead to capitulation.

LONDON, January, 21.—Despatches from the bombardment average fifteen shells per minute.

The *Standard* says Quentin railway station was destroyed by the Germans yesterday morning, and the town afterwards occupied. Two thousand French were wounded and fifteen hundred captured, with six guns.

The Germans refused the demand for an armistice to bury the dead before Paris, because it was considered inadmissable.

Bismarck William telegraphs to Empress Augusta the following:

"VERSAILLES, January 21.—Yesterday the enemy was entirely withdrawn from Montretout and the Moulin de Pierre, and 250 men made a sortie at St. Cloud. The unwounded of the enemy's troops passed the night in 1200 beneath 2,000 wounded taken in the town. The total loss of the French was 15,000 men. WILLIAM."

LONDON, January 22.—Advices from Paris state that at a meeting of the Council, on Friday, General Trochu announced that all hopes for assistance from the provinces should be disappointed, it would be his duty to surrender the city. Gambetta and Favre opposed the plan of surrender, but were overruled, and it was accepted unanimously, after a hot quarrel.

LONDON, January 22.—On Saturday afternoon Gambetta addressed an enthusiastic crowd, and advised resistance to the last extremity. He also issued the power of any price party, and regulated dictatorship. He urged all to be calm and prophesied final triumph.

VERSAILLES, January 22.—It is said the French losses by the sortie are under 3,000. In an order of the day Trochu eulogizes all engaged.

PARIS, Sunday evening, January 22.—The French repulsed an attack of the Prussians on the extreme left line. The enemy were pursued, and the positions held by them at Issy and Montrouille occupied. The Garibaldians entered Pupin and Montrouille. The Prussians Pine Bridge in their flight abandoned their wounded.

PARIS, January 21.—Last night at 11 o'clock, a general summons to arms was sounded in the turbulent quarters, but as no response was the immediate result that not more than five hundred men responded to the call. It was useless to attempt to organize them, as the Hotel de Ville, as they gave up the job in despair, and betook themselves to their cafés and cheerful beds. To-day the Prefect of Police and a strong body of the National Guard are at the Hotel de Ville, and the adjacent streets bristle with bayonets. The mischievous citizens of Paris are not much wasted by misery to be able to incite a revolution, although it is probable that some trouble will occur in the streets.

BERLIN, January 21.—The Emperor William, in a letter to the Grand Duke of Baden, says:

"Germany, which has become strong through the unity of her princes and people, has received her former position in the council of nations. Germany neither wants nor is inclined to conquer her frontier. She seeks only independence and the mutual advancement and welfare of the nations by extension of her commerce."

VIENNA, January 23.—There is reason to believe that a willingness will soon be shown by France or Prussia, or both, to admit of the interposition of neutral Powers in the interests of peace.

LONDON, January 24.—It is impossible to make the Parisians consider the question of surrender. They are anxious to fight under competent leadership.

The ration of flour is half a pound daily per man. The poorer people receive bread gratis, with a pint of wine each, and a little syrup daily. The middle classes suffer most seriously. Potatoes are sold at a franc apiece, and dog-flesh is worth a dollar per pound.

LONDON, January 25.—The London *Times* has the following special:

"VERSAILLES, January 24.—Favre is here, and proposes the capitulation of the soldiers and garrison of Paris with the honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissible. The attack on St. Denis and the disaster of the sortie of the 19th, mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. General Trochu is sick and Vinoy is in command. The arrangement of the terms of surrender will take time; the French demands are by far too large."

The *Times*, in a leader, says that if Favre refuses unconditional surrender and will not send the whole war on German terms, Bismarck has in his possession a full acceptance of these terms by the French Emperor and Empress, and will threaten to restore Napoleon.

A special dispatch to the *World*, from Versailles, January 24th, says: At an interview with M. Regnier to-day, Bismarck said: "The general Bonbaki is caught between generals Werder and Manteuffel and must shortly surrender. Paris will capitulate in a day or two, when 300,000 Germans will be released to subjugate France. I want a Republic with whom I cannot negotiate with the nation." Regnier suggested that Napoleon would be useful for any party in France to make peace. Bismarck became angry and closed the interview.

LONDON, January 25.—A dispatch to the *Telegraph*, from Versailles, says that there is ground for believing that Paris will surrender. There is a great scarcity of fuel and provisions.

BERLIN, January 24.—The Liberals condemn Bismarck, and not Favre, for delaying peace. A Democratic paper says: "There is no necessity for pricking the vanquished with pins; the Chancellor's last note may encourage resistance north, and if it costs a dozen soldiers' lives, it will be a too expensive fee for the author of the classical dispatch of the 16th."

BERLIN, January 23.—Letters from Paris by balloon state that the Ungirdle Defence, on the afternoon of the 21st, accepted the resignation of Trochu, and recalled Admirals Saisset and La Roncière. Trochu remains as Civil Governor. Leflo is succeeded by Lavalin.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Some gentlemen of means have in contemplation the organizing of a company for the manufacture of beet sugar, at Tuscola, Tulare county.

President Grant and Vice-President Colfax are each to be the recipients of another present from California, in the shape of a barrel of beet sugar from the Alvarado factory.

Parties in the vicinity of Hot Springs (Nev.) have found borax of fine in large quantities. A ton has been shipped, and specimens received in the State. The discovering parties have located the ground and propose working it immediately.

Three thousand six hundred shares in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Bank, which is to be organized in Stockton, have already been subscribed. The institution is to have a capital of $500,000. At present, but ten per cent. of that amount will be called in.

The stage from Murphy's Camp and San Andreas was again robbed on Monday morning by three highwaymen, at the Calaveras Grocery's Creek, a short distance this side of San Andreas. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box was broken open and its contents taken. The amount in the box is not known here. The mail bags were left untouched. The robbers were in the stage.

SANTA FE, January 23.—The Las Cruces correspondent of the *Daily Post* gives glowing accounts of the yield of ore from the Organ Mountain mines. The latest report he says, have been received from ore sent to Newark, N. J., and New York to be assayed, during the last few days, the lowest of which was $68, the highest $8,000, and the average $2,500 per ton.

The Committee on State Affairs from the Nevada State Legislature paid a visit of inspection to Carson and Virginia, on Friday last. The Sisters now have fifty-five orphans in the institution upon their charge, for whose keeping they receive half-pay, and ten for whose board and lodging they receive the full pay. The Committee were highly pleased with the cleanliness and good order observed in every department of the institution.

The $5,000 prize in the Compagnie Industrielle Drawing (recently) was drawn by ticket 40,153. There have been 1,900 prizes drawn, four of them coin prizes. They are as follows: 5,000 francs, 2,500, 1,000, 500. The following numbers draw silver watches on Saturday last: 2,326, 2,332, 2,365, 2,385, 28,342, 28,360, 13,148, 19,227, 29,886, 16,770, 31,361, 10,848, 21,858, 19,983, 12,584, 24,980, 13,305, 36,726, 38,531, 40,044, 10,257. The drawing on Monday the following prizes were awarded: No. 10,049 wins $10,000; No. 4,899, $1,000; No. 30,010, $200; No. 7,629, $100; No. 15,746, $2,000; No. 10,162, $200; No. 5,450, $200. Nos. 11,529, 14,513 and 19,035 drew a gold watch. William Sharon, of Brooklyn, Alameda county, drew a $5,000 prize.

## Saint Patrick's Day.

On Sunday last a very satisfactory meeting of delegates from the various Irish Societies was held in Irish-American Hall, Howard street, for the purpose of taking into consideration some proper celebration of St. Patrick's day. Thirteen organizations were represented, showing that our countrymen are increasing every year in numbers and importance. Mr. Thomas Burke was elected President of the Convention, Mr. H. Sherwood, Vice-President, Mr. C. D. O'Sullivan, Treasurer, and Mr. Jeremiah J. Donovan, Secretary. Mr. Patrick Keenan was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. A Committee composed of Representatives of the various organizations was authorized to draw up programmes of exercises, and divise means of defraying the expenses. The delegates present bound the Societies, on whose behalf they acted, to agree to the decisions of the Convention. The meeting then adjourned. From the harmony and good feeling that prevailed, it is evident we shall have a splendid demonstration on the festival of Ireland's Patron Saint.

J. K. MOTT has now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of Irons and Shares in the city. He is now making the best irons and grate bars, stoves and ranges to measure. He imports only the best material and employs only the best workmen. Give him a call at 512 and 514 Front street, between Montgomery and Kearny, opposite Alhambra Theatre.

## EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

It is the general impression among Senators at Washington that the bill, for the repeal of the income tax will pass that body by a large majority.

The bill for the disposition of the Presidio at San Francisco originated with the House Committee on Public Lands, instead of with Senator Casserly.

The funeral of Mrs. McGee, widow of the late Hon. Thos. Darcy McGee, in Montreal, was numerously attended; the Mayor and many prominent citizens joining in the procession. Mrs. McGee was found dead, kneeling, with her prayer-book in her hands; evidently having died during her devotions.

Senator Sumner, Chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, has addressed a letter to Secretary Fish, requesting him to draw up a bill, to be laid before the committee, embodying the recommendations in the President's Message, about the Alabama claims. As soon as this is furnished, the consideration of claims will be commenced by the committee.

Since the organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1862, until the first of January, 1871, the full amount collected has been $1,482,000,000. (Of this total, $1,387,000,000 were collected in the several districts, and the remaining $95,000,000 as direct receipts from the sale of stamps. New York collected $333,000,000, of which total New York city paid, in round numbers, $182,000,000.

A Washington dispatch of January 25, says: "An entertainment will be given tomorrow (Thursday) evening, at the Arlington House, by Representative S. S. Cox, in honor of ex-Senator Hendricks, and soon after died, Blair. The Democratic members of both Houses have been invited, and the expected attendance of ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, Governor Hoffman and Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, will impart to the occasion considerable political significance."

The scheme of plundering the Government of 800 acres of the Presidio Reservation at San Francisco, supported by the lobby, is in the House, and has been put in shape in a bill introduced by Axtell. The Government has an undoubted title of the land, which is worth $2,000,000, and has acquired it since the acquisition of California. It is now proposed that the Government shall relinquish it without payment, in order that it may be seized by a ring of speculators who endeavored to signal on it some years ago, but were promptly driven off by the military authorities. The bill gives 160 acres of the reservation to the city for a park, 880 to land-grabbers, and allows the United States to keep 200 acres for its forts and barracks.

It is believed that in the negotiations for the settlement of the fishery question, General Schenck will be instructed to make a proposition that the fishermen of the United States shall be put on an equal footing in all respects with those of British Provinces; that they shall have the same rights to fish in Canadian waters, to land and cure their fish and to refit in Canadian ports; in short, that the difficulty shall be settled at once and forever by the abrogation of all former treaties and legislation, and the repeal of all Canadian laws resorting any fishing ground for the exclusive use of Canadian fishermen. In return for such concession on the part of Canada, some important considerations will be asked from this Government, and it is thought that the United States could afford to pay whatever remuneration may be demanded, for the settlement of this vexatious question.

## Late News from Rome.

A dispatch from Rome, January 24th, states that the ambassadors of Austria and the North German Confederation, in compliance with instructions received from their respective governments, have inquired of Cardinal Antonelli what guarantee the Pope would regard as sufficient on the part of the Italian Government, to remove the distrust at present existing between the civil and religious authorities, the reply, by order of the Pope, intimated that the Court of Rome wished no guarantees other than the pure and simple restitution of the territories of which the Head of the Neapolitan frontiers to the Pope, and would accept of no arrangement based upon the Roman conditions. The Pope's health is good; much of his time is occupied in receiving visitors. A Belgian deputation waited on him recently, and presented the offering of the Catholics of Belgium, and in an address the Pope, in reply, said:

"I thank you for having come to comfort me. Under the circumstances, doubtless, God is our principal support, but the natural affection of children should lead them to sustain the courage of their father. I will continue on the way I am walking. Do not allow yourselves to be carried away by those who to-day is only a trial. The Church was born amid trial, and has always lived in trials, and will continue its career on earth expecting and surmounting fresh trials."

## Captain Sheehan Cased.

After the regular business of the Sons of the Emerald Isle Benevolent Association had been transacted on Wednesday evening, the 18th, at Irish-American Hall, an entertainment in such occasions ensued. It was the presentation to the esteemed ex-President, Daniel Sheehan, of a magnificent mammoth cane, with a gold head set with quartz. It is a beautiful specimen of artistic taste and skill. The lump of Erin holds a prominent place, as well as the All-seeing Eye of the Association. The presentation speech was made by John O'Dowd, and appropriately responded to by the recipient. Speeches were made by J. D. Shelly, Messrs. Flanagan and O'Connell, Judge Veuney, Mr. McNerey, of the Irish-American Benevolent Association, and others. Toasts were drank, and everything went off pleasantly.

LECTURE BY COLONEL WALSH.—The lecture by Colonel Walsh, to which we alluded last week, came off as advertised. It was a gratifying success, although the weather was not as propitious as it might have been. Colonel Walsh treated his audience to a very interesting dissertation on "Volunteer Military organizations," and added not inconsiderably to his good fame as a lecturer.

LONDON, January 26.—Legacy has capitulated—4,000 prisoners and 200 guns were taken.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Nothing additional to the special to the London *Daily Telegraph* from Marseilles that there is solid ground for the belief that Paris will surrender to-day has been received.

As already telegraphed, Bismarck announced at Versailles that General Bourbaki had been caught between the armies of Von Werder and Manteuffel, and must surrender.

THE DOMINICAN FATHERS, of Benicia, will recommence a mission at St. Peter's Church, Twenty-fourth and Columbia streets, on February 26th, the first Sunday in Lent.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

Cases to be tried before juries in the County Court will be taken up on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

In the case of Eugene McCarthy vs. Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, in the County Court, judgment was yesterday rendered for the plaintiff for $60.

James Stray was arrested beneath a heavy plate of machinery at Coffey & Risdon's works. His right arm was broken and his hand was cut off at the wrist.

The new steamer Thoroughfare makes regular trips daily between the landing at the foot of Second street and the new pier on the Oakland side of the bay.

A correspondent calls attention to the dangerous condition of the planking on Meiggs wharf. The proper authorities should see that it is put in a condition to accommodate travel.

On Tuesday, Johnny Carson, son of John Carson, who resides at the San Jose road, about a mile beyond St. Mary's College, was kicked by a horse so severely that it is doubtful whether he will recover. His thigh was badly cut open.

A new locomotive, named "J. D. Dowley," designed for the North Pacific Railroad, was, on the 20th instant, taken from the Union Iron Works, where it was manufactured, to the Market street wharf, whence it is to be shipped to Petaluma.

On Sunday night last, there were taken from the Americus, recently arrived from China, twenty-five car loads of tea and silks, destined for Chicago, New York and Boston. This is the first heavy shipment of these articles overland in bulk. The twenty-five cars were all in one train.

James Gibbons fell down the stair way of a house on Jackson street, near Montgomery, and received such injuries that he died in a few minutes. He followed the occupation of hatter, and was in the employ of George Dougherty, on Merchant street.

By a recent order from the Commissioner of Pensions, applicants for pensions and all pensioners requiring periodical examinations, must go before the Board of Examining Surgeons, on the first Wednesday in the month. Dr. C. N. Ellinwood is President of the Board; office at 28 Montgomery street, and Dr. P. H. Humphrey, Secretary.

The ladies conducting the Fair on Twenty-first street, between Folsom and Howard, for the benefit of St. Peter's Church, return their thanks to his Excellency, Governor Haight, and to Sheriff White, for their kind visits and liberal donations on Saturday last. They also feel gratified to P. H. Canavan, Esq., for his generous contribution.

John Kelly, Jr., and others, proprietors of the Russell Hotel, on Bush street, recently recovered judgment against Michael Farrell, and enjoined him from using the name "Russell" on his hotel building. He has attempted to evade the restriction by inventing the name "Franklin." On Wednesday he was adjudged guilty of contempt in the Fourth District Court, and given until Friday to show how far he had in other respects complied with the first judgment.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watering or weak, foul fetid and pungent or no perceptible odor, pain or pressure in the head, sore throat, raw, you may be sure you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually without suspecting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a perfect specific for Catarrh in its worst form, "or catarrhal headache," and is sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Sold by druggists.

Parsippany Forewarns the consumptive of death, even by unmistakable signs. Infancy or manhood, sickness or health, a dry cough, a quick pulse, and pain in the left side, are the unerring symptoms. Before it is too late consult Dr. Sherman's Office, 105 Sansome street. Pamphlet free.

Dr. Sherman's Lung Preservative is the most successful remedy ever discovered. Read his pamphlet.

## Subscriptions Received.

San Leandro—Catherine Dillon, $1; Dr. Edwards, $1 00
San Jose—Patrick Cronin, $2; Capt. Ingram, $2

## PARIS TO PRUSSIA.

Too ask us to yield up our city
To your haughty, implacable King!
We listen with wonder and pity!
Hark, this is the answer we fling
In the face of your chief:—No surrender!
Though your arms and your armies are vast—
While one soul is left to defend her,
Our Paris will fight to the last!

You call us a craftily nation!
Yodrew us the avengers of Right;
But, as loosely you bring denotation,
And scourge with homerical might
Whatever of offences and insolence
At the door of our capital lie,
When your giant artillery thunders,
We'll show you we know how to die!

That Chalons, Metz, Strasburg, are lying
Despoiled in the blanket's pain,
Shall that be a cause for complaining?
No; let it rekindle our rath!
Though the flower of our country hath perished,
By Sadowa, by force and by flame,
Shall the honor that Frenchmen have cherished
Be lulled to sad in name?

Surrender!—and tarnish the glory
We won from the shrines of our sires!
Rather, add a fresh leaf to their story,
Which grows with undispensable fires!
By the past, and its deathless traditions;
By the memories and wounds of our Brave,
We despise and reject your conditions—
Let Paris be rather one grave!

While our women can shoulder a rifle,
While our children can march from disgrace,
Your murderous hordes are a trifle
To conquer the pride of our race!
A gentle, low answer!—Surrender!
Come on! With your armaments vast there—
You may kill us, you may burn us, you may
Hurl Paris will fight to the last! —Nation.

## "THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD."

### Inauguration of the Statue of William Smith O'Brien.

On Monday, December 26th, the fine statue to commemorate this chivalrous, high-minded and patriotic Irishman, erected at the angle formed by the junction of Westmoreland street and D'Olier street at the south side of Carlisle bridge, was unveiled in the presence of a vast assemblage and amidst a scene of the greatest enthusiasm. The statue is about twice life-size, and is composed of Carnavazian marble, which is very hard and close-grained, and well suited to resist the effects of our climate. The pose is easy, dignified and natural. The head is thrown slightly upwards and to one side. The arms are folded across the breast, and a scroll is held in the right hand. The body is supposed to rest on the left leg, and the right one is thrown slightly forward. The costume selected is the ordinary walking suit of a gentleman, and Mr. Farrell has contrived to make the very best use of the drapery at his disposal for producing artistic effects. The hands and features are exquisitely chiseled, and we do not remember to have seen any statue in which the likeness and the manner of the person represented were more faithfully preserved. As a work of art it reflects high honor on its producer.—Soon after the statue was finished, application was made by the committee for a suitable site, and the splendid one on which the figure now stands was selected. For some reason or another a considerable time was permitted to elapse before measures were taken for erecting the statue, until about two months ago, when the pedestal was built from designs by Mr. Farrell, who, with excellent taste, made it to be as plain and simple as possible—a block of square granite, rising on a moulded foundation and surmounted by a corniced platform, on which the statue was raised a month since, when it was covered with canvas to await the ceremonial of Monday, which it was intended should be entirely devoid of any political or party tendency, and be nothing more than a national tribute to the memory of a distinguished and patriotic Irishman. Meetings were held within the past week at which the several trades and bands were assigned positions in the locality where the ceremonial was to take place, and it was arranged that there were to be no flags, banners or party emblems present on the occasion. The time announced for the proceedings to commence was one o'clock, but long before that hour large crowds began to settle down on the south side of Carlisle bridge, Aston's quay, Westmoreland street and D'Olier street, and on every point where a view of the covered statue could be obtained. Owing to its being a general holiday, and the weather being dry and reasonable, the crowds increased every moment, and it gave large detachments of the police as much as they could do to keep spaces clear for carriage traffic on the greatest thoroughfare of the city. The scene presented when the time arrived for the ceremony to commence was striking and impressive. Above the masses of the people rose the bannerols and the veiled statue on which all eyes were bent. The numerous bands played all kinds of national tunes, and one band had to take up its position on the site of the O'Connell monument at the north side of the bridge. There was not the slightest disorder in the vast assemblage, and the police, though present in large numbers, had little or nothing to do during the entire proceedings.

The platform around the base of the statue was of small dimensions, and afforded indifferent accommodation. The members of the committee, the speakers and others who received tickets, made their way with difficulty to the structure, which was invested on all sides by enormous crowds. Among those on the platform were—Messrs. Isaac Butt, P. J. Smyth, James Cantwell, Finnegan, Butler, A. M. Sullivan, Pilsworth, P. McCabe Fay, T. D. Sullivan (Bodkin), Brodigan, Thomas Ryan, Kavanagh, John Flood, O'Brien, Rev. Mr. Carroll, St. Brides's; Edward Carey, etc. The arrival of Mr. John Martin was the signal for loud and general cheering. When Mr. Martin appeared on the platform he was enthusiastically cheered, and the Sir T. Deeilla band played a Parisian pour la Syrie," followed by "God Save Ireland," the latter air evoking immense plaudits, again and again repeated. Soon afterwards the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Dr. William Purdon and Dr. Corley, arrived in one of the civic equipages, and was conducted by members of the committee amidst the hearty greetings of the assemblage to the platform. The proceedings were then commenced by Mr. Cantwell moving his lordship to the chair. Mr. Butler seconded the resolution. The Lord Mayor having taken the chair, Mr. P. J. Smyth said: "I now, in the discharge of a grateful and solemn duty, call upon Mr. John Martin (whom may Heaven long preserve to be the upholder of O'Brien's principles) to unveil this statue of our friend and chief, and in the name and on the part of the committee to hand it over to the city of Dublin, to be guarded like the patriot's sword, as a precious treasure, and kept bright forever."

Mr. John Martin, with the assistance of some of those on the platform, then withdrew the covering from the statue, which was revealed to the vast assemblage amidst the wildest enthusiasm, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of popular feeling.

Mr. John Martin then delivered an address. He said: Fellow-countrymen, we are assembled to-day to mark the beginning of a new epoch in Irish history. This is the first time for seventy years past that a monument has been set up in a public place to the memory of an Irishman, whose title to such an honor at the hands of his country is, that he devoted his life to his country's national cause. Free peoples erect such monuments as this, and only such—monuments to honor the memory of men of high talents and noble qualities, whose character and deeds gave renown to the name of their country, because, unhappily, our country is deprived of her national right of home government. The monuments which occupy the finest public places of the stately streets of Dublin are to the memory of men who have served England and won the favor of England—the country to which ours is made subject. They are symbols of the haughty mastery of the English people over us, and of our servility or hopelessness. They are in honor of the memory of men who loved and served England. But for our country—Ireland—"Twas their fate here to fall death to defend." Yet of late years Ireland has taken courage to set up in public places of honor in the metropolis monuments to some Irishmen who were Irish in genius, and to a great extent in sympathies also. Not far from where we are assembled stand statues of Thomas Moore, Oliver Goldsmith and Edmund Burke; and the Irish people really love and honor the memories of those three Irishmen. But no one of those three dared to advocate the national right of his country in such fashion so as to bring upon himself the enmity or even the disfavor of the power which tramples upon our national rights. Neither Moore, nor Goldsmith, nor Burke, ever exposed himself to the danger of imprisonment or exile for the sake of Ireland. And now, here standing the statue of an Irishman who, twenty-two years ago, was condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered for his love of Ireland, for his earnest efforts in the cause of Irish independent home government. It is only now that we begin to set up in the public places of our capital, monuments to the memory of Irishmen distinguished for open and avowed patriotism—men like O'Brien, who devoted their lives to the task of redeeming Ireland from bondage, of replacing in Ireland's hand the scepter of national sovereignty, of restoring this ancient nation to her rightful place among the free nations of the world—men, in short, who strove to bring the time when we shall be no more the subjects of the English, but freemen and their equals—the time when the English shall no longer make laws for us, and appoint officials over us, and consume our revenues, and treat us, in short, as what things to be used and abused at their pleasure—the happy time when we shall be the masters of our own destinies, enjoying the inestimable blessings of independent home government. I trust that time will come peacefully, by consent of our English neighbors, so that we may become their friendly neighbors instead of their robbed and discontented subjects, as we are at present. Two other monuments expressing the same national sentiment with this one, will soon stand in sites of honor in this capital. The sculptured effigy of Henry Grattan in the midst of the halls of our old Parliament House, as if waiting for the reopening of its doors for the entrance of a restored Irish legislature. Across yon bridge, at the foot of the stateliest street of Dublin, will be raised a gorgeous monument in honor of the memory of Daniel O'Connell, the first martyr of his Catholic fellow-countrymen from the penal laws, the great apostle and champion of Irish home government. And here actually stands this statue, recalling well the features and figure of a noble, a chivalric man, a pure patriot, a beloved son of Ireland—William Smith O'Brien—a work executed in Dublin by an Irish artist, and a credit to the artist's skill. The man to whose memory this monument is dedicated came of a family whose name has been known with distinction in Ireland for two hundred years. He had the full consciousness of his high descent in all that related to duty and responsibility. No man could more thoroughly feel that *noblesse oblige* than did the man we honor to-day. But he never arrogated to himself any exclusive or superior rights in consequence of his high descent. He had, indeed, all the virtues of an aristocrat, and all the virtues of a democrat. He was a truly noble and virtuous Irish citizen, loyal to his country to the death. He was incapable of faction; he was all for country. I shall not now attempt to tell the virtues of my friend. I shall only say a few words upon the meaning of the placing of a public monument to his memory, and the influence of such a monument. These monuments to the memories of Grattan, O'Connell and O'Brien are sure symptoms of the approaching triumph of the cause to which the lives of those three great Irishmen were devoted. The three have been happily selected as worthy representatives and standards of Irish nationality. They were all patriots in the highest and purest sense. They were for their country, and not for foreign rule, for religious liberty and equality. They were for the equal rights of all citizens before the law. They were for the union of Irishmen in the honest love of their country. Each

### Letter from Thomas Clarke Luby.

The subjoined is a copy of letter from Mr. Thomas Clarke Luby (one of the Fenian prisoners) to his wife:

PORTLAND PRISON, December 24, 1870.

MY DEAR LETITIA—I suppose that ere this you have learned that I am to be banished from my country for fifteen years. Probably you may think this "an act of clemency" on the part of her Majesty's Ministers, following an imprisonment of five years and a quarter (an imprisonment almost unexampled in severity and humiliations), might rather be styled an act of (political) cruelty. At all events you will hardly deem that "act of clemency" which may probably sever me for the rest of my life from you and my darling children, and all the other objects of my love, a boon, and most assuredly you will expend upon it little of your gratitude. A singular document, apparently emanating from the board of directors, was read to me the day before yesterday, with all the oracular ambiguity of style that is said to characterize the literary productions of the Circumlocution Office." It announced to me the probability, probability, mark, for, up to this, I have received no definite intimation about anything either from the Government or any other parties), that her Majesty's Ministers would advise her Majesty to grant a conditional pardon to myself and others. This curious document next proceeded to ask what sentence, in the event of the beneficent intentions of the Government taking effect, I proposed to make in order to merit the benefits of their magnanimous act of grace. In order to facilitate any arrangements I might choose to make, the privilege was given to me of seeing my friends to any reasonable extent, and of writing any amount of letters.

I really do not see that I can make any arrangements whatever, unless I be, in the first instance, allowed to visit Ireland for, at least, a limited period. I do not want to made the slightest display, or to take the slightest public action there; but it is utterly impossible for me to talk of private matters, either family or pecuniary, through the medium of a correspondence, one half of which must go from Portland prison; and I am determined not on any account to have you or my children to travel to this place in such dreadful weather. Your illness or death might be nothing to the British Government, but it would cause endless remorse and misery to me if anything happened to you or any of the children in consequence of exposure to the hardship of a journey, at this inclement season. After what I have suffered and gone through for years, it is time or nothing to me to have endured a somewhat longer incarceration. I am in no tremendous haste to take advantage of the gracious gift of exile. In truth, but with my present light it is not easily to see how you could conveniently, even if the weather were ever so mild, arrange matters with me here. You might have to come and stay here for a few days so as to see and talk with me repeatedly. You might have to go back to Dublin, and then return here again, etc. All this would be wastefully expensive. In a word, I cannot say anything definite about any arrangements under present circumstances; besides, as I said before, I have up to this got no definite intimation of anything from the Government, nor from authorities. A word or two about other matters. Every night I think of my mother's death and grieve for it; yet on the day before yesterday I could not help saying to my companions, in the bitterness of my soul, "Thank God! she died six months ago. Thank God! she escaped from this!" You will guess that I am in no very blissful frame of mind; but the bitterest ingredient in my cup is the [illegible] and sorrows I have, that you and my poor children are this moment suffering the most intense agony. I could say many things about what has caused your woe, but it is better for me not to say exactly what I think of it. I shall leave the task of characterizing it as it deserves to others. Again, I say, do not on any account have you or the children undertake a journey in this inclement season. Any arrangements whatever, unless I be, in the first instance, allowed to visit Ireland for, at least, a limited period. I do not want to make the slightest display, or to take the slightest public action there; but it is utterly impossible for me to talk of private matters, either family or pecuniary, through the medium of a correspondence, one half of which must go from Portland prison; and I am determined not on any account to have you or my children to travel to this place in such dreadful weather. Your illness or death might be nothing to the British Government, but it would cause endless remorse and misery to me if anything happened to you or any of the children in consequence of exposure to the hardship of a journey, at this inclement season. After what I have suffered and gone through for years, it is time or nothing to me to have endured a somewhat longer incarceration. I am in no tremendous haste to take advantage of the gracious gift of exile. In truth, but with my present light it is not easily to see how you could conveniently, even if the weather were ever so mild, arrange matters with me here. You might have to come and stay here for a few days so as to see and talk with me repeatedly. You might have to go back to Dublin, and then return here again, etc. All this would be wastefully expensive. In a word, I cannot say anything definite about any arrangements under present circumstances; besides, as I said before, I have up to this got no definite intimation of anything from the Government, nor from authorities. A word or two about other matters. Every night I think of my mother's death and grieve for it; yet on the day before yesterday I could not help saying to my companions, in the bitterness of my soul, "Thank God! she died six months ago. Thank God! she escaped from this!" You will guess that I am in no very blissful frame of mind; but the bitterest ingredient in my cup is the [illegible] and sorrows I have, that you and my poor children are this moment suffering the most intense agony. I could say many things about what has caused your woe, but it is better for me not to say exactly what I think of it. I shall leave the task of characterizing it as it deserves to others. Again, I say, do not on any account have you or the children undertake a journey in this inclement season. Any

### Sinking British Ships in the Seine.

The London *Standard's* correspondent at Harve gives the following account of the sinking of British ships in the Seine by the Prussians:

The Prussians, who, as I informed you in a previous letter, have occupied in force the little town of Honfleur, have not permitted us to disregard on the British flag which will put our equanimity to the test. The time has gone by when the Union Jack was an effectual protection, and when British subjects could not be molested with impunity. The Prussians, in utter defiance of international law, in utter contempt of the British flag, have seized on and sunk, one after another, the English vessels in the Seine, between Pauclair and La Maillerayre. Those vessels which were brigantines or schooners. Five of them —the Syph, Juno, Paragon, Jane Kendall and the Anne—were laden with the entire harvest of coal at Rouen, and had applied for a *sauf conduit* to return. This was neither granted them or refused them, and they were tired of waiting, the five vessels, in ballast, took advantage of the current and were dropped down in the river. Nonopposition was offered to their departure, and it was only when they reached Duclair that, as I am assured, by orders of General Von Goeben, they were fired into and made to bring to. The crews were ordered off, many of them without being allowed to take their clothes or money, and the Prussians, having boarded the ships, though they were fully aware of their nationality, proceeded to scuttle and sink them across the river so as to block up the passage. Another vessel, whose name I have not been able to ascertain, was nestled in cargo nor in ballast; she was scuttled too, but the strong tide that prevails in the Seine keeps her knocking about down the river. The Prussians added insult to injury; they put fancy prices on British vessels thus destroyed, and said they were their (assumed) value by means of "requisition notes." The masters and crews of them went back to Rouen, where they lay their complaint before the British vice-consul, and have at present understand from me thereupon. The vice-consul at Rouen has sent a report to the consul-general here, but when I called on him this afternoon he had not yet time to read the report, and to my request for precise information, replied that he must first communicate with the Foreign office. The French authorities, however, with a courtesy to which I am happy to be able to pay a public tribute, exerted themselves to facilitate my investigations, and on their information, and that picked up at shipbrokers' offices and from river pilots, the above narrative is founded. The story is a plain one, and speaks for itself. If Prussian insolence has even now gone to the length of repudiating English vessels and sinking them, in utter defiance of the stipulation entered into at the beginning of the war, what are we to expect next? If Prussia is at liberty thus to treat our merchant navy, surely it is a mistake to expend such vast sums on our naval establishments. I venture to assert that had these six colliers been Yankees, the Prussians would not have dared to touch them, but being English, the case was far other-wise. Only the other day, some scores of our countrymen had to leave Paris under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. Perhaps you will kindly interfere in behalf of English merchantmen now in French harbors, exposed to Prussian attack, and obtain from our Foreign Office that it will intercede with the United States to protect them from capture and ruin—the British flag seems unable to do it now.

### The Fenian Prisoners in New York.

On Thursday evening, January 19th, the steamer Cuba arrived in New York Bay with a portion of the released Fenian prisoners on board. It having been rumored for several days that Collector Murphy would meet the Fenians on their arrival and bring them to the city on a revenue cutter, their presumably leaving the regulators of the reception out in the cold, there was considerable rivalry as to who would be the first on the ground. The Tammany Committee was successful in first boarding the Cuba and receiving the exiles, who were subsequently brought to the city and taken to Sweeny's Hotel, where a great number of their countrymen collected to welcome them.

Richard McCloud, Chairman of the Committee on the part of the United Irish Organization, presented an address of welcome to O'Donovan Rossa, in behalf of the thousand dollars. O'Donovan Rossa, on behalf of his companions, returned thanks warmly.

In reply to an official invitation extended to the Fenians by the Mayor, in behalf of the city authorities, by Hon. Richard O'Gorman, O'Donovan Rossa, in behalf of the Fenian prisoners, replied that owing to dissensions among the delegations, he and his companions refuse to accept any public invitation until the remainder of their comrades arrive here. Only five of the exiles are on board of the Cuba, viz.: John McClure, Henry Mullady, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, Charles Underwood O'Connell and John Dewey.

The Irish exiles visited the Grand Opera House on Saturday night, at a special invitation. They went, but discovering early in the evening that the invitation was merely a stroke of politicians, to win them over to one side as against the other, they withdrew.

A banquet had been prepared, and it was the intention to have the exiles attend, but this offer was firmly declined by O'Donovan Rossa and the rest.

John M. Moriarty, President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, sent a congratulatory dispatch to the Irish exiles in New York, proffering them a kindly reception from their brethren in Philadelphia. He invites them to be sure of New York politicians, who, he says, would use them for unscrupulous purposes. The Irish Republicans and United Irishmen of Philadelphia held a meeting on Saturday evening, and a committee was appointed to invite the exiles to that city, and to ask the cooperation of the city, State and national authorities to aid in giving them a reception.


SPREAD THE TRUTH.—Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however much it may benefit suffering humanity. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—like saying that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is the same as Shakespeare's—"Let your light so shine before men," etc. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and debility—had never been known to the world, and its virtues to the afflicted, if it deserves to be known, the consequence? Instead of resting quietly on its laurels, and letting the facts of its preparation would have been confined to a comparatively few persons, the proprietors thought rightly that light should not be hid under a bushel; that the afflicted everywhere should be placed on a vantage ground, which, if used, would enable them to take care of themselves. Hence the extensive use of printer's ink, and the publication of pamphlets, which have been circulated and continue to be extensively. In every instance the effect has been beneficial to the sufferer, and that the spontaneous testimonials in favor of the Bitters would fill all written languages would be a work of supererogation. It is only necessary to say that the Bitters are now standing on both of sides even if the newspapers had not been silent with regard to this unrivaled invigorant and corrective for and wife. Suppose quacks has been written from this publicity? Is that any argument against it? If the public health has been protected? If thousands have been saved, if the feeble have been strengthened and the sore restored, great results have been accomplished, and what better encouragement to exertions so directed than their success?


### Wholesale Market Report.

MONTH OF DEVIL, 6TH PRECINCT,
THURSDAY, January 19, 1871.

FLOUR—The market during the past week has been inactive; we quote standard brands of Oregon extras at $7 62½@8 07½, and local brands as follows: superfine at $6 50@7 00; extra at $7 75@8 75; fancy at $9 00@10 00.

WHEAT—The offerings have been light, as well as the demand, during the week. Prices, however, show no advance. We quote superfine grades at $1 10@1 12½; fair to good shipping at $1 07½@1 10; and shipping at $1 07½@1 07½ @ 1 00 ⅝.

BARLEY—The market is very quiet, nothing doing the past week in shipping. Prices however, have been maintained. Fair feed to choice at 90@92½ cts. with the range of 85@90 cts. for poor to fair.

OATS—Have been only a moderate inquiry. We quote at the market at $1 60@1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Receipts have been fair and prices well maintained. We quote good timothy at $18@19 per ton; at $18@17 ℔ ton.

POTATOES—Receipts have been in good demand, and prices have advanced. We quote the range of all kinds at $1 50@1 75 ℔ ctl.

STRAW—We quote rates as at 50@55 ℔ bale.

BRAN—We quote at $17 ℔ ton; shorts at $17 ℔ ton; ℔ 2500 ℔ 21; Pea, ℔ 2000 ℔ 23; small white, $1 90; Pink, $1 75; Lima, $2 25; Butter, $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Receipts are light at $1 10@1 25 ℔ roll, and $1 25@1 40 ℔ roll. The mill rate here is 30@32½ cts.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 25@1 50 ℔ ctl; Southern, at $2 50@2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

EGGS—We quote at 37½ @ 40 cts. ℔ doz.

MIDDLINGS—The following are the quotations at the principal mills: Feed, $19 ℔ ton.

RYE—sales at $2 ℔ ctl, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We quote at 12½@15 cts. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—We quote flax at ——; and timothy, at ——; Sack, as Montioned in the market.

HOPS—We quote new California at 12½@15 cts. ℔ lb.

OIL CAKE—We quote at $30 ℔ ton from ——.

MONEY—Los Angeles, legal rate, 12@24, and Portland do., 18 cents ℔ month.

TALLOW—We quote California dry at 17@18½ cts., and Portland, 16@17 cts.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7@7 50 ℔ lb.

WOOL—We quote the following: Spring staple at 22 ℔ lb, otherwise prices are entirely nominal, the market being free of sales.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Receipts for the week ordinary, 1640 lbs., and 3000 lbs good; 2500 lbs. fresh roll, 800@1000 lbs. good roll, 50 lbs. do. in tubs; Oregon, 1000 lbs. 200 lbs. Eastern, 500 lbs. Orange, 400 lbs.

EGGS—Receipts for the week, 1000 dozen, with a few fancy parties held at an advance. Eastern, 1000 lbs. San Juan—Oregon, per California, 75 @ 80c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 14 cts. ℔ lb; Oregon, 16c.

BACON—California at 13@13½c ℔ lb; Oregon, 16c.

DRIED BEEF—California, 16@16½c ℔ lb; Oregon, 16 kegs.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 10 @ 10c ℔ lb; second do, 9@9½c; third do, 7@8c.

VEAL—At 11@12c ℔ lb.

MUTTON—At 12@13c ℔ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 10 @ 11c ℔ lb; corn fed, grain-fed, 6 cents ℔ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Receipts for the week, large, at 7@8 50; young Chickens at $5@6 ℔ doz; Hens, $6@7 ℔ dozen.

GAME—Geese at $1 25@1 50 ℔ dozen; Wild, $4@5 ℔ dozen; Ducks, $1 @1 50 ℔ pair.

Turkeys—Alive, 18c; dressed, 20c.

Venison—Saddle, 15c.

Hare—$1 50 ℔ doz.

### FRENCH SAVINGS SOCIETY.

## FRENCH MUTUAL PROVIDENT SAVINGS AND LOAL SOCIETY.

Twenty-Second Semi-Annual Statement.

Statement for the Second Half of the Year 1870.

1870. Jan.—To Balance on hand, ..... $168,345 24

CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE HALF YEAR.

1870. DEPOSITS.
August, ..... Deposits ..... $98,521 70
September, ..... Deposits ..... 104,107 99
October, ..... Deposits ..... 107,142 68
November, ..... Deposits ..... 87,278 70
December, ..... Deposits ..... 129,625 75
December 31, ..... Deposits ..... 117,007 73

Total Deposits for the half year ..... $1,150,847 45

ENTRANCE FEES AND PASS BOOKS.

New members.
July, ..... 95 ..... $270 00
August, ..... 87 ..... and 1 Dup. 297 00
September, ..... 82 ..... and 2 Dups. 274 00
October, ..... 97 ..... and 1 Dup. 324 00
November, ..... 84 ..... and 1 Dup. 280 00
December, ..... 94 ..... and 1 Dup. 320 00
Total Entrance Fees and Pass' ..... 1,505 50
Books of 150 new members.

INTEREST AND PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

July, ..... Received ..... $32,802 75
August, ..... Received ..... 32,319 28
September, ..... Received ..... 32,623 25
October, ..... Received ..... 28,626 74
November, ..... Received ..... 30,140 50
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Total Interest and Premiums received ..... 240,239 25

CASH—Have been only a moderate inquiry. We quote at the market at $1 60@1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Receipts have been fair and prices well maintained. We quote good timothy at $18@19 per ton; at $18@17 ℔ ton.

POTATOES—Receipts have been in good demand, and prices have advanced. We quote the range of all kinds at $1 50@1 75 ℔ ctl.

STRAW—We quote rates as at 50@55 ℔ bale.

BRAN—We quote at $17 ℔ ton; shorts at $17 ℔ ton; ℔ 2500 ℔ 21; Pea, ℔ 2000 ℔ 23; small white, $1 90; Pink, $1 75; Lima, $2 25; Butter, $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Receipts are light at $1 10@1 25 ℔ roll, and $1 25@1 40 ℔ roll. The mill rate here is 30@32½ cts.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 25@1 50 ℔ ctl; Southern, at $2 50@2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

EGGS—We quote at 37½ @ 40 cts. ℔ doz.

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OIL CAKE—We quote at $30 ℔ ton from ——.

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TALLOW—Quotable at 7@7 50 ℔ lb.

WOOL—We quote the following: Spring staple at 22 ℔ lb, otherwise prices are entirely nominal, the market being free of sales.

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BUTTER—Receipts for the week ordinary, 1640 lbs., and 3000 lbs good; 2500 lbs. fresh roll, 800@1000 lbs. good roll, 50 lbs. do. in tubs; Oregon, 1000 lbs. 200 lbs. Eastern, 500 lbs. Orange, 400 lbs.

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BACON—California at 13@13½c ℔ lb; Oregon, 16c.

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Turkeys—Alive, 18c; dressed, 20c.

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Hare—$1 50 ℔ doz.

### FRENCH SAVINGS SOCIETY.

Statement for the Second Half of the Year 1870.

1870. Jan.—To Balance on hand, ..... $168,345 24

CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE HALF YEAR.

1870. DEPOSITS.
August, ..... Deposits ..... $98,521 70
September, ..... Deposits ..... 104,107 99
October, ..... Deposits ..... 107,142 68
November, ..... Deposits ..... 87,278 70
December, ..... Deposits ..... 129,625 75
December 31, ..... Deposits ..... 117,007 73

Total Deposits for the half year ..... $1,150,847 45

ENTRANCE FEES AND PASS BOOKS.

New members.
July, ..... 95 ..... $270 00
August, ..... 87 ..... and 1 Dup. 297 00
September, ..... 82 ..... and 2 Dups. 274 00
October, ..... 97 ..... and 1 Dup. 324 00
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GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

P. H. CANAVAN
IMPORTER OF
WINES, BRANDIES,
ETC., ETC.,
N.W. COR. CALIFORNIA & FRONT STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc.
Fine proof Pures, 421 Front street, bet. Clay & Washington.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Foreign Liquors in bond, Fine Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit the purchaser at the lowest rates, by native California Wines and Brandies. de2 12

M. H. KELLY. JOHN EGAN
Kelly & Egan,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 604 Battery street,
Near Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. B. DOLAN,
145 THIRD STREET, ..... SAN FRANCISCO.
Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Retail, in
FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES,
AND
Irish Whisky.
Imported direct from Ireland.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT of California Wines, Brandy and Whisky, which he will dispose of, in bulk or in case, for the wholesome or retail trade.
All orders left at the store, 145 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free at any part of the city. ap1 6m

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & C
Northwest cor. Pine and Fro
Where they offer for sale
THE LARGEST STOCK O
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLAS
ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC CO
AT THE LOWEST MARKET R
121, 123 and 125 FRONT STRE
AND
110 PINE STREET.

WASON & MORR
Successors to C. B. ELLIS,
PLAIN AND RECORD
HOUSE AND SIGN PAIN
GILDING AND GLAZIN
Imitations of Wood and
Banners, Flags and Military Standards
in order.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS,
TURPENTINE, VARNISH
BRUSHES, GLA
No. 20 California St., San F
Two doors below Davis street, Sa

JAMES K. DEAN
Importer and Dealer in
PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES.
SAN FRANCISCO.

STAINED AND CUT
GLASS WOR
MALLON & BOYLE
NO. 309 MISSION STREET.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STAINED
FLED, EMBOSSED and Cut
Churches, Private Houses, Saloons,
Railroad Cars, etc. Metal Sash work of all
done. Particular attention paid to Roofing
We invite the Public to examine our new
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UNDERTAKERS.
JAMES KELLY,
Late of St. Mary's Hospital: and
J. H. Mallon,
Undertak
NO. 818 MARKET STREET.
Nearly opposite Fourth ..... San

PERMANENT BURIAL CASES
Always kept constantly on hand.
Orders will receive prompt attention
moderate charges

MASSEY & YUNG
Undertakers
DRAPERIAL FURNISHING ESTAB
Hardson's Burial Caskets always on hand
Burial Robes and Shrouds.
Everything necessary for funerals furnished
Orders by telegraph or otherwise will
prompt attention; and all communications
coffins—all no-charge—direct, between Kea

ST. MARY'S HOSPITA
CORNER FIRST AND BRYANT
SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE
auspices of the Sisters of Mercy
JAMES MURPHY, M.D. ..... Visiting P
J. F. LANE, M.D. ..... Resident P
A. P. HEINNER, M.D. ..... Resident P
TERMS
Payable monthly in advance for board
attendance, etc. ..... $
In the wards ..... $1
In rooms with one or more ..... $2
Private rooms ..... $3
Liquors and washing ..... $1
Medicines furnished at cost.
Money should be sent by Express or
Post Office Order, or Bank Check.
Patients will be received at any hour
day or night.

$10 MADE FROM 50
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW
Everybody. Unit and valuable. Sa
postage paid for 10c; 3 cents than retail
TEN DOLLARS
J. E. WILLIS
181 Chatham Square, New

DRY GOODS, ETC.

DRY GOODS!
SPECIAL NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
KEANE BROS.,
No. 42 Third Street.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR PATRONS AND the Public that we will REMOVE from our present place of business,
No. 44 Third Street,
To our NEW PREMISES, now in course of erection on the EAST SIDE OF KEARNY STREET, BETWEEN POST AND SUTTER, On or about
The First Day of March, 1871.
Prior to removal, we will close out, REGARDLESS OF PROFIT, our large and elegant stock of
Dry Goods.
JUST RECEIVED,
Another lot of those superior
Silk-Finish Black Alpacas,
At 30 cents per yard.
Ladies will do well to secure some of them at once as this is positively the last lot we will be able to offer at the EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICE.
STORE TO LET. LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
KEANE BROS.,
42 Third Street.
oct24

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information Wanted,
OF WILLIAM O'LEARY, Whose last heard from he was in Virginia City, Nevada County. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, Mrs. HARKEE, No. 1 Bernal Place, Bernal Heights, Long Island. de9

Information Wanted,
OF THOMAS BARRETT, Who left Port Home, Parish of Buttevant, county Cork, Ireland. When last heard from, nearly four years ago, he was living in Buffalo, State of New York, and stated that he was coming to California. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister Honora, at No. 1 Bernal Place, Bernal Heights, San Francisco. de24

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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco as follows:

| Leave Sacramento | Arrive at Sacramento | Jan. 16 | Arrive at Ogden | Leave Ogden | Arrive at San Francisco |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily | Daily | | Tuesday | Thursday | Monday |
| 6:00 P.M. | 6:00 A.M. | San Pablo | 12:30 | 1:30 | 7:00 A.M. |
| 6:30 | 7:30 | San Jose | 9:00 | | 4:30 |
| 5 | 7:30 | Reno | 11:45 | 4:30 | 7:00 A.M. |
| 5 | 7:30 | Carson | 11:45 | 4:30 | 7:00 A.M. |
| 6:00 | 6:00 | Sonoma | 1:20 | | |
| 2:30 P.M. | 10:45 A.M. | Reno | 11:45 | 4:30 | |
| 2:30 P.M. | 10:45 A.M. | Carson | 11:45 | 4:30 | |
| 12:00 M. | 7:30 P.M. | Reno | 11:45 | 4:30 | |
| 12:00 M. | 7:30 P.M. | Carson | 11:45 | 4:30 | |
| 1:00 P.M. | 10:00 P.M. | Reno | 10:10 | | |
| 1:00 P.M. | 10:00 P.M. | Carson | 10:10 | | |

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.
Cabin ..... $100 | Second Class ..... $70
LEAVE WHARF, CORNER OF First and Brannan streets, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 5th and 19th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Monday preceding), for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's first-class steamships from ASPINWALL to New York.
February 3 leaves for Panama, connecting with OCEAN QUEEN
All steamers touch at Acapulco. The steamer of 19th touches at MANZANILLO.
Steamers of the 30 touch at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and PUNTA ARENAS.
Tickets will be sold to Panama at Half Rate only.
Through Tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, and Paris.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, at noon, punctually, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch for SHANGHAI, touching at NAGASAKI.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, at the WHARF, CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS.
de28 ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.
LIVERPOOL, every WEDNESDAY
QUEENSTOWN every THURSDAY
Sailing from NEW YORK every SATURDAY.
SWAN, HUNTER & WIGH

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

**Brutal Murder in Scotland.**

A brutal and unprovoked murder was committed in the village of Camelon, near Falkirk, on Saturday night, on a sail-maker named Henry McGilvray, his alleged murderer being Thomas Rose, a laborer, employed at Rose' Chemical Works, Falkirk. The facts, so far as known, are these: On Saturday night Rose, along with several others, was in the house of George Henry, or, as he is more commonly called, "Paraffine," a shoemaker in Camelon. The company had been drinking, but not to excess. Rose' wife came to bring him home, and meeting him as he left Henry's an altercation took place in which she slapped his face. Rose attempted to retaliate, but was prevented by those present, and his wife made good her escape. He followed her towards his house in Sailor's Square, near Lock No. 16 on the Forth and Clyde Canal, brandishing a pocket-knife. He was met by a moulder named James Craig, to whom he said that either his wife or some one else would catch it." On reaching his house, which only contains one apartment with a small garret above, he found the door locked and his wife absent. This appears to have further exasperated him, and he attempted to get admission by forcing in the window. The noise of the glass breaking aroused the attention of McGilvray, with whom some companions, was standing at the north end of the square. McGilvray was known to Rose, who for the time was within the house, and said, "What is wrong with you, Captain, to-night?" "Captain" being the name by which Rose, who had been at sea, is known in Camelon. Rose asked his assistance to get out, and by the combined efforts the door was forced open. This occurred shortly after eleven o'clock. Rose, on entering the house immediately caught hold of McGilvray, and, as described by a bystander—he never uttered a word—struck him several times. By an effort, McGilvray got away from his antagonist, but before he had gone many yards he slipped in the snow and fell. Rose, who was pursuing him, sprung upon him before he could rise, and Rick heard McGilvray cry that he was stabbed. The boy Rick was so alarmed at what was occurring, that he ran home to his father's house and bolted the door. Shortly afterwards a knock was heard at the door, and McGilvray was heard asking admission in a faint voice. He was found outside, unable to stand from loss of blood, and had to be carried into the house. He soon expired, having only strength to ask for a napkin to stop the flow of blood from his throat. Information was sent to the Falkirk police office, and the greatest excitement prevailed in the village. Medical assistance was obtained, and on examination it was discovered that McGilvray had been stabbed in four places. Two of the wounds were slight, but one in the throat and another on the right side were of a fatal character. The jugular vein and the windpipe were completely severed, and the weapon had deeply penetrated the right lung. Immediately after the commission of the crime Rose went to his own house and deliberately washed the blood from the knife, which, there is little doubt, was the instrument used. He then undressed himself and went to bed, where he fell sound asleep, and was only awakened by the police on his assuming him. He was conveyed to Falkirk Prison. Rose is a strong-built man. He is fully thirty years of age, and has a wife and family. He has only recently returned from the Baltic, and, besides his wife, leaves a widow and five children. He is of good-looking disposition, and one of the last acts which he did on Saturday night was to assist an old man to his house in Camelon, who had dropped in the snow. The man could certainly have suffered but for his timely assistance. Rose was examined, and committed to prison. The scene of the murder was visited on Sunday and Monday by large numbers of people from the neighboring districts.

[As the man killed was only a "mere trishman," the guilty party will not be punished.]

**The Poor of Liverpool.**

The sanitary commissioner of the *Lancet* gives a description of the condition of the dwellings of the poor of Liverpool: "The houses are often occupied from cellar to roof by families in every room. In the cellar those wretched dens below the side for shelter who are unable to pay for lodging elsewhere. They lie upon the damp floor, often without covering of any kind, or fire or light. There are 25,000 empty cellars from which they may seek their lodgings, and when driven out of one they readily find another, with or without the connivance of the owner of the house. Names in quit were served last year to 3,274 of the inhabitants of illegal occupied underground lodgings. Fines are useless, imprisonment is vain, for there is a form of poverty which can neither be chased or coerced. Then there are, also, upwards of 8,000 cellars which are occupied by permission of the law. Ordinarily, the occupants of cellars are in a wretched state. Many of them have neither bedsteads nor bedding. They sleep on the floor, beside the drain, in a corner of the room. They belong to the very lowest class of laborers—men whose average earnings do not amount to more than 10s. a week, the half of which is spent in drink. Here, too, is to be found the widow whose husband succumbed to typhus fever six years ago, leaving her four little children to attach to her labor and the parish allowance of 1s. 6d. a week. The state of things grows even worse as we proceed from house room to room, until the climax is found in the attics, where there is neither fireplace nor ventilator to let out the foul air. Here, at night, drunkenness and dirt, wretchedness and rags, herd together pell-mell. The pestilential atmosphere depresses the nerves and rapidly destroys the appetite. It is to upon these they are compelled to work. The air is polluted with odors of filthy persons, foul rags and sinking fats. The very walls exhale a sense of vermin and contagion. In not one room in ten is bedding to be found. In one schoolroom I saw. The inmates sleep, or rather lie, upon the floor, from which they are separated by a bit of straw or a bundle of dirty rags. No one in twenty takes off either boots or clothes. The drunken slumber off their drink; the sober lie restless and awake. Rotting rest there is none. Mothers and sons, fathers and daughters, brothers and sisters, relations and strangers, of both sexes, lie indiscriminately together, locked in each other's arms for warmth. The water is kept outside to wash the crosses, vegetables and fish, when, after being steeped in the poisoned atmosphere through out the night, will be sold to their buyers and converted into drink. This is a true but feeble picture of thousands of houses in Liverpool."

This is in the richest and most prosperous country in the world. Happy England!

**The Rights of Women.**

Under the head of "damning modesty" the *Hampshire Telegraph* treats us to an edifying episode in the proceedings of a Southampton Police Court. Several women, it seems, were recently charged before the magistrates—with habitual contempt of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act. Just as the case commenced, the entire audience of the court was widely disturbed by the irruption of a band of Amazons, led, of all men in the world, by "several Dissenting ministers, including the Rev. J. Osborne and the Rev. E. Knell." The female phase of politics known as Women's Rights had found in these its local exponents, and certainly if unblushing effrontery avails anything, the cause is not destined to lose much in their hands. In vain did the Bench exhort them to leave the Court. And to the request that, "if they had any sense of modesty or decency they would do so," their prompt reply was, "that they felt inclined to remain; that they thought it a matter of decency to stop; that it was a monstrous injustice, and it was *unreasonable* to ask them to go there!" Later in the day, we are told, a case came on "so revolting in its details as to be unfit to be reported," and though remonstrated with in still stronger terms, the ladies persisted in staying. It is a nice question of casuistry how far a thin affectation of woman's rights would purge such conduct of its grossness and indecorum. What is to be said when cases of this kind are becoming the day after day of greater frequency—when society tolerates *indites* who thus open the door of their sensibilities from the restraints of woman's native modesty—and when men who call themselves the "representatives of pure Bible Christianity" are foremost among their leaders and abettors?

**Conviction of a Protestant Lecturer.**

At the Quarter Sessions for the county of Hampshire, George Mackey, a lecturer, employed by the Protestant Electoral Union, was indicted for selling at Lymington an obscene book entitled, "The Confessional Unmasked!" At the previous sessions the case was heard, but the jury had to be discharged because unable to agree as to the guilt. Mackey came up to-day, and from the contrains of woman's native modesty—and when men who call themselves the "representatives of pure Bible Christianity" are foremost among their leaders and abettors?

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**English Republicans.**

The new political society which has been founded at Cambridge this term by Professor Fawcett, Mr. Seeley Taylor and Mr. Sedgwick is stamping itself as a re-presentation of the *Manchester Guardian*; no little attention was excited among the town of two-penny-halfpenny Church" has a creed of four articles—no more monarchies, no increase of monarchy, no gambling in the rights of property by will, and no disqualification for civil trusts or offices on account of religion. Mr. Charles, who resigned his fellowship rather than affect a nonconformity he did not feel in the doctrines and rites of the profession of holy orders in the Anglican Church, is one of the most recent recruits of the new republican band of Cambridge, and that, notwithstanding the overwhelming weight of discurrent and unfavorable influences, the democracy are already found in the field with their banner unfurled.

**The Military Resources of England.**

The Prussian official paper published at Versailles has published a significant article on the military resources of England. It describes the military organization of that country permits her to assume "only one army of 25,000 men." In the event of invasion her artillery is entirely inadequate; she has no army of reserve, and her militia, and particularly are only a collection of military amateurs, on whom it would be impossible to impose the duties and the strict discipline of the citizen-soldiers of Prussia. In conclusion, it says its present military system allows England one attitude, that of "obliteration."

## FRANCE.

**The French a Public and Religious People.**

The correspondent of the *Standard*, in writing from Bordeaux, thus remarks: "One unlike any other in the world—the universality of prayer. No noise or boisterous singing, no showing or vulgarity. The last is a thing at any time utterly impossible to find in France—just as it is to find venomous reptiles in Ireland. These people are courteous and generally a pass *Dieu vous garde, monsieur*, half way to claim there is no other country with so fine a people, springing out of a grassmound enclosed by very old stone walls. Here I never saw any one seek the grounds to go by without raising their hats and making a low reverence. The other day it is so happened was the first time I had passed that way since the commencement of the war, when, as I have before I came up to a group of some fifteen or twenty people, who had come from la Marquise, kneeling at the foot of the cross, absorbed in their own devotion. I was so struck with the whole scene, and above all, with the old woman and the young girls few, that has ever painted me, that I waited some time, till one man arose and walked on the road towards Calais. I got easily, as a matter of course, into conversation with him, and he confirmed me in my supposition that they were all praying for their relatives and friends at the war. I then asked him about the figures just built apart from the rest. The old woman was the great-grandmother of the young girls, whose only brother had been taken away the very first week of the war. From the day on which he left their last never missed a single day, no matter what the weather, coming to the foot of that cross to pray for the boy's safe return. And every day they went out on the road to meet the postman—an old veteran of the Imperial Guard—to hear the never came. Once, only a fortnight after the actual commencement of hostilities, a letter did come from one of his comrades, and was given out in the village but those two knew that he had not left the second day to the Prussian artillery. He lay on the ground wounded, and a Uhlan stabbed him as he was dying. They never had the courage to break the news that they knew by heart for more than three long months.

**Irish Charity.**

We learn (says *Le Moniteur Religieuse du Herrig*) that the Committee of the Irish Ambulance has granted 1,250 francs for the succor of the ambulances of our army, and that this sum shall be at once transmitted to Monseigneur the Archbishop of Bourges. The same committee, after having equipped their ambulances, which has done so much good wherever it passed, has voted 1,250 francs to Monseigneur the Bishop of Orleans, 1,250 frs. to the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, 1,250 frs. to Monseigneur the Bishop of Metz; in fact, more than 10,000 francs to two ambulances in France. We cannot praise too much the charity of the Irish people, so sincerely Catholic and friendly to our country. From her bosom she draws the offering with which to solace our glorious soldiers, to heal their wounds, and to consecrate our heroes for their graves. To the Pontiff-King they also generously sent their offerings. Rich and poor rival each other in acts of generosity and charity. Admirable people, faithful and courageous nation, worthy of the benediction of the Church and the love of France! The Irish people have none of that egotism so often engendered by misfortune; the hearts of her children know well how to bring an undertaking to a good end under the auspices of God, and also, thanks to their initiative spirit, and the intelligence of all among whom they live. Honor to the sons of Green Erin! St. Patrick may always be proud of them. Lord give them abundant blessings, who have done so much for us. Bless, above all, the worthy ministers of the Ambulance who crossed the Waves that part us from our kind friends bear to them our best and warmest thanks."

**Letter of Jules Favre to Count Bismarck.**

A Versailles correspondent says it affords occupation and amusement to the German staff to read the letters in the papers of M. Jules Favre. Each one of these is now given to show that the defendant, in issuing a notice of his intention to stand his ground to the last extremity, and in calling upon the people to rise en masse, was only following the example of the Parisian leaders. Favre is now said to have been the first to call upon the people to rise, and when only the other day five million francs were stolen from the Bank of France, and when the Versailles Government refused to put down the insurrection refused? This large sum was the Peace's peace offering of the Catholic world, Italy excepted. Every Catholic country in Europe, Fourth.—*No civil officer to enter the Pontifical pontificate without the consent of the Pope.* Last assassins are freely admitted, and on the 8th of December inaugurated the new dogma of the Immaculate Conception in the Pontifical in front of St. Peter's, the police and the military looking calmly on! Fifth.—*No Bishop to be appointed without the consent of the Pope.* Sixth.—*No Bishop to reside outside the limits of his own diocese.* Seventh.—*The cardinals and other ecclesiastics, even foreigners, are not to be arrested.* No less than fifty have already been brutally attacked; the Rector of the Belgian College was found with his throat cut, and generally and senseless on the public footway; twice the cursed the Church of St. Augustine, while carrying the Holy Viaticum to the dying has been compelled to seek shelter from the violence of the mob—Garibaldians, Italian sailors and peaceful inquirers of Italian School? I have read some extracts from them, and I don't think I've ever read anything more offensive to the feelings of the great majority of the people of any country. They are not fit for any school in which Christian children are taught. Suffice it to say that they are not left in the hands of the Italian children, and nothing was to be found in the Italian states discontinuity. Even and they not fit for the Protestant or Catholic schools in any civilized country. I would not put such books into the hands of my own children, or, if I had no children, at least in the schools. In general Pontifical institutions throughout the country, to which we are shocked, none of would tolerate objectionable books, against any body of Christians, for one week.

**Reception of Frenchmen at Basle.**

The French frigate Guyenne arrived at Basle on the 26th ult., bringing the remains of the Prussian man-of-war, which, however, had left some time previously. The Guyenne brought on some sailors and received with every demonstration of respect. A steamer was also sent down the Rhine to meet her, and a large number of persons visited the Roman Catholic church in company with two of our own priests, and were received with every mark of hospitality and courtesy, and having four hours with us, returned in the evening to Basle. The Guyenne left at the same time for Strasburg, where she remained for a few days, and then proceeded to Havre. It was stated that a promise had been made in the first wife that the children should be brought up as Catholics. Miss Rodgers also stated that the children were brought up Catholics with Mr. Ayrton's consent, and that on the day of his wife's burial he requested the petitioner to take the children to see her remains previous to their being interred, and that they were not baptized. She added that she resided in the house and had the care of the children until Mr. Beadle again married. The matrimonial alliance effected a total change in his character, and he became the slave of his wife's every caprice. Miss Travers has written, to say that she is ready to receive her at any time she may find it convenient to go. How could you avoid her?

«Why, she will require some little things in the shape of an outfit," remarked her mother, «for, you know, ma'am, I cannot go out with her in a condition that she need not be ashamed of. I think in about a week I will have her ready."

«There is one thing I would beg to impress upon you," observed Mrs. Clinton, «and it is this—keep the child's mother's residence as much a secret as you can. The less she knows of it the better. She will soon be made acquainted with it, the better, both for her own sake and yours."

«Oh, I shall take care to keep it a secret," said her mother; «in that case, ma'am, I must act contrary to your wishes. What would the neighbors say, if they found out that I had gone off secretly, and concealed her place of residence from them? Anything like secrecy might be the ruin of her character, and of the child's. I will have nothing of the kind."

«Well," replied Mrs. Clinton, I obelieve I must submit—still, from what I have learned of the mother, and from her conduct of your daughter, I don't think you might apprehend any misinterpretations on the part of those you have to deal with. How to reconcile this, however, she still knew not. In the meantime she waited with anxiety for the expected visit of Mrs. Clinton. To her own good sense and good feeling she placed much reliance. Both were interested in the dangerous position in which those two young persons were placed, but she felt that she herself and her child had a dread both disgreaceful ruin, should Mrs. Clinton's designs be accomplished. On him the infamy of the crime would rest, but slightly—in fact, it would be a matter to boast of among his brother officers, and would be considered rather in the light of a feather in his cap than as a villany; for such are the morals and notions of the profligate. At length the day appointed by Mrs. Clinton arrived, and that lady was punctual to her promise. After a little chat, she entered upon the subject without further delay or circumlocution.

«Mrs. Brindsley," said she, «I have thought much of the subject we were talking of since I was here last. And now that I know whether you are willing to part with your daughter a time?"

«I am anxious to place her beyond the reach of danger," replied her mother, «but I dont know how it is to be done."

«It can be done without any difficulty," said Mrs. Clinton, «and the removal, I can assure you, will be not only for her safety, but every way for her advantage. There is a most respectable elderly gentleman in the town of Armagh, the principles of which has been working for him and my family these many years. I have written to her since I saw you, and proposed to her that she should take your daughter for a time, in order that she should receive a competent knowledge of her business in its highest branches. To oblige me, she consented to this, and your daughter is to live in her own house, and under her guardianship and protection. This must be every way desirable for you, as it will be advantageous to the young woman herself, and I certainly cannot see any objection to the arrangement, otherwise I might have to make some objection on your part."

«I will be a severe task to me to part with her," replied Mrs. Brindsley, «still, for my child's own sake, I feel that I ought to do it. But do you think, ma'am, that there's no one in such a large town as Armagh—"

«Why, as for that matter," replied Mrs. Clinton, «you know there is



# THE DOUBLE PROPHECY;
## OR,
## TRIALS OF THE HEART.

BY WILLIAM CARLETON.

CHAPTER III—(Continued.)

"Vara well," replied the father, "in the course of a week or ten days, we'll see about it. We must let them draw breath, though. We must not appear to drive the bodies, nor let them think that we can't live without them. I grant that the minister mark is against you. If you come in orthers now, ye could go and face her wi' a pleasant and sportive manner, and if you found her shy and distant, you canna conceive what an effect two or three honest smacks wad has upon her—how she'd scuttle up her hair, blushing wi' an angry face, but a smile under it—and then when you took leave of her and she refused to shake hands wi' you, and when you turned to look at the window that she was leanin' out of, and you kissed your hand to her—and then, after refusing to notice you for a little, she'd give a kind of saucy smile, touch her little white fingers wi' her lips, as if were to get rid o' you. Oh! man, but woman is a draw-well, only sun feart that truth's at the bottom o' it. Now, I know all this, my lad, frae my experience wi' your mother—ahem! Well I think we've had enough about it—leave it to me, and I'll put it out of the pin for you a'm not here;" and upon this project the ultimatum depended.

The old man immediately went to Joe, to whom he mentioned the conclusion to which he and William had come.

«As for him," said he, «I see clearly the poor lad's no' fit for a wife. We must first try and get this nonsense out of him. But how to do that's the difficulty. Troth, a'm of opinion that a good sharp dose of active medicine o' some kind would be as good as anything else. I'm not clear, but I'm we could get him to take a good shower-bath every mornin' or twa, and drinking pirns; or if the Lord was send him a heart-sore or a consumption —any one o' them might do mair than all our reasoning. Poor lay, at events, he has to be pitied.

Joe knew not exactly what to say. He felt considerable anxiety about the effect which the disappointment might have upon his brother's health, but, perhaps, on his intimate knowledge of his character, and of the danger everywhere—abroad as well as at home. In Armagh, however, she will not be so conspicuous as she is here. There is no place where a person can be so completely alone, or so little liable to observation, as in a great city. In that town she will lead a quiet and unobtrusive life, and will consequently escape notice and observation. Under those circumstances, I think, then, that you should consider this proposal as a welcome one. You ought to reflect, besides, that she will have an opportunity of improving herself in her business, and, most likely, of ultimately advancing herself in life."

"Indeed, ma'am," replied Mrs. Brindsley, "to own the truth, I am so far from having any objection to your kind proposal, that I am very glad to comply with it. My only objection is what I have just stated—my sorrow at parting with her; for, after all, it is a trying thing to a mother's heart to let her only child go from under her own eyes and among strangers, who will not treat her with the tenderness and affection that she received at home."

«But you know, Mrs. Brindsley, that we cannot have everything after our own way. You ought to reflect that she will not be more than a short day's journey from you, and that under any circumstances it would be your duty to pursue the very plan which I have proposed."

«I am deeply grateful to you, ma'am, for the interest you take in my child, and I will leave her entirely to your advice," replied Mrs. Brindsley.

«Well, then," said the kind lady, «I think the less time you keep in following it the better. Miss Travers has written, to say that she is ready to receive her at any time she may find it convenient to go. How could you avoid her?

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## CERMANY.

**Public Feeling in Germany.**

In Germany, writes a correspondent of the *Standard*, the end of war, the spectacle, though very different in many respects from that presented by France, is the reverse of edifying. That the whole country is being fast drained of its able-bodied men, and that it is becoming terribly evident. The contrast since my visit in October is very striking. The number of men in the prime of life seems fearfully diminished, and still the insatiable Moloch of war calls for fresh victims. Almost all the young men of Germany, and on every side with a camelhair pencil. Since the fall of Paris, he has temporarily laid aside his pencil, and, having played out of peppermint as a social pastime, not only in hospitals, but at home, only in hospitals, but at home, only in hospitals, but at home,

*WEEKLY CALENDAR,*
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11.
Sunday—Septuagesima Sunday. St. Agatha, V. and M.
Monday—St. Dorothy, Virgin and Martyr.
Tuesday—St. Romuald, Abbot.
Wednesday—St. John of Matha, Confessor.
Thursday—St. Apollonia, Virgin and Mart'yr.
Friday—St. Schholastica.
Saturday—St. Saturninus and companions, Martyrs.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

## BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The remarks which we made in our issue of January 21st respecting Irish Benevolent Societies, seems to have occasioned no small commotion in certain quarters. From letters we have received, from advertisements in the daily papers, and from other evidence which has come under our notice, we learn that the members of the St. Joseph Benevolent Society believe themselves to be the persons alluded to, and are highly indignant thereat. They have no just or sufficient cause for anger. In the first place, we distinctly spoke of *Irish* Benevolent Societies. Now, the St. Joseph is not an *Irish* Society—It is a *Catholic* one, a very different thing indeed. Consequently, the members might have known that our censures were not directed against them, and spared themselves a great amount of very disagreeable excitement. In the next place, we mentioned no names, avoided all identification of the associations in question. Consequently, the members of St. Joseph have no more right than any others to cry out that they have been assailed. Finally, the St. Joseph's Society is, we understand, about one of the best managed and most creditably conducted institution of the kind in the city. Consequently, its members might have rested perfectly satisfied that they were not the parties open to censure. Moreover, they ought to know perfectly well that the last thing THE MONITOR could wish to do would be to unjustly attack them or interfere with their organization. They might, therefore, have exercised the virtue of patience, and waited to know whether they were really aimed at before they adopted extreme measures. But we can assure those gentlemen that, while we shall always cheerfully give them, equally with every other Irish and Catholic Association, all the support and encouragement in our power, we shall never be deterred from doing our duty as public journalists, from giving censure where censure is due, and praise where praise is due, by any conceivable amount of intimidation in the shape of resolutions. The St. Joseph Society, being a purely religious organization, perfectly well it would fall in its mission if any distinction were made in its ranks between Irishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Americans, etc. We should be the first to oppose any attempt to introduce the jealousies of race into a Society which should be as broad and liberal as the Church whose offspring it is. We will carry our liberality, however, to no absurd length, for we maintain that Catholic societies should have Catholic officers and Irish societies Irish officers. Of course, we say so on the supposition that efficiency need not suffer by the preference, since we should be sorry to see a superior man rejected from any position of trust or emolument, simply and solely because he did not belong to a particular creed or race. If anything more than another could demonstrate the folly of the members of Saint Joseph's applying our remarks to themselves, it would certainly be the idea of our finding fault with their choice of a medical officer. The gentleman who now fills that position, having been recently reelected, is a man eminently qualified—one whose professional standing is probably inferior to that of no doctor in this city. He is, moreover, of high character and honorable antecedents. The very circumstances under which he first settled in San Francisco are such that, while they reflect the highest credit upon himself personally, they should secure for him the warmest sympathies of all who love patriotism and freedom. Even were the society with which he is connected purely and exclusively Irish, which it is not, there is no Irishman worthy of the name who would not be proud to extend to him the hand of fellowship and brotherhood, and number him among his comrades. We trust the medical adviser of the Saint Joseph's Benevolent Society will long continue to retain his honorable position, and that the Society will long continue to flourish and prosper. We have no wish to see it otherwise. We have no wish to see any Benevolent Society otherwise. We have no wish to see any Irish Society otherwise. We have no wish to see any Catholic Society otherwise. We have no wish to see any Society otherwise. We have no wish to see anything otherwise. We have no wish to see anything otherwise. We have no wish to see anything

## THE MISSIONER.

"Obedience seems to conquer regret . . . in life, at leisure, in the forest, from dawn till dusk, it stands soon as amid cares."—Epic.

Faintly the lamp sheds its flickering light
Round the silent and sombre closet;
The cuckoo echoes it from the hall without,
The mansion is still as the home of the dead;
And feels but the hand of the breathless night
That thinks she's a spirit at most.

That clay waits around him alone, and
Where the watches are in the midnight hour;
While mind as abstract and life as sure
Are pent up, hushed in thought intense—
As if the unbreathed wing of fear
Overshadowed all and it its sightbower.

Bright thoughts flash from like-or upon him calls,
And earthen and its stories softly flow.
Like dews that serenity bathe and bless
The parched face of life with incense.
And filtering through the calm, clear brain,
Are striking upon the heart below.

His thoughts are not of princely days,
Of earthly pride, of earthly splendor;
The Sager of God hath marked His brow
With the nobleness of heavenly wisdom,
And, lost in the mystic world of grace,
He follows a taken deep and louder.

Like distant smoke upon his ears,
Doubtful at first, and rising and falling,
A voice is stealing—a voice of love—
It was to his soul from the above above;
Hallowed and sweetly he thinks it hears
God's messenger to his spirit calling.

And he bows it sealed in silent prayer,
And his heart is stillness closed—
And he rises up, borne on a wish, light wise
Far away to the feet of his Maker and King,
And the face of His Father in love beheld there.
Doth sign with the Sign of the chosen.

Calmly and slowly he lifts his head—
No more is he life of or brother,
For the Master has beckoned him away
From all he was linked to yesterday,
Nor the pathway of earth may he longer tread,
For his footprints shall mark another's.

The shadows of pride are brilliant and gay,
And the heart and brilliance dazzle them;
Grand revelries gather at Pleasure's call
In the glitter and lights of the lofty hall—
But pensively he hath glided away,
And his face from the scene is turned.

At the festive board is an empty place,
And an empty wine-cup near it;
And the guests all the vacant mark
For he is gone and no longer there—
Like a dream he hath vanished and left no trace,
Save a thought for the passive spirit.

His name is blotted from Beauty's roll,
And he hasks not where she dashes;
To the world of pageant and pomp and pride,
Calmly and serenely he hath died,
And the burdens of death left on his soul
No vestige of dust and ashes.

Now, where the lone lamp through the solemn
In the distance its light throws—
Where the lofty walls their vigils keep,
And the ghostly shadows along them creep—
Alone in the still deserted hall
He kneels in the sacred PRESENCE.

With humbled spirit and bended head
He offers his heart in fervency—
To the Father who sees him silent there,
Prostrate before His throne of power—
And the peace for the quick, and prays for the
That none may be sacrificed.

And now in ingenuous thought and prayer
Alone, is the Levite's mission—
His tongue is unspoken and the world's rude din—
His feet must tread not the haunts of sin—
Of cares or ease, need, for he is under vows,
Of Charity and Contrition.

Where Crime's dark haunts are rife from the day
In the depths of the night only—
Where horror and shame seek out secret places,
Where hardened sin flaunts its brazen face;
Where Want cries down through the gloomy
With none to relieve or pity:

Where Hunger hollows the orphan's eye
And hardens the gaunt Destroyer;
Where Sin's hectic lends and Misery's tear
Are all that are known from year to year;
And plagues and Povery favor pass by
On the wings of their direful Empire!

Where the rebukes of Crime may reign
In scorn—or the fiery dart
Wherever the Tempter lays his toils,
Or Profligacy gapes for its horrid spoils—
There doth the Missioner now and then
Perform the ministry of his Father.

Yet, this did the Missioner onward glide,
With labor and love his master;
By noble deed and by noble word
He hailed in the Vineyard of the Lord,
And he ever was found by the sinner's side,
With hope for the parting spirit.

At length he died; to the snow he lay,
With the Cross on his breast in Heaven;
The shroud that wrapped him was pure and white
As the soul that had passed to St. Martin's sight—
And so the pale Missioner passed away,
To the home of his Master's throne.
—Dublin Nation. F. McD.

## The New King of Spain.

The London *Times* asserts that if ever a man deserved success by putting a brave countenance on a terribly hazardous game, it must be admitted that the young Duke of Aosta has shown himself worthy to wear the diadem of Ferdinand and Isabella. It would be idle to attach any serious meaning to the clamorous enthusiasm with which the King is said to have been greeted by the multitude gathering around him in his progress. But, on the other hand, neither should we be much moved by the rumors of apprehended insurrections in the Provinces. In Spain, as in France and in Italy, the minorities are perpetually striving to impose themselves upon the community. All opposition invariably develops factious and revolutionary tendencies; but its strength lies less in any real force of its own than in the faint hearts of those upper and middle classes whose interests it compromises. In a society organized on such principles, the Government is powerful, whatever it may be, is always helped to the extent of its ability to help itself. The *Times* would not be at all surprised if the new King, by basing his power on the orderly instincts of the nation, and by following the straightforward and resolute line of conduct traced out by Prim, were to find the task of governing Spain less arduous than the experience of so many years' miserable might intimate us to suppose. The really serious difficulty arose at the outset, and the tragical catastrophe by which the new reign is ushered in will establish between the sovereign and the people a point of sympathy which no stroke of policy could have brought about. The vote of the Cortes acquits Montpensierists, Esparteristes, and other Constitutional Monarchists of all obligations towards their respective candidates, and the death of Prim removes those personal jealousies and enmities which were, perhaps, at the bottom of all political opposition. Amadeus himself comes to Spain as the man of no party. He has all parties at his service, and, by the choice of his new Cabinet, he can give his policy that turn which may best enable him to act the part of a true sovereign—that part which places him above all parties, and, by constraining, moderating, and reconciling them, gives him power to make them all co-operate with him in the promotion of the common interests.

## The "Alabama" Claims.

The appointment of Gen. Schenck by the President as Minister of the Republic in England in place of Mr. Motley, who has been recalled, chiefly, we believe, on account of his close intimacy with Senator Sumner, has been confirmed by the Senate, and his arrival in London may be soon expected. He is, it appears, to reopen the Alabama question "in the most amicable spirit" imaginable, and to "abstain from all extravagant demands" upon the country. We shall only be required to pay the owners for the vessels and other property destroyed by the Alabama and kindred vessels, with interest from the date of the destruction; that England shall reimburse the American Government for all expenses incurred by them by reason of the sailing of those cruisers; and that England shall recognize this basis of settlement as containing the true principles of neutrality. Can anything be more moderate, more reasonable, or less extravagant? It is, it seems, a positive fact that the new American Minister will not come authorized to insist upon the Queen's going upon her knees in front of the American Legation, and asking pardon for the Stars and Stripes for having allowed ships to leave English ports, by which their puissance was disputed, when commanded by American captains and manned by American crews, or to require the execution in front of Newgate of the builders of the Alabama and the Custom-House officers who suffered her to run out to sea, as an unarmed mercantile vessel, the law officers who doubted the legality of selling her, and the Ministers of the Crown who took the opinion of the law officers. In the excess of their generosity and moderation, the United States Government have forborne to impose upon England such humiliating conditions as these. All that John Bull will be required to do to appease American wrath is to pay as many millions hard cash as Jonathan shall claim as his right, and to acknowledge that all our casuists, lawyers, and statesmen have hitherto known nothing of international law or of the rights and duties of neutrals. Can we be ever sufficiently grateful for forbearance so great and so magnanimous?—*Weekly Reporter, Jan. 7.*

## A Welch Clergyman on the King of Prussia.

The rector of Merthyr Tydvil, who preached at St. David's on Christmas day, and took for his text Isaiah xlv. 6, said: The age they lived in seemed to be rolled back into the very middle of the dark ages. Nation was raging one against another, as though they were devils — tearing and killing each other with a degree of hatred as if Jesus had never been born. At the head of this was an old, old man, seventy-five years of age—with one foot in the grave and the other half paralyzed out of it. Yet, there he is mocking God with his thanks and his hypocrisy, as though God, the Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, were the god of Tophet, who took delight in drinking the blood of children—or of Moloch, who caused them to pass through the fire, and then went to prayers! Oh, the brazy-headed old Pharisee, clothed in purple and fine linen, wearing a crown of gold, and dipping his hands in the blood of innocents! Does he ever consider what sort of a place that God whom he is forever mocking will reserve for him in another world, when he has done with all these cruelties? Does he ever see the lesson that is read to him in the very spot where he is now reveling in blood and the slaughter? Those of you who have been at Versailles will remember that one of the most remarkable sights connected with that place is the wonderful set-'s of pictures recording the battles, the sieges, the stormings, the surprises, and all the other forms of wholesale and retail murder which France has ever taken part in. There they are, in rows upon rows; I might almost say in miles upon miles! Such an array of painted canvas was perhaps never seen before in one gallery. As you enter, you will also remember the inscription over the door is, "To all the glories of France." Poor France! When she paint all that canvas over and wrote above it that vainglorious legend, she little thought how bad it was to glory in anything so wicked as that which is the result and consequence of war. Instead of this it were better for us to wipe them off memory altogether; to let Christianity cast a veil over them. However, she has now had to pay dearly for her vanity. Her assembled glories are trodden in the dust, trampled upon by the iron feet of the invaders—that pious monarch, whose prayers are lengthened in proportion to the number of men and women, and priests and children, whom he has slaughtered. I often wonder, when he reads this legend—as he cannot but do, day by day, as he goes in and out of that palace—whether the thought ever comes across him that Fortune is but a fickle goddess; that the battle is not always even to the strong; that the goddess may give her wheel yet another turn, and that the mercy which he now ruthlessly withholds from downtrodden France may yet be withheld from him when a mightier and a stronger than he is shall take the field, and judge him for his deeds. Possibly he thinks of no such thing. Most probably, indeed, he only thinks that when he gets to his palace-home at the Unter den Linden he, too, will have a Versailles there, and that the legend over the door will be, "To all the glories of Berlin." May be so. But for me, I do not hesitate to say, far better consecrate a slaughter-house—a shambles—to all the glories of a butcher; for a greater butcher of men, women and children never yet walked in purple and fine linen.

## Letter from an Irish Franc-Tireur.

The following is a letter from Dr. O'Carroll, of Athlone, who accompanied the Irish Ambulance Corps to France. It is addressed to his father, and is dated Le Mans, December 21:

"I trust you have received my last letter telling you that I have received an appointment to the Franc-tireurs of Constantine, numbering seventy-five men, two lieutenants and a captain. This is an appointment better than any other man has got who came out with the Ambulance Corps, as I am now a military doctor and rank as captain. On Thursday morning at half past one o'clock I was under fire for the first time. The name who firing began I forgot all the excitement, and wished to be at the head of my troops. I rushed on with them as they stormed the farm-house, and left-s flew on all sides. There was danger certainly, but my duty called me on, and many of our men were wounded and I not on the spot to assist them as they might have bled to death. Our men smashed in the windows and door with the butts of their guns—the Prussians, twenty-two of whom were inside, keeping up a fire all the time, but they did not hit any of us, as they fired too high. We thought of the ancient drawing of our family, and then I wished for nothing better than a sword; but the captain came rushing up to me and seized me by the jack, saying what a dreadful thing it would be if I were shot and four hundred soldiers there without any doctor to attend them. The Prussians who took were fine men, dressed in white jackets, with helmets and white covers. When I arrived here, a few days ago, I found the town in a great state of agitation, for the first batch of wounded had just come in. Since then there have been several other trainsfull, which is a pretty sure proof of the severe nature of the fighting. From what I hear on all sides, there seemed to be a very immense desire for peace, coupled with the very irreconcilable but unanimous wish for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, a complete disdain for the proposers of resistance of France, and an utter abhorrence of the earnest manner in which the continuance of the struggle. By the intensions I am assured that Count Bismarck does not represent Germany until the provinces are ceded; by the captive French officers and soldiers I am told that France will never consent to surrender them. The Germans, meanwhile, have very great confidence in their ultimate success; but it is based upon the assumption that France is a well-nigh exhausted, and at present this can hardly be said to be the case. I have just met a friend who has arrived from Orleans, and regret to learn from him that the English Society of Aid to the Wounded is about to wind up its affairs through want of funds. This will be a great misfortune, for the good that those societies have done is incalculable. Meanwhile the staff is being disbanged, and the "sick and wounded" are practically requested to get well on or before December 31.


EDUCATIONAL.

ST. BONIFACE ASYLUM,
Corner of Gough and Fulton Streets,
HAYES' VALLEY.

WILL BE OPENED ON THE 16th APRIL. The English, German and French languages will be taught by competent Professors.
CATHERINE GIBBONS,
Principal of the Asylum.
San Francisco, April 7, 1870. apr9

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY
THE SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC,
BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. The Academy was founded in 1856, and has become the most successful Educational Institution in the State.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish and Italian Languages, Elocution, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Mythology, Chemistry, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Mental, Commercial Music, including the Piano, Guitar and Singing, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers and Fancy Work, Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition (payable half-yearly, in advance)..... $225
Washing..... 30
Entrance Fee..... 10

EXTRAS.

Piano and use of Instrument, payable half-yearly..... $40
Guitar..... 30
Vocal Music Class..... 10
Private Lessons..... 40
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors..... 20
Painting in Oils..... 40
Use of Bed and Bedding..... 10
School Books at Current Prices.

Each pupil on her lady of entrance will be furnished with four dresses, besides the uniform (which is a black Cloth Dress with cross and Cord), a black Cloth Cloak, a Sun Hat, a Straw Hat, and a Bonnet, all of which are to be procured at the Academy. Each pupil will also be furnished with four pillow-slips, pair of blankets, mattress, tun pillow, counterpane, sheets, towels, a Looking Glass, a Spoon, Fork and Knife, a Cup and Saucer, one Goblet with white Bed, and a supply of note paper, envelopes and postage stamps.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in June.

The Academic Year consists of ten months and a half, the first commencing August 16th, the second, January 24th.

Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but for the sake of uniformity all are required to be present at the regular religious services of the Institution.

Pupils entering after the commencement of a term will be charged from the time of their entrance to the end of the session; no deduction will be made if the pupil is withdrawn before the close of the term, except in case of sickness.

Parents may rest satisfied that every attention, consistent with the spirit of a true but mild parental rule, will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies placed under their charge.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be submitted to the inspection of the Superioress, before it may be delivered to the parents.

MISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED ACCORDING to the laws of the State of California, and incorporated to confer honors, is situated in the city of Los Angeles, proverbial for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its scenery. The Faculty is composed of members of the Religious Community OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. The PRESIDENT DE PAUL, who devotes himself to the personal care and supervision of the students, secures the moral and social advancement of the students entrusted to his charge. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences is under the immediate superintendence of the Director, who devotes his entire time to the discharge of the duties of his office, and is assisted by a sufficient number of Professors, Teachers and Assistants, to secure the advancement of each pupil in the branches he may study.

TERMS:

Per Board, Tuition, Washing and Mending..... $200 00
Piano and Use of Instrument..... 40 00
Vocal Music..... 20 00
French and its Use in Daily Conversation..... 20 00
Use of a Library for the Spanish Language, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship..... 10

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

### CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

### AN ARMISTICE FOR THREE WEEKS.

VERSAILLES, January 27.—The terms of the capitulation of Paris provide for the possession of the forts around Paris by the Germans, but no occupation of the city by them.

The Prince Imperial to be the future Emperor, with the Empress as Regent.

The terms of peace offered by Bismarck to the French nation are as follows:

*First*—The cession of Alsace and that part of Lorraine known as German Lorraine.

*Second*—A money indemnity of one thousand million francs.

*Third*—Forty war ships from the French fleet.

*Fourth*—One of the Colonies now held by France.

The money indemnity must be guaranteed by the municipalities. If this guarantee be refused, the property of rich individuals will be held possession of until acquiescence is obtained.

On the morning of Monday, January 23d, a flag of truce left the French lines, and was met by the Germans. The bearer delivered a letter from Jules Favre, addressed to Count Bismarck. At noon the missive reached Versailles and was placed in the hands of Bismarck. It requested permission for Favre to come to Versailles. He replied that he might.

At 4 o'clock the same night the Prussian Premier applied to the Emperor of Germany for permission to hold an interview with him.

Favre spent the night at the quarters of the Lieutenant of Police. Next day, about noon (January 24th), a Council of War was held to consider Favre's mission. General Von Moltke and the Crown Prince of Prussia were present, in addition to the Emperor, who presided.

The Council lasted two hours, and the result of the deliberation was communicated to Favre, who returned to Paris at half past four o'clock the same evening. As he was being driven to his carriage down the avenue leading to the Seven Rond, Bismarck, who was taking his daily ride, encountered him, and turned his horses' heads and rode by the window, conversing with Favre all the way to town.

It is understood that Favre asked that the Army of Paris be allowed to march out with full honors, and take up a position in some unoccupied District of France, under his management, and not resume hostilities for a term of months to be agreed upon, and that there would be no triumphant entry into Paris by the Germans.

These terms were refused by the Council, which insisted Favre must base the basis of surrender would be the same as at Sedan and Metz.

The state of Paris is terrible. The political clubs are in arms, and a sortie with 300,000 men was demanded. General Vinoy refusing to allow the useless butchery, General Leflo was put in his place.

The fleets demand a new Government, and two hundred and ten members of the National Guard have been chosen for that purpose.

Three new batteries were opened to-day between Bicêtre and Le Bourget, and twenty-three batteries in all—all in activity.

It is reported that Belfort will yield before the 28th.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Moran, Chargé d'Affaires at London, dated Sunday morning, January 29th:

"The foregoing has been Lord Lyons has been officially informed that the capitulation of all the Paris forts and an armistice of three weeks, to Paris and an armistice of three weeks, to commence at 8 o'clock last evening, at Versailles, by Count Bismarck and Jules Favre. The Army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they will be disarmed or not. Details have not yet been received."

Count Bernstorff thinks it an important fact that the armistice extends over the sea, and that it should be made known as widely as possible.

LONDON, January 29.—The *Observer* supposes that the Conference will be adjourned, on account of the capitulation of Paris.

A dispatch has been received at the British Foreign Office, confirming in full the previous reports of the capitulation of Paris, to which it adds that the division of Troops of the Line, beside the National Guards, will not be required to disarm, and communication with Paris is provisionally restricted.

There is no prospect now that Favre will come to London, and no other delegate has been selected to represent France in the Conference.

Provisions for Paris have been forwarded by way of Dieppe.

The capitulation and armistice settles nothing, politically, nor do they ensure the end of the war; all depends upon the Assembly.

Paris is to pay two hundred millions of francs.

A strong influence is at work favoring the restoration of the Imperial family, under a Regency, composed of the Empress, Trochu and Favre.

At a meeting of the Mansion House, January 27th, for the relief of non combatants in and around Paris, the Lord Mayor read a note from Earl Granville, stating that Odo Russell had been instructed to ask Count Bismarck to designate the route by which a convoy of provisions from England might be sent into Paris, in order that they may not be interrupted on the way.

BERLIN, January 29.—All Germany is in a fever of rejoicing, and to-night fires, illuminations and processions may be seen everywhere.

Immediately after the occupation of the Forts by the Germans, the Provisional Government, still retaining its authority in Paris, will summon the Assembly, which body will decide on the form of the future Government of France.

Prince Frederick Wilhem will hereafter be styled "Imperial Highness and Crown Prince of Germany."

BORDEAUX, January 30.—There are demonstrations in several French towns against the armistice and the municipal of France, and several municipalities appear to maintain a firm resistance, and deputations to Bordeaux with that object.

LONDON, January 31.—Gambetta rallies the opposition and will not resign.

The armistice begins instantly in Paris, and in three days in the departments, ending at noon, February 19th.

The cessation of the terms of the Convention between Favre and Bismarck proceeded yesterday without interruption.

The Prussians are driving cattle into Paris for food for the inhabitants.

Postal communication between London and Paris has been re-opened.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The armistice at Paris enables the Bremen steamers to resume their trips for English ports.

BORDEAUX, February 1,—Gambetta has issued a proclamation, saying:

"Frenchmen: Prussia believes that the armistice will dissolve our armies and secure the election of a Chamber ready to conclude a shameful peace. It depends on France to upset these calculations. During the armistice we must proceed with the instruction of our young troops, and continue our preparations for defence, and for war, if necessary, while you install a National Republican Assembly willing to make such a peace only as is compatible with the honor, rank and integrity of France."

LONDON, February 1.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the conditions of peace prescribed by Bismarck to Favre, embrace the cession of Alsace and Lorraine with Belfort and Metz, the payment of ten millions of francs, indemnity for the expenses of the war, the cession of the Colony of Pondichery and the transfer to the German Navy of twenty first-rate frigates. Favre is to refer these terms to the National Assembly, which is to meet at Bordeaux.

BERLIN, February 1.—The semi-official journals declare the belief that an understanding has been established between Bismarck and Favre as to the basis on which the negotiations for peace shall proceed.

FLORENCE, February 1.—Prussia declines the suggestion of neutral Powers with regard to pacification, and prefers to prescribe the conditions of peace herself.

NEW YORK, February 1.—*A World* cable, dated London, January 31st, says:

"Court circles here are confident of the restoration of the Empire, with Eugenia as Regent. The Empress's confidential aid arrived at Chislehurst to-day. Significant courtesies were lately extended by Victoria to Eugenie."

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONTH OF OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, } THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

FLOUR—The receipts during the past week has been active; we quote standard brands of steam superfine at $5 @ 5 50; family brands as low as superfine at $5 @ 5 25, and extra at $7 12½@7 50, in sacks $7 @ 7 50.

WHEAT—The offerings have been light, as well as the demand, during the week. Prices, however, show an advance. We quote superfine grades at $1 20@ 1 30; fair to choice shipping, $1 @ 1 20; No. 2, $1 @ 1 05.

BARLEY—The market has ruled quiet during the week. Prices were for rolling grain, 75 cents per bar; brewing nominal. Fair feed to choice bay brewing sold within the range of $1 @ 1 15; light to No. 3, $1 @ 1 05.

OATS—Have been only in moderate request. We continue to quote the market at $1 @ 1 05; No. 2, $1 @ 1 05 @ 1 10 @ 1 15; No. 1, $1 @ 1 20; No. 1 gray, $1 @ 1 25; No. 1 white, $1 @ 1 30; No. 1 black, $1 @ 1 30; No. 2 black, $1 @ 1 25.

HAY—Receipts have been fair and prices well maintained. We quote ordinary wild oat to choice at $14 @ 18 50; tame, $18 @ 20.

POTATOES—Have been in good demand, and yesterday sales were made at the close of last week at 90 cents @ $1 10 per cental.

BUTTER—We quote range lots at 35@37½ for fresh.

BEANS—We quote Pea, $3 @ 3 25; Bayo, $3 @ 3 25; Butter, $2 25@2 75; Pea, $2 62 50; small White, $3 @ 3 25; Pink, $2 25@2 37½; Red, $2 37½ @ 2 50.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 @ 1 50 @ 1 75.

CUCUMBERS—We quote at $1 @ 1 50 per box.

ONIONS—We quote bay at $2 @ 2 25; Southern at $1 @ 1 50; Red, $2 75 @ 3 00 per box.

BRAN—The mill price is $27 50 @ 30.

MIDDLINGS—The feeding is at $30 @ 35.

FEED—We quote at $27 50@ 30 00.

CHICKEN FEED—We quote at $2 @ 2 50.

BARLEY MEAL—We quote at $1 @ 1 10 @ 1 20 @ 1 30 per 100 lbs.

RICE—We quote Pea at 5@5½c; and Canary, 6@6½c. Mustard is the same as last week.

HOPS—We quote new California at 9@12½c per lb.

OIL CAKE MEAL—Nominal at $2 @ 2 50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—Los Angeles, liquid cans, $12@13, and Potter's do., 5-lb cans, at 14 in dozen.

BEESWAX—We quote California at 17½@18½c; Island, nominal at 30c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7@7 50c per lb.

WOOL—We note sales of choice long staple at 22 @ 24c; medium fleece at 20@21c; and ordinary, the market being nearly bare of stock.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh—ordinary, 30@32c; medium, 35@37½c; choice, 40@42½c; roll, 40@42½c; pickled do., 30@32½c; Oregon, fresh, 30@32½c; Deserts, 30@32½c.

CHEESE—California, 17½ @ 18c, with a few fancy lots at 19@20c; Oregon, 17½@18c; Deserts, 17½@18c.

EGGS—Oregon, 30@32½c per dozen.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 13 @ 15½c; Oregon, 16½ @17c.

BACON—California, at 13@15½c; Oregon, 16½ @17c; Deserts, 15@16c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 10 @ 10 ½ c; second do., 9@9½c; third do., 8@8½c.

VEAL—At 12@12½c per lb.

MUTTON—At 12@12½c per lb.

PORK—Fresh hogs, 10@10½ c; dressed, 12@12½c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live turkeys, 20@22½c; young Chickens, 16@17; Roosters, 16@17c; Ducks, 16@17c; Geese, 16@17c; Pigeons, 90c@$1; Quail, $1 @ 1 25; Rabbits, $1 @ 1 25; Hares, $1 @ 1 25.

DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME.

DRESSED—Turkeys, 25@27½c; Chickens, 20@22½c; Ducks, 20@22½c; Geese, 20@22½c; Pigeons, $1 @ 1 25; Quail, $1 @ 1 25; Rabbits, $1 @ 1 25; Hares, $1 @ 1 25.

### AN APPEAL FROM DROGHEDA.

**Of The Dominican Fathers of Drogheda** earnestly solicit your assistance to enable them to erect a new Church and Convent. The site they have purchased is a large field in the suburbs and beautifully situated, within a few feet of the picturesque and historic River Boyne. The work they undertake is one of great necessity, as the present Convent and Church are fast tottering to decay, and in every way unsuited for the requirements of the present time.

The first Dominican Church in Drogheda, and dedicated to St. Magdalen, was commenced in November of the year of Our Lord 1224. It was destroyed more than 600 years—there has been an uninterrupted succession of Dominican Fathers in Drogheda—both in the boys and convent of the people.

The design of the contemplated new Church has been prepared by the eminent architect, Mr. Austin Pugin, of Salisbury Square, London, and is very beautiful.

The community will not fail to remember a day in the month of June, when the Church is open, and the Feast of Corpus Christi is celebrated in Drogheda.

"Behold the laborers of God with lilies, and behold the workers of God with roses." And they shall be surrounded and feel himself with them shall be their test and their reward.

The venerable Father P. V. Mcalth writes to Mrs. E. P. McCarthy, of this city, requesting her to use her influence with the sons and daughters of Erin-holds in California to aid in the noble work. The collection will be taken up in the Church on Sunday, on a handsome one, and it is hoped those of San Francisco will not be behind their sisters.

The names of the collectors will be published in THE MONITOR and in the Irish daily papers.

Subscriptions will be received by their resident-ances to Mrs. E. P. McCARTHY, corner of Bush-street and Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, or to Mr. O'FARRELL, at the Hibernia Bank. de31

### SEWING MACHINES.

WM. B. HIGGINS,

NO. 10 THIRD STREET, (WEST SIDE)

Bet. Howard & Folsom, San Francisco.

WHO HAS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF SEEING and trying the New Machine, at Machining the finest-sewing Machine establishments in the United States, and in this city, having gone into bed room for himself, guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. The Reversible and Cleaning sewing Machines on the most reasonable terms, and short notice.

Wheeler & Wilson's Machines adjusted and warranted for one dollar each. Sewing Machines for hire by the hour or day of reliable bondsmen.

Machines always on hand for sale or for rent by the month. dtw mon 41

### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

**The Office of the Hibernia Savings and** Loan Society. At a meeting of the Boards of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ten per cent. per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30, 1871, payable on and after this date.

EDWARD MARTIN,

*January 31, 1871.* Treasurer.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A COURSE OF THREE POPULAR

### SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENTS

TO BE GIVEN BY THE STUDENTS OF

Natural Philosophy and Chemistry

OF ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

ON THE EVENINGS OF

January 31st, February 8th and 16th, 1871.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR

**Physical and Chemical Cabinets and Laboratories.**

THE STUDENTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS OF ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE announce a course of popular illustration, and to the patronage of those and others in general that they intend to give a Public Session on the evenings of Tuesday, February 7, and 16, in the College Hall under the personal supervision and direction of their Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

The Entertainments will consist of Popular Lectures on some of the most remarkable among the physical and chemical properties of matter illustrated by very numerous and striking experiments, for the most part never seen before in this or elsewhere out of the institution, and others altogether new.

The Lectures will be delivered in the English language, and will be illustrated by black-boarding when could, and reading to be by the application of time to all.

Experimental illustrations of some of the mysterious bodies of gravitation.

The fracturing of strong iron bands-shells by small amounts of cold water.

Steam-boilers converted into powerful electrical machines.

The beautiful structure of crystallize water in the ice-flowers, with a large collection of the best of snow flakes, carefully preserved for the occasion.

Experiments with the prism, showing the solar spectrum and the various colors of the rainbow, &c., &c., &c., &c.

The wonderful properties of the elements composing Water—their separation and their reunion.

The production of beautiful light, not produced by the melting and burning of iron and steel by water in its primitive condition, but by the decomposition of water under the same conditions.

A very brilliant and brilliant light, the only hydrogen or calcium light, obtained from the components in water.

The production of powerful light, not produced, the electric light, from a very large battery, with the range of a mile in the air.

A very interesting experiment, which has never been before.

The whole will be carried on a grand scale, will also be used, with other electrical apparatus of the celebrated Ruhmkorff, of Paris, as are also the beautiful collection of various sets of typical, topographical, astronomical, historical, Science, &c., &c., &c.,

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

### England's Demonstrations of the Prussians.

A public meeting was held in London on Thursday afternoon, in the City Terminus Hotel, to express sympathy with France in the war between that country and Prussia, at which some very strange expressions were made use of. Adverting to the Lord Mayor's refusal to give the Guildhall for the purpose of the meeting, Mr. Merriman, who proposed the first resolution, said: "In consequence of this refusal, meetings had already been projected for the purpose of precipitating this country into war, in order to sustain France in her unequaled struggle against the most barbarous of despotisms." [At this, says the reporter, there were enthusiastic cheers; the majority of the audience leaping to their feet, and applauding vociferously.] Mr. Merriman proceeded with much justice to observe: "We have hitherto been content to say that the war was begun by France; but the State documents found in the Tuileries pointed to a different conclusion. The fact was that the Emperor had been trapped by Prussia, who had been for a long time preparing a secret for the conflict." Sir Henry Hoare, M.P. (who proposed another resolution), said: "He believed it would be a good act of statesmanship on our part to hold out the hand of friendship to France, and set her on her legs again, to be, as she would be, one of the defenders of constitutional liberty against the barriers imposed by the Hessrtts and Teutons. He wished the Prussians of a cruel, vindictive prosecution of the laws of ciyeralty in regard to an organized pillage of defenceless towns and villages, of systematic falsification of news in order to throw discredit on the French authorities."

Then the following dialogue took place:

*Dr. Kenealy* said he wished the French had hanged ten Prussian soldiers for one French soldier.

A Voice—Better hang the wooden-headed King.

Dr. Kenealy—Well, I would not be sorry to see him on the gallows. The speaker then referred to the shelling of English ships at Havre, and exclaimed, "Oh, for one hour of Chatham, Nelson or Cromwell!"

—adding that when these lads of this fair became known, there would be great indignation excited throughout the length and breadth of the land. He hoped our government had made no remonstrance.

A Voice—Let us sink saxy Prussian ships.

Dr. Kenealy—I wish you were Prime Minister, sir, to do it.

Mr. Lloyd Jones, in closing the proceedings, gave those who boast of England's unity "a bit of his mind." He told the audience that "the peace of Europe was not in her hands, for when it suited Prussia's purpose, we should have to take the field, whatever we might say. Peace never kept England blind to what was going on. It was known that the merchants and working people of England feared to go to war, but their wealth should be saved, their trade interfered with, or their lives sacrificed, that peasant the liberty of Europe would be at risk."

Quite a number of resolutions were passed in sustainment of the cause of the French people, and in favor of active interference by the British Government.—*Dublin Daily Sumvary, January 7.*

### Happy England.

There are many people surrounded by happy faces in their own bright home at this Christmas season whose enjoyment of the pleasant scene around them arises chiefly from a desire to take care of him, but although perhaps they would not confess it —quite as much from the thought of the miseries of others as from their own blessings.

Not unnaturally, this conduct was resented, and he was assaulted by several, and charged with being a French spy. An influential friend luckily came up at the moment and rescued him, and he was conducted to the lines, where he was again immediately arrested, the Russian gentleman having by this time recovered sufficiently to give a true account of the whole affair.

### A Noble Lady.

A *Standard* correspondent tells us he had the honor of an interview with Madame de Bourboulon, wife of Count de Bourboulon, commandant de la place: "A noble, heroic lady of the good old French school, and as calm and dignified as if she were in her own drawing-room at Versailles in time of peace, and not in the midst of one of the last Midsummer nights in this city to be numbered among the terrible years of history, with steadily flowing tears, and with steeling a fowl, the property of Mr. A. Roberts, of St. Leonards. The father of the two children, it seems, is now undergoing a term of imprisonment in Aylesbury jail for poaching, and the mother left home on the previous Tuesday to go to Aylesbury to see if she could get some assistance from her absent husband, taking her baby with her, and leaving five children at home, of whom the prisoners are the eldest. Being tired and faint from her journey, she stayed at Aylesbury, and the children, whose small stock of food was nearly exhausted, perceived the likes of trying to kill one of their neighbor's fowls and have for once a good dinner. In pursuance of their designs, they went one on one side of the hedge and the other on the other side of the road and there the fowl was, and commenced throwing stones at it until they killed it; the younger one was wrapping up the body in his smock-frock to take it home when a woman came by and took the fowl from him. She then gave information of the circumstance, and the children, who appeared to be in a state of terror, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory for four years. When they were received they kept crying out for their mother, and the poor woman, it is stated, was almost overwhelmed with grief, remained in the precincts of the court for some time after the case was concluded, and, sending herself on a bench, kept rocking herself to and fro, with her baby in her arms, a picture of utter misery and despair. Such was the happiness that fell to the lot of this little Buckinghamshire home this Christmas; and although there are many persons who think that all poor children would be the better for being sent to reformatories—and certainly in this case it was a present rescue from starvation, and in the future probably from crime—yet others say they and their Christmas turkeys will feel for the poor woman whose children are taken away from her for four long years.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

### Extraordinary Attempt to Bury a Living Child.

A few days ago a man named Joseph Tarbuck, residing at 92 Cathcrine street, Ashton-under-Lyne, died, and arrangements were made for the interment of the body. It was arranged, for some reason, that the interment should take place at the new cemetery, which is eight miles distant from Ashton-under-Lyne, and Saturday last was fixed for the funeral. All the usual preliminaries having been arranged, and just as the coffin was about to be lowered into the grave, a few persons present were startled by a scream which undoubtedly proceeded from the coffin. The noise being continued, the coffin was removed to a convenient place and opened, and in addition to the body of the deceased man it contained a living female child, apparently about five or six weeks old. It has been ascertained that the mother of the child was married to the deceased man about a year ago, and the police have also discovered that the death of the child had been duly registered at the registrar's office. The remains of the deceased man were interred, and the child was brought to the Salford Police Station. The Ashton police are making further inquiries about the matter. The child, when there is more room to spare, will be delivered up given to it, died at the Salford Police Station last night. It was remarked at the time that no remarks were made at the cemetery that a woman who accompanied the funeral suddenly disappeared from the cemetery. The deceased, Tarbuck, was an agent at Ashton. At the last Midsummer assizes in this city he obtained £750 damages for injuries sustained in a railway collision, and there is a rumor that a short time before his death he made a will leaving a considerable sum of money to the child in question, which was his only one.—*Manchester Courier.*

### A Coal Pit on Fire for a Hundred Years.

One of the most curious phenomena in connection with coal mining is exhibited at Bank Colliery, near Rotherham, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. The pit caught fire one hundred years ago, and all the efforts of the workmen at the time and subsequently have been quite ineffectual to extinguish it. A short time ago it was ascertained that the flames were approaching the bottom of the shaft, and it was then resolved, if possible, to stay their progress, so that they might not extend to other parts of the workings. At length the superintendent of the collieries, Mr. T. Cooper, conceived the idea of building a wall to shut in the fire, and in order to ascertain the best site for this wall, several of the officials kept on climbing the shaft through the dense stifling smoke, as far as possible into the workings. Their efforts were successful, and a wall is now completed nearly one thousand yards in length, and varying from nine inches to five feet in thickness. At distances varying from thirty to fifty yards metal pipes have been inserted in this wall, which are closely plugged at the end, so that at any time, by removing the plugs, the state of the fire on the side of the fire, and even the position of the fire itself, can be ascertained. So intense is the heat arising from the fire, that the people possessing gardens above the colliery declare that the growth of plants is materially affected, and they are enabled to obtain two and three crops a year.

## FRANCE.

### A Strange Story.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who witnessed the sortie of the 21st ult., in the capacity of an ambulance assistant, relates the following episode: The crowds of carriages, *infermiers* and priests was a busy one, left behind and, indeed, almost abreast of the French batteries, that if the Prussians had commenced an answering fire there would have been the most superfluous slaughter of non-combatants. We heard about two of the 74 shells that had been sent that morning, one mortally; but the priests of Bavaria, Prussia, and under fire with astonishing that the only wonder is that more are not hit. The ludicrous and the tragic jostle each other quaintly enough on these occasions. We were just being told of the fate of the poor Febres that drew attention was attracted by the sight of a well known Irish member of the ambulance corps in a big horse, riding furiously across the open in the with a solemnity almost supernatural in an Irishman, every now and then taking off his cap, and exclaiming, still solemnly, "Vive la France!" He passed through the midst of our party, but, though personally known to most of us, took no further notice of anybody than to remark, again, cap in hand, "Vive la France!" There was a strange light in his eyes which made his friends anxious for his safety. Our duty, however, was to be interfered with, and shortly after we were, in fact, ordered to the rear, and the ambulance, as well as the carriages, returned to Paris.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## SPAIN.

### The Funeral of Marshal Prim.

The remains of Marshal Prim, after being embalmed, were conducted with great pomp from his residence in the Ministry of War to the Basilica of the Atocha, where they lay in state three days. With the exception of the general honors to the Duke of Wellington, "the London *Times'* correspondent says Madrid says he never remembered any sight more imposing. Large flights of Civil Guards, mounted and on foot, opened the march. These were followed by two or three hundred pauper men and boys, each bearing a long lighted candle, a custom never omitted at funerals here. Behind these came an immense number of clergy in surplices, bearing crosses and other insignia of the Catholic religion. Next was the hearse—the handsome one belonging to the Royal house, which had carried Ferdinand VII., Narvaez, O'Donnell and a host of other Spanish celebrities to their last resting-places. Six magnificent black horses drew it along, led by six servants of the deceased. One of his cuirassier, in black velvet livery, rode the off horse. Some long time elapsed before the outer coffin was visible. It was of bronze, handsomely gilt, with figures of angels at the corners. Within this was a coffin of polished mahogany. Within this was the zinc one containing the body. A pane of glass was inserted over the upper part, so that the head and a portion of the body could be seen. The face was covered with a unidorm of a Captain-General of the army. On the top of the coffin were his sword, hat, and gloves. At every pause the priests and bishops of his various orders. From the Atocha to the Campo Santo the streets were held by Generals Contreras and Nouvilas, ex-Ministers Silvela and Figuerola, and Deputies Montemar and Rodriguez Vera. Behind the hearse came two war horses of the Marshal, led by soldiers in deep mourning. At the sides of these and of the hearse were the porters of the Cortes, those of the Ministers, the sergeants of the guard, and twelve old pensioners who had been soldiers. A long double file of gentlemen followed these, consisting of those Habitants of Madrid who desired to show their respect to the memory of Marshal Prim, but who held no official position. These numbered between three and four thousand. Next followed chiefs and officers of the army unattached. The Coadjutor Bishop of Madrid followed, and after him the Diplomatic Body, among whom were our Minister, Mr. Layard; the American Minister, General Sickles; the Italian Minister, the Ambassador Bianchi; and the Austrian Minister, Count Karnsky. The members of the Prussian Legation, of which Count Von Prim was President, brought up the rear of the long cavalcade, together with a large number of persons who had been exiled for political offences during Queen Isabella's reign. Carriages and horsemen closed in for a long line of carriages. The first of these was the private carriage of the late Marshal, the Ministerial carriage in which he was shot, bearing all the traces of the crimson blood, the cushions, doors, and blood-stained seats and lining, exactly as it was after the assassins had completed their work. Then came the state carriage, drawn by six iron-grey horses, followed by Municipal guards and volunteers with reversed arms ended the procession. The body was received at the Campo Santo by the Archbishop of Toledo. When this solemn responses were chanted, the body was lowered into the grave, and the military salutes fired it was all over."

### Spain Versus Italy.

The Catholic Association of Madrid has published an eloquent and carefully worded Protest, with the view of uniting all Catholics of all parties in a public expression of indignation at the Italian usurpation. The movement has been successful in obtaining the signatures of a number of members of Spain belonging to different shades of political opinion. The Protest is published at the uncompromising tone of the Protest against the identity of Catholic sentiment in Spain with that expressed universally throughout Christendom. The Protest, which is entitled "An Invitation to the Catholic People of Madrid," says: "The Pope having been made a prisoner, and the Church usurped by force, the Catholics cannot fail to send up fervent prayers to Heaven; they must make the crime that has been committed their own by the completion of their silence. It is, indeed, a horrible crime, and one that fills the mind with wonder and the heart with sorrow. Human feelings would cause us to burn with rage did the greatness of our grief leave room for anger. It is an enormous crime—one which knows no bounds—and in which there is seen the sacrilegious hand on the Vicar of Jesus Christ, consecrated by the blood of the Redeemer, the sacred property of the whole Catholic world into the illegitimate patrimony of a single man, making a prisoner of the Supreme Father of the faithful by brute force, which has universally aroused the abhorrence of the Catholic world. The Pope is the King of Kings; the Pope is a captive if he is not a Sovereign; and the Prince who assails his sway over him thereby tyrannizes over the Catholics of the whole world. Yes, Catholics, the liberty of the Sovereign Pontiff is our liberty; on the freedom of the teachings of the Church depends the peace and happiness of men—the Shepherd having been carried off from his flock, the sheep are deprived of their protector and guide, their hearts are filled with sorrow, their consciences become troubled, the spiritual life of their souls is threatened by darkness and horror."—*Tablet.*

### An Unsteady Throne.

The new King of Spain does not appear likely to have a prolonged experience of regal power. The *Gironde*, a Madrid paper of considerable importance, writes as follows upon his advent: This day the young Amadeus of Spain is going to his triumphal entry into his good city of Madrid." Had he come only two days sooner he might have attended the funeral of the man who put him his crown. We cannot but feel the most profound compassion for the young sovereign, who, in the midst of the joy of his subservitudes generally that surround him on such a visible advent, has rushed upon destruction. The assassin of yesterday cannot show much of a funereal advent as his. He was struck down against the national will, and by manifestly unpopular manœuvres. He is now to take possession of his throne without the aid of the man who alone was likely to protect him. He will need a President of Council who only a week ago expressed, in the face of the Cortes, a profound repugnance for the new Sovereign. Is it to be expected that Admiral Topete, now Prime Minister, will not be the first to offer his hand to help

WEEKLY CALENDAR,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18.
Sunday—Septuagesima Sunday.
Monday—St. Valentine of Rome and Martyr.
Tuesday—St. Valentine, Priest and Martyr.
Wednesday—St. Faustin, Bishop and Martyr.
Thursday—St. Onesimus, Bishop of Ephesus, Martyr.
Friday—St. Theodulus, Bishop of Jerusalem, Martyr.
Saturday—St. Simeon, Bishop of Jerusalem, Martyr.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

## THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

While so many of the California newspapers are unsound at issue respecting our Railroad policy, and range themselves as either pro-railway or anti-railway, we shall do our utmost to maintain an independent position, and to discuss the matter exclusively as it affects the interests of the State. The man who will not admit that a good railway system has become one of the principal elements of prosperity in any country, is so insensible to the lessons of the age that we look upon it as a hopeless task to endeavor to instruct him. We shall take it for granted, therefore, that our readers are, one and all, convinced of the great advantages derivable from it. Consequently, we start in upon the discussion of the merits of the Southern Pacific Railroad with an admission that of itself it is a most desirable thing. The only question at issue, then, is, whether we may not be taxed too highly for its benefits; whether we may not be duped into paying too dearly for our railway whistle. The lands through which the intended railway is designed to pass are some of the best and most fertile in the United States. They are capable of supporting millions upon millions of inhabitants. As soon as their productiveness becomes known, and facilities for settlement are afforded, multitudes of peaceful and industrious people will fly from the bloodshed and disorder which threaten Europe to seek new homes upon them. Shall we, then, give vast areas of these rich domains to wealthy companies and corporations because they believe it will increase their wealth to build railroads? Before giving an answer it would be well to reflect upon two matters, antagonistic by their nature; first, that the only motive actuating railway companies is to enrich themselves, as they care little or nothing whether the country is benefited; secondly, that, practically, at all events, needless public service. It stands to reason that, without the railroads, the settlement of the country must be an extremely slow process. Immigrants deprived of facilities for pushing away to the glorious West, and bringing the boundless prairies under cultivation, can only settle down in the vicinity of the great Eastern cities, and by these every crowding reproduce the crime, misery and pauperism of the Old World. It will not, we presume, be denied that the highest considerations of national welfare imperatively demand that every endeavor shall be made to direct the stream of immigration towards those regions as yet unsettled. We should be sorry to see Government building these railroads, because we think it would be unfairly intruding upon the domain of private enterprise, which should be jealously guarded by a great industrial community like ours; and, also, because we know very well that jobbery and corruption to an incalculable amount would accompany their construction, and swell the cost to probably double as much as they could be built for by private parties. The evident fact that the simple traffic would not be sufficient to pay ordinary interest upon the cost of building the railroads is enough to deter private individuals from engaging in the work, unless additional inducements in the shape of subsidies or land grants are held out to them. The discussion of the railroad question has, accordingly, divided the citizens into three classes—those who think that no inducements should be offered, and that the roads should be built only as they are absolutely necessary; those who are of opinion that the system which brought the Central Pacific Road into existence ought to be maintained; and, finally, those who believe that it is right and expedient to encourage companies to build, but since a great deal too much has been done in that line, all future grants and subsidies should be moderate in amount, and given only on certain conditions. To this latter class we give our adhesion. We are perfectly satisfied that the Southern Pacific Railroad would prove an inestimable blessing to California, and, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, do much to promote the prosperity of San Francisco. But yet, we would oppose with all earnestness any attempt to transfer immense tracts of land, in addition to large money subsidies, to any body corporate or association of men, because they choose to invest a certain amount of money in building railroads. If the people got any control over the roads when constructed, if they were allowed any voice in the arrangements as to passenger and freight rates; if directly or indirectly they could exercise any influence in the management of enterprises to which they are asked to contribute so heavily, there might be some justification for the land grants and subsidies, but as matters go now there is none whatever. We should like very much to see the Southern Pacific Railroad an accomplished fact as speedily as possible, and yet we should prefer to wait a little while just to find out whether it could not be brought into existence with something less of a sacrifice than is demanded at present. The money grants about which such a dexterous juggle was perpetrated, can be very badly spared by the citizens who are already taxed beyond all reason; and the lands asked for being part of the public property ought not to be squandered recklessly and alienated without the possibility of ever getting a fair return for them.

## THE INCOME TAX.

The complication which has arisen between the Senate and Congress in relation to the Income Tax is much to be regretted. It is the ardent wish of a great majority of citizens throughout the Union that the odious imposition may be speedily repealed, and anything tending to retard this blessed consummation is sure to be regarded pretty much as a public misfortune. In theory, the Income Tax is an admirable institution, just and equitable in its dealings with the whole community, making the rich man contribute to the expenses of the Republic proportionally with the poor man. But in practice, it is found a very different thing, indeed, showing itself a most iniquitous enactment, capricious in its effects, easily evaded by the wealthy, and pressing heavily, if not upon the poor, at least, upon the rent levied by the United States which gives rise to a greater amount of fraud and immorality. It is quite impossible to make people return their income at anything like its true figure, for men who actually pride themselves on being strictly honest in all business transactions, seem not to make the slightest scruple in swearing their yearly revenue to be one-half, sometimes even one-fourth, of what it really is. Curious to say, the higher the income is, the better the individual taxed is able to bear the burden, the more unwilling, generally speaking, is he to behave honestly towards the Government. Occasionally, the papers contain most astounding revelations of backsliding from the conscientious by bankers, merchants, professional men and others in the enjoyment of large annual receipts, who, by deliberate perjury, seek to rob the State out of three-fourths of their proper quota of income tax. In some instances the offenders are brought to account for the mal-practice and compelled to pay up all arrears; but, in an equal number of cases, perhaps, they escape scot free, and, instead of being condemned by their neighbors as dishonorable men, are rather admired as smart and cunning fellows, while their little misfortune of being "found out" is only heartily laughed at. We need not waste time and space characterizing that sort of morality which holds it to be no wrong to cheat the Government out of the money it levies for the maintenance of law, order and national security. We shall simply make the observations that taxation is probably not paid upon one-third of the gross incomes liable to the assessment throughout the States, and that there is no tax more costly and inconvenient to collect. Manifestly it is wrong to maintain any system of obtaining revenue which is productive of such universal demoralization. But, if the Income tax is thus objectionable as regards the people, it is likewise objectionable from another point of view as regards the Government. It partakes altogether too much of the nature of an inquisition, and is looked upon as an improper interference in the business of private citizens. One of the most universally recognized principles of modern taxation is that the methods of raising revenue shall be open and above board, and subject to the most searching investigation at every part of the process. Now the only condition upon which an income tax will be tolerated at all is that the Government shall keep strictly secret whatever information it may require respecting the sources and amount of the tax-payers annual receipts. This pledge of secrecy, notwithstanding that it is a necessary condition of the assessment, is the very reason why so much fraud is perpetrated—because it is that which make it possible. Evidently, then, the Income Tax is only a clumsy make-shift, divised first by some third-rate financier who lacked brains enough to invent a more legimate mode. The effort to repeal it, therefore, has the warmest sympathies of a large body of our best statesmen and our best citizens. It is not our intention to enter upon any discussion of the rights of the Senate to originate a bill for the repeal of the tax; that is a purely constitutional question, with which we do not concern ourselves at present; but we feel convinced that the motives which actuated the Senators in proposing the abolition were those of true statesmen as well as good citizens, but those of men anxious to grasp a power not belonging to them. At the same time, we can hardly find fault with the action of Congress in resisting the pretensions of the Senate. Those questions of privilege and competency do not seem, to superficial thinkers, of much importance; yet, to those who understand them better, they contain the vital principle of all government and discipline. We are sorry, however, that the Conference Committee of the two Houses, appointed to arrange the dispute as to the right of originating the repealing bill, should be so divided in opinion and so indisposed to come to an amicable agreement. It does seem to us as if they might very well hit upon some plan by which the country could be satisfied about the abolition of the Income Tax and they themselves be placed in a position to fight the battle of privilege as long and as fiercely as they felt disposed. The vote of the Committee of Ways and Means by which a resolution to report the bill repealing the tax "as passed" by the Senate was carried by a majority of two to one. This they would do, not because of any dislike to taxation in itself, but, simply and exclusively, because of a well-founded and intelligible objection to the principle involved in the maintenance of the Income Tax.

## THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF FRANCE.

It is hardly possible to conceive anything more distressing than the present condition of France. Never indeed, was a gallant and chivalrous nation more deeply humiliated, more utterly crushed into the very dust. In her fairest provinces thousands of her people are without homes or shelter—the merciless shot and shell, or else, the devouring fire, having reduced their little cottages into shapeless masses of ruins. Over the fields which once presented such pleasing pictures of bounteous plenty, where the yellow corn waved, and the clustering vines displayed their wealth of grapes, desolation and neglect reign supreme. The poor people who tilled them and were happy in their humble lot have fled away terror-stricken from the fierce foreign soldiery. Half-filled graves, in the clay of which are visible scraps of faded cloth, buttons, fragments of military equipments, broken guns and bayonets, show where the brave defenders of their country received a hasty burial. The few sad peasants who still linger around the sites of their former homes bear the impress of famine and misery on their countenances, and appear more like spectres than living men. Nothing but blackened walls and roofless gables, in which the birds of the air build their nests, mark the location of the neat and picturesque villages which used to cull forth the warmest admiration from so many travelers. The towns, once all bustle, animation and industry, are now but half populated. Most of their young men have been either shot in battle or taken prisoners, and the few who have been left behind go about with a dejected and downcast air, like men from whom all hope has departed for ever. In the cities the same gloom and desolation are visible on a larger scale. Comparatively happy are the place which have escaped the visitations of the enemy with the consequent plunderings, burnings and requisitions. The climax of horror is reached at the capital. There are nearly two millions of people perishing for want of food, while their conquerors, revelling on the fat of the land, are calmly discussing on what conditions their sufferings may be alleviated! The railroads, the only means of conveying provisions to those starving multitudes, have been destroyed, and the gentle BISMARCK must be convinced that "military necessity" does not forbid their reconstruction before he allows them to be repaired. While the material condition of the country is thus disheartening, its political condition is even more deplorable. There are really two Governments, one in Paris, the other at Bordeaux, and they are vehemently opposed. The first favors peace; the second wishes for war. The first is either Imperialist or Monarchical; the second is Republican. The Paris authorities have the greater number of adherents in the country at large; the Bordeaux officials are, probably, strongest in the cities and towns. At present, things look as if the former will gain an ascendancy and conclude terms of peace with Prussia, but a civil war between the rival factions is far from being unlikely. In Paris there is much discontent with the armistice, chiefly among the individuals who were not remarkable for heroism during the sorties. The "Reds" talk loudly of impeaching THIERS and his colleagues for their share in bringing about the capitulation. Some even are come under notice, finding people so far gone as to propose the erection of the guillotine, and a repetition of the sanguinary scenes of 1793. The same fanatical set *pretend* to be very anxious to reject all terms of peace, and to make the war one of extermination. They seem to forget that the tiermans have full possession of all the forts around Paris, have trained the heavy guns upon the city, and are in a position to bombard it at their pleasure. The only chance of the whole population of Paris, therefore, consists in the possibility of the Prussians, those Red gentry would have swept them all off the face of the earth long ago. Yet, notwithstanding this insanehing, a powerful party which would come natural to them at any time, seemingly, they look possession of the third-class carriages at the end of the train, and refused to start. A detachment of Gardiners, they said, in the train, were called upon to act, but the latter refused to do so, declaring that it was illegally interfere, and set them at defiance. The railway officials, however, were equal to the emergency, for they got up one but the ticket-men filled the last compartment, and, when the Gardiners had attempt to dislodge them, they shut the doors and gave the usual signal for starting. The whistle sounded, the engine screamed, and the train moved off. It moved off, but with the disinterested supporters of the Government which would reflect much on the administration. The nominee was supported by Gavin Dandley, and others, and the first Gardiner is reported to have been very severe in remarks. Some of those opposed to election left the Senate chamber before debate closed; and, finally, it was voted that the committee from further discussion of the nomination, and the Protestant Orphan Asylum and Miss Hawkins appeared voting in the negative.

In the Senate, February 6, on motion of Mr. Ivory, Senate took up the bill to define and protect the rights of mines, which was duly amended at the suggestion of the Government will have the finest room in city wherein to trip it on the light fantastic toe. Indeed, every arrangement to hasten the passing of a pleasant evening connected with their mining interests, and other purposes.

Mr. Ivory regretted that partisanship had been introduced into the discussion, and said that the subsidy bills was of no interest to the people of the Pacific coast. On that account he had voted for the amendment was agreed to. The bill was then rejected—yeas 17, nays 15.

The Southern Pacific Railroad bill was by a two-thirds vote—129 to 61—taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee, with leave to report at any time after February 15th.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—In the Senate, on motion of Chandler, the bill introduced by Corbett to incorporate the Pacific Ocean Navigation Company, was taken up.

Bayard opposed the bill, arguing against the creation by Congress of corporations independent of State taxation and control.

Corbett explained that the company desired to operate between Japan and the American Minister at Paris, and that a national charter was necessary to give them a standing in the different Asiatic ports.

Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment reserving to Congress the right to repeal, alter or amend the circular. Agreed to.

DAVIS said he supposed that the object of the corporation in coming to Congress was to escape taxation in California, where much of its property is located. It seemed to him that every ring in the United States has come to Congress for a charter, asking charters for incorporation.

Nye advocated the measure in the interest of the revival of American commerce.

Bayard moved an amendment subjecting the company's property within the limits of State taxation, and making the corporation liable to taxation in the States where their stock, for all debts of the company. Agreed to. Commenting upon the growing danger to our institutions from great corporations, he remarked that the voice of the people of the United States was that of corporations.

Conkling said: "We have a corporation which pays no taxes, and which has not even a local habitation. He wished that the Senate would resist the encroachments of the great corporations, which were the curse of the dark days in store for them, if something was not done to check the growing influence of great monopolies.

Hamlin said there was not one word in the bill about regulating commerce; it aimed at nothing but to create a powerful privileged corporate power to a number of private individuals, and is a species of legislation upon which he regretted to see Congress entering.

After further debate, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

In the House, February 6th, bills were reported from the Committee on Private Land Claims, and passed, confirming the act of June 26th, 1851, for the relief of Thomas H. Valentine, of California, claims to certain lands in Los Angeles; to grant to Juan Miranda.

The House at 2:30 P. M., resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a system of national education.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

Meirath, who was shot by Murphy, is improving.

Sheriff of Charles Edward Falstein was filed in the Probate Court on Monday last. It contains three mutilated lots in Gonzales township, valued at $5,000, and one to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and the Ladies' Benevolent Society, of $5,000 each. In all he bequeaths $15,000 to the three most worthy institutions. He appoints Hon. P. Hoating executor of his estate.

A suit has been brought by Louisa Rau against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, to recover five thousand dollars alleged to be due on the policy held by the husband of the plaintiff, who died on the 4th of John Rau, deceased.

The visiting surgeon of the County Hospital reports that Jeremiah Sullivan and James Murphy last Friday and Daniel Kelly, who was stabbed by a Mexican on Sunday morning, both to be in a dangerous condition.

Robert J. Beigle has commenced a suit in the Fourth District Court against the City and County of San Francisco, to recover the sum of three hundred and forty-one dollars, alleged to be due for stationery furnished to the defendant.

The Police Commissioners have adopted the following marking it good cause for dismissal for a police officer to "strut" for any lawyer or firm of lawyers, and requiring each officer to attend go a step further and put a stop to the practice of officers going their bail for prisoners and giving $1 in cash case to the prison keeper as his share.

Much complaints is made that a set of roughs and rowdy boys frequently commit depredations by wantonly destroying property in the vicinity of Meiggs' wharf.

The trial jury, now in session, have indicted Mrs. Laura D. Fair for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, on the Oakland ferry boat, on the 3d of November last.

P. E. Weygand died on Saturday morning last, of disease of the heart. Mr. Weygand was well known as one of the proprietors of the Informational Hotel, on Jackson street.

The committee hereodore appointed by the County Court to revise the Rules of Practice in the Justice's Court, have submitted their report, which has been approved, and the rules, as amended, adopted.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Some of the wheat in Petaluma Valley is five inches high.

The Grass Valley Lottery is announced for March 1st, without fail.

Enterprising farmers propose to erect a beet sugar factory near Napa.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has received twenty-five thousand dollars for sales of town lots at Kalama, Oregon.

Commutation tickets from San Francisco to Vallejo are now issued on the steamer New World, fifty for twenty-five dollars.

About fifty thousand acres will be the aggregate of land sown in grain in the vicinity of Hollister, Monterey county, this year.

VIRGINIA, February 3.—In United States District Court, yesterday, Thomas Seals and Henry Mohr, mulmen, of Gold Hill, were adjudged bankrupts on the petition of their creditors.

The following are the annual bullion shipments by Wells, Fargo & Co. for the past five years: For 1866, $7,807,000; for 1867, $10,000,000; for 1868, $6,560,000; for 1869, $6,000,000; for 1870, $9,310,000.

SAN DIEGO, February 4.—The daily stage line between this point and Los Angeles has reduced the number of trips to six per week.

Reports from the Julian mining districts are very favorable. Four mills are now running day and night.

SACRAMENTO, February 4.—Senator Gifford Monday next the Central Pacific Railroad Company will attach a sleeping car to each night train between this City and San Francisco, for the accommodation of those who wish to speed Sunday in Miner and return in the forenoon of business.

LOS ANGELES, February 4.—The *Arizona Miner* of January 28th, says: On the 20th instant, about midnight, a fire occurred at Fort Whipple. Four mills are now running day and night.

Williams, who had originally introduced the bill, argued in support of its provisions. After considerable discussion the bill was rejected—yeas 9, nays 31.

Sargent moved an amendment providing that no person under 21 years of age should be allowed in any one township. He protested against the further absorption of lage tracts of land in California—a pernicious system which had already cost that State a million of inhabitants.

Johnston

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18.

Sunday—Septuagesima Sunday.
Monday—St. Valentine, Priest and Martyr.
Tuesday—St. Faustinus and Jovita, Martyrs.
Wednesday—St. Julian, Bishop of Ephesus, Martyr.
Thursday—St. Onesimus, Bishop of Ephesus, Martyr.
Friday—St. Theodulus, Martyr.
Saturday—St. Siniago, Bishop of Jerusalem, Martyr.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

## THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

While so many of the California newspapers are nervous at issue respecting our Railroad policy, and range themselves as either pro-railroad or anti-railway, we shall do our utmost to maintain an independent position, and to discuss the matter exclusively as it affects the interests of the State. The man who will not admit that a good railway system has become one of the principal elements of prosperity in any country, is so insensible to the lessons of the age that we look upon it as a hopeless task to endeavor to instruct him. We shall take it for granted, therefore, that our readers are, one and all, convinced of the great advantages derivable from it. Consequently, we start in upon the discussion of the merits of the Southern Pacific Railroad with an admission that of itself it is a most desirable thing. The only question at issue, then, is, whether we may not be taxed too highly for its benefits; whether we may not be duped into paying too dearly for our railway whistle. The lands through which the intended railway is designed to pass are some of the best and most fertile in the United States. They are capable of supporting millions upon millions of inhabitants. As soon as their productiveness becomes known, and facilities for settlement are afforded, multitudes of peaceful and industrious people will fly from the bloodshed and disorder which threaten Europe to seek new homes upon them. Shall we, then, give vast areas of these rich domains to wealthy companies and corporations because they believe it will increase their wealth to build railroads? Before giving an answer it would be well to reflect upon two matters, antagonistic by their nature; first, that the only motive actuating railway companies is to enrich themselves, as they care little or nothing whether the country is benefitted or not; secondly, that, practically, it is impossible, save by the most servile labor. It stands to reason that, without the railroads, the settlement of the country must be an extremely slow process. Immigrants deprived of facilities for pushing away to the glorious West, and bringing the boundless prairies under cultivation, can only settle down in the vicinity of the great Eastern cities, and by one half, sometimes even one-fourth, of what it really is. Curious to say, the higher the income is, the better the individual taxed is able to bear the burden, the more unwilling, generally speaking, is he to believe honestly towards the Government. Occasionally, the papers contain most astounding revelations of the startling frauds perpetrated by bankers, merchants, professional men and others in the enjoyment of large annual receipts, who, by deliberate perjury, seek to rob the State out of three-fourths of their proper quota of income tax. In some instances the offenders are brought to account for the mal-practices; in some they are compelled to pay up all arrears; but, in an equal number of cases, perhaps, they escape scot free, and, instead of being condemned by their neighbors as dishonorable men, are rather admired as smart and cunning fellows, while their little misfortune of being "found out" is only heartily laughed at. We need not dilate upon the fact that a people who have fled away terror-stricken from the fierce foreign sycophancy, Half-filled graves, in the clay of which are visible scraps of faded cloth, buttons, fragments of military equipments, broken guns and bayonets, show where the brave defenders of their country received a hasty burial. The few sad peasants who still linger around the sites of their former homes bear the impress of famine and misery on their countenances, and appear more like spectres than living men. Nothing but blackened walls and roofless gables, in which the birds of the air build their nests, mark the location of the neat and picturesque villages which used to smile forth the warmest admiration from so many travelers. The towns, once all bustle, animation and industry, are now but half populated. Most of their young men have been either shot in battle or taken prisoners, and the few who have been left behind go about with a dejected and downcast air, like men from whom all hope has departed for ever. In the cities the same gloom and desolation are visible on a larger scale. Comparatively happy are the place which have escaped the visitations of the enemy with the consequent plunderings, burnings and requisitions. The climax of horror is reached at the capital. There are nearly two millions of people perishing for want of food, while their conquerors, reveling on the fat of the land, are calmly discussing on what conditions their sufferings may be alleviated! The railroads, the only means of conveying provisions to those starving multitudes, have been destroyed, and the gentle BISMARCK must be convinced that "military necessity" does not forbid their reconstruction before he allows them to be repaired. While the material condition of the country is thus disheartening, its political condition is even more deplorable. There are really two Governments, one in Paris, the other at Bordeaux, and they are vehemently opposed. The first favors peace; the second wishes for war. The first is either Imperialist or Monarchical; the second is Republican. The Paris authorities have the greater number of adherents in the country at large; the Bordeaux officials are, probably, strongest in the cities and towns. At present, things look as if the former will gain an ascendancy and conclude terms of peace with Prussia, but a civil war between the rival factions is far from being unlikely. In Paris there is much discontent with the armistice, chiefly among the individuals who were not remarkable for heroism during the sorties. The "Reds" talk loudly of impeaching THUCNOT and his colleagues for their share in bringing about the capitulation. Some even go so far as to propose the erection of the guillotine, and a repetition of the sanguinary scenes of 1793. The same fanatical set *pretend* to be very anxious to reject all terms of peace, and make the war one of extermination. They seem to forget that the Germans have full possession of all the forts around Paris, have trained the heavy guns upon the city, and are in a position to annihilate the whole population in a single night. Should the Prussians, those Red gentry would have swept them all off the face of the earth long ago. Yet, notwithstanding this insane bravado, the disarming of the garde nationale, divested first by some thirlet-nate financier who lacked brains enough to invent a more legitimate mode. The effort to repeal it, therefore, has the warmest sympathies of a large body of our best statesmen and our best citizens. It is not our intention to enter upon any discussion of the rights of the Sunday to origination a bill for the repeal of the tax; that is a purely constitutional question, with which we do not concern ourselves at present; but we feel convinced that the motives which actuated the Senators in proposing the abolition were those of true statesmen as well as good patriots, not those of men anxious to grasp a power not belonging to them. At the same time, we can hardly find fault with the action of Congress in resisting the pretensions of the Senate. Those questions of privilege and competency do not seem, to superficial thinkers, of much importance; yet, to those who understand them better, they constitute the vital principle of all government and discipline. We are sorry, however, that the Conference Committee of the two Houses, appointed to arrange the dispute as to the right of originating the repealing bill, should be so divided in opinion and so indisposed to come to an amicable agreement. It does seem to us as if they might very well hit upon some plan by which the country could be satisfied about the abolition of the Income Tax and they themselves be placed in a position to fight the battle of privilege as long and as fiercely as they felt disposed. The vote of the Committee of Ways and Means by which a resolution to report such a bill was carried by a majority of 13 expresses the sentiment of a far more than proportionate majority of citizens. Indeed we are perfectly satisfied that, if the question of repeal or non-repeal of this obnoxious impost were fairly put before the people, they would vote the former by a majority of at least two to one. This they would do, not because of any dislike to taxation in itself, but, simply and exclusively, because of a well-founded and intelligible objection to the principle involved in the maintenance of the Income Tax.

## THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF FRANCE.

It is hardly possible to conceive anything more distressing than the present condition of France. Never indeed, was a gallant and chivalrous nation more deeply humiliated, more utterly crushed into the very dust. In her fairest provinces thousands of her people are without homes or shelter—the ruthless shot and shell, or else, the devouring flames, having reduced their little cottages into shapeless masses of ruins. Over the fields which once presented such pleasing pictures of bounteous plenty, where the yellow corn waved, and the clustering vines displayed their wealth of grapes, desolation and neglect reign supreme. The poor people who have fled away terror-stricken from the fierce foreign sycophancy, Half-filled graves, in the clay of which are visible scraps of faded cloth, buttons, fragments of military equipments, broken guns and bayonets, show where the brave defenders of their country received a hasty burial. 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This they would do, not because of any dislike to taxation in itself, but, simply and exclusively, because of a well-founded and intelligible objection to the principle involved in the maintenance of the Income Tax.

## THE INCOME TAX.

The complication which has arisen between the Senate and Congress in relation to the Income Tax is much to be regretted. It is the ardent wish of a great majority of citizens throughout the Union that the odious imposition may be speedily repealed, and anything tending to retard this blessed consummation is sure to be regarded pretty much as a public misfortune. In theory, the Income Tax is an admirable institution, just and equitable in its dealings with the whole community, making the rich man contribute to the expenses of the Republic proportionally with the poor man. But in practice, it is found a very different thing, indeed, showing itself a most iniquitous enactment, capricious in its effects, easily evaded by the wealthy, and pressing heavily, almost upon the poor, at least, upon an equal level by the United States which gives rise to a greater amount of fraud and immorality. It is quite impossible to make people return their income at anything like its true figure, for men who actually pride themselves on being strictly honest in all business transactions, seem not to make the slightest scruple in swearing their yearly income is not one-half, sometimes even one-fourth, of what it really is. Curious to say, the higher the income is, the better the individual taxed is able to bear the burden, the more unwilling, generally speaking, is he to believe honestly towards the Government. Occasionally, the papers contain most astounding revelations of the startling frauds perpetrated by bankers, merchants, professional men and others in the enjoyment of large annual receipts, who, by deliberate perjury, seek to rob the State out of three-fourths of their proper quota of income tax. In some instances the offenders are brought to account for the mal-practices; in some they are compelled to pay up all arrears; but, in an equal number of cases, perhaps, they escape scot free, and, instead of being condemned by their neighbors as dishonorable men, are rather admired as smart and cunning fellows, while their little misfortune of being "found out" is only heartily laughed at. We need not dilate upon the fact that a people who have fled away terror-stricken from the fierce foreign sycophancy, Half-filled graves, in the clay of which are visible scraps of faded cloth, buttons, fragments of military equipments, broken guns and bayonets, show where the brave defenders of their country received a hasty burial. The few sad peasants who still linger around the sites of their former homes bear the impress of famine and misery on their countenances, and appear more like spectres than living men. Nothing but blackened walls and roofless gables, in which the birds of the air build their nests, mark the location of the neat and picturesque villages which used to smile forth the warmest admiration from so many travelers. The towns, once all bustle, animation and industry, are now but half populated.



## Questions for the Scribe of "Sacramento Union."

First—Is it ever lawful to curse or swear? The above mentioned "scribe" is astonished at the curses hurled by Pope Clement, VI. against Louis of Bavaria, A. D. 1346. Will he please consider what manner of man Louis of Bavaria was? Suppose he cannot think such a character worthy of benedictions. Fancy an itinerant hawker of the said Louis *excommunicating* and denouncing the Sovereign Pontiff, and setting up opposition Pope! If such an attempt were made against a lawfully elected Pope, in the Catholic Republic, would not the perpetrator receive well-merited censure or punishment?

Query No. 2.—Has our learned friend of the *Union* ever read the 108th Psalm (or possibly in the Protestant version, the 109th)? Is it not laden with maledictions? Not less than ten heavy ones are thrown promiscuously at one individual who did not deserve more richly than Louis of Bavaria.

Does not the *Union* sage know that Mr. Justice Field has excommunicated and anathematized the citizens of Canada that severely refused to return to the worship of God?

QUERIST.

## Justice in England and Ireland.

We invite the attention of our readers to the reports of the following cases, the first took place in England, the second in Ireland. In the former a boy of 14 years of age murders a child, and has two months imprisonment. The other took place in Ireland. A poor old man in miserable circumstances purloins a few pounds of turf, and is punished with years penal servitude! Comment is superfluous:

On Friday, December 30th, Harrison was brought up at the West Riding Court, Bradford, charged with having murdered Mary Ann Shipley, also defrauding the railway company residing without a ticket. The outrage committed in a train on the Midland Railway. Miss Sharpe is a girl under 15 years of age, daughter of Mr. Edward Sharpe, of Shipley. She was proceeding from Bradford to Shipley in a first-class carriage, and was alone leaving in the compartment, when Wilson entered the carriage at Manningham, snatched the ticket from the young woman, throttled her, and finally assaulted her. He left the train at Shipley, but was caught. Mr. Rutland, of Shipley, stated that Miss Sharpe's distinct marks on the throat, and that she had been violated her, and a contusion on her left eye. For the assault and robbery prisoner was committed to prison *for six months*, with hard labor, and for assaulting a ticket he was fined twenty shillings. The prisoner was then apprehended.

Hudson Hobart was convicted of stealing a child's frock, the property of a man named Barrack, in the town of Westport. Prisoner's former convictions against the name of Hudson, and importing them into Dublin, and for the purpose of giving additional popularity to his candidature, if not with an object more reprehensible. A body of about two hundred roughs were organized, and were marshalled on the platform of the Broadstone Terminus in time for the arrival of the train on Sunday morning. here, however, a serious hitch occurred. The guard of the train in which he was conveyed had the financial portion of the Irish Church Bill in American securities in his possession, and the whole train was not forthcoming. The boys who were to meet him in Dublin, and who were to have been employed, however, to be thus defeated of their anticipated pleasure. Plenty of drink and good pay were before them in case they would only get there; and the only thing required to complete the programme of roughdom which would cause natural enough to them at any time. Accordingly, they took possession of the third-class carriages at the end of the train, and refused to allow a detachment of police, who were in the train, were called upon to act, but their authority was disregarded. Pierce got his head cut open, and the prisoner was finally lodged in safe custody in the cells of the Head Office. It has been ascertained that the prisoner is a native of Mayo, and is only 14 years of age.

## HOUSE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

We take pleasure in recommending to the notice of our readers the above Company. It has been most successful, and has always proved to insure. This company has been recently reorganized with full paid up capital. It is a home institution, and is conducted by men of the highest character and the most unblemished integrity. The business of the commercial and industrial interests of the country, explained that the organization for a conservatively small but semi-monthly steam service for the purpose of keeping up a line of steamers between New York and Aspinwall. Some of those opposed to the organization left the Senate chamber before the question was put, and thereby failed to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill. A number of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of San Francisco, only two or three Republicans present voting in the negative.

In the Senate, February 7—On motion of Mr. Conness, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from further consideration of the bill to authorize the Governor of California to issue patents to certain lands in Solano county, and then passed. It provides that the Governor shall issue patents to the Solano Land Association for 17,000 acres of land in any one township. He protested against the further absorption of large bodies of land in California—a perfect system which had already cost that State a million of inhabitants.

Mr. Johnson, who had originally introduced the bill, argued in support of its provisions. The land was worthless, and the settlement of the country depended upon the bill to determine the rights of parties, which was necessary for obtaining patents to private property

## SONG.

Ireland! every day that rolls
With the lapse of time along,
Makes the dearer to our souls—
Makes our love more pure and strong!
Now, as in the days of yore,
Parlia ensw‘d the patriot’s way;
But our fathers said before,
And we say again to-day—
We will stand for Ireland
In calm or stormy weather:
Heart and hand for Ireland,
Working all together.

Light is breaking through the skies
That so long were full of gloom;
Happy omens meet our eyes
Of a glory soon to come.
Should that light be overcast—
Should those omens fade and flee—
Faithful still as in the past,
Firm and bold, our hearts shall be.
We will stand for Ireland
In dark or stormy weather—
Heart and hand for Ireland,
Striving all together.

Underneath our banner bright
Gallant men, long laid apart,
For their own dear land unite,
Scorning all the foeman’s art.
Thus recralled, on we go,
Bound to right our country’s wrong;
Wha shall do it—God we know,
Let the time be short or long.
We will stand for Ireland,
In fair or frightful weather
Heart and hand for Ireland,
Working all together.

—*Nation.*

### The Liberated Fenians in New York.

A certain number of men, latelyconfined as Fenians, etc., in England, have been released on condition of quitting Ireland for a term of years, pretty nearly equivalent to the life that is demanded at present. hand to welcome them. That was all, close of last week. There were sun-e dry deputations of Irish Societies onlexterous juggle was perpetrated, natural. There was a formal committee of the corporation of the city of New York, with Mr. O’Gorman at its head, to bid them welcome, and to ex-ing part of the public property some sympathy in substantial man-ner, but not to be squandered recklessly ner. The Collector of the port of New- alienated without the possibility York, in a revenue cutter of the United States Government, also met these men in the lower bay, and offered them courtesies and attentions

It is reported that Mr. Thornton, English Minister at Washington, has The complication which has arisen asked of the United States Secretary tween the Senate and Congress in of State whether it was with the ation to the Income Tax is much knowledge or the consent of the Unit- to be regretted. It is the ardent wish ed States Government that its most influential officer in New York—Hon. a great majority of citizens through- Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port at the Union that the odious impo- —extended this attention to what the tion may be speedily repealed, and English Minister chooses to call “fees” ything tending to retard this blessed to England, but whom we Americans nsummation is sure to be regarded find it correct to call *victims* of Eng- rectly much as a public misfortune. lish misrule.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of theory, the Income Tax is an State under Grant, is a very slow fish. lmirable institution, just and equit- Even when he answers, his reply will ble in its dealings with the whole be cloudy and inconclusive. We, then, as an American of the old stock, mmunity, making the rich man will take the liberty of contributing to the expenses of the Re- Mr. Thornton directly. ublic proportionally with the poor

*First*—For the *persons* of any or all nan. But in practice, it is found a of the lately discharged and exiled men. fact that the Income Tax is a most iniquitous enactment, Fenians, hardly any one cares a straw. very different thing, indeed, showing here, and were known to be, but few. capricious in its effects, easily evaded

*Second*—But the *American* feeling the wealthy, and pressing heavily, *theirs* Reception—and that feel the not upon the poor, at least, upon admir Collector of the Port to seek the wealthy. This gives rise to a greater amount and divide the honors with the city first levied by the United States which gives rise to a greater amount government—is one shared by the of fraud and immorality. It is quite vast majority of the people of the impossible to make people return United States. It is an undying sense their income at anything like its true of the mean, unchristian, churlish, figure, for men who actually pride sneaking and villainous course that themselves on being strictly honest England has pursued, and is still pur- in all business transactions, seem not suing, towards all other countries. to make the slightest scruple in We mean, of course, *official* England. *evading* any such returns as these. We know well enough that very many That there are great and grievous noble souls are to be found *out* of dip- shortcomings in our poor law system, lomatic arrangements. For *official* both in its theory and practice, the England, for *diplomatic* England, assertion would be a truism. That in as Americans, have a hostility that a large workhouse, chokeful of strong will not sleep. We look upon *official* women, capable of acting as nurses, England as the daughter of Babylon, not one could be induced, by payment that has come to the place of destruc- or otherwise to go and nurse the poor tion. We Americans mean to do to Finn, and that no provision for pro- her as she has done to Ireland, and to viding the services of nurses on such every other nation that she found a occasions had been made, are strange made weak. Intelligent Americans, and saddening statements, borne out who have studied the laws and cus- by positive facts—however there toms of nations, and examined closely may be exceptions—that on good done—the Guardians’ eyes all special treaties between the United have been opened to this one want, States and England, *know* that there that of out-door relief nurses. It has is nothing in the “Alabama” steamer been found not too soon drawn to its affair that calls for more than a digni- self attention, and we hope it will not fied expression of regret, and a state- be as quickly forgotten. It is a hap- ment to insist on the English Gov- piness also to be able to state that in- ernment getting down on its knees mediately on the receipt of Father and telling a lie—*saying* it did wrong Conway’s communication, and the when it did no wrong. England was enclosed petition to the Lord Lieuten- interested in the weakening and break- ant, the Poor Law Commissioners, ing up of the United States; she had with praiseworthy promptitude, dis- wrought for it long. She thought she patched their local inspector, Dr. Brad- had it in our late civil war. She was dle, to the suffering village, and that mistaken—that was all. According the relieving officer was also empow- to the modern rules of international ered to make effectual provision for law, England owes no reparation in the sufferers. That this vigorous ac- regard to the Alabama and other like tion is in great measure, if not entire- claims; but, having the power, we ly, due to the exertion of Father Con- propose to see the English Ministry way is manifest to the least observ- get down on its knees and tell two ant, and that frequent stirring up is lies, in saying—first, that it had done often required by our dormant and wrong, when it had not; and, second, jogtrot institutions is thought by not in saying that it would have been a few. In acting as he has noted, en- sorry if the event had turned out dif- ergetically, fearlessly and at once, in ferent from what it did. this trying affair, the pious parish

As to the Fenian prisoners, they priest of Hereford has been but fol- may be happy in the multitude of po- lowing up his own antecedents, and litical ovations given them. We shall as a faithful champion of the weak, be glad if the city of New York will the poor and the distressed, doing give them honest ways of earning the work which has been always so their bread. But the whole signifi- nobly undertaken and achieved by the cance of the fuss made about them is Irish priest.—*Town Next, Dec. 30.*

contained in the one sentence: The *people* of the United States look on England as the only nation on the globe that is persistently hostile to them. That is the American sentiment. The Irish sentiment, that is gaining every year greater and greater developments, is of another and nobler sort. If English statesmen have not lost their wits they will do to Ireland as the Egyptians did to the Israelites in the time of Moses—let it go, and help its people to start aright.—Let

## Catholic Governments and their Subjects.

We read the following purport in the *Correspondance de Geneve*, under the heading, “What Governments selcerve at our Hands”: “In the interest of government itself we are bound to resist such aggressions. Governments have too long presumed upon the attachment of their subjects. We have been and shall be true, but we ought not to be dupes. By recognizing the Kingdom of Italy, Governments have by implication denied the most ancient and incontestable legitimacy of the Papacy, and have thereby cut the ground from under themselves. By passing over in silence the monstrous fact of the invasion of Rome, they, by implication, release the Romans from their allegiance to Pius IX., and release us from our allegiance to them; when by their silence they legalize revolution at Rome, they legalize it all over the world. It is high time for us Catholics to be up and doing, to join hand in hand with those who take up the Holy Father’s cause, and to consider as our foes those who betray it. We have long submitted in patience, making the policy of Rome our own. Ever since 1830 the Holy See has made great allowances for the Governments of the day, hampered and attacked as they were by the revolution. But now that Governments have yielded themselves slaves to the revolution instead of preserving in their resistance to it, if Governments assume a different attitude. Modern Governments respect only those whom they fear. Let us then look alive; for, violent hands have been laid upon the kingdom of the Holy Father; it must be recovered in its entirety, and we must not be satisfied with any compromise. If Governments want to find faithful subjects in us let them respect and protect the fidelity which we and they alike owe to the common Father of the Faithful. Faithful to our name, and faithful we shall prove ourselves in our relations to the powers that be; but Governments must not be surprised if we every facility to be true to our religion.

Let Governments remember that our passive and respectful attitude has been a source of strength to them. Let them beware, for we might by our opposition become a tion most unprecedented means of their destruction. Hitherto it has sufficed that the wicked bear to us, we Catholics, represent the conscience of man- queslind. Drive us back once more to the catacombs, and no sooner shall we have disappeared than the earth will be filled with iniquity; emperors and kings will perish, crushed under the weight of crimes which they passively swallowed, and in which accordingly they will have become accomplices.”

### Prussia—Her King, Her Ministers, Etc

Feelings of anger against Prussia, shand distrust of her designs, are growing more and more among the Powers, as the expressions of this change already theg iven we add another. It appears in the letter signed ‘Oldney Smith,” addressed to a London paper:

“As a husband and a father I complaint stir my Christmas fire without thinking of the millions of innocent families in France shivering homeless in the wintry blast. I cannot help thanks and I break bread for myself, or the wrecked and ruined victims of Prussian ambition, famishing in the sodrests, or starved in the sacked towns and smoking villages. This war may have been a French ‘blunder,’ but certainly has been a Prussian crime. The Emperor may have been Orechmically in the wrong, but the pading is *sans chatige* nearly as bad. ugh keeps 1,880,000 soldiers fully equipped for belligerence at a week’s notice except for purposes of aggres- sion—a standing menace to every neighbor. It was the boast of its chiefs that every regiment was provided with military maps of every highway and by-road in the country, statistics of every fortress and village throughout France. A nation in arms I can understand, but a mere armed nation—a kingdom perverted into nothing but one huge camp—what is that but *hostis humani generis*, to be put down by the communities of Christian civilization as a nuisance to the progress of the world.”

Of Prussia, whose freedom it is the fashion among some people to extol, he asks:

“Where is the press so utterly enslaved? Where is the most moderate exercise of free speech so peremptorily crushed? Where is constitutionalism so completely smuggled out of sight? Where is constitutionalism so completely smuggled out of sight? forgotten that the Prussian Parliament, alarmed at the fearful regulations of military service, refused to grant supplies for the further extension of bloated armaments, and that the ‘most Christian King’ seized the exchequer, and, like Hal o’ the Wynd, for his ‘sain hand’ emptied the tills?

Of Prussia’s monarch it will be seen that he is not more sparing:

‘Self-defence! Sweet, blighted lily! injured innocent! It was ‘over-ruling Providence’ that led him into Bohemia—when he marched to Schleswig-Holstein he was ‘seeking the Lord’—he was but ‘moved of the Spirit’ when he annexed Hanover and appropriated Hesse Cassel. As for the Hanse Towns—the free-traders of Europe seven centuries old—why, the Lord delivered them into his hands.’ Austria, the next object of his pious care, was no stranger to his tender mercies. Now he nibbles at Luxemburg, and seizes Brunswick and hints to his whipped spaniels that he desires to be no longer *lonely* (chief civil magistrate), but imperator, the master of legions. Of what is his empire made up? What provinces has he that was not robbed from its lawful owners? What is German unification but Prussian spoliation? What crown does ‘sweet William’ wear that was not stolen by fraud or violence?”


### Flogging Garroters in England.

At the last Warwick assizes Baron Bramwell sentenced four young men, convicted of robbery with violence, to eighteen months’ imprisonment and to receive twenty lashes. The flogging took place in the Birmingham jail. The prisoners were brought from their cells in turn to the place of punishment, and the flogging was administered in the presence of Mr. Mendon, the governor of the jail, Dr. Alfred Hill, the surgeon, and six of the warders. Each prisoner was fastened to a wooden framework, his hands strapped to the upper part of it, his feet to the lower part, and a strong belt (also fastened to the framework or triangle) placed round his waist. The lash of the criminal was laid bare. The pain of the flogging was so intense that the prisoners struggled with such vigor that if they had not been securely fastened the punishment could not have been completed. Indeed, had not the prisoners been powerful, athletic, strongly-developed men, it is doubtful if they could have borne the infliction at all. A couple of stout warders proceeded to administer the flogging, using for that purpose a thick, slightly-corded handle, about a foot and a half long, to which is attached about a dozen thongs or lashes of strong whip-cord, the latter of which are knotted at every being twisted, of considerable thickness, and well knotted—altogether a most formidable weapon. The operation, for about two feet distant from the prisoner, partly to avoid hurting the man’s face or head with the lash, and partly to get a better purchase for each stroke. Then, with a long, steady, “swishing” stroke, the lash of the “cat” came down upon the bare back of the garroter, taking a slanting direction, from shoulder to waist—every stroke deliberately and firmly given. As the lash fell each time, it seemed to produce a stunning or deadening sensation; and then an instant yell of pain told of the succeeding smart, and proved that those who had undergone the punishment in bygone days were quite capable of feeling it themselves. So the punishment went on, and each prisoner had received his twenty lashes, and was removed from the triangle to be taken to his cell, there to meditate on garroting and its consequences. As each was cast off, his naked back presented to view a belt of livid flesh, about seven or eight inches across, and reaching shoulders to waist, so that no part of the back escaped the blows of the lash. Each of the prisoners appeared to suffer in much the same manner, and, with the exception of the cries, which, though sincere, were not loud enough to



## EDUCATIONAL.

### ST. VINCENT’S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Clara County, about 50 miles from the city of San Francisco and healthier part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and well arranged.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably half yearly in advance).

Board, clothing, bed, washing and ordinary mending, per annum.....$200 00
Music, use of instrument, per month.....$2 50
Guitar, per month.....$2 50
Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and in Oil; Tapestry, Fruits and Ornamental Needlework, extra.

Board and Tuition (payable half-yearly, in advance).....$225
Washing.....40
Entrance Fee.....10

EXTRAS.

Piano and use of instrument (payable half-yearly).....$60
Guitar.....30
Use of Music in Class.....20
Private Lessons.....30
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors.....30
Painting in Oils.....40
Board during Vacation.....25
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10

Each young lady is required to be provided with two Mattresses, one pair Blankets, one Quilt, half a dozen towels, one pair Boots, one pair Shoes, one pair Slippers, one Hair Brush, one Clothes Brush, one Tooth Brush, one Comb, one Dressing Case, four sheets, two pillow cases, one Counterpane, one Knife, one fork, one spoon, four napkins, a knife, silver fork, and spoon, for her own exclusive use at the table, one trimmed with white, the other with green; one pair Scissors, one Work Box, and a Thimble.

The Academic Year consists of two equal terms, the first commencing on the first Monday in August, and the second on the first Monday in February.

No deduction of any religious denomination will be received, but for the sake of uniformity all are required to be present at the regular religious services of the Institution.

No deduction will be made after the commencement of a term or charged for each portion of it as may remain, except in cases of protracted illness, or the death of a relative during the session, except in case of withdrawal from the city.

Parents may rest satisfied that their children will be consistent with the spirit of a strict but kind government, and will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies placed at this institution.

The religious education of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the superiors. Letters of application may be addressed to the

SISTER SUPERIOR.

### ST. VINCENT’S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED AGGREGating to the laws of the State of California, and empowered to confer academical honors and degrees in Arts and Letters, has removed to its new and commodious building in the suburbs of the city of Los Angeles, presenting for the solidity of its construction, the healthiness of its location, and the completeness of its arrangements, the most favorable conditions for the successful prosecution of the work of education.

THE OBJECT AND PURPOSE OF THE INSTITUTION IS THE MISSION OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, that is, the education of youth in the ways of virtue and happiness, as well as the intellectual and moral training of candidates for the ministry of the Catholic Church.

The College is open to all above the age of ten years, without distinction of religious belief. Those who come with respectable recommendations, pay punctually, and comply with the rules and discipline of the College, which, though strict, are, nevertheless, mild and paternal.

STUDIES.

The course of studies embraces a full course of English and Classical Literature, the various branches of Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and also, a Commercial Department, to prepare young men for the active duties of life.

TERMS!

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....$45 00
Washing, per quarter.....$12 00
Physicians’ fees unless it may be preferred to pay the bill to an attending physician.....$ 5 00

Plain Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. The French, Spanish and German Languages, Fencing and Fancy Needlework are also extra.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. The premises are to be delivered up at the end of each session, and if

REMARKS!

Payments are to be made invariably half yearly in advance. Pupils are received for any period not less than half a term. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Pupils should come provided with sufficient clothing, bedding, &c., for the season. Each pupil is required to have a knife, fork, spoon and napkin, marked with the owner’s name. Books and stationery are furnished at the usual prices. Physicians’ fees are payable by the pupil.

Medicines will be paid by the parents.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two sessions of five months each, commencing on the first Monday in August and the 16th of January, and ending about the 16th of June. For further particulars apply to

Rev. JAMES MAGUIRE, S. M.,
President.

### SAINT MARY’S COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

### Conducted by the Christian Brothers.

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Literary, Scientific or Commercial.*

There is no exemption the Classical course receives the degree of A.B. the Scientific B.S., the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Library and Reading Room are established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good English style, and to become familiar with standard authors.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the institution, the Catholic pupils receive special attention. The daily exercises of the Students begin and close with prayers, and the Sacraments are frequented and favored in the class-room.

TERMS (PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR,
(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$150 00
Bedding and Mattress.....10 00
Use of Bed.....5 00
Vacation at College.....40 00
Use of Piano.....10 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing, from extra charge.
Studies will be resumed on the 31st of August.
For further particulars apply to BROTHER PATRICK, C.S.C.P.
Pres.

### ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME.

MARYSVILLE, CAL.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Academy commences on the first Monday in September. This establishment was founded by a society of ladies who, to European and the Atlantic States, are deeply indebted for their education. It is conducted by both a noble and laudable emulation; to form their pupils to virtue, thus fortifying them to combat with unanimity the frowns and smiles of the world; to train up in the piety of ornamental society; in a word, to educate the ladies and the hearts of the pupils. Such is the primary object of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The Academy is situated in the most healthy part of the city. The building is large, commodious and well ventilated.

The physical welfare of the pupils constantly receives the most watchful attention. The diet is of a wholesome and abundant. The greatest attention is paid to the comfort and health of the pupils, and in case of sickness they express to the care of a mother. The system of education is that which has obtained such industry, aided by the age and the order of the pupils also, a refined, combined a degree of gentleness of manner and Miss-like dignity, which cannot be acquired in any other institution. No rank in the primary department of society; in a word, to educate the ladies and the hearts of the pupils. No rank in the primary object of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The Academy is situated in the most healthy part of the city. The building is large, commodious and well ventilated.

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## FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

BASEL, February 1.—Many thousands of Bourbaki's army having died from starvation. There were 15,000 prisoners taken, including one hundred officers (two being Generals), ten cannon, seven mitrailleuses and two eagles. Only 8,000 of the army of Bourbaki escaped; they went in the direction of Lyons, with Manteuffel in pursuit.

LONDON, February 1.—A letter from Col. Duncan Kentzy, in the War Department in Bordeaux, says there is an immense reaction in official circles and among the populace against the Provisional Government, and that ten millions of people would vote for the restoration of the Empire to-morrow, for the restoration of the war. The Prussians will refuse to continue the war. The Mobiles arriving at Bordeaux shout *Vive l' Empereur!"*

HARRISBURG, February 1.—John Gunther, of New-York, passed through here to-day, on his way to Paris from Dresden, with despatches for Minister Washburne and funds for the assistance for the Americans in Paris, contributed by their fellow-citizens in Dresden.

LONDON, February 2.—At a meeting of the Conservative to-day Russia fully gained her object, all her pretensions being acknowledged; she yielded nothing.

VERSAILLES, February 1.—Favre was in Paris yesterday and returned to-day. The condition of Paris is terrible; the populace are violently excited against England. Favre has requested the German authorities not to allow any Englishmen to enter, as he considers their lives would not be safe.

Favre has appealed to the Government of Germany to pity Paris, confessing that he had overstated the amount of provisions by several days. The Emperor sent an order to limit rations in compliance with the request; also, fifteen thousand head of cattle.

An Emperor at Fort Valerien shows that the casemates were not bomb-proof, and found not a solitary kind of shelter for its men if the Prussians had opened a heavy fire on it.

The Emperor visited Fort Valerien yesterday. He leaves the army at the close of the armistice.

Should war be prolonged it will be pursued relentlessly. Prince Frederick Charles, Manteuffel and Falkenstein will be entrusted with the task of conquering the South. Moltke will retain general supervision, but a large amount of discretion will be allowed to actual commanders—a repetition of Sherman's march through Georgia.

SAARBRUCK, February 2.—Another call on the Landwehr, between 32 and 37 years of age was issued to-day, and a new reserve of 300,000 men will be ready to march into France at a moment's notice.

BERLIN, February 3.—The President read to the Lower House in Bismarck's reply to the address, expressing thanks and hoping for peace and prosperity to the new Empire. He says: "There is now a prospect that the severe struggle into which we have been forced will soon be finished. Yet it is only a hope—possibly the war may continue, and great sacrifices still be necessary."

LONDON, February 3.—The *Times* comments on General Rotler's resolution welcoming the Irish exiles, as an unprecedented proceeding; if serious, it can only be treated as an act of hostility. It cannot regard it as more than a part of a discreditable game pursued by unscrupulous politicians, who are doing their best to reduce the character of American representation to contempt, and who are anxious to secure the Irish vote.

FLORENCE, February 1.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 232 against 29, resolved to transfer the capital to Rome.

LONDON, February 2.—Twelve opposition journals have protested against the decree of Tuesday touching electoral disqualifications. A deputation was sent to Count Palikao who declared that the terms of Paris of the 28th abolished all disqualifications. Simon said he would insist on the execution of the Paris decree.

A public meeting elected as future Communists Delescluze, Louis Blanc and Rochefort.

A telegram from Favre says Germany will have agreed to ignore the elections in Alsace.

The French Generals in the north and center of France protest against the Prussian demands relative to the line of demarcation.

BRUSSELS, February 3.—The public manifestations here in favor of the Imperial power of the Pope were magnificent. An immense number of pilgrims from all parts of Belgium traversed the streets, singing litanies. Archbishop Malines, after the celebrating of Mass, delivered an impassioned sermon.

BRUSSELS, February 3.—A motion condemning the Government for allowing the pilgrims meeting here in behalf of the temporal power of the Pope to travel at half price, was rejected, by a vote of 53 to 42.

LONDON, February 3.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, at Versailles, writes that the flag of the German Empire was hoisted over Fort Valerien at four o'clock on the day of surrender. The occupation of the forts around Paris was effected very quietly by the Germans, who showed no undue exultation, no anger, and nothing to hurt the feelings of the French unnecessarily.

St. Cloud and Garches were entirely destroyed, and Vaugreson much injured. The whole country between the hostile lines is a wholesale wilderness."

Marshal McMahon, in a published letter, denies the truth of the Prussian publications that the French troops at the battle of Woerth used explosive bullets and that the French wounded were allowed to cross Belgium.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 4.—It is stated upon reliable authority that the London Conference, having considered the treaty relative to the navigation of the Danube apart from the Black Sea question, excluded it from further deliberation on the Danubian question. The Danube Convention concerning the navigation of that river therefore remains in force. To this course England, Germany and Russia raise no objection, and the Porte has given its consent.

HAVANA, February 3.—The *Indepen. dance Belge* has a letter from Lyons which says that one cause of Bourbaki's failure was an alarming army contractor, who ran away with a large sum.

SIXTY thousand Prussians are in Switzerland. The troops are badly clad, and Switzerland has asked France to send clothing.

LONDON, February 3.—A complete rupture has taken place between the Paris Government and Gambetta. The restoration of the Empire is most probable.

An official dispatch says no conditions of peace are yet discussed. The elections in Paris are postponed until the 8th.

A letter from Paris of February 3d says since the conclusion of the armistice tranquility has prevailed. The decree closing the clubs was rescinded because of occasional disorderly meetings which threatened to become turbulent.

The *Debats de la Semaine* says that the Republic is a failure. The Orleans family are the only hope of France.

VERSAILLES, February 3.—The price of provisions has not yet been lowered, 10 per cent horses originally in Paris, 60,000 have been killed for food. 3,000 horses, requisitioned by the Government, have been giving back to the omnibus companies. Cabs have entirely disappeared.

The delivery of arms has commenced, and is proceeding rapidly, in consequence of the Article of the Convention prohibiting the delivery of arms before ratification by Paris.

The exchange of wounded and prisoners was proceeding to-day at the gates.

The inspector-General of the English Army, carrying provisions for the relief of the French, entered the city yesterday.

LONDON, February 6.—Twenty-four Government tents at Deptford are engaged in baking biscuits for Paris, and large quantities of provisions will be sent. Four Government store ships are loading to-day, and sixteen others are ready to load.

The *Standard* is informed that General Beauregard has notified a large number of ex-Confederates to be ready to go to France in case hostilities are resumed, and many are now in London waiting orders.

The Government, having been informed that there is danger of the Queen's being insulted while going from Buckingham Palace to open Parliament on Thursday, is making arrangements to keep the populace back from the line of the procession. The Queen's impopularity has never reached such a point as at present.

HAVANA, February 6.—It is officially announced that an engagement took place near San Geronimo, during which seventy-nine insurgents were kill and fifteen taken prisoners. The Spaniards had two killed and eleven wounded. Five hundred persons, identified with the Republic, surrendered lately.

MEXICO, January 30.—The election excitement is dying off. The prospects of Juarez are the brightest. The friends of Diaz will do their utmost to elect him President of the Supreme Court. The adherents of Juarez are making efforts to oust Romero and Mejia from the Cabinet. Romero resigned the office of treasury by the sale of Church property. It is generally conceded that Romero, as Secretary of the Treasury, is a failure.

PARIS, February 2.—Flour will be exhausted by Saturday, and on Sunday Paris will be on short rations.

The Bank of France advances two hundred millions francs to pay the city's war contribution; the city will issue bonds to repay the loan.

Great fears are expressed that Paris may, after 10-morrow, experience the horrors of actual starvation. This, coupled with fears of violence from the "ultra" mob, makes the more respectable portion of the people long even for the presence of the Prussians for protection.

The feeling against Gambetta is much increased; if he pursues his revolutionary course, his arrest will certainly be ordered.

LONDON, February 7.—The *Telegraph* has the following from Paris, February 3:

The meetings which are held in the various halls are becoming more demonstrative. Some of the speakers demand the arrest of Favre and others who surrendered the city.

PARIS, February 3.—A decree signed by all the Ministers here has been promulgated, annulling Gambetta's decree on the election of deputies. It maintains the supreme authority of the Paris Government, and declares that the elections shall be postponed.

BORDEAUX, February 7.—Minister Etienne Arago has issued a circular, in which he maintains the validity of the decree making members of families minor regnant and imperial office-holders ineligible to the Assembly. The circular adds that the decree of exclusion extends to all members of the Bonaparte family.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The *World's* special cable, dated to-day, says: Advices from Paris state that the Prussians are obstructing the revictualling of Paris. Nine trains were detained at Argenteuil, thirty miles from Paris. It is said that the Germans are satisfied France will refuse their terms of peace, and purposely delay selling the provisions for their own use.

LONDON, February 8.—The *Paris* says Versailles will be to-day in entire dependence on the good faith of the Germans. It is impossible to complete negotiations between the meeting of the Assembly and 19th, when fighting may be resumed. It is said the German operations in that event to overrun France are formidable.

LONDON, February 8.—[12]0 railway wagons, laden with provisions, entered Paris on the 3d, inscribed, "London gifts to Paris."

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, } TUESDAY, February 8, 1871.

FLOUR—Has ruled in fair demand for local consumption, with sales limited mainly for export, during the past week. We quote standard brands of Oregon extra at $7 25 @ $7 50; and local brands of fine to superfine at $6 @ $6 75, and extra at $7 12½@7 25, in sacks $ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has been exceedingly quiet during the past week, and prices have declined. We quote ordinary at $1 57½@1 60; fair to good shipping at $1 62½@1 65; choice at $1 67½@1 70.

BARLEY—Has been in fair demand. We quote shipping at former rates; feed at $1 30@1 35.

OATS—The market has ruled firm. Quotable at $1 60@1 65 for milling and $1 50@1 55 for feed.

HAY—Receipts have been fair and prices well sustained. We quote wheaten $22 50@25; wild oat $20@22 50; and mixed at $20@22 50.

POTATOES—Receipts have been free during the week. We quote Humboldt at $1 75@1 87½; and other kinds at $1 50@1 75 $ ctl.

ONIONS—We quote Oregon at $2 @2 25; Australian at $2 25@2 50; and Chili at $2 50@2 75 $ ctl.

BUTTER—We quote fresh at 35@37½c; fair to good at 30@32½c; and pickled at 25@27½c.

CHEESE—We quote at 15@16c $ lb.

EGGS—We quote at 40@42½c $ doz.

BACON—We quote at 15@16c $ lb.

HAMS—We quote at 17@18c $ lb.

LARD—We quote at 14@15c $ lb.

HONEY—We quote at 20@22½c $ lb.

BEESWAX—We quote at 30@32½c $ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Quotable at 10@12c per box for Prunes, 12@15c for Peaches, 12@15c for Pears, 12@15c for Apples, 20@22½c for Figs, and 10@12½c for Plums.

HIDES—We quote California dry at 17½@19c; salted at 12½@15c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7@7½c $ lb.

WOOL—Has been in small demand, and prices are purchased by the local mills at full rates.

## Subscriptions Received.

Begg—For first quarly, 8th 10c $ b; second do, 8th, 10c $ b; third do, 8th, 10c $ b; Point—31 10@2 $ lb.

Point—Dressed, stall-fed, 10 to 11 c; on foot, 6 to 7c $ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls—Hens, $6 50@7 50; young Chickens, $6@7; roosters, $7@8 per dozen.

Turkeys—Gobblers, 25c $ lb; dozen, wild, 15@16c; tame, 12½@13c per lb.

Geese—$1 50@2 per pair.

Goslings—$1 50@2 per pair.

Ducks—$5@6 per dozen.

Quail—$1 50@2 per dozen.

Rabbits—Cottontail, $1@1 25 each.

Hares—Large, $1 50@2 each.

Chickens—Large, $7@8 per dozen.

Chickens—Small, $5@6 per dozen.

Rabbits—$1 50@2 each.

Pigeons—Tame, $1@1 25 per dozen.

Pigeons—Wild, $1@1 25 per dozen.

Venison—Saddle, 12½@15c $ lb.

## THE MONITOR'S ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

We give below an alphabetical list of the professional men, manufacturers, storekeepers, traders, etc., who advertise in The Monitor. As they support us, we feel in duty bound to do what we can towards procuring patronage for them. So we respectfully invite our readers to examine the advertisements in relation to the beneficial effects of a newspaper upon themselves, (whether in its efficacy is practicable. The circulation of The Monitor, unequaled both and alternative, extended over a period of nearly twenty years, includes individuals of everything, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prominent among the capitalists which it affect and bestow the utmost liberality. Either a memorandum of people, strangers to each other, have unusually been acted with an instant and marvelous death to become the public or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than the fifth of a century, have been affording such a relief to of pain, from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, while the eyes of the leader is upon those lines lo read the testimony of scores of persons of both sexes who use Bitters as a sure defence against the ailments which the present season engenders, and which are so fatal and misplaced. The best position which Hostetter's Bitters occupies is that which is based upon its merits, and it is certainly a fact that is true that are every where attested by the fact that the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.


ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME, San José, Cal.
ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, Cal.
ATWILL, A. B. Druggist, 28 Front street.
BANCROFT, JOHN M. Printer, Law and Book Binder, 721 Brannan and 36 and 38.
BARRY, CHAS. S. Importer of Records, Wines and Commissary and Commercial notary.
BECKER, J. Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors, 407 Front, bet. Leidesdorff and Sansome.
BECKER, J. Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors, 407 Front, bet. Leidesdorff and Sansome.
BECKER, J. Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors, 407 Front, bet. Leidesdorff and Sansome.
CARTER, OHAS. Real Estate Agent, 406 Montgomery street.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—The Table.
CASSIN'S, F. & P. J. Bitters, 61 Front street.
CASTLE, HOOPER & CO. Importers, 310 Sansome.
CANTY & WAGNER, confectionery, 32 Montgomery street.
CUMMINS & CO., Wholesale Liquors, 510 Front st.
CANAVAN, P. H. Wholesale Wines, 5 Front street.
California and Front streets.
DAVIS, D. H. Wholesale Liquors, 42 Second st.
DANTY, J. Merchant Tailor, 27 Montgomery.
DAVIDSON, KELLY & CO., Bankers, corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
DEAN, JAMES R. Importer and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, etc.
DOLAN, W. B. Wines and Liquors, 101 Sansome.
DOLAN, W. B. Wines and Liquors, 101 Sansome.
DICKEY, GEO. S. Apothecary, 82 Market street.
DOLAN & DOLAN, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 403 Washington, corner Front and Merchant streets.
EVANS, CHARLES & CO., Public Stenographers, 409 Montgomery, corner Sansome and Leidesdorff streets.
FAGUNDES, KELLY & CO., Wholesale Liquor, 41 Battery and 1 and 3 Sansome.
FRANCISCO, J. Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors, 413 Front street

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**Mr. Gladstone's Position.**

Mr. Gladstone has brought himself into serious trouble by his letter to Mr. Bease, written some time since, in reference to the case of Dr. Pope. A section of English society has expressed in this matter by Messrs. Kinnaird and Chambers, have had several meetings recently, to consider their duty in respect to this letter, and after discussion it was deemed most fair to the Government to ask an explanation from Mr. Gladstone as to whether he meant to withdraw his letter, or to adhere to its contents. Yesterday gave rise to grave reports. Late in the evening of that day Mr. Gladstone's carriage was ordered, and he left his home as usual to solicit for tonight he left his home as usual to solicit the suffrages of the electors of Greenwich. Shortly after his departure from his house, with his day-book, watch and a few pounds in money, together with a message that he was going to Barnsley and would not be back until Tuesday morning, and return next day. On Tuesday morning, however, Mr. Bakworth's foreman received a letter to the effect that his master had left home in a fit of despondency, and that taken sixpennyworth of laudanum, of which his body would be found in the water at the Newmiller dam. In the course of the day the unhappy man's overcoat and hat were found on the bank of the dam. A coat was found on the bank of the dam. A coat was found on the bank of the dam. A hole was discovered to be near the spot, through which a man might have precipitated himself, and finger marks surrounded it. The lock was at once broken, and a search made, and has been renewed from search made, and has been renewed from day to day, but without success. On Wednesday a letter was then examined with and quantities have also been examined with the same result. An examination of his affairs has proved that the missing man was considerably involved, and a meeting of his creditors has been called for the 28th instant. Yesterday morning, however, Sergeant Settle, of the West Riding Constabulary, who resided in the same locality, received a letter, of which the following is a copy: "20, Wicker, Sheffield, 31 January 72. To Police Sergeant Settle. I write to inform you that my son, Caleb Barkworth, is alive. I am much obliged to you for your kind and indefatigable exertions, and when I come over I will see you. I am very thankful he is alive, and I hope he may get through his trouble, and be a wiser and better man. I am, indebtedly yours, etc., T. E. BARKWORTH."

**The Progress of Democratic Ideas in England.**

Mr. Fawcett, in addressing his constituents at Brighton, on Tuesday, January 24th, took occasion to speak in a cheering manner of the future of monarchy in England and of the anomalous nature of the House of Lords in relation to the government of the country. He said: "The maintenance of the monarchy in England will be the future chiefly depend on the monarchs themselves (cheers). It is no probable that another George IV. would be permitted to scandalize the country with his vices, and to debase the country with his example—chiefly moralize society by his example—chiefly and the English people will have lost their spirit if they should ever allow another George III. to attempt to wrench from power because the Crown would not consent to such a gross measure of coercion, justice as that of Catholic Emancipation, after it was passed by a Minister supported by an overwhelming majority. All that is now left to the uncertain future; but leaving monarchy out of the question, never, perhaps, was there a time when it was more important to carry out the principle of 'merit, not birth,' as the rule of the institutions are concerned. Have we not a House of Lords based on the most anomalous and unjust of all principles, that of hereditary legislation? (Cheers). Any day a may happen that a measure vitally affecting the happiness of millions may be defeated by a half-a-dozen *roues*, ruined on the turf, who never go near the House of Lords, except when some popular measure is to be rejected or some remnant of ecclesiastical ascendancy to be maintained. All these sentiments, if you like, Republican. It is my privilege to live in a monopolizer which engenders them. It is the great glory of our Universities that they at least earnestly cherish the principle of 'merit, not birth.' A friend of mine, a distinguished scholar, was some time after examined before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and was asked this question—'To what rank of society do the Fellows of your college usually belong?' His reply was, 'That is a subject into which I am never inquire, and it is consequently no one on which I am quite incompetent to give an opinion.' A happy day will it be for England when a Prime Minister, for England when a Prime Minister, for if asked a similar question with regard to his Cabinet, shall be constrained to say, 'I never, and shall not be constrained to say. 'The public service has been sacrificed because the son of a duke has to be provided for, or because some earl cannot be passed by.'"

During the course of the proceedings, among the questions asked was one referring to the marriage of the Princess Louise. Mr. White said there was not the least chance of his voting for the proposed grant. Mr. Fawcett discussion promised to vote against it.

**A Sad and Romantic Story.**

Two married ladies and their husbands were recently committed to prison by Vice-Chancellor Bacon for contempt in refusing to answer a ward of court to the brother of the two ladies. The intended husband says the London *Letter* writer, has since surrendered himself to the court. His two sisters and their husbands, after a fortnight's imprisonment, have now been released, but the wretched lover still lies in "durance vile" within the walls of the "Bastile Park Ville." It is now reported that further proceedings are shortly to be taken, in the course of which the old secrecy which has hitherto enveloped this case will be somewhat rudely torn aside, when the public will learn that they consider all that is romantic. The fair fiancée is well known in the fashionable skating-place of Nice, as a daughter of a deal man lying near, with a frightful scalp wound, and looked, from his face being covered with blood, almost unearthly; his eyes rolled in their sockets. I felt for a fracture, but could find none. I spoke to him; he answered. I asked him why he did not go away; he pointed to his knee. I ripped the trousers open; his knee had been completely blown away. I then dressed his wounds, and, the greatest, dressed his wounds, and, the greatest, dressed his wounds, and, the greatest,

*WEEKLY CALENDAR,*
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

Sunday—First Sunday in Lent.
Monday—St. Leander, Bishop of Seville, Confessor.
Tuesday—St. Gregory the Great, Abbot.
Wednesday—Ember Day. St. Chad, Bishop, Ap. and Conf.
Thursday—St. Simplicius, Pope.
Friday—Ember Day. Holy Cross of Thorns.
Saturday—Ember Day. St. Lucius, Pope and Martyr.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY..... FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

## THE DIVORCE SYSTEM.

Elsewhere in our present issue will be found an extract from Governor Brown's recent address to the Legislature of Missouri. We reproduce it because it deals with a most important subject in a clear and argumentative manner. Divorce is the topic which the Governor discusses; and, though it may be an unpleasant one, it is of a kind that must not be neglected by those who are called upon to look after the welfare of the community. There is a natural and excusable tendency on the part of many persons to avoid mention of such matters, and should any public event occur to direct attention to them, they are generally disposed of with a laugh or a smart sally of wit. But that is not, and cannot be, the proper way to treat questions affecting the highest interests of the nation. The mere fact that a duty is disagreeable, or that its performance injures our self-love, ought not to be taken as an excuse for neglecting it altogether. So, we heartily approve of Governor Brown's outspoken condemnation of the iniquitous system of divorce which is corrupting and demoralizing the country. He does not look at the subject precisely as a Catholic would. He makes no allusion to the whole-some truth that divorce is forbidden by the laws of God. Nor does he trouble himself much about purely moral considerations. The chief points he urges are the violations of the spirit of law which are so common, and the complications which are imported into domestic relations. Perhaps he has done wisely in taking this peculiar view, inasmuch as it is that from which the evil to which he is alluding will be most readily appreciated by the people to whom he is addressing himself. There can be no doubt whatever that the laws of divorce in this country are most scandalously lax, and that, instead of being a preventive of evil, they are a downright incentive to profligacy and immorality. They utterly destroy the notion of any sanctity attaching itself to the tie of marriage. Instead of regarding it as ordained by God to be the union of man and woman for life, they treat it as a civil contract for cohabitation until one or other of the parties wishes for relief. But if the law is lax in theory and principle, it is still worse so in practice and effect. The few and slender precautions which have been framed to prevent collusion between husband and wife, or fraud in the mode of proceeding, are completely ignored, and universally treated as if they were not in existence at all. Nothing is more common than for a disagreeing couple to make mutual arrangement for a divorce. The requisite amount of perjury is perpetrated, and the party who is nominally the defendant, makes not the slightest opposition. Indeed, in the majority of instances the suits for separation *a mensa et thoro* are simply what the lawyers understand as "friendly contests," in which the success of the complainant will not be in the slightest degree unpleasant to his adversary. The only cases in which any real fight is shown are those where money matters form a prominent feature, and the question of "alimony" assumes more than ordinary importance. In other instances the custody of the children is the ground upon which the main battle is fought, and the decision arrived at often causes the most profound dissatisfaction, not only to the parents, but to the unfortunate victims of their antipathies. But there are worse abuses than even these connected with our divorce suits. Very frequently, indeed, it happens that judicial separations are granted at the instigation of one of the parties while the other remains in complete ignorance of the fact that proceedings are even threatened! Here in California, perhaps, this latter fraud is not so frequently perpetrated as in other States; nevertheless, it does occur sometimes, and there is no telling when it may become quite as prevalent as anywhere else. The causes for which divorces are granted, admitting that they are at all times real, and not purely imaginary or trumped up, are generally miserably inadequate; and it is nothing more or less than pandering to the worst passions, and encouraging vice in its most abhorrent shape, to recognize them as sufficient. For example: a husband or wife who may be desirous of forming new connections has only to remain absent from home, refrain from writing for a limited period, and a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony on the ground of "desertion" may be easily obtained. We shall not sully our pages with describing the grosser and more shameless forms of collusion in which one of the individuals concerned deliberately, and with at least the tacit consent of the other, commits an act of profligacy that it may be made the groundwork of an application for a separation. But we must say that they are very numerous—so remarkably numerous, indeed, that there is reason to suppose they form the majority of the cases upon which the law Courts are called to pass judgment. Governor Brown recommends a stricter administration of the law as it stands, and the introduction of a new statute by which the person in fault can be punished. At present, little or no distinction is made between the guilty and the innocent—both are dealt with in almost the same manner. He also wishes that permission to marry again should not be given for some years after the separation is pronounced by the Courts; but this half measure would, in our opinion, only tend to increase immorality. If the permission to marry again ought to be given at all, there can be no logical objection to granting it immediately. The evils which Governor BROWN deplores, and the measures he would take to remedy them, all show how lamentable are the effects of departure from the Catholic idea of marriage and Catholic practice with regard to it. How simply, yet effectually, does the Church dispose of all these difficulties! There is no yielding to the passion of men in its method; no pattering with petty obstacles in its judgments. The laws of God are looked to first, and then regard is had for the domestic happiness and moral advancement of the individual.

## THE PRICE OF MONEY.

We are glad to see that our daily contemporaries are devoting some attention to what we long since characterized as the greatest obstacle in our path of progress. We allude to the exorbitant rates of interest which banks continue to charge upon loaned money. The dullness of trade, about which we hear so much from time to time, may not be exclusively attributable to this; but, certainly, a very considerable share of it is. Payment of one and a half and two per cent per month for the accommodation necessary to carry on business, is prohibitory to many of the most crushing description. Probably in no part of the civilized world have traders to submit to such usurious rates of interest without a corresponding profit in their particular line. Why they prevail here is a question that must present itself forcibly to the mind of any intelligent citizen. They are a partial tax on the industry of our city when they are the natural result of existing circumstances. Business of all kinds was extremely active, profits that now-a-days would be thought fabulous were easily gained, money could make money at least a dozen times as speedily as it does now, and, consequently, there was no injustice in demanding high interest. But it must be remembered that the condition of things is totally revolutionized, and that San Francisco in its business prospects is now assimilated very much to most other great cities. Money has become more plentiful, more widely diffused, and consequently more sluggish in its movements. As a matter of fact it is not worth the estimate set on it by capitalists and wealthy corporations. So it ought not cost much more here than it does in the Eastern States. Until it is brought down to the same level, or something closely approaching to it, there can be no such thing as a revival of trade or an improvement in business prospects. The tendency of the present state of the money market works powerfully in favor of the Banks and capitalists; it goes to centralize the trade in the hands of the few with money, while it crushes the struggling man and effectually bars all the avenues to success against him. When a man endeavoring to extend his business has to pay from fifteen to twenty-five per cent per annum for whatever accommodation he may require in the shape of additional capital, to sink either in stock or improvements, he must be extremely fortunate indeed if the legitimate profits of his trade are not swallowed up in meeting the monthly instalments of interest. And the fortunate people who are blessed with a few thousand dollars in hand such, instead of investing it in some business — thus giving employment and circulating the money—lodge it in a bank, and are content with the usual dividend upon it. In short, the rates of interest are so utterly ruinous, that nothing but urgent necessity will compel any prudent man to borrow. The security given for whatever sum may be advanced must, in all cases, be worth at least three times the loan. The slightest reverse will put it out of the borrower's power to redeem it, so that not unfrequently it is lost altogether. Thus the borrower plays a game in which he stakes three times as much as his opponent—the lender—and does not get one half the chances. We confess that we can hardly distinguish between downright gambling and this kind of proceeding, and yet it is the fashion in which business is ordinarily conducted among us. There is no earthly use in wasting time and space discussing this question in all its phases, and it must suffice for us to say that the present state of things cannot last. The present rate of interest is ruinous. As long as it lasts it is ruinous, the progress of the city and State must be retarded, and the whole community must suffer.

## CHILD-MURDER.

When the Judge decided that Dr. O'DONNELL should be liberated from custody, because there was not sufficient evidence adduced to criminate him in the matter of the death of Mrs. HAND, we daresay he pronounced fairly upon the facts of the case as they appeared to him. We have no fault to find with the decision, probably any other would not have been necessary to law. Still, we are by no means satisfied with the actual result of the case. There can be no doubt whatever that the woman's death was hastened, if not caused exclusively, by criminal operation, sanctioned by herself, it is true, but not the less criminal on that account. Admitting the most merciful view, *i. e.*, that the woman would have died of her illness—whether she was improperly tampered with or not—the law, very justly and properly, would regard the individual guilty of clandestine interference as guilty of manslaughter. However, the European Powers should guarantee the neutrality of these proposed States, and agree to march their forces against the party first violating it. If this were done, neither of the Regents could afford to despise the coalition, and they would be effectually bound to the peace. But there is not much ground for expecting that the necessary guarantee will be given. The present policy of the European nations is to carefully avoid giving such pledges or guaranteeing anything. They seem disposed to get rid of all the responsibilities of this kind under which they labor at present, and they are certainly not likely to assume new ones. Austria, not knowing when circumstances may compel her to renew her struggle with Prussia, would not commit herself to any course likely to entail upon her the displeasure of France. Italy has got no direct interest in the matter, and she has quite enough to do to keep down the Papal party. England is endeavoring to wash her hands of all Continental complications, and will therefore not meddle with disputes which might cause her future trouble. Russia may be willing enough to enter upon the guarantee, but she will not do it alone, and the attitude of the other great powers will be quite enough to deter her. And so it has been agreed that all the "claims" which British rascality can trump up, exaggerate or invent, are to be considered simultaneously, and the total taken as a set off. When this process of adjustment has been gone through, the probability is that there will not be a single dollar left for distribution to the unfortunate individuals whose property was destroyed by the *Alabama* and her comrades. We need hardly express our idea of their chances of getting recompensed by their own Government out of the national funds. The British are content over this very high and dignified Commission, as they undoubtedly have a right to be. They can feel sure that they will never be called upon to pay one penny for the *Alabama* or any other claims, and they are highly amused at having so thoroughly foiled the "sons Yankees." But that is not the only misfortune. Our transatlantic cousins have got quite pre-amputees and domineering again. They have found out that Uncle Sam does not mean fight, in fact, is in no condition to fight even if he were so disposed, and consequently they know it is a perfectly safe game to defy and scoff at him and his claims. The London *Times* laughtily declares that England has not abandoned her position with respect to the questions affecting the relations between the two countries. Another print coolly assures us that if we want Great Britain to consider our claims at all we must modify our tone and speak respectfully. A third says we need not flatter ourselves with the idea that we shall ever pocket a dime of British coin. All this is strangely at variance with the humble, not to say whining, tone of the English press only a few months ago. What is the reason of the change? Our kind cousins and neighbors have at last gained a proper estimate of President Grant and his policy. They see that he is too busy with his San Domingo scheme and other jobberies to pay any attention to questions merely affecting our honor as a nation; and they know, too, that he has let on army and may go to wreck and ruin, so that our power for either offense or defense is almost contemptible. They can now *push the Alabama* claims to settlement after their own heart, and our readers will find that they will do so. So we have no hesitation in proclaiming our belief that these views are shared by the entire aristocracy of the United States, and that the whole people of the Republic are ripe for a war with England to have them so—no farther and in no other way. Whether that is the great *finale* which American citizens for so long expected, and agitated a strongly to bring about, we leave themselves to say.

## SAN DOMINGO.

The safety of the *Tennessee* and her valuable cargo of Commissioners will also secure the safety of the San Domingo scheme. The gentlemen of the "Annexation Ring" were in a very bit state while the fate of the gallant ship was a matter of uncertainty, because they knew that, if she went to the bottom, so would perish all the hopes of plunder when the project spoils were being divided. The Secretary of Ferodale, says: "The dry season of last year has had a good effect on our farming community. They, as a general thing, have realized good paying prices for their crops, and this our incoming year is looking as though it is going to be dry one, has put every body on the qui vive. A little more than usual activity is to be seen in the fields, and a great deal of brush and timber is being cleared and put under cultivation."

We compile from the *National* the following information about certain duties in the Santa Cruz county, which will show the flatic place of 2,000 acres, and have 200 cows, of which they are now milking 130, and have 130 pounds of butter daily. It is up for the market in rolls of 4½ pounds each, and last season sold at from 37 to 42 cents gold per pound. Wm. Bradley has gained a rancho, with 100 cows, for $2,500 in gold. Shepard & Co. have rented 1,000 acres, and commenced making butter with 8 cows. Santa Cruz county is a favorable locality for dairy purposes in the State, the grass being as abundant and lasting as in Marin.

The *Bulletin* advises the farmers of the country to keep their powder dry and ammunition in readiness, as the appearance of serious investigation and judicial impartiality may be kept up; but the weight of testimony is materially inclined to the President's views, and the conclusion will be reached that the United States Steel. The Rural Press says: "In our meetings with the smallest possible delay. The Grand Jury will carry the day so far. Then will commence the grand battle of Washington. The aristocrats, that came off previous to the appointment of the Commission were on the merest skirmishes compared to the mighty struggle which is bound to take place when the long expected report is brought up for presentation. The men who want to defend the Commission will muster all their forces, and will muddle as we are sure, do their duty bravely, but they have a poor chance against the bribery and largess distributed by the Administration. There is more and a great deal of it, in the San Domingo scheme for the members of the last session of Congress, and will, no doubt, be spent to the amount of $20,000,000 in bonds, $20,000,000 in stock, and $6[illegible] on the acreage, of 1,041 square miles, or 11 millions of acres, worth, on the average, $1.40 per acre

### SO BE IT.

Another year its course has run,
Its works of good or ill are done,
Its joy, the sadness, and its fear—
All, all are ended.
A new year now has just begun
With pensive solemnity.

We wish it well: we hope it brings
For all good men some pleasant things—
Some help and healing on its wings!
For those who sorrow:
And hope it busy attires its stings
To joy to-morrow.

We hope that war—that dreadful pest
May cease, and leave the world at rest;
Or, if mankind be fair at least,
That all the slashing
May suicidy fall on those who best
Deserve a thrashing.

We hope that fortune soon may smile
On all except the false and vile
May cheer true hearts, weighed down erewhile,
By grievous trials,
And snaky swindlers in glorious style
For cool denials.

For all who need our prayers we'll pray,
For fools who bet and drink and play
For hapless mortals far away
On dangerous journeys;
For reckless men who fight and slay,
And for attorneys.

For gripers who the whole day long
With measures false can cheat the throng,
Or mix their sugar, tea or tare
For self interest,
Rot charge, or swallow right or wrong,
For their behoof.

We'll also pray the bright new year
May see the evils disappear
That filled our land with hate and fear
Beyond all others,
And strongly move who should be dear
As friends and brothers.

We'll pray that bigotry may quail,
That Satan may no more avail,
That traitor's schemes and reward's tale,
That's so endeared
To part and hounded cracks may fail,
Hereafter, forever.

That bonded thin, in peaceful might,
With those in blessing to the right,
Amidst a people's pure delight
And jubilation,
We'll make our land, in all men's sight,
One more a nation. —Zozimus.

### An Affecting Picture.

We have seldom read anything more touching or more interesting than the following sketch from the graceful pen of the London *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Versailles. It brings home far more forcibly than anything yet written the patient endurance and half-hopeless resignation of the upper classes in France.

One of the few diversions Versailles offers to its prisoners is that of going to market. Everybody goes to market; it has become a sort of fashion among those who retain here of the upper classes to do their food-buying themselves. It is tolerably certain that the new system is an obligatory consequence of utter want of money, and of the suppression of servants which result therefrom; but is accepted so uncomplainingly and so simply that one instinctively admires and respects those who practice it. Look at that pretty woman bargaining for a cauliflower; she is one of the few French ladies who have had the courage to stay here and face invasion. She bears a name famous in French history, but she is simply dressed and displays no sign of rank; her sixteen quarterings are hidden by a shabby gown, her hands and feet alone speak up and tell you what she is—their evidence she cannot hide. Listen to her: "Twopence for this cauliflower! Have you no conscience? Do you imagine seriously that my means permit me to give four sous for a shriveled vegetable not bigger than one of those fine peaches you sold me in July? For shame, old Mariette, to treat a customer like me in that way! I offer you one penny for the unworthy cabbage." "Madame la Comtesse always gets round me," replies Mariette; "to anybody else I wouldn't let it go for less than threepence; but I cannot refuse Madame la Comtesse. They were peaches that Madame la Comtesse was talking of; they were the first ripe at Montreuil; like Madame la Comtesse's cheeks the day she was married, I remember. What news of Monsieur le Comte?" "None, Mariette. Since he left me on the 9th of September I have not heard one word of or from him; I don't even know to which army he is attached." And she turns away with a sigh and the cauliflower.

The Countess turns away and then a gray-haired veteran comes on the stage, such a figure as Beranger often sang of:

That white haired old man with a bent back and a red ribbon is a General of Division *en retraite*. How he lives no one knows; he is all alone, and he hides his misery; he is treating for two salt herrings, and totally objects to giving evidence for the pair. His style of action is different from that of the pretty Countess; in his twenty campaigns—don't let us forget that *France* was once a very fighting nation, of which Europe generally was rather afraid—he has contracted a deplorable habit of swearing. "Ten sous for those two miserable relics of the North Sea! Twenty thousand names of a little dog! do you suppose I live on luxuries? I will give you a halfpenny for your couple of dried-up skins. May all the Arabs in Algeria cut my ears off if I exceed that tender!" And the grand old fellow trembled with fury. He will not come to terms, and I sorely fear that he break fasted on the loaf he was carrying under his soldierly arm.

Now the conquering German, rich and arrogant, appears on the scene, and for a moment there are signs of a ruffled temper:

But what is that? Why, it's positively fish! fish! odes! Where, in the name of all by which the old General swore, does that fish come from? People in England will doubtless wonder at my stupidity, and placidly reply, "The sea." Well, I know that, too; but the sea is about as far from Versailles now as the earth is from the nearest fixed star. Now, as that star is 226,000 times further off from us than the sun—I speak, of course, under correction of the Greenwich people—you may imagine how difficult it must be to carry fresh fish to Versailles. And yet there it was; there were the soles, ten of them, and fine thick fellows; and around stood a crowd in respectful admiration. Some one is negotiating for a sole—lucky fellow! He's a German; he looks like some great man's servant. Why, he's actually taking the ten of them—horror! What will everybody else do? As the buyer turned away, pursued by looks of mingled hatred and envy, a voice beside me said, "Prime francs apiece, thirty francs for the lot; I and my family could live upon it for a fortnight." The speaker seemed to be a gentleman, or, at all events, something in the neighborhood. He observed my glance, and roughly said, "Perhaps you're another of them, may you all go to ——!"

The last sketch here is the most touching and affecting of all:

Let us look a little further before we go home to breakfast; for this market is amusing. There's a fine head, that old lady there; what a profile! A little stern, but what noble lines! I wonder who she may be. She is buying potatoes, and positively she is going to carry them herself—half a sackful. The crowd almost respectfully made room for her as she staggered under the weight of her sackful load. I whispered to an apple woman the inquiry, "Who's that?" She gave me another of those great resounding names which echoed over Palestine when the Crusaders shed there the best blood of France, and she added, "Aristarchy, monsieur, aristarchy." I followed the old lady, and when she had reached a quiet place I went up to her, took my hat off to the ground, and said, "Madame la Marquise, will you do me the honor to permit me to carry your sack of potatoes? I dare not make the offer as implying a service to you, but let me urge it as a service to myself and a useful lesson to me." She looked at me, gravely at first, then kindly. "Oui," she replied, "of thank you, but I refuse. The duty of mere is to fight and die, the duty of women is to accept without complaint their share of the sufferings of our noble France. If an old woman's blessing has any value in your eyes, take mine; if you have children—girls I mean—teach them to do their duty." She shouldered her sack and went on her road, and I walked musingly home, thinking that if Chanzy's army had been made of such stuff, it would not have been quite so easy to thrash.

### With the Irish Regiment in France.

CHAGNY, Department De Saone-et-Loire, }
January 16, 1871. }

My last letter was, I think, dated Christmas Day, and was written from Clerzon. When I wrote, we expected to get the route for Nevers, but with that mysterious uncertainty which guides military movements in general, we took our ease for a week at that not very patriotic town. Upon the 6th inst., however, we returned to Clerzon, and on the following day to Bourges. Thus, after a month's marching and counter-marching we found ourselves at the place from whence we started, the famous road we traveled to Dover and returned, still bearing its original character and name. We had, however, gained some experience, particularly in discipline, not the most useful in the art of war, but yet of some service on a long march, or rather a series of short ones. But we had had some practical work notwithstanding. We had mounted several grand guards, and had given an opportunity to our men of learning some of the useful details of camp-life. But about our grand guards I must tell you a story. At Vierzon, when we were there, I was for the second time doing duty as outposts, we were located near the margin of a somewhat formidable belt of timber. Between our posts and the timber there was a long stretch of underwood, or a kind of dwarf evergreens—just the place to induce an enemy to steal a march upon unwary sentinels. There were in all four posts, and at each post the men had erected *gourbies* to protect them from the piercing east wind that chilled them almost to nothingness. The men had been instructed in the challenges necessary to give, but more than once of them were not slow to admit that the French "bothered them entirely." During the night this became bad to evidence to an unfortunate civilian who was passing by, and who did not know the *vaiement*. This civilian had, however, passed several French sentinels; and as he had given a perfectly accurate account of himself they allowed him to proceed, he, poor fellow, no doubt expecting a similar reception from the next sentry; but no such thing. There was no *qui vive*, but in a loud, stern and rather a surprised tone, our good companion in arms demanded, "Who's there, what's there?" No reply. "*Qui, qui*, who's there, what's there?" a last time the painful effort was made to challenge. A last time there was no answer, and the poor Frenchman found himself bucking into a snowdrift, with the point of an Irishman's bayonet to his breast. The corporal of the guard found the Frenchman half dead with fright, and the Irishman looking as wild as his native chalices. The sentry was patted on the back by a French corporal, whose post adjourned ours, and declared that he was "bone, bone." The affair passed over with a few instructions in the French method of challenging, and an assurance that "What's there," or "What's there," is not always intelligible to the ordinary Frenchman. I hope that Tim Larkin, for that is the soldier's name, will benefit by the circumstance. He is, indeed, a typical Irishman. He has the simplicity of an infant, with the form of a giant; a good soldier, although not a particularly brilliant one. But from Vierzon we returned, as I said, to the town. To our mind Mehun has an association somewhat similar to our recollections of the Liffey when a low tide had exposed its filthy bed and offensive odor to public notice. In Mehun we have ever been unlucky in mud—yes, and have had to sleep in it, too. Mehun is obnoxious, and I only hope I shall never lay eyes upon it like again." Bourges, however, looked like home. There we even had friends, and were not a little surprised to see Banes hanging over the town, as we marched in sight of it in the gray of the morning. We left Mehun at half-past two A.M., and it was just daylight when we arrived at Bourges. It was encouraged that we should leave Bourges at three P.M., but the railroad was blocked, and it was four P.M. before the train was in motion. Bourges was left behind, and the pleasant associations are all that now remains. We left Bourges on the 9th—this is the 10th—and we have been ever since, with the exception of intervals, in the railway carriages. The distance, as you may see by the map, is not considerable, but the line is still blocked with trains hurrying troops to Dijon, Besancon and Belfort. I am now writing this in a railway carriage, making rather amusing efforts to balance my inkstand, which I struck between the lining and the cushions of the carriage. If I look to the left I see crowds of Garibaldians who have just arrived, and must wait our departure. On the right there are Chasseurs d'Afrique, admitting the finest cavalry soldiers in France. *Vesaris*—I have Dr. Macken, looking as healthy and as fresh as the purple facings on his tunic. Lieutenant McAlevy is as usual, cracking jokes in the next carriage, and his witticisms are repeated for the benefit of the company generally. Sergeant Carey comes occasionally to the door, and interrupts my correspondence with his perpetual inquiry as to the probable time we will be made sergeant-major when we arrive at our destination. He is, indeed, the cork leg of the company, for he is always on the move, never idling, never tired. On the march he is peculiarly at home; peculiar, because he has a peculiar way of making it meet. If a man lags, Sergeant Carey towers over him, and in a kindly way assures him that "the day is cold, man; keep up, keep up; surely the closer you are the warmer you'll be." But he is the soul of wit and good humor, blended with a firm will and kindly disposition. Sergeant Byrne is better than he was, but he was infinitely more at home on the drill ground than he is in the bivouac or camp-life tries the temper and constitution of most men to a certainty. An incident has just happened to show you this. I told you I was writing in the carriage. Suddenly the carriage moved backwards without warning, and upset over the bank, the result of the essence of onion soup—so dear to the Frenchman's idea of luxurious living. "Soup! the French can make soup out of a lamppost." Of course it is some truth in these words, for they can make a really palatable soup from a little bone and an onion. In this particular the Irish company is quite astray. They cannot economize their food as well as the French soldier, as they consume everything wholesale, and more than once they have arrived at a halt with a tightened belt, as the only remedy for an empty stomach.

### The Last Effort of the Parisians.

The following is a brief detail of the last sortie made by the French troops in Paris:

It appears that the force destined for the operation amounted to 100,000 men, with 300 guns, and that it was divided into three *corps d'armee*, commanded by Vinoy, Bellemarre, and Ducrot. Trochu himself went out to direct the operations. Vinoy, commanding the left corps, was directed to advance on Montretout, a height between St. Cloud and Garches; Bellemarre was to attack the centre, and Ducrot, the extreme right, towards Rueil. The whole front to be attacked was about four miles in length, and was, in fact, the neck of the Valerien peninsula. At ten A.M., Vinoy, emerging from the rear of Mont Valerien, pushed on by the road to Versailles to the Seine. When he approached Montretout, his column of attack, consisting of the Zouaves and several battalions of the National Guard, made a rush, and after a short but savage hand-to-hand fight mastered the height, the Germans being evidently taken by surprise. Following up their success, Vinoy's men attacked the village of St. Cloud, which they captured, together with many prisoners, sending out a mile in advance a cloud of skirmishers, who, fighting wildly without system, made much noise but did little harm. In the meantime Bellemarre attacked the Chateau of Buzenval and the height of La Bergerie beyond it. Before they could reach these points they had to master the farm of La Fouilleuse, where they met with a stubborn resistance. Twice were the French driven back, but at the third effort they would not be denied, and trusting to the bayonet alone carried the farm with a rush and a cheer. Still pressing onwards with undaunted courage, another bayonet charge rendered them masters of that portion of the tiernan position which lies between La Fouilleuse and St. Cloud. Having thus effected their junction with the right of Vinoy's corps, and the right of Bellemarre's corps having captured the Chateau of Buzenval and the heights of La Bergerie, inasmuch all regular formation was lost, and the fightsubsided into a number of isolated combats, in which the French wasted much ammunition, and in return were shot down by the Germans firing briskly and securely from the cover of trenches and stone walls. In the meantime, Ducrot's corps, which came from St. Denis, were arrested by the fire of the German guns in the quarries of St. Denis. Their field artillery strove in vain to crush the enemy's artillery, but could not even diminish its fruitlessness. At last, actuated by motive, mounted with their carriages, was sent up by Trochu along the St. Germain Railway. This novel engine of war was successful, but Ducrot was able to continue his onsearch, but he came too late. An attempt was made to concentrate the action of the three corps on a point in front of Bergerie, and the guns of the *enceinte* opened on Sevres and the Park of St. Cloud. The enemy had, however, brought up his reserves, and the Count Tann's Bavarian, the Landwher of the Guard, and some reserve artillery—and the French could not gain another yard in advance. An attempt was now ensued and lasted for two hours, the French guns being in the end completely dismounted. About three P. M. the French fell back, and at half-past six P. M. Montretout was evacuated.

At a recent examination of a Scotch farmer, on his sister entering the box to be examined, the following conversation took place between her and the opposing agent: Agent—"How old are you?" Miss Jane—"Oh, weel, sir, I am an unmarried woman, and I dinna think it richt to answer that question." The Judge—"Oh, yes, I expect the gentleman how old you are." Miss Jane—"Weel, I am fifty." Agent—"Are you not more?" Miss Jane—"Weel, I am sixty." The inquisitive agent still further asked if she had any hopes of getting married, to which she replied—"Weel, sir, I widna surely tell a lie; I dinna lead all that for getting," she sensibly added, "but I widna marry you, for I am sick and tired of your palaver already." The examination proceeded.


## EDUCATIONAL.

**ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.**

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea. In the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The buildings are extensive, and the building is large and convenient.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, Spanish and French.

TERMS

...Invariably required in advance.
Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per session.....$200 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month.....4 00
Drawing and Painting, per quarter.....5 00

No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, etc.

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 16th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to

SISTERS OF CHARITY,
1930 Santa Barbara, Cal.

**FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,**

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will open on August 16th, 1870.

The object of the Institution is to afford Religious, Classical and Philosophical Education, at the lowest possible cost, a want long felt in California, and one hereby offered to advantages within the reach of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Board and Tuition (including use of bed and a half mattress).....150 00
Washing, Mending and Entrance Fees extra charges.
Students who spend vacation at the College will be charged $25 per month.
Money will be advanced by the College, for the purchase of all *ecessary* articles, a sufficient sum must be deposited.

For further particulars apply to

1930 REV. J. J. O'REEFE, O. S. F.

**COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.**

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State of California, will commence its Twentieth Annual Session on TUESDAY, August 16, 1870. The complete course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per month.....32 50
Washing, per quarter.....2 50
Music and use of instrument, per month.....2 50
Drawing.....1 00
Use of Piano, per month.....1 00

Plain Sewing, Mending and Darning form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

The regulations can be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session.

1931 F. B. MCE.

**ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,**

MARYSVILLE, CAL.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Academy commences on the first Monday in August, 1870. The course of instruction will be under the direction of Ladies who, in Europe and the Atlantic States, are devoted to the education of the young. The best of youth a noble and tasteful exhibition; no form their hearts to virtue, fortifying them for more trifling approbation and smiles of the world; to fit them for the duties of life, whether they be called to adorn the shade and the hearts of the private family circle, or to move in the more conspicuous sphere of public life. Every effort will be made by the untiring vigilance of the Sisters, to render this Institution worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

The physical welfare of the pupils constantly receives the watchful care of the Sisters. The diet is wholesome and abundant. The greatest attention is devoted to cleanliness, both in the person and in the case of sickness they experience the care of a mother. Believing that cheerfulness is a most important and indispensable auxiliary, adapted in the age and capacity of the pupils, to the various duties of life, a judicious mixture of recreation and study has been introduced into the system of education.

TERMS (PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR):

Board, Tuition and Washing, per quarter.....$50 00
Piano, with use of instrument, per quarter.....10 00
Vocal Music, per quarter.....5 00
Drawing and Painting, per quarter.....12 00

For further particulars inquire of the Sister Superiors, Academy of Notre Dame, Marysville, Cal.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Tuition, per month.....$2 00
Music, per month.....4 00
Drawing and Painting, per month.....2 00
Use of Piano, per month.....1 00
Bed and bedding, each, per month.....1 00
Washing, per dozen pieces.....1 00

Payments are to be made invariably half yearly in advance. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of prolonged illness.

Students should come provided with sufficient clothing for the season. Uniform dress for Parlor, Church, etc., access at the express request of parents or guardians. All articles of clothing must be distinctly marked.

Bed, bedding and medicines will be paid for by the parents.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two sessions of five months each, beginning on the first Monday in August and the 15th of January and ending about the 25th of June. For further particulars address

Rev. JAMES MACGILL, V. G.,
President.

**SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,**

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**Conducted by the Christian Brothers.**

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the benefit of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

The Scientific course is designed for those who intend to enter the College of Civil Engineering, and receive special attention. The degree of Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Chemist and Electrician are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$150 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and medicine.....5 00
Vacation at College.....50 00
Day Students.....50 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Studies will be resumed on the 2d of August, 1871.

REV. B. SESTIN, President.

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THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE MANagement of the Sisters of Mercy.

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In the wards.....$10 per week
In rooms with one or more beds.....15 00
In private rooms.....20 00
Deposits and washing extra.
Medicine and attendance extra.
Money will be advanced to care a patient before taken, unless such cases are not required to pay in advance.

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**I do not wish to inform you, reader,** that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a remedy that cures everything when the lungs are not affected, but I do say that for any disease whether of head, kidneys or stomach, make mine free for I will guarantee that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will positively cure the worst cases of Catarrh in the head that exist, no matter of how long standing. I will pay $500 reward for a case I cannot cure. Sold by druggists everywhere. Pamphlet containing full particulars sent free to any address. This Remedy is sold by most druggists in all parts of the world. feb4-6m

Pyle-no Pain. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of worthless imitations. Sold by druggists. Depot, 40 Dey street, New York. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., Proprietors. In Spain, the nobility, wagger. Remember PYLE-NO PAIN. Sold by Dr. Tobias, Agent for the United States Government expressly for stamping my medicines, and has my name, place and address, and Government U. S. Certificate of genuineness" engraved on it. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr. Tobias' Agents. I only employ one Agent in each city. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is prepared expressly for Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Schenck's Mandrake Pills. Full directions for using accompany each. Sold by all druggists. DR. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., has published a treatise on Diseases of the Chest, which he sends to any person who will send him their address. Read his advertisement.

**WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.**

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, Sore Throat, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of

*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

The well known preparation of over fifty years' standing, and has the same healing, soothing, and curative properties that have rendered it so celebrated. Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, and by druggists generally throughout the world.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by a timely use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors, from all parts of the country, certify to its truly wonderful cures. Sold by HEDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by druggists generally. jel1-ly

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Its Influence upon the BLOOD is prompt and powerful. It promptly expels Poisonous Matter, cures Humors, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, and all kindred Diseases.

It promptly expels Poisonous Matter when implanted by disease, cures the action of the KIDNEYS and RENAL ORGANS, and speedily cures DROPSY, GRAVEL, and DISEASES of the BLADDER.

It is a powerful remedy for DISEASES of the LIVER, gives immediate relief and permanent cure in DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, TORPIDITY, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dizziness, Nausea, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bad Breath, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, Back, and Limbs, and all symptoms arising from a Deranged Liver.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous to California. It is the best and most reliable remedy for Females, as it tones, invigorates, and REGULATES the female system.

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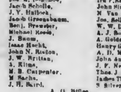

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This medicine, justly celebrated for the cure of every one of the affections incident to the human frame, has now been for the public over thirty years, and during that time has attained a world-wide reputation. Its almost instantaneous effect in relieving pain is truly surprising. For all internal and external pains, use only

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In any attack, where prompt action upon the stomach is required, the PAIN KILLER is invaluable. In almost instantaneous effect in relieving pain is truly surprising. For all internal and external pains, use only

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Old Established Troy Bell Foundry,
TROY, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHURCH, ACADemy, Fire Alarm and other Bells, constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates. Improved Metal Yoppers and Hubs. Hung with Rotary Mounts, Iron Frames and Wrought Yokes, for Steamboats, Farms, etc.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free upon application. Address JONES & CO., Troy, N. Y.

ja15-1y

**McNEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY,**
WEST TROY, NEW YORK.
Established in 1826

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY AND OTHER Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Island Rotary Yoke—the most rapid and desirable Bell Hung in use. For prices and catalogues apply to

E. A. & H. M. MCNEELY,
West Troy, New York

se11-1y now

## INSURANCE.

**SYNOPSIS**
OF THE
**ANNUAL STATEMENT**
—OF THE—
**PEOPLE'S**
**INSURANCE COMPANY**
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Fully Paid up in U. S. Gold Coin.

Capital Stock, - - - - - $200,000 00
Cash Assets, - - - - - $324,106 95

LIABILITIES.

Losses in course of settlement.....$9,600 00
Bursaux.....$36,598 77

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for fire and marine losses.....$163,765 83
Paid dividends.....71,000 00
All other payments.....83,340 11
$564,021 78

The figures in the above statement represent coin.

C. F. MACDERMOT, President.
H. G. HORNER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, 1871. PARKER CRITTENDEN, Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Milton S. Latham, W. B. Hooper,
G. Pechuin, W. W. Hellman,
H. D. Cogswell, W. Fisher,
J. Mora Moss, C. Adolphus,
D. Donahue, E. L. Goldstein,
J. Frasconis, H. W. Bradley,
C. Duane, C. J. Dowling,
J. R. Ellis, J. M. Barney,
F. W. Bonninger, A. W. Jones,
H. L. Bradley, Camilo Martin,
John H. Wise, James Phelan.

Office—No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, California Street.....San Francisco.
fe1 A. E. MYLOTT, City Surveyor.

**FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**

**UNION**
**INSURANCE COMPANY**
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
THE CALIFORNIA LLOYDS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1861.
Nos. 416 and 418 California Street.

Cash Capital, - - - - $750,000 Gold.
Assets Exceed, - - - $1,000,000 Coin.

FAIR RATES.
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.
SOLID SECURITY.

DIRECTORS:

J. Mora Moss, N. Gillig,
Isaac Bluxome, Julius Rosenberg,
Moses Heller, Nicholas Luning,
Wm. Sherwood, Jos. Seligman,
M. D. Conlon, Milton S. Latham.
W. W. Montague, C. Sachs,
Daniel Kohler, H. D.

## SONG OF THE WALSHES.

BY A CATHOLIC EXILE.

Here's to the Walshes from Wexford to Kerry—
From Blackwater's banks to the waves of Lough Neagh—
From (such a pleasant remnty to greet Londonderry!)
From Limerick's fair town to the walls of Allerlaith
Bold be their children still!—
Great be the fields they till!—
Bright be the flowers around them that blow!
Still may their waters be more,
Daily from above to store
Increasing and thriving to sight of each foe!

Here's to the Walshes!—wherever they meet you,
On land or on sea, you're sure of a friend.
Hatred itself fall mute in the words when they greet you,
For there are the hearts that may break, but can not bend.

Although with the Paton band
They rushed on the green land,
More Gaelic and Irish with the Irish they grew.
Sharp was their battle-brand—
Strong was their wining hand—
And ever for Erin their red blood they drew.

Here's to the Walshes!—in Spain—in Rome!
The Rowland's—and when he heard the last o'Reragh!—
The Duke of—Burgundy's green coated Kitt.
That—A letter to all her Lord,
Like wills to fore her friends they rose,
Loving with bright Irish love the old land;
Ready to do and dare
All for the sake of Kitt—
Here's to the Walshes, wherever they stand!

Here's to the silver haired bards, old and lowly!
Who threw all their lore on the weak side of truth!
Who poured forth the song, and who wreathed the
Whole!—
Spirit of their fame and who inherited their
Lightly their souls of song
Poured the glad notes along,
Boiling like streams from the hillside so bright.
Grey headed warriors there
Dreamed they were young again—
Grasped their sharp swords and rushed forth to the
fight.

Here's to the Walshes!—each true hearted daughter
Maiden or wife of them Walsh that there be!
Here to the banks of the Boyne they have sent their name,
Wherever they fought or rose there is their fame,
Here in their eyes of lovely
Here in their hearts and true—
Brimful of trust, and of young hope and love!
Here be their dark locks curled—
Sorrow nor grim despair,
Just enough to deepen the blue ey shore!

Here's to the Walshes, from Wexford to Bandon!
Up by the mountains, or down by the shore—
Whether they fish in the soft stream of Inniscarra—
Whether they tent by the bright dancing Nore—
Whether with steady hand
Stay stir the crystal wave—
Whether they plough the sea they abide!
Whether in lordly hall
They grasp the sword and shield,
Or whether they tend the wheel and the helm—

Here's to the Walshes!—a Walsh, too, I greet them—
A name, sounding sweet as the soft village chime,
Rang out in the land and on the wide ocean there,
Bold they stood forth 'neath the arrows of Time.
Down to the Gilds they fell,
Biting to the good cause still!
Spreading and fattening their roots with fair land!
Even to their glaive's end!
Spread they in peace and might!
And always for Truth be their hearts right hand!
—Waterford Citizen.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

James M. McGinness, Deputy Sheriff of Elko, committed suicide recently.

Reports from Stanislaus and Merced counties state the crops are looking exceedingly well.

A salt refinery is likely to be erected somewhere between San Lorenzo and Mound City, Alameda county.

Colonel Henry Finnegan, formerly of the Union army, has received an appointment to the secret service division of the Treasury Department for this coast.

Good gold diggings are reported to have been discovered in Tuolumne county, Cherokee district. Active operations will be commenced as soon as the spring opens.

The railroad bill, which passed the Nevada Legislature provides that no Chinamen shall be employed. The penalty is a forfeiture of their privileges.

At Los Nietos, Los Angeles county, on the the 10th, ball stones of unusual size are said to have fallen. They are even stated to have reached the largeness of a quail's egg.

A son of Mr. Bassett, living at Thirteenth and Market streets, Oakland, went to gather some mushrooms, and, mistaking *toadstools* for the delicate excellent to be seeking, and eating them, was poisoned and died from the effects.

The Yolo *Democrat* says during the last month not a week has passed without a good rain in that vicinity. The grain and grass are looking well. Many express fears for the future, but for present purposes we have enough.

James Dunn, of San Felipe, wbo, it will be remembered, helped greatly in the completion of the blanket street Orphan Asylum, has recently donated a plot of ground in Gilroy for the erection of a Catholic church and asylum in that place. The land adjoins the Roman Catholic church, and is three hundred feet square.

We learn from the Gilroy *Advocate* that James Dunn, Esq., of San Felipe, and the heirs of the late Francisco Perez, of San Juan, have lately received a patent for the San Lorenzo grant, which is situated in Monterey county, between the San Benito and Salinas rivers. The grant embraces eleven leagues, most of which is said to be very good land.

A meeting took place at Amador Valley, Alameda county, on Monday, February 18th, for the arrangement of a picnic in honor of the recent gold discovery. The old miner who struck the gold has been making from $20 to $30 per day since his discovery, and in twenty claims were taken up on Tuesday; and the hunter was named "The Dougherty Mining District." The affair created no enthusiasm or excitement, as the strike is not supposed to be permanent.

### Patrick's Day in Sacramento.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of "sons of old Ireland" was held in Pioneer Hall last night, to take action in relation to a fitting celebration of a day dear to the heart of every man having Irish blood in his veins—Saint Patrick's day. The meeting organized by the selection of P. A. Murphy as chairman, and James P. Ivey and C. Regan as Secretaries. It was unanimously resolved to have a grand celebration in the city on the 17th of March. In order to prepare and conduct the celebration, the following officers and committees were elected and appointed: Grand Marshal, D. C. Nealon; President of the Day, W. A. McWilliams; Vice Presidents, Andrew Black, James O'Neil, Owen Casey, Dr. G. H. Tyrrell, William Doyle, James Ryan, T. C. Bannon, and Thomas Casey; Secretaries, C. P. Regan, J. P. Ivay, J. J. Carroll and P. H. Bonn. Matt. F. Clarken was unanimously appointed Poet of the Day. The Committee on Ground of the Day: P. W. Cafferly, Chairman; P. F. Mullin, Terence Masterson, M. Mc Manus and P. A. Murphy; Committee on General Arrangements, P. O'Keefe, John Ryan, W. D. Farrell, P. Clark, P. Bannon, John Harrigan and James C. Nealon. The Committee on Toast subsequently selected Mr. William Woolburn, District Attorney of Storey county, Nevada. The following gentlemen have been selected to act as an Executive and Finance Committee to canvass the city for subscriptions to defray the expenses of the celebration: First Ward—P. W. Cafferly, Cornelius Rogers, Thos. Casey, Bernard Ward—J. E. Mooney, R. Lucy, F. J. McMahon. Third Ward—M. Doyle, P. H. Bonn, M. H. Meagher. Fourth Ward—James McGuire, John Ryan, P. E. Monum. From the enthusiasm of the meeting, the coming celebration will be a splendid success.

## Union of Irishmen.

### Address of the Exiles to their Countrymen in America.

The following is an appeal to the patriotism and good sense of the Irish in the United States:

NEW YORK, February 8, 1871.

THE IRISH EXILES IN THEIR CHILDREN IN AMERICA — *Jetlow - Countrymen:* According to the unanimous expression of belief that it is your imperative duty to address you, and in view of the disunion existing in the ranks of the Irish National-ists in this country—where we have the means and opportunity, if properly directed, of serving a cause so dear to us all—we, the released Irish prisoners, appeal to you as Irishmen loving Ireland, and who are desirous of laboring in the hope of restoring her to a position that she has and, we believe, is destined to occupy—namely—that of independence as a distinct nationality.

We now propose to unite the whole population of this country into one great organization, established on so broad a basis as to admit all and so exclude none from participation in the end we have in view. It has cheered us very much to find that all who have come to congratulate us, on our arrival in America, have offered to us, with their sympathies, their assistance in any effort we may make to further the cause for which we have been banished. We have not, you may rest assured, been idle since we came here to have something to him for Ireland, and we do not deem it well to counsel the adoption of any course that would not be unanimous all.

We come among you comparative strangers, yet bound together by that indissoluble and indestructible tie which links all Irishmen to the soil of their native country. We are only known to you by the unsuccessful struggle which we have made for our nad, in which we certain that you will recognize in our ignorance of the various details of the plan of the unfortunate country men have been spilt, a sort of guarantee of our disinterestedness and impartiality wielding together all discordant though well-intentioned elements in bringing about the long desired union. The principal thing that can be done in America for Ireland is in the collection of funds for the advancement of the cause of Irish liberty.

We recognize the fact that when we speak of money we lay ourselves open to have said of us what has ever been said of a people circumscribed as we are. Our feelings on the matter would present to us some difficulties did we not know that we all should be necessity of means to send, and we are not to hesitate on a point that is only a question of what may be said of us for encountering a difficulty which no one can ignore. We would have every guarantee given that the money would not be misspent or diverted from the use for which it was contributed; at the same time that we think it necessary that some securities taken that it should be forthcoming when required.

We are at present engaged in this great work of re-union and organization, and we are happy to say already success is in the country, and look for a response. We seek for advice and assistance in carrying out the object we have in view. We appeal to existing associations to lay aside past differences and unite heartily in the cause of our common country. We appeal to the great mass of the Irish people who have never identified themselves with any organization, to band themselves together and prepare to render effective aid and assistance to our suffering country.

All responses or communications relative to the address to be forwarded to the Committee of Irish Organization," Sweeny's Hotel, New York.

We remain, fellow-countrymen, yours, ever faithfully,

| | |
|---|---|
| Thos. F. Meagher, | Wm. Francis Bourke |
| Charles P. O'Connell, | John Devoy, |
| Thomas Clarke Luby, | James McStay, |
| Thomas Francis Bourke, | John McClure, |
| Patrick Lennon, | P. F. Rossa Rosa, |
| Peter Vaughan, | George Brown. |
| Thomas Sterling Mcleahy, | Edmond Power. |

## The Pope and Victor Emmanuel.

The Holy Father did not condescend to answer the letter which the Sardinian robber impudently shipped to him during his thirty four hours' stay in the palace of the Quirinal; but he *has* answered the letter addressed to him by Victor Emmanuel's son, the new King of Spain, and in such a one that he himself is reported to have said of it, "Amadeus will not publish my reply, and perhaps he may show it to his subjects if he have one." The condition of things in the capital of the Christian world may be judged of from the fact that, from the following among others: Since the 1st of January, the day is dawn the Pontifical officials were dismissed, no less than twenty-seven letters have been stolen by the *employees* of the Sardinian Government, and the Pope has contained remittances to a considerable amount. The present condition of Prussia towards Italy augurs well for the future interests of the Holy Father. Bismarck has evidently learned from the Government of Victor Emmanuel a declaration that it will maintain "the dignity and independence of the Pope." It may be sure that Prussia, with her twenty-two millions of Catholic subjects, will take good care that this means more than mere words. Perhaps she would not be over sorry should Italy afford her the slightest excuse for helping the Holy Father better for the time to come." The King of Prussia has sent 10,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers from the late inundation. A correspondent, writing in the *London Telegraph*, says: The feeling of the Pope is good. He occupies his time in receiving visitors. A deputation from Belgium presented an offering from that country. The Catholics of that country, together with an address. To this the Pope replied: "I thank you for having come to comfort me in these painful circumstances. Doubtless, God is our principal support, but the natural affection of children should come to keep up the courage of their father. Continue in the way in which you are walking, and do not allow yourselves to be cast down by the bad happens now for only a trial. The Catholics of that country, for the subject above named.

I remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours,
WILLIAM FOLEY

### Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bernard Daly, P. Dalley | $1 50 |
| Brooklyn, by D. Keefe, $7; by James McInerny, $5 | 12 00 |
| Michigan Bluff, Placer county | 5 00 |
| Michigan Bluff, Placer county | 5 00 |
| Jackson, Amador county, by Rev. P. Manni | 5 00 |
| Jackson, Amador county, by Rev. H. J. Crosby | 5 00 |
| Jackson, Amador county | 5 00 |
| Jackson, Amador county | 5 00 |
| Washington, Yuba county | 5 00 |
| Washington, Yuba county, Patrick Montgomery | 5 00 |
| Jamesonville, Yuba county, James Meagher | 5 00 |
| Timbuctoo, Yuba county | 5 00 |
| Timbuctoo, Yuba county, Mrs. E. H. Campbell | 5 00 |
| Timbuctoo, Yuba county | 5 00 |
| Timbuctoo, by Jas. Burke, $5; Jas. Burke, $5 | 10 00 |
| Timbuctoo, by Jas. Burke, $5; Jas. Burke, $5 | 10 00 |
| Marysville, by Rev. Father Shelton | 5 00 |
| Marysville, by Rev. Father Shelton | 5 00 |
| Marysville, by Rev. Father Shelton, each, $5; H. Hoffman, $5 | 10 00 |
| Marysville, by Rev. Father Shelton | 5 00 |
| Petaluma, by H. Hoffman | 5 00 |

## Scientific Entertainments.

On Thursday evening of last week the students of Saint Ignatius College, S. J., gave the last of a series of three scientific entertainments. The first of the series was given January 5, and consisted of a lecture on the physical properties of water, by Rev. F. Sullivan, A.M. The second, on February 2, was a lecture on the chemical properties of water, by Rodolph Tobin. Both of the lectures were delivered in a manner and style of delivery which would do credit to many a professional lecturer. The apparatus employed in the pursuit of the experiments was of the most elaborate character, and really of philosophic establishment, presented by munificent the electric light. After a short introductory James H. Ryan, Master of Ceremonies, introduced John A. Hicks, who exhibited a series of fine views of the gardens spots of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and France, as well as some of the principal buildings and monuments of Paris, together with a series of the Egyptian views. The pictorial display conducted his audience through the various countries of the Old World, and his graphic descriptions of the places exhibited, together with the historical incidents connected with them, rendered the entertainment one of the most delightful character. He was followed by Jos. A. Berkley, who acted as guide in an astronomical journey. This young gentleman exhibited and explained the planetary worlds, distance and size of planets, the constellations and spots of the sun, Jupiter, Saturn, the belts, the moons, its planets, how one comet differs. The explanations and descriptions were given in a style which showed the young gentleman's proficiency in this branch of science.

The best part of the programme was the exhibition of geographic views. This department was in charge of Master Willie Ryan, who showed views of cities in Switzerland, Holland, Germany, Russia, and also diverse animals, reptiles, fishes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, &c. The lecturer displayed very great discriminating powers in his selection, and exhibited in a manner that elicited the highest encomiums almost akin to fear.

There was also a number of humorous views by James H. Ryan, which were highly relished by the audience, and which, in the shape of a pantomime, afforded all an opportunity of indulging in the pastime of laughter, which was heartily and frequently applauded. At the conclusion, Master Ryan returned thanks to the audience for the kind assisted in making the entertainment a success.

The programme for the evening's musical entertainment under the direction of Mr. J. Ireland, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hicks, Jackson, Hubbard, Charles, Mesers. Rosse, Mahoney and Bellinger—the services of Mr. Jo. Ireland, who presided at the piano in his usual masterly style, and Miss Maroney being especially deserving of mention.

## THE QUEENSTOWN CATHEDRAL.

### Diocese of Cloyne, Ireland.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4, 1871.

TO THE REV. WILLIAM FOLEY—Reverend Sir: We, the undersigned, citizens of San Francisco, having learned with pleasure that the object of Pacific Coast is for the purpose of collecting funds to complete the Cathedral of Queenstown, Diocese of Cloyne, Ireland, of which the Right Rev. Dr. Keane is Bishop, desire to testify, in a practical manner, our appreciation of the Right Reverend Bishop's most promising devotion to the cause of Irish National Independence manifested by that illustrious Prelate on all occasions.

As citizens of San Francisco, we feel a particular pride in contributing to the completion of the Cathedral of Queenstown, where the remains of one of Ireland's exiled martyrs, T. F. McManus which were transported to Ireland by the late Pacific Mail steamship Costa Rica, and deposited in the vault of the Church of which he was a devoted member from his boyhood to the hour of his death.

We are aware that you have already appealed in eloquent tones to the priests and the patriots in the cathedral church of San Francisco, but we also know that many Irish Catholics, owing to the exercise of the opportunity thus offered; therefore, reverend sir, we request that you will gladly the generous donations of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, whom you could not teach in the ordinary course of your rudimentary text, and many of your countrymen who have left Ireland in search of employment in the pulpit, by delivering a public lecture in this city, and we pledge you our hearty aid and co-operation in the same.

Signed, respectively,

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph A. Donohoe, | Philip A. Healy, |
| Jas. Phelan, | Thos. A. Mortijon, |
| James R. Keyt, | J. J. Mc. |
| Jas. Phelan, | Gunster Treasurer, |
| Jas. Phelan, | P. H. Canavan, |
| Tyler Cottle, | Thos. J. Carrosa, |
| P. Crowley, | M. Ansbro, |
| W. L. Higgins, | A. Wasen, |
| Jas. C. Hamilton, | M. C. Hamilton, |
| Emmet Mitchell, | T. Nunan, |
| Patrick McGlynn, | James Duff, |
| John M. Hornell, | Robert J. Nolan, |
| Edward Coughlan, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Sprotts, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Thos. H. Carter, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Michael Flood, | Jas. Phelan, |
| P. Mc. | Jas. Phelan, |
| Alphon Mooney, | Jas. Phelan, |
| P. Mc. Mooney, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Chas. Mc. Delany, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Henry Donnelly, | Jas. Phelan, |
| George Mc. | Jas. Phelan, |
| Jeremiah Mahoney, | John Lovell, |
| Michael Cassidy, | J. D. Upshaw, |
| Michael Hayes, | Jas. Phelan, |
| C. Dunwoody, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Philip Scully, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Thos. McGarvey, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Jas. Phelan, | Jas. Phelan, |
| D. W. Burk, | Jas. Phelan, |
| John Hamill, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Matthew F. Sawey, | Jas. Phelan, |
| P. C. Dillon, | Jas. Phelan, |
| R. C. Hobbs, | Jas. Phelan, |
| H. E. Dodge, | Jas. Phelan, |
| George Bush, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Peter Lynch, | Jas. Phelan, |
| John O'Kane, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Daniel Sullivan, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Jas. Barrett, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Michael Sloan, | Jas. Phelan, |
| John O. Kelly, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Matthew Mc. Sorley, | Jas. Phelan, |
| John Carroll, | Jas. Phelan, |
| P. D. Wilkins, | Jas. Phelan, |
| John Mc. Carty, | Jas. Phelan, |
| John Kennedy, | Jas. Phelan, |
| P. J. Cassidy, | Jas. Phelan, |
| R. J. Walsh, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Jas. Mc. Mahony, | Jas. Phelan, |
| Jeremiah J. Geary, | Jas. Phelan, |
| John O. Brien, | Jas. Phelan, |
| M. F. Cummings, | Jas. Phelan, |
| John C. Barry, | Jas. Phelan, |

And over nine hundred others.

### Reply.

MARYSVILLE, February 8, 1871.

To MESSRS. JOSEPH A. DONOHOE, PHILIP A. HEALY, FRANK MCTHOTEN, JOHN A. MCGLYNN, JAMES H. RYAN, and others:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your respectious, misceneous, $47 50 recently raised, and $5 50 collected by myself, in addition to the city of San Francisco, in aid of the Cathedral of the Diocese of Cloyne, Ireland. If I could presume to express private entirety to myself the compliment conveyed by the splendid communication, I should indeed feel overwhelmed, and I fear that my thankfulness would be seriously felt to expression. But I recognize therein a tribute of respect specially intended for my revered prelate, superior—the Right Rev. Dr. Keane—and in his name I sincerely thank you for it. And he assured, gentlemen, that I will not want in due acknowledgment of the kindness which has prompted you to proffer me such generous assistance in my humble endeavors.

In gratefully acknowledging the intended compliment, and in complying with your requisition, I shall do that I can possibly do to induce the Right Rev. Bishop. I shall, therefore, write, before a Friday evening, a lecture on the Irish Race in America, for the especial benefit of the Church of Mary, for the object above named.

I remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours,
WILLIAM FOLEY

### Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bernard Daly, P. Dalley | $1 50 |
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| Marysville, by Rev. Father Shelton | 5 00 |
| Marysville, by Rev. Father Shelton | 5 00 |
| Marysville, by Rev. Father Shelton, each, $5; H. Hoffman, $5 | 10 00 |
| Marysville, by Rev. Father Shelton | 5 00 |
| Petaluma, by H. Hoffman | 5 00 |

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONDAY & TUESDAY, SAN FRANCISCO, }
THURSDAY, February 23, 1871. }

FLOUR—There has been a limited export demand and only a moderate inquiry for local consumption. We quote standard brands of Oregon extra at $7 87½@7, and best brands as follows: Superfine at $7 50@8, and extra at $6 87½@7, to sixty $ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market during past week has been remarkably quiet, with a continued tendency. At the close we quote superfine grades at $2 42½@2 47½, and for choice shipping $2 37½@2 42½, and choice milling at $2 40@2 50 lbs.

BARLEY—The market rules quiet at our last quotations. Sales of bay feeding within the range of $1 37½@1 40 lbs.

OATS—Market steady and offerings light. Sale of fair to choice at $1 40@1 75 lbs.

HAY—There is a good demand for cargo lots at the following rates: Timothy $ 20 ordinary still and to choice wheat per ton.

POTATOES—We quote fair to choice Humboldt at $1 75@2, and other descriptions at $1 25@1 50 lbs.

STRAW—We quote cargo lots at $15 per ton.

BRAN—We quote cargo lots at $17 50@18.

BUTTER—We quote California at 35@37½ lbs.

CHEESE—We quote California at 19@20 lbs.

EGGS—We quote ordinary to choice at $1 50@2 per dozen.

ONIONS—We quote ordinary to choice at $1@2 per $ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The mill prices are $7 50 lbs.

MIDDLINGS—The following are the quotations: Feed $20, and Fine $22 $ ton.

RYE—Sales at $2 75@3 00 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at $4 25@4 50 lbs.

SEEDS—We quote Flax at 4c $ lb, and Canary Seed, per Montreal in the market.

HOPS—We quote California at 34@37c $ lb.

WOOL—We quote Fall Clip at 17@18 per lb for fine, 19@20 for choice, and 21@22 for extra choice.

HONEY—Los Angeles, 8 gall cans, $12@18, and Pathero, 5 lb cans, at $1 $ dozen.

BEESWAX—We quote at 27@30 per lb.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7@7½ $ lb.

HIDES—Very few green hides coming to arrive, and are purchased for the local mills at full rates.

## DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California firkin—medium to good, 25@30c; choice, 32½@35c; roll—medium to good, 30@32½c; choice, 35@37½c; Eastern firkin, 30@32½c; roll, 35@37½c; Oregon, 30@32½c; Vermont, 30@32½c; Western, 30@32½.

EGGS—California, 30c $ dos.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 11 @ 12½c $ lb; Oregon, 10½ @ 11½c.

BACON—California, 11 @ 13½c $ lb; Oregon, 10½ @ 11½c.

LARD—California, 10 @ 11½c $ lb; second grade, 9½ @ 10c; Eastern, 11½ @ 12½c.

## LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—First quality, 8@9 10c $ lb; second quality, 7@8c; third quality, 6@7c.

MUTTON—Wethers, grass-fed, 10@11 12c; on feed, grain-fed, 8@9c.

## DRY GOODS AND GOODS.

PORK—Hogs, large, at $7 87 50; young Chickens, $6 87; Roosters, $6 @ 6 50; Ducks, $6 @ 6 50; Geese, $6 @ 6 50; Turkeys, $6 @ 6 50; Pigeons, $1 @ 1 50 $ pair.

VEGETABLES—Alfalfa, dressed, 20c.

Quail, $1 50 @ 2 dozen.

Hares, $1 50 @ 2 dozen.

## RETAIL PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND GAME.

Hens, large, at 87½@$1 each.

Chickens—large, at 75@87½ each.

Chickens—small, at 50@62½ each.

Rabbits—At $1 dozen.

Quail—At $1 @ 1 25 dozen.

Pigeons—At 50@62½ per dozen.

Geese—large, at $1 75@2 each.

Turkeys—large, at $2 50@3 each.

Ducks—$1 75@2 each.

Hares—$1 50@2 each.

## HOTELS.

### O'FARRELL HOUSE,

(FORMERLY BROOKLYN)

**217 Broadway Street ——San Francisco.**

THIS HOUSE, FORMERLY KNOWN AS **the Brooklyn House**, will continue to keep the same stand.

BOARD AND LODGING per week.....$5 00
BOARD WITHOUT LODGING.....4 00
SINGLE MEALS.....50
LODGING.....25 Tickets for, per night.....2 00

There is a fire-proof safe in the office for money and other valuables, which will be at the risk of the proprietor.

Parties sending for their friends in the States, or who expect any will please notify MICHAEL FARRELL, and he will attend to them on their arrival, and forward them to their friends with due care and attention.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of the patrons of the house.

MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

### SECOND STREET HOUSE,

(Late Branch Hotel, Sutter st.,)

**Nos. 227 & 229 Second Street, Between Howard & Folsom.**

BOARD (per week).....$4 00
BOARD AND LODGING.....5 00
WITH SINGLE ROOMS.....$1 00 and 5 00
SINGLE MEALS.....50
FIVE TICKETS FOR MEALS.....1 00

**Good Accommodations for Families.**

ap29 M. O'NEIL, Proprietor.

### UNDERTAKERS.

JAMES KELLY,

**Late of St. Mary's Hospital, successor to J. S. Sullivan,**

**Undertaker,**

**NO. 811 SANSOM STREET,**

Nearly opposite Fourth.....San Francisco

Everything kept constantly on hand. From the country will be promptly attended to. Moderate charges. my3

MASSEY & YUNG,

**Undertakers.**

NAUTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, Barclays, Postal Cards always on hand, and Agents for Pink's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—841 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Dupont.

## TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING DETERMINED TO RETIRE from the Retail Jewelry trade, and devote my time to the Wholesale trade, I offer my entire stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Fancy Goods, Gold Rings, Bracelets, Gold Chains, Solid and Plated Ware, as well as Clocks of all kinds, at and under the cost of the same, to CLOSE OUT. If not sooner disposed of. All persons who wish to secure BARGAINS will not have a chance which may not occur again for years. This is a BONA FIDE sale. All goods warranted as represented.

DANIEL A. O'CONNELL,
fe1 13½ Third street.

## LOCAN & CO.

.....HAVE.....

## REMOVED

.....TO.....

## LICK HOUSE BLOCK,

**No. 19 Montgomery Street,**

**AND 107 AND 109 SUTTER STREET.**

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Wholesale Agent for the Pacific Coast for the celebrated Pure Rye Whiskies of Messrs. Finch, Dunville & Co., Belfast, Ireland, and Messrs. Thomas Hughes & Co., Londonderry, Ireland, whose Whiskies are recommended by the faculty as the purest and best in the market. Their facilities for shipping enable them to guarantee our patrons against adulteration, and we are prepared to meet all parties in the country who desire to purchase. Orders are respectfully solicited.

W. R. MADDEN,
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## SALMON.

SALMON IN HARRELS AND HALVES
Now Smoked Salmon and Herrings.
Hams and Bacon of the celebrated Wiltshire Cure.
And all kinds of Pickles in Bottles.
For sale by.....

**L. J. GRIFFITH,**

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**WINES, BRANDIES,**

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Importers and Jobbers of

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Fine proof Store, 421 Front street, bet. Clay & Washington.

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Near Jackson.....San Francisco

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143 THIRD STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO,

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FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES

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**Irish Whisky.**

Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT of California Wines of every description which he will dispose of, in bulk or in case, for the convenience of families.

All orders left at the store, 143 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free to any part of the city. ap15

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(Successors to P. Riley & Co.,)

WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

**No. 505 Front street.**

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**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$50

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Saturday, April 1st, at 12 M., for NEW YORK, via Panama.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Hreinen and Havre.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamships leave on the 1st of every month, at noon, touching at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for Shanghai, the following day.

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ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

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Sailing from QUEENSTOWN every THURSDAY.

Sailing from NEW YORK every SATURDAY.

SPAIN.....EGYPT.....ITALY.
ERIN.....CANADA.....ENGLAND.
ERIN.....VIRGINIA.....PENNSYLVANIA.

**Rates of Passage, etc.**

From Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry or Glasgow to New York.....$60 00
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From New York to London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Havre.....75 00
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Also, Passage Tickets to California and Australia.

**Drafts**

For any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland and the Imperial Bank of London, payable all over Europe. For Drafts or Passage, apply to

E. SHARMAN,
208 Wood street, New York.

Postoffice Box 1,018. ja7

## Southern Dispatch Line of Packets.

**SAN PEDRO & WILMINGTON.**

Connecting of the new clipper Bark

A. S. PERKINS.....Captain Wm H Merton

And the new clipper Brig

CURLEW.....Captain A Christian

For Freight or Passage apply on board at Jackson street wharf, or to N. PIERCE, Southern Packet Office, 204 Sansome street, near Jackson, Telegraph Building, San Francisco. my6 tf

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**SELLING OFF**
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MY ENTIRE

**FALL STOCK OF**

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

I WILL MARK THEM DOWN AT ONE PRICE for the remainder of the season. Those wishing to get bargains in Boots and Shoes will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

**JOHN T. HARDY,**

**NOLAN'S, 23 THIRD STREET.**

Ladies' Kid-lined double-soled Balmorals.
Ladies' English Lasting Congress Gaiters.
Ladies' Kid-lined Balmorals.
Ladies' Kid-lined button Congress Gaiters.
Ladies' kid-lined Congress Gaiters, custom made.
Ladies' Kid Slippers, 41 and $1 25; Polka Slippers, $1.
Ladies' and Misses' Toilet Slippers.
Misses' Fine calf Balmorals, only.....$2 00
Misses' kid-lined Congress Gaiters.....2 00
Misses' kid-lined Balmorals.....2 00
Misses' fine calf and kid Balmorals.....2 00
Misses' fine calf Congress Gaiters.....2 00
Children's fine calf Balmorals.....1 75
Children's fine calf and kid Balmorals.....1 75
Children's Lasting Balmorals.....1 50
Infants' Shoes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and 75 cts.
Ladies' hand-sewed Boots.....$5 00
Ladies' double-soled Kip Boots.....3 50
Ladies' double-soled Calf Boots.....3 50
Ladies' sewed Boots, our own make.....3 00
Ladies' Fine calf Boots, sewed Heels.....3 00
Ladies' custom-made Boots, only.....4 00
Misses' fine calf Boots, sewed, 11 to 2.....2 50
Misses' fine calf Boots, sewed, 12 to 2.....2 00
Misses' fine calf, 11 and 12.....2 00
Misses' fine calf, 11 and 12 Sc. Boots, sewed.....2 00
Ladies' Custom-made Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

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**MAMMOTH SHOE STORE,**

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☞ Don't forget the place. Look for the big boot on top of the store.

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Where they offer for sale

**THE LARGEST STOCK OF**

**PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,**

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*AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

**101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,**

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**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,**

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**Imitations of Wood and Marble.**

Banners, Flags and Military Standards a specialty.

ENTRANCE AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, and TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, GLASS, WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES.

Constantly in store and receiving all the choicest selected from the best manufactories in the East. Orders promptly attended to and contractors supplied at the lowest rates. Nos. 218 to 224 Stewart street, between Mission and Howard, and Fourth and Fifth streets. Opposite the Railroad Depot. San Francisco.

**STAINED AND CUT GLASS WORK**

**MALLON & BOYLE,**

**No. 308 MISSION STREET.**

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STAINED, EMBOSSED and Cut Glass for Churches, Private Houses, Saloons, etc. Metal Sash work of all kinds. Particular attention paid to Sending for Estimates. We invite the Public to examine our new stock. ja21-3m

## CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

| DEPART | Express Train | Jan. 22, Accom. Train | ARRIVE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6:00 p.m. | Sacramento | 8:45 a.m. | 5:00 p.m. |
| 6:00 p.m. | San Jose | 1:45 p.m. | 10:00 a.m. |
| 7:30 p.m. | Niles | 12:00 m. | 8:30 a.m. |
| 7:30 p.m. | Livermore | 12:00 m. | 8:30 a.m. |
| 8:00 a.m. | Sacramento | 11:45 a.m. | 5:00 p.m. |
| 8:00 a.m. | Marysville | 11:45 a.m. | 5:00 p.m. |
| 8:00 a.m. | Oroville | 11:45 a.m. | 5:00 p.m. |
| 8

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

### A Rigid's Punishment.

Morphy, the itinerant slanderer of Caithness, has been, we observe, beaten in Whitehaven by those on whom he so long has been allowed to vent his venomous insults. We regret that the fellow was not let alone, for he only earns "gentlemanly" fees like sinners when he receives a whip for being beaten. The Catholic clergy have in many places taken the trouble to urge upon their people that it is much better not to be guilty of any violence to the man; but these exhortations are not always obeyed. In an article in the *Telegraph*, in part of which the attack on Murphy is censured, we find the following passages which his patrons in the following passage him any more of ought to study before paying their money: "He is a hired lecturer, paid to disseminate atrocious libels on Roman Catholic priests and women. He pursues his calling under even in places where there are large numbers of ignorant Irish laborers. Now, however ignorant these men are, they know that their wives and sisters—Irish peasant girls—are remarkable for chastity; and that they alone, but all the world agree with them, whatever be the cause, the fact. Those Irish female virtues is plain enough. Those peculiarly Popish, then, have before their eyes the example of the Holy Family of Nazareth. It is right to let Murphy travel about the country, and to let the people know what the calumniator is—a self-confessed liar. Manhood, their rage is natural enough. Irishmen will be Irishmen in the most chivalrous sense. It is right to let Murphy travel about, and to let him be met by the people, and to let him be ring up sectarian rancour, then he must be pounded at any expense, and severe examples must be made in case the assailants are caught or subsequently detected. But as for the sale of the book from which Murphy quotes, "The Confessional Unmasked," has been stopped as indecent, we do not see why he should be allowed to publish any of the worst passages of a suppressed book. It is at all events clear from the Whitehaven business that the Irish people will not allow Murphy. Could not Murphy be done with under his lustful tax, and suppose a general burden on him as an explosive compound, with a special clause prohibiting his conveyance by railway as "dangerous?"

### Paying for the Royal Whistle.

People in England, now that fresh taxes are about to be imposed upon them, are beginning to inquire how the taxes which they have paid are being expended, and the result is rather interesting. The *Queen-royale* Review throws some light upon one portion of the public expenditure, which at present calls for revision. The Reviewer tells us all about the "Civil List," and how it is distributed. It amounts in round numbers to £30,000 a year, and is at the disposal of the Minister of the day for the purpose of pensioning meritorious public servants. It is not only public servants, however, who are pensioned from the regal and ministerial purse. As the writer says, there are people who, "from their connexion with the heads of the Government and with the heads of departments generally, more frequently than any others receive pensions, and such appointments have been attributed to interest, or favoritism, and have been regarded as the effects of personal intimacy or official connexion." Besides which the most abnormal reasons are alleged for the appointment of the ministerial bounty. For instance, two persons are provided for because their ancestors saved the life of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; and other side the head of Worcester; and other side the head of a literary man of the Elizabethan period. Time may be enjoyed while on active service. It is no wonder that the English people should grumble, but what would they have? To be sure, George Washington or Abraham Lincoln paid their own tailors' bills, and their dancing masters—if they had any—were not provided for by the Republic; but then that was in America, and the Government of America is republican, and—not ours.—*Irish Times*.

### Mixed Marriages in England.

Several cases have lately come before the courts which show the danger of contracting mixed marriages. No one can tell how the decision may be finally given respecting the religion of the children, but the lawyers are disputing great injury may be done. The following case could not be tried, but many cases where the same facts appear have a different termination. We read in a daily paper that the will of Mr. Hawksworth was instituted to allow the minister the estate of a Roman Catholic gentleman who died intestate eight years ago, leaving a daughter six months of age, whom he had, shortly before his death, had baptized in his own faith with Roman Catholic sponsors. Left to the guardianship of her mother, who is a Protestant, the child has up to this time been brought up in the Protestant faith, and was placed at a Protestant school under the Court of Chancery, as the legally constituted guardian of the child, ought to appertain the matter to the law of the child, or having regard to the religion of the father, to transfer him from the training of the child to some other person of the Roman Catholic faith. Vice-Chancellor Wickens, when the Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made an order depriving the mother of control over the religious training of her daughter. The order having been appealed against, was confirmed by their lordships, who approved their entire concurrence both in the decision of the Vice-Chancellor and in the reasoning by which that decision was arrived at. The appeal therefore was dismissed with costs.

### An Awful "Spell."

In a village about four miles from Nottingham an eccentric old gentleman, unmarried, and reputed to be worth £10,000, recently made his will. He bequeathed £10,000 to the General Hospital, and a like sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. To one relative he left £1,000, and legacies to the amount of £500 were numerous. The total amount bequeathed amounted £40,000. The secret leaked out of the testamentary acts of the testator, and the expectant legatees were very demonstrative in their expressions of thankfulness. Presents of wine, game, and other good things were sent in profusion to the unpretending but comfortable cottage in which the recluse resided, attended only by an aged woman. Although extremely reluctant to leave the shelter of his own roof, he was frequently compelled to yield to the solicitations of friends, and pay them long visits. A Nottingham cab and coach proprietor placed his relatives and horses at his service in going to and fro, and had been put down in the will for the handsome sum of £500. The old gentleman was escorted by more than one lady whose early youth had passed, but who had no objection to a widow's portion of a considerable fortune. It is difficult to imagine a more comfortable existence than the generous testator led in his declining years, each of his friends rivalling the others in beating him, and smoothing his descent to the grave. He died at the reverend age eighty-four, only a few days since; and the friend at whose house he breathed his last honored his remains with an expensive funeral. This friend had also the melancholy satisfaction of paying the undertaker's bill, and of receiving the legacies, for the testator died considerably in debt. The large sums he had bequeathed existed only in imagination.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 15.

## FRANCE.

### The Slaughter at Neuilly and Asnieres.

Since the success of the Government troops at Asnieres, the struggle at Neuilly has gone on with greater ferocity on both sides, and the loss must in the aggregate have been very heavy. The Versailles have gave no quarter at Becon. We are told that it was in vain that their officers attempted to restrain them. The following, from the correspondent of the *Standard*, refers to the fighting at Neuilly on Wednesday night: "The defeat sustained by the troops of the Commune was the most serious they have yet experienced, as, besides losing ground, they sustained most appalling losses. Four battalions were cut up losing heavily thirty men escaped unscathed. A powder magazine which blew up at Clichy also caused heavy casualties. The firing which slackened about noon, was resumed with great intensity about four o'clock on Thursday, and was going on harder than ever from Neuilly to Clichy, in which, at the present rate of fire, very few houses will be left standing within a few days. When the fire slackened, crowds of people assembled as usual near the Arc de Triomphe, regardless of the numerous shells which fell in the vicinity about the monument. One National guard was wounded in the head while looking right over the east side of the building. A well-dressed man was slightly hit in the leg while doing petty was alighting at No. 10 avenue de l'Hopital, on a shell burst right at the entrance of the avenue, and broke up a small tree. The small trees which adorn the Champs Elysees, rushed after the fragments of the shell and carried them off as trophies of the morning's work. The Versailles, instead of remaining at the Arc de Triomphe, No. 11 Avenue Wagram, in a lady's bedroom, smashed the furniture in pieces, but left her unscathed. The end is supposed to be near. The Versailles army is massing for the assault, and will storm the Porte Maillot, which is now an utter wreck. The gunners of the Commune seek to the guns with admirable courage; and several of their guns are dismounted, but the men hold out with a pertinacity that is worthy of a better cause. The Versailles army will certainly be victorious in the end, but the slaughter will be terrible. Rossbach, in a late number of Virchow's *Archiv* (Band li.), has given an interesting account of numerous cases of sudden death in the fields of Beaumont and Sedan, in which the bodies of those killed retained the position in which they had fallen, and the face was just before death. In one case a group of six French soldiers were killed by the explosion of a single shell as they were breakfasting in a slight hollow. The shell had struck one of them sitting in the middle of the back, where it was partly buried in the ground. The next by his side, and the fragments had torn away his thighs and buttocks, and killed his comrade on the other side of them. The shell had carried off, while the face still retained the expression of laughter at the joke of a comrade sitting next one to him still held delicately raised to his lips, and was the only unmutilated part of the group which lapse of twenty-four hours. In another case a soldier shot through the breast lay with his arm extended as if in the act of aiming at his wife or lover held up straight before him. Rossbach cannot admit that such instantaneous rigor mortis must have been between the last moment of life and the first of death.—*Lancet*.

### Friendly Feeling between Paris Protestants and Roman Catholics.

A Paris correspondent directs attention to the friendly feeling which exists at the present time between Protestants and Catholics. In England infidelity seldom goes beyond Unitarianism, and in France infidelity is much more than sceptical—it is fiercely dogmatic; and it merely denies the Christian faith—it denies all religion—it is atheistic. In the midst of such a society, Catholic and Protestants are more than ever ready to join hands. Four battalions were sent up long ago by their parishes, and have been ever since fighting side by side. Another example of this kind is afforded by the following extract from the correspondence of *Home* has reappeared. In a recent sermon, directed against the Commune, he said: "Let us not attempt to make to convert this important city by violence. Let us not attempt to make it submit to the Gospel by force. Let us not seek to bring it to the feet of Jesus Christ by the sword. Let us not seek to bring it to the feet of Jesus Christ by the sword. Let us not seek to bring it to the feet of Jesus Christ by the sword

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 1.

May 28—Sunday—St. Petronel, St. Germain, Bishop of Paris, and Confessor.
29—Monday—St. Maximin, Bishop of Treves, Conf.
30—Tuesday—St. Felix, Pope and Martyr.
31—Wednesday—Ember Day. St. Petronilla, Virgin.
June 1—Thursday—St. Pamphilus, Priest and Martyr.
2—Friday—Ember Day. SS. Marcellinus and Peter, Martyrs.
3—Saturday—Ember Day. St. Clotilda, Queen of France. St. Kevin.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY.....MAY 27, 1871.

## "THE MONITOR" AND DEMOCRACY.

The daily papers are just now concerned with little else than discussing the complexities of the forthcoming election party politics, and, as a matter of course, see things only in the light favorable to their particular faction. There are, we acknowledge, a few journals that profess independence, but the profession is a mere pretence, and deceives nobody. In reality these independent prints are merely time-servers, waiting the opportunity to offer homage to the successful candidates, no matter from what side they come. We certainly do not claim that THE MONITOR is an independent paper, at least in this sense of the word. It has invariably supported, and will always continue to support, the Democratic party, honestly believing as it believes it the best calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the country. But that fact does not, in our humble opinion, at all necessitate our being silent respecting abuses which may spring up from time to time, or compel us to indorse every course of action taken by individuals belonging to that party. Stick to your party through thick and thin, right and wrong," is a motto which may seem very noble and sound very grandiloquent; but, if carried into practice, it would destroy the strongest and most firmly established organization that the ingenuity of man could call into existence. The real way to serve a party, and the only way to make it permanent, is to exercise a sharp supervision over all belonging to it—to call attention to abuses the moment they appear, and to censure those persons who are the cause of them. That is the course which would recommend itself to a true friend, and the man who would act otherwise is an enemy, however loud he may be in his professions of good intentions. For these reasons we have not been slow to condemn certain proceedings in relation to primaries and conventions, which, we were satisfied, were working to the detriment of the Democratic platform. We complained that the primaries were neglected by men of probity, intelligence and respectability, and handed over to the management of a class of persons who, most assuredly, had no title whatever to be considered as representatives of the general body of citizens. We complained that, in consequence of this negligence, individuals got elected to conventions who were grossly incompetent to discharge such an important duty as selecting candidates for a great national party and who, moreover, did not in truth or reality care a row of brass pins for either Democracy or Republicanism, as such, but simply wanted to "turn an honest penny" for themselves at the expense of one party or the other. To those worthy conventionists the highest consideration was, not what man was the truest exponent of Democratic principles, or what man would serve the State most faithfully in office, but what man could afford to scatter the largest number of double eagles among the "boys." It was perfectly scandalous that corrupt and dishonest men like these should practically have the decision as to who were the candidates that should receive the support of the Democratic party. If such malpractices have not resulted in the complete and irreparable disintegration of Democracy the credit must be awarded to the fact that its opponents, the Republicans, were just as badly off, and, we verily believe, a trifle worse. Our endeavors to secure a rectification of those abuses, our attempts to bring about a more wholesome state of affairs, have been misunderstood in some quarters, and treated as though they were attacks upon the very existence of the party. This is the very height of injustice. The only motive actuating us in making these censures was to improve the prospects of Democracy by freeing the party from abuses which were not only disgraceful but dangerous. And we have had good reason for believing that our representations have not been without effect. The next elections will, unless we are very much mistaken, bring out the Democratic party in California better and stronger organized than it has been for many years. Another cause for misunderstanding has been found in our complaint that the Irish, who are the mainstay of the Democratic party, and without whom it would crumble to pieces in twelve months, are usually neglected when those positions and emoluments which are the legitimate property of the victors are being distributed. We advised that our countrymen should organize, mass their strength so as to make it felt, and demand that the party for which they have done so much should do him justice in this particular. Certain as an incitement to a "split" from the Democracy altogether! We need hardly say how far such a thing was from our intention. There never has appeared in THE MONITON one single sentence suggesting or approving, directly or indirectly, such a suicidal course as a desertion of the party to which we have been so long united. Whatever cause of complaint the Irish, as a body, may have against the Democracy, it can be settled within the party and under its jurisdiction. A "split" would merely be an illustration of the old adage, "Out of the frying-pan into the fire;" it could not possibly benefit the Irish, but would be likely to make their position far worse. The daily papers, however, got to discussing the probability of a split and an organization on an independent basis by a certain nationality; and some very sapient and astute politicians would have it that it was our countrymen who were alluded to. There was no evidence whatever of this, but there is unfortunately a class of men who care little about evidence, who will take up the first idea that comes into their head, and stick to it at all costs. One of these brainless individuals wrote to the *Chronicle* denying that the Irish meditated any revolt, and blaming some articles in THE MONITOR for the alleged misconception. Now this eager correspondent had his trouble all for nothing, because at the time he wrote it was pretty well known that it was the Germans who were supposed to be meditating a secession from the Democratic ranks! It is easy enough to note the error we would wager a little that he is one of those impecunious parasites who hang on to the Democratic party in the hope of getting a crumb from the table when the feast shall be spread—one of those "dummers" who lack brains or industry to make a living by any lawful avocation, and who turn to politics as a last resort. This is the style of individual who sets as a "go-between" for the bribing candidate and the bribed conventionalist, and who contrives to pocket a percentage of the "consideration" for his trouble. No wonder he should be anxious that the contest between Democracy and Republicanism should be carried on in the old fashion, and that corruption should be eternal! It is plain he wants to dupe certain personages into the belief that he is a man of great influence among the Irish people, and hands his letter about, to show the way he can speak on their behalf! If any one be foolish enough to accept him at his own valuation, as exhibited by the tone of his letter, we are rather inclined to think he would put himself in the way of a very sure disappointment! *Caveat emptor!* But, as we have said before, THE MONITON never counseled a desertion of the Democratic party by the Irish citizens, and, unless some unforeseen change takes place in the principles of that party, it never will. Still, notwithstanding this, we shall continue to cry out against abuses and advocate reforms, no matter how disagreeable such a course may be to individuals who thrive on corruption.

## THE DOWNFALL OF THE "REDS."

Every real friend of France will be pleased to hear that the Government forces have at length entered Paris, and that the reign of the Reds is over. Although the loss of life and damage to property which the civil war entailed are to be deplored, there is yet a satisfaction to be derived from the knowledge that the revolutionists have had their trial of strength with the friends of law and order and have got very much the worst of it. An outbreak of these savage bedlamites was a crisis through which France was destined to pass, and which could not be avoided by any human precaution. A firm Government with strength enough at its command might suppress disturbance for a time, short or long, according to chance; but beneath this controlling force the elements of disorder would seethe and ferment until they made some outlet. It is well, too, that the revolt came just as it did. Had it occurred under the *regime* of NAPOLEON, or after a restoration of the Bourbons, men would be apt to mistake its true meaning. Fly would say that the rebellion was sired by the tyranny of the one, or that the reactionary policy of the other, and thus a certain amount of sympathy would be insured to the Reds, however desperate their cause. But, by assailing a Republican Government, and that while a force enemy was in possession of Fort Valerien, while the Prussian was mowing thousands of its children slain in unsuccessful fight, they have proved most conclusively that it is nonpartisanism or monarchy to which my object so much as any form of organized authority. They have shown to the world that, while the cause free use of the sacred words "freedom" and "Liberty of Conscience," they are themselves heartless tants and relentless persecutors of all who differ from them. So true is the saying "extremes meet" that while the men who deify Freedom, would dethrone the Creator to the Goddess of Liberty, to be adored and most bloodthirsty lynch that ever disgraced human nature by their excesses. Their conduct has deprived them from this event forward of the slightest claim on the respect or sympathies of deity and religious men. The grotesque orgies they perpetrated in the name of Government during their possession of Paris, would be amusing like high-wrought degree if they had not entailed such terrible consequence. The fashion in which they used to thrust up a puppet one day upon him down again the day following, the inflated and high-sounding language in which their proclamations were couched, the extravagance of all their public acts, were so ludicrous that one might lawfully be excused for imagining that they were playing a pantomime on a huge scale, on a great city as their stage and all mankind as their spectators. The vandalism of public buildings, and especially the beautiful Column Vendome, is certainly shocking; but the unmanly and cowardly spirit manifested in its outrages and indignities they have upon the statue of the Emperor whiche crowned this column, is simply revolting. To think of the great reforms of the age, the great champions of liberty, the great advocates of peace and refinement—the men at one bidding tyranny was to fly from the earth and injustice be no more—lifting on a senseless statue and kneeling it to pieces with their muskets! Faugh! The thing is sickening. Even Sea Island cannibals could not more blindly or more barbarously. These wretches are unworthy of the called men, and no human being with a spark of self-respect in it would allow himself to be regarded as kindred to them. But, thank heaven, their reign is over. The best fellows who believe in God and religion, and who recognize the obligation of submission to legitimate authority, have proved altogether too many for them. The Red leaders now skulking in the cellars of Paris endeavoring to make their escape in disguise. And it is really exhilarating what an aptitude these gentlemen have displayed for—these *gens de pure*, as Hibernia very justly called them—having found themselves out of trouble and turning into their natural element. Nobody knows where they are in a revolution, and nobody on mount where they go afterwards. Like birds of ill-omen, they are only seen just in times of violence and dismay in the country that has the misfortune to give them birth. If they rise well enough to leave their unfortunate dupes to pay the penalty of their deeds. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Versaillists will not be negatory all the advantages of a recent triumph by a illujudged leniency. They have it now in their power to crush rebellion in France, so that it cannot gain rear its head for a century to come. If they do themselves of the opportunity, it will confer an execrable bequest upon their country if they let it go away without *trial*, they must be held responsible for whatever evils which may in the future outburst of the Reds may occasion. France has now passed through the terrible ordeals to which her thirst for military glory and spirit of irreligion predestined her, and she has emerged from them with great and powerful—so it is to be expected that she will henceforth enjoy an undisturbed season of happiness, prosperity and peace.

## THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The covenant agreed to by the Joint High Commission is to be known henceforth as "The Treaty of Washington." It will record for future ages the depth of humiliation into which the Radical politicians, headed by Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, could deliberately descend in the year of grace 1871! It will tell generations yet unborn the dishonor and degradation these men could inflict upon their country for the sake of a *chance* to retain the spoils of office for some time longer. The Radical Eugenium imagine they can befool the intelligence of American citizens to such an extent as to make them believe that the Treaty, instead of being a disgrace, is a triumph, and that the men who were instrumental in concluding it ought to be rewarded with four years extension of power. We, hope they will be disappointed, and will find that the people of this country know well enough where their honor is concerned and when it is touched. It certainly will not be the fault of the patriotic men belonging to all parties if this imposture is carried to a successful termination. When we find men differing so widely in politics as SUMNER, BUTLER, TRUMBULL and CASSERLY denouncing the Treaty of Washington, and crying out against any attempt to bind this country to its stipulations, we may rest perfectly satisfied that it is not deserving of the support of any genuine patriot. It must be remembered that nothing but a well founded dislike could induce these gentlemen to unite in condemning it, whereas it does not need much discernment to discover the corrupt motives that may actuate at least the principal of its supporters. Senator CASSERLY in an especial manner has been out poken in his denunciations of this disgraceful Treaty. He views it as, we maintain, every intelligent and patriotic citizen must view it, in a spirit of national honor and national dignity. It has been consummated solely in order that the clique now ruling the country may arrogate to themselves the glory of having put an end to the "unhappy differences" which had so long alienated England and the United States, mother and daughter, from each other. But there is every prospect that these shrewd calculators may find out in the end that they have overreached themselves. There is great opposition to the Treaty in Great Britain because some people imagine this country has not been sufficiently snubbed, and ought to have been treated to a still heavier dose of humble pie! So the document over which the Radicals are so jubilant may yet be contemptuously thrown back in their faces. If it be not, if it be accepted, we now declare, and the event will surely bear us out, that it will be as a piece of condescension on the part of England. We shall have British orators and British journalists telling us very distinctly that the Treaty of Washington was accepted merely because our transatlantic brethren did not like to leave it upon our hands after all the pains we had taken with it, and all the pleasure it had afforded us! If this does not turn out to be case, then we shall freely confess that we are ignorant of the true character of Englishmen and know nothing about the feelings they entertain towards the people of the United States! In Canada, too, the Treaty has been severely criticised, and petitions against it have been pouring into the Dominion Government. We do not know that the Canadians have any substantial grounds for complaint, and we must needs ascribe their outcry to pure prejudice against the people of this Republic. However, their petty malice can never do us much harm, so we can afford to feel rather amused at it even if it be a little inconvenient. So the Treaty of Washington is satisfactory only to General GRANT and his flatterers, together with a certain section of British politicians. We are confident that if the citizens of the United States were allowed to pass their verdict upon it, they would repudiate it by an overwhelming majority. As for the people of England, we believe they are supremely indifferent about the whole matter. They are happy in the consciousness that their diplomatists have completely outwitted the "cursed Yankees;" they believe that if the quarrel be pushed to extremities, they will be in a position to force the fighting, and, therefore, their minds are very easy about the fate of the Treaty of Washington. And it must be admitted that they have, so far at least, the best of the bargain!

## A WELCOME TO THE EXILES.

There is not, we are confident, an Irishman within the bounds of California who will not be well pleased to learn that we will shortly have among us here in San Francisco two of the most distinguished of that heroic band of martyrs who have been recently released from British dungeons, THOMAS CLARKE LUBY and General THOMAS F. BOURKE will arrive in this city some time during the course of the ensuing week. The precise date we do not as yet know, but we trust to be in a position to give our readers every information in our next issue. All we can do at present is to make public the fact that a telegram has been received from Dr. Power, Secretary of the Irish Confederation, stating that these two gentlemen will attend the excursion of the Hibernia Rifles, which will take place at the City Gardens on Sunday, June 4th. Consequently it is safe to assume that they will reach San Francisco a day or two before hand. Now, we hope that the Irish Nationalists of our city, we may say indeed of our State, will do the duty that plainly lies before them on this occasion. Everyone is aware of the enthusiastic reception awarded to the liberated patriots in every city and town of the Union in which they have set foot. It is equally well known that addresses and presentations of all kinds have been forwarded to them from places which they were not able to visit. In short, it is a patent and self-evident fact that the Irish Nationalists who are sheltered beneath the flag of this Republic have taken every possible means of testifying their admiration of the principles and their perfect satisfaction at the release from imprisonment, of these gallant and heavily-tried patriots. San Francisco has not been altogether wanting in such demonstrations of sympathy, as is evidenced by the numerous receptions and banquets that have been tendered to individuals who have escaped from the clutches of the British Government; but we think the time has arrived when a more general and enthusiastic display should be made. We are aware that a committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the exiles, but we are not aware that any steps have been taken in the matter. We would, therefore, suggest that a meeting be held at the earliest possible date, for the purpose of appointing a committee of citizens to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the exiles. We are sure that the Irish citizens of San Francisco will not be behind hand in showing their appreciation of the heroic conduct of these gentlemen, and that they will be ready to contribute liberally to the fund which will be required to defray the expenses of the reception. We trust that the matter will be taken in hand at once, and that a meeting will be held without delay.

## ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The semi-annual examinations of the pupils attending St. Mary's College were brought to a conclusion on Wednesday last. There was a good attendance of clergymen and of parents and friends of the young students, all of whom evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings. Among those present were his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Fathers Kieg, Gallagher, Gibney, Larkin, O'Connor, Deegan, Crone, Bezio, S. J., Serri, S. J., and Gleeson. Among the laity present we noticed Messrs. P. Donahue, J. A. Donohoe, P. McAran, W. T. Lucky, of the State Normal School, J. A. McGlynn, J. D. Oliver, J. Daly, A. Massey, J. T. Darcy, of THE MONITON, H. J. Clinch, C. D. O'Sullivan, John Sullivan, Judge Blake, H. C. Bateman, M. Flood, P. J. Sullivan, Daniel O'Connell, J. Lemon, and others.

The following programme of exercises was carried out:

Music—Quickstep, College Band. French Literature, First Class. Music—Waltz, College Band. Geography.—"Development of Science," by Wm. J. O'Farrell. Latin, Greek, Third Class. Music, "College Tides," Orchestra. English Literature, First and Second Classes. Music—"Gentle Spirit," Choir and Band. Music (vocal), "Lucilia Pure Domestic." College Choir and Orchestra. Latin, Greek, Fourth Class. Chemistry," Joseph D. Fennerty. Applied Mechanics, First Class. Music (orchestra), "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." R. Mahony. Greek, Second Class. Music—"Grand Russian Schottische (Debillemont)," College Band.

## BAZAARIES AMONG THE CHURCHES.

During the past week a fair has been going in Central Hall, corner of Bush and Polk streets, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt on St. Bridget's Church. The fair, though announced to a certain extent, has not been so to that degree which the friends of the church would like and had a right to expect. It will close this evening, and we trust that even at the last moment those who have not yet paid a visit to the fair will do so. The bazaar has certainly been well managed and nicely carried out, an effort to make it attractive having been spared by the ladies and gentlemen interested in it.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—To-morrow, Sunday, will be Whit Sunday, a holiday of great importance in the Church—to day, Saturday, being its vigil, is a fast day of strict obligation. The children of St. Mary's parish will make their First Communion at the 7½ o'clock Mass in the morning, and the sacrament of Confirmation will be administered by his Grace the Archbishop after High Mass. The Sodality of Corpus Christi will fall on Thursday, June 8.

Samuel B. Axtell is announced to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Sutter Creek, Amador county.



## Secret Societies.

[Boston Monitor: Knowing you to be a true witness of the truth and an opponent of the widespread secret society system which is characterizing the nineteenth century—seeing even the guilty culprit in fair trembling at what the machinations of the Masons will accomplish, and, judging from an exterior view of the truth, think that it is but simple justice for any unbiased newspaper to denounce the secret society spy system that is permeating classes of society.

Rev. Fair, in her interview with the Tribune reporter a few days since, said she spoke in fear from the influence of the Masons. I was always of the same opinion, and found my suspicions verified as the jury were chosen with at least a Past Masters among them, and I don't know how many others of the same principles, professing the same brotherly love, having the esteem of the devil, and trying to appear perfect in the eyes of their fellow men.

Well aware, Mr. Editor, that the Church is at open warfare with all secret societies, and I think that in should be upheld by all Christian men—not alone to warn their congregation, but to assist in blotting from existence the representatives of Hyram Tyrian the shortsighted. In a recent jargon of the community that feels not for the woes of others, but, locked up in the embraces of its mysterious workings, helps but its No matter how debased or villainous appear in the eyes of the community, that take the most abhorrent oaths used for such a purpose) to persecute broken the character of any member any of their tools, and then cover their own acts, no matter how de with the mantled of Christian charity, my mind, so coupled with the craft of the arch-fiend that, in reading of where the culprit is a Mason, I expect him to be acquitted or very nearly punished.

In conclusion, allow me to recommend consideration of every reader that truth of comprehensive title book, the Segur, entitled, "The Freemasons;" every Catholic recollect that that which has been the essential part of order through ages of chaos, and gather the very framework of society men and is the enemy of all secret

SHAUN DHU.

## Confirmation at Placerville.

[Diamond Springs Democrat (El Dorado County), May 22, 1871.

Boston Monitor—Sir: You will pardon me, for sending you this communication, but I feel that the English language is very familiar to me, I am obliged to ask it to you written in my mother tongue that you will put it in translation into English.

Sunday last was at Placerville a day of confirming the faithful by the Creator than the four cold bare walls of a Protestant temple can. Accordingly such important ceremony was may of the presence of all those who form the Catholic faith, while it is to see a Catholic rule go to hear a minister preach.

The grand High Mass, which was by the Vigneas and Misses, theorgians at Holy Mother, Parish Priest Holmes, his titrare the Archbishop Confirmation to about forty living previously addressed to children, as his titrare knows how, ing devout of all kinds. Many graces, in each of the intelligence of every feeding the supremacy of the Church, yet taking care to wound the feelings of Jesus Christ, and when his all call him to a more elevated believe behind him the regrets in Catholics, but also of Protestants. Heroes, who have equal esteem help for him. Agrees, mon-

HENRY PROSPER.

## Pacific Railroad.—We have assurances that the managers Pacific Road mean business. At a meeting New York yesterday, a Directors was chosen, at the head are Moses Taylor, Marshall O. and other heavy capitalists. It is we are informed, in process of the surveys, preliminary to the of the first section of the road. of unencumbered stockholders Pacific and Texas sides, and forward with vigor. It is expected two hundred miles will done within the next year.

## Notice.

The attention of our patrons is an advertisement in another column. Any should be without it; its effect in many families of farmers is fully ascertained. It does what it is.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### The Paris Insurrection.

VERSAILLES, May 18.—Members of the Right in the Assembly deem it hopeless to storm the Cemetery, and intend to defend fighting followed, but the report that Dombrowski was killed caused the insurgents to become panic stricken. A pause of a few hours succeeded, when suddenly the batteries on the hill opened on the entrance and the railway, and showers of shell and hail storms of musketry poured in on the insurgents, who essayed a feeble reply, and then fled in confusion. Firing from the wall was heard, and a mad panic followed. The officers urged, and struggled, and threatened, but all ran up the quay in great confusion, shot and shell chasing them. The insurgents to the extremity of the Place de la Concorde, but did not fire. The Column which is below the Arc at the Champs Elysées. The Versailles pressed on from the avenue Friedland to the open space at the top of the Boulevard Haussmann, from thence they could sweep the Boulevard Malesherbes, Rue Monceaux, and the way to the Rue Royale.

St. Denis, May 24.—The has been a most terrible day for Paris. The city is burning in many places, and the destruction of a great part of the central and eastern districts seems inevitable. The Communists hold all the part between the Tuileries and Belleville. The Versaillist troops are massed down by the fire from the Arc de Triomphe to the Bastile, where they steadily gain ground. The slaughter is terrible.

VERSAILLES, May 21.—In the Assembly to-day, Thiers announced that the Hotel de Ville was in flames, and expressed his horror at those acts of vandalism, and declared that it was the determination of the Government to punish the perpetrators without mercy.

EVENING. Paris, May 21.—The dead remain unburied, and the wounded lie unattended in the streets.

### Eastern.

FREDERICTON (N. B.), May 19.—The Legislature of New Brunswick has adopted by unanimous vote in both branches, resolutions complimentary of the terms of the Treaty of Washington, in so far as they affect the interests of Canada.

BOSTON (Mass.), May 19.—General Butler appeared before the Legislative Committee on Railroads to-day, and read a letter, making a twenty-four page pamphlet, which he had addressed to his son-in-law, Senator Ames, of Mississippi, in which he elaborately reviews and generally condemns the policy of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate was requested to-day to appoint a committee to consider the Treaty of Washington. The request debates concerning the obligation to pay the Alabama claims to-day, and the Senate to-day, adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That for the present a sub-committee of eight members be appointed to proceed in accordance with the investigation, and to continue the same as long as they deem expedient, with authority to take testimony in Washington or elsewhere, as they may see fit; such committee of their own number, and to report all testimony by them obtained to the full Committee at a meeting to be held on the 20th day of September next, or such earlier time as the sub-committee shall deem proper. Ten members of the sub-committee shall visit all such localities in the South as the committee first named shall report to be in a disturbed condition, and such other localities as the committee may deem necessary.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of Judiciary Committee be authorized to appoint said sub-committee, of which the Chairman of the Senate and House Committee shall be members, and that said two Chairmen be authorized to fill any vacancy in said sub-committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the sub-committee: Senator Scott, Chairman; Senator Pool and Blair, and Representatives Poland, Coburn, Stevenson, Beck and Van Trump.

CHICAGO, May 22.—A Tribune Washington special says: It is stated on good authority that the opponents of the Treaty cannot muster more than a dozen votes against it. The ratification of the Treaty course has heretofore been considered doubtful, are now set down as certain to vote for it. The vote on its final ratification, as heretofore stated, will be taken in the Senate on Thursday at 1 o'clock. The discussion of the Treaty in Committee of the Whole has been of the most desultory and confined mostly to members of the Foreign Relations Committee and Sumner; the opinions of Senators not yet fully developed to any extent in the debate. The objections to the Treaty are based on the articles relating to the Alabama claims and the fisheries. Mr. Cassarly took the ground that the Treaty was a disgraceful compromise, both of the national interests and honor; but his ultra views have met with no response from the Democratic side. Other Senators have found defects, but not of such a character as to induce them to reject the Treaty entirely. Advices received here by prominent Senators with regard to the way in which the Treaty are received in England are not very flattering. It is stated that it will be strenuously opposed, both in the Council and in Parliament, and if successful will result in the overthrow of the present British Ministry.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 15.—Complete confirmation of Lerdo's election. The vote extended by a force of four hundred men, who have had several fights with the Federal troops outside the walls. General Rocha, Escobeda's right hand man, has left San Luis Potosi for Tampico, professedly to suppress the revolution, but it is suspected with an intention to organize a revolution in favor of Lerdo, and to obtain recognition of the Federals, and also to aid in the effort now making to corrupt and divide the army.

It is believed there will be an election by the people, and that the choice of President will devolve on Congress, which, it is expected, will be largely composed of partizans of Lerdo. Juarez is using the public funds, and Lerdo his own private money, to accomplish the purpose of the Presidential campaign. Whoever may be elected, his opponent will inaugurate a fair fight by the people, and the Presidency by force of arms."

The friends of Porfirio Diaz are powerless. Zamacona is their leader, and he is handling the party in favor of Lerdo. A rupture between the Lerdo and Porfirio parties is imminent.

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There is a date palm tree in bearing at the parochial residence in Los Angeles. It is about twelve years off, and has now its first crop of dates, growing in a cluster containing several hundred.

## Excursions and Picnics.

Preparations are on foot and will permit no undue encroachment on the Picnic which are to come off in the course of the coming week. To-morrow (Sunday) the Montgomery Guard, Captain Quinn, colonel, will hold their fourth annual excursion to San Rafael. On that day were there the Hibernian Rifles, Capt. W. Sweeney, will give their Picnic at the City Gardens. The liveried marines, Thomas Clarke Luby and General Thomas F. Bourke will be present on the occasion. We have every confidence that the friendliness of the city and vicinity will turn out in all their strength on most them.

**The Meagher and White Tent Guards'** Joint excursion to Benicia, on the 24th, was the most agreeable we have attended this season. It was a sort of family affair—all seemed to have been previously acquainted, and appeared to have attended for the purpose of talking over old times an occasion. Besides the large number from San Francisco, there must have been fully fifty carriage loads from Suisun Valley and the surrounding country, as well as a number of ladies and gentlemen from the bay. One of the most noticeable features of the picnic was the large number of U. S. Regulars, of Benicia Barracks, who were there by all in force, decorated with sash and from the wagon loaded the dogs of Mexico and Ireland—the latter possessing a most pugilistic appearance. Arms having been stacked, dinner was served on the grass, and a most sumptuous luncheon it appeared to be, it was, indeed, for which fully two hundred people partook, the ladies playing meanwhile. The best praise of the affair was excellent: in consequence of the fact there were assembled a body of divers. The dinner having been well drilled, refreshments were again partaken of. Music when the dinner was over the cars was taken up, and when U-dopt was reached, the whole party were treated to an old, a military salute given to Mr. Rogan, everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of possessed, both at the East and in Europe, I am always enabled to obtain my Goods at as low prices as any one, and can afford to sell them cheaper, as my expenses are less.

Thanks to the Bar, Clergy and Catholic Schools, for their liberal patronage generally, for which I hope they will continue to favor me with the same as my new place of business—

Music Hall, First floor, San Jose, 5th-in A. WALDTEUFEL.

## BRIEF CITY ITMS.

The time within which proxals for further ballotings for the sliding of the new City Hall were to be sent in to the Commissioners, has been postponed until Monday, May 29th, at-elve o'clock noon.

The Grand Army of the Republic will celebrate Memorial Day May 30th, in an appropriate manner. The Grand Marshal of the day is Major General Kearney, and his staff and aids will be composed of officers of the Regular Army.

Time for the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad Company are constantly arriving from San Francisco.

SISTERS OF MERCY.—From the Chico (Butte county) *Enterprise* of the 19th we extract the following: Nine Sisters of Mercy arrived here by steamer on Sunday, who will take charge of the Academy building and open a school here shortly. Their object is the instruction of girls in every branch of useful education, and the visitation of the sick and destitute. Connected with their school it is probable they will have a "Home of Mercy," where particular attention will be paid to the protection of destitute and homeless females of good character. These Sisters have lately arrived from the East, where, during the late war, their benevolence was made manifest by their visits to the sick and wounded on the battlefields."

MR. P. J. MCMAHON, well known a year or two ago as the urbane proprietor of the Rose House saloon, has just fitted up in good style a saloon at 321 Montgomery street, between California and Pine, where he will be happy to see all friends and the public generally, and promises to treat them to the very best liquors.

## MARRIED.

MAGINNIS—DOWLING.—In this city, May 24, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Prendergast, Mr. Thomas Maginnis, of Vallejo, to Mary Dowling, of Solano county.

O'GRADY—SHANNAN.—In this city, May 23, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Prendergast, Timothy O'Grady, of Virginia, Nev., to Mary Shannan, of San Francisco.

## DIED.

FLYNN.—In this city, May 19, Ellen Flynn, née O'Brien, wife of John Flynn, a native of County Cork, Ireland, aged 32 years.

DUNNE.—In this city, May 18, Dennis, son of Dennis and Mary Dunne, aged 2 years and 7 months.

BRADY.—In this city, May 20th, James, son of Michael and Mary Brady, a native of Ireland, aged 2 years.

KELLY.—In this city, May 20, Mary Kelly, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years.

KELLY.—In this city, at the Sheriff's Office, May 20, Michael Kelly, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years.

DOLAN.—In this city, May 21, Catherine, wife of Michael Dolan, a native of the parish of Killeshandra, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 70 years.

BRADY.—In this city, May 22, Mrs. Ellen Brady, a native of County Cork, Ireland, aged 70 years.

BRIEN.—In Oakland, May 22, Lawrence Brien, a native of County Clare, Ireland, aged 70 years.

DOLLARD.—In Sacramento, May 19, Eugene T. O'Neil, a native of New Brunswick, aged 47 years.

FOLEY.—In Santa Valley-street-a half at 6 o'clock sharp. 21 2d

## LAND MORTGAGE UNION

OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE, 183 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL.....$250,000.

President.....J. H. PIKE.
Vice-President.....DANIEL D. TH. PH.
E. V. Hanaway, J. M. Johnson,
John Morton, Wm. Sherman,
E. D. Sawyer,
Treasurer.....JOHN MORTON.

INVESTMENT CAPITAL.....$207,500

In sending Shares, 1150 each. Entrance fee, 50 cents per Share. Further fully explained. In cases per week. Paid up shares, 1st of

Dividends paid Quarterly, at the rate paid Congressional Committee.

### Primary Meetings.

Notice is hereby given, That the Democracy of the several election precincts in the City and County of San Francisco, will assemble at the following places on THURSDAY, June 15, 1871, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in said General Convention; and that for all primary elections the polls shall be open from 12 o'clock M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and the cities of Gilroy and San José from 12 o'clock, M. to 8 o'clock P. M., at which time the polls of said precincts shall be held between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

### Apportionment.

It was further Resolved, That the apportionment of delegates to said County Convention shall be as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alvarado | 1 | Mountain View | 1 |
| Berryessa | 1 | Mission | 3 |
| Bernal | 1 | Mission Dolores | 3 |
| Gilroy | 3 | San Mateo | 2 |
| Lagunitas | 1 | Spring Valley | 1 |
| Lexington | 1 | San Antonio | 1 |
| Los Gatos | 1 | San José, 1st Ward | 1 |
| Los Pinos | 1 | San José, 2d Ward | 1 |
| Lone Tree | 1 | San José, 3d Ward | 1 |
| Milpitas | 1 | San José, 4th Ward | 1 |

Each Precinct to be entitled to one delegate for every fifty votes cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last election, and one delegate for a fraction of twenty-five votes.

Inspectors of election to receive $5 per day.

Judges of election to receive $5 per day.

Clerks of election to receive $5 per day.

No contracts for printing ballots, tickets, or other election matter, will be recognized by the Committee unless the same be approved by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

No charges for the rental of polling places will be recognized by the Committee unless the same be approved by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

By order of the Committee.

P. B. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

JAMES V. TISDALE, Secretary.

San José, May 20, 1871. 20-27

## THE PICNIC

OF THE

## SAINT PATRICK'S SCHOOL

WILL BE HELD

AT THE CITY GARDENS,

On Tuesday, May 30th.

Tickets.....Twenty-five Cents.

To be had at the School, and at Messrs. Flood and Batchelder's Bookstores. 20-27

## DAY SCHOOLS

FOR

## Boys and Girls.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST COMPLETED a commodious School Building on First street, near Bryant, where they will be happy to receive pupils at the following rates:

A day school will be opened for Misses Pierce, and will be placed in charge of competent teachers.

Terms, per month, payable in advance:

Primary Department.....$ 3 00
Higher Branches.....5 00

## FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Required better accommodations than at present, the undersigned inform the public that they have removed to their new and commodious OFFICE,

No. 436 California St.,

Between Montgomery and Leidesdorff, opposite the Merchants Exchange.

Bacon & Compe

Formerly Towne & Bacon, Have the office

5 Any other 3

5 Printing firm. 6

You can prove it

By giving them a Job

At the well known Office,

536 Clay Street

## CLOTHING.

P. J. SULLIVAN & CO.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

FURNISHING GOODS,

THIRD STREET, 28 THIRD STREET

## CLOTHING.

## New Advertisements.

## THE LADIES' FAIR,

IN AID OF

THE BUILDING FUND

OF THE

## ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH,

IS NOW OPEN AT

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner of Polk and Bush Streets,

And will close THIS (Saturday) EVENING on

The Tables are filled with the choicest articles ornamental as well as useful, and the Ladies solicit the patronage of their friends and the public to aid them in their noble work.

The Refreshment Tables are presided over and attended by gentlemen of ability, who will do their utmost to please. All the delicacies of the season are furnished at market rates.

A splendid band will be in attendance every evening.

The Poster and Polk street or Bush and Larkin Mission cars take passengers to the door. my20-11

## GRAND CROWNING EXCURSION

OF THE

## Thirteenth Grand Annual Excursion

AND

## PICNIC

—OF THE—

## MONTGOMERY GUARD,

CAPT. CHAS. QUINN, Commdg.

ON MAY 28th, 1871,

## TO SAN RAFAEL.

The Steamer for the round trip, ONE DOLLAR, on sale at Lord, Lent, Lewis, Perrin, Stewart & Co.'s, Second street; Adjutant Tandrum's, Third street; E. C. Knight's, corner of Third and Townsend streets, or from any of the members of the Company.

The Committee of Arrangements, Captain Patrick Costa is engaged for this crowning Excursion. The Steamer Valle-ejo will start at 9 o'clock A. M. sharp. my26

## LAND MORTGAGE UNION

OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE, 183 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL.....$250,000.

President.....J. H. PIKE.
Vice-President.....DANIEL D. TH. PH.
E. V. Hanaway, J. M. Johnson,
John Morton, Wm. Sherman,
E. D. Sawyer,
Treasurer.....JOHN MORTON.

INVESTMENT CAPITAL.....$207,500

In sending Shares, 1150 each. Entrance fee, 50 cents per Share. Further fully explained. In cases per week. Paid up shares, 1st of

Dividends paid Quarterly, at the rate paid Congressional Committee.

### Primary Meetings.

Notice is hereby given, That the Democracy of the several election precincts in the City and County of San Francisco, will assemble at the following places on THURSDAY, June 15, 1871, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in said General Convention; and that for all primary elections the polls shall be open from 12 o'clock M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and the cities of Gilroy and San José from 12 o'clock, M. to 8 o'clock P. M., at which time the polls of said precincts shall be held between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

### Apportionment.

It was further Resolved, That the apportionment of delegates to said County Convention shall be as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alvarado | 1 | Mountain View | 1 |
| Berryessa | 1 | Mission | 3 |
| Bernal | 1 | Mission Dolores | 3 |
| Gilroy | 3 | San Mateo | 2 |
| Lagunitas | 1 | Spring Valley | 1 |
| Lexington | 1 | San Antonio | 1 |
| Los Gatos | 1 | San José, 1st Ward | 1 |
| Los Pinos | 1 | San José, 2d Ward | 1 |
| Lone Tree | 1 | San José, 3d Ward | 1 |
| Milpitas | 1 | San José, 4th Ward | 1 |

Each Precin

## OUR TREE.

Lift up your hearts, my brothers, for the time
Brings sign of fruit and flowers of richest hue;
And never deep snows have lain, a topic crime
To see trespass the hidden germ to struggle through
The mellow soil and drink the fragrant dew.

My brothers, did you not mark that this year's sun
Is warmer than the sons of former years?
Though still it shines remote, it does not burn
To take the eyelids and dry up the tears
Of each fresh, loaded primrose that appears.

My brothers, in the farmstead these are times
Of plenteous harvest, when the tree is come!
And as the weary husbandman refreshes home,
At eve, beneath the trees that shade his door,
He seems to hear the busy reapers hum.

But in the land, so fair and bright to see,
A cankerworm from one limb tranquilled root;
From it stands, a strong and stately tree,
Deep in its depths, but held by many a shoot;
But though it blooms, still it is bare of fruit.

Barren it stands, but countless lords are there,
That trembling in the autumn time to yield
Plenty for all the land, if patient care
Be taken now to trample down the field.
And sad young blossoms from the cold to shield.

The never long dreader since the year it bore
Unto the people bud or leaf or flower;
What time, my brothers, it appeared they the more,
Because they loaded more and knew its power,
To range the rankest grief, make sweet the hour.

But nerveless hands assailed it, or no sport
Or wantonness they took—for tender spray
That, unsullied, did the warm sunlight court,
When all the land was blossoming—gay, gay!
And all the birds were singing—"Spring is here!"

And ones were some who, when they saw the tree
Bore fruit the people valued more than all
Counted one length, still "twas for fair to yield;"
Then, shooting to the people, cried—"Behold!"
And when the people trusted and kept, they sold

The fair green bough into the people's foe,
Gaining their shame and endless entire deep.
Most terrible, for they were cursed in woe
Many who sold did shudder, and did leap.
Into the grave, wise-eyed, that they might sleep!

There let them sleep, if peace should to their fate;
But though it should not, still its fruit is free.
Taste not, my brothers, of the vermin prey,
Taste not the poison of the serpent's chimney!
And shake foul deeds aside, a world's display!

Learn and contempt they leave unto their sons;
With tarnished honor and with poverty are grazed—
But let the loathsome reptiles rest in peace—
Man's fate looks heavenward, and their day is past—
Our strength comes to us, and our hope at last.

That we are strong enough to stand at last,
And shake the shadow of long fear to nod.

So, banded round our fair and spreading tree,
We all stand up for what is good for all,
And whether red or blue our colors be
We say by this we stand—by this we fall—
And swear to die for each what's best for all.

And this fair tree, my brothers, hath a name
It's musical to accent when in spring
When high larks fill them with a vast acclaim,
Or woods, when all the cuckoos make shades ring
With echoes of the songs the wild birds sing.

And LIBERTY they call it. And on Goes
The people through weal and woe with it in the night,
That, bright as Bethlehem's star, o'er them appears,
To lay all at beholders with delight,
And be a miracle in all men's sight!

Liberty! Oh, my brothers, how shall I
Express it, that an instrument so weak
As tongue is, though it be tuned a great voice cry,
Can ever be equal to the sound it shot now sent,
If thou seek it good, no labor and no pain
Here run the wise and justice bars the way.

O Liberty! without thee we have sought
But chaff and ashes and as wine gone sour
Of grief! Perpetually have we sung
To win thy blossoms in our wild, sad show,
And now it comes to cheer us evermore!
—Dublin, 19th April.

### A Manly Protest.

The following spirited and patriotic letter from the pen of Mr. John P. Prendergast, the distinguished author of the "Cromwellian Settlement," appears in the Dublin Nation of April 17th. We cannot too strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers:

If we were to hear of the Emperor of Russia issuing edicts for the [illegible] or of Poland should have liberty so break into newspaper offices in Warsaw like burglars, and carry away the types and printing presses, that the Polish judges (appointed and paid by Russia) should have power to supersede the last and have recourse to trial by jury, which had remained inviolate for six hundred and ninety-nine years, by removing the trial of a man the Government feared or hated from the natural judges, his neighbors, to any foreign district; if we heard of new corps of rural spies being added to the already existing police; if we heard of Russian soldiers (or Polish, but Russian-officered, and quartered by the Emperor on any district he chooses, and appointed to collect their pay at their own bayonets' point—if we were told of the new Russian and German pastures in Poland now substituted for the transplanted Polish gentry) having power to seize any one and by torture or imprisonment compel him to answer in secret and satisfy their suspicions about some of his friends, relatives or neighbors; and if their having a power to authorize the Russian and Polish police to break into the houses of the farmers of Poland, and stand armed among their terrified wives, mothers and daughters while they awoke from sleep—what would be thought of it and said of it in England? Would it not be denounced as tyrannical, and held up to the world that the Government was a [illegible] despotism?—unless, indeed, people came to the conclusion either that the Poles were deserving of no more sympathy than the Irish"—for such has been the latest, I was going to say manifestation, but with the proceedings of the Westmeath Committee before me that would be incorrect; I must change it to the enactment of the partisans of England to show their love to Ireland. These are the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act of last session. And I would ask myself seriously to reflect why it is tyranny in the one case and not in the other.

I know of only two reasons—one is that it is the act of the people of England, and in judging of it right place themselves in imagination among the enacting parties, which they would not do if it were done by a single despot; the other is, that it is done against "the Queen's Irish enemie," the justification of every cruelty from the days the English first landed here till now.

But all this is not enough! The present Ministry (the Brightand Gladstone Ministry) having brought this precious bill back to the statute book as a set of secret conspirators—for not one word was given to friend or foe, though their foes, the Irish gentry, taunted them for more than a year with the ignoring of their claims for new penal laws—as if they were determined to give no time to "the (queen's Irish enemie" to urge anything against it, and, having "crushed" it through the house, they now demand fresh powers and meet in secret committee on the state of Westmeath. To us Irish it will look of course only looks) like a common sleight of hand to smuggle in through the back door a new edition of the old piece of tinkering and new chains for the Irish. It is not so many ages since the Parliament was but a body of conspirators against the lands, liberties, lives, and good fame of the Irish people. "Gentlemen" have no fears of the police, they therefore are ready to give them arbitrary powers, which they really have already; but the common Irish"—the "natives"—are in quite another case. Suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and guilty and guiltless alike tremble. There is no poor farmer, no humble but honest peasant that has offended a police constable, but may have his life—and the lives of his wife and sons and daughters—rendered miserable through fear of arrest. It is like the fear of the Lord Lieutenant's warrant being required to authorize an arrest. Any policeman can clap a man in prison, and *then* get the Lord Lieutenant's authority to detain him; or he can bring him up on suspicion to the magistrate, and get him remanded from week to week almost indefinitely; and, meanwhile, what is the state of his wife's, his daughters' and sons' minds? And our precious "Colonel Sir J. Stewart Wood, Chief of the Constabulary force in Ireland," says that the terror the people of King's county are in at this moment, at the idea of their liberty and character being put into the power of his "police," is the best proof of the value of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. "It is having a very good effect pus. "It is having a very good effect now," says he to the committee. "I was at Clara, etc., and the people asked everywhere, 'what about the bill this morning and the suspension?'" The very notion naturally terrifies them. There is not a man, no matter how honest or innocent, who has an enemy of any kind or in any place, let alone among the police, but is and must be in terror.

During the late suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act (during the Fenian times) there was no man among the Irish that talked, walked or looked like a freeman that was in danger of arrest; and many a one paid the penalty, not only of his liberty but of his life or of his reason, by the prison cruelties he was subject to, merely on suspicion. Are these horrors on the point of being revived? I have sometimes wondered how it is that the people of England (I mean the Irish people not in the pay or under the patronage of England) are so treated. But the solution seems to be that there are two Englands—rural England and trading England—the latter free and powerful, the other (rural England) enslaved as a political power, and given up to the despotic rule of the landed proprietors, who cannot endure the rule of the people and peasantry that still survive should have any will of their own. Trading England, too busy to consider the state of the farmers and peasantry of their own country, are either ignorant of their condition or are content to see them in this state of thraldom, hoping in time to become landlords. They are, therefore, careless of the state of the Irish peasantry, or are desirous to have them reduced to the same degraded level as the peasantry of England. Every opposition the Irish offer seems to them resistance and rebellion to their rule, and they are ready to sanction every attack on the peasantry. I stop, sir, not for want of matter to urge, but from a belief that complaint is idle.

### More Coercion.

Another Coercion bill for Ireland. Repressive enactments succeed each other as the wave follows wave on the ocean shore. Thick as sparks from the anvil edicts and fetterings laws fall and who-serial-number-is-the-beast? Public proper can tell how many coercion laws have been passed for Ireland. Short as time is possible, the coercion statute book is filled with new enactments. Change and rechange are publicly rung on the word "coercion," and yet it seems to have proved a failure.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE:
Board, Washing and Tuition ..... $75 00

Classical Course.
Tuition and Use ..... $30 00
Board ..... 45 00
Washing ..... 10 00
Bed and Bedding ..... 5 00
Physician's Fee ..... 5 00
Incidentals ..... 5 00
Piano ..... 10 00
Use of Library ..... 2 00
Use of Philosophical Apparatus ..... 2 00
Use of Chemical Apparatus ..... 2 00
Drawing and Painting, per month ..... 2 00
Use of Globes ..... 2 00
Graduation Fee ..... 10 00

Commercial Course.
Tuition and Use ..... $30 00
Board ..... 45 00
Washing ..... 10 00
Bed and Bedding ..... 5 00
Physician's Fee ..... 5 00
Incidentals ..... 5 00
Graduation Fee ..... 10 00

Preparatory Course.
Tuition and Use ..... $20 00
Board ..... 45 00
Washing ..... 10 00
Bed and Bedding ..... 5 00
Physician's Fee ..... 5 00
Incidentals ..... 5 00

Extra charges in addition to above terms:
Instrumental music and use of instrument, per month ..... $2 00
Harp ..... 3 00
Vocal Music in Class ..... 2 00
Proper Lessons ..... 3 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors ..... 2 00
Use of Bed and Bedding ..... 5 00

Second Session at Current Prices.

Each pupil is required to provide with the Academy uniform which is a black merino dress, with the addition in Winter and Spring of a cape of the same material. Any change in uniform will be made only by order of parents. Each pupil must provide two pairs of sheets, two pillow-cases, pair of blankets, counterpane, two towels, four table napkins, a fork and spoon, silver goblet, spoon, fork and napkin-ring; these articles to be marked with the name of the owner. Pupils must also provide a supply of clothing, which will be specified, also, two pairs of white net, and one pair of black lace veils, to be worn on certain occasions.

The Scholastic Year commences on the second Monday in August 15th, the second Jan-uary.

Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but they will be required to be present at the regular religious services of the Church.

Pupils entering after the commencement of a term will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the term, no deduction, however, will be made for pupils in case of sickness, absence, or withdrawal before the close of the term.

Parents may rest satisfied that every attention, consistent with the health and comfort of the pupils, will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies placed under their charge.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

## ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED ACCORDING to the laws of the State of California, and empowered to confer honors, is situated in the city of Los Angeles, the most southern city of the State, and the CENTRE OF THE CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE STATE. In it, we devote ourselves to promote the health and comfort of the pupils, as well as the moral and intellectual advancement of the students entrusted to their care. Parents may rest assured that the young persons who are compelled to enter the primary course, and who are found incapable or unwilling to pursue it, will be duly notified, through either the Professors, Rector, or Prefect, through either the Professors, Rector, or parental.

STUDIES:

The course of studies embraces a full course of Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Geography, History, Penmanship, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and in Oil, Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition (payable half-yearly) ..... $225
Washing ..... 10
Entrance Fee ..... 10

EXTRAS:

Piano and use of instrument (payable half-yearly) ..... $40
Harp " " " ..... 60
Violin " " " ..... 40
Vocal Music in Class ..... 40
Proper Lessons ..... 40
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors ..... 40
Use of Bed and Bedding ..... 10

School Books at Current Prices.

Each pupil is required to provide with the uniform which is a black merino dress, with the addition in Winter and Spring of a cape of the same material. Any change in uniform will be made only by order of parents. Each pupil must provide two pairs of sheets, two pillow-cases, pair of blankets, counterpane, two towels, four table napkins, a fork and spoon, silver goblet, spoon, fork and napkin-ring; these articles to be marked with the name of the owner. Pupils must also provide a supply of clothing, which will be specified, also, two pairs of white net, and one pair of black lace veils, to be worn on certain occasions.

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All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

## ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and commodious.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

Invariably half-yearly in advance:

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per annum ..... $150 00
Use of instrument, per month ..... $4 00
Tuition, per month, 45 cts. to ..... 1 00
No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needle Work, etc.
The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 15th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.
For further particulars apply to

SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

## FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA, ..... CALIFORNIA.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on August 1st.

The course of instruction will be a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education, and thereby constitute a sound basis for all advantageous attainments.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once) ..... $10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of ten and a half months ..... 150 00
Music Classes and Lessons form extra charges.
Those who spend vacation at the college will be charged $50.
Pupils will pay for medical attendance, and supply their clothing, etc.
Money will, on no account be advanced by the college, for the use of pupils, nor will a pupil's clothing be sent to him, except at the expense of the parent or guardian.
For further particulars apply to

REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, O. S. F.
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## EDUCATIONAL.

## SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers,

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, viz: Classical, Scientific and Commercial.*

Those who comb the Classical Course receive the Degree of Master of Arts, and those who complete the Commercial Course have established for the purpose a Bank, in which they transact business precisely as in a regular banking institution. Short as time is possible, and without neglecting the ordinary branch studies, the pupils are practically exercised in every kind of business transaction. Thus the Commercial Course not only imparts a thorough knowledge of our own language receives

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

The first spike of the Pacific division of the North Pacific Railroad was driven on Tuesday at Kalama (Oregon) with appropriate ceremonies.

The dwelling-house and outbuildings on Peterson's ranch, near Williams Landing, Santa Cruz county, were totally destroyed by fire May 19th. The inmates barely escaped with their lives.

Arrangements have been perfected by which passengers from Portland can reach Chicago in nine days. Connection from the Columbia river to Kelton is made by the Northwestern Stage Company.

The boarding house connected with Porter's tannery, near Soquel, Santa Cruz county, was destroyed by fire last week. An Indian boy perished in the flames. Loss about $3,000; uninsured.

The grain crop in the foothills of El Dorado, it is said, will be better than ever before known; and the vineyards in the foothills all over the State never looked better, and give token of a splendid vintage this season.

The Democratic "repeaters" of Colusa county deserve the palm of superior manipulation. They have increased the vote from 699 to 1,367 without an apparent effort, and Haight gets 1,200 out of 1,367!

The Martinez *Enterprise* of May 20 says: "Barley harvest in the Vicinity of San Pablo will reap abundant harvests this year, notwithstanding the drought. In some instances a yield of sixty bushels to the acre was anticipated—but these instances are few.

At Green's mine, between Auburn and Ophir, two and a half days crushing last week, with four stamps and one Hepburn pan, realized 185½ oz. of retorted gold. This is at the rate of $1,087 per day, and gives a total of about $36,000 within the past month.

The mining interests at San Rafael Valley, Lower California, are improving. During the past week $1,200 in gold were brought into San Diego from the placer mines. Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a quartz mill at the place.

It is said that 10,000 men will be put to work on the California Pacific eastern extension road in sixty days, and that its completion is to be hastened with all possible despatch.

The Castroville *Argus* of the 10th, says the railroad is finished across the Pajaro river and a construction train will run to Hollister the 1st of June. The crops near San Juan are equally as good as those of last year, but further out in the country they don't show to such advantage. The fruit prospect in this section is excellent. Strawberries in great plenty are in the market.

The *Tuolumnian* (Santa Cruz county) of May 18 says: "We have lately made many inquiries in regard to crops in this valley and vicinity, and the answers are generally in every instance been most encouraging. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, fruit trees, strawberries, etc., are all in excellent condition, and if we may judge from the appearance of all kinds of crops, there will be an immense yield."

The *Arizona Miner* (Prescott) of May 15 says: "The original Tiger Company's shaft was down on the lode about thirty-five feet, at which depth the vein of black sulphurets of silver was all about three feet thick. Water was not creeping in very fast. No side walls were visible, although the shaft is pretty wide. The Placer Mines of Hassayampa and other places are doing first rate. From Mojave county we have the most encouraging news. Min'ng is now constantly arriving at Wallapai district. New and rich ledges were constantly being discovered, and the work of developing and erecting furnaces, etc., was progressing favorably."

## CATHOLIC ITEMS.

At Saratoga Springs, on the 30th of April, Mrs. Helen De Camp was received into the Catholic Church by profession of faith and conditional baptism, and made her first Communion on the third instant. Miss Helen De Camp was an Episcopalian. Her father-in-law, Dr. De Camp, of the United States Army, was received at the same place a few years since.

Rev. J. O. G. Scanlon, pastor of the Catholic Church at Mansfield, Ohio, died May 9th, at the Marcy Hospital, Pittsburg. Father Scanlon was pastor of the Mansfield Catholic Church for several years, and was widely known and esteemed.

DIED—On May 7th, THOMAS J. KELLY.—On the 10th ult. the mortal remains of the Rev. Thomas J. Kelly, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bustleton, Penn., were consigned to the tomb.—*Standard.*

The Bulls have arrived from Rome appointing Father Fink prior of the Benedictines, Atchison, Kansas, Coadjutor Bishop of Leavenworth; also, that the prior of the Dominican convent at St. Clement's, in Rome, has been raised to the episcopal dignity. Father Fink was born in Pittsburg, Bavaria, July 12, 1834.

THE Most Rev. Dr. O'HEA.—We have been informed on the most reliable authority that it is contemplated transferring the Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea from the diocese of Ross to that of Killaloe. The Most Reverend prelate has been connected with the former diocese for a great number of years, and has always been eminent as a man of deep erudition, great piety and kindness of heart. Should the report be well founded—as we have every reason for supposing it is—the people of his diocese will sustain a great loss in his removal.—*York Reporter.*

THE Rev. Father Hogan.—We have no doubt that the subjoined extract of a letter recently received from Rome will be read with pleasure by the numerous friends of the Rev. Father Hogan in this country:

ROME, Tuesday, Palm Sunday.

I trust the recent events have not made you uneasy about me. The fact is, I am quite safe under the protection of the British flag. I was arrested on Holy Thursday in the afternoon, and spent the night in prison—but very pleasantly—and getting a grand opportunity of seeing life in quite a new aspect. I fully availed myself of it. The next day (Good Friday) I was claimed by the British embassy and set free. Two several of our priests are still confined, and the others have taken to flight. All the may be over when this reaches you; at all events it calms last long. I have no time to add more to-day. We have no post from Paris, and I await myself of an opportunity to send you a few lines, and set your mind at rest as far as may be needful.

J. HOGAN.

## Subscriptions Received.

Per Rev. Father Hogan, Rome:

Per Rev. Father Scanlon, Mansfield, Ohio:

Per Rev. Father Kelly, Bustleton, Penn.:

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

### Communism in London.

The "London Democrats" are illustrating the curious difference in the treatment which is meted out to the expression of English opinion and tothat of Irish opinion respectively. These gentlemen have during the last ten days held one or two meetings for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the French Communists and their abhorrence of the cruelties alleged to have been recently practiced by the Versailles troops. They attempted to justify the atrocities of the Commune; but they did not stop at this. One of them went on to declare, amid the hearty applause of his fellows, that the time was not far distant when they would all be called upon to assist in turning Englishmen "in dustlooning" Monarchy, in turning Buckingham Palace into a workshop, and in pulling down the Duke of York's Column, as the noble French people did the 'vendome Column.' It is needless to say what would befall an Irishman who uttered such opinions in Dublin. In London such opinions may be expressed with perfect impunity. In connection with this matter, we are glad to observe that our countrymen in London, who have been recently described as the sawdust of the London Communists, have dissociated themselves, let us hope finally, from those men. The gentlemen who by their church during not one, but *both* sieges, in spite of shot and shell, famine and disease, and the peril of being arrested as hostages and shot by the Reds.—*London Universe, June 17.*

### Catholic Education.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon at Willis' Rooms, in order to receive the report of the Committee engaged in promoting Catholic education in Great Britain. The Duke of Norfolk presided. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Allies, read the report, by which it appeared that £6,000 had been subscribed to the fund during the past year; that the Catholic population of Great Britain is about a million and a half, that 158,000 children are at school, and that 82,000 still require to be provided for. During the last year one hundred and thirty new schools were built, thirty-four were enlarged and sixteen were hired. It was also stated that, in addition to the sum named above, local efforts had produced about £65,000. The Marquis of Bute moved a resolution in favor of continued action, and said that he had hope for the future of Catholicity in England. It embraced many classes, and it was to be remarked that lately, when it was proposed to hold a public meeting in London to express sympathy with the Communists, it was the fear of Irish Catholic opposition that stopped it. This would not have been dreamed of at the time of the Irish riots. He believed that in future Catholics in England would not merely issue protests, but by acts would influence the affairs of the world. Lord Herschell said that the events which had taken place in France ought to cause all to abandon who wished to provide religious education for the young. Several other speakers having addressed the meeting, the report and resolutions were adopted: and the usual vote of thanks having been passed, the proceedings terminated. — *London Universe, June 17.*

### Germany and England.

The *Hechingen Gazette* of Berlin says that, although the wishes of Germany for the acquisition of Heligoland have not yet been officially stated, "it is impossible not to recognize the great importance of such a measure for the development of the German naval power. The value of the island was very clearly shown in the last war, when, although its neutrality was strictly observed both by Great Britain and its inhabitants, it yet formed an advanced starting-point for the blockade of the enemy. It would have been a very different matter if Germany had been at war with England instead of with France, and Heligoland had served as the headquarters of an English fleet for observing and blockading the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser and the Jahde, and for attacking the towns on the German coast. The question of the acquisition of this island, which, as shown by the above facts, is of much importance to us, must inevitably be taken into consideration sooner or later, however extensive the reports of negotiations for such a purpose may be at present.

### The Power of Britain.

What will become of our step mother, England, should she have to go to war? The Government have practically abandoned the idea of keeping up a large army, and the English army as it is, and as it is likely to be for years to come, is barely sufficient to garrison Ireland and furnish escorts for the English Royal family. And England cannot always hope to be at peace with all the world. She has enemies who are watching their opportunity to pounce down upon her, and it is evident that the dear old lady, who is so very watchful over invaders, is woefully guards us from ourselves—who so conscientiously and portinaciously plunders us—in that case will go down to the end of existence without a struggle.—*Irishman, June 17.*

## FRANCE.

### The Arrest of Rossel and Courbet.

The *Gaulois* gives the following account of the discovery and arrest of the ex-military chief of the Commune:—On Wednesday morning the Secretary of Police for the Quartier St. Victor received information that the ex-General of the Commune, Rossel, was in concealment at the Hotel Montebello, upon the Boulvard St. Germain. The Commissary proceeded to the hotel, and upon searching the place found in a room on the third floor a person dressed in the uniform of the 105th Battalion of Paris service. Upon being questioned this person stated that his name was Gaillard, that he was an employé in the line at Metz, but been summoned to Paris by the railroad managers to assist in the pressure of traffic on the line. "Are you sure of that?" asked the Commissary. "Perfectly sure." "Well, in the name of the Republic I arrest you. You are Rossel." "I? not at all." The prisoner then broke into the Prefecture de Police established at the Barracks of the Cité, and there in a boat to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the headquarters of the municipal police are established. During the whole journey thither, being closely pressed with questions by the Commissary, the pretended Throbois continued his denials. Upon being further interrogated at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he replied, "I have told you all I know about myself. You do not ask me any more." Throbois was then conveyed to the Ministry of War, where in the presence of a number of persons he declared who were detained in custody. Some of these declared that he was Rossel, but others, the majority, denied that he was the Communist ex-General. About ten o'clock at night the prisoner was formally questioned as to his history. When the customary question, "What is the name of your mother?" was put, he became confused, turned red, and, suddenly springing up, exclaimed, "Why carry on this pretence any longer? Of what good is the acting and those lies? Yes, I am Colonel Rossel." After this avowal the prisoner was placed under close custody at the depot of the Prefecture. Upon being searched there was found two loaded revolvers and a dagger in his belt. A political article and a longitudinal section of the different public monuments in Paris, the last day he was to see Versailles and lodged at the Gaulois Pavilion, and a real description of the National Bonds.—M. Brisse (Cotes du Nord), September 9, of Louis and Sarah Campbell. The *Figaro* and other Paris artist Courbet was [illegible] one of his friends [illegible]

## Russia.

M. Francisque Sarcey, in the *Gaulois*, referring to the terrible events of the era of the Commune, says: "Many of our judgments, and whose words may be unhesitatingly accepted, have related to me scenes which they themselves had witnessed. Among these men, handsome and well dressed, rushing into the street, revolver in hand, and firing into the mass of combatants. Being asked why they exclaimed in fierce tones and laughing accents, they answered that they were about being captured in a house from the windows of which shots had been fired upon the soldiers, was being bound prior to being sent to Versailles for trial, when she cried out, 'Oh, gentlemen, pray, save me from this journey,' and placing herself against a wall, with her arms extended and her bosom bared, she seemed to court the sweet death. All the women who were summarily executed by the infuriated soldiers died with insults on their lips and with a smile of disdain, at anyone who sacrificed their lives as a noble act of duty."

### A Young Communist.

The hospital at Vincennes is occupied chiefly by wounded insurgents, including a great number of boys. One of these visited the hospital was attracted by the appearance of a little fellow between fourteen and fifteen years of age who had been wounded by a splinter of a shell while fighting at the barricades. The boy was the son of a cabman, a clever and intelligent expression. The lady moved to his side, asked how he had been involved in the dreadful tragedy. "The communists," replied the lad, with that hoarse and startling accent peculiar to the street gamin. "My father and my mother said to me one day, 'You, who will never do anything, you idler, will now be of use.' And, well, I followed them carrying a heap of cartridges. When my father got killed I took his musket, and did like the others, firing into the lot. As to mother, the last time I saw her she was carrying a big pot containing something, but what has become of her I don't know; no doubt she had her business settled in some corner."

## GERMANY.

### Germania Rejoicing.

Germania is jubilant this week. Berlin has blossomed into flags, and Unter den Linden gleams with Bengal lights, gilsenlights and illuminations. The trees are full of foliage, while their reflected lustre brightens the darkness of the engraved French cannon that line both sides of the Via Triumphales of the reentering Prussian soldiers. The formal entry of victory took place on Friday, and Sunday is to be observed as a day of thanksgiving, when the pious William will thank the Lord of Hosts from whom all blessings flow that he has been enabled to send many thousand Teutons down below. The old, old story. Men fall out and fight, one is beaten, and the other immediately proceeds to sing hymns to the Creator in celebration of the event, as if God should be propitiated by the slaughter of His creatures which He put here to love one another! This version to the Prussian army has been dearly bought and well deserved; but beneath the shining robe of joy there is a mournful undercurrent. There are two sides to the picture. As the Duke of Wellington said once, there is no such sad sight in the world after a great defeat as a great victory. Germany has had a great victory, and many a household will long remember it in the vacant chair of some loved one, or in the bowed figure of the bread-winner who had once been strong and hearty. There is a sketch by a Polish artist, in the return of the "reform," which will run in our heads in spite of us as we catch the echo of those shouts of German exultation. It represents a room by the open window of which the band of a Hussar regiment is passing. Wreaths are showered on the soldiers' heads by the populace. Within an elderly man in black sits expectantly over a photograph. It is the portrait of his soldier boy, a hussar in the same corps, who has lost his life somewhere on the field of foreign victory. We wonder how many such were missing from the ranks in that pageant, at Berlin. Considered as a mere pageant it was very grand and pompous. At the head of the troops fluttered eighty-one French eagles, flags and standards. The march into the city was heralded by all generals and colonels who were not called to their regiments during the war, led by Field Marshal von Wrangle. They were followed by the officers of Ministry of War, officers of the staff, aide-de-camp attached to the head quarters, Governors-general, and commanding officers and Inspectors-general present. Then came the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Crown Prince of Saxony, Generals Steinmetz and von Manteuffel. The Emperor King was preceded by Prince Bismarck and Generals von Roon and von Moltke, and followed by the Crown Prince Frederick Charles, and foreign Princes. Then came the troops. After the march past the Emperor addressed to Frederick William III, was unveiled, and the ringing of the bells and salutes of one hundred guns and one guns. The feeling throughout was sober for the occasion, for it is plain that Germany's work is just ended will be re-commenced before many years. In fact, this place is but a truce longer than usual. France can never stomach the lowering of her military prestige and the loss of Alsace and the provinces of Lorraine.—*London Universe, June 17.*

### Catholicity in the Principalities.

We learn that the Lieutenant-Colonel of Gendarmerie in Vienna, that Mgr. the Bishop of Bucharest, better known to the faithful in those colonies as the Count Ignatius Paoli, of the order of Passionists, is at present in the Austrian capital on business connected with his mission. His diocese embraces Wallachia and Bulgaria in their entirety. In Bulgaria, and Catholicism in every region spread over it numbers close on 40,000, clustered here and there in nooks and corners of the country. Any where from 18,000 of our brethren with only one church —chapel rather should it be called—and a priest to fitly afford accommodation for a congregation of seven hundred at the utmost; in fact, the edifice is rarely so. As the occurrences are referred by some observers to "accidental" circumstances, and by others to "providential"—although it explained—no one was injured, the Bishop has sent notice to the religious of St. Bernard alle-Terme and to those of Monte-Cassino that their houses are open to all sorts of guests. This is part of the new liberty for which the Romagnas and the Piedmontese rule, and freed themselves from the easy paternal government of the Holy Father.—*London Universe, June 17.*

### Forebodings.

Signor Gallenga, sometime special correspondent of the *Times*, a distinguished foreigner with peculiar antecedents, is to-day sick at heart, we mean. He has poured out his complaints in the *Daily News*. He is afraid Henry V. will be presumed in France, and that, he says, means a new crusade undertaken for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Perhaps, Signor, might "set the suit-same thing in attempted under the rose" public? It was an army of the French republic that brought Pio Nono back to his city from exists. The only consolation we can offer the ex-Italian deputy is the melancholy one that France is so rent by recent shocks that she must repair the damages in her own house before she again indicates her right to the proud title of eldest daughter of the Church. Signor Gallenga hopes Italy will fortify herself in preparation for the coming danger. That is, he urges on Italians to get in trim to fight France, to stamp their own Communists out, and, we may, even their existence on the map. And this before bleeding France misdeeds of any movement! This is gratitude of a thoroughly Sub-Alpine cast. — *Universe, June 17.*

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

### Earl Spencer Speechmaking.

Lord Spencer is "on the stump"—if we may be allowed to take this conveniently ready and most intelligible way of describing to the public his Excellency's employment in the South; and indefatigable truth bids us to say that Lord Spencer is stumping to no great purpose. He might as well, or better, have just quietly taken his ease at his Viceregal Lodge, and patronized the Trinity College Races, for, in the former case, he would have saved himself the terrible worry of making tiresome little speeches in every town—which, in a man of his Excellency's calibre, must be a very trying duty; and in the College Races he would have found some loyal people to cheer him, instead of being chilled and disgusted by the disloyal cheering and the bullet whizzing past the doctor's head, and the skulking away of the would-be assassin in front of the mail. In Cork he went on horseback, looking most graciously and assiduously at the ladies. The good doctor was congratulated on his fortunate escape from the ingenious and daring scribe concluded, that the bullet was aimed at the Lord Lieutenant. They say that a lie with twenty-four hours' start cannot soon be overtaken, but as the world progresses, and the people become wise to this process, for the lie before us, with only a few hours' start of the truth, was overtaken by the "careless indifference" of the great mass of the people, and the "idle-ness" of the rest. In Cork he went on horseback, looking most graciously and assiduously at the ladies. The good doctor was congratulated on his fortunate escape from the ingenious and daring scribe concluded, that the bullet was aimed at the Lord Lieutenant. They say that a lie with twenty-four hours' start cannot soon be overtaken, but as the world progresses, and the people become wise to this process, for the lie before us, with only a few hours' start of the truth, was overtaken by the "careless indifference" of the great mass of the people, and the "idle

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.
July
16—Sunday—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost. B.V. M. of Mount Carmel.
17—Monday—St. Alexius, Confessor.
18—Tuesday—St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor.
19—Wednesday—St. Vincent of Paul, Confessor.
20—Thursday—St. Jerome Æmilian, Confessor.
21—Friday—St. Praxedes, Virgin.
22—Saturday—St. Mary Magdalen.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY.....JULY 15, 1871.

## A SILLY REPLY.

The *Alta* of Tuesday last contains a letter, purporting to come from a German, in reply to our article, "Raising Factional Issues." We do not think it is the genuine production of a German at all; and in any case it is a foolish sort of document. Our idea that it does not emanate from a German, but was coined for political purposes by some Yankee Radical, is based upon the circumstances that its style is not that which one might fairly expect from a Teuton, and that the writer speaks of the "expression made use of by one of our fellow-citizens at a late German mass meeting in Pacific Hall." This does not read like the way in which a German would talk of his own countrymen; it much more closely resembles the manner in which a stranger, one sympathizing with but not belonging to these "fellow-citizens," would allude to them. Of course, it matters little whether the communication referred to was penned by a German or an American, the salient points it deals with remain the same; but, in the latter case, the letter is exposed to the odium of having been put forward under false pretenses as a political dodge. We have said it is really a foolish document, and we have properly characterized it. It contains no answer whatsoever to the assertions made in the article published in our issue of July 1st, but a string of nonsense with a number of false issues dragged in for the sake of effect. It says, for instance, the Germans previously supported the Democracy because they were deceived by a "high-sounding title." This is a singular excuse for a German to make in behalf of his fellow-countrymen! We confess we have a much higher and better opinion of the intelligence of the Germans than to suppose them foolish enough to be duped by a mere name. Our belief is that they supported the Democracy because they heliestly thought it the best party for the welfare of the foreign element, and best calculated to advance the interests of this country. If they did so for any other or less creditable reason we imagine a man of their own blood ought to be the very last to disclose that disreputable circumstance. The *Alta's* correspondent next presents us with his estimate of the Democratic party, saying it is "generally composed of ex-slaveholders, secessionists and Irish Jesuits," and he very boldly challenges THE MONITOR to prove the contrary! When a man condescends to talk arrant nonsense like this there can be no earthly use in arguing with him, and the wisest course is to pass by his ravings with contempt. It is more the duty of respectable and intelligent Germans, when brought into literature by the silly utterances of this correspondent, to refute his unfounded assertions than it is ours. Germans contribute as much proportionately to the strength of the Democratic party as the men of any other nationality, and therefore its fair fame concerns them quite as deeply. So, very probably, we might venture to leave Mr. "F. S." to the tender mercies of his own countrymen—a large number of whom, since they cannot be "Irish Jesuits," must be included among the "ex-slaveholders and secessionists," of whom he speaks so slightingly. The *Alta's* correspondent, in his anxiety to bring some plausible charge against the Democrats, seizes hold of the financial condition of New York, and attributes the great increase of the debt of that city to Democratic corruption. This is the first and the best argument used by Radical spouters and scribblers whenever they want to cite a "fearful example" of Democratic extravagance. "Only look at New York and—look at New York again"—such is their incessant cry. And yet, "notwithstanding all their gr[illegible]ess, the financial condition[illegible]est and greatest city of [illegible] is no reproach to the pres[illegible] party. If the debt of New York has been increased, the money has been spent in improving and embellishing one of the largest cities in the world. It has been spent upon works of real utility, and the consequence New York is at the present moment the most prosperous and flourishing city on the American continent. Moreover, it must be remembered that New York is by no means the most heavily taxed city in its municipal rates are not as high as those of some minor cities that enjoy the blessing of Radical rule. As another "awful illustration" of Democratic recklessness in money matters, "F. S." mentions the Commissioners which are so frequently created here in San Francisco, the comfortable salaries of which are distributed as rewards for political services. There is no argument in this fact, for Democrats find fault with these unnecessary and expensive Commissions just as vehemently as Republicans do; and Republicans are every bit as fond of snug salaries as the Democrats are. In short, the evils of Commissions are deplored by men of all parties and countenanced by men of all parties. The *Alta's* correspondent winds up his epistle by an allusion to a conflict between the Irish and Germans. Well, we will have no conflict whatever. If the Germans, or any number of them, wish to pass over to the Republican ranks they are, certainly at full liberty to do so; and their action, foolish though it be, will meet with no opposition from Irishmen as a body. It is only when foolish people like Mr. "F. S." attack us, and propose to change sides for the single purpose of opposing us, that we will even go so far as to remonstrate. The conduct of the Irish during the late war, in sympathizing so warmly with the French, and denouncing so energetically the behavior of the Prussians, may have been wrong, or may have been right; but, whether it was right or wrong, it can have no connection with American politics, and should not influence the course of men of any party. The introduction of European dissensions, of national antipathies, into our electoral campaigns in this country, is a thing to be deprecated and discountenanced by every true and loyal citizen. Equally censurable is the importation of religious intolerance. An "Irish Jesuit" has as much right to run for office or hold a high position in the country. But we can inform "F. S." that "Irish Jesuits" will never trouble him in this way—they have something better to do.

## THE ALTA'S "SAUCE."

The *Alta* varies the monotony of its natural stupidity now and again by a startling fit of insanity. After plodding along for some time in its usual heavy, blundering fashion, it suddenly makes a fling and cuts a series of most extravagant capers, to the intense astonishment of all beholders. This strange paroxysm does not last; it quickly passes away, and the venerable sheet relapses into its pristine sluggishness. A more than ordinarily violent spasm of this temporary insanity manifested itself in the columns of our contemporary on last Sunday morning. In spite of its age and infirmities, nothing in the world would please the *Alta* but to make believe it was as full of fun and vivacity as any of its young rivals. Accordingly, it presented its readers on the day mentioned with a "squib" and exceedingly "smart" composition headed "Sauce," and attributed to some person styling himself "Ignotus Magnus." As a specimen of what the *Alta* considers sharp and witty, we give the second paragraph of the precious combination of journalistic literature. Here it is in full:

"The 'Irish Exiles,' we learn, are organizing a 'brotherhood' which is to supersede the Fenian arrangement. The lean kine are going to devour the fat. We do not at this moment remember if the plague of lice succeeded the plague of locusts, or vice versa. It is unimportant."

We beg our readers to study this for a while. We venture to assert that it contains a species of "wit" with which they have been very rarely made acquainted by respectable newspapers. Now the *Alta* affects to consider itself the very embodiment of staid decorum and serious responsibility; consequently, when it does unbend itself, relax its risible muscles, and indulge in light badinage, we are led to expect something worthy of a great mind at play. We know, or ought to know, that we are doomed to disappointment—that it is sheer folly to hope for anything graceful or spiritual from such a mass of stupid, imbecile old-fogyism—yet we sometimes can't help falling into the trap, and allowing ourselves to be deceived by false pretenses. But, fail as our contemporary is, we hardly think it would attempt to pass off the foregoing paragraph—or anything in the remotest way resembling it—as for wit or fine writing, if it were not laboring under a grievous fit of its chronic aberration of intellect. Every individual in a healthy frame of mind this paragraph will seem to contain nothing but nastiness. No Irishman will complain of the fact that "Ignotus Magnus," whoever he is, does not sympathize with the cause of nationality or think highly of the men engaged in promoting it. This "Great Unknown" is on American soil, and is therefore free to hold and express whatever opinion he pleases respecting Irish national organizations and the men directing them. For our part we should be exceedingly sorry to see any attempt to interfere with his freedom of speech. Yet, we maintain, freedom should never be allowed to degenerate into license; nor should open criticism be allowed to turn into foul abuse. There is such a thing as public decency, and it ought be respected under all circumstances. A well-defined line exists beyond which no contributor to the pages of a newspaper should be suffered to go; and, it seems to us, Mr. "Ignotus Magnus" has passed over it a very long way. Respectable Americans are not likely to tolerate filthy language, no matter against whom it may be used. Billingsgate always reflects more discredit upon the person using it than upon the individual at whose head it is hurled. Comparing a body of men to vermin simply insults good taste, and shows neither wit nor smartness. Indeed the paragraph to which we are referring has no pungency whatever; it is destitute of the redeeming feature of appositeness, and is wholly and purely repulsive. Our contemporary, if it is wise, will treat the public to no more of this "sauce." People may endure inoffensive stupidity for the sake of old associations; they may even put up with a brief fit of recklessness now in awhile, but writing which is only filthy, which is calculated to excite sensations of disgust, they most certainly will not countenance. And any man who disputes the public of California so low as to think they can stomach language like that used by "Ignotus Magnus," will soon find out to his bitter cost that he has made a very serious mistake. Let our venerable contemporary return as quickly as possible to that fine old impressive stupidity which is its natural characteristic, and which it can never totally shake off. Any attempt to ape juvenile manners, to copy the speech and actions of younger and more vigorous journals, is sure to end by making Madame *Alta* contemptible.

## THE ORANGE SOCIETY.

A great deal of misconception exists in the public mind, especially in America, with reference to the origin and nature of the Orange Society. Very many people imagine it to be in some way a defensive association, and therefore entitled to a certain degree of sympathy. Its advocates constantly put forward the idea that it was formed to resist "popish aggression," and persons who would be sorely puzzled to define what is meant by this take it as sufficient justification. But there is not in reality a particle of truth in either of these assertions. From the very day of its inception the Orange Society figured as an aggressive and intolerant body, and so it has continued down to the present time. Its first appearance was made towards the close of the last century. Its members were not then called Orangemen, but Defenders, and Peep o' day Boys. The object they proposed to themselves was to prevent Catholics from holding any land or being accepted as tenants by lords of the soil. About the period we have mentioned the rigor of the penal laws was considerably relaxed. The landlords began to see the bad policy of keeping the Catholics in a position of helotry, and occasionally gave them leases of their farms for short terms. This was taken up as a grievance by the Protestant agriculturalists, or, at all events, by a section of them, and they formed a secret oath-bound league to drive the unfortunate Catholics from the soil and prevent them from occupying even the position of tenants-at-will. We are now making no random statement, or employing the language of prejudice, but simply recording what has been declared to be the case by British Parliamentary inquiries. Protestant ascendancy was then so unquestioned that even men who would indignantly deny being bigots thought it unparalleled presumption for a Catholic farmer to expect a lease of his holding, or for a Catholic townsman to expect to hold lowest learn a handicraft. The Defenders soon became very numerous, and the moment they found themselves strong enough they inaugurated a persecution of the "papists" that seemed like a civil war for their utter extermination. They attacked the houses of their adversaries, not only by night, but also in the open day; they killed their cattle; they rooted up their growing crops; they destroyed their farming implements; they burned their barns and outhouses; they even gave their dwellings to the flames, and not unfrequently massacred all the inhabitants. To such a terrible extent did they carry their fiendish operations that Plowden, a Protestant historian, says in the county of Armagh alone upwards of seven thousand persons were rendered homeless in less than two years, and compelled to fly for their lives. Outrages of the most dreadful kind, and murders appalling in their heartlessness and brutality, were committed by the score. Be it remembered that no authority—Catholic or Protestant, English or Irish—accuses the unfortunate victims of any offense whatsoever; their religion was their first, last and only crime! But the policy of Great Britain was producing discontent even among Irish Protestants, and the principles of freedom were making much progress among the people. The Society of "United Irishmen" was then founded, and its ranks rapidly filled up. How different was this patriotic association from the Orange body! The first article in its constitution will indicate clearly enough the spirit which animated it. It was as follows:

First—This Society is constituted for the purpose of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, a communion of rights, and a union of power among Irishmen of every religious persuasion, and thereby to obtain a complete reform in the Legislature founded on the principles of civil, political and religious liberty.

Our readers will see that there is nothing of republicanism or revolution in this declaration. At first the United Irishmen only proposed to work for what—facetiously perhaps—has been termed "constitutional reform;" but a deeper study of their own rights, and a more thorough acquaintance with the temper of the English Government, convinced them that it was useless to expect satisfactory reform, and that the only salvation for the country lay in complete national independence. Then they became republicans in principle and revolutionary in object. The immense success that greeted the Society of United Irishmen absolutely terrified the foreign Government. The British Ministers knew that union among Irishmen meant the speedy overthrow of foreign usurpation and the establishment of an Irish Republic! They determined then, at all hazards and at every cost, to put an end to the happy fraternization between Catholic and Protestant. They immediately directed their attention to the Defenders in the North, who were still murdering Catholics and wrecking their houses. They deliberately determined to turn this blood-thirsty organization to their own purposes, and give it a political as well as religious and agrarian character. As the name "Defender" was in extremely bad odor with men of all persuasions, and had been made forever infamous by the murderings, wreckings and burnings of which we have spoken, it was resolved to change the name of the organization and accordingly it was called the "Orange Society," and its members dubbed themselves "Orangemen." The first lodge was founded in Armagh, which was the chief scene of the operations of the Defenders, and the first Grand Master was a Mr. THOMAS VERNER. This was in 1795. The oath taken by members, as given in a book called, "A View of the Present State of Ireland," published in 1797, and written by a Protestant, was couched in these terms:

"In the awful presence of Almighty God, I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will, to the utmost of my power, support the King and the present Government; and I do further swear that I will use my utmost endeavors to extirpate all the Catholics of the kingdom of Ireland."

Oaths of a yet more horrible and truculent nature were taken by the Grand Lodge of the lower orders; but the above was that originally taken by all, sanctioned by the Grand Masters and the aristocratic members of the fraternity. We ask free and intelligent Americans, we ask men of all countries, to compare this test oath with that of the United Irishmen, the only secret society of which Catholics have been members in any strength. We would also ask the friends of the rights of man throughout the world, what wonder is it if counter-organizations soon sprang up among the Irish Catholic peasantry, if violence was met with violence? Could human beings, men of flesh and blood, see themselves wantonly attacked, their crops destroyed, their houses burned, their brothers, wives and sisters butchered in cold blood, without making some attempt at retaliation? At the same time, we wish it particularly to be borne in mind that there is no instance on record of a Catholic of any respectability or social position countenancing—much less supporting—Ribbonism or any other of the organizations which the outraged and harassed peasantry started in self-defence. On the contrary, it is well authenticated fact—one which cannot be questioned—that the Catholic hierarchy and priesthood were the most determined opponents of those secret combinations, and exerted all their power to put them down. Whether they acted wisely or not in this we shall not now discuss; but the fact remains as we have stated, at all events. The Catholic gentry likewise were antagonistic to these secret societies, and used all their endeavors to destroy them. The fiendish maneuver of the British Ministers was attended with immense success. The scoundrels who were "under a cloud" as Defenders or Peep-o'-day boys came boldly out in the glow of sunlight as Orangemen. The organization spread over the land and found its way into all classes of society, from the lowest up to the highest. The militia of the country were almost to a man Orangemen; the officers were Orangemen; the magistrates were Orangemen; all the Government employés and officials of every grade were Orangemen; the judges on the bench who were invested with powers of life and death were Orangemen; the very Cabinet Ministers who carried on the affairs of the country were Orangemen. It is easy to imagine the condition of unhappy Ireland under a *regime* like this. Catholics had absolutely no protection for life or property, and the administration of justice was nothing but a huge fraud. The enormities of the Government favorites were carefully hushed up, and the complaints of the subjugated race were treated with contempt. The Orangemen of course became the great foes of the Republican brotherhood, and set themselves very heartily to the work of rendering a patriotic fraternity among Irishmen of all creeds mortally impossible. They were availed of for this purpose by the Government, and were patronized and encouraged by the foreign rulers of Ireland as men who were of service to them in keeping the country in subjection. From that day to this they have proved a curse to the land, and been the cause of much bloodshed and disturbance. As times passed on, and the Government felt sure they could hold the country securely without their aid, the Orangemen were gradually repudiated by the authorities, and again came into bad repute among the dominant class. In 1845 the Association was declared illegal, and a sham attempt was made to put it down. But the infernal machine was too useful to be permanently discarded, and, after a brief period of quiescence, it resumed active operations. It is no secret that in 1848 the Orange Lodges received arms from Dublin Castle to be used in case the "Young Ireland" rebellion gained any strength. Since then they have waned in their popularity with the British Ministers, and much of their ancient glory has departed. The time-honored sport of shooting "mere papists," and firing the roof over the heads of slumbering families, has fallen into desuetude, and the most heroic achievement which can now be performed by the partisans of glorious WILLIAM is a parade on 12th July wound up by a riot. To judge of the spirit which has animated the Orange Society ever since its foundation, it is only necessary to recall the fact, that in its corporate capacity, as an organized body, it opposed by petitions, remonstrances, speeches, agitation of every kind, all concessions to the just claims of the Roman Catholics. Every successive abandonment of penal legislation seemed to throw them into paroxysms of rage, and was signalized by the commission of desperate outrages. They petitioned the British and Irish Parliaments in terms which almost amounted to menace, against permitting Catholics to celebrate or assist at Mass, against permitting Catholics to hold leases, against allowing Catholics to hold mortgages, against allowing Catholics enter the liberal professions, against allowing Catholics to exercise the franchise, against allowing Catholics to act as jurors, against permitting Catholics to acquire or inherit real estate, against allowing Catholics to educate their children. Of these things there can be no denial because they are one and all proven by documents extant, and to be seen at the present day. The records of them are preserved in the archives of the British Parliament, and the papers connected therewith have been frequently published to the world.

Now, in the name of common justice, we ask fair-minded men, is it strange or singular that Catholics should cherish feelings of antipathy against a Society the influence of which has always been used to keep them in a state of slavery and degradation in their own land? Is it at all to be wondered at that Irish Catholics should detest an organization whose very first principle is a desire to deprive them of the rights of men and reduce them to the position of helots? But the antipathy to Orangemen is by no means confined to Roman Catholics. All the noble and high-minded men of whom Ireland can boast have frequently denounced and repudiated it. GRATTAN, FLOOD, CLONCURRY, BURKE, PLUNKET, CURRAN, PARSONS, PLOWDEN, POSONBY, Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD, ROBERT EMMET, THEOBALD WOLFE TONE, Sir JOHN MOORE, SHIEL and SMITH O'BRIEN have one and all condemned this pestiferous body, and cried out against its myriad crimes. It remains now for free and enlightened Americans to say whether an Association such as we have described should be allowed to exist on the Republican soil of this great country. Its members are not, and cannot become, according to their oath, citizens of the United States; they swear allegiance to a foreign monarch, and their main object is to degrade and revile a certain section of Christians. No good can possibly come of this detestable organization; it represents no healthy moral principle; it proposes to itself no commendable object; it has no connection with intellectual progress or political reform in any shape. In short, it has nothing whatever to recommend it to any respectable man, or to entitle it to any degree of public support. We therefore call upon every friend of liberty, every lover of peace and good order, every sincere admirer of Republican institutions, to do all that the law will allow him to oppose Orangeism, to prevent its spreading among the American people, to guarantee as far as he can the citizen of the Union against a recurrence of the dreadful scenes which were enacted in New York on Wednesday last, by acting in this manner they will substantially serve their own country, they will advance the cause of human freedom, they will promote a spirit of federation and friendly feeling among the different Christian creeds, and earn for themselves in perpetuity the gratitude of the whole Irish race—that race which has fought so gallantly and shed its blood so freely to found and sustain this American Republic!

## THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

The occurrence of that anniversary of evil omen to Ireland, the 12th July, has been signalized by a fearful and sanguinary riot in New York. We confess we did hope that the Orange Festival would go by without any calamitous collision, either in Ireland or America, between men who ought to feel as brothers. Bitter, indeed, has been our disappointment. At home the 12th passed away peaceably enough; but here, in free and Republican America, it has been made infamous by one of the most awful riots it has ever been our lot to record.

It was well known, for three weeks beforehand at least, that the Orangemen intended to have a public parade through the streets of New York. It was also known that a certain section of Irishmen had determined to prevent the procession if possible. Thus for full three weeks the authorities knew that a desperate riot was in course of preparation. They took no precaution against it until the last hour, and then what they did was to insure there would be a slaughter of the misguided men who interfered with or assaulted the processionists.

A short time previous to the 12th, Superintendent KELSO, of the New York Police, issued a proclamation to the effect that the Orangemen would not be allowed to parade, and people who feared the approaching storm felt relieved, thinking there would be no procession and, consequently, no breach of the peace. The reasons adduced for his interference by the Superintendent were those which any sensible man would be likely to assume. Technically speaking, the constitutions grounds, there was no infringement or curtailment of the liberty of subject in this prohibition; but EXELSO saw he had to face one or other of two evils—to prevent the Orangemen or quell a riot. He chose the latter as the lesser evil of the two. The Americans will be inclined to think Governor HOFFMAN appeared on the scene. He revoked Mr. KELSO'S order, and declared that the Orangemen should be protected during the procession by all the military at his disposal of the State if necessary. He was justified in doing this—justified beyond all doubt or question. He would lose all claim to the title of free country if it were for a single moment supposed that men in their right to appear in procession on the streets at the mercy of a body or nationality whatsoever. He is guilty of no concealment in his opinions on this matter. The only constituted authorities are the law and must continue to be, the judges of what processions, rules or demonstrations are to be allowed, and what prohibited. And, as we have pronounced upon the matter, the man who endeavors to evade their decision must do so at his own proper peril.

But Mr. HOFFMAN committed a far grievous mistake for all that—a far which we hope he will be led to strict account. He might have issued his proclamation a week or ten days before, and felt that he strictly known that the right of the Orangemen to parade was recognized and would be enforced. Then would-be rioting rioters would be fully aware of what they had to expect. But his conduct looks like the sudden springing of a mine.

It forcibly reminds one of the famous plot concocted by the Castle authorities to massacre the citizens of Dublin on the plains of Chontarf in 1798. They withheld their prohibition of the intended meeting until the previous night, when, under ordinary circumstances, not one man of every twenty who proposed to be at the rendezvous, would see the proclamation. And, in the meantime, they had surrounded Chontarf plain, by night, with large bodies of cavalry, foot and artillery, and moored men-of-war with double-shotted guns where they could sweep the meeting ground! It was only the almost superhuman exertions of popular leaders that prevented an unparalleled massacre. Mr. HOFFMAN'S proclamation, issued at the eleventh hour, would seem to have been dictated by a similar diabolic spirit, were it not that his character is such as to forbid the imputation of sinister motives.

His Grace the Archbishop and Catholic clergy spared no effort to prevent disturbance. They besought the people to refrain from any attempt to molest the Orangemen, to stop peaceably at home and mind their own business. There was wisdom in the counsel—how well it would have been for all parties had it been obeyed! The rioters disregarded the admonitions of their spiritual guides; they set at naught the warning of their friends, and dearly have they paid the penalty!

The procession started at two o'clock we are told. *It was composed of two hundred men!* A large body of military preceded them, an equally strong detachment followed, and policemen marched along the flanks. We are bound to acknowledge that, if the telegrams received are correct, there were no flags or banners, no mottoes or badges, carried by the processionists at which the Catholics could fairly take offense. There was, however, something ridiculous about them which cannot be defended. Each man carried a sword and revolver. We are not aware that the municipal regulations of New York, or of any great city in the world, permit its streets to be paraded by bands of armed men other than those sanctioned by the Government of the country. Clearly it was a gross mistake, if nothing worse, to suffer the Orangemen to bear arms. If they demanded the protection of the State they should have relied upon it. And, curious to relate, every man who was not an Orangeman was disarmed the instant he preceded the band a weapon! This must undoubtedly was not fair play.

Now, if this mighty procession of two hundred Williamites had been suffered to pass without molestation it would be probably the last of its kind in America. The thing was so contemptible that the simple force of ridicule would have killed Orangeism, but the insane and criminal assault made upon it has given it a notoriety which can hardly fail to be productive of most disastrous effects in the future.

It is very evident that there was no organized attack upon the procession. The opposition to it came from a mob of senseless and infuriated men who acted without plans, without leaders and without concert. The organized bodies of Irishmen that exist in New York had no participation whatever in the affray, and, apparently, did not come into the streets at all. They had better sense and truer patriotism than the rioters. As very often happens, the primary cause of all the disturbance came off scathless—not a single Orangeman was in the least injured! There was, as a matter of fact, no collision between the processionists and the Catholics. The Orangemen marched along very contentedly, and the soldiers did all the fighting that was necessary for them! So the only lives that have been sacrificed were those of the misguided rioters and a few of the troops guarding the Orangemen.

It now only remains for us to place upon record our most emphatic and unqualified reprobation of the conduct of the rioters. There is no excuse whatever for their behavior, which was criminal in the highest degree. When the authorities had decided that the Orangemen had a right to parade, their decision should have been accepted and respected.

We freely confess to having very little sympathy with those who have suffered from their participation in the riots, for they only got what they richly deserved. Our sympathies go with the innocent and helpless women and children, many of whom, no doubt, will have sad reason to remember the 12th of July, 1871. Our sympathies go, too, to the supporters of law and order who have been injured in the discharge of their duty in quelling an unjustifiable riot.

If any man imagines that this kind of lawlessness, this savage intolerance, will make the position of the Irish in the United States a bit better than what it is, he is egregiously mistaken. If any man imagines that rioting and defying the authorities will cause the name of an Irishman to be held in higher respect in this country, he committs an unpardonable error. And the cause of freedom at home, about which we all have had such glorious hopes lately, how will that be affected by this scandalous and barbarous rowdyism? It will certainly be grievously injured, and the day of our national regeneration will be retarded, God alone knows how long! All that our best and purest men have done to effect a union between our countrymen, Catholic and Protestant, will be utterly destroyed; all the sympathy and moral support from other nations that have been won by the heroism and devotion of our patriots will be withdrawn. The hands of our enemies will be strengthened, for men will say we deserve the slavery and oppression that crush our people at home. What, in the name of Heaven, men say but that the Irish are unfit to be free, seeing that they are totally incapable of the first requisite of a free people—a spirit of toleration. And as an argument that cannot be refuted, they will cite the New York Riots, of 12th July, 1871.

### Fair in Aid of St. Joseph's Church.

Next Thursday, a fancy Fair and Bazaar, which promises to be a success, is to be opened in the Academic Hall on Bush street. The Fair will continue for ten days, commencing, as we have said, on Thursday next, 20th instant, and closing on the evening of Saturday, 29th. There will be a large number of tables profusely supplied with rare, costly and beautiful articles of every description, and a curious piece of tapestry worked by the ladies of the Court of Louis XIV., of France, will be placed on exhibition. Altogether, the Fair will have unusual attractions, and we trust it will be properly patronized. The object to which the funds accruing are to be devoted ought of itself to secure a monster attendance all the time.

### Obituary.

Died at Oakland, Alameda county, on the 9th inst., from the effects of a fall from the new Catholic church building, Lieutenant [illegible].

It is said that the death of Lieutenant [illegible] was occasioned by an expression of disapprobation which was made by him in reference to the manner in which one of the workmen employed in the construction of the church was conducting himself. The workman referred to, it is said, was intoxicated, and the deceased remonstrated with him in reference to his conduct. The workman resented the remonstrance, and struck the deceased a violent blow, which caused him to fall from the scaffolding to the ground, a distance of about forty feet. He was picked up in a senseless condition, and died in a few hours afterwards.

Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was about 35 years of age. He was a member of the Hibernian Society, and was also connected with the Fenian Brotherhood. He was buried on Sunday last, and his funeral was largely attended by members of the Hibernian Society, who, we are informed, had been specially requested to attend. The funeral procession was headed by a hearse with ostrich plumes, and followed by a number of carriages, in which were the friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The procession was a very large one, and presented a most imposing appearance. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Mountain View, Alameda county.

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Mayor Hall this morning asserts that there would be no riot, and that the Orangemen, in case they paraded, would be protected. The impression prevails that the Hibernian Societies will take the advice of the clergy, and not interfere with the Orangemen.

Archbishop McCloskey, in a sermon at the dedication of St. Paul's Church, Harlem, alluded to the threatened demonstration against Orangemen on Wednesday, earnestly entreating and exhorting all Catholics to beware of even acting near the procession, and on no account to make any counter-demonstration.

It is now stated, on good authority, that the Hibernians will parade on Wednesday, headed by a man called Captain Cleary. The number to turn out cannot be ascertained. It is also said that the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments will be ordered to hold themselves in readiness at their armories to aid the police, if necessary, to quell any signs of riot.

### SUPERINTENDENT KELSO'S ORDER.

NEW YORK, July 10—There is reason to believe that the much-dreaded riot on Wednesday will not take place. Superintendent Kelso has this evening issued an order forbidding both the Orangemen's parade and the procession of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The parties comprising the large force represent that the people of the Irish Catholic element which expresses its determination to oppose the Orange display.

Superintendent Kelso in his order says that through the municipal streets and avenues of New York on the 12th instant in honor of the battle of the Boyne and the treaty of Limerick was in consequence. Its continuance would be fully aware that they had to expect. But his conduct looks like the sudden springing of a mine.

It forcibly reminds one of the famous plot concocted by the Castle authorities to massacre the citizens of Dublin on the plains of Chontarf in 1798. They withheld their prohibition of the intended meeting until the previous night, when, under ordinary circumstances, not one man of every twenty who proposed to be at the rendezvous, would see the proclamation. And, in the meantime, they had surrounded Chontarf plain, by night, with large bodies of cavalry, foot and artillery, and moored men-of-war with double-shotted guns where they could sweep the meeting ground! It was only the almost superhuman exertions of popular leaders that prevented an unparalleled massacre. Mr. HOFFMAN'S proclamation, issued at the eleventh hour, would seem to have been dictated by a similar diabolic spirit, were it not that his character is such as to forbid the imputation of sinister motives.

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### 'THE MARCH OF '51ST-SEVEN.

Onward, march! oh, man of Ireland! Brothers true and strong!
Swell as death, from native sireland sweep the formed throng!
The bloody path our fathers trod to Freedom open near;
Tread it we, as they did, while our battle-song flags clear!

We are they who march for Erin in her hour of sorrow,
Sworn to lift the sword unfearing o'er her fair brow Freed
Of serfdom's gloom, of slavery's mark, of discord's pale and shame—
Sworn to blast the coward tongues that dare revile her name!

We are they who met the train of Ireland's insulting foes,
Pointing to our passed-time slain—to Ireland's cap tivited woes;
While deeds like those of our great warrior-fathers We'll reply—
Deeds for such a triumph, or to Ireland's honor die

We are they whose souls have thrilled at Erin's awful wail;
We are they whose hearts have filled at Erin's bloody tale;
We are they who meet that Erin—land of lands—may be
Queen of the fadeless crown, of song, of joy—of Liberty!

Onward, then! oh men of Ireland! In our strength safe and sure!
On!—I'a hillside or air, and Protestant—to unite!
A foe whose hellish hate would drain our nation's spring of life,
And stifle fallen and creeds, for "ends of State," in blood and strife!

We are they whose hearts have been for Ireland's wrongs a flame;
We are they whose banner green shall bear but Ireland's name;
We are they who swear to keep that banner in the air,
'Till Ireland bows no more in chains to Britain's hoard!

We are they who dare deride the lie, that Ireland's weal
Is ascribed when Ulster's pride meets fiery Munster's zeal;
We are they who come to-day from Lee, and Foyle, and Shannon,
To brand the scornful liars, though they speak from British cannon!

We are they who seek to take on thought of "South" or "North,"
All are brothers who awake to Ireland's cause; heed not that
Jobbing hands, we ask not of our brothers' creed or clan:
Our watchword—All for Ireland, and Christ for every man!

Onward, then, O men of Ireland! Hasten to the battle-field!
Succored by our holy standard—encouraged too long!
Onward! Fall we in the road, or fall we in the rout,
For God and Holy Ireland! let our battle-song rise out,

NOTE.—For the satisfaction of the Attorney-General for Ireland, the writer may as well state that these lines are not intended as an appeal to our Home Rulers. Their matters have been and better said and spoken upon an Irish hillside to Irishmen in Ireland.—[Irishman, 7th June.

### St. Catherine's Academy, Benicia.

EDITOR MONITOR: Thursday, 29th ult., will be an ever-memorable day in the history of the ancient capital of the Queen of the Pacific. At an early hour its wonted tranquility was disturbed by the noise of prancing steeds and the rumbling of coach and carriage wheels over its narrow and dusty streets coming in from all sections of the country. Hotels were crowded, and the streets bore a holiday aspect; men, women and children, dressed in their gayest, thronged the public thoroughfares; business seemed to be suspended for the day. The pleasant smile and the merry laugh of the happy young folks foretold that a gala day was in store for them. Never since the time when the walls of the ancient capitol reechoed to the manly voices of the brave and self-sacrificing founders of our State, have the inhabitants of this once promising city manifested more activity and interest than on this occasion. Political animosities and religious differences seemed to be buried—all appeared as one common family bent upon one common purpose—patriotic ardor to celebrate at the seventeenth annual Commencement of St. Catherine's Academy. At nine o'clock A. M. your correspondent might have been observed making his way through one of the fairest and most intelligent gatherings that ever assembled beneath the roof of St. Catherine's, but all to no purpose; every available seat had been taken. Wiping the perspiration from off his face—being too modest to thrust himself forward—he took a seat incognito. After a few minutes the exercises began. Four young ladies gracefully approached the piano and struck up an excellent march (quartette) as if by magic. At this moment over a hundred young ladies, with modest mien, attired in white, wearing wreaths upon their heads, entered the beautiful exhibition hall in couples, keeping time with the fair performers. Next came the reverend clergy and other invited guests, who were to take an active part in examining the young ladies in their respective studies.

The morning's programme was divided into four parts, each of which I will comment upon in regular order without, in the meantime, making any invidious distinction between the youthful aspirants for academic honors and public applause; for suffice it to say, on such occasions each girl, it matters not what her shortcomings might have been prior to this, tries her utmost to please her anxious parents, who, with holy envy, seek to catch every word that drops from their darling's lips.

The following constituted the first part of the morning's programme:

March Quartette.—Misses Fanny Er ichl, Fabina Wright, Mattie and Sophia Burt; Piano Duet—Misses Mooney, Misses Lizzie Sutton and Nona Reynolds; Piano Duet—Misses Lizzie Sutton and Nona Reynolds; Piano Duet—Misses Teresa Casey and Minnie Mamet; Piano Duet—Those not so easy and yet so far," Misses V. Williams and Jennie Smith; Open ed Address: Chorus—Morning," Misses Fanny Ericksen, Josephine Watts," Misses Hosford, Bessie Rodgers; Piano Duet—Impromptu in A flat major, Kuhe," Misses M. Taliaferro and Teresa Lyons; Piano Duet—"Le Troubador" Beyer, Misses Fanny Ericksen and J. Wright.

Examination of studies next came in order. Geography and mental arithmetic formed the theme. I must say, considering the rigid manner in which the girls were examined, that they did themselves and their teachers credit. After traveling over the grand divisions of the world, measuring the heights of the highest mountains and the lengths of the greatest rivers, we were pleasingly entertained by Part II:

Piano Duet—La Traviata" Verdi, Misses Laura Hosford, Minnie Lyons and Nona Reynolds; Piano Duet—"Le Carnival de Venise" Benedict, Misses Jennie Sutton and Fanny Ericksen; Vocal Solo—"Home, Sweet Home" Bishop, Miss Addie Dolger; Piano Duet—Impromptu in A flat major, Kuhe, Misses Josephine and Julia Wildman.

The scholars were now examined in English composition and Physical Geography. We do not exaggerate when we say that we have never listened to a more interesting examination. The questions were critical and searching in the extreme, yet the answers were prompt and intelligent, showing that they had been carefully drilled by able instructors. Delightful music introduced us to Part III of our programme:

Piano Duet—"La Fille du Regiment," Misses K Hoffeman, L. Ryan; Piano Quartette—"Perle Polka," Misses C. Pittman, J. Fagan, F. Enright, F. Wright; Vocal Solo—"Tender and True" Dyke, Miss Virginia Sullivan; Piano Solo—"La Napolitana" Lyn Miss Lena M. Cunningham; Essay—Post Office, Miss Lena M. Cunningham; Piano Duet—"Immortelles Waltz" Gungl, Misses L. Sutton, E. Cook; Vocal Solo—"Mon sano a Dieu, Stradella" Miss Julia Wildman.

Arithmetic and Algebra now occupied our attention for the space of forty-five minutes, and we have had the honor to be present at the examinations of many boarding schools for several years past, but in none have we found young ladies more efficient and prompt. In these studies we must say that St. Catherine's Academy has won an enviable reputation. The dryness and monotony which the majority of people experience in the examination of these most important and useful duties was relieved by Part IV:

Piano Quartette—"Italian Polka" Misses C. Pittman, A. M. Harp, Mary Taliaferro, Clara M. Gary; Piano Duet—"Sally in our Alley" Schmidt, Misses Kate Bateman, Maggie Cavanaugh.

The examination of studies again occupied our attention. Astronomy was the subject. It was a matter of question with us whether the terrestrial stars before us or celestial stars above us, hidden by the brilliancy of the sun's light, shined more brightly. The mathematical precision wherewith they bounded the different heavenly bodies, and the elegant style in which they discoursed their usefulness and beauty, surpassed anything that we have ever listened to. As if to give us a foretaste of the heaven beyond the stars, we were enchanted by the following music, which brought our morning programme to a close:

Piano Quartette—"Thalmon Polka," Kunkel, Misses M. Cavanaugh, M. Matthews, M. A. Enright, F. Enright; Piano Solo—"Lucia" di Lammermoor," Miss Nellie Hoyt; Vocal Quartette—"Tis Music that Whispers" Misses M. Fegan, Fanny Ericksen, J. Wright, Virginia L. Sullivan; Piano Duet—"Le Carnival de Venise" Benedict, Misses Laura Hosford and Nona Reynolds; Piano Duet—"Impromptu Marche" Schmidt, Misses Josephine Watts and Julia Wildman.

Compliment to a Franco-Irish Soldier.

We copy the subjoined report with much pleasure from the Liverpool *Catholic Times*. The Irishman to whom the compliment it describes has been paid is well worthy of the admiration and respect thus conveyed to him:

On the 9th June, a number of gentlemen availing themselves of the presence in Liverpool of the gallant Captain of the French company which served in the late war, took occasion to pay that gentleman a well-merited compliment. He was invited to meet his friends at Mount's Bay House, Tower Hotel, at dinner. The chair was worthily occupied by M. F. Duffy. Mr. Duffy proposed as a sentiment, suggested by the occasion, "The justice of a cause, not its success." He paid high tribute to the chivalry of France, and to the devoted men who, when all seemed lost—army, generals and every government—mouth after month stemmed the tide of invasion, and, with unprotected hands, held in check the finest army in Europe, flushed with victory as that army was. Not in France alone, out in Italy and in Ireland was the justice of the cause not to be measured by its success. But the immutability of a principle was beyond the influence of facts; and the true greatness of Rome and of Ireland was an evidence of this which no amount of defeats could destroy or counterbalance. The sentiment was warmly applauded.

Mr. Duffy soon after rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Our guest, Captain Kirwan." There were many reasons why he felt proud of the position which the kindness of his friends had called on him to occupy that night. First, of course, and mainly, because they had met to pay a tribute to a worthy Irishman, who, in these days of diplomatic patriotism, had not hesitated to throw his sword into the balance in favor of Ireland's ancient ally, France, and risk his life in defense of a cause, which, for one reason or other, every Irishman regarded as his own. Captain Kirwan, on rising to respond, was received with loud cheers. He said it was a customary remark for those to whom a compliment was paid to say that that was the happiest and proudest moments of their lives, but he would be doing an injustice to the many happy hours he had spent in the company of—in his eyes—one of Ireland's fairest daughters if he said it was the happiest; and he would be guilty of a greater injustice still to his brave companions if, forgetting their heroic constancy, endurance and worth, he admitted it was the proudest. However, of this he might give honest assurance, that there were few occasions to which he could look back with greater gratification. He was not vain enough to imagine that the handsome gathering that night was attended as a compliment to himself merely. He knew that those who cheered the two kind words their chairman had spoken meant thereby to pay a tribute to the brave with whom he had the honor and pride to be associated. Of these men it would be impossible to speak in terms sufficiently commendatory. Brave or better soldiers never faced an enemy, and if the untold sufferings they had endured ever made any man pause in his career, it was sufficient to remind him of where he came from—all back all his nationality, enthusiasm in the cause they had espoused. He spoke advisedly when he said that it was a misfortune for the Irish exiles that they had been cut off from their historian. He felt that if he had told all that he might with truth say, that every man might think that he was "blowing his own trumpet." Now that all was over, he could only say that the honor and the fame of Ireland were in safe keeping. And he bore with him testimonies of the Company's worth and character, of which he was sure they, as Irishmen, would be proud. They might all feel convinced of this, that if any of them went to France they need never be ashamed to claim as countrymen the gallant fellows with whom he had been associated. No Irishman need hang his head for them. And yet they claimed no credit for casting their fortunes with France. There was in the Irish heart a yearning for service in France, and his companions and he had merely answered that feeling its way. He thanked them from his heart for their great kindness, but he begged, with every acknowledgment to them, to accept it as a compliment to his comrades, not merely as one to himself.

Subsequently "The Memory of the Dead" was proposed, associated with the name of Terence Byrne, and Captain Kirwan took occasion to pay a handsome tribute to the deceased soldier.

The company separated after a most enjoyable evening, those among them who had known Captain Kirwan previously were delighted to be with him once more, while those who met him for the first time were charmed with his unpretending demeanor and great information.

### Mr. Martin on Ireland and Communism.

The following letter, which appears in the London *Echo* from the member from Meath, puts forward some facts which are deserving of special recognition at present. Mr. Martin is doing hardly less service by his letters in the English press than by his bold and statesmanlike speeches in the House of Commons:

An article upon the funeral of Dr. Spratt, which I have read to-day in your paper of yesterday, suggests reflections that ought to be taken to heart by all to whom the future of society is a concern. We are just now shuddering with horror at the atrocities and sufferings of the rule of the mob in Paris. The brightest, noblest, most generous people in the world—the leading people of Christian civilization; the people whom we long love the best—have gone mad, some from social and political fanaticism, others from rage at the obstinacy and fierceness of the fanatics, the rest in a fury of retaliation for crimes and malignant intentions that each side in the fratricidal conflict attributed to the other. And the result is the direst city of the world laid in bloodstained ruins by its own population, the martyrdom of saintly men, hideous massacres of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen by French hands, the sowing of a hellish crop of distrust, revenge, hatred and all evil feelings. Such an outbreak of fiendish wickedness and anarchical madness, in the very centre and capital of modern Christian civilization, naturally turns men's thoughts to investigate its causes, and seek safeguards against future dangers of the kind. You will say in commenting on the funeral of Paris had a prominent place in surrounding the striking scene in Whitefriar street with much of the extraordinary and almost startling solemnity noticeable at the office and High Mass of yesterday"—it was impossible to avoid adverting to the contrast which that scene presented with the surroundings of the death of the Archbishop and his brother victims at Paris"—affording with the tribute of love and sorrow to the object of yesterday's melancholy celebration, there was a proclaiming of the popular assurance that here at home such a scene could not occur."

Dear sir, I am happy to feel that I can agree with you in the opinion that such a scene as the judicial murder of Archbishop Darboy could not occur in Ireland by the act of the Irish people. There is in Ireland so great a preponderance of religious faith, so true a reverence for the idea of legitimate authority, so pure and so strong a passion of patriotism, so natural and uncorrupted a feeling of charity, that our country is as yet secure from the dangers of political fanaticism, as in France, and of civilization going to rot, as in England. But if our subjection to England continues how long may we feel secure? It is in vain to tell England that religious faith exists in Ireland, whether among Catholics or among Protestants. The power of England has been steadily exerted to exterminate faith in Catholics and to pervert it into sordid greed and render it odious in Protestants. The power of England still labors by means of its bribes, its dungeons, its bayonets, its laws to prevent our country from realizing the idea of *legitimate* authority. The power of England is the relentless and unscrupulous enemy of patriotism in Ireland. The power of England, besides making paupers by hundreds of thousands in our teemingly productive country—rich enough to support in prosperity and independence double its actual population—has imposed upon us a vile system of legal pauperism, to kill the spirit of charity, to poison the social and render useless the bodies of our poor, to load our industrial classes with taxation for the nurturing of thieves and harlots. Dr. Spratt was a man whose efforts could, from the loss of religious faith of reverence for legitimate authority of loyalty to country, of charity and humanity—in short, of those traditional virtues of the Irish race which are the salt of our national character, and which English rule, with its diabolical arts, is rapidly destroying. Since I began to write this letter I have received your paper of this day's date, and seen in it the arbitration of the judgment in the case of Captain Nolan and the tenants he evicted in 1864 and 1867. No rational man can despair of a country where such a beautiful moral spectacle as that can be exhibited. And mark well: that act of most noble repentance, rendering the dear name of far higher value than if he had never committed the wrong—that exquisitely Irish appeal and response to justice—is an offense and scorn to English rule and law. Oh, had we but our dear country free of that stupid and brutal tyranny!


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THE SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC,

*BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.*

THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY for the solid and refined education of young ladies. The academy was founded in 1856, and now ranks among the first institutions in the State.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish and Latin languages, History, Elocution, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Biography, Mythology, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, and Use of Globes; Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, including the Piano, Guitar and Organ; Writing, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and in Oil; Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition payable half-yearly, in advance ..... $150 00
Washing ..... 40 00
Bed and Bedding ..... 15 00

EXTRAS.

Pianoforte and Instrument payable half-yearly ..... $40
Organ ..... 60
Vocal Music ..... 20
Private Lessons ..... 20
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors ..... 20
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Use of Library ..... 2 00
School Books at Current Prices.

Each young lady is required to be provided with four dresses, besides the uniform (which is a black alpaca dress and white apron), for Sundays and holidays; also a blue alpaca dress, six changes of underclothing, six pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, four pillow-slips, pair of blankets, mattress, two pillows, four towels, four table-cloths, a white, silver plated, spoon, fork and napkin-ring; towels into straw for mattress, and a work-box. Each article of clothing must be distinctly marked, and a supply of note paper, envelopes and postage stamps.

The Academic Year consists of ten equal terms, the first commencing August 16th, the second, January 1st.

Pupils of any religious denomination will be received. For the sake of uniformity all are required to present at the regular religious services of the Church.

Parents may rest satisfied that every attention, consistent with health and the formation of habits of order, will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies placed under their charge.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be submitted to the inspection of the Superioress. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the

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PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP,

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FREE TO THE SICK, OF ALL NATIONALITIES, from 1 to 2 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, with Dr. J. A. Albertson, Monday and Thursday, Dr. J. C. Geary, Wednesday, Dr. P. C. Dowdy, Saturday, Dr. E. Bewley.

Dr. J. A. ALBERTSON, Secretary.

19-2 J. CUMMINS, Saturday, 2 to 3

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C. PALMER HAS REMOVED FROM 638 Clay street to 818 Montgomery st., between Washington and Jackson streets, where he has for sale a large assortment of

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## WYNNE, LOWTH & Co

HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE

No. 706 Market Street,

Opposite Third Street,

With a complete Stock of Foreign and Domestic

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N. B.—Being the only house in the trade (in San Francisco) manufactured to order the celebrated BRADLEY SHIRTS, in Black and White, we respectfully solicit orders from the Clergy and Gentlemen of the city.

Great Success! Great Success

ATTENTION THE OPPOSITION TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT OF

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Send the following List of Prices for

Fine Custom-Made Clothing:

Beaver Dress Suits ..... $
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Cassimere Suits ..... $
Fine Dress Coats ..... $
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To the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Family No. 730 HOWARD STREET, opposite Union Engine House—From 7 to 9 a. m.; 12 to 1 and 6 to 8 p. m. Ordinary visits, $2. Visits to Hibernians and their families $1 and $2.

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THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST OPENED a commodious School Building on First street, near Bryant, as a free school for all the Catholic children of an English education.

A Day School for young ladies has been opened on Folsom Place, and will be placed in charge of competent teachers. Both Schools will commence on the 31st inst.

SISTER MARY B. RUSSELL,

Superior of Sisters of Mercy.

San Francisco, May 27, 1871.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

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YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated with the usual powers, and authorized to confer academical honors, offers all the advantages of a thorough education. The next session will open on Monday, August 14, 1871. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a refined education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once ..... $15 00
Board and Tuition per quarter ..... 62 50
Washing, per quarter ..... 12 50
Physician's fee, (unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of illness) per quarter ..... 1 50

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. Instruction in Latin, Extra charge for the French, Spanish or German Language. Use of Bed, Bedding and Furniture, $10 per session.

Payments are required in the month of August, as pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the 15th of August, 1871. The course of instruction embraces the English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Studies. The discipline is mild, and based on long tried principles, and thereby brings its advantages within the reach of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once ..... $15 00
Board, Tuition and Washing, per session, of ten months ..... 150 00
Music French and German form extra charges.
Physician's Fee, (unless it may be preferred to be charged per visit) ..... 10 00

Patients will pay for medical attendance, and supply their own medicines.

Money will not be advanced by the College, for the pocket money of pupils; a sufficient sum must be deposited.

For further particulars apply to

REV. J. J. GREEFF, O. S. F.

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ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the Mission, is the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and afford ample room for recreation.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably half yearly in advance).

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, stationery per session ..... $150 00
Physician's fee, (if required) per month, 50 cts. 5 25
Courtesy, per month, 75 cts. 7 50
Use of Harp, charge for Piano Tuning, Lamp Needlework, etc., extra.

For further particulars apply to

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Wheeler & Wilson Machines adjusted and warranted for one dollar; other Machines in proportion for a year.

Machine always on hand for sale or for rent by the month, three hours a call. 8-28-1f

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MARYSVILLE, CAL.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on Monday, August 7th. The establishment was founded under the patronage of the Archbishop of San Francisco, and is devoted to education. To instil into the minds of youth a correct and intelligent knowledge of their duties to virtue, this fortifying them to meet with the trials and vicissitudes of life, and to fit them to be the future ornaments of society, is a work to which the Institution has devoted its purpose. Such is the primary object of the Sisters of Notre Dame, and they hope to merit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Marysville. The building is in every respect commodious and healthy.

The pupils of the Academy are divided into two classes, the *preparatory* and the *graduating*. The preparatory class is subdivided into three departments. The first is devoted to the rudiments of the English branches, the second to the more advanced English studies, and the third to the higher English branches, with the Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music, Needlework, etc.

The graduating class is composed of those young ladies who have completed the course of the preparatory classes, and who, by their talents and application, have proved themselves worthy of graduating honors.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per Scholar ..... $150 00
Washing ..... 40 00
Bed and Bedding ..... 15 00

EXTRAS.

Pianoforte and Instrument, per month ..... $5
Organ ..... 5
Vocal Music ..... 2 50
Private Lessons ..... 2 50
Drawing and Painting ..... 2 50
Use of Library ..... 1 00
Each Scholar must furnish two mattresses, six sheets, six towels, six napkins, six pillow-cases, six quilts, one counterpane, one blanket, one comfortable, one pair of silver plated forks, one pair of silver plated spoons, one silver plated goblet, one gold ring, one napkin-ring, one work-box, one dozen each of knives and forks, one pair of scissors, one pair of gloves, one pair of overshoes, one parasol, one shawl, one dress for Sundays and holidays, and one uniform dress.

Each article of clothing must be distinctly marked with the name of the owner.

Pupils will be received at any time during the session, and charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the session.

Parents will be expected to visit their children at least once a month.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the

SISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED AUGUST, 1865, by the Legislature of California, and conducted by the Christian Brothers, is situated in the city of Los Angeles, the most delightful and healthy part of Southern California. The Faculty of the College is composed of the FATHERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY CROSS, and of the BROTHERS OF THE SAME ORDER. They devote themselves to promote the health and comfort of the students entrusted to their care, and to secure to them the benefits of a thorough and solid education. The system of education pursued in this College is the same that is followed in the other colleges of the Order, which have been established in the United States, and which have been crowned with the most signal success.

STUDIES:

The course of studies embraces a full course of English, Classical, Commercial and Scientific studies, including Ancient and Modern Languages. Those who wish to prepare themselves for the profession of Civil Engineering will find the course of Mathematics complete.

TERMS:

For Board, Lodging and Tuition, per Scholar ..... $50 00
Bed and Bedding ..... 10 00
Piano and use of Instrument, per Month ..... 2 00
Drawing, Vocal Music, each, per Month ..... 1 00
Vacations at the College ..... 40 00
Those who wish to play on any of the above-named instruments will have the privilege of taking a private instrument free of charge, others to them will be a charge of 50 cents per month.

REMARKS:

Each student must supply himself yearly with bedding, clothes, boots and shoes, and all articles of personal use, as the Institution will not furnish them except in cases of sickness or dismissal.

Students leaving the College before the end of the term

Continued from Fifth Page.

the crowd, quietly dispersed. The police took charge of the Orange banners.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

About forty persons were killed during the riot to-day. The total number of wounded is unknown, but fifteen are known to be mortally wounded. At the Sixteenth Precinct there were sixteen dead bodies; the evening they were removed to the Morgue. At the Twenty-ninth Precinct there were four dead bodies. At the Morgue there are at present forty bodies. The only ones thus far identified are, Henry C. Page, of the Ninth Regiment, and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House; Charles Pettit, Charles Buckhin and Mr. Archibald. Among the killed at the Sixteenth Precinct were a woman and child. The remainder are supposed to have been rioters. Colonel Fisk was at the head of his regiment, and was wounded early in the affray. A collision at Twenty-fourth street took place, and while he was in the act of giving an order, he was struck with a club and one of his ankles broken. He was at once removed to a private residence in Fifteenth street. His wound though painful, is not dangerous. Captain Spencer, of the Ninth Regiment, is reported to have been struck at the same time, and seriously, though not fatally, injured.

The Fourteenth Regiment was dismissed early in the evening. All the regiments turned out in full numbers; each had 1,100 men in line.

The locality of the house to which Colonel Fisk was carried is a secret, as the mob have threatened to take the life of any member of the Ninth, especially Fisk. The Hibernians were also under police guard.

THE CITY QUIET AT MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 12—Midnight.—The city is quiet. Heavy bodies of police are patrolling the streets, and the troops are in their armories, ready to leave at a moment's notice.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, July 12.—In Brooklyn there was as much excitement in regard to the terrible riots in this city, that it was deemed advisable by the Police Commissioner and Chief Campbell to place a reliable force at headquarters during the night.

THE DAY AT JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY, July 12.—The streets this morning present an aspect reminiscent of coming troubles. Thus far no disturbance has occurred, and the indications are that the day will witness scenes of riot and bloodshed. Groups at every street corner and congregated around every liquor store are speaking of Hibernians who maintain a sullen silence, and bundles are lingering around Washington Hall, their headquarters. The police display great energy in their efforts to prevent a row. Squads of persons are armed with pistols, knives and hatchets, have been arrested. They had been drinking freely. At the Orange headquarters everything is quiet, and all present are engaged in preparations for the procession, which will move at 2:30 P. M.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S COURSE APPROVED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—The Common Council this evening passed resolutions by a resolution of thanks to Governor Hoffman for his able assistance in upholding the rights of the people to assemble and parade. The Board is largely Republican.

FISHKILL (N. Y.), July 12.—Thirteen guns were fired, here in honor of the proclamation of Governor Hoffman.

PUBLISHED ORGANIZATION OF A "PROTESTANT LEAGUE OF AMERICA."

NEW YORK, July 12.—The following document is said to be in circulation for signatures:

"In view of recent and probable future events, the immediate organization of a society to be known as the Protestant League of America, with branches in every New York City, and auxiliary societies throughout the United States, is recommended. For this purpose, and properly to consider the immediate event that gives rise to this suggestion, [a public meeting] is called [to this city and elsewhere. The claim of the Roman Catholic religion incompatible with civil and religious liberty."

LATER.

**Eighty Killed and Between 300 and 400 Wounded.**

NEW YORK, July 13.—The most deliberate estimate gives the number of persons killed during the day as in the vicinity of one hundred. Over two hundred and fifty severely wounded are in the hospitals, where those only helplessly wounded were received, those slightly wounded slipping away and hiding, lest it should become known that they had taken part in the riot. Some approximate idea of the number wounded may be had. Certainly three hundred is the lowest figure to be given. Of course many were killed and wounded who were merely spectators and innocent of disturbance.

Another dispatch says over eighty persons were killed, and between 300 and 400 wounded.

Release of Captain McCafferty.

The following letter from Captain John McCafferty to his friend Mr. William Hogan, of Birmingham, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the prisoner has accepted the conditions of release offered to him by the Government, and is now on his way to America. Captain McCafferty, it will be remembered, was arrested in Dublin on the 23d of February, 1867, on a charge of having been connected in the Fenian rebellion of Chester. His was tried and found guilty, and on May 18, 1867, was sentenced to death. The sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life:

MILLBANK CONVICT PRISON, June 6, 1871.

MY DEAR HOGAN—Brighton must characterize this note, and, therefore, I will proceed at once to the point. I arrived here last evening, and this morning, under protest, I accepted of the "conditional amnesty" so long and about one hour ago I was informed that I would sail from London to New York city to-morrow. At first I refused to leave on such short notice, but after a moment's consideration I concluded that a sudden departure would be more satisfactory to all parties. You may rest assured, however, that I did everything consistent with my honor to secure the privilege of making you a short visit. As the Government intend to grant me a parole of honor for five days, I would necessarily be obliged to leave the country at some future time on the present conditions. Then, too, I think that I remain longer in a position that subserves no useful end? I know there are many who would like to shake my hand and that me a kind farewell—God be with you!—before my departure. But I have no wish to undergo such an ordeal, for I am perfectly satisfied that it would unman me; in fact, my poor old heart is beginning to feel already. I must confess that I am displeased with the idea of returning by a route which will afford me no opportunity of seeing the iron-bound coast of the island home of my forefathers; still, God may allow me to see that isle again; yes, and then perhaps I may meet some one on its hills! I felt very sorry when I heard that my last letter put you to so much trouble; however, I will say no more about it until I am in a position to make a more suitable return. With love to your family, and kind regards to each and every friend, I will conclude with that awful word—Farewell. As I was, I am and hope to remain, dear Hogan, your sincere friend, JOHN MCCAFFERTY.

CATHOLIC ITEMS.

**California.**

DEDICATION IN SAN BERNARDINO.—On Sunday last we had the great pleasure of witnessing the largest assembly of people ever collected before in San Bernardino, on the occasion of the dedication of the new Catholic Church. The solemn ceremony of dedication was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Amat, assisted by the resident and actual pastor, Father Thomas Foran, of the Vicar of St. Vincent's College, and Father Vardagger, of San Gabriel. The people took a deep interest in witnessing the ceremonies, so solemn and impressive, performed by the venerable prelate — ceremonies peculiar only to the Catholic Church. After the ceremony of dedication ended, High Mass was sung by Father Verdagger, Professor Stockhammer performing on the new organ, assisted vocally by the Misses Louise and Sylvia Brown, Emma Hosies and Mr. David George. It is almost needless to say that the music was rendered in an excellent manner, as Professor Stockhammer, whose ability as an instrumental and vocal performer is well known to our community. After the first Gospel, the Right Rev. Bishop delivered an able and eloquent discourse appropriate to the occasion, taking his text from the twenty-eighth chapter of Genesis. He was listened to with the greatest attention. Mass he administered the Sacrament of confirmation to ten children, having confirmed on the day previous, in the Church of Agua Mansa, thirty-five. In the evening solemn vespers and benediction of the blessed Sacrament by the Bishop, when a sermon was preached by Father Tyrin, in which he elucidated the Divine truths as contained from the Apostles and preserved intact by our Holy Mother, the Church. A good collady (Mrs. Quinn) who gave with a good heart the funds necessary for the building of the church, was present on the occasion, and felt happy to be able to kneel, during the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, in a church raised by her, alone and unaided, to the honor and glory of God. Well may she say with the inspired writer, «I Lord, I love the beauty of Thy House and the place where Thy glory dwelleth," and if a cup of cold water given for such a sake shall not go unrewarded, surely she will receive a bright crown in the day of the great work she has contributed in His holy name.—*San Bernardino Guardian, July 1.*

THE NEW ACADEMY AND SISTERS OF MERCY.—It will be interesting to the young ladies and their parents of this and the adjoining counties to learn that the Sisters of Mercy, in this city established, amongst us is on the way of being beautifully prepared for the reception of pupils, and will open for the first Monday in July. The ladies of the Convent have displayed great energy and exquisite taste in the arrangement and disposition of the study-halls, class-rooms, etc., which are designed for the use of their future pupils. The cost has been spared by them in procuring the splendid piano, parlor desks and other requisites for their institute, and from its appearances it would seem they are determined to excel in the highest grade of efficiency. In a word, Eureka is favored with an institution whose course of studies will comprise all the elementary and higher branches of science taught in the best academies of the country. The institute will in effect afford every facility for the acquisition of a refined and solid education, whose primary object will be to infuse into the minds of young ladies a noble and laudable ambition to place their hearts in virtue and to fit them to be the future ornaments of society. It will be not amiss to state in conclusion, that for the ordinary pupil of $250 per annum for board and tuition, the various branches of science and art will be taught. Foreign languages, music, drawing, painting and lingerie alone, will "cost extras for which additional charges will be made.—*Humboldt Times.*

**Eastern.**

CATHOLIC CONCERT IN PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—There was a concert given here in the new church on the evening of June 25th, which, in its attendance, exceeded by almost the most sanguine expectation. All the respectable Protestants in the town were present. The Presbyterian, Methodist and Church Reformed ministers were there. There was a festival that night in the Protestant church, and when all was over they came over as a body, and their minister at their head, to the Catholic concert. There were Irish and Jew and Gentile, all crammed together. Some had to stand up, and a great many could not get in. The church is a model of accommodating two thousand persons. Prejudice, ignorance and bigotry, that has veiled them so long in darkness, is fleeing away in most away from their eyes. The Baptist Dominie was the only one absent of the ministries on the occasion. Every doctor in the town was present but one; the Hon. C. St. John, M. C. Hon. Richard Busteed, of the Assemblyman, and H. H. Farnham, Esq., late District Attorney, and other distinguished persons were present. We also have had three of the Sisters of Charity, or Mercy, in the town; they live in a neighborhood that is teeming with poverty, misery and ignorance, and they are pleasant, loving countenances, and form step gliding along the streets, softly, inaudible mission, instructing the youth by word and example, and healing the broken, hope and consolation to the dying, forsaken, friendless penitent, by their presence. They are angels in human form, though hated and detested by the infidels.

The new Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at New Lebanon, N. Y., was consecrated on Sunday, the 18th June, by the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Fitzgerald, of Lowville, N. Y., assisted by Rev. Father Brennan, of Vailsale, as Deacon; Sheehan, of West Troy, as Sub-Deacon, and Hoskins, of the Cathedral at Albany, as Master of Ceremonies. A most able, eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by Father Brennan. After the Mass the Bishop administered the Sacred Rite of Confirmation to one hundred and forty-four candidates, who, during the Mass, had partaken of their first Communion, at which the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, of Hudson, and G. Brennan, of Lee, Mass., assisted the officiating priest. Before pronouncing the Episcopal Benediction, the Bishop paid a deserved tribute to the zeal, devotion and energy displayed by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. Morrisey, by whose untiring exertions the erection of this beautiful, temple is mainly due.

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered by the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes on Sunday, the 18th June, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Yonkers, to 365 persons. On Tuesday, the 20th June, in the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent, East Morrisania, to 25 pupils of the Academy. On Wednesday, the 21st June, in Saint Anthony's Church, of this city, to 500 persons. On Thursday, the 22d June, in the Church of Holy Cross, to 783 persons. On Sunday, the 25th June, in the Church of St. Jerome, Mott Haven, Westchester county, to 281 persons.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

An action was commenced in the Twelfth District Court on saturday last by James H. Newby, attorney and counsellor-at-law, against Frederick Marchisich and William A. Woodward, proprietors of the *Alta Californian*, to recover the sum of $50,000 for the publication of three alleged libellous articles.

The Democratic State Central Committee held an adjourned meeting on the morning of the 8th, in the Supervisors' chambers, and nominated John Rosenfeld for Harbor Commissioner.

A large force of workmen are hard at work remodeling and preparing the Mechanics' Pavilion, on Union Square, for the next Fair of the Mechanics' Institute.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of Chas. Hitrek, run over and killed by the International Hotel coach, on Saturday last, rendered a verdict of accidental death.

In the case of the injunction against the sale of a portion of Yerba Buena Park by the City Hall Commissioners, the arguments were concluded, and the case taken under advisement by Judge Maybon.

The statement of the Pacific Insurance Company of this city shows an excess of $443,261 58 over the original assets of the Company in the way of capital. Of the assets, over half a million are on call loans secured by collaterals, about the same amount secured by mortgages on real estate, $147,000 are in the Company's building and lot, and the balance is considered cash in hand. The profits of the Company for the year are over $100,000, about the same as for the year closing June 30, 1870.—*Call.*

A FEW WORDS TO THE LADIES.—Many ladies, particularly those who are compelled to stand for hours in the morning, on the wife and mother devotes the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental labor she performs is unceasing. Her health is often sacrificed to her children. She often finds her slightest exertion productive of pain, and frequently suffers from some one or other of the many forms of female disease. Health is the most valuable blessing, and should be the first thought. The effects of this point needs no comment. Every one knows that a healthy mother makes a happy family, as with restored health and renewed spirits and energy, she performs her duties with pleasure. Where this friend is not be regularly used, those depressing symptoms which make life a burden, and render every small incident not be experienced but many times magnified, will disappear, and the whole system will be renewed, while its pleasing tonic and invigorating properties will be realized in the form of a healthy appetite, refreshed sleep and buoyant spirits. Ladies will find Hostetter's Stomach Bitters a most valuable friend in time of need. The effects of this potent agent are soon realized in the form of a healthy appetite, refreshed sleep and renewed spirits and energy, she performs her duties with pleasure. Where this friend is not be regularly used, those depressing symptoms which make life a burden, and render every small incident not be experienced but many times magnified, will disappear, and the whole system will be renewed, while its pleasing tonic and invigorating properties will be realized in the form of a healthy appetite, refreshed sleep and buoyant spirits. Ladies will find Hostetter's Stomach Bitters a most valuable friend in time of need. The effects of this potent agent are soon realized in the form of a healthy appetite, refreshed sleep and renewed spirits and energy

Continued from Fifth Page.

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The Fourteenth Regiment was dismissed early in the evening. All the regiments turned out in full numbers; each had 1,100 men in line.

The locality of the house to which Colonel Fisk was taken is kept secret, as the mob have threatened to take the life of any harbor of the South, especially Fisk. The Hibernians say they will have vengeance.

THE CITY QUIET AT MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 12—Midnight.—The city is quiet. Heavy bodies of Police are patrolling the streets, and the troops are in their armories, ready to leave at a moment's notice.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, July 12. In Brooklyn there was no much excitement in regard to the terrible riots in this city, that it was deemed advisable by the Police Commissioner and Chief Campbell to have all available force at headquarters during the night.

THE DAY AT JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY, July 12.—The streets this morning present an aspect ominous of coming trouble. Thus far no disturbance has occurred, but the indications are that the day will witness scenes of riot and bloodshed. At every street corner and hotel and ground every liquor store are groups of Hibernians who maintain sullen silence, and hundreds are lingering around Washington Hall, their headquarters. The police display great energy in their efforts to preserve order. A number of persons armed with pistols, knives and hatchets, have been arrested. They had been drinking freely. At the Orange headquarters everything is quiet, and all parties are engaged in preparations for the procession, which will move at 2:30 P. M.

THE CHIEF HOFFMAN'S OFFICE ATTROVED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—The Common Council this evening passed unanimously a resolution of thanks to Governor Hoffman for his brave action in upholding the rights of the people to assemble and parade. The Board is largely Democratic.

FISKILL, N. Y., July 12.—Thirteen guns were fired here in honor of the protection of Governor Hoffman.

THE GERMAN ORGANIZATION OF A "PROTESTANT LEAGUE OF AMERICA."

NEW YORK, July 12.—The following document is said to be in circulation for signature:

"In view of recent and probable future events, the immediate organization of a society to be known as the Protestant League of America, with headquarters at New York City, and auxiliary societies throughout the United States, is recommended. For this purpose, and properly to consider the numerous questions that will arise on this suggestion, 1st public meeting is called to this city and elsewhere. The chair of the Roman Catholic archbishop will confront with civil and religious liberty."

## LATER.

**Eighty Killed and Between 200 and 300 Wounded.**

NEW YORK, July 12.—The most definite estimate gives the number of rioters killed during the day as in the vicinity of one hundred. Over one hundred and fifty severely wounded are in the hospitals, where many slightly wounded were also received, those slightly wounded stopping away and hiding, lest it should become known that they had taken part in the riot. Some approximate idea of the number wounded may be had by certainly three hundred is not too high an estimate. Of course many were killed and wounded who were merely spectators, and innocent of disturbance.

Another dispatch says over eighty persons were killed, and between 200 and 300 wounded.

## Release of Captain Metafferty.

The following letter from Captain John Mc Cafferty to his friend Mr. William H. Ham, of Hartford, Conn., now on a visit to this city, will serve to tell the general Captain has accepted the conditions of escape offered to him by the Government, and is now on his way to America. Captain McCafferty, it will be remembered, was arrested in Ireland on the 23d of February, 1867, on a charge of having been concerned in the Fenian raid on Chester. He was tried and found guilty, and on May 15, 1867, was sentenced to death. His sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

MOUNTJOY PRISON, DUBLIN, June 30.

MY DEAR HAM:—Business must characterize this letter, therefore, I will proceed at once to the point. I arrived here last evening, and this morning, under protest, I accepted of the conditional amnesty offered in 1869, and about one hour ago I was informed that I would start from Dublin to New York city tomorrow. At first I refused to leave at such short notice, but after a moment's consideration I reconsidered that a sudden departure would be more satisfactory to my friends and myself. After having, however, that I did everything consistent with my honor to secure the privilege of remaining here until the following month, and refused to grant me a period of longer for Dublin, I could not possibly be obliged to leave the country at some future time on the present conditions. Then, why should I remain here longer than is absolutely necessary? I know there are many who say that I like to take no risk at all and but now a friend forewarned me to be wise and not be too sanguine. But I have no wish to impudge such an opinion, for I am perfectly satisfied that it would jeopardize me in no good cause. I therefore beginning to meet the difficulties I have encountered in my life, which I look on as nothing more than a mere bagatelle. I will embark on board a steamer at the north wall, Dublin, to-morrow evening, and so far as I am concerned I will be glad to get away from the north coast of the island before I may hear[illegible] still, God only knows but to see that safe, yes, and then perhaps I may [illegible] may meet with some on the [illegible] pretty sorry when I leave that one active part [illegible] yet to see time favorable, however, I will say [illegible] to quote about it until I am in a position [illegible]

make a more suitable return. With love to your family, and kind regards to each and every friend, I will conclude with that awful word—Farewell. As I was, I am, and hope to remain, dear Hogan, your sincere friend, JOHN MCCAFFERTY.

## CATHOLIC ITEMS.

**California.**

DEDICATION IN SAN BERNARDINO.—On Sunday last we had the great pleasure of witnessing the largest assembly of people ever collected before in San Bernardino, on the occasion of the dedication of the new Catholic Church. The solemn ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Amat, assisted by the resident and actual pastor, Father Ospitolier, Father Ujena, of St. Vincent's College, and Father Verdaguer, of Santa Barbara. The people took a deep interest in witnessing the ceremonies, which were solemn and impressive, performed by the venerable prelate — remarkable particularly to the Catholic Church. After the ceremony of dedication ended, High Mass was sung by Father Verdaguer, the sermon delivered in the forenoon in the new organ, assisted vocally by the Misses Louise and Sylvia Brown, Emma Huston and Mr. David Granger. It is almost needless to say that the music was rendered in an excellent manner by the able Professor Soenbenner, whose ability as an instrumental and vocal performer is well known in our community. After the fine Gospel, the Right Rev. Bishop delivered an able and eloquent sermon pertaining to the ceremony of dedication, taking his text from the twenty-eighth chapter of Genesis. He was listened to with marked attention. After Mass he administered the Sacrament of confirmation to ten children, and in the evening on the day previous, in the Church of Agua Mansa, thirty-five. In the evening solemn vespers and benediction by the aide

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

### Bolte Beating.

The household goods and effects of the Rev. J. Selby Watson, of Stockwell, are to be sold by auction, on the premises, on Monday next, by order of the Rev. J. Selby Watson, of Stockwell, who is about to reside abroad. The sale will take place at one o'clock precisely.

### Death of Father Furlong.

All Catholics, and especially the Liverpool community, to which he belonged by birth and early training, will be deeply grieved to learn that the distinguished preacher and zealous missioner, Father Moses Furlong, of the Society of Mary, died suddenly on last Sunday morning, October 29th, at Ratcliffe College, Leicestershire, in the 49th year of his beloved priesthood. A fuller notice will be given elsewhere.—*Catholic Times, November 4th.*

### English Pensioners.

The pension list shows still that there are considerable annuities taken from the taxation, ranging which certainly ought to have ceased long ago. It appears by a recent return that the following are payable to pensioners, namely, £4,000 a year in the heirs and descendants of William Pulteney, created Earl of Bath and Baron of Hedington; £2,146 to the Duke of Marlborough; £2,000 to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg; £1700 to the Earl of Bath; £2000 to the heirs male to whom the title of Lord Rodney shall descend; £3000 to the representatives of Jeffry, Earl Amherst; £5000 to those to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend; £5000 to the heirs male on whom the title of Viscount Exmouth shall descend. Now, while admitting that some of these pensions are well earned by the first holders of the respective titles, it does seem unjust that the present possessors and future generations should have to continue to pay in gold and hard cash charities. "Not enough," answered the lady. "It strikes me, sir, as unwise," said the Prussian, "that you are rather exacting. How much do you want with your historians? The property was given to the nobility, if he be a Prussian, for then I could pay the ransom of my country!"

## ITALY.

### Italian Vandalism.

In consequence of the decision to make use of the Madama Palace for the sittings of the Italian Senate, it became desirable to have the arms of the house of Savoy placed on the principal front. But the unsightly cast monuments of Benedict XIV. hindered the fulfillment of this project. After some deliberation a compromise was hit upon. Said monuments were carved in wood, were placed over the colossal arms of the Popes, and were painted to look like the marmorean statues of the original monument. This, however, is no longer sufficient. At the payment of the war indemnity has made quite an empty chest of France, that the Republic was itself forced to fall back for temporary assistance on the Archconfraternity of the Holy Sacrament, governed by the Chamberlain of the Pope, and which the Bank of France is the principal creditor. Hence, simultaneously with the suspension of sweeping them in comes the announcement that the Pope, indirectly from the Pontiff Sovereign, whom he allows to be despoiled of kingdom, revenue and liberty.

### Old Paris.

The most ancient cemetery in Paris is at present being removed and dug up at the cost of the State and under the direction of the Government authorities. Its existence dates back a period anterior to the sixth century, and, as we might expect, the work of exhumation has developed objects of the highest interest to antiquarian interest. This cemetery was attached to the original Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, afterwards known as Ste. Geneviève, and a little book written in the ninth century, and entitled "The Miracles of Ste. Geneviève," describes it as standing all along the road which led to the route to Orleans, up to and including the territory of the Church of St. Marcel. It is at that part of the cemetery that the tombs are now being opened on, and the workmen have come upon a series of coffins, all belonging to the Merovingian epoch. The discovery of numerous skeletons, not in coffins, confirms an interesting point in antiquity connected with the adjoining church. The Church of St. Marcel was founded by Roland Count de Blaye, nephew of Charlemagne, and its, chapter for a long time held the right of administering justice over a large part of the Faubourg St. Marcel. It had its regular officials—its prosecutor (term), its bailiff, and its registrar. The gibbets, the most popular attributes of justice in those days, were permanent institutions, and, in fact, remained standing there till 1674, when a Royal edict removed them to the Croulebi, which had not been created. In the church was the tomb of Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris, so well known as the "Master des Sentences," and in the cemetery itself were buried many more persons are familiar to Europe.—D'Aguesseau and his Muslin, the famous lawyers and jurisconsults, Le Chevr and Turchaine, the historians, and several members of the princely House of Conti, but the remains of these and other illustrious dead have been already exhumed and removed to the catacombs in 1791. The coffins which the workmen have found as yet are in some cases of very old date, some of stone, some of composition, and some of baked clay. The ornaments upon one piece of it to date from the seventh century, and the heads of the skeletons are all found turned to the East, according to the usage of the Primitive Church.

### Presentation to the Count de Chambord.

A number of French legitimists have decided to present a magnificent pembroke to Henri V. on New Year's Day next. It is worth more than 10,000 francs, and is made of the purest gold, and is surmounted by a firmament having above it the regal crown of France surrounded by three fleurs de lis. Beneath the crown are the words Honneur et Patrie. Above the firmament is the flag of Bourbons, of white enamel, and bearing the *Semeur de lys* as well as the cipher of the Count de Chambord and the Crown of France. Three words are also inscribed on the pembroke in brilliants of the purest water, on a ground of blue enamel, they are *—Travail et Home.*" The whole has been designed by M. Langlois, to whom was given the order for the sword of honor. It remains to be presented to Marshal MacMahon in the early part of the late war.

### Reorganization.

The French army is being reorganized, that is to say, the fortunes of the cuirassiers are being lengthened, and those of the dragoons shortened, and those of the infantry are in future to have the numbers of the regiments on their shoulder-straps instead of their buttons. There was a review of some eight thousand men of the garrison of Paris, on Sunday, in the Champ Elysées. The Republican Guard were red; (not tricolor) cockades in their shakos and pipeclayed waist belts. Those were the principal improvements noticeable! Will the French, once more learn lessons from defeat? After they were beaten at Rosbach in the latter century they adopted the *queue* from the Prussians, and now they say the uniform of their conquerors. But it is not the uniform that makes the soldier, no more than it is the hood which makes the monk. They should borrow discipline and drill from the Germans; learn to obey," as the Bishop of Orleans rightly declares, and devote themselves to the study of military topography. It is nonsense to think that a people capable of this kind or that, whether head-dress of this kind or that, would not be able to win a battle. Such an idea is only worthy of the Romanitans, who had their soldiers clad on the Trajan model previous to the late war, but have since given them spiked helmets.—*London Universe, Nov. 11.*

### French Patriotism.

Alsace and Lorraine show new symptoms of reconcilement to the rule of the Prussian Eagle. They feel that they are conquered, and will not assimilate themselves to their conquerors. Waldeck-Rousseau French they might have exhibited strong signs of kinship with Germany; now that they are German they lose no opportunity of making protest of their French nationality. We have seen some instances of this. About relating his experiences of a recent visit to his property in Alsace, a gentleman, who sought the late war, are made to bear its heaviest burden of the brunt, and to suffer intensely the truth of Montalembert's famous dictum, that the greatest misfortune which could happen to any people was to be governed by another people. The anti-Prussian feeling manifests itself even after committed at Montreuil, and all the bills of indictment had the same date as the first. Two Alsatians were lately in Paris together for this charge; and I trust the day is not far distant when, by a spirited demonstration on the part of the Republican liberality, we shall meet to promote the erection of a new Church to the glory of God, and under the protection of S. Agathia, the patroness of our parish." Mr. A. M. Sullivan proposed the adoption of the report. He expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing around him so many gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in the constant friends and benefactors of Ireland, and who, they knew, had just managed to preserve the sacred spirit of love for the poets and picturesque amid the hearth of battle.—*London Universe, Nov. 11.*

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

### Irish Intolerance.

A further proof of the form the "bigotry and intolerance of Irish papists" are likely to take in social circles is furnished by the *Jewish Chronicle* which tells us that "A proof of bigotry of the most virulent kind is to be found in Ireland (the only country, according to the Chief Rabbi, in which Jews have never been persecuted) which has manifested quite recently in a touching manner. While a young lady of the Jewish faith, S. Samuel, of Dublin, laid on what unfortunately proved her deathbed, prayers were offered up for her recovery, not only in synagogues, but in chapels. After the proof of loving sympathy was at an end, and the funeral took place, it found the Jewish residents, and the Christian residents alike, followed the remains to the grave. Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, and Father Duggan will bring to the high office to which he has been called great talents as well as exalted piety—singleness of purpose and an earnestness of spirit, which presage eminently for him for the duties of the episcopacy. In the famous times Father Duggan exerted himself so much in the public cause that his health was broken down for 1200 towards it, together with the £300 which the parish raised him. Father Duggan, several gentlemen promised subscriptions for the same object. Mr. Duffy, T. D., having been called to the second chair, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. Mr. Doran for presiding.

### Coercion.

The Dublin *Gazette* of a recent date contained an order of the Privy Council placing under the special provisions of the Peace Preservation Act the baronies of Upper and Lower Kelly, in the county of Meath, also a portion of the parish of Ballyadams, in the same county. Coercion, not law, rules in Ireland. About twenty-six of the county will soon be subjected to the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act. What it is for, except to irritate public feeling and provoke discontent, no one outside the sacred circle of the Castle can determine. A few days ago Meath was pointed to as being exceptionally free from agrarian crime. To-day it is subjected to the rule of the magistracy and police. There may be some mystery in the matter, if we only knew it, for we cannot doubt that every act of the Castle authorities is inspired by wisdom.

### TORQUEMADA.

### Trenkle's Wallace Musicale.

After the disappointment produced in our musical circles by Signor Bianchi's failure in securing a season of opera, it is consoling to know that we have in our midst artists such as Sam Franconi may be proud of, who will exert themselves at times and favor all lovers of the beautiful in music with rare treats. This was effected recently by a matinee musicale given at Dodd's Rooms, which, notwithstanding the manifold, and mosquitoes destroyed, were past and gone—that spring-time which is so dear to us all, and our country beginning to lead a new life. Evidences of this fact were visible in every section of the country. North and south new and beautiful churches were being erected; magnificent public buildings, colleges, convents, hospitals, asylums, all institutions necessary for carrying on the works of religion and charity adorned the face of the land. At the conclusion of the unending contributions, Father Duggan, in a few well chosen words, presided, announced that the sum of £300 had been realized, and the meeting was held on the same day of the parishioners of S. Agatha's parish, in the North Williams' district, for the purpose of taking steps towards the liquidation of the debt now upon the church, and for considering the question of further repairs, etc., required by the building. The meeting was numerously attended, and was presided, concluded thus: "I hope that this is the last time that I shall meet you together for this church; and I trust the day may be distant when, by a spirited demonstration on the part of the Catholic liberality, we shall meet to promote the erection of a new church to the glory of God, and under the protection of S. Agatha, the patroness of our parish." Mr. A. M. Sullivan proposed the adoption of the report. He expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing around him so many gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in the constant friends and benefactors of Ireland, and who, they knew, had just managed to preserve the sacred spirit of love for the poets and picturesque amid the hearth of battle.—*London Universe, Nov. 11.*

We learn incidentally, says the *Universe* (Dress of Dec. 20, that negotiations are pending for the sale of one of the largest and best mines in the vicinity to a company of San Francisco capitalists. Should the sale be consummated, of which there is little doubt, the new company will immediately erect substantial machinery and set a large force of men to work. This will have a tendency to make things lively in San Andreas, as there is no question about the paying qualities of the mine.

### Industrial Condition of the State.

The future prosperity of California will depend to a great extent upon her success in bidding for men. Many millions of people, oppressed in their native countries by unfair political, social and industrial conditions, are looking for new homes, ready to prefer the place which will bid them for—that is, will offer them the highest reward for their labor. Poor immigrants want to know that they will have steady employment, which we cannot now promise them, but which will be provided at some future time with the aid of wise statutes. The amendment of the fence laws, the adoption of a system of land surveys, the reform in the law in regard to real estate, the restriction of the periods of mining claims, which time in possession may be disturbed, the discouragement of litigation, the encouragement of an extensive system of irrigation, the diminution of the expense of importing and exporting merchandise, and the decrease of taxation, are important considerations for poor men thinking of making a home on our coast. When man shall have done as much for our State as Nature has done, California will be an earthly paradise.

The Surveyor General's Report for 1871 has appeared and gives 3,720,729 gallons as

### THE AMOUNT OF WINE MADE

Last year; and we are satisfied that the figure is not far wrong. During the past ten months of this year 2,692,210 pounds of fig have been shipped from this coast at ten pounds to the gallon to 169,221 gallons; 1,000,000 lbs in the first 6 months was 370,000 gallons; or for ten months by sea and rail we may say 600,000 gallons. Add to this the fact that the stock of wine on hand of the vintage preceding 1871 is known to be large, and 1,000 tons had been made in 1870 the stock on hand would be large. We cannot allow less than 1,000,000 gallons for human consumption, and our present stock of wine ready for shipment is certainly not 2,000,000 gallons larger than it was a year ago. The same persons who put the estimate of 1,000,000 gallons for the yield of 1871, at 2,000,000 or 10,000,000, and so as far from the truth now as last year. Our estimate is now 3,500,000 gallons for the yield of 1871.

I. J. Rolfe of Nevada, who has been engaged in the experiment of making

### MANZANITA BRANDY,

Writes thus to us:

The enterprise is regarded here as a practical success, and I consider it of little importance and many years ago I planted a grove of 1,000 trees, which I intended for timber. The first experiment resulted in the production of a spirit which, though not as smooth as possible, is far better than many brands of brandy now distilled from. 1,750 pounds, or all a trees of the grove, produced 100 gallons.

As to the future, I have decided to go into the business on a large scale, and have purchased a tract of land in the vicinity of San Francisco, and shall commence planting the trees in a few days. The expense (I will say the interest is at least considered) of the first year's planting will be about $1,000. This is estimated, as all who have had experience in planting trees will understand, as all who have had experience in planting trees will understand, as all who have had experience in planting trees will understand

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 24. December.
17—Sunday—Third Sunday of Advent. St. Lazarus Bishop of Marseilles
18—Monday—Expectation of the delivery of the B. V. M.
19—Tuesday—St. Timothy, Deacon and martyr.
20—Wednesday—Ember day. Vigil of St. Thomas Apostle. Fast.
21—Thursday—St. Thomas Apostle.
22—Friday—Ember day. St. Flavius, Martyr.
23—Saturday—Ember day. Vigil of Christmas. Fast of Obligation.

THE MONITOR!
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
PUBLISHED BY
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....DEC. 16, 1871.


## HOW WILL THEY DO IT?

We perceive by several of our Protestant exchanges that the good old time-honored alarm at the "growth of Popery" is again making its appearance in this country. The fact does not in the slightest discomfort us, but, on the contrary, affords us a great deal of amusement. Being a periodical affair, coming into prominence at the season when national statistics bloom forth in newspaper columns, we accept it as an annual visitation that cannot be avoided, a little annoying at first, it has now become a source of pleasantry, so we complain no longer. Consequently, our sectarian contemporaries may cry out as loudly as they please against the rapid increase of "Romanism." It would please us very much to be able to administer even a grain of comfort to these distressed journals by which we could find one to bestow. The future looks gloomy for them. "Romanism" is spreading all over America at an astonishing rate, and the day when it will become paramount can almost be calculated as precisely as an eclipse or the return of a comet.

Catholicity is expanding not only in full proportion to the advance of population, but, it is generally admitted, in something more than that. Plainly speaking, it is making unquestionable headway. We do not by any means blame conscientious Protestants for regretting this circumstance, but believe the Catholic faith to be wrong is no perception of Christianity—and every honest man will deplore the extension of that which he thinks is error. If Protestantism showed any vitality, or were gaining ground, we should be exceedingly sorry for it indeed. Then is no call for any sorrow just at present; and we does not seem any probability of there being such for a long time to come, so we are perfectly happy and contented. Surely, our separated brethren will not blame us! It may be a weakness on our part to rejoice that our side is the winning one; yet, it is a weakness we cannot overcome. To err is human, to forgive divine; let our friends of the reformed christianity forgive us. Neither do we find fault with their anxiety seeking to check the growth of "Popery." Viewed charitably, it may be taken as an indication that they are men of strong religious convictions, and we honestly believe men endowed with religious instincts of some kind, to men with no religious belief at all. But, if they want to put a check upon "Romanism," we would to them—as they are going to do it.

There are a good many ways of accomplishing such a design. All of these—

[illegible] advantage of being in conflict with the letter and spirit of the American Constitution. Nevertheless, as Protestants have now the majority, and an overwhelming one, too, throughout the States, they hold the power of altering, or, to use the phraseology most in vogue, of "amending" that once-revered document in whatever manner they wish. We shall enumerate a few plans that could be adopted, and make some remarks upon their relative efficiency.

A law might be passed forbidding any but Protestants coming into this country upon any pretence. A little difficulty might be experienced in finding out what Immigrants were of the reformed faith, and what were "mere Papists!" but that could readily be overcome by using the initiation oath of the Orange Society as a test, and seeing that each man, woman and child took it, without mental reservation, before he or she were permitted to land. Doubtless this would interfere seriously with the spread of Romanism, and give it a heavy blow.

But then what about the Papists already here; how should they be dealt with? The English penal laws would, as we are opinion, do good service against them, although they might not succeed in extirpating the race. Indeed, with the melancholy example of Ireland before our eyes, knowing that those same laws were mercilessly enforced there for centuries, and that "Papists" are still plentiful in the country, one may be excused for doubting the efficiency of such anti-Catholic enactments in the United States. At the same time it cannot be denied that, if a good price were set on the head of a priest, if assisting at Mass were declared a felony, if Catholic education were prohibited under severe penalties, if "Papists" were pronounced incapable of holding real estate, if they were not permitted to keep a horse, worth more than twenty-five dollars, if the son who became a Protestant were legally empowered to oust his Catholic father from his house, if Catholics were not permitted to hold office, or hold commissions in the army or navy, and finally, if they were debarred from voting or taking any share in the government of the nation—much would be done towards the consummation of jesuitry."

Now, if Protestants do not want to violate the Constitution, and indulge in persecution, how is it possible for them to prevent the growth of Catholicity? They cannot prevent men and women of the oldest type from immigrating. They cannot prevent American fathers and mothers from imparting Catholic beliefs to their children. They cannot even prevent Protestants who come to recognize the errors of the "reformed" creeds from transferring their spiritual allegiance to another form of belief. They are, unknown to themselves, helping Catholicity when they multiply schools and diffuse education throughout the community, for it is precisely educated Protestants who are likely to embrace the ancient faith.

If our Church is growing stronger and winning new adherents now, she is doing so without any advantages over other churches, save and except those which she possesses of herself and within herself. Against her stand arrayed all the literature of America, and it is most potential; all the newspapers, with a few comparatively weak exceptions; the entire educational system, which is positively anti-Catholic; and also public opinion so far as any can be said to exist. The Catholic Church uses no weapons to advance herself, which are not equally at the disposal of other agencies. Therefore, if she gains steadily in the face of all this opposition, without favor or encouragement from any party, to what does she owe her success? The conclusion is irresistible. She owes it to the divine truth and beauty of her doctrines and practices, and to the recognition by Americans of the fact that only the principles she professes can make a nation free or a people virtuous.

Now, if the leaders of the separated sects on "check the growth of Popery" by fair, moral and legitimate means, we advise them to begin at once. Our religion is notorious fact that it is not by a new thing for the Gothamite authorities to exhibit anxiety for the preservation of the sacredness of the Sabbath, and were thoroughly well known that they suffer to pass unpublished, every Sunday in the year, descriptions quite as grievous as that intended by the Internationalists. In citing these facts we separated brethren come on with light "checks" as quickly as ever they like; but, if they do not wish to make themselves insufferably tedious, let them cease their nonsensical prate about the terrible consequences to follow when Catholicism shall have obtained dominancy in America.

## TWO WEIGHTS AND TWO MEASURES.

The riot in New York on the 12th of last July is not a thing upon which any right-minded man can reflect with pleasure. To Irishmen especially must the remembrance of that occurrence be disagreeable, inasmuch as it is one of the most striking illustrations of cruelty, massacre and fanatical intoleration. Therefore our natural impulse is to let as hideous recollections die out, like those of so many other wrongs which men of our race have had to endure in this and other lands, in days gone by. But the recent prohibition of the intended procession of Internationalists through the streets of the same city, is in such marked contrast with the unrestricted permission of the identical procession to the Orangemen, and the contrast furnishes us with such an illustration that to the end of time will be immortal as the famous Falstaff letter which promulgated Lord Hoffman's famous proclamation, that we feel bound to bring the matter before our readers.

The similitude between the two processions is certainly remarkable, and both were objectionable to particular sections of the community for [illegible] and very differently indeed by the New York authorities. The Orange Society is a secret and oath-bound association of men who believe that Catholics should be deprived of the rights of citizenship on the ground that their faith makes them foes of liberty, who maintain that Ireland ought to be perpetually subject to English dominion, and who are consequently prepared to support any measure or movement, public or private, tending to degrade members of the church of Rome. The history of the Society from the days of its foundation is little else than a record of heroic outrages upon the liveand liberties of Roman Catholics, and desperate efforts to keep in existence the penal enactments of England. Therefore, it must be admitted that Orangeism insults Irishmen in three things most dear and sacred to the human heart: in their religion, in their nationality and in their manhood. The procession of 12th July, ostensibly purporting to celebrate the anniversary of a battle by which, it is alleged, Catholic supremacy in the United Kingdom was entirely destroyed, was really meant to humiliate Irishmen, and could possibly mean nothing else.

The International Society we do not pretend to understand thoroughly; but, so far as we know anything of it, it is an association of workingmen organized for the purpose of changing the present condition of things, redistributing property, and establishing a great system of communism throughout the civilized world. Its aims are essentially irreligious and destructive to all law and order. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind, that the International Society, unlike the Orange, does not seek to insult men of any particular country or creed. Moreover, so far as long objection-able Americans generally, the International is, we must regret to say, is very freely tolerated by them, if not actually favored. The procession, which was proposed for last Sunday, had for its declared object the utterance of a protest against the execution of the Communistic insurgents condemned to death by the Versailles Government. No sensible man could find serious fault with the design. Beyond question, it was a much more blameless one than that kept in view by the transgressors on the 12th of July last. Yet the demonstration was prohibited, and a strong body of police was held in readiness to crush any attempt at carrying it out. Of course, it had to be abandoned, for the Internationals did not think themselves able to cope for a single moment with the municipal authorities.

Now this question arises, why were these two processions treated so differently? The arrangement were encouraged to parade they were protected by a whole army of horse, foot and artillery; a brutal slaughter was made of unoffending persons on the wretched pretext that they were assailing the processionists. The Internationals were not protected even to assemble on the streets, much less to march in military order, and every preparation was made to shoot them down like dogs in case they dared to defy the prohibitory proclamation! Let us examine the reasons adduced by the New York authorities for their singular behavior. These are neither numerous nor weighty. It is alleged that the assemblage would have been highly distasteful to a large number of citizens. We have not the least doubt that this allegation is perfectly correct. But, we may as well remark, so was the strange parade of the Orangemen. For it was applauded; the international parade was distasteful to a few Sabbatarians, therefore it was suppressed. Who shall say there are not two weights and two measures shown in these decisions?

## THE ACQUITTAL OF KELLY.

We have received Irish papers containing detailed accounts of Kelly's trial, and the subsequent proceedings, but our readers pretty well posted upon the progress of the *cause celebre*, and as the verdict is now a matter of notoriety, we do not think it necessary to enter into a needed reports of the speeches for the defense, and the addresses of the Judges. As might be imagined, the acquittal of the prisoner created the most intense excitement. The utmost his friends exhausted themselves to hope was that there would be a disagreement of the jury; while the partisans of the government confidently expected a conviction. There was, in one sidethere is much rejoicing, and on the other great disgust and mortification. In most of the Irish cities and towns the result of the trial has been celebrated with bon-fires, triumphal processions, and musical displays. If there have been no demonstrations of an opposite character in Liverpool, London and Dublin, it must be attributed for by the number of denunciatory articles which have been published in the newspapers. In all these force anti-Irish diatribes, it is taken for granted that there could be no reasonable doubt entertained of Kelly's being the criminal, and consequently it is mainly asserted that the jury must have either sympathized with him or been afraid to return an honest verdict. Many of the articles attacking the unlucky jurymen were of the most scandalously illiberal nature; but they are only of a piece with those which denounced the acquittal as an assassination and a red-handed murderer while yet he was in the dock standing his trial. Mr. Digby, of the *Irishman*, was to punished with four months' imprisonment for libelling the Court, but no English editor will be troubled for libelling the prisoner in the jury. Such, however, is British justice. It is worthy of remark that the most scurrilous and abusive articles seem to have been written by men who did not do much as condescend to read the evidence given in the case, and, as a natural consequence, they abound in the most outrageous and inexcusable misrepresentations. In fact, they evidently emanated from persons who knew little more than that a man had been arrested for and was being tried for killing a policeman. It is too much the habit of English writers and their imitators in this country to take it for granted that every individual charged by the Government with any crime, misdemeanor or semi-delict in its nature, must be pitilessly guilty, and hence they are predisposed to regard an acquittal as a lamentable failure of justice. When we find one English paper gravely informing its readers that Kelly was actually caught in the act of shooting Talbot, and that a bullet corresponding to those remaining in the revolver was found in the body of the murdered spy; and when we call to mind, moreover, that Dr. Stokes declared the Constable was shot in the breast by one who stood immediately in front of him—we can hardly wonder that such furious onslaughts upon the jury were indulged in. We confess that, at first, we were of the opinion Kelly did shoot at and wound Talbot; but a careful reading of the evidence has been enough to convince us that he had no hand in the matter. Not the slightest worthy of mention has been adduced by the prosecution to connect the prisoner with the murderous deed, and the only one which would not apply with greater force to the Orange procession. We should attach great weight to the fact that Kelly was left-handed, but that alone would not be conclusive. The utmost his friends endeavored themselves to hope was that there would be a disagreement of the jury; while the partisans of the government confidently expected a conviction. There is, in one sidethere is much rejoicing, and on the other great disgust and mortification. In most of the Irish cities and towns the result of the trial has been celebrated with bon-fires, triumphal processions, and musical displays. If there have been no demonstrations of an opposite character in Liverpool, London and Dublin, it must be attributed for by the number of denunciatory articles which have been published in the newspapers. In all these force anti-Irish diatribes, it is taken for granted that there could be no reasonable doubt entertained of Kelly's being the criminal, and consequently it is mainly asserted that the jury must have either sympathized with him or been afraid to return an honest verdict. 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## TO CATHOLIC VOTERS.

It is commonly charged against Catholic prelates that they "meddle in politics." The assertion is not often heard in this country, because our bishops and priests take peculiar care that there shall not even be the semblance of a foundation for it. But in Great Britain and throughout the European continent, it is frequently made by enemies of the Church. For our part we cannot understand why Catholic clergymen should not be at liberty to "meddle" as much as they please in politics, or in any matter connected with the welfare of the State. They are men and they are citizens, and the Government has no justification in depriving them of the rights or privileges belonging to them in either capacity. It does not follow, or at least it ought not, that because a person chooses to enter the Church he has ceased to be a citizen, he should be cut off from, or impeded in the exercise of the duties of citizenship. But our readers must know by this time that the insane appetite of bigotry, and the great champions of "progress and enlightenment," are in reality narrow-minded and bigoted tyrants. The liberty they seek is unlimited license for themselves and persecution for others. Doctors disagree, proscription and persecution for every one who differs in opinion from them on any point. But let us acknowledge, Catholic priests and bishops do "meddle," if by that be the term which must be used, occasionally in politics. They have to do so. They are compelled to it by the proper discharge of their duties to souls in their flocks. Every day questions are rising which intimately concern faith and morals, and they are bound to pass judgment upon them. Statesmen and political economists of all grades who want to remodel society after a fashion repugnant to Christianity, who seek to render the people civilized pagans, threaten the independence and safety of the Church of God, and in those countries where she has not been surpassed in any respect by that displayed at any Fair we have witnessed for a long time. The following is a list of the articles which have entered into, almost always against them and to their detriment.

Prompts have been made to contest the liberty of their associations; the liberty of their schools; the liberty of their pulpit; the liberty of teaching; the liberty of the expression of their faith.

Prejudices of the past age have tried to reappear; under the double names of liberty and progress and other misnomers, they have sought to mask attacks upon means most terrible rights.

The Republican have remained calm, expecting from their fellow citizens and from the public good sense the respect of our rights, the true and practical understanding of religious liberties.

Now more than ever, the Catholics cannot remain idle and forget the obligation of taking part in the ballot.

Let them think of it! they have an imperious duty to perform; every Catholic, when he drops his vote in the ballot-box, does an act for which he is responsible before God and before his country. He cannot, without committing a sin, allow himself to be led by worldly considerations, to be made the blind instrument of politicians who [illegible]

* Scandien fecit nations. (Liber aspient, I. 4.)
† Nisi fundum scithewelt domus. . . . (Psalms 126.)
‡ Justitia elevat gentes (Proverbs XIV, 34); . . . peccatum autem miseros facit nationes.

## "Ladies' Enterprise" in aid of St. Ignatius College.

On Monday last, 11th instant, the "Ladies' Enterprise," in aid of St. Ignatius College, was commenced in the large hall attached to the institution, the entrance to which is on Jackson street. The ladies certainly must take considerable interest in the welfare of the College, for the collection of beautiful and useful articles to be sold at the present Fair is one which has not been surpassed in any respect by that displayed at any Fair we have witnessed for a long time. The following is a list of the articles which have entered into, almost always against them and to their detriment.

Table No. 1.—In presided over by Mrs. Carroll, assisted by Misses M. Carroll, Rose Carroll and Kingsley. Among the table are handsome glass baskets, lamp mats, silver salt cups, and various articles, useful and ornamental.

Table No. 2.—Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. McCahill, Mrs. Reese, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Connor, a beautiful Japanese box filled with china carving by Mrs. Rankin, pincushions, a set of vases, tea-urns, and numerous et cetera.

Table No. 3.—Mrs. Fennessy and Mrs. Gordon, assisted by Mrs. Ir. Sweeney and Misses Gordon, a splendid gilt engraving of the Madonna, a gold bouquet holder, silver mounted sugar-bowl and spoon holder, a beautiful specimen of patchwork in the shape of a table-cover, etc.

Table No. 4.—Mrs. Fleming, assisted by her daughter, Miss Ella Flemming, and Miss Clara Thomas. Articles: Solid silver cup, silver mounted pincushion, silver pitcher, and other articles.

Table No. 5.—Mrs. C. Johson and Miss Mary Harrington, assisted by Jr. Dr. Cassin and Mrs. Cassin. Articles: A pair of fire screens, richly embroidered in Elizabethan taste, silver backed and ancient-looking; a beautiful ornament in the shape of a pair of swans of the Irish woods—Brandon, whose ancestors have probably been familiar with the original specimens of the species in their native wilds. The bottle-stoppers were quite gems in their way, being quite guilt from perch to perch. There is a fine rifle also on this table, with other articles.

Table No. 6.—Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Curry and Miss Rice, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Cassin and Miss Buckley. Articles: A fine oil painting of our Lady of Salette, a beautiful silver mounted sugar-bowl made by Mrs. Rice, a statue of the Blessed Virgin, an ivory crucifix, a family Bible, a fine lamp, and other articles.

Table No. 7.—Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Maloney, Miss Nellie Sullivan, and others. Articles: A handsome bride, a large portrait of Pope Pius IX., a gold watch, a statue of the Madonna, and two valuable steel engravings.

Table No. 8.—Mrs. Mrs. Tyden, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Gibason, Misses Regan and Walsh. Articles: A chinn tea-set, a handsome silver gilt pitcher and vase, richly charged with the sacred mission of defending the Catholic religion, we remind our flock of duties too often forgotten.

There are not two sorts of morals, one for private life, the other for public life; the Christian is bound by the duties he owes society, as he is bound by the duties he owes God.

GASPARI, Bishop of Hebron, Auxiliary of Sens.

## MINING NEWS.

### California.

AMADOR COUNTY.—The *Ledger* states that the new strike recently made in the placer diggings near Drytown, bids fair to be permanative and lasting.

The Alpine *Miner* says that dialogite is now found in many mountain claims in both the Silver Glance and Schenectady mines on the Tarbish lode. It is rich in gold.

NEVADA COUNTY.—A San Juan correspondent of the *Transcript*, says the mining claims of Davis, Bower, Beach and others, at San Juan, are paying a good recompense to their owners. At Selsacrapid, the American Mining Company's claims are paying well.

The Grass Valley *Republican* says two car-loads of rich rock was taken from the Murchie ledge, near the Oriental mill, two miles above Nevada City, a few days since.

The Grass Valley *Union* has seen some fine specimen of gold-bearing quartz taken from the Knight of Malta ledge, by Frank Farina & Co., the proprietors. The ledge is being worked at a depth of fifty feet, and it is fully three feet in thickness, with gold in the pockets quite liberally. The rock is also rich in sulphurets.

The Declaration Quartz Mining Company have located 3,600 feet of a quartz ledge on Deadman's Flat, near the Independence mine, Grass Valley District.

INYO COUNTY.—Good news is received from the Eclipse mine, owned by an Oregon company. They have reached a depth of 200 feet; width of ledge 7 feet. The ore taken out pays an average of $25 per ton.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.—Patrick Donovan, says the Folsom *Telegraph*, of December 9th, is opening a new claim at Willow Spring at an expense of about two thousand dollars. It is situated in a line one half mile long.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.—The editor of the Santa Rosa *Democrat* has visited the Coast Range of Read Valley, Mendocino county, that extensive beds of coal exist in that locality. Mr. Read, in company with Messrs. Rose and others, of San Francisco, have taken up the lands upon which these coal mines are situated, and have at present a force of men engaged in erecting suitable buildings for the accommodation of the miners. The coal is said to be of good quality, the quantity inexhaustible, the veins in places showing a thickness of five and six feet.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.—New mines have been struck in the Pia Juanea Valley. The quartz is heavy, and looks well, and the lead is about four feet wide on the surface.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.—The Sentinel, of this county, says the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, of December 9th, has returned from a prospecting tour to Mt. Simeon, mountain, and reports the discovery of largeand well-defined veins of iron deposits. He supplies of chinabar are very fair, resorting about twelve per cent.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.—The following items we clip from the *Nationnel* (Quiney) of the 25th:

Very rich rock is being taken out of the Eureka mine.

The Sonora town ledge in Mohawk valley is still paying. It seems to be an established fact from the results of the assays in which the gold is found, that the ore is richest in that the ledge will pay from $50 to $75 per ton.

Wm. Eiwell & Co. have discovered a valuable quartz lode in Mohawk valley, immediately across the river from Bellevue ranch, and which is supposed to be a continuation of the Bellerton ledge.

Good news is received from the recently discovered McLeary district. The first discovery, on the 15th instant, was made November 25th, was made about a mile and a half from Sonora. The ledge is from 5 feet wide to the millgone and assays from $300 to $400. They are 1,000 feet in the mine.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The contract for the foundation walls of the new City Hall has been awarded to J. Cochrane and George Middlemas, they being the lowest bidders for the same.

Sheriff Adams has appointed Robert A. Mardon, Wm. Martin, Wm. Miller and Henry Bickel deputies; and Martha Little, matron of the County Jail, vice Rose Kelly, removed.

William L. Higgins, ex-Recorder of this county, has become a member of the Stock Exchange Board, of which he was one of the first earliest members. He is associated with Clay M. Greene.

The Water Committee of the Board of Supervisors, at its last meeting, reported against the Lake Tahoe and Clear Lake projects, and think a sufficient supply can be obtained by aggregating the waters of the streams in San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Francisco.

On the evening of Dec. 8th, J. M. Barnett, ex-President of the Board of Education, was presented with a testimonial by a visit from the teachers of the Pine and Larkin street School. They called on him to the number of [illegible]

Table No. 9.—Mrs. Mrs. Lavers, Misses Jordan, Javid, Murphy, Smith, McFadden, and the Misses Bickel. Articles: A gold watch, a set of carvers, a silver butter dish, gold bracelets, and one of the most ingenious machines, if we may so call it, for turning over the leaves of a music-book.

### THE SHOE.

Is a novelty and deserves special mention. It is a shoe of enormous dimensions, and is crowded with scores of dolls of all sizes. Among them is a doll of comparatively gigantic proportions. This is "the old woman who lived in a shoe" and who "had so many children she did not know what to do." At another table, but as a part of the same shoe, is a walking doll, probably a grown up daughter of the old woman. The ladies in charge of all these are Miss Nettie Fitzgerald, Miss McElroy, Miss Connell.

### THE FLOWER STAND

Is an elaborately built and decorated booth of leaves, moss and blossoms. It is very tastefully arranged for the floral treasures which will be deposited in it, and was last night universally admired. The ladies in charge are Misses Hobbs, Thompson, Roper, Lewis, O'Connor, Sinteler, Harris and Berry.

### THE REFRESHMENT TABLE.

A great improvement has been made in this respect upon the usual refreshment counter. A pleasant room, well furnished with tables, has been partitioned off from the main hall, and a complete restaurant, with price checks, etc., organized. The improvement will be noticed by every visitor to the Fair, and will probably become




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Given to those who get up Clubs.
WHILE THE PROPRIETORS HAVE EVERY reason to feel gratified at the liberal patronage accorded the MONITOR of late years, and pleased at the satisfaction almost universally expressed with its general management, yet they know that it is far from being in the condition of the widespread circulation which the intelligence, wealth and numbers of the class which it endeavors to conscientiously represent entitled to, and this it should and must have to make it in all respects the worthy exponent of the views of the great Irish and Catholic population on the Pacific Coast.
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*Or should the parties organizing Clubs prefer we shall give them cash premiums to the amount of the premiums in Gold Coin.*
All the above premiums will be carefully packed and sent by express.
Those who Subscribe between now and January 1st, will be furnished with the MONITOR for the remainder of 1871, and the New Year opened with the New Year.
ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENTS.
Subscribers on preferring will be furnished
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Peterson's Lady's Magazine and The Monitor for $5 a year.
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For Several new and attractive features will be introduced during the coming year, the amount of reading matter materially increased, and other important improvements made.
With these improvements THE MONITOR will not only be the best but the cheapest journal printed in California; and it is hoped that those who appreciate its efforts in behalf of Faith and Fatherland, will exert themselves to extend its circulation and usefulness.
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## Examination at Santa Clara College.

OF THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Students of Santa Clara College, will be held on the 19th, 20, 20th and 22d inst., in the College hall, each day, from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. The friends of the Institution, and especially the parents and guardians of its students, are requested to attend.
A. YORKE, S. J., President.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF DAN NORTON. He left Junction City, Kansas county, in 1865. He was a machinist in Alvin, Texas, in 1873. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, Catherine Norton, Petaluma, Sonoma county, California. dc16

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NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS
OF THE
OCCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13, 1871.
THE OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day transferred all its Fire business now in force throughout the Pacific Coast, to the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, and all persons insured are requested to call at the office of the Commercial Union on the northeast corner of California and Sansome streets, and receive an adjustment with our policies.
B. ROTHSCHILD,
Secretary Occidental Ins. Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE CO. OF LONDON,
Has purchased the Fire business, and reinsures the outstanding Fire risks of the Occidental Insurance Company throughout the Pacific Coast, as stated in the above notice, and all persons having policies in said Occidental Insurance Company are requested to communicate with this Company in all matters relating to the same, and their future business is respectfully solicited.
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General Agent Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London.
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## ST. COLUMBA.

The twilight deepens into night,
Save there, above the gray rock rim,
One fleeting streak of amber light
Shows in the westward, low and dim:
The sober veils are veiled in gloom,
The breakers make a mournful dirge;
But one shrine in the twilight room
That looks across the ready surge.
And traces nicely, line by line,
With soft and tender hand tying pen,
The features of the Mother Divine,
Of Him who died for men.

The west no longer holds a light,
The sea has lost its tender tinge,
The moon uprises, fair and white;
The cloud-rack wear a lighter fringe;
The sea-mists soar across the green
The freshness of the ocean spray;
The ballet hovers by a stunted gray,
Within the ripples' reach to cling.
Pines on the summit ground be low—
The earth a weary vision fled,
And heaven before his eyes.

The sky is one vast block of gloom,
The moonlight thin the sea no more—
It fills past the breakers' roar.
The ashen surges chafe the shore,
But high above the tumult swell,
A Presence in the midnight bright;
Over it, lends but lightsaid heart
Glides through and gives a mystic light,
Shadow of pain or strife, no more
Shall dim thy joy, O holy one.
The calm's pageantry is over,
The starry prayer is won.

—Kate Field.

"That same boor" the boor of Cork, the whole island of him was encompassed with a brightness and all the heart of the isle stood in its true point.—Nation, Nov. 11.

## Bishop Hay.

We take the following from a very fair review of the works of Bishop Hay, which appeared last week in the *Newcomers' Presbyterian* paper. The work have been entirely reprinted by Messrs. Blackwood in an extremely handsome manner, under the editorship of the Right Rev. Bishop Strain, and after a little satirical comment, the 1793 persecution which he made the fortunes of so many Falkirk missioners, and the real persecutions endured by the Catholics of Scotland, the writer continues: The old knight obviously attendant on a little persecution tempt one to be mildly satirical. It is otherwise when one is called on to contemplate men suffering for conscience' sake. In the one we have but little sympathy with the churlish power of a Guthrie, it is impossible to repress pity and indignation at the atrocious usage which the good Bishop, the author of the volumes before us, endured at the hands of his fellow-countrymen. Bishop Hay was one of those who really held to and are suffering in very severe forms for the sake of his religious opinions. It is true he was a Roman Catholic Bishop, and we in Scotland have it so constantly dinned into us that the Romish Church is a persecuting Church that we forget altogether that our own worthy ecclesiastical rulers can take kindly to the work of correcting people's religious opinions by outward, forcible applications when opportunity is given. They, too, can arise like Phinehas and execute judgment. Now-a-days, of course, these claws are cut and they are harmless; but it was otherwise in other days. Papists had no power then of it in Scotland for no centuries after the Reformation. Indeed, until the blessing of the coercive powers of the secular arm was withdrawn from our national Presbyterianism by a back-sliding Government, a Papist hunt was one of those pleasing pastimes which were gratifying to all classes alike, awakening a thrill of satisfaction in the dignitaries of the Church Courts as they saw the good work progressing, and kindling wild enthusiasm in the close and wynds as brickbats and rotten eggs arose to a pæanium. From the modern and well written biography of Bishop Hay prefixed to this edition of his works, we extract the following account of the way in which we did it as late as 1778; and if it should meet the eye of Dr. Begg, we ask him to note how sadly and how soon we have changed for the worse. Barely a century has passed since the event here narrated happened, and yet where in broad Scotland would a similar outrage be tolerated? Not for a length evinced a disposition to repeal some of the most oppressive of the penal laws which had so long been a disgrace to the Legislature, Bishop Hay seized the favorable moment to procure some relief for the Catholics of Scotland, who for even more heavily than their brethren in England and Ireland, the iron rod of persecution. The Insales all over Scotland immediately took the alarm. *Declarations* and *resolutions* were everywhere adopted against any mitigation of the penal statutes. The press teemed with misrepresentations and calumnies, the pulpits resounded with fulminations against Catholics. The popular fury was especially directed against the bishop, and a day was fixed for burning the chapel and houses which he had lately built in Chalmers' close, High Street. Handbills were distributed inviting all to aid in the good work, and were copiously termed; and at length, on the 2d of February, 1779, the mob assembled, and, with the assistance of the city guard, sailors from Leith, proceeded to their work of destruction. Repeated applications were made to the Lord Provost for protection against the rioters, but he was deaf to all entreaties. The Duke of Buccleuch and other old nobles, fired with indignation at such daring excesses, hastened with a few troops to the spot, seized the most forward of the incendiaries, and would have dispersed the mob, but the authorities positively refused to allow him to proceed, and the work of destruction went on. The chapel and house were soon reduced to ashes, and the rabble then spread themselves over the city, burning and destroying everything belonging to Catholics which came in their way. At this crisis, Bishop Hay arrived from London, and, unaware of the mode of mission, proceeded on his way home. The unusual crowd in the street, however, attracted his attention, and addressing a woman whom he met near the foot of Blackfriars' Wynd, he asked her what it meant. 'Oh, sir,' she replied, 'we are burning the Popish chapel, and we only wish we had the bishop to throw him into the fire.'"

Plous females! We doubt that race of holy women has gone from us, or, if any specimens still exist, they wear dark contimuations and white chokers, so that the sex loses the credit of them. There is one point, however, in which, amid general right-hand deflections and left-hand backsliding, we have not degenerated, and that is the quality of our style rulers. We would look like "noble fellows" were we at present under the Queen and over us in Auld Reekie to make so handsome a moss of a should occasion offer in 1871 as over did their magnanimous predecessors in 1779. Their doings might be less fiery and more watery than those of their official forbears, but they would be equally absurd.

The Hope mine at Grass Valley, for the month of November, took out $10,000 worth of gold, and the expenses of the mine for the same period amount to only $2,500.

Those who dredge a good article to restore gray hair to its youthful color a word is recommend to purchase Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Its wonderful and valuable preparation. Sold by all druggists.

### The Press and the Kelly trial.

The *Freeman* has published an able article upon the strictures of the *Times* upon the Kelly trial, from which we extract the following:

If the Solicitor-General and Mr. Hutt would only take counsel with the *Times*, we should have small trouble as to the whereabouts, of the wound inflicted on the late Constable Talbot. A question which for four days has fired the intellect of the foremost men at the bar—to say nothing of sundry miserable squabbles—which yesterday settled in the most apathy simple manner in one sentence of a *Times* leading article. "Head Constable Talbot was shot about midnight by a man who sprang out of a doorway and fired a revolver into his breast[illegible] ball passing nearly through him, lodging in the back part of the neck." We are quite sure that this news will rather startle the Crown; and will amaze surgeon Stokes and the learned gentlemen who assisted at the now famous operation. The article which contains this disgraceful falsehood is one of the most outrageous we ever remember to have read, even in the columns of the *Times*. It is an outrage on justice, on most notorious and ascertained facts, and on the humbler classes of the Irish people. Kelly is stigmatised as a "common criminal;" which is a wanton insult, not merely to him, but to the [illegible] upon which he stands. Talbot Twiss we are invited to remember that his guilt is not assumed, and twenty times it is suggested by inference or broadly hinted by innuendo. But the ignorant traducer who has once more been permitted to ply his trade, does not rest content with libelling the accused as a "common criminal;" a man charged with cowardly assassination in the dead of night;" but the whole nation is indicted as believing in and sympathising with murder and its agents. "Bloodthirstiness is still the state of the Irish people, and no one can say that it will be washed out in this generation." This gross and deliberate lying is concluded with a kind of hope that, "until the laboring class works itself clear of the friendship of the *Times* for Ireland. In its most scandalous period we doubt if it ever printed a column containing less truth than that which occupies the premier place in yesterday's sheet. The wildest slanders are uttered with an immoral recklessness that is positively astounding. Every charge which the precious vilifier can level at the people is flung forth in continued cumulation. We are worse than those who slaughter babes for the meanest hire. We can show a deeper villainy than that people whose jail population is the noblest recreation in universal history. We are stained deeper than Carrickshock, and the Greek Brigands are gentlemen when compared with us. The knife of the Corsican and the rifle of the Spaniard are not more terrible than the weapon of the civilised Irishman; and yet he has been for seven hundred years under the government of the most enlightened nation in the world. Surely to a mind not wholly degraded by ignorance, not corruptly corroded by hate, there was no ground for this foul display of bituminous slander. But there is use even in the adversity which shows us the *Times*' right hand. If this be our intercessor with the English people our degradation is complete; and if we may longer boast ourselves in this friendship we deserve no higher fate. We can find no language suitable in characteristic to the slanders contained in the article to which we refer. These are gross in their falsehood, in their moral grossness, unparalleled in their insolence, cowardly in their misrepresentation, and disgusting in their unscrupulousness. We, therefore, fling them back on our contemporary as the obscene ravings of a diseased mind, or as the vile emanations of an unprincipled slanderer.

### "Only a Child."

The proposal to erect a monument to the [illegible] at Montmartre, at which assassins are to be raised to commemorate all the murders which take place in the metropolis, even only in those cases where the murderer is undiscovered, London will soon present the appearance of a vast cemetery. The victims to whose memory monuments might with propriety be raised are those whose murders attract little or no attention. The little children who are annually slaughtered in countless numbers with a ferocity even less excusable than that of the Herod of Scripture, in Ireland, it gives strength to all those who are averse from giving them justice. The *Standard* fans the ferocity of these fiends in the feeling in dealing with the demand of the Bishops to remind us of the shortness and uncertainty of life in London. For there is a small sonne might properly be reared in the enclosure of Tavistock square in memory of a little girl, on whose body an inquest was held by Dr. Lankester. This poor child was found with "its deep cut from the mouth to the right ear, severing the lower jaw and carotid artery; also with another cut in the neck, severing the muscles to the spinal cord." As Dr. Lankester truly observed, "if this was done by the act of a grown person, the public would insist on, and the jury would not rest until they had exhausted every means in their power to discover the guilty parties; but because it was done by a child," the public were indifferent, and, after a few inquiries, the police let the matter drop." These remarks give a valuable hint for inscriptions on monuments to murdered infants. "Only a child!" will be the fate of more eloquent tribute to the memory of the departed than a long historical record of the heinous cowards of the little victims whose virtues, unlike those of their elders and betters, are only negative. Dr. Lankester was, however, not quite lost in his observations. The police and the public do occasionally render important justice to the murdered without reference to their age. The young lady so barbarously murdered some time since, and thrown into the Regent's Canal, deserves a monument of some kind to her memory, for the body has never been identified. No inquiries have been made after her by her surviving relatives; no reward has been offered in the apprehension of her murderers, and her case, which attracted little or no attention, is forgotten by all but the few who are weak enough to deplore the sublime resignation displayed by the public under circumstances which in other lands and other ages less civilised and enlightened than our own, might have been considered not only painful, but rather discreditable. It is, however, consoling to reflect that we could not have shown more tender regret for this murdered young lady than if she had been, to use Dr. Lankester's expressive words, 'only a child.'"

The jury before whom had been tried the matter of the condemnation of Point au Pelée, in St. Fifteenth District Court, rendered a verdict for defendants with $1,000, and that defendants sustain no damage in consequence of said condemnation. The suit was brought about by the exemption of ground, claimed by defendants, for light-house purposes.



### The Bishop of Orleans Upon Primary Education.

M. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, has written a letter on the subject of Primary Education to the *Impartial du Loiret*, in which he says: "I have read in the *Impartial du Loiret*, of the 29th of this month, the following lines: 'The Conservationist announces that M. Jules Simon has terminated his labors upon the law of gratuitous and compulsory Instruction. The voters of the Councils General being almost everywhere in support of it, that law will, it is said, be brought forward at the reopening of the Chamber.' Permit me to say that I regret those lines. I desire as much as any one that there shall not be a single young Frenchman nor a single young French woman unable to read and write; and I am the successor of a Bishop who, in the seventeenth century, founded at his own expense two hundred gratuitous primary schools in the diocese of Orleans. . . . When the time comes I shall, in the present state of education and morals in France, have some very serious things to say. But the fact remains that the gratuitous system is not in itself favorable to the attendance at the schools and the progress of instruction. Moreover, the gratuitous system will destroy most of our religious schools, for this decision is reason—that they will no longer be able to sustain the competition of the gratuitous schools. And, our religious schools destroyed, all our children will be handed over by compulsion to a system of instruction, which, if we may judge by the efforts recently made in Paris during the Communes and elsewhere at this moment, might become a terrible instrument of irreligious danger. And independently of this danger, nothing would be gained from an educational point of view. For these primary religious schools, which will thus be destroyed, [illegible] to prove by official statistics have the superiority; that is to say, that they produce, relatively, far more eloquent tribute to the memory of the departed than a long historical record of the heinous cowards of the little victims whose virtues, unlike those of their elders and betters, are only negative. Dr. Lankester was, however, not quite lost in his observations. The police and the public do occasionally render important justice to the murdered without reference to their age. The young lady so barbarously murdered some time since, and thrown into the Regent's Canal, deserves a monument of some kind to her memory, for the body has never been identified. No inquiries have been made after her by her surviving relatives; no reward has been offered in the apprehension of her murderers, and her case, which attracted little or no attention, is forgotten by all but the few who are weak enough to deplore the sublime resignation displayed by the public under circumstances which in other lands and other ages less civilised and enlightened than our own, might have been considered not only painful, but rather discreditable. It is, however, consoling to reflect that we could not have shown more tender regret for this murdered young lady than if she had been, to use Dr. Lankester's expressive words, 'only a child.'"


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| Vacation at College | 60 00 |
| Use of Bedding | 10 00 |
| Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges. | |

Studies will be resumed on the 1st of August.
[illegible] REV. R. JUSTIN, President.

### HOTELS.

**Removal.**

**THE SECOND STREET HOUSE**
Has Removed to 115 Second street,
Northeast corner of Minna. Formerly occupied by Gen. Geo. H. Bonnell, as the most reasonable terms.
Call and Examine. M. O'NEIL,
Proprietor.

**CENTRAL HOTEL,**
615 AND 617 SANSOME STREET,
Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE has recently been thoroughly renovated by the undersigned, formerly proprietor of the Pacific House, proprietor of the Brooklyn House, where he will be happy to receive his former friends and the public in general. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same patronage.

There is a free hack at the House, where passengers can be taken to any part of the city free of charge.

Central House coach will be at each car depot and steamboat landing for every passenger in the case of change.

Parties sending for their friends to the House, or the depot, may rest assured that only MICHAEL FARRELL, and he will attend to them on their arrival, and conduct them to the House with the care and does save much trouble.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of the patrons of this House.

MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

**FRANKLIN HOTEL,**
615 AND 616 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery.....San Francisco.

HUGH CURRAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week.....$7 00
Board and Lodging, single room.....9 00
Single Meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.

Family accommodations at reasonable rates.
Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. Coaches will be in attendance at the A City Directory, and at the city cars at the door.

**RAILROAD HOUSE,**
Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco.
Is now open for the reception of guests.
P. CASSERLY,
Late of the Tremont House, where he will be happy to receive his friends and the public in general.

The House is thoroughly fitted up on the latest plans with all the modern improvements. The Rooms are large and airy, and command a fine view of the Bay and Shipping.

The best attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests.

Board and Lodging per week.....$7 00
Board and Lodging per day.....1 50
There is a free coach at the House, where passengers can be kept at the rate of one dollar per day.

Meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.
Single Rooms, 25 cents.
Board and Lodging per week.....$7 00
Board and Lodging per day.....1 50
There is a free coach at the House, where passengers can be kept at the rate of one dollar per day.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

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It is reported that the "Onion Square Bank has suspended, but the officers deny that there is any embarrassment in that institution.

A committee from the Internationals waited on the Police Commissioners this afternoon to ask permission to parade next Sunday in honor of Rossel. Mayor Hall, who is, by virtue of his office, a member of the Board, was not present, but sent a communication to the effect that he would be glad to meet the Internationalists, at public meeting on the subject. This suggestion the committee declined to entertain. The Police Commissioners refused to grant permission for a demonstration on Sunday next, but without expressing any opinion or giving any explanation. A committee of Internationals leave to-night for Albany, and will wait on the Governor to-morrow.

Edward S. Pierrepont volunteers his services to the lately arrested Internationals in the preparation of their case for trial. The action of the authorities in prohibiting a parade on Sunday is bitterly denounced everywhere throughout the city.

Rev. Dr. Gardiner of the Cathedral at Brooklyn, and graduate of the American College at Rome, died this evening, at his residence in Brooklyn.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.—Senate.—Sumner, at his own request, is relieved from the chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Petitions were presented and referred asking for the repeal of the duty on salt.

The House General Amnesty bill was reported from the Committee, and its passage recommended.

Sumner introduced his bill to abolish the Internal Revenue Commissionership, and asked its reference to the Finance Committee.

Sherman doubted the power of the Senate to originate bills of this character.

Sumner claimed that it had the power, as it was a bill reducing not raising taxes.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

Morton called up the resolution for a final adjournment on the third Monday in May.

Sumner moved that there be no adjournment until the passage of a bill securing equal rights without distinction of race or color.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.—There was quite a long and interesting discussion in the Senate to-day on Senator Trumbull's proposition for a joint Committee to investigate into and propose measures of reform in every department of the Government. The Administration was favorable very generally for taking prompt against such a step, while the Illinois Senator claimed that frauds and corruptions seemed to be hidden in every branch of the service.

House.—Under the call of the States, various petitions and joint resolutions were introduced and referred.

Morgan introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible to the office of President or Vice President of the United States.

King introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting intermarriage of whites and blacks, and prohibiting States by law to make any separate education of white and colored children.

On motion of Mr. Dawes a concurrent resolution for adjournment from December 20th to January 8th, was adopted.

Mr. Campbell asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution requesting the President to cause negotiations to be commenced with Great Britain and Mexico, with the view to ascertain the conditions on which they would consent to the annexation of their possessions on this continent to the United States.

### Cuba.

HAVANA, December 12th.—To-day and henceforward, regular troops will garrison Morro, Cabana, and Principe forts. In view of the arrival of reinforcements from Spain, Valmaseda considers it but just to relieve the volunteers from those arduous services. Spain will send to Cuba this month four battalions of troops from the regular army of Spain, besides ten thousand reinforcements which are to follow within one year. Señor Moreno, the new Governor of Havana, has begun the work of suppressing gambling houses.

### Foreign.

VERSAILLES, December 7.—A message from Thiers was received in the Assembly to-day and read. It announces that the British Government has been notified of the intention of France to abrogate the Treaty of Commerce at the stipulated time, but France will not discontinue negotiations for the arrangement of her commercial relations with Great Britain. The hopes are earnest never to forget to what depth of wretchedness the Empire has led the country. France should now look for complete resignation to God and time. It was her policy to endure a dignified peace. Should war occur, despite her determination to remain at peace, it should not be her deed. France must resume the position to which she was entitled, not only for her own good, but in the interest of all nations. France sympathises with the Pope in the maintenance of his spiritual independence, and will, in case of need, give the Holy Father vigorous support.

The Assembly, by a vote of 434 to 224, refused to consider the propriety of the Chamber of Deputies, Senate and Ministry, at Versailles. The relations of France with Russia, says the President, are those of reciprocal interest. Thiers deplores the indebtedness of the country, but says it is due to the machinations of the Emperor Napoleon. The President advocates the establishment of general compulsory military service in war time, and proposes a permanent force sufficient to contingent thirty thousand men in time of peace. The message concludes with an expression of confidence in the Constitution as at present framed.

PARIS, December 9.—A change in the French government is imminent. Thiers will relinquish the Presidency in favor of Duke D'Audiffret. He has agreed to this movement with the Duke, and all influential members of the Right approve it. The Orleans princes will not take their seats until the plan is carried out. The change will be made before the 20th, if details have been arranged. The cause of the change is Thiers' inability to withstand the Right, which has been returned from the Provinces, and is very hostile, and his fears of the constantly increasing power of the imperialists in the army.

LONDON, December 9.—The Orleans Princes had an interview with Thiers yesterday, and consented to defer for the present their claims for seats in the Assembly.

PARIS, December 7.—President Thiers has demanded the recall of Prince de Chigalied, the Papal Nuncio in this city.

The Paris *Figaro* says that orders have been sent to Cherbourg and Brest to have vessels prepared for cruising about the coasts of France, and represents that these naval precautions are taken to prevent what it calls 'mischief' return from Kiba."

LONDON, December 7.—An imposing demonstration was made last evening at Birmingham, in favor of a radical reform in the House of Lords, and liquidation of its power to defeat or suspend beneficial progressive legislation of the House of Commons. Mr. Bike addressed the meeting, and while speaking was frequently interrupted. So great was the confusion he was obliged to desist. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the principle of hereditary legislation, and demanding the abolition of the right of legislative functions from the Bishops.

LONDON, December 12.—The elections in Spain in which the Republicans have been so successful were for municipal councils, and not for the Cortes, as incorrectly stated.

LOS ANGELES, December 10th.—A full report of the Grand Jury concerning the late Chinese riot in this city, and three papers relating thereto, were mailed to Minister Low yesterday.

DENNIS GRAHAM & SON, Lexington, Ky., the publishers of the Kentucky Live Stock Record, have issued a very handsome Holiday number, which is filled with valuable and interesting matters of the season. The present is a very neat publication, and we heartily say that it has our warm approval and support. We hope that the Exhibition will be right well attended on both evenings, and that a handsome amount will be raised for the proposed fund. Moreover we have got the slightest doubt that the entertainment will prove worthy of public patronage entirely on its own merits.


### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1871.

FLOUR.—There continues a fair local demand. For export, however, the market has shown no particular animation, and prices are unchanged since our last weekly review. We quote standard brands of Oregon extra at $7 50 and local brands as follows: superfine, $5 50@5 75; and extras at $7 00, 50 and $ 00 bbl.

WHEAT.—Has been in limited hourly shipment last weekly review, the millers being the only purchasers in the market at present. Quotable at $2 35@2 50 per ctl.

BARLEY.—The Market has remained quiet during the week under review, at a decline in prices. Quotable at the close at $1 80@2 for feed.

OATS.—The demand has remained moderate for this grain during the past week; prices, however, are without especial change. Quotable at the close at $1 75@1 85 for No. 1.

BRAN.—The receipts have been light, and prices have ruled firm at $17 50@18 00 per ton, in bulk and sacks.

STRAW.—Quotable at $5 00@5 50 per ton for range lots.

CORN.—Quotable at $2 @2 10 for yellow and white $ 00 bbl.

CORN MEAL.—Sells at $2 75@3 25 @ 100 lbs from mill.

BEANS.—Following are the current rates: Bayo $3 75; Small Bayo, $3 25; Pea, $3 50; Small White, $3 50; Pink, $3 25.

POTATOES.—The receipts have been free, and demand fair during the past week. At the close we quote Onions at $1 50, and other kinds at 75@$1 25 per 100 lbs.

ONIONS.—Quotable at 75@$1 @ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Sells readily at $ @ 00 ton.

MIDDLINGS.—We quote feed at $42 50 @ ton from the mills.

RYE.—Quotable at $2 @ 2 00 @ 100 lbs.

CHICKEN FEED.—Sells at $3 @ 3 50 @ 100 lbs.

VEGETABLES.—Are in good supply. Artichokes, 4c; Asparagus, 10c; Beets, 2c lb; Cabbage, $1 @ 1 50 @ doz; Carrots, $1 @ 1 50 @ sack; Cauliflower, $1 @ 1 50 @ doz; Celery, 10c @ bunch; Cucumbers, 10c @ doz; Dried Peas, 4c @ lb; Dried Beans, 4c @ lb; Egg Plant, 10c @ lb; Garlic, 10c @ lb; Green Peas, 4c @ lb; Green Corn, 10c @ doz; Green Peppers, 10c @ lb; Horseradish, 10c @ lb; Lettuce, 10c @ doz; Okra, 10c @ lb; Onions, 2c @ lb; Parsley, 10c @ bunch; Parsnips, 5c @ lb; Pumpkins, 2c @ lb; Radishes, 10c @ doz; Rhubarb, 10c @ lb; Sage, 10c @ bunch; Squash, 2c @ lb; Sweet Potatoes, 4c @ lb; Tomatoes, 10c @ lb; Turnips, 2c @ lb; Tomato Sauce, 10c @ bottle.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California sugar cured, 17c lb; Oregon, 15@16c; California sugar cured, 17@18c; Eastern do, 19@ 20c.

BACON—California, at 14@14½c lb; Oregon, then 15c; Eastern sugar cured, 16@17c; Eastern do, 18@19c; California, 13@14c lb; Oregon, in skin and 13@14c; Eastern, 15@16c; Eastern do, in canvas 17@18c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.—For first quality, butcher's, 8@9c lb; for second do, 7@8c; third do, 6@7c.

VEAL.—At 7@10c lb.

MUTTON.—At 8@9c lb.

LAMB.—At 9c lb.

PORK.—Dressed, grained, 8@9½c; on foot, grained, 6@6½c lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POWLS—Hens, large, at 11@12 50; Spring Chickens, small to medium, $8 @ 9 dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at 12@13 dozen.

GEESE—Tame at 12@13 @ dozen.

TURKEYS—Gobblers, 18c; Hens, 20c.

HARE—At 10@12 dozen.

RABBITS—Tame, at 10@12 dozen.

QUAIL—At 12 @ dozen.

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE and WATCHES are actually selling at less than manufacturers' prices at TUTTLE & CO.'S. They are determined at whatever sacrifice they make to sell for any reasonable price offered that will pay the intrinsic value of the articles purchased. Their stock is so large that it would be useless for any one to quote the amount to advertise it.

### GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE

### HOLIDAYS.

### GLEESON & FELL

141 FOURTH STREET.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL DURING THE Holidays, the greatest Bargains ever offered in

### DRY GOODS.

See our Following Prices:

125 pieces Mixed Striped and figured poplins, 31 cents per yard; regular price, 50 cents.

42 pieces Striped Poplins, 37½ cents; regular price, 37½ cents.

120 pieces French Silk and Wool Serges, 50 cents per yard; regular price, 75 cents.

100 pieces Empress Cloth, 50 cents per yard; worth 75 cents.

74 pieces striped Satin de Chine, 50 cents per yard; worth 75 cents.

75 pieces Silk Mixed Stitch Winceys, 50 cents per yard; well worth $1.

75 pieces Buffalo Black Alpaca, 25 cents, 30 cents and 37½ cents.

50 pieces of Black Brilliantine, 25 cents; worth 37½c.

4 pieces Silk to be sold for 50 cents per yard, worth $1.

50 pieces Alwin Twilled Plaids, 3-yard wide, 50 cents per yard, worth $1; full line of new designs.

28 pieces fluted Black Silk, at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

50 pieces Black Velvet, at 50 cents per yard; these are our own importation and warranted not to crock.

50 pieces Black French Cords, very heavy, $1 50.

10 pieces "Bonnet's" best Black Velvet, to be sold for 87½, regular price $1.

72 pieces Irish Poplins, all colors, at 50 per yard, worth 75 cents.

72 pieces Scotch Red Twilled Flannel, 50 cents per yard; are worth $1.

5 bales All Wool and Cotton Flannel, 38 cents per yard; worth 50 cents.

5 bales All Wool and Cotton Flannel at 31½ cents per yard; worth 37½ cents.

25 pieces Red Flannel, 25 cents per yard; worth 37½c.

25 dozen Red Lace Cotton; all hand made, a rare chance to purchase Real Valenciennes Lace.

An endless variety of striped and Plaid Tartan Ribbons.

500 Striped and Plaid Shawls from $1 50 to $10 each.

1,000 pairs Kid Gloves, 4 buttons, all colors, $1 25 per pair.

1,000 pairs Embroidered and Stripped Nainsooks, 25 cents per yard; worth 37½ cents.

100 pieces of Embroidery, from 12 cents per yard, up to 50 cents per yard.

100 pieces of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 25 cents per pair.

We are manufacturers of Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.

1000 Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presents, from 25 cents to $10.

### GLEESON & FELL,

144 FOURTH STREET.

dc9

### DR. JULIEN PERRAULT,

MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF Paris, Graduate of the Universities of Canada and Pennsylvania of the St. John Hospital, Montreal, and Physician of the St. John Hospital, has his office, 615 Clay street, between Dupont and Kearny, San Francisco, where he continues the Specialty of DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY OF THE URINARY AND SEXUAL ORGANS. DR. PERRAULT, the subject of minute research and special practice for many years, Dr. Perrault confidently treat those affections successfully by the newest scientific methods, and warrants a perfect cure in all cases. Public Women, Strolling Actors and Bachelors suffering from the effects of early indiscretions, are invited to call at Dr. Perrault's office, 615 Clay street, or Box 871 P. O., San Francisco, and obtain relief as speedily as possible. Cards of Dr. Perrault's Medical Work, The Law of Sexual Relations, given if required. All communications confidential. Correspondence and correspondences in English, French and German.

nov29


## MISCELLANEOUS.


### GEO. C. SHREVE & Co.

NO. 110 MONTGOMERY STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE

### GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

A SELECTION ASSORTMENT OF

### STERLING SILVER WARE,

COMPRISING

Many choice pieces made to their special order for this season. Their arrangements with this celebrated Company are such that they can supply on the most favorable terms every requisite, from the costliest object of luxury to the least expensive article for table ornament or use.

Admirers of Elegant and Artistic Silver are invited to examine this choice selection.

dc2

### GEO. C. SHREVE & Co.

110 MONTGOMERY STREET,

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL STOCK OF

### WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, CLOCKS, &C.

### ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL,

CORNER FIRST AND BRYANT STS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE MAN agement of the Sisters of Mercy.

JAMES MURPHY, M. D. ..... Visiting Physician.
S. C. LEAVY, M. D. ..... Visiting Surgeon.
A. F. BELLINGER, M. D. ..... Resident Physician.

TERMS.

Payable monthly in advance for board, medicine, In the wards ..... $15 per week.
In private rooms, one more ..... 18 " "
Physician's fees ..... 5 " "
Liquors and washing, extra.

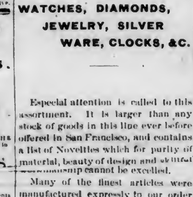
Consultations, $10 extra.

Money always refunded in case a patient leaves the Institution dissatisfied with treatment.

Hospital Notebills are not required to pay in advance.

dc17

Medical Advice.—Dr. Wm. K. Doherty of Medical and Surgical Institute is becoming a "sine qua non" to the welfare of our males and beauty of our regions; and he rapidly spreading reputation, although it may excite surprise, is but the signal of skill, and guarantee of honorable treatment. Dr. Doherty, a gentleman who had suffered for years under chronic cases, and who had taken advantage of every established means that promised relief, but without success, finally applied upon Dr. Doherty, who, to an thereby short space of time, restored him to perfect health. He is suffering to announce that Dr. Doherty is a gentleman who seeks, by delineation of symptoms, to benefit the afflicted, or to rear those superstructures of the sin-spun the ruin of client's fame. The Doctor considers his treatise in such a manner as to be gratifying to all his patients. He examines advises and recommends without charge, and the patient, after having made terms for treatment, can accept or reject at pleasure. In no case does the Doctor make a charge unless he effects a cure. This he is able to do, because he feels confident, from long experience and great success, that he can benefit any patient, after having made such terms as he shall deem reasonable. Such a system of treatment must recommend itself to every one. All of sufferers from the patient places himself under his care. His offices are at 15 Parliament street, corner of Leidesdorff, a few doors below the Whatcheer House. dc9



INFORMATION WANTED.—Of the relations of WM. LINN, a native of the city of Cork, Ireland, who died in the Insane Asylum of California, of consumption. Paul Wm. Linn was reared by a man named Lavalley, who lived in the vicinity of the city of Cork, Ireland. Paul Long came to California in 1851; lived in Philadelphia a few years after coming from Ireland, and before he came to California. If this comes to the eyes of any of the relatives, it will be conferring a favor by writing to the undersigned, or sending information to Box 1,411 P. O., San Francisco, California. Boston Pilot please copy. dc2

PIANOS.

### LYNCH & COMIEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Overstrung, Grand, Square & Upright

### PIANOS.

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 9?4, 9?6, 9?8 and 980 Broadway, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS ARE UNSURPASSED FOR Their Pure Tone, Singing Quality, full, round and powerful Tone, Great Durability, and, in short, everything that renders a PIANO PERFECT.

Description and Prices.

The Pianos will be delivered in San Francisco at the same prices as in New York.

No. 1—7 Octaves, Large front, round corners, ?
No. 2—7 Octaves, Large front, round corners, ?
No. 3—7 Octaves, Large front, carved legs and ?
No. 4—7 Octaves, Large front, round corners, ?
No. 5—7 Octaves, Large front, round corners, ?
No. 6—7 Octaves, Large front, round corners, finished back like front, handsomely carved ?
No. 7—7½ Octaves, Grand ..... $ 00
No. 8—7½ Octaves, Grand, with Boston, Steinway, Chickering or Mathushek Scale, beautifully polished.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Seven Octaves—Black Walnut case ..... $ 00
Rosewood case ..... $ 00

PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, of all styles and prices, constantly on hand.

TESTIMONIALS.

Below will be found a few of many letters, out as complimentary to our Pianos:

From Mr. [illegible] W. T. Wharton]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1871.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—GENTLEMEN: I have much pleased with the Piano you made for me. I really a fine instrument, and the tone is such as to be admired by all who have seen and heard it. Many of my friends have called to see it, and all think it a splendid instrument. I am very much pleased with the manner in which you have conducted the business, and shall have much pleasure in recommending you to any friends who may wish to purchase a Piano. Yours very truly and sincerely, ELLEN R. E. SHERMAN.

The original of the above letter can be seen at this office. Geo. Monroe.

[From the World-renowned Artist, Camilla Urso.]

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: After giving you a few months' trial of the Piano you made for me, I take great pleasure in stating that I consider it a very fine instrument, rich and velvet in tone.

Yours very truly,
CAMILLA URSO.

Having Lynch & Comien's Pianos in use we take great pleasure in recommending them as well and superior, to those of any other manufacturer.

From Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, Editor of the Saint Cloud, Minn., Democrat:

MRS. JANE SWISSHELM has much pleasure in certifying to the superior excellence and durability of the Piano purchased of Messrs. LYNCH & COMIEN, of this city. She has had one of them in use in her family for several years, and finds it a really desirable instrument—rich, full and velvet in tone.

From Rev. J. Shea, S. J., President of St. John's College, Fordham.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1870.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in stating that the Piano you made for me from you have given entire satisfaction to my friends and myself. Yours very truly,
J. SHEA, S. J., President.

From the sisters of Charity, Academy of Holy Cross, Fordham.

Having Lynch & Comien's Pianos in use we take great pleasure in recommending them as well and superior, to those of any other manufacturer.

From Mrs. Anna Dickinson, the Celebrated Lecturer, New York:

MRS. ANNA DICKINSON has much pleasure in certifying to the superior excellence and durability of the Piano purchased of Messrs. LYNCH & COMIEN, of this city. She has had one of them in use in her family for several years, and finds it a really desirable instrument—rich, full and velvet in tone.

From Rev. Jno. Bapst, S. J., President of St. Ignatius College, San Francisco.

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It is reported that the leading reformers have a full understanding with Mayor Hall as to his future political action.

HORACE GREELEY, December 11.—Gaston, Democrat, and Grisdale' candidate, is reelected Mayor by 3,700 majority over Talbot, Republican.

CHICAGO, December 11.—Snow bound passengers on the Union Pacific Railroad, eighteen days from San Francisco, arrived here to-day.

NEW YORK, December 8th.—A meeting of the Board of Police to-day adopted the resolution that the Superintendent be directed to notify the officers of the International societies in this city that the proposed parade of the workingmen on Sunday next, will not be permitted on that day. The parade, or demonstration, if made, must be ed some other day of the week than Sunday. Further, that the Superintendent is directed to take the necessary measures to prevent the parade on Sunday, in case the societies persist in parading.

NEW YORK, December 9th.—At a meeting of the Internationals to-night, a dispatch was read from Governor Hoffman, saying that the law placed the matter of parading in the hands of the Police authorities. The action of the authorities in prohibiting the procession was approved. A long discussion ensued. There was much excitement about changing the day for parade from Sunday to Monday, the principal objection of the Police Commissioners was on account of the day. A committee was carried to wait on the people on Christmas Day, and subscription was decided to raise the matter of the parade. Another meeting was appointed for Monday, when, after delivering a violent oration against the Police authorities, the meeting adjourned.

NEW YORK, December 9th.—The relations of France with Germany, Russia, the Pretender, are those of reciprocal interest. Thiers deplores the indebtedness of the country, but says it is owing to the misconduct of the Empire and Napoleon. The French consider the establishment of general compulsory military service in war time, and proposes a limitation of the annual contingent to Parliament, as desired and seen in favor of peace. The message concludes with an expression of confidence in the patriotism of the Assembly.

PARIS, December 9.—A change in the French gold standard is contemplated. Thiers will relinquish the Presidency in favor of Duke D'Aumale. He has agreed to this movement with the Duke, and all influential members of the Right approve it. The Orleans prince will not take their seats until the plan is carried out. The change will be effected directly. All the details have been arranged. The cause of the change is Thiers' inability to withstand the Right, which has been increased from the Provinces, and is very hostile, and his fears of the constantly increasing power of the Imperialists in the army.

LONDON, December 9.—The Orleans Princes held an interview with Thiers yesterday, and consented to defer their claims to present their claim for seats in the Assembly.

PARIS, December 7.—President Thiers has demanded the recall of Prince de Chambord, the Papal Nuncio in this city.

The Paris *Figaro* says that orders have been sent to Cherbourg and Brest to have vessels prepared for cruising about the coasts of France, and represents that these naval precautions are taken to prepare what it calls "another return from Elba."

LONDON, December 7.—An imposing demonstration was made last evening at Birmingham, in favored of a radical reform in the House of Lords, the latter being in power to defeat or suspend beneficial propositions of the House of Commons. Mr. Dilke addressed the meeting, and while speaking was frequently interrupted, but great was the confusion he was obliged to desist. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the principle of hereditary legislation and demanding the withdrawal of the legislative functions from the Bishops.

LONDON, December 12.—The elections in Spain in which the Republicans have been successful, were for municipal councils, and not for the Cortes, as incorrectly stated.

LOS ANGELES, December 10th.—A full report of the Grand Jury concerning the late Chinese riot in this city, and other papers relating thereto, were mailed to Minister Low yesterday.

DAGUE DAGUERRE'S SON EXHIBITION.—On the evening of Monday and Tuesday next, 18th and 19th inst., the pupils of the Dominican Grammar School will give an Exhibition at the Mercantile Library Hall, Bush street. The object of the entertainment is to create a fund for the relief and benefit of the invalid and infirm members of the School. The project is in every sense benevolent, and we need hardly say that it has our warm approval and support. We have no doubt the effort will be right well attended by both ornamental and useful. Such a worthy object will be raised for the most generous support, and we hope the highest desire that the entertainment will prove worthy of public patronage entirely on its own merits.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONDAY (SINCE SAN FRANCISCO), THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1871.

FLOUR—There continues a good local demand. For export, however, the market has shown no particular alteration, and prices are unchanged since our last weekly review. We quote standard brands of Oregon extra at $7 @ 7 50; and local brands as follows: Superfine, $4 @ 4 75, and extra at $7 @ 7 50, in sks & bbls.

WHEAT—Has been to limited to-day since our last weekly review, the sales reaching the only purchasers in the market at present. Quotable at $1 @ 1 65 @ 1 70.

BARLEY—The Market has remained quiet during the week under review, at a decline in prices. Quotable at the close at $1 @ 1 05.

OATS—The demand has continued moderate for this grain during the past week; prices, however, are without especial change. Quotable at the close at $1 @ 1 05 @ 1 10 @ 1 20.

HAY—The receipts have been light, and prices have advanced $1 per ton. Quotable at from $20 per ton any will out to choice wheat $ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $5 @ 50@7 50 $ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at $1 @ 1 @ 25 for yellow and white $ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Sells at $2 75@2 25 $ 100 lbs from mill.

MIDDLINGS—Sells from mill $3 @ 3 50 $ ton from mill.

RYE—Quotable at $2 @ 2 50 $ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 50 @ 2 00 $ 100 lbs.

BEANS—We quote Flat at 3c, Calcary, 6c; Alsike, 10c; and Mammoth, 12c $ lb.

HONEY—We quote Los Angeles Comb at 12 @ 16c; Extracted at 11 @ 12c $ lb.

HIDES—We quote new crop choice at 20@25c $ lb.

TALLOW—We quote California, Oregon and Mexican, at 5@6c $ lb.

WOOL—We quote Fall Clips at 18@20c $ lb.

BEESWAX—We quote at 25@30c $ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, choice, 30 @ 35c; fresh roll, assorted; packed, 25@27 1/2c; Eastern firkin, pickled, 25@27c; Canadian, 19@21c; Oregon, 19@21c.

EGGS—California, 32 @ 35c $ dozen.

CHEESE—California, at 14@15c $ lb; Oregon, 15@16c; Eastern sage-cured Hybrid, 16@18c; do cloud, 17@18c.

POTATOES—California, 1 80@1 90 $ lb; Oregon, 1 80@1 90; Eastern, in sacks, 2 25@2 50; do loose, 1 75@1 85.

### FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 9@10 cts $ lb; for second do, 7@8c; third do, 5@6c.

VEAL—6@7 cts $ lb.

MUTTON—At 8@9 $ lb.

LAMB—7 @ 8c $ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9c; on foot, grain-fed, 6 @ 6 1/2c $ lb.

### POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Hens, large, at 14@15 50; spring Chickens, $ 12 50 @ 13 50; Roosters, $ 12 50 @ 13 50.

DUCKS—Tame at $7@7 50 $ doz.

GEESE—Tame at $7@7 50 $ doz.

TURKEYS—Live, 18c; dress d 19@ 20 $ lb.

PIGEONS—Old, $1 50 @ 2 00; young, $1 @ 1 50.

RABBITS—Cottontail, $1 50 @ 2 00; Jack, $1 @ 1 50.

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE and WATCHES are actually given away in comparison with former prices at Tucker & Cole's. They are determined at whatever sacrifice they may have to sell for any remaining stock. The entire stock of Jewelry, Silver Ware and Watches must be sold by the holidays. Their stock is large, and said to make room for new goods just about to arrive.


GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
GLEESON & FELL
144 FOURTH STREET.

BE DETERMINED TO SELL, DURING THE
Holidays, the greatest Bargains ever offered in
DRY GOODS,
See the Following Prices:

133 pieces Mixed, Striped and figured poplins, 25 cents per yard; original price, 50 cents.

50 pieces Fancy Black Cashmere Poplins, 37½ cents; well worth 75 cents.

100 pieces French Merino and Wool Barege, 50 cents per yard; regular price, $1.

75 pieces American Cloths, 50 cents per yard; worth 87 cents.

75 pieces striped Satin de Chine, 20 cents per yard; cheap at 37½ cents.

75 pieces Silk Mixed Scotch Winceys, 50 cents per yard; worth $1 00.

34 pieces Buffalo Black Alpaca, 25 cents, 30 cents and 37½ cents.

30 pieces of three heavy, double-faced, silk-finished Alpacas, will be sold for 50 cents per yard; worth before sold for less than 75 cents.

50 pieces Black French Merino, full wide, 50 cents per yard; regular price, $1 00.

50 pieces Black French Merino, 37½ cents per yard; 50 pieces Black French Alpaca, 37½ cents; these sales are our own importation and warranted to be all wool or money refunded.

18 pieces Black French Silk, very heavy $2 50.

18 pieces "Bonnet" in Black Silk will be sold for $1 50; regular price $3.

75 pieces Irish Poplins, all colors, $1 50 per yard; original price, $2 25.

75 pieces Black Satin Striped Flannel, 50 cents per yard; worth $1 00 and $1 25.

1 bales of Double Width Cotton Flannel, 25 cents per yard; worth 37½ and 50 cents.

200 pieces Heavy Table Linens at 37½ cents per yard; we will sell 10 pieces of Double Damask Table Linen at 50 cents per yard; cheap at $1.

100 dozen Large Size Heavy Huck Towels, $1 00 per pair.

50 dozen Extra Size Very Fine Huck Towels $1 50 per pair.

50 dozen Extra Fine Linen Napkins, $1 50 per dozen; worth $2 00.

50 pieces Nottingham Lace, from 25 cents per yard.

75 pieces of Embroidery, from 10 cents per yard.

300 dozen Two-button Kid Gloves, 75 cents per pair.

Our own manufactured Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.

Also a large assortment for Christmas presents from 25 cents to $10.

GLEESON & FELL,
144 FOURTH STREET.

DR. JULIEN PERRAULT,
MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF
Paris, Graduate of the University of Paris, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and late Hospital Surgeon of San Francisco, can be consulted at his residence, No. 414 Kearny street, between Pine and Bush streets, only office over the Post Office, San Francisco. Office hours—From 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Sundays excepted.

SPECIFICS OF SEXUAL DISEASES.—Dr. Perrault's exclusive practice for many years, Dr. Perrault confines himself to those difficulties arising from the Sexual System, and particularly those who are smarting under the effects of mercury poisoning, or other injudicious treatment, Patients, and particularly those who are smarting under the effects of mercury poisoning, or other injudicious treatment, Patients, and particularly those who are smarting, or

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**The International Rousing Up.**

The great bugbear of Continental Governments, the International Society, is in a fair way towards dissolution, from internal dissensions. A powerful section, embracing nearly all the French members, have taken great advantage at the fiddle-faddle voted by the late Congress of the Society in London to the German workmen in regard to their swindles during the late war, and a formidable schism is regarded as inevitable.

**Archbishop Manning on Voluntaryism.**

In a sermon preached on Sunday, Nov. 19th, on behalf of a struggling mission in Saffron Hill, Archbishop Manning said: "I for one do not desire that the Catholic Church in England should ever depend on anything except the free alms of her members. Gold corrupts, and poverty keeps pure. We are, and I say this ever of the Catholic people—and I say this ever of the clergy. Voluntary offerings are required, for a priest is not able to earn wages. There is no peril in poverty—though I often wish we had something more, so as to open all clerical charities and schools, especially for our poor. Poverty is the salt that preserves Christianity; and I hope that the Catholic Church in England will continue to be poor and pure."

**The London Fifty Home Rule Association.**

At the usual weekly meeting of the executive committee of this association, held at the Savoy Palace, Strand, on Saturday, the 9th inst., several gentlemen were proposed as members and their subscriptions paid in. A sub-committee was appointed and instructed to take the Temperance Hall, Dudley street, Seven Dials, and several other places, in order to hold public meetings, enroll members, and open branches of the association. It was also resolved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with Mr. Butt, Q. C., M. P., Mr. Martin, M. P., Mr. Shaw, M. P., Sir George Bowyer, and Sir P. Tait, inviting them to take the chair at the different meetings to be held throughout London.

The subjoined programme has been issued by this association: "The Home Union is for the purpose of aiding the Home Rule Association to obtain for Ireland self-government, declared that members of this organization recognize as man's first temporal duty, fidelity to fatherland, and that our objects are: To obtain for Ireland the management of her domestic affairs by a Parliament in Ireland. To secure to that Parliament the power of legislating for, and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues. To leave to the Imperial parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Government. This organization invites the cooperation of all Irishmen, and other nationalities, who prove their general principles. The organization will forward the objects it advocates by influencing public opinion in favor of peaceful and slaveless, and enlisting the sympathy and support of men of all classes. It is declared that this organization adopts the principles of the parent association. That while every member is understood by that fact to be pledged to its objects and plan of action, no person so joining is committed to any political party, and is entitled to support any political self-government for Ireland. The organization shall consist of members who pay not less than one shilling annually. Members' annual subscription on which the Council shall be based."

**The Queen's Expensivity.**

If lately the name of the Queen is becoming somewhat familiar to the English public. So long as it was confined to those reasonable rogues the Irish, people upon this side of the channel could afford to chuckle at it, but it is easy to "crush ridicule in the bud" by the elements of distance" or to "buy up" the elements of disaffection in the "sister" land. A correspondent writes to the Irish, a few places for their masters for the time, a staff of assistant leaders, and the thing is at an end. A paternal law for the better ordering of the life and poverty in Ireland" has, in the opinion of our English rulers, a most humanizing effect upon the temper of the Irish assassins." In Ireland, indeed, disaffection is unhappily chronic—nobody else may have his grievances to be so—and happily we have the manhood to show it to the world. In England, however, things are different. Until lately people generally professed to be content with the state of affairs, but straws upon the political current show that masses of the English people want a change, and that they themselves are prepared to combat for it. Only for a period is this observable

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 16.
December:
17—Sunday—Fourth Sunday of Advent.
18—Monday—Vigil of our Lord.
19—Tuesday—St. Stephen, first martyr.
20—Wednesday—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.
21—Thursday—Holy Innocents.
22—Friday—St. Thomas, Bishop of Canterbury, M.
23—Saturday—St. Sabinus, Bishop, and companions, MM.


THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish or Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....DEC. 23, 1871.


## CHRISTMAS.

Merry Christmas is with us once again! Its signs and tokens are visible everywhere. In the stores which display their most attractive and expensive goods of every class; in the streets, where, despite the inclement weather, crowds hurry to and fro intent upon making their holiday purchases; in private houses, where all is bustle and preparation for the coming festivities; in places of amusement, where managers betimes themselves how best they can provide entertainment for laughter-loving audiences; lastly and chiefly, in the churches, where altars are decked in costly magnificence for the consummation of the great sacrifice to Almighty God!

Christmas is come! then let us welcome it as of old with praise and thanksgiving. We of and in America have much reason to exult and glorify the Creator and Ruler of the universe for his mercies towards us. The year which has passed since we celebrated the Christmas of 1870 has been one of prosperity throughout the United States. It is true that certain districts have been grievously afflicted by the ravages of fire; but out of the evil has grown a good, for the misfortune of our brethren has given occasion to a display of benevolence and generosity which show how close are the bonds which unite us together. The seasons have on the whole been propitious; the earth has yielded forth its fruits abundantly; trade and commerce have increased; progress in all directions has been marked and rapid. These are worldly blessings for which nations, as well as individuals, ought to be grateful.

And if we look at things of a higher and nobler order, those matters which pertain to the spread of truth and knowledge unto life everlasting, the retrospect is even more than proportionately pleasing. The growth of the Catholic Church during the past year has been such as to attract attention from friends and foes. Churches, convents, colleges and schools have multiplied over the face of the country in an almost miraculous manner, and now stand forth as those the witness and the proof of the piety and generosity of the children of the ancient faith. The number of worshippers, of those who approached the Holy Sacraments, was we believe, never greater than it was during 1871. This will serve as a refutation to the absurd fictions of the self-sufficient apostate, who [illegible] [illegible] being the allegiance of its citizens.

Looking into the future, we see no reason for discouragement; on the contrary, we can perceive much reason for joyful anticipation. We can see no obstacle to the spread of the true and saving faith. The hierarchy is composed of learned, zealous and pious men, who are fully alive to the wants of their respective flocks, and will strain every nerve to supply them. The number of priests will soon be largely increased, and missions are sure to be established in many places heretofore unprovided with such spiritual surroundings of any kind. Of course, the irreligious system of education which unhappily is established in the anti-Catholic tone of the press, and the want of religious instruction in certain small but powerful sections of the population, are, to a certain extent, obstacles in our way; but they are such as can be overcome readily enough by calmness and perseverance, and these we are assured will not be wanting.

From a national point of view, too, the future seems bright and promising. The sacrifices which right so much required of the European populations, and make them look upon the coming year with dread, can have no terrors for free Americans. We are in the full and unrestricted enjoyment of all the rights and liberties that rational God-fearing men can desire. We have no throne to overthrow, no caste privileges to abolish, no oppressed serfs the class to keep in subjection. There is, in short, no revolution to be wrought among us. The vast conspiracies which have undermined the whole social fabric in Europe, the deep mutterings of discontented peoples, do not concern us; they simply interest us because they are connected with the fate and fortunes of men who are our brethren. We can watch their workings in security, if not with indifference.

Such being our past, such our present and such our future, we can enjoy our Christmas thoroughly. Let us, then, give ourselves up freely to the joyful and wise emotions which this holy season is so well calculated to produce! This is the time to draw closer the bonds of affection, to renew old friendships, to cultivate kindly relations with all our neighbors. How pleasing are the reunions which many a home will witness this week. What a hearty welcome, what fond embraces will meet the wanderer, whose happiness it is to pay a Christmas visit to the paternal roof! What soft and tender memories will throng around those whose paths are among strangers and whose childhood's home can know them no more! This is the season when all hearts rejoice; the poor and lowly as well as the rich and proud, for unto all alike was the Redeemer born. Charity and benevolence, at all times a duty, become now doubly so. Out of their abundance let the wealthy give to those who have met misfortune, not with a grudging heart or unwillingly hand, but cheerfully, lovingly and generously, as God wills that alms should always be given. Let the widow and orphan be remembered by those in whose houses the table of plenty is spread. Let angry jealousies subside, let animosities be forgotten, and love and forgiveness reign throughout the land. No Christian should think of passing this holy time without making peace with his God and with his neighbor; that peace which can neither be made nor restored, but within the precincts of the temple.

For our own part, we send hearty greetings to all our friends far and near. We return them many thanks for the liberal support and encouragement which they have bestowed on us during the past year. Fourteen times this season has come and gone since first we tendered them our good wishes in the columns of THE MONITOR, and every succeeding year we have only found additional cause for bidding our friends rejoice and wishing them from our heart

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The same friendly greeting, with the olden warmth and sincerity do we send them, one and all; to-day.

## THE INTERNATIONALS.

The Internationals did have their parade after all. The police authorities withdrew their prohibition after much deliberation, and the procession took place on last Sunday, as advertised. This fact does not, in the least, weaken any argument contained in our article of last week, inasmuch as the police claimed the right to prohibit, and allowed the parade purely as a concession which would do no harm. If they had acted correctly by this right, and not granted the concession to the Orangemen, since it was absolutely certain to do a great deal of harm, there would have been no bloodshed, and no massacre on the 12th of last July. However, we are glad the concession was made in the present case. The regenerators of mankind were permitted to display themselves, and they made a most pitiful exhibition. Those who expected to see an imposing array of that terrible and mysterious society must have been woefully disappointed and been filled with feelings of disgust and contempt.

Knowing this to be so, our regret that the Orange parade was not suffered to pass off without opposition, since permission had been granted for it, becomes all the more keen and the more intense. Because we are now perfectly convinced that the parade would have irretrievably damned the Willianites in the estimation of all sensible Americans. The ridicule and laughter with which their miserable turnout would have been greeted from all parts of the Union, would have simply overwhelmed them, and they would never venture to face the like again. But opposition make heroes of them, by identifying them with a principle—false, no doubt—but still a principle for which men should be ready to suffer if they will not fight. Consequently, so that it is more than probable we shall be plagued with Orange or any processions for many years to come.

But to return to the Internationals. Their parade has done them more injury, than that which we suppose they had in contemplation when they the press could thunder forth in twelve months, could effect. They, of their own choice, lifted the veil which secrecy placed over their mighty machine, and they must not be surprised to find the masses, whom they hoped to strike dumb with terror, burst out into uproarious laughter. The foolish ass has brayed, has yet unduly exhausted itself on this Spanish difficulty, and therefore it may succeed in removing it. For this reason, we are not without hope that war may still be avoided. However, should peaceable counsels be of no avail, and the *ultima ratio regum* be appealed to, may the righteous cause be triumphant, say we heartily!

Justice compels us to admit that considerable suspicion attaches to these Cuban claims. Torre is, to say the least, ground for presuming that the conduct of some American citizens residing on the island has not been altogether above reproach. Cuba is enormously rich and fertile, so the annexation to the United States has been a favorite scheme with a certain class of adventurers and politicians. Many individuals, looking upon its absorption into the Union as a predestined and unavoidable contingency, have set themselves to the work of acquiring property in Cuba, knowing well that it must be immensely enhanced in value if the change of government takes place. In other words, there has been a "Cuban ring" formed just like the "San Domingo ring" whose hopes of profit were so ruthlessly destroyed by Mr. Sumner.

What share this "ring" may have had in fomenting the rebellion to what extent its members may have favored the new-born piracy proper to them—are questions that cannot be answered without some reflection. Enough is known, however, to satisfy any impartial man that the Spanish authorities were not wholly without cause for this severity towards some of the American residents. These had speculated upon the annexation of the island to the United States, and they were resolved to bring it about by fair means or foul. The success of the rebellion, of course, means the realization of their scheme, for Cuba annexed would hardly maintain its independence, and the force of circumstances would inevitably drive it into the Union. What more natural, therefore, than that the "ring" should aid the insurgents in trying to oust the Spaniards? It would take much proof to convince us that this has not been the case. And, if it has been so, where, we would ask, is the justification for a war with Spain?

We have not the least objection in the world to the Government of the United States, the International pretends to advance any, should subject foreign nations to revolutionists, are endowed with too much intelligence to be duped by the fantastic theories may be locating; but we have a very few of a lunacy or so wholly criminal character as to be deserving of the name of assassins. While the plunged into war, and forced to levelling scheme is not needed here, where blood and treasure, simply to forall men are already on a level, and the only the avaricious schemes of a small distinctions between them are those whichever of unprincipled speculators. Let God has made. In this country there is no good evidence that the ultimity barrier between the artisan and the very basis has been brought about by highest offices or honors of State, at least machinations of such people; that inmore which human passion and industry encounter has been distinctly peaceful and basurmount. ling citizens; that richness has been ob-

Communism, with its periodical distur- tained and that no small warmbances of property, may be very acceptable to some of whatever measures the idle, the worthless and the dissipated—shington Government may think proper but the last. No Christian should think of passing this holy time without making peace with his God and with his neighbor; that peace which can neither be made nor restored, but within the precincts of the temple.

## TROUBLE WITH SPAIN.

There appears to be reasonable grounds for apprehending a breach of the friendly relations at present existing between this country and Spain. The causes of dissension are to be found in connection with the miserable rebellion which is now harassing the inhabitants of Cuba. It is asserted that in endeavoring to quell the revolt, the Spanish authorities have frequently disregarded the rights of peaceful foreigners, and have dealt in a very high-handed and arbitrary manner with the property of American citizens. Remonstrance has proved fruitless, and compensation for damages inflicted has been denied. Other claims arising out of different disturbances, which have been acknowledged as just, remain unpaid, and there appears no prospect of their being liquidated within any specified time. The consequence, of course, is that our Government feels bound to take up these complaints and demand satisfaction, and if that be not quickly accorded war must follow.

We do not by any means indorse the correctness of all these statements; but merely enumerate them as the grounds upon which hostilities are declared imminent. It will be remembered that President Grant alluded to them in his annual message. His language was dignified, temperate and very coolly understood. The Madrid officials had, at any rate, no difficulty in grasping the import of his words, and they were not slow in taking action with reference thereunto. Additional reinforcements to the military engaged in putting down the rebellion were ordered to be dispatched, and four large ironclad men-of-war were sent to cruise off the coast of Cuba. Thus the quarrel stands at the present time, but new developments must be manifested themselves, because it is scarcely credible that the Spanish Government would be allowed to remain at it for any great length of time. The national honor of the United States is as good as pledged to it, and that must be redeemed at all hazards.

War is one of the most terrible scourges that can afflict any nation. Victor and vanquished alike suffer from its effects, though not, perhaps, in an equal degree. The fearful ordeal through which this country has passed should teach Americans a never-to-be-forgotten lesson, and the mere means of settling an international dispute should be tried and found wanting before the arbitrament of arms ought to be appealed to. We, therefore, hope that Spain has not utterly exhausted itself on this Spanish difficulty, and therefore it may succeed in removing it. For this reason, we are not without hope that war may still be avoided. However, should peaceable counsels be of no avail, and the *ultima ratio regum* be appealed to, may the righteous cause be triumphant, say we heartily!

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Knowing this to be so, our regret that the Orange parade was not suffered to pass off without opposition, since permission had been granted for it, becomes all the more keen and the more intense. Because we are now perfectly convinced that the parade would have irretrievably damned the Willianites in the estimation of all sensible Americans. The ridicule and laughter with which their miserable turnout would have been greeted from all parts of the Union, would have simply overwhelmed them, and they would never venture to face the like again. But opposition make heroes of them, by identifying them with a principle—false, no doubt—but still a principle for which men should be ready to suffer if they will not fight. Consequently, so that it is more than probable we shall be plagued with Orange or any processions for many years to come.

But to return to the Internationals. Their parade has done them more injury, than that which we suppose they had in contemplation when they the press could thunder forth in twelve months, could effect. They, of their own choice, lifted the veil which secrecy placed over their mighty machine, and they must not be surprised to find the masses, whom they hoped to strike dumb with terror, burst out into uproarious laughter. The foolish ass has brayed, has yet unduly exhausted itself on this Spanish difficulty, and therefore it may succeed in removing it. For this reason, we are not without hope that war may still be avoided. However, should peaceable counsels be of no avail, and the *ultima ratio regum* be appealed to, may the righteous cause be triumphant, say we heartily!

Justice compels us to admit that considerable suspicion attaches to these Cuban claims. Torre is, to say the least, ground for presuming that the conduct of some American citizens residing on the island has not been altogether above reproach. Cuba is enormously rich and fertile, so the annexation to the United States has been a favorite scheme with a certain class of adventurers and politicians. Many individuals, looking upon its absorption into the Union as a predestined and unavoidable contingency, have set themselves to the work of acquiring property in Cuba, knowing well that it must be immensely enhanced in value if the change of government takes place. In other words, there has been a "Cuban ring" formed just like the "San Domingo ring" whose hopes of profit were so ruthlessly destroyed by Mr. Sumner.

What share this "ring" may have had in fomenting the rebellion to what extent its members may have favored the new-born piracy proper to them—are questions that cannot be answered without some reflection. Enough is known, however, to satisfy any impartial man that the Spanish authorities were not wholly without cause for this severity towards some of the American residents. These had speculated upon the annexation of the island to the United States, and they were resolved to bring it about by fair means or foul. The success of the rebellion, of course, means the realization of their scheme, for Cuba annexed would hardly maintain its independence, and the force of circumstances would inevitably drive it into the Union. What more natural, therefore, than that the "ring" should aid the insurgents in trying to oust the Spaniards? It would take much proof to convince us that this has not been the case. And, if it has been so, where, we would ask, is the justification for a war with Spain?

## A FOOLISH PROCEEDING.

We have been both pained and surprised to learn from recent telegrams, corroborated by our files of Eastern papers, that two of the Irish exiles have been made or less mixed up with the recent doings of the Internationals in New York. We allude to Devoy, who is Secretary of the Governing Council of the Irish Confederation, to represent the New York *Herald*, in a report published December 5th, as having acted as Chairman at a meeting of one section of the Internationalists which nearly broke up in a disgraceful row; and Mr. Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, is enumerated in the telegrams as one of the notables present at the procession of Sunday last.

Now, we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that either of these gentlemen is at heart an Internationalist or has any admiration for the principles of that wicked organization. They cannot possibly be ignorant of the fact that its Supreme Committee in setting forth the programme of the Association declared its aims to be the abolition of religion, the substitution of science for faith, the substitution of human justice for divine, and the suppression of marriage. These are the very words of the document itself, and they amply prove that the Society is essentially infidel and diabolic in its nature. Therefore we are at a loss to understand how two gentlemen who have shown themselves true patriots, ready to sacrifice life itself for their country, can for any countenance whatever.

We have not the least desire to interfere with Mr. Devoy's or O'Donovan Rossa's liberty of action or freedom of thought. It is perfectly open to them to be Internationalists if they like, and they are accountable to God alone. Therefore, if they acted purely in their individual capacity, and if the consequences of their action rested altogether with themselves, we should not take the trouble of censuring them. But it is an undoubted fact that any fanatical demonstration of these gentlemen is looked upon exclusively from their connection with the Irish Republican movement. As an unavoidable consequence, then, no small share of the glory or shame proper to their leaders or public men will fall to the lot of the political enterprise with which they are so closely identified. For this reason, they are bound in honor, to their comrades and to their country, to keep aloof from all well calculating its probable effects upon the Irish cause. They are both intelligent men and educated, at all events to a certain degree, so they could not but know that in associating themselves with the International, even indirectly, would materially injure the Republican movement at home.

Mr. Devoy and Mr. O'Donovan are both well aware that it has been the incessant effort of the foes of Irish freedom to identify its friends with the principles of the sentimental revolutionists. To serve this purpose the Fenian leaders were denounced as infidels, communists, plunderers, assassins, etc. All this furious misrepresentation was of little avail as long as the people knew that the only design of the slanderers' individuals was to overthrow the British Government and establish a Republic in Ireland. Not now, at this critical juncture of affairs, will the foes of Irish liberty be playing into the hands of their enemies, and wilfully adorning them a justification for their calumnies! Does either Mr. O'Donovan or Mr. Devoy imagine for a single moment that the sensible and respectable men in Ireland would show any favor to a revolution, the leaders of which were notoriously tainted with Communism or the Paris Commune?

We can assure them that the men who joined the Irish Confederation in this country have just as little love for the International as their brothers at home, and they would instantly abandon the organization rather than be identified with it in the slightest degree. Therefore, we would implore them, for the sake of the cause which they have so much at heart, to withdraw from the Association, and thus give the lie to the calumnies which have been so persistently circulated against them. Their presence can only be productive of evil to the cause which they have espoused, and which is dear to the hearts of every true Irishman.

## A SUGGESTION FOR THE "ALTA."

The *Alta* of late occupies an exceedingly anomalous position among the city journals. It has ceased to be in any sense of the word an American newspaper. It has gone over bodily to the Communists, and its columns are now at the service of any contemptible scribbler who may choose to write a letter in favor of the Commune. Mr. Sumner, to his credit be it told, insisted this patent injustice, and wanted to know why the gentleman to whom the resolutions calling for the Committee were mainly due, was not a member of the Committee. But his indignation was altogether profitless, because the rules were arbitrary and the proceedings in the case of the Committee ought take notice. We have no doubt whatever that the reelection of the present delegation of the Pacific coast would be a misfortune for the whole Union. We do not regard it as a question between two political parties, who, in the main, are both in favor of the same kind of Government, but between the lovers of republicanism and the adherents of military despotism. It is no wonder that the *Times* and the British railroad are in favor of Grant's reelection, because they know very well that it must destroy the Constitution of the United States.

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## SENATOR TRUMBULL AND RE-TRANSCENDENT.

Senator Trumbull does not receive the thanks of the whole Union for his manly efforts to secure retrenchment and reform in the civil service. He and other Senators of equally noble mould have been horrified at the corruption, dishonesty and incompetency which exist in all departments of the Federal Government, and are now making determined efforts to remove them. But unfortunately for the success of their plan, the Republican party has chosen to make this question a party one, and will go into the contest on the 1st January, 1872. So far is good. The recommendations are not all that could be desired, but they will do away with many abuses. General Grant then asserts that under recent law, according to his interpretation of it, the Executive has power to enforce these regulations, and full power to hold, abridge or push them at his option. The incumbent of course is General Grant, so the wide thing comes to this that a very important reform measure has been adopted, and then left wholly and unreservedly at the mercy of the President. This is the way in which Republicans do business, and has they serve the country. General Grantism, if he be so disposed, and he will be if it tend to his reelection, render nugatory all the labors of the civil service Commissioners. A little further on in the communication to the House he makes more important disclosures. The report, he says, is submitted for the consideration of the House, to whether further investigation may be necessary to carry out effective and beneficial civil service reform. Remembering that the rules and regulations recommended by the Commissioners will be faithfully carried out. From this it is plain that a Congress is altogether a superfluity. In no case need it do anything. Let Commissioners recommend reforms and give the President full power to carry them out, alter them, or ignore them altogether, and then the affairs of the nation will be most successfully managed. Of course the fact that under this method of doing business the President becomes a dictator, and the Republic is transformed into a despotism, is not worthy of notice. Where is the use of quarrelling about trifles, and of what avail is it to preserve the mere name of a Republic when the substance of it and all that it embodies are gone? Then General Grant informs the House that he has full authorization to enforce the rules laid down by the Commission, but that they will not be binding upon his successors without further legislation. This being so it would be unkind as well as imprudent to trouble him with any meddlesome Congressional action, or to leave any work to be performed by his successor, unless, indeed, that person be Ulysses S. Grant. The report of a Civil Service commission may be a very unimportant matter of itself, but, when it furnishes a pretext for General Grant to ignore, and shows how he is allowing a despotic powers, it becomes something of which the country ought take notice. We have no doubt whatever that the reelection of the present delegation of the Pacific coast would be a misfortune for the whole Union. We do not regard it as a question between two political parties, who, in the main, are both in favor of the same kind of Government, but between the lovers of republicanism and the adherents of military despotism. It is no wonder that the *Times* and the British railroad are in favor of Grant's reelection, because they know very well that it must destroy the Constitution of the United States.

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...ne must accomplish our purpose. We ...suggest, then, that henceforward the ...be printed in German. It is a long ...ge to keep publishing it in a language ...which the majority of its patrons are ...differently acquainted. Why should ...odium its principal friends to inherit ...spell out column after column, and ...get a faint bliss of their meaning in ...ish? Its high-toned panegyrics on ...ding German lose more than half ...force by being published in English; ...ould look much better in the mellifluous language of Fatherland.

## Masses Christmas Day.

MARYS CATHEDRAL.—There will be no Midnight Mass this year. First Mass will commence at five o'clock, and Mass be said every half hour thereafter until half-past ten o'clock, when there will be a grand Pontifical High Mass with grand band and orchestra. The Papal Benediction with Plenary Indulgence will be imparted by the Most Rev. Archbishop immediately after High Mass.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.—Low Mass at four o'clock. High Mass at five, at which Masses will be continued to half past ten o'clock. Then a solemn High

PATRICK'S CHURCH.—Low Mass at 6 o'clock, which will be continued to half past ten; then a Solemn High Mass thirteen pieces of music besides the usual choir.

JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—High Mass at 10 o'clock. Masses continuous to half-past one. Evening service—Vespers and Benediction at seven o'clock.

BRIDGET'S CHURCH.—High Mass at 10 o'clock. A. M. Low Mass at seven, and nine o'clock. Grand High Mass at half past ten.

MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—Solemn High Mass at five and half-past ten o'clock. Mass at six, half-past six, eight, half-eight, and nine. Italian sermon at half nine. Evening service—Vespers and Benediction at seven o'clock.

## Metropolitan Theatre.

The Metropolitan Theatre has been deservedly fair business during the week, and, of course, it, like every other of amusement, has been somewhat easily affected by the indolency of weather. The piece put upon the stage on Monday evening, the Sewing Machine or Death at the Wheel," a dramatization of a sensational story originally published in a New York periodical, and which in its numerous incidents were to be referred. The causes of which we have spoken took upon itself the task of selecting this Committee, so as to have it ready for presentation to the House. Of course their party, having a large majority, could appoint the nominees without any difficulty. But when the Committee was formed, Senator Trumbull was completely ignored! The rascality of Republicanism was fated to undergo an investigation, and it would never answer to have such a disgracefully inquisitive individual upon the Committee.

Mr. Sumner, to his credit be it told, insisted this patent injustice, and wanted to know why the gentleman to whom the resolutions calling for the Committee were mainly due, was not a member of the Committee. But his indignation was altogether profitless, because the rules were arbitrary and the proceedings in the case of the Committee ought take notice. We have no doubt whatever that the reelection of the present delegation of the Pacific coast would be a misfortune for the whole Union. We do not regard it as a question between two political parties, who, in the main, are both in favor of the same kind of Government, but between the lovers of republicanism and the adherents of military despotism. It is no wonder that the *Times* and the British railroad are in favor of Grant's reelection, because they know very well that it must destroy the Constitution of the United States.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

Sunday morning last John Purcell ...suddenly in his room, ...was notified and will inquire into ...his death.

...according to the People's Insurance Company's charter cease with December 31st, 1871.

The building of the Pacific Insurance Company, together with the fine assortment of goods, will be sold on the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., by W. P. Babcock. The list is on the counting of California thirty feet, fronting on California thirty feet, to a depth of eighty feet.

Following is a list of the Directors and Officers of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company: James McM. Shafter, President; H. B. Platt, Vice President; W. Billinghurst, Treasurer; James T. Boyd, Secretary. The Directors are: A. D. Moody, W. H. Tadd, Lewis Hirsche, J. P. Moore, John Walsh Howard, S. P. Taylor, Tyler Henry, S. R. Throckmorton and W. H. Bell.

On Friday last the contractors for grading, ...ing piles, etc., commenced work at ...they put on the Potrero. A space of ...hundred feet wide is to be graded parallel with the present street-railroad. This work will give employment to a very large number of men, and its announcement is gratifying event.

...ELAT.—People ought to ...as much as ...know about the circumstance of the late ...terrorism, an undoubted fact that the ...personal abhorrence is becoming more prevalent ...here intense. Jewelry was never more fashionable ...never more generally worn than it is at ...Indeed, the gentleman who does not set down as ...or a snob, and the lady who does not wear ...or shoulder knots would not know if they ...Public regulations and well known rules of ...ing long established and well known also by ...ers and Commercial. A multitude of articles ...suitable for Christmas presents will be found ...

## MINING NEWS.

### California.

A list of rich rock strike at the Kennedy mine, on the 10th inst., says the *Dispatch*, assayed $150 per ton.

### CALAVERAS COUNTY.

The *Chronicle* says: The French claim, near the Pyramid, has developed some good rock; the condition of the Petticoat is kept secret; the Pine is idle; the Hard Luck is yielding rich rock, and the Big Mine is growing richer. All these mines are on Railroad Flat.

### INYO COUNTY.

The *Independent* of the 9th instant reports a strike of rich ore in the Whitlekind, one of the leading mines on the Buena Vista Hill, Cerro Gordo. The Belmont is taking out good rock.

### EL DORADO COUNTY.

J. M. Anderson, says the Folsom *Telegraph* of November 19th, has an iron mine near the crossing of Webber Creek, El Dorado county, which is becoming valuable.

### NEVADA COUNTY.

The Enterprise Company, says the *Union*, is working in gravel at Buena Vista Hill. The ...mine promises some large ...run—one ...values at $16 per ton. Parties who have leased the Houston mine are taking out good rock. Mining is brisk at Sucker Flat, and all the companies engaged are doing well.

### PLACER COUNTY.

On Iowa Hill are located some of the richest gravel deposits in the State, but the scarcity water prevents successful operations; still, some extensive projects are in contemplation, and the prospects were never better for having a speedy operation a number of canals, which will supply a scarcity well-favored country abundantly. Preliminary surveys have been made upon several of the most practicable routes from Lake Valley to the county seat, also for other canals of lesser importance, to be filled out of the Lake Valley canal.

### SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Bullion amounting to $4,130 was shipped to San Francisco from the Julian and Cuyamaca districts, on the 24 inst. The *Union* has sent some of the rich silver ore discovered near Santa Ysabel, to California.

### TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

The Sonora *Democrat* of the 9th inst. says the Grizzly mine has good prospects for large yields in the future. A vein six feet in width is now exposed.

The Erie mine, near Eureka, has been paying well for the last two months.

Black & Young's mill is paying dividends regularly.

The Belcher Mining Company are erecting new works.

The body of ore in the breast of the Noonday mine is increasing. A crushing at the mill averaged $111 per ton.

The Gold Hill *News* says the Lemon river has so far increased that all the mills are able to run all or nearly the whole of their batteries.

Last week the Savage mine yielded 768 tons of ore, the average assays of which were $31 41 per ton. Receipts for November, $72,425.

During the month of November says the Reno (Nev.) *Crossville*, Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped 235 bars of bullion, valued at $122,869 19.

The *Record* of the 6th instant says that the lowest level of the Lightner shaft (225 ...feet has been ...driving a cross cut to the ...vein distance.

A tunnel 200 feet in length, in the Pennsylvania coal mine, 20 miles northeast of Reno, has struck a fine vein of coal. The c al is of excellent quality.

The Elko *Independent* ...his prospects ...mine, for a State Miners' Convention, to ratify and remonstrate against the ...conferring laws and legislation.

A correspondent of the Humboldt *Register*, writing from Unionville, under date of November 9th, says that the mines of the district never looked so well as they do at present. Two new discoveries are actively being made.

The White Pine *News* says that the ...mine, on the south end of the Eberhardt ...has been again interfered with by the ...weather. The Keyes ...Hutton, Upson ...Hutchins ...also acquisitive themselves ...Probably the best thing about the ...is the rare ...with which it is put up ...ge. The scenery, properties, etc., are ...good and well calculated to illustrate ...form. Take this, of course, as the man...ist to be thanked. "Bertha" will ...ated at the mutinous ...day, Saturday, ...ing evening it will be replaced ...Sok and Neck," a thrilling drama in ...Mr. T. Sampson will make ...ance. And it is announced that after ...Scam" frets his hour" on the ...ensuing, Mr. Lingham ...ambalie" Lotta." We augur a pros...season for the Metropolitan, because ...people will appreciate such ...endeavors to please.

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## TO THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

The following lines were recited by Miss K. Allen at the hall given by the Irish Confederation on the evening of Nov. 30. We insert them rather more on account of the patriotic spirit they breathe than of the exact measure of their merits.]

On Tara's hall hangs a silent harp,
Which for ages has rested there;
With its chords scattered, and its tones silled,
In the gloom of the darkened air;
And a maiden sighs, as she glances back
To the days of long ago,
When the silvery lines of that olden harp
Made the patriot's life-blood glow.

II.

She leans her head back wearily,
While her dark hair sweeps her breast,
And closer those dreamy, deep, dark eyes,
As she sinks to quiet rest.
An army steals over her sorrowful form,
And soothes that harrowed life,
While Tara's fanes remain her room,
And conquer the woeful strife.

III.

She dreams, and each fancy comes flitting back
And frightens that tearful face,
As she seems to live in days gone by,
When sorrow could find no place;
And a smile appears which goes to fight
Each shadow that lingers to depart,
And her fingers move, as she seems to touch
The chords of old Tara's harp.

IV.

She sees the green flag soaring high,
With its wondrous, luminous sun,
While each flutter seems waiting to the breeze
The fields it has lately won;
As the inward bell to the floccy clouds
The fancies, she hopes, the dreams
Of each proud heart that beat beneath
The spirit of Freedom's beams.

V.

But the smile has changed, and now she sees
That "true flag" trodden down,
While o'er it soars, in its gentle breeze,
The cloud of the British crown;
And those proud hearts, now, alas! they're bound,
Their limbs are fettered close,
While the grief-tipped crowbar, in the ground,
Supplied by the hands a power.

VI.

Yet never, aye never, she sees a sight
Which freezes her very heart,
As in the gloom of a darksome night
She beholds each life depart;
Her aged mother, with wrinkled frame,
Dashed with a curse aside,
And with a hate from a demon's sword,
Pale to the earth—and dies.

VII.

Then as she lives in another day,
She sees on the scaffold high,
The martyrs of Freedom's and Erin's name,
With eyes lifted towards the sky;
While with uplifted hands and prayer
We the martyr bloodbrothers,
Who refused in the light of heaven's broad glare,
"God save your Ireland."

VIII.

And on the prison-floor she sees,
On no cot, but irregular pallet,
A victim praying on bended knees
For the freedom of Erin's line;
And as he wasted frame gives way,
And heavy grows his eye,
He breathes a prayer for Ireland's sake,
Pale slowly back—and dies.

IX.

And on a foreign shore she sees,
In gaols of convict dresses,
Her brothers, borne across the main,
From their native land of the West;
And over the end of a British hoe,
Slowly rai their hearts with a silver gush,
Yet they'd never be England's slave.

X.

And as the time goes rolling on,
New wonders greet her view,
As she sees each faithful patriot son
Borne under the Red, White and Blue;
And bound for America's noble land,
Where, freed from each British bond,
They swear to avenge with unfaltering hand
The wrongs of each murdered son.

XI.

And she sees with in this land of liberty
A band of brothers joined,
Who are ever unflinchingly striving to free
The true cause for which they combined.
And even in sight, as the silvery strand
Of the Emerald Isle appears,
She feels the Confederation's hand
Grasp those of her children's dears.

XII.

And she sees with a glance in the future's trend
Looking up to the nations of earth,
Ireland freed by a conquering race,
A flash—a sunset of Victory's blaze,
And as in morning new slowly appears,
She takes down the old harp once more,
And waving the banners aloft in the breeze,
She wakes—to find sorrow no more.

## CATHOLIC ITEMS.

### Domestic.

On Sunday, October 29th, the new church at Waverly, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo.

Brother Jerome, who was a professed member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross and among the pioneer Brothers of Notre Dame, died at Notre Dame, Indiana, on the 11th of November.

At the same place, on the 22d of the same month, died Brother Agathange, also a professed member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

His Grace Archbishop Blanchet has appointed Rev. T. DeVerose, permanent pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Oregon city.

We notice with regret the death of Sister M. Catherine de Ricca (Miss Ellen Tierney) which took place at the Convent of Mercy, Pittsburgh, November 23d.

On Sunday, Nov. 12th, the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over one thousand children.

The benevolent societies (colored) connected with St. Martin's Church, Washington, D. C, have perfected arrangements to build a commodious hall. In this they set an example worthy of imitation by some of the richer Catholic congregations.

It is announced that Miss Bertha Geroll, eldest daughter of Baron Geroll, for many year Minister from Prussia to this country, who was set from a short own requisition and her parents returned to Prussia, entered the convent in Washington on Tuesday, November 28.

Rev. Father Grandmougin, formerly pastor of St. Augustine's church on the heights, Cleveland, Ohio, departed this life on the 20th November. He was a young man of good promise, an active untiring priest, and his loss is deeply felt.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic church of St. Stephen's new Irish quarter, has took place on Sunday, Nov. 19th, in the presence of three thousand people. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Perche, assisted by Bishop Quinlan.

The new church of St. Patrick, Indianapolis, Ind., was solemnly dedicated on Sunday, November 29th, by Right Rev. Bishop St. Palais. Rev. J. F. O'Callaghan, of Cincinnati, preached an eloquent discourse on the interesting occasion, and in the evening other visitors delivered a lecture in behalf of the church.

A Catholic Union has been organized in the city of New York, under the auspices of Archbishop McCloskey, to invite the whole Catholic world to unite in the effort to reinstate the Holy Father; also to contravene the spirit of the age to materialism, and to neutralize the spirit of the daily press.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.—It is with real joy that we announce the solemn profession of Miss Mary Quigley (in religion Sister de Sales), and her companion Miss Elizabeth Baker (in religion Sister Gertrude), in the Visitation Convent, at Abingdon, Va. Right Rev. Bishop Whelan received the vows and preached on the occasion.

CLERICAL REMOVAL.—Father Brennan of St. Michael's is appointed to take charge of Lebanon, Missouri. Father O'Hanlon, newly arrived from Carlow College, Ireland, takes his place at St. Michael's. Two other clergymen from the above named college have also arrived, one named Ryan and the other Phelan, who will receive appointments immediately.—*Western Watchman.*

CONFIRMATION.—A letter from Mineral Point, Wis., says: "On Sunday morning Nov. 19th, Rt. Rev. Bishop Henni administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over two hundred and twenty-five children and adults, at St. Paul's church, Mineral Point. In the afternoon, of the same day, the Rt. Rev. Bishop, together with the priests, repaired to the German Church over which Rev. F. Weinbart presides, and there confirmed about one hundred. And soothes that harrowed life,
While Tara's fanes remain her room,
And conquer the woeful strife.

The Right Rev. Bishop confirmed fourteen persons at Mt. Washington, Ohio, on Monday, Dec. 3d. At Taylorville, Spencer county, the number of those confirmed per county, the number of those confirmed was thirty-seven. A pastoral residence has been built there the past year. At Fairfield, the Right Rev. Bishop confirmed forty-nine persons. This congregation has lately purchased a beautiful piece of property near the church, and a residence for their devoted pastor.

By private information from New York we learn that Father McNierny, Secretary of Archbishop McCloskey, has been chosen to fill the new See lately erected in the State of New York. The three names of nominees sent to Rome for this bishopric were rejected. It is probable that the newly-appointed bishop will be consecrator coadjutor of another bishop, and another appointment for the See thus made vacant.

Rev. Father Smarius, of Cincinnati.—Richard Kelly, Esq., Fleetfield, in the county Kilkenny has been recently received into the Catholic Church, and baptized by the Rev. J. O'Hanlon and P. P. Brown. Mr. Kelly is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and his conversion is the result of a long course of reading and investigation of the doctrines of Catholicity.

### Foreign.

Eleven hundred dollars were raised in the Catholic churches of Halifax, for the Chicago Catholics.

The Free Feriia, a journal published in Rome, states that the ex-Queen of Hanover is about to enter the Catholic Church.

The death is announced in the Convent of the Visitation, Mary, Birr, Ireland, of Miss Bodkin, a native of Limerick.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENT.—Secretary to Cardinal Cullen, Coadjutor Bishop of the Most Reverend Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Ossory.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENT.—The Most Reverend Dr. Conay has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Clark curate of the parish of Monaghan.

In the Convent of Mercy, Ennis, the death is announced of Mrs. Mary Ann, in religion, Sister Mary Aloysius, very deeply and deservedly regretted.

At his residence, Loughgh House, Cork, aged 78, Charles Mathew, Esq., only surviving brother of the late Very Rev. Father Mathew, Apostle of Temperance, died on the 2d of November.

The death is announced in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Birr, of Miss Bodkin, a native of Limerick, whose profession was announced about two years ago, by the Most Reverend Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of Killaloe.

ORDINATION.—In the Cathedral, Cavan, on Sunday, November 5th, the Most Reverend Dr. County, Lord Bishop of the Diocese, conferred the holy order of Priesthood, on the Rev. Patrick Brady, a distinguished Roman student of the Irish College, Rome.

CATHEDRAL OF THURLES.—The grand intermediate for the noble cathedral of Thurles has arrived from Rome to his Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Leahy, Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, and has been conveyed into the cathedral to be placed in its proper position.

The new peal of bells in the Catholic Cathedral in the city of Cork were rung for the first time, on the 12th, by professional performers. The bells yield rich and clear tones, and the peal is a really noble one. Nearly three centuries has elapsed since the present peal were heard before from a Catholic church in Cork.

CONVERSION.—Richard Kelly, Esq., Fleetfield, in the county Kilkenny has been recently received into the Catholic Church, and baptized by the Rev. J. O'Hanlon and P. P. Brown. Mr. Kelly is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and his conversion is the result of a long course of reading and investigation of the doctrines of Catholicity.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.—On the 22d of October, the Most Rev. Francis Kelly, D. D., Lord Bishop of Derry, solemnly dedicated the new Catholic Church at Altinure, county Derry. The building, which is a stately structure, and perhaps the most elegant and commodious in the diocese, was erected mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Edward Lindsay, a talented and energetic young clergyman. The ceremonial attracted to Altinure several thousand people.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of St. Colman's Chapel took place on the 15th of October, in Dromore, and were performed by Most Reverend Dr. Leahy, Bishop of the diocese. The sermon was preached by the Most Reverend Dr. McGettigan, Primate of all Ireland, in the old chapel which adjoins the edifice. The congregation was very large, and embraced the leading Catholic families of county Down. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up in aid of the building fund, and £643 17s. 6d. was realized.

CLERICAL CHANGES.—The esteemed and amiable Bishop of Raphoe, the Most Rev. Dr. Meilwitt, has made the following changes among the clergy of the diocese. The Rev. Bernard Kelly, for many years administrator in Letterkenny, under the Archbishop of Armagh, goes with the deepest regret of us all, to Rathmelton to succeed the Rev. John Flanigan, lately deceased, priest of that important charge. Rev. N. W. Gallagher succeeds Father Kelly in Letterkenny.

DEATH OF REV. EDWARD HYLANDS, C.—It is our sad duty to chronicle the demise of the Rev. E. Hyland, at the archival age of ninety-five years. He carried this life on Sunday, Nov. 12, the convent of his order, St. Teresa's, Clarendon street, Dublin.

A letter dated Hiogo, Japan, Oct. brings the news of the death of Rev. E Meunieon, Vicar General of the Mission Apostolique in Japan, who has been for twenty-seven years in the East, of which great portion has been devoted to kindness, charity and unostentatious extension of religion in Japan. With self-sacrificing zeal and the assistance of a convert built and handsomely ornamented a church, with only ordinary aid from Europe laborers.

The solemn and imposing ceremony of profession and reception took place in the Convent of Mercy, Dungarvan, on the 1st inst. The young ladies professed were Miss Ellen O'Connor, daughter of Mr. Tha. O'Connor, of Waterford; Miss Ellen Devin, of Garrenbawn. The young lady who received the white veil was Miss Mahey, daughter of Mr. Maher, of Bagarry, County Tipperary. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. Fleming, of Dungarvan, in the absence of His Lordship.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that Monsignor Franchi, the delegated to the Porte to settle the religious difficulties in Armenia, arrived there on Nov. 1st. He was received in the most friendly manner by the Sultan, who let him some very handsome presents for the members of his suite. The Sultan gave him an autograph letter to the Pope, which he thanks his Holiness for the presents Monsignor Franchi brought from Rome. The Papal Nuncio and accompanying the steamer by several Catholic nobilities.

Two brothers lately ordained—the Rev. Francis Gallagher and the Rev. Hugh Gallagher—has been entrusted by his Lordship, the Bishop of Raphoe, with the care of Gartan and the latter with that of Glen Colmkille. Another clever young gentleman, the Rev. Father Gibbons—is in charge of the parish of Mevagh, in the absence of the Rev. John Doherty, whose zealous and energetic prompt him to undertake a very long and perilous voyage to procure funds for the work of his heart—the erection of a house to the worship of God.—*Belfast Weekly Examiner.*

DEATH OF REV. E.J. MCDONALD.—On the 2d inst. the mortal remains of Rev. Edward J. McDonald were consigned to their last resting-place. Father McDonald was one of the very many young men whom the parish of Crossgarlogh took sent to spread Catholicity among American homes. But having entered upon his glorious career, he felt the hand of death upon him, and hastened back to mingle his ashes with those of his kindred. On Thursday last the procession proceeded to the parish chapel, where, after the usual ceremonies, it passed to the adjacent burial ground of Kill.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. O'HANLON, MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—This much-respected priest died on Sunday evening, Nov. 12th, in the college of Maynooth, in the 70th year of his age, and after nearly fifty years in the sacred ministry. By his many acquaintances and friends in the Irish priesthood that the death of Dr. O'Hanlon will produce a deep and most painful impression. By those among the more advanced in years he was cherished as a type of the union of zeal that up to and remembered with a reverential love, as one who was kindly to them when ever his duties as professor of saintly authority on whose ruling they might rest with safety.

JESUITS IN GERMANY.—The Archbishop of Gnesn and Posen and of Cologne, as well as the Bishops of Breslau, Limburg, Paderborn, Treves and Munster, have published a collective declaration, testifying to the immense good done in their respective dioceses by the members of the Society of Jesus. To add even greater weight to the energetic pastors of the German episcopacy, and to prove the concurrence of the whole body of the German Catholics in the address in defence of the Jesuits, signed at Maynooe, on the 16th October, by two hundred and sixty leading Germans, it has been determined to submit that address to the German Catholic public for signature; already satisfactory results have flowed from this course of action. In the intensely Protestant city of Hannoge, no less than four hundred signatures were attached to the declaration.


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Whole proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, but my language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Students are interspersed with the French tongue.
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Studies will be resumed on the 1st of August.
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THE SECOND STREET HOUSE
Has Removed to 115 Second street,
Northeast corner of Mission street, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
M. DAVIS,
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Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco
THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE has been thoroughly renovated by the present proprietor, late of the FARMERS' HOTEL, opposite the Post Office, where he will be happy to welcome his friends and the public in general. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage.
There is a free-proof safe in the House, where valuables may be deposited, kept at the risk of the proprietor.
The Central House Coach will be at each car depot and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House free of charge.
Prices of board and lodging as follows:
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Single meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.
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The best attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests.
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Each pupil is required to be provided with two suits of uniform, which is also kept for sale at the Academy, with cutlooks, for Winter, and for Summer; a set of Bed Clothes, viz: 3 pairs of sheets, 2 pillow-cases, 2 counterpanes, dressing-case, four towels, four table-napkins, a silver spoon, fork and goblet, all marked with the name of the pupil, one trimmed with white, the other with scarlet, one ordinary pair of boots, a supply of note paper, envelopes and postage stamps.
Pupils are received at any time of the year, but the first commencing August 1st.
No Extra Charge.—Instruction will be given in Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors, Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, Guitar, Violin, Harp, Piano, Organ, Vocal Music, Elocution, Composition, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Mental Philosophy, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Use of the Globes, Physiology, Use of Maps, Embroidering in Silk, Worsted, Cotton and Gold, Crochet, Tatting, Shell Work, Wax Flowers, Hair Work, Bead Work, Leather Work, Fancy Work, Lace Work

## TELEGRAPHIC.

Eastern.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The excitement was great around the City Hall and among the local politicians over the action of the Grand Jury and the arrest of Tweed.

It is understood that indictments have been found against twenty or more persons, among whom, it is said, there are men not heretofore publicly known as having been connected with the city frauds and ballot-box stuffing.

An indictment is said to have been found against one notorious fellow who rented 600 tenements at the last election. A well-known Police Judge has also been indicted for his connection with the ballot-box stuffing.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The parade of the Internationals to-day was a success. A large number of spectators were attracted to the vicinity of the Cooper Institute where the procession formed about 2:30 P. M., Hawkins' Zouave band playing a dirge and leading the column. The band was followed by a platoon of the Skidmore Guards (colored). Next came Messrs. Banks and Fleurens, and then came a number of women on foot, among them Yvonie L. Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull, the former carrying a red flag, inscribed "I. A. M.; section one, social and political equality for the sexes." Then came the Cuban League, and another crowd of females, and some sailors, the sailors carrying three coffins and drawn by six horses, and Messrs. Deveaux and Megy. The latter was a member of Fort Sumter. The French Legions, the Printers' Union, the Bricklayers' Union, and the Cabinet makers' Union brought up the rear. Among the notabilities in the procession were General Ryan, the Cuban patriot, Colonel Jones, and Mr. Fran o Rom McKinley.

There was a profusion of red, white and blue, rosettes and scarves. The banner captured by the Police last Sunday was one of the most conspicuous. The inscription: "The Commune expands as the ax of the executioner falls upon the necks of its martyrs;" on another banner was, "The world is our country, to do good our religion;" and another, "Could the Dead all things in common."

NEW YORK, December 14.—A *Herald's* special dispatch from Washington says that it now appears to have been discovered that the British Government completely outwitted the administration on that part of the Treaty of Washington providing for the appointment of arbitrators, and that the decision waiver to the position and interests of the United States will be the result of the Geneva Conference. Only two of the five arbitrators are friendly to a Republican form of government.

A report was presented to the South Carolina House of Representatives, last Thursday, by the Committee of Investigation, headed by C. C. Bowen, to the effect that the state has been defrauded by the over issue of bonds to the amount of $6,314,000, and recommends the House to take the necessary steps to hold accountable those persons who violated the law and ruined the credit of the State.

NEW YORK, December 14.—The Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting held in this city to-day, in consideration of the decision of Douglas county bonds to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars, known as the decision waiver to the position and interests of the United States will be the result of the Geneva Conference. Only two of the five arbitrators are friendly to a Republican form of government.

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NEW YORK, December 15.—James Waldron, who was shot in the head in the back of the store of Owen Gardner, No. 491 Third Avenue, having just returned from California by the Overland route, on account of misery, died at 5:45 o'clock this morning at Bellevue Hospital from the effect of a self-inflicted wound.

NEW YORK, December 18.—A *Herald's* City of Mexico special of the 11th, states that the backbone of the rebellion is broken and that Juan is making his way to the United States.

Many military commanders considered doubtful have recognized Juarez and pledged themselves to him.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Morrill, of Vermont, reported House bill appropriating $4,000,000 for public buildings in Chicago, and asked its consideration.

Sumner gave notice that he would propose an amendment to the Constitution providing that the President shall be ineligible to re-election.

On motion of Schurz, the President was requested to give information of the relations of the United States with Spain, and the treatment of Americans in Cuba.

Corbett's resolution passed, directing the Retrenchment Committee to inquire into the recent Treasury defalcations.

The President, in his communication to the House transmitting the report of the Civil Service Commission, after reciting the fact of their appointment refers to their report, and says: "Some plan like theirs should be adopted, and will go into effect on the first of January, 1872." Under the law referred to, as I interpret it, authority is already invested in the Executive to enforce these regulations, with full power to abridge also or amend them at his option."

He adds that the report of the Commissioners is submitted for the consideration of the House as to whether further investigation may be necessary to carry out effective and beneficial civil service reform.

If left to him, without further Congressional action, he rules proscribed by the Commissioners under the reservation mentioned, will be faithfully executed, but they are not binding upon his successors without further legislation, but asks for all the strength Congress can give him to enable him to carry out the reforms recommended.

The following appointments have been made by the President: S. Ayers, Register of the Land Office at Marysville, California; Adolphus Wade, Register of the Land Office at Carson, Nevada, Edward P. Sims, Receiver of public moneys at Belmont, Nevada.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The last city swindler exposed is S ark swather, Collector of Assessments, who has pocketed half a million in four years. He was appointed by Tweed in 1867.

It is rumored that the Grand Jury have found indictments against three or four news-paper editors, for false vouchers.

The indictments presented yesterday were against Ingall, who will be rearraigned, also against Hank Smith and James M. Swaney, brother of Peter B. Hoosac, Cook and Dougherty, editor Tammany thieves, have left for Europe; warrants have been sent for their arrest.

The Immigration officers at Castle Garden have called the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact that parties in England are sending out criminals to this country.

### European.

A special dispatch from Paris says that on Thursday another interview was held between Thiers and the Orleans Princes, which was of an unfriendly character. They complained that the line d'Aumale had not strictly observed the previous agreement, inasmuch as he had endeavored to get interest itinerals in his favor. The Duc d'Aumale denied this. Thiers said: "I know that you have visited many Generals who are members of the Assembly, with a view to obtain their support. I doubt not your action is patriotic. I was particularly surprised on discovering that you also made similar visits to many of the subordinate Generals." The Duke answered evasively, and terminated the interview with a declaration that he would now take the advice of his friends, not as to whether he shall take his seat, but only with reference to the proper time for doing so.

General Ilourbaki told the Duc D'Aumale, in the presence of General Ducrot, that only a Republic or Empire was competent to restore France. He should serve no other regime. The Orleans plan is for the Right to take advantage of Thiers' impatience and at the first opportunity to force his resignation and make the Duc d'Aumale President, and follow it with a declaration proclaiming the Count de Chambord King, the Count de Paris heir to the throne, and the Duc d'Aumale Lieutenant-General.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—It is reported that the Orleans Princes have determined to take their seats in the Assembly on the 26th inst., and when there they will act with the party of the Centre.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Meetings of members of the Republican of the Left and of Union Republicans of the Assembly were held yesterday, in opposition in the entry of the Orleans Princes into the Assembly. Gambetta was the chief speaker of the latter meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation forbidding all processions or assemblies in Londonderry. No trouble is anticipated from the Catholics, but the intention of the "Boys of Derry" is unknown, and it is feared that they will attempt offensive demonstrations.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Government intends to suppress all outdoor demonstrations at Londonderry, and troops have been dispatched to that place to suppress all disorders that may arise.

PARIS, December 16.—There was a long and animated debate in the Assembly yesterday, upon the right of the Orleans Princes to sit in the body. Thiers was present, but Casimier Perrier, who represented him said that while Thiers does not insist that the Orleans Princes are under any binding engagement not to sit in the Assembly, he cannot at present release them from their promise not to do so. To this proposition deputies of the Left objected, and did so during the comparison between the Orleanists and Napoleon. A motion by the supporters of Thiers, that the Assembly pass a resolution of the order of the day, and the motion of Desjardins, were both rejected by a considerable majority. Subsequently a motion, which still fully avoids all advice and responsibility on the subject, was passed with but two dissenting votes.

LONDON, December 19.—The progress of the Prince of Wales in convalescence is satisfactory. It is announced that he will probably be able to go out of the house in three or four days.

A *Herald* special says the Bishop of Londonderry denounced the proclamation forbidding processions, in his sermon on Sunday. A procession was formed, and on attempting to march to the cathedral was attacked by the military. A fight ensued, during which several were fatally dispersed. There is great excitement, and more fighting is anticipated.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON DENIS, SAN FRANCISCO, } THURSDAY, Dec. 21, 1871.

FLOUR—The local demand continues fair, with only a moderate inquiry for export, and prices show a decline since our last weekly review. We quote extra superfine at $4 75@5 00; extra at $5 25, and local brands as follows: Superfine, $4@4 50, and extra at $5 12½@5 50 per bbl.

WHEAT—Has been in limited demand, about the only inquiry being for milling purposes, and at a decline in rates, owing to the favorable crop prospects ahead. Quotable at $1 30@1 40 per 100 lbs.

BARLEY—Is in fair demand for shipping and feed at the week under review, at a decline in prices. Quotable at the close at $1 05@1 30, p 100 lbs.

OATS—Are in limited demand and moderate for this grain during the past week; prices, however, are without especial change. Quotable at the close at $1 70@1 90 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the past week, and prices remain as given for ordinary wild oat.

STRAW—Quotable at $75@$ 90 ton for cargo lots.

BRAN—Quotable at $1 in bags; $ 20 for prices and white $ 20 lbs.

CHICK FEED—Sells at $1 30@1 35 p 100 lbs from mill.

BEANS—Following are the current rates: Bayo, $ 75 @$; Butter, $2@2 25; Pea, $2 25; Small White, $ 25; Lima, $ 50@5 75.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, and demand for good stock moderate. We note the following quotations: Carolinas at 75@$, and other kinds at 50@60c per sack.

ONIONS—Quotable at $2 50@3 00 p 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $19@20 p 100 lbs.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $22 50@24 50 p ton from the mills.

HAY—Quotable at $2 00 p 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Sells at $1 50@1 60 lbs.

RICE—Sells at 6@7½c for Chinese; Canary, 8c; Alaffa, 10c; and Mexican, 7½@8c p lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Are in fair demand and $12 @$15, and Prunes, 9@12c; Figs, 12@15c; Peaches, 6@8c; Pears, 6@8c; Apricots, 10@12c p lb.

CANNED GOODS—Are in moderate supply and sailed, at 85@$ p d.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c p lb.

WOOL—The market has been inactive. We quote good shipping fleeces at 23@24c p lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh, 37½@38c; fresh roll, 40@42½c; pickled, 30@32½c; Eastern fresh, 30@32½c; Canada—of selection, 30@32; Eastern, 30@32c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 13@13½c; S. Louis fresh, 13@ 14c. California sugar cured, 13@13½; Eastern do, 13@ 14c.

BACON—California, 10@10½c; S. Louis, 10@10½c; Eastern sugar-cured breakfast, 12@13c, do clear, 10½@11c.

LARD—California, 10@10½c p lb; Oregon, in bbls and kegs, 11@11½c; Eastern do, 11@11½c; do in cases 12½@13c.

EGGS—For Ranch, 40@43½c p d.; for second do, 35@37½c; Eastern, 26@30c.

MUTTON—At $6@6 50 p head.

LAMB—Sells at $2 50@3 00 p head.

CALVES—Dressed, grass-fed, 6@6½c per foot, grain-fed, 7@7½c p lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Sells, large, at $7@8 per dozen; Spring Chickens $6@7; Roosters, $7@8 p dozen.

DUCKS—Sell at $7@8 p dozen.

TURKS—Sell at $1 50@2 p lb.

GEESE—Sell at $1 50@2 50 p dozen.

PIGEONS—Sell at $1 50@2 p dozen.

RABBITS—Sell at $1 50@2 p dozen.

QUAIL—Sell at $1 50@2 p dozen.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


GEO. C. SHREVE & Co.

NO. 110 MONTGOMERY STREET,

HAVE ARCHIED FROM THE

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

STERLING SILVER WARE,

CONSISTING

Many choice pieces made to their special order for this season. Their arrangements with this celebrated Company are such that they can supply on the most favorable terms every requisite, from the costliest object of luxury to the least expensive article or table ornament or use.

Admirers of Elegant and Artistic silver are invited to examine this choice selection.

do

THE NEW PROSECUTING ATTORNEY of THE POLICE COURT.—We are much pleased to be able to announce the fact that Mr. John Henry Phillips has been appointed Prosecuting Attorney in the Police Court. He is beyond all question the right man in the right place, and the Supervisors ought to be congratulated upon his selection. Mr. Phillips is a good lawyer; but he is more than that, he is a man of kindly feelings, who will honestly do his best to discriminate between the innocent and guilty. We are convinced that he will perform his duty entirely to the satisfaction of the public.

Died, at the Convent of St. Clara, in the district of Mission Dolores, on Wednesday, of St. Francis (Genevieve Reich), Postulant of the congregation of the Sisters of St. Francis.

Died, October 27, 1871, at St. Mary's Convent, St. Joseph Co., Ind., Sister Mary of the Holy Innocents, (formerly Miss Josephine Dwyer), in the 19th year of her age and second of her religious profession.

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE and WATCHES are actually given away in comparison with former prices at TUCKER & CO'S. They are determined at whatever sacrifice to close out their entire stock before the year, offered that will pay the intrinsic value of the articles purchased. Their stock is so large that it will be sold to make room for new goods just about to arrive.

**Newsdealers** who may want **THE MONITOR** after Saturday evening, will please send messages, the single copies at office rates at MR. PETER F. KEANE, No. 11 Montgomery street, and no complaint that the rest be kept warm and free from dampness. This cannot possibly be done unless monthly instalments are remitted in advance for the work. Very often a severe penalty is put for neglecting a subscription of a dollar or two. Letters and King, of 12 Third street, on receipt of first number, will be sold for 50 cents per dozen, and should be sent in cases from all over the country, and be comfortable to wear at the same time.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—Illustrated United States Almanac for 1872, in German-English throughout the United States, and all civilized countries. Agents wanted everywhere. Will be published about the 1st of January, in the English, French, German, Norwegian, Welch, Swedish, Holland, Spanish and Bohemian languages, and all who wish to know or stand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. It will be also an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a large variety of diseases. It embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the rates at which sales have been made for such merchants and tradesmen as are most available for a correct and complete list of prices current. Also, a complete table of the various governmental systems of the world, with the duties, the single rates and alternative of more than half the civilized world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations of the principal cities of the United States, humorous anecdotes, and other attractive and interesting reading matter. Regular subscribers, who have 4 dollars to appear with the opening of the year. Price $1 per copy. Address, Pictorial Annual, box 1,973, San Francisco, Cal.

Very Rev. Father Sears, Mission Apostolic, waiting to us from the scene of his labors in the mission, and informs us that he has to ask for members of Congress, Senators, among those intents there are some from an Indian tribe who travelled some two hundred miles there the fearless forest to the Mission to be Masses said for departed relatives. In this year's Indian teach a lesson to us. Those who are enjoying the blessings of civilized life, and the blush of shame to it the fruits of the industry and toil of departed relatives, yet never think of having Masses said for them.—*San Francisco Herald*.

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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL,

CORNER FIRST AND BRYANT STS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

JAMES MURPHY, M. D. ..... Visiting Physician
S. C. LANE, M. D. ..... Visiting Surgeon
C. F. BELINDER, M. D. ..... Resident Physician

TERMS:

Payable monthly in advance for board, including medical attendance:

In the wards ..... $10 per week
In private rooms ..... $12 per week
Consultation rates, $10 extra.
Ordinary private patients will not be taken under the expiration of the month.
Patients from the country must be provided with bedding and clothing.

Medical Advice.—Dr. Wm. K. Doherty's Medical and Surgical Institute is becoming a "sure cure" to the welfare of our State and health of our people. Thousands of cases have been treated, and it may excite surprise, in but the signal of skill, and patience with the most unfortunate of men, as they are personally acquainted with gentlemen who had suffered for years under chronic disease, and who had taken advantage of every available means that promised relief, but without success, until they called upon Dr. Doherty, who, in an incredibly short space of time, banished entire relief. It is gratifying to announce to the public that Dr. Doherty is a gentleman who seeks, and by the profession of which he considers his first duty to heal the sufferers—to this end he has spared no time and no expense in procuring such remedies as in his estimation are the most efficacious in the treatment of the various diseases that afflict humanity. He makes no pretensions to cure all diseases, but does claim to be able to cure a large number of cases that are considered incurable by other physicians. This cannot possibly be done unless he is supplied with the proper remedies for the purpose. He is able to do, because he feels confidence which long experience has given, and to such the consolation which pertains to that sentiment. Persons afflicted with either acute or chronic diseases, would do well to consult the Doctor, and the refinements of modern science enables him to do so; but one does he insist on obedience to his advice unless his patient places himself under his care. His offices are at 118 Sacramento street, Pottery Block, and his hours are from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M.

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## INFORMATION WANTED.


INFORMATION WANTED.—Of the residence of WM. LOCK, a native of the city of Lisle, France, who died in the Insane Asylum of California, of consumption. Said Wm. Lock was related by a man named Lavallee, who lived in the vicinity of the city of Paris, Ireland. Said Lock came to California in 1853; lived in Philadelphia a few years after coming from Ireland, and before he came to California. All this comes to the care of any of his relatives, if he be their advantage to write to WM. LOCK, care of guardian of said Wm. Lock, No. 133 Fifth street, San Francisco, California. Boston Pilot please copy. dec9

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JOHN TION. He left Jamison City, Plumas county, in July, 1868. He was in San Francisco in April, 1870. Any information of him will be thankfully received by WILSON UNION, Jamison City, Plumas county, California. dec16


## PIANOS.


OFFICIAL.

This will certify that the

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S

PIANOS

EXHIBITED BY

WM. G. BADGER

At the Mechanics' Industrial Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at San Francisco, 1871, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM

AND THE

ONLY MEDAL AWARDED

For Eastern-made Pianos.

A. B. HALLIOT,
W. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Manager.

GEORGE WOODS & CO'S

VESTRY & PARLOR ORGANS,

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

GLEESON & FELL,

111 FOURTH STREET.

BE DETERMINED TO SELL DURING THE Holidays, the greatest Bargains ever offered in

Dry Goods.

See the Following Prices:

135 pieces Mixed, Striped and Spotted poplins, 25 cents per yard; cheap at 37½ cents.
45 pieces Heavy Black Cashmeres, 37½ cents; worth 50 cents per yard.
Heavy Black Cashmeres, 50 cents per yard; worth 62½ cents.
Heavy Black Cashmeres, 50 cents per yard; worth 75 cents.
25 pieces Striped Satin de Chine, 50 cents per yard; worth 62½ cents.
25 pieces Silk Mixed Scotch Winceys, 50 cents per yard; worth 62½ cents.
25 pieces Reliable Black Alpacas, 25 cents, 30 cents and 37½ cents.
45 pieces of Home Linsey, double faced, with finished edges, will be sold for 50 cents per yard, and have been sold for less than 75 cents.
75 pieces Black and Colored Plaids and wide, for cents per yard, worth $1; entirely new designs.
10 pieces Black Cloth Wincey, 30 cents per yard; sell worth $1.
75 pieces of Black Alpaca, 25 cents, 30 cents and 37½ cents.
50 pieces of Home Linsey, double faced, with finished edges, 50 cents per yard; worth 75 cents.
Alpacas, 50 cents per yard, worth $1.
Alpacas, 50 cents per yard, worth $1; entirely new designs.
10 pieces Black Silks, at $1 00 and $1 25 per yard.
10 pieces Black French Silk, $1 per yard; these silks are not worth importation, and warranted all wool.
10 pieces Black Brocade Silk, $1 per yard.
10 pieces Black Brocade Silk, $1 25 per yard.
Black Satins, $1 25 per yard.
Black Satins, $1 50 per yard.
Black Satins, $1 75 per yard.
Black Satins, $2 per yard.
Black Satins, $2 50 per yard.
Black Satins, $3 per yard.
Black Satins, $3 50 per yard.
Black Satins, $4 per yard.
Black Satins, $4 50 per yard.
Black Satins,

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

### Cardinal Cullen on Education.

Speaking at a meeting held in Dublin, on Saturday, Nov. 26, for the purpose of subscribing funds towards the repairing of the sacristy of St. Francis, Cardinal Cullen said: While they were assisting for keeping up the churches, putting them in proper order, and increasing their number, they should also look to the schools, for unless they maintained the schools they could have no churches. The school was the preparation for the Church. If their schools passed into the hands of infidels, or atheists, or pantheists, or any of those numerous sects who are now prowling through the world, the Church would soon be lost—religion Catholicity would soon be lost—religion Catholicity would soon pass away, and they should be looked upon as unworthy children of St. Patrick unworthy successors of those who shed their blood for the faith. Those who shed their blood for their country, and devila would never come upon them, because they all had determined to have Catholic education—they were all determined not to allow their children to be ruined not to allow their children to be poisoned by Presbyterians, or by Protestants, or by sectaries of any kind. They pronounced for Catholic schools, Catholic teachers, Catholic books, everything Catholic. Catholic books, everything Catholic in the education of their children. The great fight of the present day was about non-sectarian schools. They called them mixed schools here, in England they have adopted the words "sectarian" and "non-sectarian." They wished to have those schools not "sectarian schools." Schools in which the children of every religion and of no religion were all put together, and there was nothing to be taught in the school which would be calculated to offend the religious feelings of those classes. In all religious, all Catholic teaching, should be banished from those schools. They could not speak there of the Catholic church—of the Pope—of the glory of the Cross—of the religious orders—of the Blessed Sacrament of confessions, etc. And that was the education which their supposed Liberal friends and those connected with them were desirous of forcing upon this country! But as long as the priests and the people were united in their determination to have Catholic education determination to have Catholic education for this Catholic country, they would be sure were calculated to spread infidelity more and more through the land. They would never be introduced into Ireland. They would never be introduced into Ireland. Education was made intolerable to them. Education was made intolerable to them, and they knew from the history of the last year what was the effects. It was useless to repeat them. They all knew about the Communists and those who had been the head and the infidel system of education, welcomed in that infidel system of education. Unfortunately, the fruits of that system, unfortunately, every centre of civilization in England there was a great spread of infidelity, a great tendency to this same education, a great tendency to make education infidel. They must learn from what is happening in other countries—knowing the evils of that system of education—to shun it. If their children were once brought up infidels it would be were once brought up infidels it would be useless to think of repairing this or any useless to think of repairing this or any other Catholic Church; for they might insure an infidel race for their children to succeed the church, but that, if an occasion offered, they would pull down the edifice.

### Anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs.

The Irish people all the always honored the patriotic dead. The funeral of Terence Bellew McManus was the occasion of a demonstration of unparalleled mourning. The streets of Dublin had been filled with people from an early hour in the morning, up to that period of our history. If it were possible to eclipse that great national demonstration, it was overshadowed by the magnificent procession which, in the face of every difficulty, marched on the day in question through the streets of Dublin to honor the brave who perished on the scaffold at Manchester on the 23rd November, 1867. The memory of that execution, carried out in obedience to a fixed principle of antagonism to English sentiment, is as living to-day as it was four years ago. And we are right in asserting that the anniversary of those murderous deeds would be perpetuated with due solemnity and reverence by Irishmen, wherever they might be. The blood of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien was sacrificed upon the altar of English vengeance to appease the zeal, the indignant feeling of flagging, grown more absorbing and devotional. No preparations were made for the pilgrimage to the scaffold of the martyrs on Sunday last. No trumpet was sounded to call the people together. No humble cross which marks the spot in Glasnevin sacred to their heroism and patriotic devotion. The multitude assembled there without order or organization. It was a spontaneous gathering of the people at the shrine of noble purpose and unselfish devotion. Sunday last was a dull, sombre, miserable day, and the "roads of the line" was dirty then usual, and the road to Glasnevin was covered with mud three inches deep. Still, before mid-day, an unbroken stream of people flowed in at the gates of the cemetery, and ascended the steps to where the memorial cross, upon which is inscribed the names of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, and on the other side of the Michael Barrett, whose memory is as sacred as the other three. A dense crowd came on, they looked upon that cross and knelt with uncovered heads in prayer for the soul of the martyred dead, and then turned away from foreign rule for the living. The men wore green leaves in their caps, and bunches of crape upon their arms. As soon a green silk banner of finest texture with mournful border was unrolled beside the cross. It bore the inscription in gold letters, "Pray for our Martyred Brothers," and veiled Save Ireland." It matters not whether the English Government had these departed spirits guilty of murder, the Irish people, as they prayed for the judgment of their eternal mother for the heroic deeds, justly esteem them the heroic defenders of the principles of Irish liberty, and will never cease to feel honored by their noble deed. Wreaths of immortelles, exquisite emblems of ivy, berries, and evergreens were profusely strewn at the base of the cross and pendant from the "cross." Among the crosses and pendant from the "cross." Among the crosses offered for the dead was the cross offered for the dead was the cross presented by the *Irishman*, which was represented by the *Irishman*, which was represented by the kneeling multitudes. The pilgrims then wended their way to the resting-places of the other martyrs and many of those who sanctified their faith by death in the prison or on the field. The tomb of Terence Bellew McManus was visited after that of the martyrs, and the grave of the faithful Anne Devlin was not forgotten. At one o'clock the number of persons in the cemetery was not under twenty thousand. They were mostly men, though the fair sex, undeterred by the inclement weather and the almost impassable roads, were largely represented among the pious throng. Towards three o'clock the people began to move homeward, perfectly satisfied with the sacred duty they had performed. Every face wore an expression of conscious reverence and solemnity. Silence, order, and decorum prevailed throughout. *Irishman, Dec. 2.*

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This individual, writing from Sligo to a local newspaper, says: "You seem to have doubled the truthfulness of the attempt on my life on the night of the 11th inst., as the statement is termed.—Alleged firing at Sub-Inspector Kelly!' I hope you have since been satisfied to ascertain the true facts since been satisfied to ascertain the true facts and a meeting held in Dublin, on Saturday, Nov. 26, for the purpose of subscribing funds towards the repairing of the scribing funds towards the repairing of the Chapel of St. Francis, Cardinal Cullen said: While they were assisting for keeping up the churches, putting them in proper order, and increasing their number, they should also look to the schools, for unless they maintained the schools they could have no churches. The school was the preparation for the Church. If their schools passed into the hands of infidels, or atheists, or pantheists, or any of those numerous sects who are now prowling through the world, who are now prowling through the world, would soon pass away, and they should be looked upon as unworthy children of St. Patrick unworthy successors of those who shed their blood for the faith. Those who shed their blood for their country, and devila would never come upon them, because they all had determined to have Catholic education—they were all determined not to allow their children to be ruined not to allow their children to be poisoned by Presbyterians, or by Protestants, or by sectaries of any kind. They pronounced for Catholic schools, Catholic teachers, Catholic books, everything Catholic. Catholic books, everything Catholic in the education of their children. The great fight of the present day was about non-sectarian schools. They called them mixed schools here, in England they have adopted the words "sectarian" and "non-sectarian." They wished to have those schools not "sectarian schools." Schools in which the children of every religion and of no religion were all put together, and there was nothing to be taught in the school which would be calculated to offend the religious feelings of those classes. In all religious, all Catholic teaching, should be banished from those schools. They could not speak there of the Catholic church—of the Pope—of the glory of the Cross—of the religious orders—of the Blessed Sacrament of confessions, etc. And that was the education which their supposed Liberal friends and those connected with them were desirous of forcing upon this country! But as long as the priests and the people were united in their determination to have Catholic education for this Catholic country, they would be sure were calculated to spread infidelity more and more through the land. They would never be introduced into Ireland. They would never be introduced into Ireland. Education was made intolerable to them. Education was made intolerable to them, and they knew from the history of the last year what was the effects. It was useless to repeat them. They all knew about the Communists and those who had been the head and the infidel system of education, welcomed in that infidel system of education. Unfortunately, the fruits of that system, unfortunately, every centre of civilization in England there was a great spread of infidelity, a great tendency to this same education, a great tendency to make education infidel. They must learn from what is happening in other countries—knowing the evils of that system of education—to shun it. If their children were once brought up infidels it would be useless to think of repairing this or any other Catholic Church; for they might insure an infidel race for their children to succeed the church, but that, if an occasion offered, they would pull down the edifice.

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This individual, writing from Sligo to a local newspaper, says: "You seem to have doubled the truthfulness of the attempt on my life on the night of the 11th inst., as the statement is termed.—Alleged firing at Sub-Inspector Kelly!' I hope you have since been satisfied to ascertain the true facts since been satisfied to ascertain the true facts and a meeting held in Dublin, on Saturday, Nov. 26, for the purpose of subscribing funds towards the repairing of the scribing funds towards the repairing of the Chapel of St. Francis, Cardinal Cullen said: While they were assisting for keeping up the churches, putting them in proper order, and increasing their number, they should also look to the schools, for unless they maintained the schools they could have no churches. The school was the preparation for the Church. If their schools passed into the hands of infidels, or atheists, or pantheists, or any of those numerous sects who are now prowling through the world, who are now prowling through the world, would soon pass away, and they should be looked upon as unworthy children of St. Patrick unworthy successors of those who shed their blood for the faith. Those who shed their blood for their country, and devila would never come upon them, because they all had determined to have Catholic education—they were all determined not to allow their children to be ruined not to allow their children to be poisoned by Presbyterians, or by Protestants, or by sectaries of any kind. They pronounced for Catholic schools, Catholic teachers, Catholic books, everything Catholic. Catholic books, everything Catholic in the education of their children. The great fight of the present day was about non-sectarian schools. They called them mixed schools here, in England they have adopted the words "sectarian" and "non-sectarian." They wished to have those schools not "sectarian schools." Schools in which the children of every religion and of no religion were all put together, and there was nothing to be taught in the school which would be calculated to offend the religious feelings of those classes. In all religious, all Catholic teaching, should be banished from those schools. They could not speak there of the Catholic church—of the Pope—of the glory of the Cross—of the religious orders—of the Blessed Sacrament of confessions, etc. And that was the education which their supposed Liberal friends and those connected with them were desirous of forcing upon this country! But as long as the priests and the people were united in their determination to have Catholic education for this Catholic country, they would be sure were calculated to spread infidelity more and more through the land. They would never be introduced into Ireland. They would never be introduced into Ireland. Education was made intolerable to them. Education was made intolerable to them, and they knew from the history of the last year what was the effects. It was useless to repeat them. They all knew about the Communists and those who had been the head and the infidel system of education, welcomed in that infidel system of education. Unfortunately, the fruits of that system, unfortunately, every centre of civilization in England there was a great spread of infidelity, a great tendency to this same education, a great tendency to make education infidel. They must learn from what is happening in other countries—knowing the evils of that system of education—to shun it. If their children were once brought up infidels it would be useless to think of repairing this or any other Catholic Church; for they might insure an infidel race for their children to succeed the church, but that, if an occasion offered, they would pull down the edifice.

### The Day in Cork.

CORK, Nov. 21.—Thursday was the anniversary of the execution of William Philip Allen, Michael Larkin and Michael O'Brien at Manchester, and the customary demonstration in honor of their memory was held in the city. Whether any public notice, or anything apparently on private arrangements, a large crowd assembled at about half-past eight o'clock on the Western road, and having been placed in such order as circumstances allowed, they marched along the Western road, the Grand Parade, down the South Mall, into Parliament street over Parliament bridge and down to the Grand Parade, where the funeral Parade was being formed. Hundreds of persons were on the move from all directions. As the immense crowd assembled it was gradually marshalled into the form of procession, fine bands being stationed at intervals among the processionists, and the whole presented a splendid appearance. Six of those bands played during the procession, fine bands being stationed at intervals among the processionists, and the whole presented a splendid appearance. As the procession moved along the circuitous route it was constantly reinforced by the accession of that establishment, and by the time it reached the Grand Parade it was a large number turned out to see the procession. When the Grand Parade was being formed, there could not have been less than from eight to ten thousand people in the procession and in the street at either side. The windows and balconies were profusely strewn at the base of the cross and pendant from the "cross." Among the crosses offered for the dead was the cross presented by the *Irishman*, which was represented by the kneeling multitudes. The pilgrims then wended their way to the resting-places of the other martyrs and many of those who sanctified their faith by death in the prison or on the field. The tomb of Terence Bellew McManus was visited after that of the martyrs, and the grave of the faithful Anne Devlin was not forgotten. At one o'clock the number of persons in the cemetery was not under twenty thousand. They were mostly men, though the fair sex, undeterred by the inclement weather and the almost impassable roads, were largely represented among the pious throng. Towards three o'clock the people began to move homeward, perfectly satisfied with the sacred duty they had performed. Every face wore an expression of conscious reverence and solemnity. Silence, order, and decorum prevailed throughout. *Irishman, Dec. 2.*

### What is Irish Loyalty?

We can understand the loyalty of England to the English Government—that is, to the English Government in so far as it represents their interests, and in a certain sense of their honor; we can understand the loyalty of the people of France to any one who for the word of French rulers; we can understand the loyalty of the Spanish and the Italian. What we cannot understand is the ignorance people of the Irish principle of loyalty. What, we ask, is the Irish standard, what, we demand, is the very dregs of the English standard, that can elevate and elevate the stuff that does not make a soldier of the mind, but makes men drunk and stupid, and sets them creeping at the feet of the Castle, grovelling but the feet of the power they worship, and deaf to everything but its basest appetites? It is not by loyalty, plainly and distinctly, that is effected by this wretched loyalty," which is not loyalty in England, but the spirit of it. We are all brotherly. We are all loyal, and we are all loyal to loyalty, manly feeling; how it makes men insensible to their own dishonor, or teaches insensible to their own dishonor, or teaches one to hearing the report of firearms out on the night of the 11th inst., as well as at naught the teachings of humanity, the rules of honor and the maxims of the gospel, that through what logs, and quagmires, and filthy pools, does this spurious principle, which is the life blood of loyalty, drag those who hold on by it in Ireland.

### Notes in Humboldt County.

EUREKA, Humboldt Co., Cal.

EDITOR MONITOR:—*Sir:* Have you ever visited this locality? If you have not, you should. True, we have no stirred cars yet, nor need we look out for the locomotive when the bell rings, for bells here summon when the bell rings, for bells here summon us but to Divine worship, to school or to meals, excepting an occasional call to extinguish a fire in some foul edifice, or unsuccessful attempt at a heartless, or malicious incendiary. I have visited many of the cities and towns of this State within the past few months, but this is the only place, in my humble opinion, fit to make a home in, and progressive I have yet met so much as a village.

It is, indeed, a pity that its only outlet and inlet should have any bar or impediment to retard its proper and rapid development. Humboldt Bay, on the shores of which Eureka is built, is extremely pretty, and the hills all around with towns of rising importance. There are several large saw mills in full operation, and several more mills in full operation, and several more mills in full operation, and several more

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 6.
December:
31—Sunday—Sunday within the Octave of the Nativity.
Jan. 31—Sunday—Octave of St. Stephen.
1—Wednesday—Octave of St. John.
2—Thursday—Octave of the Holy Innocents.
3—Friday—Vigil of the Epiphany.
4—Saturday—Epiphany of our Lord.
5—Sunday—Octave of the Epiphany.
6—Monday—Epiphany of our Lord. Holiday of obligation.

**THE MONITOR:**
THE ONLY
Irish or Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....DEC. 30, 1871.

## 1871.

The year of grace 1871, is fast drawing to a close. Its days are numbered, and four and twenty hours are now all it can call its own. A custom well worth maintaining exists of using the last hours of the waning year in making a retrospect of its most important occurrences, thus striking a balance, as it were, between the good and evil which it brought upon the world. We shall ask our readers to give us their attention whilst we enumerate a few of those incidents which will make the year 1871 forever memorable in the annals of mankind.

When 1870 passed away the Prussian armies were investing the French capital, maintaining a rigorous siege, drawing their lines closer and closer still around the doomed city. All hope had passed away for unfortunate France, and nothing was left her but to drain the cup of humiliation to the very dregs.

The latter end of January, 1871, witnessed the capitulation of Paris, and crowning triumph of German military skill and valor. In England the government made a half-hearted attempt to conciliate the Irish people by an amnesty bill to some of the political prisoners, who had been for years enduring the horrors of imprisonment in her Most Gracious Majesty's bastiles. Of course the attempt could not possibly succeed. Our countrymen will never accept British rule upon any terms, and whatever gratitude might be considered due for an act of "royal clemency," was altogether neutralized by the grudging spirit in which the concession was made.

March witnessed a grand triumphal entry of the Prussian troops into Paris. The world perhaps be hard to decide whether it was fear or moderation which made the Prussian monarch look so very much like a stolen visit. Only a few troops entered and they remained no time in the city. The compatriots of the victors who are settled among us displayed their exultation at the success of the German arms by a parade through the streets of San Francisco. The rapidly gaining strength, so there is no use affair passed off peaceably enough, although its good taste and propriety were freely canvassed at the time. In this month, also the Communists took possession of Paris, and the consequences are known to all. That career of violence and crime which subsequently led to such disastrous results. Happily for France their reign did not last long.

In May Marshal MacMahon forced his way into the city, after encountering a terrible resistance, and put an end to Communistic mock-government. Scenes by Communistic mock-government. Scenes by which the "Red" fanatics marked their career, the murder of the Archbishop and other hostages, the desperate endeavor to burn down Paris, are things which made too deep an impression on the civilized world to be readily forgotten. Turning from great things to little, we may remark that Senator Sumner's celebrated philippic against Grant's San Domingo scheme was pronounced in this month.

The month of May was signalized by the arrival of Messrs. Burke and Luby in this city. The magnificent ovation with which these patriotic gentlemen were welcomed was one of which their countrymen at home and abroad might lawfully feel proud. The establishment of a branch of the Irish Confederation in San Francisco was the chief re. sult of their visit, and it is one which has already borne good fruits. The Burke and Luby Clubs of this city are now, we believe, among the strongest and most efficient offshoots of the Confederation. Our columns have contained full accounts of the progress made by them from time to time.

The grand demonstration in honor of our Holy Father's Jubilee came off on the second of July. Every authority agrees in admitting that it was the most imposing, best conducted and most numerously attended procession that was ever witnessed west of the Rocky Mountains. It will long be remembered with pride by those who took part in it. Ten days afterwards there was a demonstration of a very different kind in New York, which resulted in a most deplorable massacre. We allude to the strange procession and its attendant riots. Upwards of fifty corpses weltering in blood; more than a hundred men, women and children grievously wounded—such was the sacrifice offered up by Governor Hoffman to the insatiable demon of religious bigotry. Truly, both processions bore fruit each after its kind!

The 6th of August was rendered notable by another so-called riot which happened in Dublin, Ireland. The riot was simply the consequence of an ecclesiastical mandate by the police against a number of peaceably disposed citizens who had met, in pursuance of what they deemed a constitutional right, to draw up a petition to the Queen of England asking that an amnesty be extended to the Fenian prisoners yet in penal servitude. The ruffianism and barbarity exhibited by the police towards even women and children created an intense feeling of horror throughout the entire country. It has taught many people who previously would not believe it, that there is no such thing as a constitution in force in Ireland, and that the policeman's club is the supreme law-giver. The lesson has had its good effect already in a vast increase in the strength and solidity of the Republican movement.

On the 6th of September were held the elections which resulted in the signal defeat of the Democratic party throughout California. It was not generally expected that the Radicals would be as completely successful as they proved; but shrewd politicians had foreseen that the negligence and want of organization exhibited by Democrats would ensall disaster upon the party. The summing up of the situation appears to be that the vanquished lacked not despair, and that with a little better management they may turn the tables upon their adversaries next time.

The succeeding month, October, was rendered truly memorable by the terrible fire described by us at length, and also the extensive conflagrations in Michigan and Wisconsin. These distressing calamities were outdone in their importance. The generosity and spirit of brotherhood exhibited in the readiness with which every state in the Union came to the succor of the afflicted populations, were spoken as to almost convert the great affliction into a blessing. The liberal contributions forwarded from Ireland, France, England and other countries, showed too that Christian charity knew no distinction of race or nationality. Shortly after the fire, the awful scourge of Chinamen at Los Angeles caused a thrill of horror throughout America. It was a lamentable illustration of the excesses to which a mob, fired with rage and hate, and impelled by love of pillage, will go when able to defy the law even for a few hours. There is some reason to hope that the perpetrators of the Atlantic States will be brought to justice will duly be meted out to the other Justice will duly be meted out to the other murder and robbery.

In the end of November, we got intelligence that Robert Kelly, who had been placed on trial in Dublin, for the murder of Chief Constable Talbot, was acquitted. Those who are not acquainted with the unscrupulous manner in which political trials are conducted in Ireland, may wonder at the popular exultation with which the verdict was announced: joking with which the verdict was announced: but Dublonians who know very well the terrible ordeal through which the unfortunate accused had to pass, who know how seldom it happens that justice has anything to do with deciding the fate of a man accused of an offense against the Government, can understand the motives which led to these manifestations, and excuse them too. Early in December, the telegrams reported the departure of the Prince of Wales, The general opinion was that he would never recover, and many were the speculations indulged in as to what would be the effect of his death upon England and the British Empire. Most people thought it would bring about the freedom of the former and the disintegration of the latter. However, the latest accounts say that his Royal Highness is pursuing the only course which can save his life, viz., to submit to patient endurance.

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## "THE MONITOR" IN 1872.

Our readers are, we presume, all aware of the terms upon which the MONITOR will be supplied to them during the coming year. They are also, no doubt, acquainted with the many advantages to be gained by the formation of Clubs. We hope, therefore, that our efforts to produce a truly Catholic and Irish journal at a low annual subscription will meet with satisfactory encouragement from the people for whom it is intended. Our promises shall be faithfully kept, both in letter and spirit. We shall do our utmost to make this paper a creditable and trustworthy exponent of Irish opinion; and we shall constantly defend the sacred cause of Faith and Fatherland.

The reduction in the price of THE MONITOR brings it within the reach of the poorest of our countrymen, in this quarter of the world. Four dollars a year is certainly not an extravagant payment for a journal like ours. Some of the Eastern papers are double as cheap, but a fair examination of the circumstances under which they are published will convince any reasoning man that THE MONITOR is really produced at a lower rate. All the expenses attaching to a newspaper are much heavier here than they are in the East. We pay more for compositors, paper, ink, press work, etc., than our contemporaries in the Atlantic States do; and the disproportion between the prices is much greater than most people would imagine. All things considered, it is not possible to produce a weekly newspaper of any merit for less than four dollars a year. There are many individuals who are receiving the paper who are prompt enough in notifying us of any default in its transmission, but who have not made remittances since the early part of a long period of time. We should feel much obliged if these persons would let us know distinctly whether they mean to *pay* us at all. We certainly cannot afford to keep sending papers which will not be paid for. There is no offence meant in these little hints. Each individual will know in how far they apply to himself.

## THE SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

The Cuban insurrection is a disgrace to the entire Spanish nation. It has been going on, nobody can tell how, for more than two years, and its end now appears as far off as ever. It would seem as though the kind of fighting which is practised by both sides, with the name of warfare. It is simply an irregular and guerrilla contest in which the vanquished have no quarter, and the victors recognize no law. The savageness and ferocity that have marked the progress of this miserable civil war would actually shame the most barbarous African tribe, and therefore we need hardly allude to that sort of lustre they shed upon the name and fame of the once gallant and chivalrous Spaniards. Summary executions, massacres of prisoners, wholesale imprisonments, despotic enactments have been resorted to by the military authorities and their only effect seems to have been the provocation of terrible reprisals from the insurgents.

Time after time the world has been assured that the rebellion was crushed, that order was completely restored, that the Government was recognized and obeyed from one end of the island to the other. But each and every one of these statements has been flatly contradicted, and, indeed, proved a ridiculous assumption by subsequent information. It is by no means easy to estimate the true strength and importance of the insurrectionary movement, so as to decide what amount of sympathy should be given to those engaged in it. According to some accounts it is a *bona fide* rising of the whole population against Spanish rule and for the establishment of a free and independent government. If this were undeniably the case, of course our good wishes would altogether go with the rebels. But, on the other hand, some say that it is simply a disturbance fomented by filibusters, adventurers and desperate men who love disorder and bloodshed better than peace and industry. It is also said that the actual residents in and around Cuba are confined to wild and almost impassible parts of the island, where the roads are bad and military movements difficult. If this view were correct in all particulars, the lovers of order and good government could not, with propriety, keep their sympathies from the Spaniards. Still, whatever party may be in the right, or be in the wrong, the insurrection itself is concerned, it cannot be denied that the conduct of the military authorities has recently been such as to deprive the government of all claim to support or sympathy.

The shooting of the six medical students for the alleged desecration of the grave of Castadon, the martyr of Key West, was an act of barbarism that could hardly be surpassed. It is asserted that the desecration consisted in scratching with a diamond the plate of glass on the coffin of the dead man and replacing the wreath of immortelles by one of radish. The act was execrably stupid and foolish, perhaps it was even criminal, and deserved punishment; but the shooting of five or six young lads and the imprisonment of nearly twenty others was a penalty out of all proportion to the offence. In truth it cannot be defended or excused. The Spaniards attempt an excuse by saying that the Volunteers, to whom the execution was entrusted, were excited upon hearing that a funeral, connected with the desecration had belonged to a comrade. But immediately following upon that, no regular troops were allowed to maintain order, and that the shooting was suffered only to proceed on outbreak on the part of the enraged soldiers. But this excuse is not worth much consideration, and it does not change the barbarity of the masse.

This affair of the students is bad enough, but a proclamation of Valmaseda, lately issued, is even worse. It says that the summarily offered to insurgents upon laying down their arms cannot be made perpetual and must come to an end. Accordingly he declares that every rebel captured after January 15th, will be shot, and those surrendering after that date will be imprisoned for life. Negroes and white men are to receive the same treatment. This is a sort of equality with which our African brethren will not be very much elated. Valmaseda continues that all negro women captured in the woods will be restored to their owners, and compelled to wear a chain for four years. White women similarly seized are to be banished from the country. This is the summary of the proclamation as reported in the telegrams.

We are aware that there are parties in New York who, being interested in the Cuban business, are engaged in the concoction of false news, and we do not think they would stop short of forging even a proclamation if it served their purpose. For this reason we are somewhat inclined to suspect the genuineness of this precisament authentic, it puts quite a new aspect upon the insurrection, and opens up a prospect of foreign intervention. No one will deny that the document in question is sufficiently atrocious to be extreme. It is such as should emanate from no civilized or Christian government under any circumstances whatever. And any government that could attempt seriously to carry into effect would stand convicted before the world of treason against humanity. There are bounds to the severity with which punishment, even of rebellion, may properly be inflicted, and if those bounds are undoubtedly passed by the proclamation purporting to come from Valmaseda.

It remains then for the Christian nations to consider upon which of them rests the responsibility of interfering on behalf of outraged humanity. The brotherhood of man, properly understood, fully authorizes the radical senators from the very idea of a seeming into these matters as if it were an attack upon the existence of their party. They do not want any investigation into anything, and are quite convinced that the country should continue to be defrauded out of untold millions every year. Their conduct in this pattern-like manner is not very pleasing contrast with that pursued by the New York Democrats with reference to the Tammany ring. The latter can at all events say that if discovered much disgraceful thieving, there was mercy shown to them from the moment its existence became apparent. The Radicals, on the other hand, or a great portion of them, are straining every nerve to screen their rogues from the risk of detection!

Mr. Anthony's original resolution was such a meaningless affair that we can

## SOMETHING BREWING.

The telegrams received from Washington during the last fortnight or three weeks have been more than usually interesting. From the stormy light which has been shed upon Mr. Anthony's attempt to institute a Congressional inquiry, and Mr. Trumbull's amendment thereunto, it is evident that trouble of some kind or another is in store for the Grant administration. Any further unnecessary opposition by the Radical senators which is indicative of an impending attack upon the party that may result in its complete destruction. The scramble for honor and flummery of the country are preparing for rise in revolt against the corruption and thievery prevalent in official quarters, and, beyond all question, it is high time that they should. Those things have now gone beyond the limits of party and affect the whole nation. They have ceased to be subjects for joking or for purely partizan warfare. They have in fact become a disgrace to republican government. And this has been used as reproaches against America by the press of monarchical countries. At length people here have begun to find it understandable that a position of trust, or service, a situation under the government, should in so many instances be sought because of the opportunities it affords for peculation on a large scale. Congressmen and senators whose plunderings of the public treasury have been brought to light within the last three years is remarkable, and the total amount of their stealings is simply incalculable. It must be kept in mind that, as Mr. Schurz remarked, all these defaulters were discovered not by any vigilance or any investigation, but merely by accident from one party pulling down the other, and if those bounds are undoubtedly passed by the proclamation purporting to come from Valmaseda.

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## THE THEATRES.

**California Theatre.**

On Christmas evening, a new Irish drama was put upon the boards of the California theatre, like so many others of the same class, the play was imported from London. It is singular, to say the least, that the inhabitants of the British metropolis always have such a liking for dramas founded upon Irish life, inasmuch as they never have any sympathy with the Irish people. They are suspected of harboring ever-kindly feelings towards our countrymen. But, explain how we may, the fact remains that no attractiveness draw such crowded houses, or return such golden profits to theatrical managers, as those plays the scene of which are laid among the green hills of "holy Ireland." And, notwithstanding the absurdities and the utter want of truth to nature which generally characterize such productions, they are very much gratified in making merry at their own expense. Consequently, few, an overcrowded house was only the most natural thing in the world when "Eileen Oge" was first put upon the stage in San Francisco. Mr. Ryer, either is much the inferior of Mr. Boucicault or the latter has taken charge of his piece, for it is nearly as artistic a production as "The Colleen Bawn" or "Arrah-na-Pogue." The scenery is first-class, nearly, except in two or three scenes, exceedingly tame. The slow movement of the piece is relieved by the rival of one of his tenants; a grasping Scotch middleman, who by means of an agent, a broad-shouldered, brave and ingenuous peasant, who is the foster-brother and playmate of the heroine, and finally the hero himself, Patrick O'Connell, who is described as a fine, handsome farmer. The characters are: Eileen Moriarty, generally known as Eileen Oge, the heroine; Shamus Magnire, a pretty, coquettish servant to Moriarty's, and others of the lower grades of life; who is about to be married. Edeen, is arrested, tried, and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Moriarty's threatening letter, which really had been forged through the instrumentality of the York Road, crowned with a short encounter between Senators Casserly and Morton, in which the latter was signally routed.

This Retrenchment Committee fiddle, the probing questions asked about the Sonoma Bay job, and the general rallying upon it on the President's policy, are so many indications that we are on the eve of a most important crisis in the affairs of the party of the present political parties. Everything seems to point to a formation of a new organization, into which will come all the true and honorable men who have been the sound and sensible bones which are now dead and buried. The Radical party, as it now stands, is wedded to corruption and insubordinancy, and will not hear of a divorce on the part of the several schools, etc., after which there will be no landmarks in the church.

St. Vincent de Paul Society.—On the evening of Thursday, December 28th, a grand entertainment was given in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, by the Christian Doctrine and Literary Associations, at St. Francis' Church, Vallejo street. The affair, was, we believe, tolerably successful, though the inclemency of the weather prevented the attendance from being as numerous as it could be desired.

SENATOR CASSERLY.—We have to thank the courtesy of Senator Casserly for the presentation of the "Report of the Committee on Agriculture for the year 1870," published by authority of the Senate. It is a well bound volume, handsomely illustrated, and containing an immense amount of information connected with its subject matter.





## DEATH OF PADRE NERRA—Aug. 28, 1784.

[illegible] and saved the mighty waters sang
[illegible] that Angels sang,
[illegible] with silkney waves of sound the air
[illegible] Monterey!

[illegible] the graves of the wonded hills
[illegible] the green trees again,
[illegible] and cypress blended in one valley
[illegible] nowhere to be seen!

[illegible] in the azure line the summer waves
[illegible] white golden dyes,
[illegible] the sweetest beauty seemed
[illegible] nowhere to be alien.

[illegible]'s fragrance drifted down the sleeps,
[illegible] as though an angel's hand
[illegible] had shaken the bosoms in passing, and had flung
[illegible] their freshness o'er the land.

[illegible] the pulsing echoes of the waves
[illegible] seemed but the beating wings
[illegible]ophena, wailing till a peerless soul
[illegible] World burst earth's fetterings.

[illegible] the Mission, worn with days of pain,
[illegible] all gall, and sorrowings lone,
[illegible] Padre stern heard to accents clear
[illegible] the dear death-angel's song:

[illegible] his flaming sword divide life's clouds,
[illegible] and his glorious ray
[illegible] the pain whose course doth upland lead
[illegible] of fadeless day."

[illegible] his spirit fell as shade of dread
To fear of death's grim power;
[illegible] a calm and holy feeling
For the angel's call his soul had fled
[illegible] the Padre's hour.

[illegible] with loosen lay his hoar hands,
Clasping the cross [illegible]
The staff of army he [illegible]
[illegible] his failing sight!

[illegible] lay, unclasp their hold caught the sounds
Of flying o'er the waters,
The strains of victory and triumph sang
[illegible] Padre's ear.

[illegible] the sweet [illegible] which would crown
His life's labor to believe
[illegible] he pleaded midst the pagan tribe's
A star of joyous glow.

And Padre Serra welcomed him with joy,
Rising to clasp his hand,
Rising to honor which a child-like angel
To his wild western land.

Just questioned of the voyage he made,
The countries he had seen,
And the [illegible] whose kindling stories filled
The years that came between.

And then he said: "Dear friend, I truly know
Which soul these here, that I might see thy face
Once more before I die.

For it is sweet to know the friends of years
Will hear not to my rest,
And kindly place the holy church-yard clay
Above my [illegible] breast."

Then turned to Father Francis, "mid the tears
Of those who gathered 'round,
[illegible] the sacred rites of holy church
His spotless soul found.

And so said: "I crave one little boon of thee,
Let no cross when I have passed away
Of Padre Crespi's be,
Upon [illegible] that quivered in his voice,
Upon [illegible] then.

"In the dear darkness of the Pagan night
Thousands are born and die,
Fe the heathend waters's beating grave
Of many a [illegible]

"They wait thy coming; shall they wait in vain?
Gorrage, my noble friend!
Bear the blessed cross to on this errand,
The cannot be the end.

"Sun set, and yet till this fair land shall glow
With Catholic virtues' light,
Sun rise on Paganism's night which glowed and grew
Up to the stars of night."

So Padre were only calmly smiled
At Catherines' scarf
And [illegible] the warmth of joys
God's chosen servants feel.

And while his words prophetic filled with pain
Of [illegible] fate,
Each fearing of the work he had for
Before the angel's call he's in his cell,
Saying: Lauds rest.

At hour aged by, then Father Francis sought
Padre's little native,
And found the [illegible] of his brother's grief,
Before the [illegible]

At a child's reading on its mother's breast,
Or [illegible] calm sea,
Before the angel's call his soul had fled
To the [illegible]

At his still bosom lay his hoar hands,
Clasping the cross [illegible]
The staff of army he [illegible]
[illegible] his failing sight!

[illegible] lay, unclasp their hold caught the sounds
Of flying o'er the waters,
The strains of victory and triumph sang
[illegible] Padre's ear.

[illegible] the sweet [illegible] which would crown
His life's labor to believe
[illegible] he pleaded midst the pagan tribe's
A star of joyous glow.

And Padre Serra welcomed him with joy,
Rising to clasp his hand,
Rising to honor which a child-like angel
To his wild western land.

Just questioned of the voyage he made,
The countries he had seen,
And the [illegible] whose kindling stories filled
The years that came between.

And then he said: "Dear friend, I truly know
Which soul these here, that I might see thy face
Once more before I die.

For it is sweet to know the friends of years
Will hear not to my rest,
And kindly place the holy church-yard clay
Above my [illegible] breast."

Then turned to Father Francis, "mid the tears
Of those who gathered 'round,
[illegible] the sacred rites of holy church
His spotless soul found.

And so said: "I crave one little boon of thee,
Let no cross when I have passed away
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## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The Unbeworlders' Agency Fire Insurance office has been removed to No. 316 California street. After paying their Chicago losses, the company will have nearly $1,000,000 cash assets remaining.

On Saturday last, in the Twelfth District Court, the jury in the case of The People vs. Michael Connolly, charged with the murder of a Greek named Nicholas, returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

Wm. Donovan, charged with the murder of Geo. Mitchell, at Santa Clara county, was found guilty of manslaughter by Judge Dunnells on Saturday night, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

George Waters, a Barbary Coast ruffian, pleaded guilty to the charge of knocking into the lower of F. Duffy, in order to effect the robbery of the latter's person. Waters was sentenced by Judge Dunnells to two years in the State Prison.

Another of the 24th, says the funeral of Michael Morrison took place that morning from the Catholic Church of St. Ignatius. The ceremonies at the house were very solemn and impressive. The procession was one of the largest ever seen in this city.

A Los Angeles telegram of Dec. 21, says: Last night one of the pioneer American residents of this place, Don Abel Stearns, died at his residence, aged 69. He was formerly President of the Common Council, and was the first mayor, after a short interval.

The Bank of California will go into the business of manufacturing sugar on a large scale. Claus Spreckels, of Baltimore, is the principal owner, in whose stock the bank has purchased one hundred and one thousand nine per month.

A Sacramento telegram of Dec. 21, says: The Legislature met at noon on Monday, and organized. The Senate was composed of 27 members, 24 of whom were present. The Assembly was composed of 80 members, 77 of whom were present.

The gross earnings of the Central Pacific for the month of October were $1,095,671, and for the same month of November, 1871, $1,214,000. The gross earnings of the road as reported by the Commissioners to Congress, for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $7,398,877, being an increase of $1,216,000 over the preceding year, and a net profit of $1,216,000.

A Sacramento telegram of Dec. 21, says: Both Leeds appointed Louis Lonas Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, and C. S. Stratton, of Trinity as Tide Land Commissioner, vice E. F. Woodward, resigned, and Rod Gibbons, present incumbent.

The Governor has also removed Adjutant General Kelton, and appointed him an inspector of the general canvass, and appointed John Edwards, Adjutant General State Edwards.

The Anaheim *Gazette* has the following: It is a matter of surprise to many that we have among us such a number of persons who are willing to sell articles of report, that they can be had for a mere song. The selling of land at the Newhall sale, on the 1st of December, 1871, yet there have already been 20 deeds executed, and 1,200 acres sold, and many more sellers are already on the track, and, if the present rate of sales continues, by the end of the year 1872 the entire tract will be sold. Such is the rapidity with which the country is settled.

The Los Angeles *Star* says: The Union of San Diego says the news from the mines in that county is very encouraging. Nearly all the claims are paying well, and the yield is increasing as depth is attained. The mills are kept steadily employed, and the owners are realizing handsomely. The Union says that the mines are attracting considerable attention with the miners in that the facilities for taking out the gold are so much greater than in the early days.

## Nevada.

The Elko *Independent* says: During the season just closed there has been a decided change in the mining interests of the county, and the attention of the public has been directed to the quartz mines, as well as of England is being attracted to the advantages of this field for successful mining. Capital pours in more freely, and the coming season will be a busy one.

Our Idaho exchanges from the 9th to the 16th inst., before us, contain the subjoined mining items: Boulder Valley rich strikes have been made in the Rocky Bar district, and the rock is said to be better than it ever was before. Considerable rock is being taken out and crushed. Dunsmore, the stock agent, has from $150 to $200 per day in his office. *Idaho World.*

A few days since John Grand took seven pounds of coal to the assay office, and from the same got $13, after paying for $10 in fees. Grand is a miner, and will try for another trip.

## Colorado.

The Colorado *Miner* of Dec. 7th says: The International mill, Argentine, has shipped since last December 1st, 1,000 tons of ore. Parent & Nichols have shipped in the same time two tons of bullion, and $7,327.27.

The mines in all portions of the county are yielding large returns, and the miners and millmen are in abundance.

From reliable information we learn that the coming summer is always a dull season before the opening of the railroad. The production will be of the very first rank.

Lish.

The Salt Lake *Telegram* of Dec. 12 has the following: Wells, Fargo & Co. received 24 packages of treasure, containing $200,000, by the train which left here on the 10th for connection with the train from New York on the 11th they received $200,000 more for shipment to New York.

M. L. Holman has on exhibition in his assay office a sample of silver found ore, that yields sixty ozs. of silver to the ton. It is said to be the richest specimen from the present level of the mine, which is about 1,000 feet below the surface.

## MINING NEWS.

**California.**

NEVADA COUNTY.—The Paxton of Grass Valley says that the mines belonging to Forman & Co. are yielding a very handsome return. The company has a steam hoisting and pumping engine of 40 horse power, and a 10-stamp mill. The company is also running a tunnel to the Bloomfield Ridge, which will cut the ledge at a depth of 1,000 feet, and after that can be worked out, to advantage, with cars, which will do away with the present costly system of hoisting.

A Nevada paper says: It is rumored that the old Gilbert mine, in Grizzly Flat, which has recently been struck upon a rich body of ore, is owned by parties in this locality. The ore is said to be of a character that will yield handsomely, and the mine is opened to a considerable depth. The discovery of the ledge has given a new impetus to mining operations in that locality.

PLACER COUNTY.—The Auburn *Herald* of the 23d says: Work on the St. Patrick mine, on Canada Hill, is being pushed forward with the most satisfactory results, and a large amount of rock is now on the dump.

The stream mine, located on the head of Canada Hill, is also being worked with success. The owners of shares of the rock. This mine has been worked for a number of years, and is now in better working order than ever before.

The Sand Ridge Company.—The Union of San Diego says the work from the mines of the Sand Ridge Company is progressing very favorably. Nearly all the claims are paying well, and the yield is increasing as depth is attained. The mills are kept steadily employed, and the owners are realizing handsomely. The company has also a 10-stamp mill. The company is also running a tunnel to the Bloomfield Ridge, which will cut the ledge at a depth of 1,000 feet, and after that can be worked out, to advantage, with cars, which will do away with the present costly system of hoisting.

SHASTA COUNTY.—The Shasta *Courier* of the 16th inst. says: A number of strangers from the Hitchcock mine, on Middle Creek, passed through town on Monday with a view of locating quartz claims in the surrounding mineral land line.

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## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

**California.**

The pulpit in the new site of Grass Valley has been received from Washington and fixed in its place. Costly Redwood is used.

An assessment is being formed in Santa Cruz county to levy a tax of one dollar per year on all dogs, and for doubling it up with small farms.

Lodi, Cherokee, on Wednesday, made over to his successor, Major L. B. Foster, everything appertaining to the office of the Alcalde's Court.

A company of San Francisco capitalists have purchased a large area of land in the vicinity of Lathrop, in the northeastern end of San Joaquin county, and will put down artesian wells.

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## Radicals Afraid of an Investigation.

**An Interesting Debate in the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, December 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. ANTHONY (Rad., R. I.) offered a resolution providing for a standing Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, to consist of seven members, to be elected by the Senate, and to have power to investigate and report upon such subjects as may be referred to it by the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull moved to amend by a provision directing the committee to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the Government service, whether any, and if so what, offices could be abolished, and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced, etc.; also giving it power to administer oaths, and send for persons or papers.

Mr. Sherman (Rad., Ohio), favored the original resolution. If any Senator knew of any abuse he could easily have them referred to the committee.

Mr. Thurman (Dem., Mass.) was in favor of both propositions, as they both looked to the same end, the

## REFORMING OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

Mr. Thurman (Dem.; Ohio) favored the amendment, and said that the original resolution should have been referred to the committee. The committee ought to get information of the committee, why, then, little would be done. If the Senate was sincere in their desire to correct the abuses in the public service, they would not hesitate to create a committee with adequate powers.

Mr. Edmunds (Rad., Vt.) said that the question of reform in the civil service had been discussed by some Senators as if they wished to impress the people with the idea that the Senate was pondered in every direction by the officers of the Government, and that it was a mass of corruption which could only be met by reviving a committee whose existence had ceased with the 42d Congress. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) has drawn a

## VERY DARK PICTURE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

At this time, yet he undoubtedly knew that, considering the number of persons employed in the service and their duties, the administration of the Government for the last three years would compare favorably in efficiency and purity with any previous administration whatever—not excepting that of Washington himself. There was, therefore, no need of a committee with extraordinary powers.

Mr. Sherman said that there were a great many persons throughout the country who would be glad to give information.

Mr. Casserly pointed out that there was a committee already in existence—the Committee on Retrenchment, armed with the powers that made the old committee so useful and so efficient. The Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), had told the Senate that the civil service had improved greatly under the existing administration, and undoubtedly it had; yet in the whole history of the country it would be difficult or impossible to find four consecutive months during which so many

## ATTACHMENTS AND EMBEZZLEMENTS

by public servants had been brought to light as in the last four months. Most of those cases had been discovered too, without careful searching or investigation, had been almost stumbled upon, and therefore it was fair to infer that careful investigation would expose a great many more hidden.

Now, gentlemen, I tell you that whatever may be said of the improvements that have taken place, the people of the United States are startled at the frequency and enormity of the disclosures which are made from day to day. They do not give themselves up to any delusions on the subject. The American people are on the point of demanding

## HONEST GOVERNMENT,

And they want to have all the means used for that object that are compatible with the laws of the country. They demand the expensive and

## OSTENTATIOUS OF CORRUPTION,

Regardless of the interests of any party or person. It seems to me we are standing on the threshold of a moral revolution that is fairly to go beyond the overthrow of Tammany Hall, and in the case of the Custom-House of New York it has already done so. I, for my part, will cheerfully declare against corruption in the abstract or against any manifestation of the sin in general, and the sinfulness of the sin in particular. We have had beauty of virtue avail much. We have had examples of all that. The people will not much longer take that worthless currency as a legal tender.

Mr. Conkling replied to Mr. Schurz, declaring that any one at the White House had improper connection with the Custom-house business.

Mr. Morton (Rad., Ind.) declared himself in favor of Mr. Anthony's resolution. He also spoke of the extraordinary purity of the present administration (of which he took part in punishing dereliction of duty in its officers, and cited the case of Hoge as an illustration.

Mr. Casserly asked whether the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) could point to any other case of the prompt punishment of a defaulter.

Mr. Morton said he did not remember any at the moment, but he would venture the assertion that when the facts in relation to defalcation brought to the knowledge of the Administration the defaulter had been punished.

Mr. Casserly—How about Pension Agent Lawrence and Collector Hallowell?

Mr. Morton—They ran away before they were found

### Monsignor Capel on the Poor.

At the Kensington Pro-Cathedral, the eloquent preacher just named gave the first of two sermons on our duty to and treatment of the poor. His discourse was founded on the words, "He that hath the substance of this world and seeth his brother in need, and shall shut up his bowels of compassion from him, how doth the charity of God abide in him?" Kindness to the poor was the barometer or the thermometer whereby we might measure our love of God, and might estimate on the other hand the amount of favor we had in the service. And if that charity mentioned in the text was needed in the days of St. John, how much more was it needed in our own day. Poverty was thickening about us, the poorer classes were increasing in numbers, the question had become serious, so far as legislation was concerned, and this, too, at a time when wealth had increased and was increasing. It would be as well, therefore, to understand what was our duty as citizens and as Christians. Poverty, though it might be the result of criminal procedure or of vice, was not crime, and was frequently caused by unforeseen disease or accidental affliction. Yet, in effect, poverty in England was regarded as a crime, for we treated with greater severity the criminals in our jails than we did the beggars in the streets. This, too, at a time when ing the moral obligation put upon us by natural law, and the incidental circumstances of our position. God has made man the common inheritor of all produce on the face of the earth, and there was enough in the world to be starved to death. It was a disgrace, then, on humanity that there should be one man in their midst or one street of death from want of food. Ninth of the poverty that was around us was not generated by the luxuriousness of the rich. We encouraged poverty by the indiscriminate way we gave our alms. We saw persons in the streets, and were touched by their looks or by their appeals, and in order to get rid of their importunity we used to give what we had got about us. What could be more unjust than to act in that way to a person of whom we knew naught, a person who might be a squanderer in his home, or who, if not a squanderer, declined to labor for his living—and yet indiscriminate generosity would contribute to his idleness and squandering. In contrast to this, Monsignor Capel remarked upon deserving cases of distressed families, whose misery was known only to those who visited them. Even in this he remarked with great pain that attempts were being made by those who bestowed charity to pervert the recipients from their faith, without thinking that those who in this way became unfaithful to their consciences and to God in that could hardly be faithful to man. Whenever his means permitted it—he spoke for every Catholic priest—he tried to aid any deserving person, whether Catholic or Protestant, who showed real want, but never had he attempted to play with the conscience of any person who came to him for assistance, believing that such indulgence must be influenced not by God, but by the evil one. He next remarked upon the necessity of treating the poor with sympathy rather than with patronage or pride, remarking that, however exact the poor law might be, and however assiduous might be the inspectors, those means did not appeal to the soul, whereas a penny kindly given would be more highly appreciated than a pound bestowed ostentatiously. Noticing the luxury of the higher classes, who for the sake of position felt bound to display their wealth, he contrasted the house of that man with that of the baker of a family in the poorer parts of London, where a whole family would sit shivering in one room, lighted only by a rush light and the illumination of the fire. How many young men of our day who were dressed in the best possible fashion had done nothing for the poor; how many young girls dressed in all that millinery could do, while others were suffering in the cold and rags, would sacrifice a portion of their trinkets to help Jesus Christ in the person of the poor? One portion of our fortune was necessary for the support of life; it was necessary to be clothed, it was necessary to be fed; then it was necessary to give thought to the education of our children, and in keeping up the position which God had placed us in. Then came that portion over and above that abundance, out of which we are bound to give to meet the wants of the poor. If superfluities were what we were bound to give up what was required for our position and, in case of extreme necessity, we should deprive ourselves still more to attend to the necessities of our neighbors. In the parish, where in such places as Cooper's Buildings, Jenning's Buildings, and Earl's Court, a father and mother and five or six children might be found living in one room, he had been permitted by Father Lockhart to establish a society to give assistance to the poor. He would be delighted if any of the people of Kensington would come and join with him in the work, and would be glad to receive gifts, whether in money or in clothing, which would be of service to relief. He should, in the first place, help those who were deserving, and then if there were funds to spare, he would endeavor to assist those who had fallen by their own viciousness, to recover their places in the world. Nothing would be spent for expenses in distributing, but every shilling contributed would be given to the poor. A collection in furtherance of the objects of the society was made, and it was announced that on next Sunday morning Monsignor Capel will lecture on "Our Treatment of the Poor."

### A London Tragedy.

One of the saddest stories we have ever heard of weary life struggles against poverty and sickness, ending in death at the workhouse gate, may be gathered from the returns of the Bethnal Green Workhouse. Twelve years ago a sailor, named Lardelord, perished at sea, leaving, unfriended and without means, his widow and an idiot son. She faced her trouble bravely, and by incessant work earned six shillings a week at shirt making. Her idiot boy soon learned to sew slippers, and in some weeks actually earned five shillings. These were prosperous and glorious times; but their were too happy to endure. The son became commonplace, and his barking cough became so cruelly incessant that he could not sew. Still, the widow carried on the fight with want. But unbending toil broke down her strength at last, and only with the utmost difficulty could she earn four shillings weekly. Then one little article of furniture went one after the other, then went her clothing, save the scantiest and shabbiest covering. Food and medicine were very dear; she knew how dear they were daily, but at last she could buy no more. Some neighbors then called in the "parish people," the bailiff and relieving officer, and the rich giardians graciously ordered two loaves of bread, one shilling's worth of meat, and two quarts of milk to be given to the widow and her son to nourish them for a week. They tried to live on this. They eked out the bread piece through the seven days, but how could they portion out the three farthings worth of meat a day? But the London parish would not afford to lavish such expensive diet on an old widow and her idiot son. For one month only did they revel in this abundance. Then the relief tokens, the milk and meat were "stopped." When the mother asked for the usual, she was ordered "to come into the house, herself and her son." She had for twelve long weary years watched by her senseless boy. He was very dear to her because of his infirmity, and because of his drowned father. "Go into the house!" That meant the separation of mother and child. She knew his ways, could humor him, and quiet him in his angry mood. What would become of him away from her in a workhouse with hard people over him? So she determined to stand by him to the last—it could not be long now—and then the lonely and relieving officer departed, having done their duty. But, then, there came to the door of the widow what left her on the most terrible of a parish bealde. The widow's face fell in, and the neighbors said that death had marked her. There was a stir in Bradlebone now. They had refused relief and now she had the audacity to die.

A doctor—the parish doctor—came and ordered her removal to the workhouse. They say that when the dying woman—unfussed a shilling's worth of meat—saw the order, "she was filled with fright," and said, "It is very cold. Let me remain until to-morrow." Next day three men came to remove her to the work-house in a chair. When the widow saw them she trembled, and begged to be allowed to remain one quarter of an hour in her old home. The poor are kindly to each other and considerate. She asked her fellow-lodgers for a few halfpence, "to give her to the men to induce them to grant her request," and give her fifteen minutes respite. Ah! she seems to have measured out her time for her long her heart would live her. All the time, while she was entreating for the stranger to spare her, and the respite of fifteen minutes in her wretched but familiar room, the grip of death was tightening on her life. For when the fifteen minutes had expired, and they lifted her into the chair, "Oh! oh!" she cried, and lay back motionless. In the three men carried her—

Rattling her bones
Over the stones.

Until at the workhouse gate one looked back and cried: "She is gone!"—*Irish Times.*

### Vagaries of a Spiritualistic Table.

On another occasion, in the same house, I (Mr. Coleman) witnessed the following long dinner table rise up, supported only by its two end legs, and remain steadily poised at an angle of forty to fifty degrees. The gentleman of the house then said to me, "I will show you my confidence in the spirit's intelligence and power." He then placed his hand flat upon the floor, and said, "Now, spirits, I know you will not hurt me. Bring the table gently down upon my hand." This was done, and he hand, though pinned fast to the floor by the weight of the table, was not in the least hurt. The table was then slightly eased, and he removed his hand. Some years subsequently to the time of the above narrated, I was staying at Malvern with my wife and daughter. We had apartments at the house of Mr. Wilsmore, who had a wife and daughter likewise in the house; the daughter, a young woman about twenty-three years of age. There were also in the house two visitors—Miss Lee, of Worcester, and Mr. Moore, of Halifax. In consequence of the statements made by me respecting the phenomena I had witnessed, the visitors at Mr. Wilson's establishment subscribed to bring to Malvern the Marshalls from London (mediumistic and two or three séances were given at Malvern with them with more or less satisfaction. Wilsmore, who had been a Jack-in-the-box with Lady Gully, asked me if I would be good enough to allow him to see something of spiritualism before the medium left the house. I accordingly requested the Marshalls to spend an hour or two on the following day (Sunday) with Wilsmore's family. He invited some of their neighbors to form a circle. I and my family spent the day out, and returned home between ten and eleven o'clock at night, when my wife and daughter retired to bed, and left me in our sitting-room. Shortly after came Wilsmore, in great excitement, came to me, and begged that I would come down stairs immediately, for he did not know what to do. He said his wife, his daughter, and Miss Lee were all in hysterics. I followed him at once, and upon entering the room a small three legged table met me at the door, no one touching it, and made me a graceful bow, as if to say, "How do you do?" Then the table went to the most centre part of a parish beadle. The widow's face fell in, and the neighbors said that death had marked her. There was a stir in Bradlebone now. They had refused relief and now she had the audacity to die.

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Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 7 Kearny street, which must and will be sold during the Holidays, at any sacrifice. Purchasers should not pass their store if they want to buy Elegant Jewelry, fine Watches and Chains, Diamonds or Silverware, at their own price.

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7 Kearny Street, near Market.

dc16


### The Learned Murderer.

You will have seen it stated in some of the London papers that at the Central Criminal Court an application will be made to postpone the trial of Mr. Watson till the next commission. I have reason to believe that no substantial opposition will be made to the application. The interesting gentleman has been visited in prison by several "mad doctors," and as the result of the opinions of some of them, insanity will be the defense. Even should that plea be successful, Mr. Watson's fate will be a melancholy one, because for the future criminal lunatics will have but a poor chance of obtaining a discharge from custody. The example of poor Mr. Smith, who shot himself about a year ago, is a caution to the authorities which is not likely to be lost on them. Some seventeen or eighteen years ago, Mr. Smith, a very accomplished scholar and political writer, shot his wife dead. He was tried for the offence, but the plea of insanity having been successfully set up, he was acquitted, and committed to Bethelham Lunatic Asylum "during her Majesty's pleasure." During a period of fourteen years he remained in the Asylum, doing literary work and so conducting himself that year after year the inspectors reported that he manifested no symptoms of insanity. Strong efforts were from time to time made to procure his discharge. One of our leading newsmen urged the matter very strongly on the late Sir George Lewis, who was Home Secretary; but Sir George could not order Mr. Smith's discharge, and in the Bethelham Hospital he remained till two or three years ago, when certain friends of his procured his discharge. Not long after that and the date on which he shot his wife, he had written a pamphlet on the pleasure of mesmerising and conversing with Mr. Smith, and carefully if I had not known his history I should have never suspected him to be other than a homicidal or suicidal mania. But, alas! Mr. Smith, poor fellow, was a living statistical work, which he (Mr. Smith) published, he entered a tavern, called for a cup of tea and some bread and butter, took a seat at the table and remained until the tea was brought, and then, when the waiter had left the room, blew out his brains with the head. When the waiter rushed into the room, which he did on hearing the report, Mr. Smith was a dead man. After this it is believed that no one confined in a lunatic asylum after the commission of a murder will ever be discharged till the day of his or her death.—*Liverpool Albion.*


EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, either Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the Diploma of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial Master of Accounts.

The Collegiate Course may be re-established for the convenience of those who wish to prepare for the Catholic University of Ireland.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, on the Languages we devote special attention. The daily exercises of the Students in Composition and Elocution are carefully discussed and corrected in the class room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Payable half yearly in advance.

Board, Tuition and Washing ..... $150 00
Entrance Fee ..... 5 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines ..... 5 00
Vocation at College ..... 40 00
Use of Bed ..... 8 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Studies will be resumed on the 1st of August, 1871.

REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Belmontlle, Mendocini County, Cal.

CONDUCTED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE CORPORATION OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD.

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED IN A PICTURESQUE elevation at the confluence of Van Emon and Sel Rivers, and near the base of Robertine Mountain, is easily accessible by the Petaluma and Healdsburg railroad, and overlooks the Pacific Ocean.

With grandeur and beauty of location, it also enjoys the most healthful climate, and is free from the fogs which prevail near the coast. The surroundings are favorable to the establishment—fairly acting as guardian angels—of that moral purity, peace, and the repose and hallowed serenity of studies pursued in the College. A classical, scientific and commercial, and is designed to thoroughly educate the pupils in the English, French, Spanish, Latin, Greek, and especially of the English language, Mathematics, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, and the Science of which splendid apparatuses have been procured from the most celebrated makers in the United States.

Special cares paid to the commercial course, which is conducted by a Professor of Book-keeping, who is fitted to make business practical profession.

Every reasonable facility will be given to the intellectual and moral culture of the students. The discipline will be mild, but firm, and the most vigilant supervision will be exercised over the pupils. Strict rules and regulations recommended to non-Catholic pupils will be enforced, and the parents of such pupils may rest assured that they will be free to attend the religious services of their own church, and will not be required to attend those of any other.

Students are received at any time during the year, but no extra charge for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. No deduction will be made from regular charges for absence, unless occasioned by protracted illness.

No pupil money shall be deposited with the treasurer. No leave of absence will be granted to the students except by the President, and no pupil will be allowed to receive visits from strangers.

Each student on entering should be provided with sufficient sheets and pillow cases for his bed, towels, a supply of shirts, socks, pocket handkerchiefs, towels, and clothes brushes, and shoes. Each article should be furnished by the College, unless at the express request of the parents or guardians, and the price of the same deposited with the treasurer.

Payments are to be made half-yearly, in advance.

TERMS.

For board, bedding, tuition, washing and mending, including library and scholastic use ..... $225 00
Entrance Fee ..... 10 00
Use of bed ..... 10 00

Music, vocal and instrumental, drawing, painting, and the use of the piano, will be charged extra.

Physicians fees and medicines to be paid by parents or guardians.

Washing, per month ..... $0 50
Mending ..... 0 50
Number class ..... 0 50
Blacking class ..... 0 50

The scholastic year consists of two sessions, each comprising a period of five months. The first session commences on the 15th of August and the second on the 15th of January. The latter will be opened for the reception of students after the first week of January, and not before the first week of July.

All communications regarding the College to be addressed to the REV. PRESIDENT, Belmontlle, Sonoma County, Cal.

REV. H. P. HENNEBERY,
Superior.

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THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

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THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the well known proprietor, M. FARRELL, late proprietor of the Brooklyn House, where he will be happy to receive the numerous friends of the public in general. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their future patronage.

There is a first-rate safe in the House, where money and valuables are to be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

Special rooms will be set aside for the comfort of the patrons of this House.

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FRANKLIN HOTEL,

814 AND 816 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery.....San Francisco.

HUGH CURRAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week ..... $4 00
Board and Lodging, single room ..... 5 00
Single Meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.

Family parties taken on reasonable rates.

Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. Stages pass the door every five minutes.

A Fine Billiard, and all the city papers taken.

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The best attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests.

Board and Lodging per week ..... $5 to $7

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Free Coach to the House.

P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

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TERMS.

Entrance Fee, to be paid at once ..... $15 00
Board and Tuition, per month ..... 8 00
Washing, per quarter ..... 12 50

Payments must be made semi-annually in advance. Parents will pay for medical attendance, and supply toilet articles, etc.

Music will not be considered in the charges for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum must be deposited.

For further particulars apply to the

REV. J. O'KEEFE, S. J.

President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Cruz Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and well ventilated.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, Spanish is also taught.

TERMS.

Payable invariably half yearly in advance:

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, use of piano, per annum ..... $200 00

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences on the first Monday in August, and ends the first Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Santa Barbara Cal.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED AUGUST, 1865, by the Legislature of California, is now prepared to confer honors, is situated in the city of Los Angeles, the Queen City of the Pacific, and unsurpassed for the beauty of its scenery. The Faculty is composed of the Clergy and Lay Brothers of the ORDER OF THE MISSION OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, who devote their whole time to the mental and moral improvement of the pupils. The system of education is based upon the principle that the development of the moral faculties must be manifested in the purity of every action, and that the intellectual must be subordinate to the moral. Strong efforts were from time to time made to procure his discharge. One of our leading newsmen urged the matter very strongly on the late Sir George Lewis, who was Home Secretary; but Sir George could not order Mr. Smith's discharge, and in the Bethelham Hospital he remained till two or three years ago, when certain friends of his procured his discharge. Not long after that and the date on which he shot his wife, he had written a pamphlet on the pleasure of mesmerising and conversing with Mr. Smith, and carefully if I had not known his history I should have never suspected him to be other than a homicidal or suicidal mania. But, alas! Mr. Smith, poor fellow, was a living statistical work, which he (Mr. Smith) published, he entered a tavern, called for a cup of tea and some bread and butter, took a seat at the table and remained until the tea was brought, and then, when the waiter had left the room, blew out his brains with the head. When the waiter rushed into the room, which he did on hearing the report, Mr. Smith was a dead man. After this it is believed that no one confined in a lunatic asylum after the commission of a murder will ever be discharged till the day of his or her death.—*Liverpool Albion.*

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The course of instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish and Latin languages, Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and the Use of Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Music, including the Piano, Guitar, Violin and Vocal Music in Classes, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and Oil, Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition (payable half-yearly), in advance..... $175
Washing..... 15
Entrance Fee..... 10

EXTRAS.

Piano and use of Instrument (payable half-yearly)..... $40
Guitar..... 30
Violin..... 30
Vocal Music in Class..... 20
Private Lessons..... 40
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors..... 40
Painting in Oils..... 60
Use of Bed and Bedding..... 10
Books and Stationery, as per Current Prices.

Each young lady is required to be provided with two dresses of the uniform (which is black with mottled thread stripe), one for morning and one for evening wear; also, the usual changes of under clothing, two stocking dresses, three pairs of shoes, two pairs of sheets, pillow cases, six towels, four napkins, four towels, four table napkins; a table, silver fork and spoon, a gold ring, and napkin ring for each pupil, also, one dressed with white, the other with green; also, a gold pen and pencil case, a lead pencil, paper, pen-holders and postage stamps.

The scholastic year consists of two equal terms, the first commencing August 16th, the second, January 1st.

Pupils of any religious persuasion will be received, but for the sake of uniformity all are required to attend the Catholic services celebrated in the Institution.

Parents may at any time withdraw their children after the commencement of a term after one month's notice, or by paying for one month in advance. Pupils will be sent for at the commencement of the vacation, unless otherwise directed by parents or guardians.

Parents may visit their children at the Academy, but not on the week days, except in case of sickness or other urgent reasons.

Letters addressed to pupils will be carefully delivered, and those written by them will be forwarded to the post office.

Pupils receiving packages from the city will be subject to the inspection of the Superiors. Letters and packages will be delivered unopened.

Pupils receiving passengers to Benicia have Breakfast at 7 o'clock, Dinner at 12 o'clock, Tea at 6 P. M., and On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 P. M. Tea. Breakfast will be served to those who arrive at Benicia by Capital on her arrival at Vallejo every morning.

REV. J. O'KEEFE, S. J.
President.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State of California, is under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, the Twenty-first Annual session of which will commence on the 1st of August, 1871. The system of education embraces in all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once..... $15 00
Board and Tuition, per month..... 32 50
Washing, per quarter..... 12 50
Physician's fees, unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness (no quarter) 5 00

Extra charges will be made for Music, Drawing, Painting, Use of Piano, Spanish, German and Italian languages, for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Pupils will be received at any time and make a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

Bed, bedding, washing, mending, use of spoon, knife, fork, napkin, napkin ring, one dozen of Plain, and one of Ornamental, per month, $4 50 @ $5 25

No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, or Drawing.

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences on the first Monday in August, and ends the first Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Santa Barbara Cal.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED AUGUST, 1865, by the Legislature of California, is now prepared to confer honors, is situated in the city of Los Angeles, the Queen City of the Pacific, and unsurpassed for the beauty of its scenery. The Faculty is composed of the Clergy and Lay Brothers of the ORDER OF THE MISSION OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, who devote their whole time to the mental and moral improvement of the pupils. The system of education is based upon the principle that the development of the moral faculties must be manifested in the purity of every action, and that the intellectual must be subordinate to the moral. Strong efforts were from time to time made to procure his discharge. One of our leading newsmen urged the matter very strongly on the late Sir George Lewis, who was Home Secretary; but Sir George could not order Mr. Smith's discharge, and in the Bethelham Hospital he remained till two or three years ago, when certain friends of his procured his discharge. Not long after that and the date on which he shot his wife, he had written a pamphlet on the pleasure of mesmerising and conversing with Mr. Smith, and carefully if I had not known his history I should have never suspected him to be other than a homicidal or suicidal mania. But, alas! Mr. Smith, poor fellow, was a living statistical work, which he (Mr. Smith) published, he entered a tavern, called for a cup of tea and some bread and butter, took a seat at the table and remained until the tea was brought, and then, when the waiter had left the room, blew out his brains with the head. When the waiter rushed into the room, which he did on hearing the report, Mr. Smith was a dead man. After this it is believed that no one confined in a lunatic asylum after the commission of a murder will ever be discharged till the day of his or her death.—*Liverpool Albion.*

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Foreign Liquors in bond. Fine Brandies, Sh Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit the

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BRUSHES, GLASS,

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Northwest corner Pine and Fros

Where they offer for sale

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OILS,

GLASS

ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC CO

*AT THE LOWEST MARKET RA*

101, 103 and 105 FRONT STRE

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BIRMINGHAM, England.

Sole Manufacturers of Metallic Sashes, Bars, Ro KELLY & CO., of San Francisco, are sole Agents for the Pacific States and Territories.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STAINED GLASS, EMBOSSED and Cut Glass

Churches, Private Houses, Saloons, Fan Railroad Cars, etc. Metal Sash work of all

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Will visit the Public to examine our new fall

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WE HAVE HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF over FIFTY EXPERIENCE as a Machine Sewing Machine establishment in United States and the Pacific, having gone into it soon for himself, guarantees entire satisfaction to purchasers. Also, Needles, Oil, Shuttles, Belting and Drawing Sewing Machines on the most reasonable terms and short notice.

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1804. N. Y. Established 1812.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHURCH Bells, Academy, Factory and Other Bells, of any size and pattern, made of genuine Bell Metal, and warranted. Made of genuine Bell Metal copper and tin. Hung with Improved Fixtures. The best and most durable now in use. Catalogues (containing information sent free upon application. Address

JONES & ANY, Troy, N. Y.

Or to 109 Duane street, New York.

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THE MONITOR. SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1871. 7


St. Joseph's College, Mill Hill.

The Imprisonment of Mr. Pigott.

On Monday evening, Nov. 13th, shortly after the conveyance of Mr. Pigott in custody to Richmond Bridewell, his attorney, Mr. Jones, came to the prison and inquired if Mr. Pigott was to be treated, in accordance, as to mattress, diet, etc., as an ordinary convict. The Governor of the prison stated that, in the absence of any specific authority, he would be obliged to treat Mr. Pigott in accordance with the Prisoners' Act of 19 and 20 Victoria, but that he would communicate with the authorities upon the matter. In the meanwhile Mr. Pigott was detained in the reception room of the prison, no interference was made with his apparel, and no arrangement was entered into as to the prison diet. Mr. Lawless asked to see the warrant under which Mr. Pigott was detained, but the warrant, a lengthy document, the making out of which was a matter of considerable time, was not yet in the possession of the Governor, of the prison, and he thereupon demanded the release of his client. Mr. Pigott himself, by the advice of Mr. Lawless, repeated the demand, which was of course refused. Captain Boyd then communicated with the law officers of the Crown, asking for instructions how to act, and the result was the announcement by the Right Hon. Justice, that the ordinary rules were to apply. Yesterday morning Mr. Lawless served a notice on the Governor of the prison demanding the release of his client, on the ground that there was no warrant to detain him in custody. The warrant in question was to be served upon the court arrived, however, in the course of the forenoon, and, as there was no fire in the room, and a fire, instead of a coal, and will be set likely to provide his own food from his friends outside, the necessary steps being made with his dress; and he will be able to see his friends at all reasonable times during the day.

MR. PIGOTT'S TREATMENT.

The Board of Superintendence of Richmond Bridewell met last night, and passed a resolution that Mr. Pigott should be treated during his incarceration in accordance with the rules established in yesterday's *Irish Times.* They also passed a resolution to request that his Excellency would permit Mr. Pigott to wear his usual dress. Mr. Pigott is placed in a private cell, with fire, etc., and will be allowed to supply his own provisions. We believe that the security of the prisoner is not thought to be as great as possible by kindly and considerate treatment.—*Irish Times.*

A French infidel, a man of some learning, was dying in Paris. He made the confession of the "Great Sahara," in company with an Arab guide. He noticed, with a sneer, that his guide, every time he passed a graveyard, or its gate arise, raise his eyes to heaven, and, kneeling on the burning sands, called on his God. Day after day passed, and still the Arab never failed to do this, till, at last, the curiosity of the infidel arose from his knees, the worship-ful pilgrim said: "How do you know there is a God?" The guide dead his eyes on the sceptic for a time in wonder, and then said, in reply: "Fellow dog! know that a man, and not a camel, passed my door last night in the desert. Was it not by the print of his feet in the sand? Even so," said he, looking up to the stars, "O! O! O! the print of God's footsteps is on all these!" And, pointing and flashing over the lonely desert, "that footprint is not of man."

T. J. BRODERICK

Late Broderick & Kelly,

CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER AT

NO. 24 THIRD STREET,

West side, two doors below Stevenson.

T. J. B. begs to acquaint his old friends and the public that he keeps a large stock of

Fashionable Boots and Shoes,

At lower rates than any other house in the city. Gents', Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order, of the best material and workmanship. A fit guaranteed. Please call and judge for yourself, at

no25 1f No. 24 Third Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

YOUNG AND OLD.

Toys, Toy Books, Prayer Books, and Fancy Goods, at very low prices, at the old stand of

RYAN'S OLD STAND,

No. 40 Fourth street, near Jessie.

The largest stock of Toys ever offered for sale in San Francisco. Call and see the immense assortment, to which I would respectfully invite the attention of the Rev. Clergy and others.

A large assortment of Catholic Books for the Young just received.

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DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Contains Original Stories, New Music, Household Matters, Practical and Correct Fashions, and Model Bebidee Fashions, with full size Patterns. Yearly (at $3, with the splendid Chromo, "Lady with the Fan," size 24x27, accurately copied from the original painting, and sent to every subscriber, or Mammoth Oil Chromo, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," size 24x30, for $3 extra, or both Chromos with the Magazine for $4, post-free). Address

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Send the amount in Postage Stamps, and THE MONITOR, Magazine and the Chromos will be promptly forwarded.

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A. H. RAPP, Business Manager.

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MEDICAL, ETC.

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Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, l

## TELEGRAPHIC.

**Eastern.**

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Sumner, for an amendment to the Constitution to confine the President to one term, has a long and elaborate preamble reciting the growing feeling among the people, without regard to party, in favor of the one-term principle, and quoting the message of Jackson, the letter of acceptance of Harrison and his speech during that campaign, and from speeches and letters of Henry Clay, to show that all strongly favored this principle. It also cites the action of Hon. Wade Hampton on an amendment to the same effect, and quotes De Tocqueville, where he speaks of the danger apprehended to Republican Government by permitting the President to hold more than one term. The present amendment is as follows: Article 1, Section 1.—No person who has held the office of President of the United States once, shall be thereafter eligible to hold that office a second time. This amendment shall not take effect till after the 4th of March, 1873.

Davis offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire and report concerning the President's interests in public contracts, the appointment of his relatives to office, and appointments to office of those who have made him presents.

Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether any money had been paid for the lease of Samana Bay to the United States, by whom, and out of what fund; if by private individuals, if they were interested in land grants and other speculations, etc. Also, concerning the San Domingo treaty, and as to the President and heads of Departments absenting themselves from Washington.

Sumner moved to take up the resolution offered last March, asking the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the number of ships employed in Southern waters on the cost of sending and keeping them there, etc.

Conkling objected, and then Sumner offered it as a new resolution. Conkling objected, and then the resolution went over.

Blair offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether any Minister of the United States in any foreign country is engaged in any mining company and using his official position for the promotion of its interests.

MEMPHIS, December 25.—A negro mob invaded Little Village, Chicot county, Arkansas, on the night of the 19th, took three of the murderers of the negro lawyer out of jail, shot them, took possession of the town and inaugurated a reign of terror. The latest reports are that every white citizen able to obtain a conveyance has left the county. The Governor had applied for regular troops to quell the disturbance, fearing that the militia, being colored, would fraternize with the rioters.

NEW YORK, December 25.—August Belmont has published a card in reply to certain articles in the Herald insinuating that he had been connected with the Tammany Ring. He pronounces all such insinuations entirely false and unfounded, without the slightest foundation.

ATLANTA, (Ga.,) December 25.—Smith, Democrat, has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Bullock, without opposition, the Republicans taking no part in the election, which was the quietest ever held in the State.

COLUMBIA (S. C.), December 25.—The report of the Legislative Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York, is published. It gives an elaborate review of the election frauds of the State framed up by the present State Government. In regard to the State debt they declare that the fearful truth stares them in the face that bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company, to the amount of $22,540,000, represent liabilities of the State for which the faith or credit of the State, however unlawfully procured, has been pledged for payment. The contingent liability incurred by railroad endorsements swells the total to $30,000,000. The Committee declare that this condition of things is chargeable to a ring composed of leading officers of the present State Government, and that they can be left responsible only by the Republican party, and every means used to bring them to punishment.

NEW YORK, December 26.—A Tribune special from Sedalia (Mo.), says Christmas day witnessed a presumptuous outbreak of Ku-Kluxers at Marshall, Saline county, and vicinity. A large number of armed men turned out in great force, and a reign of terror was placed near the town and every traveler was halted and questioned. All business was suspended and mob violence reigned supreme. It is not known how many negroes were killed. Sheriff Edward Jones, the left Marshall at eleven o'clock, saw the dead bodies of five—two hanging by the neck and three lying on the ground—and was terribly wounded, having his shoulder shot away. At the latest accounts a party of armed men were staring out, swearing they would clean out every negro in the county.

NEW YORK, December 27.—At a late hour this morning the Sheriff still failed to discover the whereabouts of Tweed, though a large number of deputies are in active search for him. His son-in-law says the father is in the city, and that he did an interview with him to day. A warrant for his arrest was put in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff by Farley. The Sheriff holds Farley to his bonds as surety for Tweed until the latter is produced or Farley's place on the bond made good.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—A special to the *Gazette* says the Confederate General, John T. Brackenridge, died at 5 o'clock this evening at his home in Danville, Ky., after a protracted illness.

**Foreign.**

PARIS, December 25.—The Germans have seized prominent citizens of the town of Revin, in the Department of Ardennes, because of the trouble between the Italian troops quartered there and the French people. It is announced that the Germans are taking a census of the private fortunes of the wealthier citizens of the invaded Departments.

There is delivered a powerful speech in the National Assembly to-day in opposition to levying an income tax.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Bismarck sent a dispatch to the German Representative at Paris, setting forth the feeling of exasperation caused in Germany by the outrages perpetrated upon German soldiers in France, and threatening to occupy those provinces unless the assassins in future in those and other neighboring provinces are delivered up to German officers by the French authorities. He declares that unless these threatening outrages shall cease, the army of occupation shall reoccupy such provinces, and the expense and burden of its support, which is to be paid by France, shall be doubled.

HASTE, Dec. 22.—The Catholic Bishops of the country have united in a memorial to the King against a discontinuance of the Dutch Legation at the Vatican.

LISBON, Dec. 25.—The press of this city shows much anxiety over the largely increased emigration of workmen to the United States, and recommends remedial measures.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville took seats in the Assembly on the 18th. They sat in the centre of the members of the Right. Their appearance created no sensation.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—In a speech last week, Elgin advocated perseverance in the commercial policy of Gobden, and treated the Internationalists with unsparing ridicule.

John U. Rheran, who is here, pronounces as untrue the charges published in New York implicating him in the voucher rabbet. He threatens the News Company which enabled the report to Europe with a libel suit.

### CATHOLIC ITEMS.

**Eastern.**

Right Rev. M. Heuni of Milwaukee, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Benton, Wis., on the 25th ult, to 142 children, and on Sunday, 26, at Sankteburgh, Wis., to 200.

On the morning of Nov. 26th, Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin conferred the holy order of Priesthood on Rev. Michael Ritcher, C. M., in the church attached to the College of St. John the Baptist, Brooklyn.

The new Church of the Immaculate Conception, erected by Rev. E. A. Bally, O. S. A., Hoosac Falls, New York, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 8th of December by the Right Rev. J. J. Conroy, D. D., Bishop of Albany.

Departed this life, on Saturday, Nov. 25, at 11½ P. M., Sister M. Hillary, in the 56th year of her age and 40th of her religious profession. The deceased was connected with the Baltimore Infirmary, Lombard and Green streets, for many years, and held the responsible position of Sister Superior of Departments absenting themselves from Washington.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.


GEO. C. SHREVE & Co.

NO. 110 MONTGOMERY STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

STERLING SILVER WARE,

COMPRISING

Many choice pieces made to their special order for this season. Their arrangements with this celebrated Company are such that they can supply on the most favorable terms every requisite, from the costliest object of luxury to the least expensive article for table ornament or use.

Admirers of Elegant and Artistic Silver are invited to examine this choice selection.

dcv

GEO. C. SHREVE & Co.

110 MONTGOMERY STREET,

ARE OPENING THEIR FALL STOCK OF

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, CLOCKS, &C.


## INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the relatives of MRS. ANN LONG, widow of the late Patrick Long, who died in the Insane Asylum of California, of consumption, on the 7th inst. Long was a native of a small town named Latnaloo, about 3 miles from the village of Cork, Ireland. Said Long left Ireland in 1851, for Philadelphia, after two years' sojourning from Ireland, and before he came to California. If there be relatives in the care of any of the readers, it will be to their advantage to write to WM. SWARKLEY, guardian of said Mrs. Long, No. 151 Fifth street, San Francisco, California. Boston Pilot please copy. dcv

INFORMATION WANTED—OF DAN SULLIVAN, from Millstreet, Co. Cork, Ireland, July, 1865. He was in San Francisco in April, 1870. Any information of him will be thankfully received by SIMON CONLON, Jamison City, Plumas county, California. dcv6


PIANOS.

OFFICIAL.

This will certify that the

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S

PIANOS

EXHIBITED BY

WM. G. BADGER

At the Eighth Industrial Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at San Francisco, 1871, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM

AND THE

ONLY MEDAL AWARDED

For Eastern-made Pianos.

H. W. HALLET, Boston.
A. S. HALLIDIE, President Board of Managers.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

WM. G. BADGER, Sole Agent,

No. 7 Sansome street, San Francisco.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

GEORGE WOODS & CO'S

VESTRY & PARLOR ORGANS,

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

LYNCH & COMIEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Overstrung Grand, Square & Upright

PIANOS.

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 933, 935, 937 and 939 Broadway, NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS ARE UNSURPASSED FOR tone, touch, elasticity, purity, fine and powerful tone, Great Durability, and, in short, everything that constitutes a PIANO PERFECT.

Especial attention is called to this assortment. It is larger than any stock of goods in this line ever before offered in San Francisco, and contains a list of Novelties which for purity of material, beauty of design and skillful workmanship cannot be excelled.

Many of the finest articles were manufactured expressly to our order with a view to meet the growing demand here for the richest goods that can be procured.

dcv


## BANKING.


LAND MORTGAGE UNION OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE, 123 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - $200,000

President, - - - J. R. [illegible]

DIRECTORS:

John Morton, Thomas B. Hayes, R. G. Mathews, John Nicholson, John M. Gallagher, J. H. Fish, Henry Kimball.

INVESTMENT CAPITAL, - - - UNLIMITED

Interesting Shares, $250 each. Entrance fee, $5 per share. Fortnightly subscriptions, $2 per share. Paid up shares, $7 50.

Interest allowed on fixed deposits from 30 days.

Loans from $ 10 to 10 per cent. per annum.

1872 JOHN T. CARTER, Secretary.

SECURITY SAVINGS' BANK

Guarantee Capital, - - - - $300,000

Officers:

PRESIDENT, - - - JOHN PARROTT.
VICE-PRESIDENT, - - - HENRY S. BRANT.

Directors:

F. D. ATHERTON, JAMES OTIS, I. FRIEDLANDER, ADAM GRANT, JOHN PARROTT, JOHN MORTON, JAMES D. WALKER, JEROME LINCOLN, H. S. BARROWS.

SECRETARY, - - - T. F. BAILEY.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, - - - SIDNEY C. WEBB.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received. Money loaned on Real Estate. Loans made on Real Estate in the interior. Terms, etc., made by application.

OFFICE:

NO. 526 SANSOME STREET, FRIEDLANDER'S BUILDING.

Opposite Bank of California.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,

526—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets.

OFFICERS:

President, - - - M. D. SWEENY.
Vice-President, - - - C. D. O'SULLIVAN.

TRUSTEES:

M. D. SWEENY, C. D. SULLIVAN, JOHN SULLIVAN, J. O'TOOLE, M. J. O'CONNOR, P. MARAN, GUSTAVE TOURNY, JOHN DONAHOE, PETER DONAHOE, WILLIAM BARRY, RICHARD TOBIN.

Treasurer, - - -
Attorney, - - - [illegible]

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office, or any responsible banker; but the Society will not be responsible for losses by mail. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A passport to be issued to each depositor, for which no charge will be made.

Deposits received from $1 upwards.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. A. SUTRO, San Francisco. EUGENE CASE, Virginia City.

ARE OPENING THEIR FALL STOCK OF

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

OF

SELLERS & KING,

No. 19 Third street, corner of Stevenson.

KEEP ON HAND A CHOICE AND complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, which they offer at very low prices. Boots made to order, and repairing done in the best manner. Give us a call at the Sign of Mechanics' Alley, will be glad to see you, and will guarantee to sell you cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. Call and be convinced. dcv

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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JEWELRY, PLATED WARE AND WATCHES are actually given away in comparison with former prices by Tucker & Co. They are determined at whatever sacrifice they may make to close out the entire stock offered that will pay the intrinsic value of the article purchased. The present stock is larger than ever before sold to make room for new goods just about to arrive.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1873, for distribution gratis throughout the United States, and all the principal countries of the Western hemisphere, still be published in the usual manner, in the English, French, German, Norwegian, Welch, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Bohemian languages, and all who wish to understand the true principles of health, and how to avoid and ponder the valuable ingredients it contains. In addition to these admirable medical treatise on the cause, prevention and cure of a large variety of diseases, it contains a great deal of interesting and valuable miscellaneous matter, for the merchant, the miner, the farmer, the lawyer, the mechanic, the sailor, the soldier, the planter, the lumberman, the steamboatman, and the emigrant. Of such incredibles and indispensables are most attractive features of the Pictorial Annual, that every newspaper agent is pledged to its use, therefore, hostetter issues a smaller number than the sufficiency are. This is to guard against its being thereafter, which long experience has given, and to which the Bitters owe its unbounded popularity and worldwide fame. Persons afflicted with either acute or chronic disease would do well to consult the Annual. At all events they do no harm, as for constitution be shaken to their foundation or life undermine by the subtle agencies the pestilential poisons himself under his own roof, or in the miasmatic district, rather than of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the United States. dcv

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONDAY, DEC. 9, SAN FRANCISCO, }
TUESDAY, Dec. 24, 1872. }

FLOUR—The local demand continues fair, with a better inquiry for export. Prices, however, show no change since our last weekly review. We quote standard brands of Oregon extra at $7 25; and fancy brands as follows: Superfine, $6@6 25, and extra at $7 12½@7 50 in sacks.

WHEAT—Has been in limited demand, about the only inquiry being for milling purposes, and at a decline of 2½c per ctl. Favorable crop prospects abroad. Quotable at $1 39@2 40 @ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The Market has remained quiet during the week under review, and we have heard of no sales worthy of note. Quotable at the close at $1 15@1 40, @ 100 lbs.

OATS—The demand continues moderate for fine grain, but the past week' prices, however, are without material change. Quotable at the close at $1 70@2 00 @ 100 lbs.

RYE—The supplies have been light during the past week, and the demand has been fair. Quotable at $1 30@1 40 @ 100 lbs.

CORN—Quotable at $1 40@1 50 for cracked; $1 30@1 40 for whole; $1 30@1 40 for Chicken feed.

CHICKEN—Quotable at $1 20@1 25 @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—Following are the current rates: Bayo $7 50@7 75; Pea, $7 25; Small White, $7 25@7 50; Lima, $7 50@8 00.

POTATOES—The Freights have been free, and demand fair during the past week, and we have no change to note in prices. Quotable at $1 25@1 50 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $2 @ 2 50.

BRAN—Quotable at $16 @ ton.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $17 50 @ ton from the mills.

HAY—Quotable at $20 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at $2 @ 2 50 lbs.

BARLEY MEAL—Quoted at $2 50@2 75; Almond, $2 75; Oatmeal, $3 @ 3 50.

HOMINY—Is in good request and quotable at $3@3 50 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in fair request and quotable at $20@25 @ ton.

WOOL—The demand has been fair. We quote good shipping wool at 22@24c @ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh, 37½@42½c; fresh roll, 35@37½c; Oregon, 35@37½c; Eastern, 30@35c; Goshen, 40@42½c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 14@15c; Oregon, 13@14c; Eastern sugar cured Hams, 14@15c; do clear, 13@14c; California, 11@11½c; Oregon, 10@11c; Eastern sugar cured Breakfast, 14@15c; do clear, 13@14c.

BACON—California, 10@11c; Oregon, 10@11c; Eastern, 12@13c; Eastern, in tins, 13@14c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 6½@7½c; for second do, 5@6c; third do, 3@4c.

MUTTON—4½@5½c.

VEAL—6@7½c.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7½@8c, on foot, grain-fed, 5@6c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Spring, $4 @ 5; Spring Chickens, $3@3 50; Roosters, $3 @ dozen.

GAME—Quail, $1 @ dozen.

Rabbits, $1@1 25 @ dozen.

Geese—$1 50@2 @ dozen.

Ducks—Wild, $2@2 50 @ dozen; Tame, $3@3 50 @ dozen.

Turkeys—20@25c @ lb.

Deer—8@10c @ lb.

### Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

CHICKENS—Spring, $4@5 @ dozen.

OLD HENS—Large, $5@6 @ dozen.

YOUNG HENS—$4@5 @ dozen.

OLD ROOSTERS—$4@5 @ dozen.

YOUNG ROOSTERS—$4@5 @ dozen.

RABBITS—$1 @ dozen.

QUAIL—$1 @ dozen.

TURKEYS—20@25c @ lb.

GEESE—$1 50@2 @ dozen.

DUCKS—$2@2 50 @ dozen.


A. FLYNN'S CITY OF DUBLIN BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,

106 THIRD STREET,

Between Mission and Howard, San Francisco.

Manufactures and deals in all kinds of Boots and Shoes. Repairing promptly and neatly done at very low prices.

DONOHOE, KELLY & Co

SAN FRANCISCO.

EUGENE KELLY & Co,

NEW YORK

BANKERS

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK, LONDON, AND BANK OF IRELAND.....DUBLIN

Payable at all the Branches,

AND IN EVERY COUNTY TOWN IN IRELAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. SELLERS. THOMAS KEE

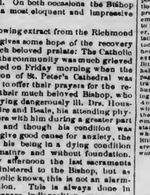
BOOT AND SHOE STORE

OF

SELLERS & KING,

No. 19 Third street, corner of Stevenson.

KEEP ON HAND A CHOICE AND complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, which they offer at very low prices. Boots made to order, and repairing done in the best manner. Give us a call at the Sign of Mechanics' Alley, will be glad to see you, and will guarantee to sell you cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. Call and be convinced. dcv

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FIRST ANNUAL Clearance Sale

BOOTS! SHOES!
BOOTS! SHOES!
BOOTS! SHOES!

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

EVERYBODY SHOULD AVAIL THEMSELVES of this opportunity, and purchase their stock of BOOTS AND SHOES for the fall season.


### LADIES' WARE.

| | At No. | Now |
|---|---|---|
| French Kid Button Boots | 7 50 | $ 6 50 |
| French Kid Serrated Boots | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| French Kid Button Boots, high cut | 8 00 | 7 00 |
| French Kid Lace Boots, high cut | 8 00 | 7 00 |
| Kid Lace Serrated Boots | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Lace Vamp Serrated | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Lace Vamp Boots | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Pole Buckle New Patterns | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Pole Buckle Serrated | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| English Country Button Boots | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 1 and 2 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 3 and 4 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 5 and 6 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 7 and 8 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 9 and 10 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 11 and 12 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 13 and 14 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 15 and 16 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 17 and 18 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 19 and 20 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 21 and 22 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 23 and 24 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 25 and 26 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 27 and 28 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 29 and 30 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 31 and 32 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 33 and 34 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 35 and 36 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 37 and 38 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
| Kid Button Boots, Nos. 39 and 40 | 7 50 | 6 50 |
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## TELEGRAPHIC.

**Eastern.**

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Sumner, for an amendment to the Constitution to confine the President to one term, has a long and elaborate preamble reciting the growing feeling among the people, without regard to party, in favor of the one term principle, and quoting the message of Jackson, the letter of acceptance of Harrison and his speech during that campaign, and from speeches and letters of Henry Clay, to show that all strongly favored this principle. It also cites the action of Ben. Wade urging an amendment to the same effect, and quotes De Tocqueville, where he speaks of the danger apprehended to republican Government by permitting the President to hold more than one term. The present amendment is as follows: Article 1, Section 1.—No person who has had the office of President of the United States once, shall be thereafter eligible to hold that office a second time. This amendment shall not take effect till after the 4th of March 1873.

Davis offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire and report concerning the President's interests in public contracts, the appointment of his relatives to office, and appointments to office of those who have made him presents.

Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether any money had been paid for the lease of Samana Bay to the United States, by whom, and out of what fund; if by private individuals, if they were interested in land grants and other speculations, etc. Also, concerning the San Domingo treaty, and as to the President and heads of Departments absenting themselves from Washington.

Sumner moved to take up his resolution offered last March, asking the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the number of ships employed, in Dominican waters, the cost of sending and keeping them there, etc.

Cowling objected, and then Sumner offered it as a new resolution. Cowling again objected, and then the resolution went over.

Blair offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether any Minister of the United States in any foreign country is engaged in any mining company and using his official position for the promotion of its interests.

MEMPHIS, December 23.—A negro mob invaded Lake Village, Chicot county, Arkansas, on the night of the 18th, took three of the murderers of the negro lawyer out of jail, shot them, took possession of the town and inaugurated a reign of terror. The latest reports are that a strong force is available to obtain a conveyance has left the county. The Governor had applied for regular troops to quell disturbances, fearing that the militia, being colored, would exasperate with the rioters.

NEW YORK, December 23.—August Belmont has published a card in reply to certain articles in the *Times* and insinuating that he had been connected with the Tammany Ring. He pronounces all such intimations entirely false and malicious, and without the slightest foundation.

AUBURN (N. Y.), December 25.—Smith, Democrat, has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Bulkley, in which opposition, the Republicans taking no part in the election, which was the quietest ever held in the State.

COLUMBIA (S. C.), December 25.—The report of the Legislative Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York, is published. It gives an elaborate review of the sale and return of the State finances by the present State Government. In regard to the State debt it finds that the fearful truth stares them in the face that bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company, to the amount of $22,540,000, represent liabilities of the State for which the faith of the people of the State, however unlawfully procured, has been pledged for payment. The contingent liability incurred by railroad endorsements swells the total to $30,000,000. The Committee declare that the condition of things is chargeable to a ring composed of leading officers of the present State Government, and that they must be held responsible by the Republican party, and every means used to bring to punishment.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—A *Democrat* special from Sedalia (Mo.), says Christmas day witnessed a preliminary outbreak of Ku-Kluxers at Marshall, Saline county, and vicinity. A number of armed men were turned out in pursuit of negroes. A patrol was placed near the town and every traveler was halted and questioned. All business was suspended and mob violence reigned supreme. It is not known how many negroes were killed, but Edward Wilson, who left Marshall at eleven o'clock, saw the dead bodies of four—two hanging by the neck and three lying on the road—and one corpse was minus a leg, having been cut away. At the latest accounts a crowd of armed men were starting out, swearing they would clean out every negro in the county.

NEW YORK, December 27.—At a late hour this afternoon the Sheriff had failed to discover the whereabouts of Tweed, though a large number of deputies are in active search for him. His son persists that his father is in the city, but he refuses to let any interview with him to-day. A warrant for his arrest was put in the hands of a deputy Sheriff by Farley. The Sheriff's duty is simply to his bond as surety for Tweed until the latter is produced or Farley's place on the bond made good.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—A special to the *Gazette* says the Confederate General, John C. Breckenridge, died at 5 o'clock this evening at his home in Danville, Ky., after a protracted illness.

**European.**

PARIS, December 26.—The Germans have sent prominent citizens to the Court of Revin, in the Department of Ardennes, because of the trouble between the Bavarian troops quartered there and the French people. It is announced that the Germans are asking an indemnity of fifty francs from all the wealthier citizens of the invaded Department.

Thiers delivered a powerful speech in the National Assembly to-day in opposition to buying an mounted police.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Bismarck sent a dispatch to the German representative at Paris, setting forth the feeling of exasperation caused in Germany by the outrages perpetrated upon German soldiers in France, and threatening to occupy those provinces unless the assassins in future stop escapes into neighboring provinces are delivered to German officers by the French authorities. He declares that unless these horrible outrages shall cease, the army of occupation shall reoccupy such provinces, and the expense and burden of its support, which is to be paid by France, shall be doubled.

HAVRE, Dec. 22.—The Catholic Bishops of the country have united in a memorial to the King against a discontinuance of the Dutch Legation at the Vatican.

LISBON, Dec. 25.—The press of this city shows much anxiety over the largely increased emigration of workmen to the United States, and recommends remedial measures.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville took seats in the Assembly on the 19th. They sat in the centre of the members of the Right. Their appearance created no sensation.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—In a speech last week, Elgin advocated perseverance in the commercial policy of Cobden, and treated the Internationalists with unsparing ridicule.

John G. Heenan, who is poor, pronounces as untrue the charges published in New York implicating him in the voucher robbery. He threatens the News Company which exhibited the report to Europe with a libel suit.

### CATHOLIC ITEMS.

**Eastern.**

Right Rev. M. Heiss of Milwaukee, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Benton, Wis., on the 25th ult., to 142 children, and on Sunday, 26, at Shullsburgh, Wis., to 200.

On the morning of Nov. 26th, Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin conferred the holy order of Priesthood upon Rev. Michael Kircher, C. M., in the church attached to the College of St. John the Baptist, Brooklyn.

The new Church of the Immaculate Conception, erected by Rev. E. A. Daily, O. S. A., Hoosac Falls, New York, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 5th of December by the Right Rev. J. J. Conroy, D. D., Bishop of Albany.

Departed this life, on Saturday, Nov. 25, at 11½ P. M., Sister M. Hilbary, in the 66th year of her age and 46th of her religious profession. The deceased was connected with the Baltimore Infirmary, cor. Lombard and Green streets, for many years, and held the responsible position of Sister Superior of that institution since 1866.

The Rev. Fathers Damen, Coghlan, Van Goch, and others of the Jesuits, have finished their missionary labors in the Grand Madison avenue and Fiftieth street. Three were some ten thousand and more communions heard. A good many Catholic made profession of the faith; but, better still, a great many, Catholics by baptism and wanderers from the faith, were brought back.

HOLY ANGELS', CINCINNATI.—There were forty-two persons confirmed Sunday evening, Nov. 24, in this church, by the Most Rev. Archbishop, assisted by Rev. Mr. O'Neill, pastor, and Rev. Mr. Schumacher, of St. Rose's. There was a very large congregation present, assisting reverently and devoutly at the imposing ceremony, and at Vespers and Benediction the choir rendered effective and edifying, and those confirmed were well instructed in the Christian doctrine.

In the beautiful Convent Chapel of our Lady of Mercy, Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, the Right Rev. Dr. Bacon gave the Holy Habit and White Veil to the following young ladies: Miss Mary Jordan, in religion Sister Mary Evangelist; Miss Ellen O'Halloran, Sister Mary Aloysius; Miss Teresa Carraher, Sister Mary Genevieve; Miss Eliza O'Grady, Sister Mary Beatrice; Miss Agnes Locker, Sister Mary Agnes. The next morning at seven o'clock, Miss Mary Murphy, in religion, Sister Mary Eva Xavier; Miss Anna Mary Tierney, Sister Mary Salome, made their holy vows, and received the Black Veil. On both occasions the Bishop preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon.

The following extract from the Richmond *Dispatch* gives some hope of the recovery of the much beloved praise: The Catholic portion of the community is much grieved and alarmed on Friday morning when the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral was astounded by the announcement that the recovery of their much beloved Bishop, who was then lying dangerously ill, Mrs. Houston, Maguire and Beale, his attending physicians, were with him during a greater part of Friday, and thought his condition was such as to give good cause for anxiety, the symptoms were favorable, and a dying condition were premature and without foundation. On Friday afternoon the last sacraments were administered to the Bishop, but as every Catholic knows, this is not an alarming indication. This is by no means a case of severe indisposition, more as a precautionary measure than as a sign of approaching death. The Bishop on Friday evening was much easier, and it was hoped that he would recover. He is suffering from an attack of malarious fever.

**Foreign.**

On the 8th November, the eldest daughter of the late John O'Briens, of Smithfield, Dublin, was received into the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Baggot street, Dublin.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy has appointed the Rev. Dr. Ryan, Administrator of Tuam, to the parochial charge of the parish of Ballingarry, in the room of the late lamented Rev. Mr. Power, P. P.

On November 8th at the Presentation Convent, Middleton, Anastasia Kelly (in religion Sister Mary Joseph), eldest daughter of the late Matthew Kelly, Professor of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

Active steps are being taken to restore the nave of the ancient cathedral of Kilkenny. Mr. Street, who is now engaged in the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, has given his opinion that the nave can be restored for £5,000. Nearly £1,000 has already been subscribed.

A nun in a Convent in South Tipperary celebrated, on Nov. 21st, the sixty-first anniversary of her profession as a religious—one of the Presentation order, surrounded with the happy congratulations of her Sisters in Religion, and the best wishes for her health and prolonged life of all her friends.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Rev. T. Green, P. P., who was an amiable, unassuming and rarely gifted Christian minister. For several years he was the pastor of the parish of Skerries, where he worked well in his Divine Master's service. The obsequies had formed a took place on Sat. 26.

On the 21st of November, the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, Miss Bridget Blake entered the order Mary Laurentia, third daughter of William Blake, Esq., of Fairview, Rathdrum, county Wicklow, Ireland, to be clothed in the habit of the Sisters of Mercy, in the parish church of Athy. The Very Rev. Canon Quinn officiated on the occasion.

Died, at the Presentation Convent, in Tralee, on the morning of the 23rd of Nov., Sister Mary de Sales Harrington, aged 25. She entered religion at the early age of seventeen years, and by her pure life and edification of the fond Mother and Sisters, who now deeply deplore her loss, while they feel that she must be in the enjoyment of what she longed for—the light and possession of her God.

On Tuesday, the 21st of Nov., the professional and religious was solemnized at the Convent of Mercy, Limerick, when a young lady professed was the third daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Aherne, Inniscara, Midleton, sister to Mr. Mary Joseph Aherne, Presentation Convent, Fermoy, and cousin germain to the Most Rev. Dr. Maloney, Bishop of Armadale.

On Nov. 23rd the interesting and solemn ceremony of profession was held at the convent Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Inchicore. The ladies who were then devoting themselves to God and his pear in the cloister, were Miss E. Elliott, of Ballinrobe in religion Sister Mary Gertrude and Miss Kelly, of Kinsdare, Cahra in religion Sister Mary Francis. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P. P., Ballinrobe.

We congratulate the Catholics of Newry on the gratifying announcement that has been made within the past few days—that a community of the Sons of St. Dominic, of the Order of Preachers, are about to be installed in the town. It is the wish of his Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, and we are happy to say that his wish will be soon supplied. The seat of the Deanery and church will be Ballybot.—*Dundalk Democrat, November 18.*

QUEENSTOWN CATHEDRAL.—At the last Mass in Queenstown Church, Nov. 12th, the Right Rev. Dr. Keane informed the congregation on the progress made in the erection of the new Cathedral, and the present status of the Building Fund. His Lordship announced that the people of Queenstown had subscribed the munificent sum of £15,000 towards the erection of the Cathedral. The remainder of the diocese had contributed £3,000, and a like amount had been raised in America.

A LESSON FROM TURKEY.—Since the death of Ali Pasha, sentences of exile are daily executed against the high functionaries of Turkey who appear to have made a good thing of grinding the taxes of the poor. A new administration—The Grand Vizier is resolved to do all in his power to eradicate the evil of administrative corruption. He has great difficulties to contend with in his task, of which not the least is the management of the finances, since 1867, as I said before, is peculiar, and renders it difficult for his Prime Minister to be liberal in reforms. It is for this reason that Vizier does not know how universal is corruption in the Ministry, but because he does know it, that he has selected some of the most flagrant cases, Hussein Avni, Hussni, and Mehmed Rouchdi, and made examples of them. His Highness and Prince Mustapha Fazil have both agreed upon one point, that before any real progress can be made in the country, the foul blot of exemption from taxation must be wiped out. The administration, and the judicial system so reformed that justice may be brought within reach of every man.—*Toronto Globe.*

We are glad to learn that the Sultan and his Highness and the Prince are working in concert. The latter, who is Mehmet Rushdi, late Minister of Finance, who has been sent off, and is now the head military of his harem, to Aminsia.

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE and WATCHES are sold still given away in comparison with former prices at Tiffany & Co's. They are determined at whatever sacrifice they may be made to close out their entire stock this year. The entire value of the article will be given to purchasers. Those who wish to make profit for their goods just about to arrive.

THE GREAT DOMESTIC ANNUAL.—Hoskins's Colored Supplement, 1872, will be distributed throughout the United States, and all entitled contributors to their brasspounders, will be published about the 1st of January, in the regular form of the year. Norwegian, Welch, Swedish, Holland, Spanish and Bohemian languages are now also in use. We stand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable and primary chapters on Diet, then to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of all diseases of the human frame, embraces a large amount of information interesting to the professional reader, as well as to the general reader. Then comes a full and complete household treatise on the management of children, and the whole concludes with a valuable collection of Receipts, Tables, etc. Purchasers of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than

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# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

### Disestablishment.

Within the last few months the question of the disestablishment of the English Church has advanced from being the question of a year to be the question of a session. Already the supporters of the disestablishment number one hundred in the House of Commons—a power, if united, that can make or unmake governments at its will. Before long we may expect to see the question of disestablishment of the Church in England a test question, and none that the fate of the establishment is sealed. The Nonconformists of this country and the Catholics and Nonconformists of this country are united against it to a man. The tone of the press shows pretty clearly which way "the cat is going to jump," and even the temper of Mr. Gladstone is inclined to the movement. The whole Conservative of unsolitous upon the point. No reasonable man in this country looks upon the Established Church as a stable institution. There may be a few speculative recluses who might venture to insure its existence to three score years and ten, but they must be very few indeed, or we mistake their penetration. No one could read Mr. Mialt's speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne the other day without being convinced that the days of the Established Church in England are numbered. The government of this country experimented upon Ireland, and finding disestablishment work pretty well, they think it safe to adopt it themselves.—*Irish Vindicator, Dec. 2.*

### Sensible of Her Wants.

Mr. Butt's visit to Glasgow, it appears, is producing unexpected fruit. It has awakened Scotland to a sense of her true position in the empire. The Scotch people, insinuates the *Times*, have nothing to complain of, because Scotch business in the House is left almost exclusively to the Scotch members themselves. "Everybody knows when a Scotch bill is about to pass." There is a meeting up stairs to arrange details, and then the matter is left to the Lord Advocate, who conducts the bill through the House. Practically there is no other difference between this and Mr. Finn's plan of grand committees. But still the Scotch are discontented, and Sir David Wedderburn gives expression to the natural feeling. His amendment is considerate in the manner in which Irish and Scotch businesses are conducted in the House of Commons will establish the strongest argument in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. We hear how much of Irish business in the Imperial Parliament being referred to the Irish members? We have never heard it. But the Irish members being consulted before imposing measures passed by the Imperial Legislature, and the Irish people? If motions that during the passage of the Disestablishment Act Irish opinion on the question was never asked, and during the discussion on the Land Act not alone was the case, but the measure proposed by the Irish members whose principle was endorsed by the House of Commons, and authored by no less a man than Judge Longfield, was contemptuously rejected and not permitted even to be considered in committee. Is Scotland, then, to be dissatisfied, and she has a just right to be so, is it any wonder that Irish discontent should grow apace? Scotland and Ireland has been treated with Imperial condescension, Ireland with Imperial contempt. Can the reader fail to perceive the cause of the difference of feeling in both nations?

### Great Home Rule Meeting at Waterford.

At the great demonstration in favor of Home Rule for Ireland that came off on Tuesday, Nov. 28, Mr. Maguire, M. P., addressing himself to the meaning of the Home Rule to be obtained, stated that from taxation in three hundred millions sterling would be reduced to about fifty millions sterling after the general election, and anticipated that Home Rule would be carried in the end by the representative power of Ireland in the House of Commons, aided by Englishmen, for he believed that Englishmen in the long run are just, generous, and true, and would grant us what was right towards the sister country. But he assured, with the view to the desired end, that Irishmen would be united, moderate and determined. Every radical man in the land knew the object sought could not be got by violence; that would not be worth having by violence; oh, no! persuasion, public opinion, moral force, peaceful agitation, and above all, the determination of a nation to have it—that was enough. Practicalness, moderation, and firmness, belief in justice, in the justice of a noble cause, upon which God and his saints raised blessings—with these they would succeed; with these they would make their land prosperous, glorious and happy, and make their country greater and more powerful than ever she was known to be since the halcyon days of her Irish history. At the same meeting a letter, dated the 27th ult., was read from Mr. Butt, M. P., in which he said he was in good faith in the result of the appeals of the advocates of Home Rule to the great masses of the English people. He felt persuaded that if they made that appeal to their sense of justice and their love of freedom, they could safely but silently, the day was not far off when they would see the right of Ireland to a domestic parliament enforced in Ireland with the full and cordial consent of the English people.

## FRANCE.

### Young Communists.

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### Religious Requests.

The death of the late lamented Abbe Deguerry, Cure of the Madeleine, though deplored by so many, is not unlikely to carry joy to the hearts of one class of society—that is, the lawyers. The Abbe had bequeathed his whole of his property, which is to be considerable, to hospitals, but his near relatives have disputed the validity of the will, and his relations Khedivik are also coming to the fore in numbers with the hope of picking up some of the crumbs. Like many of the French priesthood, the good Abbe came of humble parentage, being the son of a cowger and a laundress. It is an undisputed fact that the nibble and other orders are more profuse than the higher classes of society, and the family of the martyred Cure of the Madeleine seems to be no exception to the general rule. The Mayor of the Commune of Vaux d'Ecaure alone has given upwards of fifty genealogical certificates to people claiming kinship with the testator, to the tenth degree! and it is greatly feared that his pious intentions will be partially, if not entirely, frustrated by this unreasonable interference of his worldly-minded relatives.

### Claiming his Sister.

A French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl, with fine eyes and fair hair, pearly but neatly clad. Was brought before the Sixth Court of Correction, under the charge of vagrancy, "upon any one claim you?" asked the magistrate. "Ah! my good sir," she replied, "I have no longer friends; my father and mother are dead; I have only my brother James, but he is so ungrateful to me, that, what can he do for me?" "The Court must send you to the House of Correction." "Here I am, sister—here I am! do not fear!" cried a childish voice from the other end of the Court, and at the same instant a little boy, with a lovely countenance started forth from the crowd, and sped before the judge. "Who are you?" said he. "James Rome, the brother of this little girl." "Your age?" "Thirteen." "And what do you want?" "I came to claim my sister Lucille." "What have you the means of providing for her?" "Yesterday I had not, but to-day I have; don't be afraid, Lucille." "Oh, how good you are, James!" "Well, let us see, my boy," said the magistrate; "the Court is disposed to do all it can for your sister, but you must give us some explanation." "About a fortnight ago," continued the boy, "my poor mother died with a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great distress. Then I said to me self, I will be an artisan; and when I know a good trade I will support my sister, and get appointed as a parish student. Every day I used to carry her half my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she slept in the bed, while I slept on the floor. But it appears she had not enough to eat. The day she begged on the Boulevard, and was taken up. When I heard that, I said to myself, 'Come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better.' I soon found a place where I was lodged, fed, and clothed, and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good workman to teach me to make frames, will take care of Lucille, and teach her needle work. I claim my sister." "My boy is right," said the magistrate; "your conduct is very honorable. However, your sister cannot be set at liberty till to-morrow." "Never mind, Lucille," said the boy, "I will come and fetch you early to-morrow." Then, turning to the magistrate, he said, "I may kiss her; may I not, sir?" He embraced the object of his affection, and both wept tears of affection.

### German Barbarism.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of having the sternums off, of getting finally rid of them by hook or by crook. The Germans, before the treaty and under strict military control, they were compelled to relax themselves, but now that the reins of discipline have been relaxed, and that they are allowed to do pretty much what they like in the departments which they still occupy, the savage "nature of the beast" displays itself in all its bestial ferocity. Scenes have recently taken place in Epernay, which are a disgrace to humanity. On Sunday, the 12th inst., some drunken Prussians picked a quarrel with some inoffensive passers-by, and a disgraceful row ensued, which no considerations can justify. One young man, twenty-two years of age, received twelve sabre cuts, and was eventually pitched into the Marne. On the evening of the 14th a similar occurrence took place, and left the old and respected inhabitant of the place, unluckily attracted the attention of some soldiers, who gave him a beating that he will remember for a long time. Many other such scenes have taken place, but found no safe asylum there. The soldiers, however, were then effected an entrance, and he shortly breathed his last. His corpse was then found to have more than forty sabre cuts and bayonet thrusts. The whole town is terror-stricken. Nobody ventures out in the streets after dusk, and the Germans have it all their own way as it appears in the street. The enemy are possessed to and fro between the town and their own houses on their daily avocations are pursued by these valiant warriors, and who is up some times as a mark to shoot at. On one occasion, a woman, sixty-two years of age, was severely wounded, and a young child by whom she was accompanied was unmercifully beaten by the savages. In consequence of these atrocities, M. Blandin, Mayor of Epernay, has come to Paris in order to have an interview with M. Thiers, and lay before him the condition of his unfortunate fellow-citizens. It is quite needless to say that there is but a poor chance of the desired result, and that the only prospect of delivering the country from the German modbus, and of coming happy and prosperous, is by a greater and more powerful than ever she was known to be under the able counsel of her late Dictatory. At the same meeting a letter, dated the 27th ult., was read from Mr. Butt, M. P., in which he said he was in good faith in the result of the appeals of the advocates of Home Rule to the great masses of the English people. He felt persuaded that if they made that appeal to their sense of justice and their love of freedom, they could safely but silently, the day was not far off when they would see the right of Ireland to a domestic parliament enforced in Ireland with the full and cordial consent of the English people.

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## ITALY.

### The Pope and the Vatican.

It is now confidently hoped that a course of events will soon bring about the return of the reigning monarch which will enable the Holy Father to remain in the Vatican. This, in the first instance, can only be the Religious Orders are not interfered with. The question of expelling the Holy See has, it is said, been defeated, and the majority of the Italian people, if compelled to leave Rome, are resolved to ask his Holiness to leave the city. The cardinals proposed the Archbishop Tyrell, but he refused to take refuge on his territory of a Power established to be his greatest enemy. Malta has then suggested, but was also declined, on account of England being a Protestant Power. France was finally spoken of, and the Pope expressed a preference for France, if compelled to leave Rome, but pointed out how difficult would be his position amid the political agitations which France is subject. It is also reported that the supervisors of the religious associations at Rome have collectively requested the Pope not to leave the Vatican, adding that his presence in Rome will probably moderate the stringency of the law on religious corporations. The *Times* says it is authorized to declare that the Pope has no intention of leaving Rome. His Holiness is in perfect health, and there is not the least chance of his giving way to the Italian Government.—*Weekly Register.*

### Brigandage in Italy.

Our Rome correspondent writes under date of Nov. 22, 1871: "Mamone, the brigand chief who captured Mr. Monteseno and the Rev. Mr. Moseley, is again at large, and the province of Salerno is in a state of terrorism. Another batch of prisoners, the crimes which were proved against him, he was, of course, dealt tenderly with by an Italian jury, and condemned only to imprisonment for life. The place of his deportation was Pesaro, from which one would have thought it difficult to get out, but Mamoni is a man of great resources and determination, as his future will show. He and laughed at stone walls. The Neapolitan journals relate that the authorities were surprised by himself of his intentions, unwittingly, indeed, as a letter which was written to a friend, saying that he would see him in a few days, fell into the hands of the Prefect of Salerno. Intelligence of this was at once sent to the Minister, who rather poohpoohed the affair, but still gave orders for his removal to Ustica, thinking by such a measure to thwart the plans of the notorious chief. His new residence, however, would seem to have offered yet greater facilities for escape, as he soon accomplished it, and is now over the hills and far away. In the intercepted letter there were threats of vengeance against the jury, the Minister, and the Judge who had condemned him. These threats which he is now at liberty to carry out if he can, and which he no doubt will. If the opportunity presents itself. Hence there is a great panic in the province of Salerno, and the local journals say that people scarcely dare to put their heads outside their doors. Outlawed as he is, and hunted by the military force, Mamoni has no resource but crime, and even if he were likely to be kept in check by apprehension of consequences, he well knows that they cannot be worse than the punishment from which he has just escaped. A few murders, and the brigand will be enforced to treat for a new position, and his is very likely, therefore, to enjoy to the full the excesses of vengeance. It is not likely that he will be captured for some time, as no one knows so well all the hiding places of the mountains as a chief who has so long played such a notorious part, and notwithstanding the present panic which his escape has occasioned, there are numbers of persons who, from some motive or other, will be ready to come to his aid, or join him in his enterprise. The same sentiment which induced the Sicilians to welcome Garibaldi as their deliverer from the Bourbons, may, with extenuating circumstances, will prompt the peasant to conceal and succor the victim of the law, so that we may expect to hear more of one who held two of our countrymen in his power, for a week and a half years says the *Naples Observer*, Mamoni confessed that he had received from his captives no less a sum than 318,000f., or nearly £12,000. Provisions, liquors, and cigars to arrange the details of obtaining them; still, enough remained to reward his faithful followers, and to put the chief in funds for many a year to follow who has scarcely been to eat.

### The Pope's Throne.

"The King is on the throne," and "the satraps throng the hall." So far we enjoy Home life in Rome. But it will not last long again. We can discern as yet the fatal handwriting on the wall, as Rome's appearance similar with deadly terror the sacrilegious monarch of Babylon, but the day of wrath and the hour of retribution are not yet. The throne of the despoiler will pass away and his family perish, and his name be a curse and a by-word to all ages, as the existence of the law of right and wrong. In the meantime we must endure patiently the insolent leave of short-lived triumph, whether it comes from an infidel parliament or an infidel king. Their reign is short, whether it comes from an infidel parliament or an infidel king. Their reign is short, whether it be but a single generation, as in the case of St. Andrew, of the spiritual. Meanwhile the Pope is free from persecution; the bold hand made by the Pope's "grandsires" is not yet withered, and the Pope is free from the insolence of his infamous work? Wherever it may be, there is no denying that the Pope is the game of princes, is played upon a very large board, with a tolerable number of pieces, and the stakes are of great many "moves." Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Pius the Ninth should be dead, and the Holy See vacant? Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Victor Emmanuel should be dead, and the throne of Italy vacant? Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Napoleon the Third should be dead, and the throne of France vacant? Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Alexander the Second should be dead, and the throne of Russia vacant? Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Francis Joseph should be dead, and the throne of Austria vacant? Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Victoria should be dead, and the throne of England vacant? Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Queen Isabella should be dead, and the throne of Spain vacant? Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Leopold should be dead, and the throne of Belgium vacant? Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Frederick William should be dead, and the throne of Prussia vacant? Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Victor Emmanuel should be dead, and the throne of Italy vacant? Would it surprise us if, in the course of the present year, Napoleon

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 14.

January
7—Sunday—Sunday within the Octave of the Epiphany.
8—Monday—Of the Octave.
9—Tuesday—Of the Octave.
10—Wednesday—Of the Octave.
11—Thursday—Of the Octave, St. Hyginus, P. and M.
12—Friday—Of the Octave.
13—Saturday—Octave of the Epiphany.

THE MONITOR,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JAN'Y 6, 1872.

## A DOUBTFUL TELEGRAM.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated 29th December, 1871, purporting to come from Rome, says that several Italian Archbishops and Bishops waited on the King of Italy on Christmas day and presented him congratulations of the season. Some non-Catholic journals, accepting this intelligence at true in all respects, treat it as a very important affair. It is proof strong they think that the attitude of the Pope with respect to the annexation of the Pontifical dominions to the Italian Kingdom is not approved of by the hierarchy. It also proves, according to the same authority, that some and perhaps many of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries desire to acknowledge Victor Emmanuel as the King of united Italy. Finally, this telegram is taken as demonstrating beyond possibility of doubt that the excommunication incurred by the monarch in consequence of his participation in the spoliation of the Church, is disregarded by those who should attach the greatest importance to it. Now, there is a great deal too much assumption in all this argument. Indeed it is perfectly amusing to mark the exaggerated importance which non-Catholic writers will persist in attributing to every petty incident which appears in the least to tell against the Papacy. Ardently wishing for the downfall of the Church, they naturally are inclined to accept every unfavorable circumstance as an indication of the approaching realisation of their wishes. But with regard to this telegram we may remark—firstly, that it is not at all improbable that the thing is a fabrication from beginning to end. The concoction of false news is carried on to an astonishingly large extent by the Roman correspondents of the English and American journals, and, in fact, it constitutes the chief part of their business. Secondly, the story may be an exaggeration of something which really did take place. A prelate or two not in the best possible reputation at Rome may have so far forgotten the respect due to the Head of the Church as to pay a visit to its despoiler. Thirdly, the visit may have been paid by Piedmontese Bishops, whose legitimate sovereign Victor Emmanuel undoubtedly is, and if so it would lose all significance—at least all of the nature which non-Catholics are anxious to attribute to it. Fourthly, the visit may have been for the interference of legitimate business, and so have been altogether unobnoxious. To short, unless this ecclesiastical visit was paid by Bishops who are located within the Pontifical States, it is hard to understand how it could be regarded as in any way important or worth the trouble of telegraphing. It is perfectly allowable for Neapolitan, or Lombardian, or Modenese prelates to accept the sovereignty which has been wrought in the political condition of these countries, and acknowledge Victor Emmanuel as their King. It is no affair of Pius IX. or of the Church either if they do so. Of course it would be quite a different affair if they were subjects of the Pope, and were never released from their allegiance. Still, granting the utmost, we imagine there is not so much reason for exultation at this alleged *rapprochement* between the Italian hierarchy and the excommunicated King. If it were possible for the Holy Father to condone Victor Emmanuel's offence, if he could be justified in accepting the destruction of the temporal power, which he could not, seeing that he held it in trust for his successors, the nature of the King's criminality would remain the same. He would still have upon his conscience the stains of robbery and sacrilege. We would remind the gentlemen who talk so loudly of the downfall of the Papacy, that the Catholic Church is indestructible—the gates of Hell shall never prevail against it. Indeed it may do much mischief. They may rob and persecute and embarrass, but they cannot destroy. Even if the temporal power of the Popes be destroyed for ever—and that is more than any sensible man would be inclined to acknowledge — the Church will not only continue to exist, but will spread and grow powerful throughout the habitable world. What Catholics regret is the loss of the temporal power is not any thing essential to the existence of their Church, but simply the loss of one adjunct which was a great benefit and convenience. When will anti-Catholic writers learn to realise this fact? It has been stated about and times for, their especial benefit, and yet they write as if they never heard it. None are so blind as they who *will* not see!

THE *Catholic World* commences the New Year well. Its articles embrace a wide range of subjects, and all of them are good. They are: Who is to educate our Children? The Christmas Eve in La Vendee; Thoughts for the Women of the Times; The Protestant Rule of Faith: The late General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Chateau Regnier, a Christmas story of the Twelfth Century; The Liquification of the Blood of St. Januarius, article fifth; The New School of History; Mr. Clarke's Lives of the American Catholic Bishops, and the usual review of new publications.

THE Legislature, which adjourned for the holidays, resumed business on Thursday of this week.

## LAND INVESTMENT.

A letter, addressed to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, by Mr. J. Ross Browne, which was published in the *Chronicle* of Saturday last, gives some interesting particulars regarding the formation of an Anglo-American Company, whose specialty shall be investment in California swamp lands. The scheme appears to be thoroughly practicable and likely to result in considerable benefit to the State. Briefly stated, the project is to secure by conditional agreements or otherwise purchase large tracts of marsh, swamp and overflowed lands; to form a company in London, with a Board of Management in San Francisco, capital stock being at least five million of dollars, for the purchase, reclamation and the resale of these lands; to subdivide them into small tracts and encourage settlement thereupon by low prices and easy terms of payment. To effect speedy settlement, it is proposed to provide passage hither for farmers, laborers and artisans from England, Holland, Germany and elsewhere. The immigrants will be provided, on their arrival, with homes on long credit and at moderate interest; they will be furnished with provisions, seeds, implements and all things requisite to enable them to surmount the difficulties of the first year; they will have the privilege of purchasing whatever proprietary interest they please in the land whereupon they settle. The Company's profits are expected to arise from direct cultivation of unsold lands, leases for settlement, and the natural rise in the value of real estate in consequence of the progress of agriculture, commerce and manufactures throughout California. The Company is not altogether a California one. It is to be incorporated in London, and Mr. Browne deserves much credit for his share in the organization of the Company. He has done more substantial good for California in this way than a score of our politicians could or would do in a life time. Our State has abundant wealth of the right sort as a producer of the precious metals, and as that it is now best known. But the day is evidently approaching when its chief dependence for prosperity, and its greatest fame abroad, will rest upon its agriculture. Consequently, every enterprise tending to develop agriculture, to introduce the ploughshare where it has never passed before, is a benefit to the whole community. Among such enterprises that of the Company sketched by Mr. Ross Browne is, we think, destined to hold prominent rank.

—"THE CATHOLIC GUARDIAN."—We have received the first number of *The Catholic Guardian*, published in San Francisco, and edited by Francis Dillon Egan, Esq. It is a sheet of twelve medium sized pages, and presents a very creditable appearance. The issue before us is called a "specimen number," but no intimation is given as to when the second will be published.

THE San Joaquin Valley Bank and the Bank of Stockton have each declared a dividend of 1 per cent. for the month.

## JUDGE LAKE'S TRIAL.

Judge Lake's trial for the assault committed upon Mr. Joe Young of the *Chronicle*, some weeks ago, was, in our opinion, a scandalous farce. We cannot call to mind anything, even "Sunday-school" legislating in any country blessed with properly organized courts of justice, and we hope nothing like it will be witnessed here again. This mild mannered local luminary seems to have come to the determination not to begin the new year with a charge of murderous assault hanging over his head, and he accordingly took measures to be rid of it before the expiring of 1871. On Saturday, December 30th, he coolly walked into the County Court and demanded a trial there and then. His only reason for this strange proposture was, apparently, that it suited him to get over his little trouble as speedily as possible. Judge Stanley, who presided, had been made aware by some kind of intimation, received the proceedings of that day, that this application for trial would be made; but no one else connected with the case seems to have been acquainted with the fact. Consequently, every one had to be sent for specially in order to form some sort of jury to try Judge Lake. When Mr. Murphy, the District Attorney, arrived, he protested strongly against this unusual and uncalled for way of doing business. His protest was supported by Mr. Porter, who had been engaged by Mr. Bo Young to watch the case on his behalf. But Judge Stanley decided against them, and ruled that the defendant should be allowed to plead. Knowing that the application would be made, he had consulted with three other Judges, and had come to a decision to the effect that the arraignment should be proceeded with. We do not feel strong enough in legal lore to question the pronunciamento of this high tribunal; but, however it may be, the affair, according to our idea, looks very much as if the County Court were run to suit the defendant alone. There, of course, the "trial" commenced. The reading of the indictment was dispensed with as a useless formality, and Judge Lake pleaded guilty. He was ordered to appear for sentence on Thursday, January 4th. After this all parties quitted the Court, some well satisfied with the day's work, others, no doubt, hugely disgusted with it. Mr. Murphy was one of those rather unsavy in mind. He pondered over the matter, and finally remembered that sentence should be passed at the same session of Court with the trial. It was therefore clear that any long sentence on January 4th, would be an illegal proceeding. Then there was rushing hither and thither to bring all parties once more in the presence of Judge Stanley. It was condescending of Judge Lake to agree to this arrangement, and we don't know how he could have been forced to do it if he saw fit to demur. However, he that as it may, on Saturday afternoon last the farce of trial No. 2 was gone through, and that highly appreciative audience, the reporters, published in the daily papers was read, one witness was sworn and sentence for the offence was passed. Majesty is concerned the very highest and most dignified terms were employed by themselves to the grossest deceptions. Consequently, although we believe it was not the case in the present instance, we should not be surprised to see at some future time that the queen, or some member of her family was represented as suffering from a specified cause when in reality the affliction was the result of something of a very different kind, more congenial to the atmosphere that surrounds a Court!

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, SAN RAFAEL.—The friends of this benevolent institution will be pleased to learn that—thanks to the kindness of a few charitably disposed gentlemen—its inmates were enabled to pass a merry Christmas time, and their Reverend guardian desires to express his gratitude to the undermentioned for their respective donations: Jos. A. Donahoe, fifty dollars; Peter Donahoe, twenty-five dollars; Mr. Hopkins, a generous supply of groceries; Jas. Phelan, Esq., one box candy; James Miller, Esq., liberal donation of provisions; J. H. Redmond, Esq., a fat heifer. For some reason or another the Christmas gifts to the Asylum have not been as numerous this season as usual. It may be that the great inclemency of the weather prevented many intending benefactors from carrying out their gifts. If this surmise be correct, we can assure the gentlemen that their offerings, though a little late, will still be acceptable, and will, indeed, be received with gratitude. We trust all concerned will not be slow to act upon this suggestion. The Orphan Asylum is a most meritorious institution, and under the management of Rev. Father Bermingham, it is accomplishing a vast amount of good with the most gratifying success. Let, then, its friends not neglect their duty nor prove remiss in their kindness.

THE CATHOLIC PARTY.—The party for the benefit of the Catholic Church of this city, given on Wednesday evening by the ladies of that church, was a crowning event of the season. Music Hall was crowded in every available part by the wealth, beauty and fashion of San José. At nine o'clock, Varney's odillion band struck up the grand march; and from that until near the "peep of dawn," they gaily tripped the light fantastic to music sweet. All who participated agree in pronouncing it one of the most delightful affairs that has been held in San José for some time, and one long to be remembered. In the dining hall the supper was served at the tables in charge of fifty ouns each; and a superb one it was, too, that greeted the epicurean. The tables were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, which lent a pleasant charm to the occasion. It was a remunerative party as well as enjoyable, for we understand it will net near $1,000, the elegant lunch was set on Thursday. The ladies deserve great praise for their unselfish management in the premises.—*San Jose Argus, Dec. 30.*

## WHAT WAS THE MATTER WITH HIM?

What was the matter with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales? The press in its telegrams and leading articles said he was ill of typhoid fever. The progress of the disease, the condition of the sufferer were reported every morning for the information of all sympathizers. The prominents of the physicians were published in full according as they were delivered. In short there was every reason for believing that the heir-apparent to the throne of England was really and undoubtedly stricken with the malady just mentioned. Moreover, he was reported at one time in so critical a condition that his life was despaired of and his death was hourly expected. But, if the London correspondent of the New York *Herald* is to be depended upon, we have been pretty extensively fooled about the matter. This veracious special acknowledges that his Royal Highness was indeed very ill, almost at death's door, to use a common phrase; but he asserts that typhoid fever had nothing to do with the Prince's illness. The distinguished personage was confined to his room, and was in danger of losing his life in consequence of an attack from upon him by a number of the International Society! The mysterious brotherhood, it seems, had resolved to put him out of the way in order to facilitate the destruction of the British throne, and whoever was commissioned to perform the little job made a complete blunder of it. We are strongly of opinion that the *Herald's* correspondent must have been lately keeping the company of her gracious Majesty's marines. The tale bears a wonderful resemblance to one we "yarn" about being among that gallant corps, which are far more remarkable for their singularity than for their veracity. We have not seen any particulars as to where, when or how the attack was made upon the unfortunate Prince; but we daresay the correspondent's informant was well able to furnish them. It does not now matter much what was the agency which brought his Royal Highness so near his last moment. He is now rapidly improving and will soon be able to get about as usual. Let us hope, for his own sake, and for the sake of the peace to be influenced by his example, that his future career will be somewhat more creditable and respectable than his past has been. We should not like the trembling our readers with this absurd, and, as we believe, totally unfounded story told by the *Herald's* correspondent, were it not that it illustrates forcibly one thing characteristic of monarchy, and of the English monarchy in an especial degree. Everything connected with the sovereign and the royal family is shrouded in mystery and concealed as much as possible from vulgar observation. Nearly every statement put forth upon the subject of Court affairs which are published even by authority in the English papers and reproduced by the press of other countries. They are lies from first and these, but if there be the smallest reason for supposing that the health of her Majesty is concerned the very highest and most dignified terms were employed by themselves to the grossest deceptions. Consequently, although we believe it was not the case in the present instance, we should not be surprised to see at some future time that the queen, or some member of her family was represented as suffering from a specified cause when in reality the affliction was the result of something of a very different kind, more congenial to the atmosphere that surrounds a Court!

## Resumption of Studies at St. Mary's College.

Studies were resumed at Saint Mary's College on January 2d. The classes are being organized, students advanced according to merit, and very soon the College will be pursuing its usual routine. It is gratifying to every way desirable that parents should send their children back to their studies without any further loss of time. The delay even of a week is a detriment to the pupils themselves, and a serious inconvenience to the Professors. It sometimes necessitates special examinations to decide the status of the boys who arrive late, and thus the progress of the classes is in some degree retarded. The holidays are now over, the youths have all had their season of enjoyment, and the scenes of mirth are remained in earnest the better it will be. There is no need of our saying anything as to the high reputation as an educational establishment enjoyed by St. Mary's College. Suffice it to say that it is an institution of which the Catholics of California have a right to be proud. No young man requires a better education to enable him to work his way in the world, or attain eminence in any of the liberal professions, than that which can be procured in its halls. All over the world, and in Ireland particularly, its students have distinguished themselves as the recitations were conducted by the Christian Brothers.

## Montgomery Blair on the Situation.

The *Herald* has interviewed Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General under Lincoln, on the political situation. Blair says there has been no excitement in politics for two years—that there are now nothing but *personal humiliations*, under which the Southern States are sinking into the condition of Ireland, and public men are degenerating into "*miserable pretenders*." That is pithy and true. He says that Lincoln was approbrassive of just such a state of affairs, tirant is nothing but a soldier and free form of government is su..ply that of a camp. He is a Republican at heart, and cares only for power. Blair says he was in favor of offering Grant the Democratic nomination in 1868, and that Grant would have it, if he had not been sure of the Republican nomination. Grant's character, says Blair, is Paul Kelly, bird, 76; silver napkin ring, 5; gold finger bowls, 12; carving and dessert carvers, 36; silver knife and fork, 90; table cloths, 6; napkins, 72; pearl and gold brushes, 415; worsted table cover, 20; silver fingers bowls, 12; picture of a church, 150; gold watch, 150; silver pitcher, 92; gold watch, 185, gold bracelet 35&½; locket cloth, 19; large album, 62; album, 20; diamond breast pin, 125; Bible, 5; gold pen, 174; mess tea set, 278, turquoise jewelry, 100; gold watch and chain, 125; A dozen and 15 knives, 12; silver pitcher, 92, 1816 party, 70; Japanese cabinet, 155; woolen scarves, 17; cream pitcher, 9; gold watch, 185; gold watch and chain, 125; silver napkin ring, 5

(Continued from page 5)

Parish to our Fathers;' from thence to the church, and afterwards to the field provided for the sports of the day, a few miles' walk from the wall, where races, leaping matches, running in sacks, football, and the amusing game of Aunt Sally, will be carried on during the day. Notice —The managers reserve to themselves the right of disqualifying any person they think proper from entering for the races, but A. quadrille band will be stationed in a select portion of the field for dancing. The committee sincerely trust that all who support the excursion will render every possible assistance to the management, in preserving order, as the excursion is only intended to afford a day's rational enjoyment, and that the indulgence in anything which would tend to prevent the accomplishment of such, will not take place." The foregoing was from a Catholic paper. His Lordship then read the following extract from *Punch*: "Have we not Bishop's fulminations *ex* the 'young men,' who, in a Christian country, dream it proper to label themselves 'Christian young men?' There is a notion that they are modest, or, at all events, preternaturally proper parties. We discover that they are nothing of the kind. They appear to take quite a decent view of life, and to be as—well, we won't say vulgar—as Moses Hallish in their tastes as heathen young men. Look at Jones, it is from Scarborough; the Christian young man has an excursion to York this week, and very right, too. Only are not these suggestions, which we find in their genuine frankness, raised of a—a worldly sort? Hear Jones:

'Polly, dear!
Louisa, love!
Lilly, sweet!
All the bachelors by this train you'll meet.'

And then—

'Charming scenery! lovely walks! and
Beautiful music!
Dear Polly and Sal, don't set papa,' what!
Dancing in the hands!
Oh, it will be promenade!'

Now, this sort of thing, if not refined, is perfectly harmless, and French in tone. Reducing the Christian young man for liking a little decorous flirtation, especially if it intends to marriage," The Bishop said that he sometimes took a pair of scissors, and when he found in a newspaper anything like what he had been reading, or advertisements, or notices of the same sort, he cut it out and put it in an album, till the occasion suggested itself for bringing it to His. There were other

AMUSEMENTS ABOUT CHRISTMAS TIME,

Which were too parties. Now there was nothing more enjoyable than to see little children regaled with tea and buns, and going home each with an orange, but when it was extended to older parties, then it brought in a dangerous element of flirtation and there was much which was not always decorous. As an illustration of the character of some tea meetings, His Lordship read an extract from the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, from "A witness of forty years' experience." The writer was as follows: "Sunday scholars' tea meetings, carefully arranged, are unquestionably good, but I have often seen, after the little people have been dismissed, the older scholars and the younger teachers left in a state bordering on without control, often turning the schoolroom into a beer garden, and leaving a well attended entertainment all the worse for it." The Bishop of Manchester said: "I have been at some of these meetings, and I know that some of them are very happy gatherings; but I also know that when the clergyman and the older teachers are withdrawn that dancing is sometimes got up, and carried on for two or three hours. I ask again, is that safe?" Another witness said: "I was disposed to see in the social tea meeting a means of bringing the people together, and making them happy, but I am sorry to say that in many instances I have observed that the tea meeting has been followed by dancing, and sometimes by worse."

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Eastern.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Tweed surrendered to the Sheriff this morning, and his son Richard was accepted as a surety in place of Farley. G. W. Von Hoist has been appointed Commissioner of Public Works by the Mayor, who received Tweed's formal resignation. These events created quite an excitement. After the necessary requirements in the change of sureties were complied with, Tweed went to his office in the Department of Public Works, and introduced his successor to the clerks and employés.

Tweed has resigned his directorship in the Erie road, and Sherwood or Corning will be elected in his place.

Another fraud in the Tax Commissioner's office has been brought to light. The taxes of Messrs. Iden, amounting to $75,000, were marked "dismissed" on false affidavits; the amount paid to the city being $4,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 29.—The total losses by the fire last night are estimated at $100,000; insurance about $35,000. The *Journal* appeared as usual this evening, though reduced in size. Its power press was destroyed.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The new bridge across the Hudson is completed, and transit are passing over it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Postmaster-General, to-day, ordered an auction sale of the mail service on the Central Pacific Branch Railroad from Chico to Tehama.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed the following letter to all Collectors of Customs:

SIR:—The rules in regard to appointments in the Civil Service of the Government, prepared by the Commissioners on the Civil Service and approved by the President, will take effect on Monday next. Orders and other appointments to your office will be made in accordance with these rules, so far as is practicable. It will be necessary to designate a Commission of competent persons to make a complete examination of candidates for appointment and for promotion, and until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress to defray the expense it will be necessary to draw as such Commission persons who are already in the service of the Government, and connected with your office. I have therefore to request that you will give me the names of those persons who are in your opinion qualified to perform that duty, and unless objection shall appear, your recommendation will be approved. You will receive herewith a copy of the regulations. The Commissioners, together with the regulations approved by the President, which I shall doubtless directed, will guide your conduct in this business.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 26.—The revolution is advancing into the State of Tamaulipas. General Gonzalez' insurgent forces appeared before MeN. (?) this morning in considerable numbers, when General Cortina's troops, who had occupied the place, fell back on Camargo, thirty miles distant, where it is supposed they will make a stand against. The occupation of MeN. by the rebels gives them a port of entry on the Brownsville to Matamoras supply.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—In the further examination of Ward's bookkeeper this morning, young Tweed testified that he owned property valued at a million and a half of dollars, some of which was deeded to him by his father in August last, and some in November, in consideration of his love, and affection—there being no understanding that he should bail his father.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Fourteen additional indictments for bribery have been found against members of the late Board of Public Council. This makes eighteen indictments which have been found against Aldermen and ex-Aldermen.

The Sherman House, the largest Hotel in removing the ruins of the late fire, was found a few feet below the surface an iron bound box, containing about $90,000 in gold, silver and bristol coin. The contents of the latter indicates comparatively recent burial, but so far, there is not the slightest clue to the owner of the treasure.

Grand Duke Alexis has decided to go on to Omaha by the Northern line, having been the Grand Duke will visit Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City and Leavenworth, as heretofore announced, and from the latter place will go to Omaha, arriving there on the 10th of January. General Sheridan will receive them, and, with proper military escort, conduct them to the hunting grounds. On arriving there, should snow be found too deep for hunting, the party will go to San Francisco.

The Grand Duke passed to-day very quietly. There being no fitted church in the city, he did not attend public worship.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The morning papers say that Secretary Fish's resignation is once more on the tapis, and in a more tangible shape than ever. In fact, his final resignation is a day or two is no longer a matter of conjecture, but one almost of absolute certainty.

The difficulty lately arisen between the United States and Spain, with regard to Cuban matters, have matured his resolution to withdraw as soon as possible from affairs which threaten to assume a black and stormy aspect.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—This evening officer Doyle, accompanied by two policemen, attempted to arrest a Mrs. Shay in her house. She resisted, and shot Doyle with a pistol, the ball taking effect in his mouth, from which wound he shortly after died, bleeding to death. Mrs. Shay is now under arrest.

The requisite amount of bail being ready, Controller Connolly will probably be released to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31st.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in Sandor's saloon. The flames spread rapidly, and in four hours sixty buildings had been burnt. The burnt district includes the wealthiest portions of the city from Court House square to Bourdi street, embracing two squares, from Bourdi street down along the river front, to, and including Sandor's saloon and store, from the river to McKenna's saloon, and along the side of Bourdi street not a house was left standing. Among the buildings destroyed were the Union Church, McCormick's offices, shops, residence and outbuildings; the fine stores of Hernandez, Jeanneau, Dreyfus, Meyers, Sanders, Moffee, Oliver and King; the Orleans Hotel, Mansion House, Central House, Kellers' new store, Endom's shop, stables and store, the old Alhambra, the new Alhambra, and many other buildings are entirely destroyed. Total loss, $3,000,000; insurance, $1,000,000. The origin of the fire is believed to have been accidental.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31st.—*A World's* correspondent, writing from Havana on the 25th, says that the Captain-General of Cuba has just decreed the practical enslavement of the whole Chinese population of the Island of Cuba, numbering some 235,000 souls.

The decree orders the ten thousand or fifteen thousand free Chinese immediately to enroll themselves under the tutelage of the Government, and work in the Government workshops, receiving for their labor only $1 per month; and ordering that all Chinese who are now working under contract shall be re-indentured on the expiration of their terms, or be sent to Jail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The reception of the President to-day was the most brilliant for many years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—During the present month is be expected that a vigorous search will be made on the present Erie management.

The Republican Assembly caucus met yesterday and nominated Henry Smith of Albany for Speaker—an informal ballot resulting in 56 for Smith and 47 for Alvord; but on the latter's motion Smith's nomination was made unanimous.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—In the Wharton trial yesterday, Dr. Genth was recalled and repeated that the analysis of the contents of Ketchum's stomach, and of the tumbler, by Aiken and Toney, was unreliable.

Dr. J. J. Ross, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology in the University of Pennsylvania, testified to the incompleteness and unreliability of Aiken's and Toney's analysis. He said further there was nothing in the symptoms described to exclude the idea that death was produced by natural causes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The public debt has increased in round numbers $4,000,000.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day. The session was brief.

The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly issue a circular containing new and more stringent rules for the keeping and disbursing of public moneys by Government officials, which will supercede those previously issued upon this subject.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Senate and House met at eleven o'clock. The Governor's message was long, and devoted to the business of the State and city. The New York State debt has been reduced to $29,000,000. The tolls on canals have increased nearly $250,000 over the previous year. It recommends a new charter for New York city, the acquiescence of which are generally similar to those proposed by the Committee of Seventy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Some of the old board of Aldermen attempted to take possession of their chamber to-day, but were driven off by the police.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 2.—A mob attempted to break the jail where the negro rawler of little Minnie is confined, but were prevented by the police.

The excitement over the rape of a little girl by a negro fiend continued in bloodshed. An immense crowd surrounded the jail this evening, inside over the report the child's death from the injuries. The evening papers published the evidence against Howard confessive of his guilt. The police surrounded the jail and the military assembled at the armory. The police finally dispersed the crowd, and quiet being apparently restored, they were retired. Later the crowd again surrounded the jail, yelling and hooting, and the police were again sent for.

Meanwhile the military arrived on the ground, and about 10 P. M., while the police were rallying at the corner of Court and Exchange streets, the military fired a volley at least, killing two men, John Eiter and Henry Merlow, and a boy, name not learned, and wounding Joan Hilbert, who was shot through the leg. It is reported that a woman was also shot, but this is doubted. The excitement redoubled, and people rushed from all parts of the city to the scene.

Some consider the firing unnecessary, while the military declare they were obliged to shoot in self-defense, as they were being pelted with stones. From the testimony of the police, who were eye witnesses of the affair, the movement of the military appears untrue. The men killed were mere spectators, and not participating in the mob. Hilbert was a highly respectable influential German citizen. The feeling against the military is intense. It is feared there will be more bloodshed before morning. The streets and houses are filling from their houses, as it is not deemed safe for them to remain in the near distance of the City Hall and ground around the jail.

LATER.—There does not seem to be any further attack on the jail; five companies of militia are now guarding it. Everything is quiet.

Ester and Merlow were killed; John Nolan fatally wounded; E. N. Menton reported shot in the thigh.

The Captain of the military says the order was to charge bayonets, and in this movement the guns were discharged.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—The General Assembly re-organized to-day. The Honorable N. H. Van Voorhees (Republican) was elected Speaker, and the Senate selected Republican officers by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor—the vote in the House being a tie.

Governor Hayes' message is short, mainly setting forth the state of the financial condition of the State, which he pronounced satisfactory.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—There has been a considerable run on the Arcanie Savings-bank to-day. Over a million dollars have been paid out. The officers of the Bank state that they are perfectly able to meet all liabilities.

Two failures of brokers are reported today.

For the first time within the knowledge of the oldest officials the Controller has sent to the Mayor the quarterly financial statement of the city.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—O'Donovan Rossa presents a memorial claiming representation from Tweed's district, claiming that six thousand votes were unlawfully cast for Tweed; consequently, he asks the seat. Tweed, on the account of fraud in the election. Tweed has not appeared here.

The Senate ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by 27 against 1.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—It is reported that the Tammany Sachems, in a private meeting last night, concluded that it was useless to attempt continuing Tammany as a political organization on account of its odious reputation, and that they will abandon it and dispose of its property, which is worth fully one million dollars.

The Frigate Constellation moved from the Navy Yard into the stream this morning, and sails this evening for Havana, to remain until further orders.

### European.

HOME, Dec. 28.—A royal decree has been issued, carrying into effect the ecumenical (creed) recently concluded between Italy and the United States.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The papers assert that Bismarck is seeking a pretext for the reoccupation of the evacuated French Provinces.

The Committee on the Bank of France are disposed to increase the circulation of the Bank but 300,000,000 francs, instead of 450,000,000, as demanded by the Government.

The Committee of the Assembly on the reorganization of the army, proposes to make the terms of military service five years on active duty, four years in the reserve, and six years in the secondary service.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The *Times*, in reviewing the position of President Grant's message relating to Cuba, says that that island should be separated from Spain.

Clarendon, the Conservative section of the Liberal party, led by the Duke of Somerset and Viscount Halifax, are seeking to form a coalition with the Tories for the purpose of electing Beaterie Speaker of the House of Commons, instead of Brand, and to compass the retirement of Gladstone.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The *Herald* publishes a London letter in which it is stated that the writer is informed by one who is well posted regarding secret societies in Europe, that the Prince of Wales was not suffering from typhoid fever, but from an attempted assassination by poison by a secret agent of the International Society. The organization, it is said, has resolved upon the death of the Prince, and the public assertions of some of its members urged a corroboration of the fact. The *Herald* editorially declines to endorse the story.

LONDON, January 1, 1872.—Cyrus W. Field gave a banquet to telegraphic conference at Rome, at which twenty-one countries, twenty-six languages, and private companies whose aggregate capital is 600,000,000 francs, were present. The loss in an 800 francs, were present. The loss in an accident address invited the Council to St. Petersburg in 1875.

LONDON, January 2.—The Prince of Wales continues to improve.

The *Times* believes that the American Government has no intention to make exorbitant demands for indemnification before the Geneva tribunal, and that the main desires is to obtain a public acknowledgment of the correctness of its position during the war. The *Times* says it would indubitably encourage belligerents to bring claims against neutrals for constructive injuries.

The Cologne *Gazette* asserts that the United States claim an enormous amount of indemnity, in order when deductions from

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**Dreadful Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Crew.**

Knud Erickson, one of the Oromocto, of Newcastle, which was lost on her passage from Quebec, laden with timber for the Tyne, had arrived at the Sailors' Home, North Shields. Erickson was at one period thought to be the only survivor, but it afterwards transpired that several others of the crew were saved, and afterwards picked up by an American schooner and landed at Grenon. Erickson states that the vessel struck on a gale in latitude 49.46, longitude, 36.46, on the 17th September last, and afterwards broke up. The crew were before the vessel broke up the crew were in the rigging. While there a tremendous sea came away, and the breakfasts of the crew were in the forecap at the time, and were thrown into the water. They however, managed to get to the ship's hull, where they remained some little time. The second mate and one of the ship's boats and was put into one of the ship's boats and was carried away. Erickson was afterwards carried away from the vessel on the back of the freshwater, where he remained for twenty-four hours—the sea continuing to break over him, during which time he suffered severely from the wet and cold. He continued to drift to sea till the Oromocto was lost sight of. He was subsequently picked up by one of the ship Mo. espied by one of the vessels, and the alarm having been given, Erickson was taken on board, where he was put off and afterwards landed at Grenon. Erickson states that Captain Wilson, of North Shields, who was in the forecap, fell from the rigging into the sea and was drowned. He is not able to say what became of the others, but, as already stated, seven of them managed to snatch themselves on portions of the wreck and landed picked up by a passing vessel and landed at Grenon. The crew consisted of fifteen hands, and of these seven were drowned, Erickson was sent from Quebec on board the Landon to Newcastle, and from London to the Tyne.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

**A Good Move.**

A movement is on foot to form a Celtic society in London, which will set before it the patriotic aim of bringing intelligent Irishmen together for the study of the rich Irish language and literature. In this public association are to be established a Public Library, with the late lamented Dr. Cane, M.P., for president, but of more natural kidney, for president, but of more natural kidney, for president, but of more natural kidney,

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 20 1872.
Sunday—Second Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Name of Jesus. Ps. 97. Matt. 2.
Monday—St Paul, first Hermit. St Maur, Abbot.
Tuesday—St Marcellus, Pope and Martyr.
Wednesday—St Anthony, Abbot.
Thursday—St Fabian, Pope and Martyr. St Prisca, Virgin and Martyr.
Friday—St Canute, King and Martyr. Six Martyrs and many others, Martyrs.
Saturday—St Sebastian and Companions, Martyrs.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANY 13, 1872.

## THE SLAYING OF JAMES FISK, JR.

A sensation, the equal of which has not been experienced for a long time, was created throughout the States on Saturday last, when intelligence was flashed along the wires that the notorious James Fisk had been shot at, and seriously wounded by one Edward Stokes. In less than twenty-four hours afterwards came news that the injured man had died, and that the assassin had been safely lodged in prison. This, of course, added to the popular excitement and made it yet more intense. The murder was the leading topic of conversation in business circles, and we may say all the news papers of importance had editorials on the same subject.

Assassination is not, unfortunately, a crime of rare occurrence in this country; indeed, it is common enough to make it a stain upon the national escutcheon; and in its attendant circumstances the murder of James Fisk differed little from the ordinary crimes of such class. But there was that in the position and antecedents of the victim which attracted unusual public attention to the deed of blood. There were not many Americans more extensively known abroad than he whose throat of life was cut by the bullet of the gambler Stokes. He was regarded as the very personification of our spirit of commercial enterprise. Shrewd, daring and unprincipled, he had amassed enormous wealth by means which only the lax morality of the present day would hesitate to stigmatize as dishonest. Yet, it was a debatable question whether, even judged by the most liberal standard applicable to speculative transactions, many of his most brilliant exploits were not flagrant violations of law, and calculated to consign him to a long term of imprisonment. The query indeed was in process of solution—was engaging the attention of the law courts—at the time he was shot; but probably his death will prevent the investigation from being carried to its proper termination. James Fisk has gone to that mysterious bourne where adverse verdicts of American lawyers cannot pursue him or trouble him.

It is truly a charitable maxim that which counsels us to say nothing save good of those who have sunk into the grave; but occasions will arise when for the defense of virtue and the assertion of truth it is not expedient to fitly characterize the life and works of departed men. And with every desire to deal gently with him, we must say, his enormous wealth, accumulated, as we have said, in a no less than doubtful manner, was used for the purposes of vulgar and offensive display. Fisk's horses, Fisk's carriages, Fisk's mansions, Fisk's diamonds, were brought under public notice in every conceivable way; and a morbidly wealth-worshipping public was supplied freely to the man's insatiable appetite for notoriety. James Fisk owned railroads, and steamships, and theatres, and opera houses, and also had something resembling proprietary interest in matters which are not usually thought merchantable. It is said he owned courts and legislatures, and used them without compunction as a forward his money-making schemes and intrigues.

A voluptuary and sensualist of the worst type, one would imagine he took particular delight in setting at naught the usages of respectable society and trampling all decorum under foot. His lavish profligacy was exacted in the daily newspapers until it must have been a stumbling-block in the path of honest poverty. He was a power in New York, one of the most conspicuous cities in the world, and his public life arrived from nothing but riches, unscrupulously wielded to corrupt or intimidate. But let us not Fisk excluded upon the bad points in his character. There were others upon which it should afford us more pleasure to dwell, for James Fisk was not without some redeeming traits. His enterprising spirit, of course, led him to undertake many works which necessitated his giving a great deal of employment. He was a good employer, and was always well liked by the men in his pay. It is stated, too, for him that he was charitably disposed, and rarely failed to assist persons who came to him seeking pecuniary aid. But, unhappily for the cause of so ruthy, these matters seldom found their way into the papers, and Fisk figured in their editorials only as a wealthy profligate or a dishonorable speculator. Such was the man who fell by the bullet of an assassin on the sixth of January.

There are circumstances connected with his murder which are chiefly fitted for comment in a newspaper, and therefore we pass them aside. But we would not feel satisfied in concealing the fact that his immorality is to be in great measure blamed or his untimely end; because with that inconsistance is inseparably connected the moral belonging to the tragedy. He was killed by a successful rival in the affections, rather favors, of a worthless and intriguing woman. Stokes had supplanted in in the good graces of Miss Mansfield, nee Mrs. Lawlor, and Fisk was endeavoring to obtain revenge by ruining his opponent by means of law suits and prosecutions. A temporary success achieved by Fisk enraged Stokes in such a degree that, it appears, he resolved to slay him. The assassination was cowardly and cold-blooded in the extreme; it had about it every symptom of malice and premeditation. Fisk was shot as he was walking up stairs in the Central Hotel to visit a relative of his wife. Stokes stood on a landing above him, rested his arm on the balustrade and took deliberate aim. He fired twice, striking his victim both times, once in the shoulder and once in the abdomen. Having thus satisfied his murderous passion, and assured himself of the death of his enemy, he attempted to escape, but was caught, arrested and hurried off to prison. Fisk only lived a few hours after receiving his wounds. He was conscious up to within a few minutes of his death and settled his affairs. These does not seem to have been a minister of any religious persuasion present at his bedside; so he died as he had lived, a man of the world, destitute of faith and careless of eternity.

Thus perished the "Prince of Erie." He entered the Central Hotel full of life and vigor, in the enjoyment of immense power and influence, with the prospect of a speedy ascendancy over his rivals; and in a few months he was carried out of it wounded, bleeding and helpless, with the dark shadow of the King of Terrors looming up before his eyes. Such is the end of a career

### THE SHIP WILL SAIL TO-MORROW.

The ship will sail to-morrow! all is o'er.
The struggling hope, prolonged from day to day,
Has left its bitter sweet; refer more
Shall joy for us arise with golden ray.
The last and hour draws near—oh God! the last—
Would that its twilight of despair were past.

Parsed for ever! mournful dirge be still!
Mocked be the heart's will wailing—vain be vain
To combat fate with firm and stubborn will.
Or seek from shattered chords to strike one strain.
Numb the hot rain of tears; be numb for ay
Wrung from the spirits depths of agony.

The world looks coldly on. It cannot gauge
The measure of our anguish; what were words,
Brief, weak and trite, our sufferings to assuage,
To blunt the grief piercing like two-edged swords,
The eye may scan the surface; can it know
Aught of the storm that rages far below?

The ship will sail to-morrow! adieu are fair!
Fresh is the breeze, yet westward turn'd towards the sea.
The surplus of our race the land can spare.
Thin out the rank growth, mephit, blast and blear.
Weed from the overcrowded garden leaf and root,
And transplt down the refuse under foot!

It blisters not the quivering flesh-torn blood,
Life's current ebbs—blisters no smarch the wound
Passing upon the other side; none heed
The victim's cry, by pain and suffering bound.
Oh, earnest truth, the heart alone can feel
The bitter pang that words can ne'er reveal!

To-morrow! and the numbered hours steal on—
It scarce can speak for those fast falling tears—
I thought the tumult of despair was gone,
For what have I to do with hopes and fears?
A lonely waif, tossed on the desert shore,
The storms of life can buffet me no more.

Is all prepared?—Take down the linnet's cage,
And let imprisoned life have fresh dew'y leaves,
And the feathery free, and sprigs of thyme and sage,
And cooling woodbine from the cottage lanes,
Poor Mary's bird! her dying gift to me,
I'll tend it day and night upon the sea.

"Have you forgotten it must whisper low"
The green sod from our mother's holy grave?
Never a'er so slight Ireland's darling grow!
Our resting place may be beneath the wave,
There, wrap it up, my heart items faint with pain,
I must not look upon it again.

Here is the rose tree from our garden plot,
The pallid primrose from the shady brake,
The violet, and the blue forget-me-not,
And our own shamrock, loved for Ireland's sake,
Another soil must nourish leaf and stem,
The tillage of home can never shine for them.

Oh, that these weary eyes might but be bold
The far off glimmer of the coming morn,
And the dark future for this hour unfold
The fate that to our country shall be born,
My grateful song of joy should never cease—
Lord! let thy servant now depart in peace.

The ship will sail to-morrow! all is o'er,
The hope, prolonged from torturing day to day,
Died like a summer sunset; never more
Shall joy for us arise with golden ray.
The last sad hour draws near—oh God! the last—
Soon shall the midnight of despair be past.

—Irish Vindicator.

### THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

**Lecture by Rev. Dr. McGlynn.**

On Sunday evening, Dec. 17, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn lectured in St. Mary's Church, Hunter's Point, N.Y., on "The Bible in Common Schools." Owing to the recent introduction in the public schools of that city of the Bible, the terror was manifested by the parents of the children to learn what were the views of so eminent a divine as Dr. McGlynn on the subject in dispute. The result was that the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, many persons from New York being also present.

The topic of this evening's lecture, to my mind, is one can be further from my intention than to say even a single word in wounding the feelings of any of my fellow-citizens, no matter of what creed or Church, or to increase or revive the unpleasant feelings which have recently been aggrieved in this community. I am not here to make myself responsible in any degree for the unfortunate and unseemly occurrences of the last few weeks. It would be ungracious and impertinent for me to come here to award either praise or censure to either of the parties in the recent unseemly contests, which right-minded men of all creeds and parties, cannot but regret and deplore. I come here simply with some reluctance, to discuss a question in the bearings for almost extensive than the limits of this very small and very young community, and in their respective rights and duties of its taxpayers and its school officers; and I hope to treat the subject in such a manner, that, if I may not convince those who differ with me of the truth of my views, at least they may be satisfied of the honesty and benevolence of my intentions. And I also hope, at least to impress them with the thought that there are many and weighty considerations of justice, liberality and public policy in favor of the views that I shall present, and that those who hold them need be none the less good and faithful citizens and enthusiastic lovers of their country and its institutions. Nay, more; I should hope to convince them that in advocating these views, I show myself

A TRUER AMERICAN

And a better friend of the cardinal principles of American liberty and justice, and of those institutions and principles of government through which these great blessings of our country find expression, and by which they are to be consolidated and perpetuated. I do not, therefore, stand here to-night, as a clergyman of the Catholic Church, asking favors for my co-religionists or demanding their rights, but as an American citizen, and one who is proud to have been born such, arguing in behalf of views that I believe to be of paramount importance to the welfare of my beloved country, and pleading equally for the rights of all people on the land, whether they be Christians or Pagans, Protestants or Catholics, Jews or Deists. I would, if I could take the petty theological hatreds and bickerings which have been so plentiful a source of evil to other nations, out of the field of American politics, at once and forever; and I maintain that a renewed and, a great step to so desirable a consummation would be achieved by

ACTING ALL THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE LAND ENTIRELY UNSECTARIAN,

In fact, as they are claimed to be, but too often in theory. Proud as I am of the country, and hopeful for it, of a future without example in the world's history, yet I must confess that at times I am saddened beyond measure at witnessing how unAmerican are many who boast of their American principles and their American birth, and even their love of country; and at witnessing how grossly many such can misunderstand and ignore the principles that we have supposed to be most essential to the American system and most dear and sacred to the American heart. What can be more essential to the true conception of American liberty and justice, and what is more prominent and conspicuous in the Constitution of the United States, and of each individual State, than the great principles of the separation of Church and State, and the cardinal doctrine that, not merely do the Nation and State tolerate all forms of religious belief, as if this were a concession or a favor, but that the State, that no person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship against his consent; that no preference shall be given by law to any religious society; that no interference with the rights of conscience will be permitted; but that, deep and hollow all State laws, and State constitutions, "all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience," and that neither the Nation, nor the State have any right to establish a church, or a religion, or to enforce its practices or tenets in anything that is common and public, or to forbid or restrain them in private? And yet, under these magnificent and almost inspired charters of liberty and justice,

PETTY SCHOOL BOARDS

Throughout the land, that exist only by their authority, in utter defiance of their letter and their spirit, are adopting and enforcing upon the children of the land the tenets and practices of a sect or combination of sects, and converting nearly every common school-house in the land into a temple of sectarian worship, maintaining in them a constant reminder and badge of what should have been long since an obsolete and unspeakable sectarian ascendancy. By antagonized sectarian ascendancy. By the abuse and misinterpretation of the powers, and in deference to the sectarian bigotry, which unfortunately is yet far from dead, are adopting by appeals to that dead and laudable but illogical and unstaken minds of the people, these school boards are permitted, and in too many instances required, to wound the religious feelings, and violate the rights of conscience, and the equal rights and and liberties of a large portion of the people. Whenever the question that the school should open with the reading of the Bible, without "note or comment," they are simply adopting and establishing a religion for all the children who frequent it, and what is especially aggravating, offensive, and unjust to hundreds of thousands of children in these schools, they are adopting, *verbatim*, an old sectarian war cry that was adopted exclusively from the beginning of those specially fixed as a condemnation of the teaching and practice of the Catholic Church, which teaches that the Bible is not to be read without note or comment, and that the Bible is an incomplete and fragmentary, and frequently obscure record of the Word of God, and liable to be grossly abused and misunderstood unless read in the light and connection of her living practices, traditions and institutions, and interpreted authoritatively by her judicial authority. Again, it is contrary to the teachings and practices of the Catholic Church for her children to join in public worship with those who are out of her communion; and this is not the time and place for me to start the grave and solid reasons of this teaching and practice. And now no one will pretend but that the opening of this school with the reading of the Bible, and, as is frequently the case, the recitation of prayer and the singing of hymns, is, and is intended to be, an act of religion and worship. Then, again, a large number of Christians, Catholics and Protestants, regard it as in many places a false and corrupt version the one in common use, and as deeply and unsoundly imbuing errors contrary to the teaching of their Church. Moreover, by what perversion of logic and reason can these school boards defend the forcing of a Christian Testament and Christian worship upon the Israelites who have here, in common with Christians,

EQUAL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES,

Civil, social and religious? Why should a Jewish child be compelled to listen to the Testament that proclaims the Messiahship and divinity of one whom they refuse to accept as their Messiah and their Saviour, and that is replete with passages abusive of them and their religion, and to take part in an act of worship in the recitation of the Lord's prayer made by one whom they do not admit to be their Lord. The only justification for this permission or requirement by a school board of any such practices would be in the unanimous consent or request of the parents of all the children, without a single exception. And this was evidently the intention of the framers of the law of the State of New York concerning public schools, where, so far from prescribing the reading of the Bible, they leave it undetermined whether it shall be read at all, and they leave it to the people of the respective neighborhoods to determine, through their local school boards, whether the Bible shall be read, and to determine which, if any, version shall be read in the schools. Every sentiment of justice and liberality should impel such officers to forbid all such practices, if the parents of but one single child of the neighborhood should object. But we are told that there are comparatively few who desire or demand the exclusion of these acts of religious worship from the schools. Now, I assert,

THAT ALL THE JEWS

Throughout the land, who are not indifferent to their rights and liberties, must object, and that the Catholics of the land, so represented by their highest authority in the United States, do emphatically object to the reading of Protestant Bibles or the singing of their hymns or the reading of their prayers in the public schools. And if any Catholic, whether layman or ecclesiastic, should assert a contrary opinion, it is charitably to be presumed that he has either never read or has forgotten the solemn utterance of the Council of Baltimore on this subject. This is a fitness, being the 429th paragraph of the volume of transactions of the Council:

"As it is evident that public education is so conducted in most of the States as to be made worse the cause of heretical sects, and the minds of Catholic children are thus gradually imbued with the principles of these sects, we admonish the pastors that they should use all diligence in providing for the Christian and Catholic education of Catholic children, and they should spare no pains to prevent their using the Protestant version of the Bible, singing the hymns or reciting the prayers of the sects. Therefore they should be vigilant in preventing the introduction into the public schools of such books or practices to the detriment of the faith and religion of the children. They should everywhere resist with constancy and moderation these efforts of the sects and endeavor to obtain from the proper authorities the necessary remedy."

The Rev. lecturer then proceeded to support his views on the school question by quotations from high authorities, who held similar opinions to his. Among others he mentioned the late Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, and read a letter written by that prelate to the local authorities at Boston, in which the reading of the Protestant Bible in the common schools was strongly condemned, and declared most unjust and unfair to Catholic children. We protest and will continue to protest against the conversion of the

HOUSES OF WORSHIP

into PUBLIC SCHOOL EDIFICES INTO PROTESTANT PLACES OF WORSHIP.

It is utterly inconsistent with the genius of the American Constitution and institutions.

But yet, what our forefathers thought themselves incompetent to do, any petty school board of directors assumes. The schools must be protected as purely civil or secular institutions. If you insist upon making the schools houses of worship, divide the funds, and allow each sect to have their own schools; make them common, purely secular. Religious education must be gained elsewhere; teach it in your own families, on your own hearthstones. There must be liberty of conscience assured to the children. He continued to say he protested against reading the Protestant Bible in the schools on account of the difficulty of understanding it, and the facility of misinterpreting it. You, Protestants, be consistent, say you have a majority, therefore I submit to be read. A dangerous argument. Suppose Mahomedans, or even Catholics have a majority, would it be lawful to enforce their particular creeds? You carried a most powerful weapon. The action of the board of Education is an abuse of power. What I ask for myself, I cheerfully give to others. In protesting against the action of the school boards, I am only doing what my duty requires. It is an insult to our faith, and a grievous outrage to us that your version of your Bible should be forced upon our children. The assertion that we object to the Bible is calumny; we object to your deductions from it and cannot trust your influence. The Public Schools must be common property.

The lecture, which took upwards of an hour in its delivery, was listened to throughout with the utmost attention.

### In Rome.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that a career of political infamy and of personal criminality reached its summit of infamy and criminality in the maladministration of Victor Emanuel in the glorious city of the seven hills. Rome at home there were vaigus in the heavens" that appalled many of the stout hearts in our midst. In the darkness of the night the assassin prowled in our streets, were lighted up by flashes of lightning, and the thunder rattled and rolled through the heavens. Rapt were, to say the least, unusual sounds at this season of the year, and we have been watching with some interest the logical developments of the curious atmosphere that has been over the city of Rome. We know not if it was the same as Rome—but, assuredly, we should have little reason to be surprised to learn that the manifestations of the little share it had in the regal demonstration made in the Eternal City. Of course it is necessary to say that the Catholicity of the world will spare it an outrage. Rome is a sick lion, and never will be lain. Rome is the home of Catholic faith—the centre of Catholic unity. The desire to crush it by assault, slumbering, it may be, for a while, will in the end awake and re-demand its life in its own. It may be that for a month, or a year, the impious revelers of his court will hold their merry riots in the streets of Rome—but the memories of these sacred halls will rise up in judgment against the profligate revelers, and their walls will be covered with mystic warnings against the pollutions of the Holy Ghost. There was a significant omen in the fact that, with all his preparations, with all the paid-for gathering of flags, showering down of bouquets along the Corso, with all the cavalcade of senators, and all the laughable pageantry of a closed-up carriage, Victor Emanuel knew what this must mean—they are not less sharp either in courts or on the continent. We can, therefore, understand why he speaks in the way he does of the Pontificate. If he dared—if he felt that the popular heart was with him in his diabolical outrage on a power which had been reverenced for centuries upon centuries, would he have cared to proclaim that even in the abnormal circumstances of his usurping Governments, "Rome will continue to be the peaceful and respected seat of the Pontificate?" The Catholics of the world will accept this declaration—but they will accept it in a sense quite different to that intended by Victor Emmanuel. They will accept it as a declaration that, though held for a while by his lawless hordes, Rome for a while by his lawless hordes, Rome will again, and before long, be the home of the Popes and the Catholic peoples of the universe.

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The name of Patrick Justice O'Byrne, of Milltview Terrace, Bray, county Dublin, a journalist (of the Dublin *Irishman*), appears in the list of the insolvent debtors in the *Gazette*.


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While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our two principal objects are Religion and Elocution. The daily exercises of the Students in Grammar, Composition and Literature are publicly and carefully corrected in the class room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Vacation at the College.....60 00
Use of Bedding.....10 00
Baggage, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Studies will be resumed on the 1st of August.

BRO. B. JUSTIN, President.

jy29

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The course of Instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish and Latin Languages, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Mathematics, Ancient and Modern History, Biography, Mythology, Astronomy, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Use of Globes; Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, including Piano, Guitar and Organ; Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and in Crayon; Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition (payable half-yearly, in advance).....$225
Washing.....12 50
Entrance Fee.....10

EXTRAS.

Piano and use of instrument (payable half-yearly)...$30
Harp.....40
Guitar.....30
Vocal Music in Class.....10
Drawing and Painting.....10
Drawing Pencils and Crayons.....5
Painting in Water Colors.....10
Board during vacation.....30

School Books at Current Prices.

Each young lady is required to be provided with four dresses, besides the uniform dress of the Institution, one of which must be white, for graduation; one, a navy blue delaine; the changes of dress for home, say, a plain merino and a plaid poplin; four sheets, four pillow cases, four counterpanes, four towels, four toilet quilts, one pair table napkins; a knife, silver fork and spoon, one pair of blankets, one mattress, one quilt, spread, fork and spoon, all marked with white, the other with green; also a pair of rubbers, a pair of overshoes, a pair of carpet slippers and passage shawls.

Pupils will be received at any time during the year, the first commencing August 16th, the second, January 1st.

Pupils of any religious persuasion will be received, but the rules of the Institution will require all pupils to be present at the regular religious exercises of the Church.

Parents may select the commencement of a term for the entrance of their children, but the charges will be computed for such portion of it as may remain. No deduction will be made for any time less than a month withdrawn during the session, except in case of sickness.

Parents may rest assured that every attention, consistent with the strictest economy, will be paid to the comfort of the pupils. Every young ladies will be subject to the constant supervision of a Sister.

All correspondence of young ladies will be submitted to the inspection of the Superiors. Letters of parents will be carefully attended to.

Books conveying passengers to Benicia leave Broadway Wharf, San Francisco, at 7 and 9 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a.m. Returning, leave Benicia at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. Carriages in attendance on the arrival of the boats.

Application for admission may be made to the Superior at the Academy, or to REV. J. O'KEEFE, D. D., Pastor of SUPERIOR.

BENICIA, CAL.

jy29



**COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,**

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State of California, will commence its next session on Monday, the Twenty first Annual Session on Monday, August 21, 1871. The course of studies embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per session of 10 months.....150 00
Washing, per quarter.....12 00

Physicians fee, if any, to be paid by parents. Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Parents will be informed in case their children are behind hand in their studies, and a written report will be presented at the opening of the Session. Each pupil will be required to be provided with a bed, bedding, washing, etc., etc.

Visiting Physician.....$10 00
Physician and Surgeon.....20 00
Music (Vocal and Instrumental).....40 00
Use of Piano.....10 00
Painting in Water Colors.....10 00
Painting in Oil Colors.....20 00
Painting on Velvet.....10 00
Drawing.....10 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Washing, if extra.....12 00
Fee for graduation.....10 00

Payments must be made semi-annually in advance. Parents will pay for meals at attendance, and supply bed and bedding.

Money will not be advanced by the College; for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum must be deposited.

For further particulars apply to

REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, D. D., Pastor of

SAN FRANCISCO.

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TERMS:

Invariably half-yearly in advance:

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc.....$100 00
Music.....20 00
Piano, and use of instrument.....20 00
Drawing.....10 00
Use of bath.....5 00

For further particulars apply to

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STUDIES.

The course of studies embraces a full course of English and Classical Literature, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, and also, a Commercial Department, to prepare young men for the duties of practical business.

TERMS.

For Board, Lodging and Tuition, per Scholar.....$200 00
Washing, per session.....20 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Violin, Guitar, Flute, etc., each, per Month.....4 00
Use of Piano.....10 00

Those who desire to play on any of the above named instruments will have the privilege of hiring the same at the instrument free of charge, otherwise their will be a charge of 5 per month.

REMARKS.

Payments are to be made invariably half yearly in advance. No student will be received for less than half a term. No deduction will be made for any time except in case of protracted illness of duration of more than one month, and sufficient notice is given during the term, as to the expense incurred by parents or guardians, and a sufficient excuse be rendered by the parents.

Physicians Fees and medicines will be paid by the parents.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the 16th of August and the 1st of January. The Annual Vacation will commence on the 15th of June, and end on the 15th of August.

For further particulars, apply to

Rev. JAMES MARTIN, President.

jy29

**FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,**

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THE FIFTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, under the direction of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on August 15th.

All the studies will be pursued, viz.: a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Education, with the addition of the Spanish language, so necessary in California and thereby bring its advantages within the reach of all.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of 10 months.....150 00
Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
Physician's Fee and Medicines to be paid by parents who spend vacation at the College will be charged $20.

Parents are required to be made half a session in advance, and to be informed in case their children are behind hand in their studies.

Each pupil will be required to be provided with a bed, bedding, etc., etc.

Payments must be made semi-annually in advance.

The object of the institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education, with the addition of the Spanish language, so necessary in California and thereby bring its advantages within the reach of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of 10 months.....150 00
Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
Physician's Fee and Medicines to be paid by parents who spend vacation at the College will be charged $20.

Parents are required to be made half a session in advance, and to be informed in case their children are behind hand in their studies.

Each pupil will be required to be provided with a bed, bedding, etc., etc.

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tion. Particular attention to [illegible]

We invite the [illegible] to examine our






### ...e English Workingman our Friend?

...is a grave question, not only for the ...le in England, but also for the Irish ... whether the working men of this ... are really our friends or not. It is ... fact that affects us in many ways, ... much to be said on both sides. ... the English workingman is or is ... friend. We can all remember the ... he displayed with the withdrawal ... Irish meal apply;" and a few ... No Irish meal apply!" is still a ... and in many a respectable ... in Great Britain. But with the mon... ... have nothing to do at present. ... may be actuated by a sense of ... they may be actuated by a sense of ... they will or confess we have never ex... in their practice. They will gravely ... the words of Mr. Justin McCarthy, "that ... the English working-... ... only is strength, and he ... enough to respect unions and ... He knows from experience ... old maxim which is current ... that Ireland is disaffected, ... he asks why? He may still regard ... heaven to suppose that aught of good could arise from the landlords of Ireland. ... From the hour when she gave her... self up to its bloody frenzy of Protestantism, through the endless ... monise has coursed through her veins, bowling, remorseless, from the ... never calm unless an iron hand ... upon her throat, an iron heel upon ... knows no leadership but the sword. ... Rome's last days. Her society is utterly ... corrupt, but the rottenness of the ... sermon bombs have dictated to her the ... terms of a disgraceful peace. Her ... is the work of her own ... and her people are revelling and ... feasting by the light of the flames ... of her glory. Faction is still rife ... in her councils; over her prostrate ... Reds snarl and contend, not for the ... sance, but for the form of government. ... Possessed by this idea, no man thinks of ... leadership but the settling of his ... country; let her perish, the reader of ... is willing—chief of his ... creed.—*Temple Bar.*


**T. J. BRODERICK,**

Late Broderick & Keat,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**NO. 24 THIRD STREET,**

**Next door, two doors below Stevenson.**

T. J. B. begs to announce to old friends and the public that he has opened a large stock of

**Fashionable Boots and Shoes,**

Always on hand, a complete assortment of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes of every description, including the Patent Rubber Shoe. All warranted.

Please call and judge for yourself, at

n11 1f **No. 24 Third Street.**



THE

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**FASHION MAGAZINE.**

**DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY**

Is universally acknowledged to be the Model Fashion Magazine of America. Each number contains a Splendid Chromo, "Jack's Sea Pet," and a Steel Engraving, "Fashion Illustrated," and a large and elegant Lithograph of Fashions, and over 1,000 Illustrations of the Latest Styles for all ages, all of which can be cut out from the Magazine. Only $3 a year.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
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**☞ A Splendid Offer to Our Subscribers.**

We will send the above popular and valuable premium for one subscription to any paper in the country with THE MONITOR, for $3 50; or for one dollar and fifty cents we will send Demorest's Monthly for a year, and both Chromos.

Send for a specimen copy of the MONITOR, the Magazine and the Chromos will be promptly forwarded.



**THE EVENING POST,**

A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

**HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR.**

**A. H. RAPP, Business Manager.**

PRICE, ONE CENT!

Price to Agents and Dealers, One half Cent.

Mail Subscribers, 75 cents per month, or $9 per year.

Delivered to the trade in all parts of the city at the rate of 12,000 copies will be printed for city circulation.

Advertisements 10 cents per line.

Communications, with Montgomery street, above Clay.

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**SEWING MACHINES.**

**WM. B. HIGGINS,**

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**WM. HAS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF FIVE** years' practical experience in the manufacturing Sewing Machine establishments in the Eastern States, and his ability having now been fully tested by himself, guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Repairing and Cleaning Sewing Machines on the most reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ All sewing Machines ordered "C.O.D." will be promptly attended to.

☞ Sewing Machine Needles and Oil for sale.

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**TROY BELLS.**

**Old Established Troy Bell Foundry.**

TROY, N.Y., Publishers and Dealers in

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHURCH, School and other Bells constantly on hand. Also, every Fire Alarm and other Bell of any size required. Also, Steam Whistles, Chimes and Peals. Metal copper and Tin. Hoop, with Mandrels, Moulds, Screws, Clamps, the best and most durable ever used. All Bells warranted satisfactory.

Large Illustrated Catalogues sent free upon application to

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Troy, N.Y.

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**A VOIR QUOI?**

A [illegible] question, asking [illegible] dentistry, proposing [illegible] and tried to gain every [illegible] remedy has failed, [illegible] has failed to [illegible] Dr. [illegible] will be at all hours [illegible] to his fellow sufferers. J. H. [illegible] 78 Nassau street, New York.

de18 1y



MEDICAL, ETC.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept up to its high standard; and it fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring Gray or Faded Hair to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical Hair Dressing ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation for its intended purposes."

*Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in Medicines.*

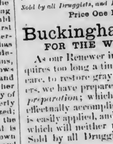
Price One Dollar.

**Buckingham's Dye**
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one *preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

**Ayer's**
**Sarsaparilla**



Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for purifying the blood. It is almost the first of years, with a constantly growing popularity, based on its intrinsic value, and sustained by its wonderful cures of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases of the blood, such as the scrofulous Ulcers, Eruptions, and external manifestations of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other disfigurations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it is not generally supposed to be applicable, as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, Hemicrania, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Debility, and Leucorrhœa, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poison.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and toning the digestive organs, it diminishes the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disease appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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*Practical and Analytical Chemists.*

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Manufacturer and Importer of

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**DR. JULIEN PERRAULT,**

MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF Paris, Graduate of the University of Paris, Ex-Surgeon and Physician of the 2d, John Rapp's Regiment, Late Physician to the Pacific Railroad Co., Late Physician to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Late Physician to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Late Physician to the Pacific Mail Steamship

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Eastern.

CLEVELAND'S testimony before the Senate Custom-House Investigating Committee is not flattering to the management of that institution at New York, whereby there as a piece of partisan machinery to elevate one faction and punish the other; to control conventions by rewarding political bummers. Other witnesses testified to implicate persons high in authority at Washington, as parties to the upholding of the general order business, even to the extent of dismissing an honest Collector who refused to sanction it. One witness said Grinnell was removed on this account.

AT Washington the late change in the Spanish Ministry is regarded as hostile to a conciliatory policy towards Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1.—There is great excitement in political circles here. Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the Warmoth men attempted forcibly to oust the Speaker from the chair, but were prevented by an armed force of the latter's friends, who were held as a reserve in his private office. This morning the Warmothites had two hundred policemen and a detachment of the City Guard around the Hall, while the Speaker had over two hundred colored troops, obtained from General Ramsey, stationed at the Custom House. Just as the Legislature was about to assemble, the United States Marshal appeared with a warrant for the arrest of Governor Warmoth, Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback, four Senators and two Representatives, and the Superintendent and two Captains of Police, sworn out before the United States Commissioner under the Ku-Klux Act, and charging conspiracy, etc. While the Governor and his fellow prisoners were before the Commissioner the Speaker called the House to order, and a resolution was passed declaring the seats of the six Warmoth men vacant, and filling them with opponents of the Governor, and the House then adjourned. Meanwhile the ousted officials gave bail, and at 5 P. M. the Governor assembled a quorum of members of the House, who proceeded to pass resolutions declaring the action of the House in the morning null and void. They declared the Speaker's chair vacant, elected another Speaker, and put the House in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, with orders to admit no one until order is restored, and then adjourned to that hour. It is feared that a conflict will take place between the two factions to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The political muddle continues.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The President is in constant telegraphic communication with the Secretary of War and others with regard to Louisiana affairs. It is authoritatively stated that the Administration will not interfere in the local difficulties there any further than may be necessary to preserve peace.

Yesterday, Acting Secretary-of-the-Treasury Hartley, inquired of Collector Casey whether the revenue cutter Wilderness was used to prevent a quorum of the Legislature by not landing at their city. Collector Casey's reply was, "suspend judgment until you hear further, as false reports have been sent to Washington." Yesterday he responded that Casey's report was not specific, and he repeatedly telegraphed Casey to order the Wilderness to return to New Orleans at once, and to advise the Lieutenant-Governor. Casey replied that the arrival of "The Wilderness is here now, and has not been out of the city."

NEW YORK, January 8.—A *Herald* Philadelphia dispatch states that in the course of a conversation at the residence of ex-Secretary Borie, last evening, the correspondent was informed that President Grant had demanded an apology from Spain about the Virginius affair. Monitors are now being fitted out at Philadelphia, but are not intended to proceed to Spain, unless that Government refuses to apologize and pay reparation for the outrage on the Florida. The President does not think the outrage an intentional insult on the part of Spain, but deems it rather the result of rashness of the subordinate officers of that nation. The President and Cabinet Sickles had a long conversation on the Spanish difficulty. The President is more than ever determined to exact ample apology.

Albany specials state that Senators do not appear serious that O'Donnegal for the month of December, from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express cars, 39,803 pounds, valued at $961,188 96. The total bullion shipments for 1871 was 6,612 bars, 135,000 pounds avoir., and worth $1,952,412 06. The shipment from the Gold Hill office of Wells, Fargo & Co., are not included in the above, including the bars from Gold Hill mint the total is $12,500,000. The shipments from this port in this year exceeds that of 1866 by $3,400,000.

### British Columbia.

The *Standard* of the 23d ult., says: The Paine claim, on Germanseen creek, produced for three hands this season $19,000 in gold dust, and there was but little experience nected therewith. Besides this, specimens of nearly pure gold, silver, copper and platinum have been taken out of the claim.

### Idaho.

From the Owyhee *Avalanche* of Dec. 23d we cut the following:

During the past week a rich strike has been made in the 11th level of the Elmore 150 feet north of the old pitch in the mine. Fifty or sixty dollar ore with a two foot vein.

The Golden Chariot is yielding fine looking ore from both the 4th and eigh levels. Additional bands have been put to work.

The Idaho *World* of December 21st says: During November the bank of Idaho, at Co., shipped below, gold bars of the aggregate value of $100,939 17.

### Montana.

Work on the gold quartz ledge, "Red Bluff," below Sterling, in the Hot Spring District, is being vigorously prosecuted with good results.

The Helena *Gazette* of December 23th says: The Pittsburg mill has been started up on the Jaw Bone lode in the vicinity of St. Louis with good success, producing $1,200 from fifty tons of rock.

### Utah.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* of January 4th says that the Lexington mine which is situated in Little Cottonwood Cañon, about half a league from the city, was sold yesterday for $75,000 to Samuel Sloo, Phillips, of London. The former owners were General Connor, Moore, Pierson and Lawrence.

The Lexington is being worked right along, notwithstanding the bad weather, and it is expected that by spring it will be in full turnout ont a large amount of rich ore. The snow is deep in the cañon, but the energy of the miners and citizens at Central and Alta has kept open the road, and it is believed that travel and transportation of ores will be kept up. Considerable ore is now leaving the mines daily on sleighs.

On Saturday, Dec. 30, the examinations and exercises came off at St. Patrick's school, Sonora. The pupils acquitted themselves very well indeed, reflecting much credit on themselves, and the manager of the school. Father McNally returns thanks to those who placed the two first prizes and the many other valuable gifts on the Christmas tree for him.

The west side of the State Capitol building is rapidly sinking.

### Nevada.

The smelting works of Hosel & Co., at Lincoln, have started up again, and at last accounts were turning out a ton every two hours.

A rich strike was made in the Uncle Sam mine, Eureka district, on the 25th ult. The ore is represented as a very high order of grey carbonates, and the indications are that a large body of ore will develop into an unusual size and permanency.

The *Virginia City Enterprise* of December 24th says that Wells, Fargo & Co., have shipped since December 17th, for Meadow Valley Co., 19 bars consigned to New York, valued at $7,853 31.

The Ely & Raymond mines is improving daily, the lower level now being over 240 feet of ore in length, of good quality.

The Virginia City *Enterprise* of December 24th, says: "Colonel Bob" has gone to Reno for a month of December, from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express cars, 39,803 pounds, valued at $961,188 96. The total bullion shipments for 1871 was 6,612 bars, 135,000 pounds avoir., and worth $1,952,412 06. The shipment from the Gold Hill office of Wells, Fargo & Co., are not included in the above, including the bars from Gold Hill mint the total is $12,500,000. The shipments from this port in this year exceeds that of 1866 by $3,400,000.

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### Foreign.

LONDON, January 4.—Derwage and Hathbone, members of Parliament, in speeches yesterday evening, referred to the Washington Treaty in terms of high praise, and advocated an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. The Irish is the leading topic of the journals at the present time. The *Advertiser* alone opposes it, declaring that the English Commissioners have been outwitted; that England is bound hand and foot. It says that the Upper House should award all the United States claim, and would be less injurious to England than settlement. The *Observer* concludes with an appeal to withdraw from a treaty which is a disgrace to this country.

An important demonstration was made by Irishmen at Liverpool last night in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Smithers, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, addressed the meeting, which was enthusiastic, and orderly.

LONDON, January 5.—The ship Dawn, from Liverpool for San Francisco, was wrecked yesterday off Holyhead. Five of the crew only were saved.

LONDON, January 6.—General Andrew Porter, formerly of the United States Army, died at Boscastle yesterday.

LONDON, January 10.—There was a demonstration in Limerick to-night by the supporters of Home Rule and the reception of P. J. Smyth, Isaac Butt, and other prominent advocates of the movement. The procession numbered 30,000 persons, bearing many banners, and was accompanied by numerous bands of music. It marched through the principal streets, and halted at Daniel O'Connell's monument, where a number of speeches were made. Butt spoke of the many wrongs inflicted upon Ireland, and urged raising the oppressed nation from the dust. He was severe in his denunciation of the Marquis of Hartington and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A banquet was given to Butt this evening; 200 persons were present. Butt announced that he would fight the Home Rule campaign in the House of Commons, and claim for Ireland industrial and municipal privileges. The national English anthem was hissed.

## THE HOUSEWIFE.

PUMPKIN PIE.—Three tablespoons pumpkin, stewed and strained; three tablespoons sugar, three crackers rolled fine. Fill the bowl with milk and flour to taste. This is sufficient for one pie.

CHILDREN'S CAKE.—The following is both an excellent and a safe remedy: Take onions, slice them thin, and sprinkle loaf sugar thickly over them; put in the night and simmer until the juice is thoroughly mixed with the sugar. It makes a thick syrup, very nice to take. Give a teaspoonful as seems to be needed, four or five times a day.

REMEDY FOR CORNS.—Mr. Rose, a merchant of San Diego, announces that these creators of so much torment in the world, can easily be cured by applying a good coat of gum arabic mucilage every evening on going to bed. He had them forty years, and tried nearly all the corn remedies in existence without relief, until he tried the above, which readily cured him in a few weeks.

LEMON FOR A COUGH.—Roast the lemon very carefully, without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot cut and squeeze into a cup upon three lumps of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is good and agreeable to the taste. Rarely has it been known to fail giving relief.

TO REMOVE CORNS.—When color on a fabric has been accidentally or otherwise destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the acid, and in many instances that of chloroform will in almost all cases restore it to its natural color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is not generally known. Chloroform will also remove paint from a garment of any description.

A RELISH FOR BREAKFAST OR LUNCH.—Take the paper of a pound of cheese, good, fresh; cut it up in thin slices and put in a spider, turning over it a large cupful of sweet milk and a piece of butter the size of dry mustard, a dash of pepper, a little salt and a piece of butter as large as a butternut; stir the mixture all the time. Have on hand three Boston crackers finely powdered or rolled, and sprinkle them in gradually; as soon as they are stirred in, turn the whole into a deep dish and serve hot.

COOKING RABBITS.—Many people admire rabbits roasted, but except the head. This is best stuffed. While roasting baste frequently with butter, dredge it with flour and manage to keep the skin on the roast. The head and liver may be boiled. Split the head, take out the brains, wash them with the liver and add to the gravy. Wine and jelly are liked by some people in the gravy. Keep the rabbit in weak salt and water at least twelve hours, if the weather will permit, before cooking. We prefer rabbit stewed. It is a daintier dish.

A HEFTHER BAKER'S RECIPE FOR BREAD.—Take an earthen vessel larger at the top than at the bottom, put in one pint of warm water, one and a half pounds of flour and a half pint of malt yeast; mix well together and set away in a warm place until it rises and falls again, which will be in from three to five hours. Then put in a large spoonful of salt into two quarts of water and mix with the above rising; then put in nine pounds of flour and work it well; let it rise until light; then make it into loaves. New and runny flour requires one-fourth more salt than old or dry flour. Bake as usual.

ISLAND ROLLS.—Two pounds of fine flour, one tea spoonful of fine salt, one dessertspoonful of best carbonate of soda, white sugar, eggs, and some sour buttermilk. Mix with the flour, the salt, sugar and carbonate of soda. Then beat the whites of the eggs into a strong froth, with sufficient buttermilk and mix them up the consistency of thin cake batter. Bake in patty pans, carried from a moderate oven.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872.

FLOUR.—The local demand continues fair, with limited inquiry for export. Prices, however, are unchanged since our weekly review. We quote standard brands of superfine at $4 @ $4 25 per barrel, as follows: Superfine, $3 75@$4, and extra at $4 @ $4 25 per bbl.

WHEAT.—Has been in limited demand, almost the only inquiry being for milling purposes, but prices show a slight advance. Quotable at $1 42½@ $1 50 per ctl.

BARLEY.—The Market has remained quiet during the week under review, at nominal prices. Quotable at the close at $1 @ $1 05 for feed, $1 10 @ $1 20 for brewing.

OATS.—The demand has continued moderate for this grain during the past week; prices, however, are without especial change. Quotable at the close at $1 40@$1 60 per ctl.

HAY.—The receipts have been light during the past week, and the market is firm at $17@22 for ordinary wild oat and tame oat hay, and $20@$25 for choice timothy.

CORN.—Quotable at $1 @ $1 05 for cargo lots.

RYE.—Quotable at $1 @ $1 05 per ctl.

CORNMEAL.—Sells at $2 @$2 25 @ $2 50 for fresh ground.

BRAN.—Following are the current rates: Bags, $15 @ $16; Boxes, $20 @ $21 25; Pkgs, $18 @ $19; Middlings, $20 @ $22 50 per ton.

POTATOES.—The market has been quiet and dull, and prices are nothing like as high as they were some weeks ago. Quotable at $1 @ $1 25 per ctl, as to quality.

ONIONS.—Quotable at $1 @ $1 25 per ctl.

BEANS.—Quotable at $1 @ $1 25 per ctl.

MIDDLINGS.—We quote feed at $42 50 @ ton from store.

BUCKWHEAT.—Quotable at $2 @ $2 50 per ctl.

BARLEY MEAL.—Quotable at $2 per ctl.

Hay—California at 15@16c; Oregon, 13@15c; Eastern, 15@16c; Eastern Timothy, 16@17c; Eastern do, 16@17c.

Bacon—California, at 12½@13½c; Oregon, 12½@13c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 13@15c, do clear 12½@13c.

Lard—California, 12½@13½c; Eastern, 12½@13c; do in tierces 12½@13c.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—First quality, 10@11 cts per lb; for second do, 9@10c; third do, 8@9c.

Mutton—At 12@13c per lb.

Lamb—Here 9 lb.

Pork—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9c; corn fed, grain-fed, 8@9c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry—Hens, large, at $6 @ $7; Spring Chickens at $5 @ $6; Turkeys at $18 @ $20 per dozen.

Ducks—Tame at $4@$5 per dozen.

Geese—At $1 50@$2 per pair.

Game—Quail, $1 @ $1 50; Crossed Pheasants, $2 @ $2 50; Rabbits, $1 @$1 50; Hares, $2 @ $2 50; Antelope, $1 50@2 50 per dozen.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 37 ½@41 cents.

CHICKENS—Spring, $6@$7 per doz.

DUCKS—Tame, $6@$7 per doz.

TURKEYS—Wild, 25@30c per lb.

GEESE—Wild, 25@30c per lb.

RABBITS—10@12c each.

HARES—Large, $2 @ $2 50.

PIGEONS—Tame, $2 @$2 50 per doz.

QUAIL—$1 @ $1 50 per doz.

TURKEYS—$2 @ $3.

DUCKS—$1 @ $1 50.

QUAIL—$2@$2 50 per doz.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Medical Advice.**—Dr. Wm. K. Doherty's Medical and Surgical Institute is becoming a sure resort to the welfare of our fellow men and women; and his rapidly spreading reputation, although it may excite surprise, is but the legitimate result of the many able services of such a name. We are informed that the Doctor's patients have come from almost every quarter of the globe, and that in every case they have been successful in obtaining relief. Dr. Doherty's success in this respect is unquestionably due to his great experience, his skill, his attention to the comfort of his patients, and his unremitting efforts to please. Those who are afflicted with any of the diseases to which the Doctor devotes his attention, should not delay a day, but at once call at his Institute in such a manner as must be gratifying to the patients. The examination is free, and the charges extremely moderate, and further, after hearing his opinion, if the patient does not like to employ him, he makes a charge unless he effects a cure. The Doctor's office hours are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M. Dr. Doherty's office is at 737 Market street, corner of Leidesdorff street, opposite the Grand Hotel.


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A Capital Work! SOUL, THE VILLAGE FIDDLE. Price—Boards $2 00; Cloth $2; Full Gilt $3.

All who wish to go in ORGAN SCHOOL, are advised to apply at that excellent teacher, Mr. Isaac P. Hood, a name brilliant reputation in the musical world.

Root's School for the Cabinet Organ

is one of the very best books that can be obtained for the cabinet organ. It contains 144 pages of excellent music, well bound, and has an extensive sale. Price $2 50.

Reprint of a Letter from the Superior of Sienna Convent, to Dr. Trask, Dr. Trask:

It is my much pleasure in stating that the Instrument has given very much satisfaction, for all who have used it, and indeed the beauty and finish of the work manship added, and the Nuns' voices seem to blend with it, and it is much admired. I take in this country liberal Britain and Ireland. I have ordered daily up to the Hour, and having returned from the convent, Mrs. Sister Mary Stanislaus, who has charge of the Music, has requested me to write you, as an effort of gratitude and admiration to all visitors. I am, sirs, sincerely yours in Christ,

SISTER MARY STANISLAUS.

The Piano that I bought for my daughter of Lynch & Gomez, has fully, in remembered a first-class instrument in tone, and wonderfully stronger than one of our Boston pianos we had in our house.

Yours truly, J. C. FREMONT.

Circulars and full particulars can be obtained at The Monitor office.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Overstrung, Grand, Square & Upright

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Description and Prices.

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No. 1-7 Octaves. Large size, round corners, plain legs, carved lyre.....$ 450
No. 2-7 Octaves. Large size, round corners, fluting on panels, carved legs and lyre..... 475
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No. 5-7 Octaves. Large size, round corners, three mouldings, carved legs, fretted legs and lyre, three mouldings, serpentine fluting..... 550
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These Instruments are all in Rosewood Cases, beautifully polished.

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Seven Octaves, overstrung, Rosewood Case..... $500
Very fine, Rose-wood case..... 600
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TESTIMONIALS.

Below will be found a few of many letters and a complimentary note received:

From Mrs. General W. T. Sherman:

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: I am very well pleased with the Piano I purchased of you. It is a beautiful instrument in every respect, and is admired by all who hear it. Please accept my thanks for your kindness in selecting it for me. Mary Sherman.

Mrs. Judge Field writes: Messrs. Lynch & Comien—Gentlemen: The Piano which we bought from you has given us great satisfaction. It is a fine instrument. We cannot have any better. Please accept my thanks for your kindness in selecting it for me. Mary Field.

From Mrs. Governor Haight:

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: I am very much pleased with the Piano you sold me. It is a beautiful instrument, and I am happy to say that it gives entire satisfaction. Yours truly, CAMILLA HAIGHT.

From Rev. J. Shaw, S. J., President of St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.:

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: The Piano which we bought from you have given entire satisfaction. We find it a very fine instrument, and we are pleased with it. Yours truly, J. SHAW, S. J.

From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of Holy Cross, Santa Barbara, California:

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: We take pleasure in informing you that the Piano you sold us has given entire satisfaction. We find it a very fine instrument, and we are pleased with it. Yours truly, SISTER MARY OF THE CROSS.

From Mrs. Jane Stanford, No. 8 West Thirty-eighth street, New York:

Mrs. Jane Stanford has very great pleasure in certifying to the superior excellence of the Piano purchased of Messrs. Lynch & Comien, of 858 Broadway, city of this city. She has had one of the best Pianos for nine years past, and finds the Piano sold her by said firm superior to any of the instruments—mellow, rich, and sweet in tone.

From the Superior of Sienna Convent, Italy:

Reprint of a Letter from the Superior of Sienna Convent, to Dr. Trask, Dr. Trask:

It is my much pleasure in stating that the Instrument has given very much satisfaction, for all who have used it, and indeed the beauty and finish of the work manship added, and the Nuns' voices seem to blend with it, and it is much admired. I take in this country liberal Britain and Ireland. I have ordered daily up to the Hour, and having returned from the convent, Mrs. Sister Mary Stanislaus, who has charge of the Music, has requested me to write you, as an effort of gratitude and admiration to all visitors. I am, sirs, sincerely yours in Christ, SISTER MARY STANISLAUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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KEEP ON HAND A CHOICE AND FINE assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's HOSIERY AND GLOVES, which they offer at very low prices. Also, a choice stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES, of the most approved styles and workmanship, and desirable materials. Also, a large assortment of Gents' Fine and Medium Calf Boots and Shoes, which they will sell at prices as low as any house in the city. Those in want of anything in their line will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. 1ctf

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the residence of WM. KENNY, a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, who died in the Insane Asylum of California, 1867 subscribed for him will be thankfully received by SIMON CONLON, Jackson City, Tuolumne county, California. 6w12

INFORMATION WANTED—OF DAN NOONAN, who left Jacksonville, Tuolumne county, California, July, 1865. He was in San Francisco in April, 1870. Any information of him will be thankfully received by SIMON CONLON, Jackson City, Tuolumne county, California. 6w12



THE MONITOR:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO

Irish and Catholic Literature

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

LYONS & BARRY.

JOHN T. BARRY.

JOHN LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

OFFICE—629 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Sconce 7, 7 and 8, up-stairs.)

All communications, whether relating to the literary or editorial department, should be addressed "Lyons & Barry."

Correspondents, Boston Pilot please copy; do not forget.

THE ALTAR AND THE OFFERINGS.

Earth rendered up her richest store,
Her treasured stashes rare,
And Art her amplest skill brought
To serve an Altar fair.
O precious gifts! O gifts of love!
From out the abiding stone
Was hewed Love's daisy perfection,
Where sweetest dews have shone.
A beauteous band that been bestowed
With a slender calm,
There swells in sacred solitude,
The spouse of the Lamb.
Pure in the darkness mine,
Pure gleaming gold, and silver rare,
Pure as the purity shrine.
Absolve gifts offered by hand
And make the basis of Israel's altar
With Damascus throng of old.
Then Christ, Jesus shall sit the types
In victory to whirl.
Then Christ, Jesus shall sit the types
Shall smoothe his vengeful sword,
And stay the slaughtering dirk of wrath
That rightly to the Lord.
Then shall the grace that saves a world
Around and through us flow,
And Heaven appear its earthly throne
On thy blest offering.

The subject of the above lines is the magnificent altar lately erected in the chapel of the Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, Father street. This new church is considered one of the most richly adorned churches on the Pacific coast. The altar, which is of the Gothic order of architecture, is composed of the most costly and beautiful marbles and gilding monuments in the truly devotional Catholic grandeur whose soul and generosity beloved it. The altar was presented to Rome, at a cost of several thousand dollars, and was first opened on the occasion of the reception of four novices from the Sacred Heart convent, Mill Hill, England. Among the novices was Miss Ellen Ellis, now Sister M. Bernardine. Miss Julia Flood, Sister Mary of the Cross, Miss Catherine Sweeney, and Miss Josephine Sullivan, now Sister Margaret Mary. These ladies came from Ireland to enter the order, and are all natives of Ireland, and of good families, one of their cousins being a relative of Cardinal Cullen. The ceremonies were very impressive, and were performed in a solemn and impressive, and the splendid altar before which were breathed the vows of the consecrated women who have chosen as their spouse Him who is the King of Heaven, was then rendered still more truly "an altar of gold and silver."

But a sad offering was soon destined to be placed there. A few days were the preparers of the ceremony were rejoiced for the generous donor, who had been attached with sudden illness. Father Parrisius attended to his behalf, and received the last offering offered for him. But the pure spirit of the devout and resigned Christian was to flight even while the sweet incense of prayer for him, and the fragrance of the altar his soul had revered, was formed a path over which white-winged angels carried potent suppliance to the throne of mercy. Such is the eternal home. His first spirit, then the sacred offerings placed on his altar, and the sacrifice of the Mass, and the prayers of the faithful, whose sympathy pure and pleasure. The ornaments of the above described long efficient altar, including the monstrance, chalice, pieces and crosses are of solid gold and silver, of the most exquisite workmanship, and are the truly princely offering of the Monsignor, brother of the order of St. Gerard, and brother partner of the Rev. Father Parrisius, of this city.

San Francisco, January 14, 1872.

THE MONITOR.

VOL. XV. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872. NO. 10.


### Biography of a Communist.

As the hoary conspirator Blanqui will shortly be dried, a few notes on his career may be of interest. Since the decline of Orléanism there is no more formidable Blanqui, whether free or in prison, has never ceased to trouble the repose of the country. Viewed by the "Reds" as a myrmidon of Communism chief, he is regarded by his enemies as a political monster with no other creed than that of the Terror. One of Blanqui's compatriots familiarises us with the following particulars:

Louis Auguste Blanqui was born in the Maritime Alps in 1805. His mother, Sophie Wolff, was a Corsicaville, died when a dozen years ago in Paris, over eighty years of age, and up to the last she appears to have been a woman of remarkable intellectual mind. Blanqui's father was from Nice, and accurately followed the fortunes of Napoleon I. He took his seat in the Convention fifteen days after the death of the King, and his first vote was in favor of declaring war with England. He was afterwards arrested with the Girondins, but was let out of prison on the death of Robespierre. Under the Empire he was a prefect, and showed considerable talent in the administration. Louis Auguste Blanqui, born at the foot of the Alps, spent his youth among the mountains, till driven thence with his family in 1815. The Blanquis then settled at La Bonne, where Louis Auguste became a farmer's assistant; but when thirteen years old he went up to Paris and distinguished himself at the College of Charlemagne, taking prizes for Latin, history and geography. Among other schoolfellows were M. Hinneau, Minister of Finance, and M. Jouvyn d'Arcys. In 1824 Blanqui went to a chateau near Toulouse as a tutor. He was then nineteen, a capital walker, facile to look at, gifted with an inflexible energy, and already a character. He would go to the mountains and bathe with his falcon eyes; his forehead was broad, and his features sharp and surcastic. Hence the nickname, as his mother says, he was linked and esteemed him, for he was witty and gay as well as good tempered. He was sobriety itself, and neither drank wine, liquors nor coffee. He also lived chiefly on fruit. Blanqui, too, delighted in a supply of fresh water, and as a Quaker, in winter as well as summer he slept with his window open and close to the window, and the snow falling on his bed would not awake him. He remained there in Paris, where he mixed up in politics, and after a campaign against the Bourbons, made a capital journal. He was not long in the Bastille, and when released he died a year after he had been condemned to perpetual imprisonment. This was a terrible blow to Blanqui, who afterwards wrote: "Compared to that vanishing point in the past twenty-eight years, my life is as lightly on me as a feather. And to think that I am treated like a dog! I am shut up, tumbled into a ditch. But I have remained night and day face to face with the shadow of her who is no more."

So wrote Blanqui, and by all accounts his wife was a most worthy, sensible, and loving woman, and a courageous woman, too, for Blanqui used to say she had the spirit of an empress." The writer of the story says that he often saw Blanqui when at noonday Pelagie, in 1848, when he was a sleek looking little man, with hair prematurely white:

I felt myself drawn toward him consciously or unconsciously by the indefinable charm of the likings of his party and his thorough contempt for sentimental weakness. Blanqui was then in the full vigor of words and gestures as Blanqui, in physiognomy more speaking and sardonic than ever. His skin by his cunning, a man at once simple and shrewd, calm as a lake and quick as powder, with the temperament of a Tropical fury as a fellahe, persevering as a missionary. Volatire was the character of his will, the coldness of his heart, and his impossibility a thorough grasp of all subjects. Volatire was the designs. Louis Auguste Blanqui, by his mysterious alive, the most dangerous man of the public, has assumed the proportion of a giant.

Such is the sketch given of this horrible conspirator, dismissed by the commission of inquiry appointed to have their sketch for the Archbishop of Paris.

### A Greeting from an Old Friend.

We insert with much pride and pleasure the following note from the Very Rev. Dr. Waninger, we are known as much esteemed throughout the Pacific slope. It is a gratification of no mean order to find our efforts to produce a first-class Catholic publication so highly appreciated by an eccelesiastic of Dr. Weninger's reputation. We return our thanks to the distinguished theologian and able defender of Holy Faith, and wish him a long continuation of his labors in the cause of Catholic truth:

CINCINNATI, January 24, 1871.

DEAR SIR—I seem to give you a proof of my best feelings concerning THE MONITOR, and that I never forgot the kindness which the Editor always paid attention to my movements on the Pacific coast. Repeatedly I have once more to express my thanks for the debt of gratitude I owe, when I was lawless in affairs.

Please send me your esteemed paper to St. Xavier College, Cincinnati.

I wish you a happy New Year, and remain, most respectfully, yours, etc.,

F. X. WENINGER.

The steamship Alaska sailed for Panama Thursday. She will be back here in the course of seven weeks, and then sail for good.

### THOUGHTS OF THE PAST.

Who amongst us does not remember the first pair of red-top boots he wore, or the nice things Old Nick used to bring him down the stove-pipe or chimney; and how his little heart leaped towards the fire-place where the stockings hung, most with all it could wish? The first time that I remember of hanging up my st

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Eastern.

Greeley's testimony before the Senate Custom-House Investigating Committee is not flattering to the management of that institution at New York, otherwise than as a piece of partisan machinery to elevate one faction and punish the other: to control conventions by rewarding political bummers. Other witnesses testified to implicate persons high in authority at Washington, as parties to the upholding of the general order business, even to the extent of dismissing an honest Collector who refused to sanction it. One witness said Grinnell was removed on this account.

At Washington the late change in the Spanish Ministry is regarded as a battle for a conciliatory policy towards Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—There is great excitement in political circles here. Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the Warmoth men attempted forcibly to oust the Speaker from the chair, but were prevented by an armed force of the latter's friends, who were held as a reserve in his private office. This morning the Warmothites had two hundred policemen and a detachment of the City Guard around the Hall, while the Speaker had two hundred colored troops, obtained from General Emory, stationed at the Custom House. Just as the Legislature was about to assemble, the United States Marshal appeared with a warrant for the arrest of Governor Warmoth, Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback, four Senators and two Representatives, and the Superintendent and two Captains of Police, sworn out before the United States Commissioner under the Civil Rights Act, and charging conspiracy, etc. While the Governor and his fellow prisoners were before the Commissioner the Speaker called the House to order, and a resolution was passed declaring the seats of the six Warmoth men vacant, and filling them with appointments of the Governor, and the House then adjourned. Meanwhile the ousted officials gave bail, and at 3 P. M. the Governor assembled a quorum of members of the House, who proceeded to pass resolutions declaring the action of the United Istend to the morning mail and void. They declared the Speaker's chair vacant, elected another Speaker, and put the House in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, with orders to admit no one until to-morrow, when, if then adjourned to that hour. It is feared that a conflict will take place between the two factions to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The political muddle continues.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The President is in receipt of telegraphic communication with the Secretary of War and others in regard to Louisiana affairs. It is authoritatively stated that the Administration will not interfere in the local difficulties there any further than may be necessary to preserve peace.

Yesterday, Acting Secretary-of-the-Treasury Hartley, implied of Collector Casey whether the revenue cutter Wilderness was used to prevent the storming of the Legislature by not landing at that city. Collector Casey's reply was, "suspend judgment until you hear further, as false reports have been sent to Washington." Hartley responded that Casey's report was not special, and subsequently telegraphed to Casey to order the Wilderness to return to New Orleans at once, and so advise the Lieutenant-Governor. Casey replied to Hartley: "The Wilderness is here now, and has not been out of the city."

NEW YORK, January 8.—A *Herald* Philadelphia dispatch says that in the course of a conversation at the residence of ex-Secretary Borie, last evening, the correspondent was informed that President Grant had demanded an apology from Spain about five days since. Monitors are now being fitted out at Philadelphia, for are understood to proceed to Spain, unless that Government refuses to apologize and pay remuneration for the outrage on the Florida. The President does not think the outrage an intentional insult on the part of Spain, but deems it rather the result of rashness of the subordinate officers of that nation. The President and General Sickles had a long conversation on the Spanish difficulty. The President is more than ever determined to exact ample apology.

Albany specials state that Senators do not appear anxious that O'Donovan Rossa should take Tweed's seat. It is believed that Tweed will be thrown out, Rossa ignored and a new election ordered.

NEW YORK, January 8.—John Cochrane was to-day elected President of the Board of Aldermen.

Ex-Controller Connolly is not in jail, but his friends say he can return to prison when if he is wanted, but they refuse to disclose the place of his retreat.

Several suits of the Erie against other roads were to-day discontinued.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The Coroner says he will not bail Stokes, but is undecided what to do about prosecuting the case to the Grand Jury, until legally advised.

It is rumored that General McClellan will be the successor of Joel T. Boone, President of the Erie Railroad Company.

### European.

LONDON, January 4.—Grange and Rathbone, members of Parliament, in speeches yesterday evening, referred to the Washington Treaty in terms of the highest praise, and advocated an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. The Times is the leading topic of the journals at the present time. The *Advertiser* alone opposes it, declaring that the English Commissioners have been outwitted; that England is bound hand and foot, and says that the Geneva Board should award all the United States claim, war would be less injurious to England than settlement under the Alabama Act, and concludes with an appeal to withdraw from a treaty which is a disgrace to the country.

A meeting of Liverpool merchants was made by Rathbone at Liverpool last night in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Similar meetings of the Dublin Nations, addressed the meeting, which was enthusiastic, and orderly.

LONDON, January 5.—The ship Dawn, from Liverpool for San Francisco, was wrecked yesterday off Holyhead. Five of the crew only were saved.

LONDON, January 6.—General Andrew Porter, formerly of the United States Army, died at Bexley yesterday.

LONDON, January 10.—There was a demonstration in Limerick to-night by the supporters of Home Rule, and reception of P. J. Smyth, Isaac Butt, and other prominent advocates of the movement. The procession numbered 30,000 persons, bearing many banners, and was accompanied by numerous bands of music. It marched through the principal streets, and halted at Daniel O'Connell's monument, where a number of speeches were made. Butt spoke of the many wrongs inflicted upon Ireland, and urged raising the oppressed nation from the dust. He was warm in his denunciation of the Marquis of Hartington and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A banquet was given to Butt this evening. 200 persons were present. Butt announced that he would fight the Home Rule campaign in the House of Commons, and claim for Ireland industrial and municipal privileges. The national English anthem was hissed.

The next side of the Gazette contained nothing in regard to mining.

### MINING NEWS.

#### California.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.—The *Chronicle* has been shown a nugget of pure gold weighing $63, taken from Jesus Maria Creek.

LASSEN COUNTY.—Charles McClellan, the former Lassen coal contractor, says the Susanville *Sage Brush*, informs us that new mining discoveries have been made in the auriferous mines around Honey Lake.

NEVADA COUNTY.—The Grass Valley *Union* of January 4th says that the mill at the Greenhorn mine started to work on the 1st inst., after months of idleness. There is plenty of work on hand to keep the mill running while water lasts.

PLUMAS COUNTY.—The *National* of the 23d ult., notices that a number of "the boys" have gone to mining in the dry ditches and are making wages. Many "no spots" is passed over in the usual way of working placer claims, which "pans out" rich, if properly cleaned up.

PLACER COUNTY.—The Auburn *Stars and Stripes* of January 4th says: In the Yankee Jims claims, owned by John T. Middleton and others, there was last week a washing of a lot of bottom dirt that had been picked up and shoveled out, which yielded a fraction over six thousand dollars, being the results of about two months work by four men. Pretty good wages!

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.—The *Union* of the 24th instant says: "A private letter from Julian informs us that the mill of Gunn, Reynolds & Co. cleaned up a day or two since, after crushing 100 tons of ore from the Owens lead. The result of the crushing was $17 per ton."

The Antelope Company is now taking out some very rich rock. The first of the coming month they will add a powder-mill to their new mill, which they have leased until the 1st of next May. Thereafter it is probable that they will at once commence crushing quartz from their own lead.

The Comstock ledge, recently discovered, promises to be a first class mine. The rock is of a good character and is abundant. The company that own the new lead intend to work steadily upon it and develop it to its fullest capacity.

At present there is a scarcity of laborers at the mines. Ordinary miners are in demand, but it is impossible to obtain them. The demand is probably owing to the fact that many who were recently engaged in developing leads, are now on prospecting trips.

The recent rain storm has given a great impetus to prospecting.

Eighteen thousand dollars in bullion have been received from the San Rafael mines last week.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.—Mining on McAdams Creek and thereabouts, says the Yreka *Journal* of December 27th, is flourishing prosperously since the late storms, nearly every body being busy at work with a pick shinle head of water.

### Idaho.

SILVER CITY, Owyhee COUNTY.—The Los Angeles *Star* of December 23d says: The largest quantity of bullion that has been received for some time, arrived here at the railroad depot yesterday. Seventy-eight tons of crude bullion was received from the Union mines, and four thousand pounds of base bullion from Cerro Gordo, making in all eighty thousand pounds or forty tons of ore.

### Nevada.

The smelting works of Buel & Co., at Lusin, have started up again, and at last accounts were turning out a ton every two hours.

A rich strike was made in the Uncle Sam mine, Eureka district, on the 25th ult. The ore is reported as a very high order of silver carbonates, and the indications are that the mine will prove a valuable one.

### Utah.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* of January 9th says that the Lexington mine which is situated in Little Cottonwood Cañon, about half a mile south of the Hero Mine, was sold yesterday for $75,000 to Samuel Cox, Phillips, of Louisiana. The former owners were General Conner, Moore, Pierson and Lawrence.

The Lexington is being worked right along, notwithstanding the bad weather, and it is expected that by spring it will have turned out a large amount of rich ore. The snow is deep in the cañon, but the energy of the miners and citizens at Central and Alta is not to be daunted by that, and it is believed that travel and transportation of ores will be kept up. Considerable ore is now lying at the mines daily on sledges.

## THE HOUSEWIFE.

PUMPKIN PIE.—Three tablespoons pumpkin, stewed and strained; three tablespoons sugar, three cold eggs, rolled fine. Fill the bowl with milk and flour to taste. This is sufficient for one pie.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.—The following is both an excellent and a safe remedy: Take onions, slice them thin, and sprinkle loaf sugar thickly over them; put in the dish and simmer until the juice is thoroughly mixed with the sugar. It makes a thick syrup, very nice to take. Give a teaspoonful as seems to be needed, four or five times a day.

REMEDY FOR CORNS.—Mr. Rose, a merchant of San Diego, assures that these creatures of so much torment in the world, can easily be cured by applying a good coat of gum arabic mucilage, every evening on going to bed. He had them forty years, and tried nearly all the cure remedies in existence without relief, until he tried the above, which readily cured him in a few weeks.

LEMON FOR A CURE.—Take the lemon very carefully, without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is good and agreeable to the taste. Rarely has it been known to fail giving relief.

TO RESTORE COLORS.—When color on a fabric has been accidentally or otherwise destroyed, the following recipe is applied to neutralize the same, after which an application of chloroform will in almost all cases restore the color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is the best. Chloroform will also remove paint from a garment or a piece here.

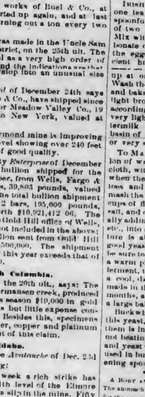
A RELISH FOR BREAKFAST OR LUNCH.—Take the remains of the tea (which is good, fresh; cut it up in thin slices and put in a saucepan, turning over it a large cupful of sweet milk; add a quarter of a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a dash of pepper, a little salt and a piece of butter as large as a butternut; stir the mixture all the time. Have dered or rolled, and sprinkle, then in quantity; as soon as they are stirred in, turn into the dish and serve hot. Cream crackers finely powdered is very delicious.

TOOTHING RAMBLES.—Many people admire rabbit when they except the head. This is best stuffed. While roasting baths frequently with the dredge it with flour and manage the same as any other roast. The head and liver may be boiled. Split the head, take out the brains, mash them with the liver and add to the gravy. Wine and jelly are liked by some people in the gravy. Keep the rabbit in a cool place and use at least twelve hours, if the weather will permit, before cooking. We prefer rabbit stewed. It is a daintier dish.

A KENTUCKIAN'S RECIPE FOR BREAD.—Take an earthen vessel larger at the top than at the bottom, put in one pint of warm water, one and a half pounds of flour and a half pint of malt yeast; stir well together and set away in a warm place until it rises; this will take about two hours, will be in from three to five hours. Then put in two quarts of water and two ounces of carbonate of soda. Then beat the whites of the eggs into a stiff froth, and add one pint of clear butternilk and mix them up the same as cake; add flour enough to make it stand up at once in whatever shape you like, and bake quickly. Mix with skim milk instead of water, and bake them in a rather quicker oven, for a quarter of an hour, or according to the size of the cake. They are very light and white. The source the butternilk the lighter the bread will be. A basin of butternilk will keep for a week, and to make cake will answer as well.

TO MAKE GOOD YEAST.—Take a small portion of water one pint of hops, tied in a thin cloth, with six good sized potatoes pared; when the potatoes are done, skins out potatoes and hops; throwing the hops away; mash the potatoes and put in one pint of the liquor, two cups of flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of salt, one teaspoonful of ginger, gradually adding the liquor, stirring the flour, etc., into a smooth batter. When the mixture is about lukewarm, stir in a cup of good yeast, and then fill a gallon jug, which is to be kept very clean, and set in a warm place until the yeast rises in the fermenent, then cork up tightly and keep in a cool, dark place. A cellar is best. Yeast made in this way will keep good over two months, and a teacupful is sufficient to do a large baking.

Black-head cakes are splendid raised with this yeast, but should be used in making them is in making the batter too thin, and not beating it enough. Warm water, salt and yeast with the flour, and milk should be used in buckwheat bread. Milk and shortening spoil the flour.




A BOOT AND SHOE DISEASE.—Such is frequently the stomach and the best remedy about for the one to suffer without the other, so that dyspepsia and dosing for dyspepsia is likely to be added, but the irritation of the stomach is allayed and the digestive organs restored to their healthy operating and thus exciting operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a genial invigorant and purifier. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is to enable the system to assimilate the food which the organs in question have to work upon, and the system is braced to resist the malarious influences of the region of country where fever and ague prevails. Thus its preventive is not transient, but a permanent safeguard. Debility, nervousness, rheumatism, and kidney complaint, as it spurs the raw a less comfortable shoe, yield to it. Appetite, sleep, and cheerfulness it imparts a permanent acquisition of healthful vigour to the frame. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally. Directions for the preparation are scarcely necessary in the case of a medicine so universally known. If there is any one who does not know how to eight pounds of flour, one pound of butter, one pound of lard, one pound of sugar, one pound of the latter ingredient is equally necessary. The first step is to melt the butter and lard, and then to thoroughly rub the shortening into the flour. Secondly, dissolve the sugar in a pint of water, and add it to the flour, etc., previously prepared. Thirdly, add a pint of yeast, and knead the whole into dough. Fourthly, put the dough into tins, and set it before the fire to rise. Fifthly, bake in a moderate oven. Any one who follows these directions will have no reason to complain of his bread.

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**The Cost of Law.**

The *Romford Mercury* mentions a striking instance of the foolishness of going to law. The vestry of Whitlesey quarrelled with the Isle of Ely authorities as to which should repair Briggate Bridge. The Whitlesey vestry-men resolved to go to law, and the result is that, after six years' argument, the case has come to nothing. There is, however, £1500 to pay, for half of which it seems that the 37 parishioners who attended the Whitlesey vestry are severally liable. It is said that the outlay of a few shillings would have repaired the actual damage to the bridge, and a few pounds would have put it in good repair.

**English Democrats and Mass Rule.**

The London Democrats, or at least that section of them who disport themselves in the Hall that lies to public, have done us the honor of discussing the question of Home Rule, and deliberating as to whether Irishmen should be allowed some slight share of that freedom which they claim so loudly for themselves. The result, according to a correspondent of the *Standard*, shows that the Democrats" have not succeeded even that initial stage of toleration. Though no vote or show of hands was taken, it is evident, we are told, that not one out of ten present would have voted for "Home Rule" in Ireland. We cannot say we are greatly disjuleted by the intelligence. The habitues of "the Hole in the Wall" are hardly the men whose concurrence or whose opinion could be accounted of value. *Nation, Dec. 16.*

### FRANCE.

**A Nobleman in Want of a Wife.**

The following advertisement appears in *Galignani's Messenger*: "A French nobleman, aged 46, widower, without children, desires to unite himself in matrimony with an English or American lady, whether a widow or not, who speaks a little French or Italian, and possessing a fortune of £1000. For all particulars, write in English or French, to," &c.

**Rise in Marriage in France.**

The approaching marriage of Prince Ladislas Czartoriski with the Princess Marguerite d'Orleans is an event which, in view of the increasing influence of the Monarchical house, may turn out to be that of some political importance. The Prince is the eldest daughter of the Duke de Nemours, the second son of Louis Philippe. She has two brothers—the Comte d'Eu, married to the Princess Isabella Orleans, and the Duc d'Alencon, married to a Davanian princess, the sister of the Empress of Austria. Prince Ladislas, son of Prince Adam Czartoryski, a statesman of European reputation, who played a leading part in most of the diplomatic negotiations relative to Poland, which took place between the Congress of Vienna and the Crimean war, has worthily continued the labors of his father in this city, at the Hotel Lambert, in Paris, and is a recognised representative of the Polish cause abroad.

**Warlike Presents in Paris.**

The New Year's day gifts in Paris are to be warlike in the extreme. Not to mention the stationers, who sell cannon ball paper weights and mortar inkstands, the bye-takers who advertise nothing but chassepods and leaden soldiers, and the sick-sack makers who have created a graceful cigar stand like a mitrailleur, there is a show in all the shop-fronts of the bon-bon confectioners of realised models of the late store-rooms. Sinister-looking rows of shells in sugar on the upper shelves, while the lower ones are encumbered with Prussian helmets and muffin caps, made of course to contain sweetmeats. As the last new article of present there can be no doubt that to eat sugar-plums out of a sugar shell like a mitrailleuse is an improvement on the old Gothic notion of drinking hydromel out of his skull; but one cannot help thinking that it will require some caution before venturing upon such a gift as a shell. Taking into account the inconvenience of tendering one of these projectiles to a person who had had his house destroyed by one, there are circumstances in which the gift might be said to bear an ironico-congratulatory sense very distressing to the recipient. Take, for instance, the case of a man who had inherited the house sighed for fortune of an uncle, thanks to the shell which had ridden him prematurely of this revered relative; or, again, that of a man who had his house (a worthless tumble-down house) blown into fragments as aforesaid, but afterwards contrived to make a handsome sum out of the scrap iron worth from the Indemnity Commission. One is bound to sympathize with the extremely unlucky man if he should find himself offered

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

For the Week Ending Jan. 27, 1872.

21—Sunday—Third Sunday after Epiphany. St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
22—Monday—St. Vincent and Anastasius, Martyrs.
23—Tuesday—Espousals of the B.V.M. and St. Joseph.
24—Wednesday—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr.
25—Thursday—Conversion of St. Paul.
26—Friday—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.
27—Saturday—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.


## THE MONITOR:

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SATURDAY.....JANY 20,


## CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

We hope few if any of our readers have omitted to peruse the eloquent Address delivered on the afternoon of January 7th, in St. Mary's Cathedral, by Very Rev. Father Prendergast, before the members of the Catholic Sunday School Union. It was replete with sound sense; it was full of useful information; it was in good time and in good taste. While we thus speak of the Address as a whole, there is one part which we deem more particularly worthy of notice at our hands. We allude to that part of the discourse wherein Father Prendergast treated of the beneficial effects of Catholic literature and the great necessity of a warm approval of every word uttered by the reverend speaker with reference to this subject, inasmuch as we have frequently put forward precisely the same views in these columns.

There is scarcely a Catholic prelate or dignitary of any rank who does not avail himself of every proper occasion to impress upon the heads of families the duty of procuring sound religious literature for the edification and instruction of their children. To begin with the very highest authority that can speak on this earth, our Holy Father, the Pope, has repeatedly encouraged the propriety of fostering Catholic literature and more especially Catholic journalism. His advice has been taken up and reiterated by the most distinguished and learned prelates of our faith. The late Pope Pius the Ninth, Bishop of Orleans, the Most Rev. Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, have all contrasted the advantages of Christian literature with the pernicious effects of infidel or atheistical publications, and brought their respective flocks to support only those newspapers devoted to the spread of truth. As was to be expected from their zeal and love of our Holy Faith, the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States have not been slow in following the example of their illustrious brethren in Europe. In nearly every sermon and pastoral they issue after consecrated the faithful to guard knowledge as well as to practise the virtue of religion.

These high authorities there is no gainsaying. Consequently it is an established fact that Catholics are bound in honor and conscience to support and encourage, according to the measure of their ability, those newspapers which sustain the interests of the Church. We say "sustain the interests of the Church" advisedly; because, unfortunately, there are many journals which profess to be Catholic, but which, nevertheless, express views and uphold opinions totally at variance with those of the high-toned fathers and expounders of the Faith, as delivered to the Apostles. Papers of this kind, so far from being of any benefit to the people, are productive of great evil. Whilst we thus speak of the Address as a whole, there is one part which we deem more particularly worthy of notice at our hands. We allude to that part of the discourse wherein Father Prendergast treated of the beneficial effects of Catholic literature and the great necessity of a warm approval of every word uttered by the reverend speaker with reference to this subject, inasmuch as we have frequently put forward precisely the same views in these columns.

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## Bishop Goss on Popular Discontent.

The Right Rev. Dr. Goss, Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, delivered an address on Sunday, Dec. 3d, at the last Mass in St. Vincent's Church, St. James street. His Lordship began by observing that anyone who cast his eyes over the map of Europe, or considered its present political aspect, would hardly recognize it to be the same place as it was twenty years ago. Some years ago there was hardly a single country in Europe in which not only absolute, but autocratic power did not prevail; and that, with other causes, had helped to bring about the great French Revolution, in the midst of which we are still living. With the solitary exception of Russia, he believed there was not a country now where more or less of constitutional government did not prevail, and in many of the countries the people seemed to have a preponderance of power greater than their knowledge, wealth, or standing warranted. Of course, the people would be always the most numerous; but, after all, they appealed from those who held the reins of power—whether emperors, or kings, or presidents—a certain amount of enlightenment and training in matters of government; for, as the present Premier once said, the science of government required to be learned as every other science did. He (the Bishop) had no intention to say one word against the possession of power by the people, for he was totally indifferent whether he lived under a king or an emperor, under a constitutional government like our own, or even under a Republic like the Catholic Church, and the members of that Church, as such, had no connection with any kind of Government. All they sought was freedom for the exercise of their religion—freedom for the souls over which God had not given power unto man; and, therefore, all they asked of any Government, whatsoever it might be, was that they should be left alone in their freedom, and never contrained to do a matter under what Government they lived, they never should be, and never could be ashamed. They would be dastards, cowards and craven if they were satisfied, until they found themselves as free in all respects as those amongst whom they lived. He had no political intention whatever in the few words he was addressing to them, but he wished to call their attention to one fact, and that was the increasing discontent was greater

### UNREASONING AND GROUNDLESS PREJUDICE.

Then at present. That uneasiness was not confined to this country, nor to France—where it seemed to have originated—but to Belgium nor Austria, nor even Russia—for there also there was a certain upheaving of the people which showed restlessness and discontent—but it had gone across the Atlantic. There seemed to be a general uneasiness; and he must confess he was at a loss to understand why there should be discontent, unhappiness, and unsettled feeling amongst a people where they had a fair share of government, and where there was no grievance that might not be remedied by the machinery of the Government under which they lived. It was not necessary that they should take up arms if they felt that they did not enjoy freedom to the full extent, for the Government of this country allowed, and tolerated, he might almost say sanctioned, agitation. The people, through their members, were present in Parliament, and they could affect their members by their expression of opinion. He was, as he had already said, at a loss to the uneasiness which he found on every side; but he felt that it was his duty, as a Christian Bishop, that he should endeavor to calm that portion of the people who were under his jurisdiction; for they had a grievance they ought not to rest until it was removed; but if they had no grievance, they should not strive upon any ephemeral notions or

### VAGUE IDEAS OF POLITICAL POWER.

To upset the Constitution under which they lived. They should not strive by means of secret societies to overturn the established order of things, for, in the end, they might, perhaps, find themselves under a tyranny as great as that under which their ancestors cast off hundreds of years ago. It appeared to him that the agitation and uneasiness of people across from certain atheistic principles; but he did not mean to say that those who were the victims of such a movement necessarily saw that they were acting on an atheistic principle. The men who were striving to upset the present order of things did not even believe in the existence of a God; yet there was no man, except he came from an asylum, or was in a fit mind to one, but must admit that if there was a First Cause, call it by what name he would, He enabled those who held Him to bear the misfortunes and ills of this life with patience and resignation; and while they should better their position if they could, yet it should be in accordance with the law of God. His Lordship then read some extracts from a book entitled,

### "THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATIONAL SECULAR SOCIETY,"

by

With the object of showing how certain persons, under the pretence of bettering the social condition of the working-man, were in reality striving to deprive them of all religion; and said that nothing could have induced him to read such passages, except the conviction that books of that nature were being circulated amongst the people. He had been told that men were selected who had other men to watch them, and that efforts had been made to win them over to Secularist principles, with the hope that such men would not employ others than those who adopted a similar belief. Then the basis and foundation for a system of communism that would overturn the established order of things, and carry all the wrath and hatred against God and creation of the world upside down. God forbid that those who heard him should, by the hope of obtaining political independence, be induced to barter their faith for misery and degradation, or to smile the tools of designing men, who should strive to rise to eminence, but who, when they had gained that eminence, would try to kick from under them the ladder by which they had risen.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has just decided that while a railroad track is fenced and the bars in the fence are down, and a cow, peacefully feeding and not trespassing, is killed by a train, the company are not liable, unless the fact that the bars were down was previously known to the company.

A fatal Alpine accident happened on the 4th inst., an English gentleman and lady staying at one of the hotels at Mentone. He was exploring the rocks of the Grotte St. Louis, which separates France from Italy, when a large piece of rock got loosened above him and fell on to him, carrying him some way down the rocks, and causing almost instantaneous death.

At the Mersey Docks Board, Mr. S. R. Graves, M. P., stated that between 60 and 70 per cent., of the ocean traffic of the United States was carried under the British flag.

## CATHOLIC ITEMS.

### Eastern.

ORDINATION AT ST. JOSEPH'S PROVINCIAL SEMINARY, N. Y.—The following named gentlemen were ordained on the 23d Dec., 1871:

*Priests.*—Archdiocese of New York—Rev. Joseph Byron, Rev. Nicholas J. Hughes.

Diocese of Albany.—Rev. Edmund Walshe.

Diocese of Boston.—Rev. John McGeough.

*Deacons.*—Archdiocese of New York—Rev. Patrick J. Brophy, Rev. Cornelius Donovan, Rev. James Flood, Rev. Henry J. Gordon, Rev. John J. Keoghen, Rev. John F. Lynch, Rev. Patrick Malone, Rev. Wm. J. O'Kelly.

Diocese of Albany.—Rev. John J. Cannon, Rev. Francis J. Maguire, Rev. Edward P. O'Connor.

Diocese of Boston.—Rev. Michael Clark, Rev. William McComb, Rev. Christopher McGrath.

Diocese of Springfield.—Rev. Charles E. Burns, Rev. John Daly, Rev. Daniel H. O'Neill, Rev. Patrick B. Phelan.

Diocese of Nashville, Tenn.—Rev. Michael J. McInnerey.

*Sub deacons.*—Archdiocese of New York—Rev. Joseph C. Campbell, Rev. Daniel J. Corkery, Rev. John McQuirk, Rev. Anthony Molloy, Rev. James Powers, Rev. James T. Wasserman.

Diocese of Albany.—Rev. Patrick Beehan, Rev. Wm. A. Drum, Rev. Charles A. Reilly, Rev. James Renehan.

*Minor Orders.*—Archdiocese of New York.—John Flaherty, Henry T. Medinley, John Mowbray, John McQuirk, Edward J. Newman, John B. Slater, Owen Smith.

Diocese of Albany.—Michael Clune, John McDonald, Richard Meehan, Thomas F. Walsh.

Diocese of Boston.—John Murphy.

Diocese of Burlington.—John Michaud.

Diocese of Hartford.—Thomas Clinton, John Maloney.

Diocese of Rochester.—Walter Golden, Thomas Hendricks, William Mulhearn, George Osborne, Hugh Rafferty.

Diocese of Springfield.—T. Canavan.

Louis Muller, Order of St. Francis.

*Tonsure.*—Archdiocese of New York.—Peter Farrell, Wm. Foy, Cornelius V. Mahony, John McGilvrey, John McQuirk, Owen Smith.

Diocese of Albany.—Michael Clune.

Diocese of Burlington.—John Michaud.

Diocese of Hartford.—Thomas Linden.

Diocese of Rochester.—John Donnelly, Thomas Hendricks, Michael Madden, Geo. Osborne.

Louis Muller, Order of St. Francis.

*Recapitulation.*—Ordained priests, 4; ordained deacons, 10; ordained subdeacons, 10; promoted to Minor Orders, 22; promoted to Tonsure, 14; Total, 60.

ORDINATIONS IN MILWAUKEE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, Rt. Rev. John Martin Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee, conferred the order of Priesthood on the following deacons in the chapel of the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales, St. Francis, Wisconsin:

Rev. J. Baumann, Rev. P. Graham and Rev. F. W. Oberbroeckling, of the diocese of Dubuque; Rev. Anthony Decker, Rev. P. C. Nash and Rev. James Joseph Keogh, of the diocese of Milwaukee; Rev. Theodore Mahelm, of the diocese of Fort Wayne; Rev. G. Hoppe, of the diocese of Alton; Rev. L. Wieder, of the diocese of St. Paul, and Rev. H. Pigge, Rev. F. Meeiesback, and Rev. S. Kleiser, of the archdiocese of St. Louis.

On Monday, Dec. 18, he conferred the order of Subdeaconship on Rev. J. M. Cleary, Rev. Joseph Dries and Rev. W. Pul, of the diocese of Milwaukee; Rev. H. Helbeke, of Alton; Rev. Joseph Hoffard, of St. Louis, and Rev. George Heer, of the diocese of Nashville.

On Sunday, Dec. 17, he conferred the order of Sub-deaconship on Rev. O. Miller, Milwaukee, and others.

On the same day he conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders on Messrs: E. Coyle, T. Wallenbring, of the archdiocese of St. Louis; Messrs. T. Cowley and F. Minger, of Alton; Messrs. L. Bisio, Greg. Foesaler, N. Thill, M. Ward and M. Wynn, of Milwaukee; Messrs. John Pavlin, A. Mahowald, of St. Paul; Mr. H. Wirtz, of La Crosse.

ORDINATIONS AT MOUNT ST. MARY'S OF THE WEST.—On Thursday, Dec. 21st, at the hands of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, elected, Toronto, and for minor orders were conferred on Wm. H. Tappert, of the diocese of Covington, Ky., and the holy priesthood on Rev. Anthony Schaefer, of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati. On Friday 22d, subdeaconship was conferred on Mr. James Burns, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Wm. H. Tappert of Covington. On Saturday, the 23d, deaconship was conferred on the same two gentlemen.—*Cath. Telegraph.*

DEDICATION.—On Sunday, January 14th, Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus, the Most Rev. Archbishop dedicated to the service of Almighty God, under the invocation of St. Elisabeth of Hungary, the new church just erected at Fort Washington, by the zealous and persistent efforts of Rev. Dr. Brann.

Bridget Doyle, called in religion, Sister Magdalene of St. Thais, a native of Cincinnati, aged 21 years, of which she spent in religion 3 years, died in the House of the Good Shepherd, Bank street, on the 24th of December of consumption. May her soul rest in peace.—*Cath. Telegraph.*

From the St. Paul *Wanderer* we learn that Rev. Father Wenninger received quite an ovation during his short stay in that city. Several societies went to meet him.

### Foreign.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. CANON HOCK.—The *Times* records the decease of a well known Roman Catholic clergyman and learned archeologist, the Very Rev. Daniel Rock, D. D., one of the canons of the Catholic "chapter" of the Cathedral of Southwark. Born in the year 1799, he was a native of Liverpool; he received his early education at the College of St. Edmund, at Old Hall near Ware, in Hertfordshire, and completed his studies at the English College at Home. Having been ordained by Italy orders he returned what was then known as the "London Mission" for some two or three years, at the end of which he became domestic chaplain in the family of Lord Shrewsbury, with whom he resided for many years at Alton Castle.

DEATH OF A VETERAN PARISH PRIEST.—The *Freeman of Tuesday*, Dec. 12, recorded the death, at the patriarchal age of eighty-one, of Rev. Michael Lennon, P. P., of Tulsk. Trained for the holy ministry in our great national College of Maynooth, he was ordained in the Pentecost of 1818. He thus spent upwards of half a century laboring unceasingly in the vineyard of his Master. Father Lennon was for years the C. of Athlone, eight years P. P. of Oran, and forty-one years P. P. of Tulsk, where his ashes now repose, and where his memory shall be held in benediction from generation to generation. He was buried on Friday within the church which he had raised to God's glory. The bishop and a large number of the priests of the diocese attended.

## The Island of Saints.

*Catholic Opinion*, receiving a book with the above title, thus defends Ireland's claim to this honored appellation. It is curious to notice how anxious many Englishmen are to rob our country of its ancient fame and glory:

Our author has given a shrewd pull to the tail of the British Lion, and he must look out for the consequences. There is nothing of which English Catholics feel themselves more complacently proud or in the 'Prayers for the Conversion of England,' as printed in the *Golden Manual*, and stated to have been originally composed in Latin for the English College at Rome, in 1839, by the late Cardinal Wiseman, there occurs the following solemn invocation: 'Remember all those holy confessors, bishops and kings: all those holy monks and hermits; all those holy virgins and widows, who made this once "Island of Saints," illustrious by their merits and virtues.' Hearing this prayer devoutly recited in one of the churches in London a few years ago, the present writer, being challenged thereon, drew public attention in *Catholic Opinion* to such an extraordinary misappropriation of the well-known painful soubriquet by which Ireland has always hitherto been recognized in history. The notice of the Catholic Archbishop having been called to the subject, the prayer in question was subsequently altered, or modified throughout; and also, by changing the definite article *the* into the indefinite article *an* before the words 'Island of Saints,' a kind of compromise was effected, so as to avoid, as it were, what is supposed, to be alleged as another instance of the willingness of Englishmen of the present day to do justice to Ireland.[1] The author goes on to observe that, seeing the claim is not fully and publicly conceded, and the late address to his Holiness by the leading Catholics of England, he had thought it only just to put forth again in an appeal from the authorities on which he had grounded his arguments, preferring with proof by additional testimonies from history. In the present work he shows, by documentary proof, that Ireland was known from the earliest times, even before the conversion of England, by the above title; and, on the other hand, that there is no ancient authority on which the claim of England to the title rests. The Venerian, Lingard, indeed, in his 'Anglo-Saxon Church' gives the sanction of his name to the title, but does not quote a single authority in support of his statement. On this matter the words of Dr. Lingard in his preface to the above work, are in point, "On the second, literary objects the public mind is guided by the wishes or prejudice of a few leading writers, whose reputation conceives their opinions, and whose pronouns are often received, by the incautious reader, for truths. In such cases, he attests in error, but it helps to perpetuate deception; and, at the same time, to contradict merely without attempting to prove, is to create doubt, but will not enforce conviction. Hence it becomes necessary for the writer to point out the sources from which he has derived information, to fortify his narrative with quotations from ancient documents, and to show that the contrary statement is not consistent with the original documents." We are very glad to see this matter treated with proper and full research. It is simply a question of fact, not one of feeling, whether Ireland or England is called saciently "The Island of Saints." There is no question that both islands deserve the title, since both have been Islands of Saints; but the question is to which the title belongs as a prerogative right in history. The writer of this little work has proved to our satisfaction that the ancient title belongs absolutely to Ireland. Unless it can be shown from an ancient testimonies as to bring forward in this matter, it is those and Ireland "It is strange that Dr. Lingard should have so ingeniously, for the Saxon times England was called The Island of Saints; but as Dr. Lingard does not give his authorities, we are not aware of any author, that our great English historian, like many of his countrymen, is content to assert, without examining, what he had always heard stated and had never heard contradicted. We have ourselves met with Englishmen who were so sure of this point in favor of their country as to refuse to be raised at contradiction, and whose only answer when asked if they had ever examined this question was, 'It's so certain—it stands so securely on popular tradition—that it needs no examination to prove it.' Well, here we have the other side maintaining publicly that England has no right, and Ireland has every right to the title of 'The Island of Saints.' Those who deny this, must prove their title or else let judgment go by default.

## Forbidden to Read the Scriptures.

Mr. William Tarr, who is at present confined in the county jail at Shrewsbury refusing to have his children vaccinated, has, it seems, fallen out with the Protestant chaplain of that prison, and has made a complaint to the visiting justices that the reverend gentleman has refused to allow him a Bible to read. The chaplain has accordingly addressed a letter to the visiting justices explaining the reason why Mr. Tarr has been refused the use of the book. He alleges that Mr. Tarr no admission to the jail, professed himself to be of "no religion." The next day, however, he asked for a Bible, and on the chaplain inquiring whether he had any objections on the subject of unbelief, Tarr replied, "none whatever. I am a well-educated man and have studied the Bible; I only want it to pass away the time." The chaplain did not think fit to give him the book, as he had avowed purposes, and quoted to him the 44th verse of the seventh chapter of St. Matthew: "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you." Tarr showed no disposition to read the chaplain, but the next day when again asked whether he had any misgivings, replied: "None; but you might give me the Bible, or Tom Paine or Voltaire—they would do to pass the time away." The above information the chaplain that "she was as sure of a hot seat in Heaven as the chaplain was." Under these circumstances the chaplain decided not to let him have the book. It is not easy to understand on what principle this decision has been arrived at. The Bible, in the opinion of many people, is the most proper book to place in the hands of a free thinker, and it is generally supposed that the object of most of our religious writers is to disseminate the Scriptures among those who hold opinions similar to those entertained by Mr. Tarr.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*


SALMON.

SALMON IN BARRELS AND HALVES.
New smoked Salmon and Herrings
Herrings in Barrels and Halves.
And all kinds of Pickled and Smoked Fish.
For sale by J. J. GRIFFITH,
No 121 Washington street, corner Davis.



EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

THE system of education embraces the English, French, Spanish and Latin Languages, Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Mythology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, and Use of Globes; Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and in Oil; Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

TERMS.
Board and Tuition (payable half-yearly, in advance)..... $250 00
Entrance Fee..... 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines..... 5 00
Vacation at College..... 40 00
Day Students..... 50 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Pupils will be resumed on the 1st of August, 1871.
REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Robersville, Humboldt County, Cala.
CONDUCTED BY THE PRIESTS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD.

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED ON A PICTURESQUE eminence, commands views of Van Duzen and Eel Rivers, and near the town of Robersville. The property is the gift of the settlers in the celebrated country adjacent, and overlooks the Pacific in the distance.

With grandeur and beauty of location, it also enjoys a healthfulness unsurpassed on the coast. The buildings are large and commodious. The grounds for the pupils' recreation are extensive, and supplied with all manner of requisites for sporting, healthful and manly exercise.

The course of studies pursued in the College is classical, scientific and commercial, and it designed to do justice to the interests of the pupils. Besides, Spanish, Latin, Greek, and especially of the English and German, are taught. Arithmetic, pure and mixed mathematics, Geography, History, the sciences, particularly Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and the teaching of which apparatus and charts have been procured from Germany, comprising the latest improvements.

Special care is paid to the commercial course, which is conducted by professors of experience, with the object to make business their profession.

Particular attention is given to the moral, intellectual and moral culture of the students. The discipline is parental, mildness and firmness being the express assignment of conscientious duty. Pupils will be scrupulously respected, and no interference with the religious opinions of any. Pupils are free to attend the religious services of all, according as their parents or guardians may direct.

Students are received at any time during the year for board or a shorter period than the term of five months. No deduction will be made from regular terms except for sickness or for regularly protracted absence.

Pocket money to be deposited with the treasurer. No leave of absence will be given to students except during the wholesale year except during the Christmas holidays.

Each student on entering should be provided with sufficient clothing, with suits of clothes for the week, a supply of shirts, socks, pocket handkerchiefs, towels, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and all articles necessary for the toilet; unless at the express request of parents or guardians, the College will furnish the above.

Payments are to be made half-yearly, invariably in advance.

TERMS:

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending, including use of bed and bedding..... $225 00
Vacation at College..... 40 00
Use of Piano and instrumental drawing, painting and modern languages, will form extra charges.
Each instrument, per month..... $ 1 00
Each pupil is required to furnish his own towels.
Physicians' fees and medicines to be paid by parents.

DAY PUPILS.

Senior class..... $60 00
Junior class..... 40 00

The scholastic year consists of two sessions, each comprising a period of five months. The first session commences on the 15th of August and the second on the 15th of January. The College will be opened for the reception of students after the first week of January, and not after the first week in July.

All communications regarding the College to be addressed to the Secretary, Rev. P. A. NEDELLEC,
Rev. P. A. NEDELLEC, Superior.
de22

HOTELS.

Removal.
THE OCCIDENTAL HOUSE
Has Removed to 125 Second street,
Northeast corner of Minna. Furnished Rooms to let. With or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine.
M. O'NEIL,
Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL
616 AND 618 SANSOME STREET,
Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the well known proprietor, M. FARRELL, late of the Brooklyn House, where he will be happy to receive his numerous friends and the public generally. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their future patronage.

There is a Reading Room for the use of the boarders. Money and Valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

Rates of board to suit the times.

Parties arriving at the Steamboat Wharf will be met by a carriage and transferred to the house free of charge.

Private entrance for ladies.
M. FARRELL, Proprietor.
jan1

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
616 AND 618 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.....San Francisco
HUGH CUNAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week..... $4 50
Board and Lodging, single rooms..... 7 00
Board and Lodging, double rooms..... 8 00

Family accommodations on reasonable rates.
Entrance on Montgomery street, Lick House.
Take cars from the Ferry to the Lick House.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco.
P. CASSERLY,
(Late of the Tremont House; where he will be happy to receive his old friends and the public in general.)
The choicest wines, liquors and cigars always on hand. Meals at all hours. Board and lodging by the week or month. Private rooms. The Rooms are large and airy, and can be had at reasonable rates.
The best attendance will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests.
Board and Lodging per week..... $5 to $6
There is a fine pool table in the House, where money and vacations can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.
☞Free Coach to the House.
de23 P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL,
CORNER FIRST AND BRYANT STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE MANagement of the Sisters of Mercy.
JAMES MURPHY, M. D.....Visiting Physician
C. H. LANE, M. D.....Visiting Surgeon
A. F. BELINGER, M. D.....Resident Physician

TERMS:
Payable monthly in advance, for board, medicine attendance, etc:
In the wards.....$15 per week
In rooms with one or more.....15 "
In private rooms.....20 "
Lyings-in and washing, extra.
Confinement cases, $25 extra.
Money always refunded in case a patient leaves before the expiration of the month.
Unclaimed deposits are required to pay in advance.
de12



EDUCATIONAL.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY
THE SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC,
*BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.*

THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY FACility further acquisition of a refined and solid education. The Academy was founded in 1856, and has always been in the most successful and flourishing condition.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish and Latin Languages, Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Mythology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, and Use of Globes; Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and in Oil, Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

TERMS.
Board and Tuition (payable half-yearly, in advance)..... $250
Washing..... 12 50
Physician's Fee and Medicines..... 5 00
Entrance Fee..... 10 00

EXTRAS.
Piano and use of Instrument (payable half-yearly)..... $40
Organ..... 40
Guitar..... 30
Vocal Music in Classes..... 10
Private Lessons..... 40
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors..... 20
Drawing Materials..... 20
Board during Vacation..... 60

School Books at Current Prices.

Each Pupil is required to be provided with four dresses, besides the uniform which is a black merino (dress) with trimmings, collar and cuffs of muslin; a sky blue delaine; six changes of underclothing, six pairs of stockings, three pairs of shoes, one pair of slippers, one pair of overshoes, one dozen handkerchiefs, a knife, silver spoon, fork and napkin, a comfortable for the bed, one wool blanket, one pillow, one bolster, one mattress, one pillow-case, one sheet, one counterpane, one towel, one napkin, one set of toilet articles, one pair of sheets, one mosquito bar, paper, envelopes and postage stamps.

The Sisters will endeavor to combine with their duties the greatest attention to the comfort, health and happiness, as well as the intellectual and moral improvement of the students entrusted to their care.

The College is open to all over the age of six years. Pupils will be received at any time during the year, but no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Pupils desiring after the commencement of a term are charged for each portion of it as may remain. No pupil will be withdrawn during the session, except in case of sickness.

No visits allowed, except from parents, guardians, or persons to whom they are entrusted by them, and with the written permission of the Superior. Letters of correspondence must pass through the hands of the Superior.

STUDIES!

The course of studies embraces a full course of English and Classical literature, the various branches of Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, with a Commercial Department, to prepare young men for every branch of business.

TERMS:
Per Board, Lodging and Tuition, per Scholar.
Per Session of Five Months..... $100 00
Washing, per Session or Term..... 10 00
Use of Piano, per Session..... 10 00
Use of Bed, with Mattress, per Month..... 50
Physician's Fee, per Month..... 50
Those who have a Piano in their rooms will be charged extra. Those who bring their own bedding will be charged extra. Those who have the privilege of using a Stove instead of Grate, for warming their rooms will be charged extra.

PAYMENTS:
Payments are to be made invariably half yearly in advance, at the end of the first month, at 9 o'clock A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M. Pupils will be received at any time. The Stage to Capital on her arrival at Vallejo every morning.
REV. J. J. GRIFFITH, O. P.,
Prioress.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORporated according to the laws of the State and under the direction of the undersigned, will commence the Twenty first annual session on MONDAY, August 15th, 1870. It is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, of the Province of Oregon, assisted by other members of the Institute.

The course of instruction is complete in all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once..... $10 00
Tuition, Boarding and Washing, per session, of five and a half months..... 150 00
Music, French and German, each extra..... 10 00
Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged $20.
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will be received at any time.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.
de12

DAY SCHOOLS
FOR
Boys and Girls.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST COMpleted a commodious School Building on First street, between Howard and Folsom, and will open a DAY SCHOOL for Boys and Girls.

A Boys' School is being established at Silver Mine Ranch, Amador County, Cal.

Both Schools will be opened on the 15th June, 1871.

San Francisco, May 27, 1871.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
SAN RAFAEL, MARIN COUNTY, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN ONE OF the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and well supplied with shade and ornament.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish and Latin.

TERMS
(Invariably half yearly in advance):
Board, bed, washing, mending, etc., per annum..... $200 00
Tuition, and use of instrument, per month..... $4 to $5 00
Music, per month..... 2 50
Drawing, per month..... 2 50
Entrance Fee, for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, etc.
The scholastic year of ten months and a half consists of two sessions. The first commences on the last Monday in August.
For further particulars apply to
SISTERS OF CHARITY,
San Rafael, Cal.
1230

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, CHARTERED AUGUST 27th, 1865, by the Legislature of California, with power to confer honors, is situated in the city of Los Angeles, which, for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its scenery, The Faculty is composed of the Priests of the CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, whose constant endeavor is to promote the health and happiness, as well as the intellectual and moral improvement of the students entrusted to their care.

The College is open to all over the age of six years. Pupils will be received at any time during the year, but no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Students desiring after the commencement of a term are charged for each portion of it as may remain. No pupil will be withdrawn during the session, except in case of sickness.

No visits allowed, except from parents, guardians, or persons to whom they are entrusted by them, and with the written permission of the President. Letters of correspondence must pass through the hands of the President.

STUDIES!

The course of studies embraces a full course of English and Classical literature, the various branches of Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, with a Commercial Department, to prepare young men for every branch of business.

TERMS:
Per Board, Lodging and Tuition, per Scholar.
Per Session of Five Months..... $100 00
Washing, per Session or Term..... 10 00
Use of Piano, per Session..... 10 00
Use of Bed, with Mattress, per Month..... 50
Physician's Fee, per Month..... 50
Those who have a Piano in their rooms will be charged extra. Those who bring their own bedding will be charged extra. Those who have the privilege of using a Stove instead of Grate, for warming their rooms will be charged extra.

PAYMENTS:
Payments are to be made invariably half yearly in advance, at the end of the first month, at 9 o'clock A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M. Pupils will be received at any time. The Stage to Capital on her arrival at Vallejo every morning.
REV. JAMES MARGRILL, C. M.,
President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTE, under the auspices and the fathers of the order of St. Francis, will commence on August 16th.

The object of the institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education to the youth entrusted to it, and thus fulfil in California—and thereby bring its advantages within the reach of all.

TERMS:
Entrance Fee (to be paid but once)..... $10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of five and a half months..... 150 00
Music, French and German, each extra..... 10 00
Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged $20.
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will be received at any time.
For further particulars apply to
FATHER GUARDIAN,
Franciscan College,
Santa Barbara Cal.
1230



GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQ

WILLIAM B. DOLAN,
140 Third Street.....San Fr
Importer and Dealer Wholesale and

French Wines and Brand
AND
Irish Whisk
Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LAR assortment of California Wines of every class, which he will dispose of, in lots to suit the convenience of families.

All orders left at the store, 140 Third street, will be promptly attended to and delivered free of charge any part of the city.

JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors,
San Francisco.
Foreign Liqueurs in bond. Fine Brandies, Sherry, Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit the trade.
Also, Goderich native California Wines and Brandies.
de6-1f

M. H. EMEY. Jos
Kelly & Em
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WINES AND LIQUO
No. 604 Battery street,
Near Jackson, San Fra

D. Commins & Co
(Successors to P. Riley & Co.,)
WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS
my6 No. 305 FRONT STREET.

F. & P. J. CASSIN,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Wines & Liquor
NO. 325 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
*Sole Proprietors of CASSIN'S GRAPE BRANDY BITTERS.*

A. P. HOTALING & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
AGENTS FOR THE J. H. CUTTER
OLD BOURBON WHISKY
C. P. MOORMAN & CO., DISTILLERS,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

OWING TO THE DESERVED REPUTATION of the celebrated brand of Whisky, distilled by C. P. Moorman & Co., many unprincipled parties are in the habit of counterfeiting the labels of the same, thereby deceiving the public and injuring the reputation of our purchaser and ours the bogus, represented is not the genuine article.

To guard as far as possible the public against buying counterfeits, we notify the trade and consumers that this is the only genuine brand of Cutter Whisky and that we are the sole Agents for the same on the Pacific Coast.
de12-1f

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
121 and 123 Battery street.

Finest Brands of Wines, Liquors an
CIGARS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
HOT LUNCH FROM 11 TO 2 DAILY
de6-1f THOS. SHEPHERD, Proprietor.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

WASON & MORRIS.
Successors to J. S. KELLY.
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
GILDING AND GLAZING.
Imitations of Wood and Marble
Banners, Flags and Military Standards painted to order.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS,
TURPENTINE, VARNISHES,
BRUSHES, GLASS, Etc.
No. 26 CALIFORNIA ST.,
Two doors below Davis street, San Francisco.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,
Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,
Where they offer for sale
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST.
*AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.*
101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,
AND
110 PINE STREET.

STAINED AND CUT
GLASS WORKS.
JOHN MALLON,
10 Fremont Street, Near Market Street.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STAINED, ENAMELED, EMBOSSED and Cut Glass, for Churches, Private Houses, Saloons, Steamboats, Railroad Cars, etc. Metal Sash work of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Bending Glass.
We invite the Public to examine our new designs.

QUITE AN ATTRACTION
AT
MRS. RIORDAN'S
MILLINERY EMPORIUM,
121 Kearny street,
☞ One door from the Corner of Pacific street. ☜
The latest assortment of FURBIFAN AND NEW YORK STYLES selling at the lowest figures. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves. jy8




## THE HOUSEWIFE.

…bath, rest and abstinence from …ures cures *disease* than a pos…

…ooms should be thoroughly …and fresh air introduced pre… retiring.

…ful of pine tar and one of …sulphur burnt, and the fumes …will almost immediately cure a …ad.

…ndispensful of allspice boiled in a …milk and drank when hot, is the …best nourishment for invalids, …where the patient has weak …

…ance should not be permitted to …or coffee, as it debilitates the …and creates a morbid appetite, …frequently results in the habitual …and tobacco.

…ATOES.—Beat two eggs with a …of white bread, nutmeg and pep… Pour your oysters in and fry them …with butter. These may be used …round a dish of stewed oysters.

…SWEET YEAST OR SODA.—Make …of milk or water lukewarm; stir in …as much as will do for the bread; …a pinch of salt; put into this in a …it in a pot of warm water; keep …in a warm place. In five hours it …be like yeast; then knead in flour …up in paste, let them rise again, …in a quick oven.

…E.—The following recipe for mak… pie is worthy of dissemination. …a spoonful of butter, one tea… of molasses, one teacupful of …, one egg and a little nutmeg; …soda crackers fine and add to the …and you will have material enough …pie. Try them, and you will …

…PUDDING.—Place over the fire …of sweet milk for each person, …to a boil and stir in one egg, one …of sugar, one of flour, one pinch …alt, let it cook for a few minutes. …ve from the fire and add a little …them. When cool, the pudding …eat. Serve with sweet cream or …

…PASTE.—Pare your apples, cut …in slices, take out the core, weigh …each, add one teaspoonful of nut… …, pare and slice one or two ap… …ded dish, then moisten it with either …or milk, mix meal as thick as it will stir …a spoon; then put it in a dish …manner over the boiling dinner …it wants to cook from one to two …with seasonal cream, or butter …whichever is preferred.

…CAKE.—Four pounds of flour, …pounds of butter, four pounds of …, two of raisins, one ounce …four lemons, one pint of cream, …ten eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, …will make nice loaves in two …Work the butter and sugar to… add the eggs, beaten separately; …fruit, cream, saleratus and last …

…LLENT DISH.—Chop up one …cold mutton, put it in a sauce… …ne fourth of a pound of good …ch on the fire and let it melt; …brown; add one pound of the …ed washed, free from pluts or …and let it boil slowly till there is …ch gravy; season with salt and …le bit, with the cover on it, for …or minutes; dish it up in a …and serve hot.

…FLOUR.—Mince a fleshy piece of …ef very fine, add a little

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Eastern.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The Senate Committee on Private Claims have sent apart Friday to hear testimony on the Nicaragua or New Idria mine case. General Hickies, ex-Engineer and Surveyor Seymour, of New York, and other prominent officials are to be examined.

NEW YORK, January 12.—An Albany letter states that Tweed has notified his friends that he is not going to claim his seat in the Senate.

The Mail's Washington special says a sworn statement in the *Florida* case has been made known in the Navy Department, and they have been at once forwarded to the State Department by order of the President. A demand will be at once made, in a manner which will admit of no evasion, for an explanation, apology, and full satisfaction. The friends of the Government will be unyielding in defence of the assailed honor of the flag. Minister Roberts is perfectly aware of the feeling which prevails, and has undoubtedly notified his Government that there is no evasion of either an ample apology or war.

A special from Washington says the Gortschakoff letter is regarded by high officers as a direct and open insult to the President and Secretary of State, and likely to lead to serious results. The country need not be surprised if Curtin is immediately recalled by a command from Washington, and ordered to demand his passports, and the Russian Charge d'Affaires here suspended from business, in case he may take his departure from the United States.

Charge O'Conor has signified his willingness to accept Connolly's bondsmen on their formal justification which will take place to-day. Connolly will not, however, place himself within reach of arrest until the whole matter is closed.

A cable dispatch says the constituents of the O'Donoghue have requested him to resign his seat in Parliament, because of his opposition to the Home Rule movement.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Judge Anderson, of the Superior Court of this county, yesterday delivered a long and elaborate opinion in the case of Mrs. Catherine Wait, of Hyde Park, who applied for a mandamus to compel the Inspectors of election and ex-officers of the Board of Registry of that town to register her as a legal voter, the decision to be to the effect that the elective franchise is not inherent in citizenship, and is not conferred upon women, either by the Constitution of the United States or those of foreign countries. The application was denied.

RICHMOND, January 14.—The Right Rev. Bishop John McGill, for twenty one years Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Virginia, died here this morning, aged sixty years.

NEW YORK, January 18.—On the question of his resignation, the President said that he had never expressed any opinion; that it would be time to give his views when the time for action. As a Republican, he would feel in honor bound to support any candidate who would give his best efforts to the success of the party.

A Berlin letter says that the German Government has received a circular from Gortschakoff relative to some incidents transpiring from the recent Fenian raids. This circular is said to have been necessary from the unfriendly demonstrations. The American people are further doing a disgrace to the house of a German Minister at Washington, by proposed reading a letter from the American Secretary explanatory of the Cassaday affair, but the Russian Minister refused to listen, and the German Minister said such a letter must not be read in his house. Secretary Cramer went to Copenhagen and read the letter to them individually, they, of course reporting to their Government. The Russian Cabinet feels versed over the affair, and considers it a personal affront, and hence no sympathy is felt in Berlin that a coolness between Russia and the United States has arisen therefrom.

The same letter states that the Emperor St. Petersburg represent that the Emperor feels and all society there consider this affair was slighted by President Grant in his not returning the Duke's visit, and the Emperor will not allow Prince Alexis to return to Washington.

NEW YORK, January 18.—In the Custom House Investigation to-day, Mr. Mudgett further testified that he had counselled Grinnell to resist the illegal search warrant or permitted adventurers from Washington to get all the plums, and Grinnell said he would. About this time Marshal Den, brother-in-law to the President, waited on Grinnell to ask him if the new general order in bonded business to a certain party; and corrupt business to a certain party; that party consisted of Grinnell, Fish, Lent, Lindsay and others. Afterward then, Porter came to see Grinnell, who gave orders to send goods to Bixby's store, the latter having arranged with Porter & Co later having arranged with Porter & Co later having arranged with Porter & Co later

## ATHLONE AND AUGHRIM.

The Battle of Aughrim has certainly called "the Cullodon of Ireland." It certainly was the battle that most largely decided the fate of the Stuart dynasty in Ireland; but it was no such decisive overthrow, no such complete and disastrous rout, as was Culloden for the house royalist. It was a lost battle—no more. The Irish army fell back on Limerick, and for long after were not without abundant probabilities of turning the tide of fortune. They would have done so had England contributed any effort to the Royalist cause: but Ireland was left to fight almost single-handed the Williamite forces contributed by England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and other countries. As it was, the Irish had victory within their grasp at Aughrim, and it was snatched from them by one of those singular accidents or chances that sometimes change the fate of kingdoms.

The William army rendezvoused at Mulligar towards the end of May, under generals De Ginckle, Talmash and Mackay. On June 7th they moved westward for Athlone, "the ranks one blaze of scarlet, and the artillery such as had never before been seen in Ireland." They were detained ten days besieging an Irish outpost, Ballymore Castle, heroically defended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ulick Burke, and a force of twelve hundred men against Sarsfield's army of thirteen thousand, and that artillery described to us by Macaulay. On the 19th they were joined by the Prince of Wirtemburg, the Prince of Hesse, and the Count of Nassau, with seven thousand foreign mercenaries. On the 19th their full force appeared before Athlone, and summoned the town to surrender.

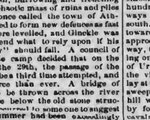
On the previous occasion, when besieged by Douglas, the governor Colonel Grace relinquished as untenable the Leinster (or "English") side of the town, and made his stand successfully from the Connaught (or "Irish") side. The governor on this occasion —Colonel Fitzgerald—proposed to defend both the "English" and the "Irish" sides, St. Ruth having strongly counselled me so to do, and promised to reach him soon with the bulk of the Irish army from Limerick. Colonel Fitzgerald had but not more than three hundred and fifty men as a garrison; nevertheless, knowing that all depended upon his holding out till St. Ruth could come up, he did not wait for Ginckle to appear in sight, but sallied out with his small force, dashed at once with the Williamite army the approaches to the town, then successfully retarding them for five or six hours. But Ginckle had merely to plant his artillery, and the only walls Athlone possessed—*but one side at least*—were breached and crumbled up like pastry. Towards evening on the 7th, the whole of the bastion at the "Dublin Gate," near the river on the north side, being levelled, the English town was assaulted. The storming party, as sold off, were four thousand strong, and by three hundred grenadiers, under Mackay, and with profuse supports besides. To meet these, Fitzgerald had barely the garrison of his three hundred and fifty men, now exhausted after forty-eight hours' fighting. "*There was a gap in the breach, when the assault was delivered, two hundred of that gallant band fell to rise no more.*" The remainder, fiercely fighting, crossed by their four thousand foes. From the Williamites shouts now arose on all sides of "*The bridge—the bridge!*" and a furious rush was made to get over the bridge above mentioned, which Fitzgerald and his few companions stood now nearly all buried in the ruined masonry, and the enemy beyond had battery on battery to bear on the gateway—but it was *death* to show in the line of the all but finished causeway.

One stepped from the ranks of Mackay's regiment a sergeant of Dragoons, Custume by name. "Are there any men here who will follow me with me for Ireland?" A hundred eager voices shouted aye. "Then," said he, "we will save Athlone. *The bridge must go down!*"

Grasping axes and crowbars, the devoted band rushed from behind the ruined battlement and dashed forward upon the newly-laid beams. A peal of artillery—a fusilade of musketry—from the other side, and the space was swept with grape-shot and bullets. When the smoke cleared away, the bodies of the brave Custume and his ten heroes lay on the bridge riddled with balls. They had torn away some of the beams, but *every man of the eleven had perished.*

Ten from the ranks of the same regiment dashed so many more volunteers. "There are eleven men more who will die for Ireland." Again across the bridge rushed the heroes. Again the spoils swept by a murderous fusilade. The smoke lifted from the scene; nine of the second band lie dead upon the bridge—two survive, but the work is done. The last beam is gone: Athlone once more is saved!

I am not repeating a romance of diction, but relating a true story, recorded by looker-ons, and corroborated in all its substance by writers on the Williamite and on the Jacobite side. When, therefore, young Custume, and his eleven heroes of Horse-tius Cocles and his comrades, who




let their remember that the authentic annalist Ireland gives a sense of heroism not dissimilar in many of its features, not less glorious in aught. And when they read of the fall of the Gaul, they will not be plunged into the abyss at the forum to save the city, let them remember that such devotion, not in fable, but in fact, has been still more menurably exhibited by Irish-men and let them honor beyond measure the glorious Custume, the brave Custume and his glorious companions, who died for Ireland at Athlone.

The town was seized once more—Yet awhile. "Colonel Fitzgerald and nine defeated in striving to cross the Shannon, resolved to renew his approaches over the bridge by the more contracted passage of a covered walk, for 'close gallery,' and to support the new mode of attack, by several others in different directions." Toe whole of that day he cannonaded the Irish town from the river, "as I believe never town was," writes a spectator. Nevertheless, the Irish, narrowing and entrenching amongst the chaotic mass of ruins and piles of rubbish once called the town of Athlone, remained in the new defences as fast as the old were levelled, and Ginckle was at his wit's end how to carry upon if his "close gallery" should fail. A council of the Williamite camp decided that on the morning of the 29th, the passage of the river should be third time attempted, and a pontoon bridge laid down. A brisk cannonade was to be thrown across the river from the Leinster side, and all stone structures and it seemed to some one to suggest the summer had been exceedingly dry, and as water in the river appeared *to be unprecedentedly low, it might be* worth while to try something for *that*.

This haphazard thought—this apparent vague inspiration—was—Athlone.

"Three Danish soldiers, under sentence of death for some crime, were offered their pardon if they would undertake to try the river. The men readily consented, and, putting on some leathern jackets in three several places. The English in the trenches were ordered to fire accuingly at them, but in reality over their heads. The three men accurately concluded them to be deserters, and did not doubt but they were taken swimming, when the English by their great and small shot, obliged the Irish to be covered. It was discovered that the deepest part of the river did not reach their breasts," Thereupon it was resolved to assail the town next morning suddenly and by surprise at three points; one party to go over the bridge by the "close gallery;" a boat and to cross by the pontoons or boat-bridge; the third by a ford at the ruins. Colonel Mackay was to lead the assault, which was first for ten o'clock next morning; again, at the Dublin gate, three men were to swim to mount a green bough or sprig in his hat; and this time the word was to be "Killkenny."

That night a deserter swam the river before the town, and reported to the Irish that an assault was to be made by the boat bridge and "close gallery" next morning; and lo! when day dawned, the Williamites could descry the same army of the Irish drilling into the town, and detachments stationed at every point to contest the assault which was to have been a surprise. To make matters worse, the boats were not ready till ten o'clock, instead of six. Nevertheless, the attack was proceeded with, and the storm of grenades began to fly. It had been decided to decide the combat at once at the bridge close to the broken arches, where on their own side; the Irish had a breastwork and guns, which the "close gallery" had been advanced, and upon the attack at this point the other operations were to depend. After an hour's hot work the Irish set on fire the arches of the bridge, whereupon, "a shout in the Connaught side; but just as the enemy rushed with vengeance upon the doomed group, they set spurs to their horses, leaped over the edge of the chasm, flung away their arms, and dashed forward and plunge into the stream. Like a clap of thunder broke a volley from a thousand muskets from the Leinster side, tearing the water. There was a minute of suspense on each side, and then a cheer rang out—of defiance, exultation, victory —as the brave fellows were seen to reach the other bank, pulled to land by a hundred welcoming hands.

St. Ruth, at Ballinasloe, on his way up from Limerick, heard next day that the English town had fallen, "He instantly set out at the head of fifteen hundred men on foot, leaving the main army to follow as quickly as possible. On his arrival, he encamped about three miles below Athlone, and appointed Lieutenant-General D'Usson governor-general of the gallant Fitzgerald, as being best skilled in defending fortified places." Now came the opportunity for that splendid artillery, "the like of which," Macaulay has told us, "had never before been seen in Ireland." For seven long days in midsummer there poured against the Irish town such a storm of iron from seven batteries of siege guns and mortars, that by the 27th the place was literally a mass of ruins, amongst which, we are told, two men could walk abreast. On the sudden that seven hundred wagons arrived in the Williamite camp from Dublin with a further supply of ammunition for the siege guns." That evening the enemy by grenades set to fire the fascines of the Irish breastwork at the bridge, and that night, under cover of a tremendous thunderstorm, they succeeded in flinging some beams over the broken arches, and partially planking them. Next morning—it was Sunday, the 30th June—the Irish saw with consternation that barely a few planks more laid on would complete the bridge. Their own frightened by fancy. By the time this hurtful answer rectified him, the officer was enough to convince him that infallibly an assault was about to be made, and he sent with all speed to the camp, entreating the general to send him 1,000 men. St. Ruth replied by saying that if the officer in charge was afraid of such attacks, he might turn over the command to another. Sarsfield was present at this last reply, and he at once judged the whole situation correctly. He implored St. Ruth not to treat so lightly a report so grave from an officer of undoubted bravery. The Frenchman—courageous, energetic, and highly-gifted as he unquestionably was—unfortunately was short-tempered, imperious, and vain. He and Sarsfield exchanged hot and angry words; St. Ruth resenting Sarsfield's interference, and intimating that the latter henceforth should "know his place." While yet this fatal altercation was proceeding, an aide-de-camp galloped up breathless from the town—*the English were across the river and safe the defence of Athlone!* Eyes now St. Ruth's overwhelming self-confidence would not yield. "Then let us drive them back again," was his answer, at the same time directing troops to hurry forward for that purpose. But it was too late. The lodgment had been made in force. The English were now in the defences. The sails of the town on the camp side had been left standing, and only a siege could now dispossess the new occupants of Athlone.

St. Ruth fell back to Ballinasloe, on Ginckle's road to Galway, which city was now held to be the true point to which to direct one of their most important possessions. The Irish army was in a state of utter demoralization. He knew that Sarsfield held him accountable for the loss of Athlone, and his pride was painfully stung. How often do dire events from trivial causes spring! The misunderstanding between St. Ruth and Sarsfield was fated to affect the fe dinkes of Ireland, for to it may be traced the battle of Aughrim, and the consequences that followed.

At a council of war in the Irish camp it was at first resolved to give battle in the strong position which the army had now taken up, but St. Ruth moved off to Aughrim, about three miles distant, on the road to Galway. The new position was not less strong than that which had just been quitted. In truth, its selection, and the ties to which St. Ruth was giving orders of its natural advantages, showed him to be a man of consummate ability.

The village of Aughrim—destined to give name to the last great battle between Catholic and Protestant Europe on the soil of Ireland—is the Hill of Kilcommedan. The hill slopes gradually and steadily upward to the height of about three hundred feet from its base; running lengthways for about two miles from north to south. On its east side or slope, looking towards the way by which Ginckle must approach, is a bog or morass of great depth, the way, the Irish army was encamped, having on its right flank the town or village of Urraghree, and its left flank resting on the village of Aughrim. A large morass lay at the foot of Kilcommedan hill on the sweeping round the northern end of the hill which might be crossed in summer by footmen, but was impracticable for cavalry. Through its centre, from south to north, ran a little stream, which in winter rains flooded all the surrounding morass. Through the village of Aughrim; the latter one being defended or commanded by an old ruin, Aughrim Castle, at the hill base. Along the crest of the hill, parallel with its base, ran two or three lines of entrenchments, the crowning out of thick earth fences, affording admirable position and protection for musketry and artillery. The genius of a Wellington could have devised no stronger position than that. St. Ruth had done to turn every feature of the ground and every inch of this position to advantage. Yet by one of those singular fatalities that seem to mingle with the plan of battle to no one. Sarsfield was the man next entitled and fitted to command in the event of anything befalling the General; but he in particular was kept from any knowledge of the dispositions or strategy upon which the battle was to turn. Indeed, he was posted at a point critical and important enough, but one which lay far away from, and out of sight of the part of the field where the struggle was to be fought and what the reserve of cavalry beyond the castle to the extreme left? As to the forces from the Leinster side, Sarsfield made their efforts nugatory. It was found on examining the ammunition with which they had been supplied, that while the men were armed with firelocks, the balls that had been served to them were cast for English muskets, of which the calibre was larger, and that the Irish were consequently useless in this emergency the men cut the small globular buttons from their jackets, and used them as bullets. Sarsfield, in short, was forcibly, however briskly it was sustained, kept out of the battle, and reduced to a causeway were hit. This was but one of the mischances connected with the unhappy battle of Aughrim, which, as we shall see, how an Irish officer, when ordered with reserve to the left—"every man of the battalion from the left—wrong. This error was immediately followed by the opening of a gap in the centre of the battalion point by three Williamite regiments, who employed bayonets to facilitate their purpose, and who met with little or no musketry feebly resistance at the front line of the Irish centre, posted in making a hollow or a corn field on the Irish side."

It was, however—as the historian just quoted remarks in a paragraph—still very easy to remedy the effects of these errors for a time, belonging as they did to movements so rinder questionable the victory already substantially won by the Irish; and St. Ruth, from the high ground in the rear of the rest of the dogs, yet he would not allow the battle to be begun. Hearing in the distance the sound of the enemy's drums, he prepared to receive them in person. He was already in silver orders, he prepared to receive second one from the Irish Princess, and blasphemie his sacred Name for the bishop of Japan; when the decree of martyrdom was issued, and the order to behead the Christian soldiers. He himself died for Christians.

And now see how Almighty God gathers together His elect. Twenty-four martyrs were destined to die before the last hour; two of the Society before the last hour; two Portuguese Christians, who had followed lowest rank of the people, were added to them, relieving them. Having provided themselves with money for their journey, they presented it to the avarice of the guards, who took it from them, and allowed them to keep it. Their countenance was of wonderful joy, as they had yearned for; and, as nobleness they had manifested in their lives, when they were safely lodged in prison, for twenty-four, with these two new recruits, began to bless God for the glorious gift they were to receive, for having deemed in the number of His favored children.

They journeyed on, all through the bitter month of January; suffering intensely in the flesh, but rejoicing in the spirit, as they communicated to the heathens who crowded to see them, the joy of their souls. Their countenances were full of peace and confidence, as they spoke to them of the truth, that the bonzes, or ministers of religion, had persuaded the Emperor, by Paramburo. Then, giving to each of them a gift in His name, He said to them: "Here is something to console you, and I will preserve you in Heaven." Weep not for me, but rather for those poor unhappy ones, who are destined to die for ever; while those unhappy ones remain in their prison, they will not see me die for God. On the contrary, I hope to rejoice, since I shall be called to heaven, and there to be united with you for ever."

It so happened that the cross on which the martyrs hung was next to that of Father Peter Baptist, on the left hand. As he felt that his end was near, he rose to his heart that these saintly boys, so dear to the Lord, should not be left in the world, and entreated to be torn down on the blessed roll.

While he was in prison with the rest, a Japanese of rank came with a promise to deliver him if he would renounce his holy religion. It ought to have been said that Louis had been a catechumen almost to the time of his martyrdom, and had just received the sacrament of his new birth; But the answer of this agonized spirit was: "Say, it is you, my person was simply: "Say, it is you who ought to become a Christian; for there is no other way of being saved." When all the martyrs drew near to Nangasaki, a great multitude of Christians came out to meet them on the road, and Father Peter-Baptist, and Father Louis, of Father Peter-Baptist, and asked him to join with him in repeating the prayer of Malic vows of their baptism. "Praise the Lord, ye children." The Father was at the moment absorbed in God, and could not hear him. From the child, with a voice that seemed so completely to breathe of heaven, the words fell like a divine voice, and were instantly joined the angelic chants, inspired by God Himself, and they all found the pain himself, and he had also found the Father Peter, when the spear of the executioner pierced his heart, and he fell suddenly dead. Then first the work was finished, for it was caught up and glorified into the eternal Alleluia.

Then the Japanese who had invoked, what name he took in religion) was the name of the Blessed Virgin, where all were fervent and saintly. His parents, made happy by the news of this blessed change in the child that had never ceased to love, brought his body from the city to Nangasaki, where three hundred and forty years ago they were appointed Bishop of Japan. That of the Jesuits embarked on a Spanish vessel for Manilla, to preach, convert, and suffer. Then little Mr. Louis answered at once: "I do not wish to live on these terms; I should feel a life longer than I am without miserable life here."

On arriving at the place of crucifixion, where the executioners pointed it out, he ran forward to it in an ecstasy of joy, and struck admiration into the vast concourse of spectators. All were full of the joy of martyrdom, and the death of Louis, as he fastened by his sleeves, his body only smile, and he kept his eyes fixed on heaven, and his countenance was full of joy. Then little Mr. Louis answered at once: "I do not wish to live on these terms; I should feel a life longer than I am without miserable life here."

Then the martyrs were bound upon the cross, and three executioners, with lances, pierced their hearts. Their bodies were burned, and their ashes cast into the sea.

But Brother Philip's cross had been put to death by fire, others on frozen lakes; those have been cut into small pieces, those had been torn asunder; others cast down precipices. But for us, brethren, unworthy as we are of martyrdom, we have together what men are even now making ready for us, the crosses, that instrument of angels in our sphere worthily to value it. Let us, then, prepare ourselves to endure with fortitude whatever the executioners will inflict upon us. Let us aim ourselves with the armor of God, the glorious Passion of Jesus! He, who knew so sin, who was living, and who was yet pleasing to the infinite Sanctity, was yet pleasing to the infinite Sanctity, was yet pleased to endure for our salvation. Ah, brethren, let us not despair, since our God does indeed exhibit towards us, who are but a single mortal sin, we observed the everlasting palms of martyrdom to commit to hell; and he vouchsafes to us, in the midst of the tempest of angels in our able worthily to value it. Let us, then, prepare ourselves to endure with fortitude whatever the executioners will inflict upon us. Let us arm ourselves with the armor of God, the glorious Passion of Jesus! He, who knew no sin, who was living, and who was yet pleasing to the infinite Sanctity, was yet pleased to endure for our salvation. Ah, brethren, let us not despair, since our God does indeed exhibit towards us, who are but a single mortal sin, we observed the everlasting palms of martyrdom to commit to hell; and he vouchsafes to us, in the midst of the tempest of angels in our sphere

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 17. February.
11—Sunday—Quinquagesima Sunday.
12—Monday—St. Raymond of Pennafort, Confessor.
14—Tuesday—Of the Feria.
15—Wednesday—Ash Wednesday. Beginning of Lent. St. Valentine, Martyr.
16—Thursday—Of the Feria. St. Faustinus and Jovita, Martyrs.
16—Friday—Most Holy Passion of our Lord
17—Saturday—Of the Feria.


# THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....FEBY 10, 1872.


## DIVERS THINGS.

**New Trial for Mrs. Fair.**

Mrs. Laura D. Fair's plea to have a new trial. Her appeal to the Supreme Court has proved successful, the exception taken by her counsel to some of the rulings of Judge Dwinelle having been sustained. The animosity of evidence respecting the moral character of the accused, and the denial to her counsel of the closing argument, were the grounds upon which the new hearing of the case has been ordered. While we are totally opposed to any maudlin sympathy with the prisoner, and think many of the arguments used in her favor sheer nonsense, we think she ought be accorded justice in its fullest and freest sense. Consequently if grave informalities have been discovered in her first trial, it is only right and proper she should have a second. It will of course entail great expense upon the State, but money is nothing compared with human life or even with purity of administration in justice. Those who, on the other hand, be considerable difficulty found in empannelling an unbiassed jury belonging to the city and county of San Francisco, because the affair's antecedents have been so generally discussed and pronounced upon, that a juror who has not expressed a decided opinion must be very rare indeed. The probability is that there will be a change of venue, and that Mrs. Fair will be tried in some other county—Alameda being, perhaps, the likeliest. We do not think that Judge Dwinelle can be blamed much for the necessity of a new hearing. He evidently did all he could to give the case a fair trial and to do justice to both sides. Nevertheless we must confess that his admitting evidence respecting the moral character of the accused, was a palpable mistake. When the sole object of inquiry was really whether Mrs. Fair was responsible for her actions at the time she shot Crittenden, it was certainly irrelevant to scrutinize into her morals. This case has obtained a great deal more notoriety than it deserved, and we are sure the Editor will be pleased to see the whole matter was finished one way or another, and Mrs. Fair relegated to her former obscurity.

**The Bank Commissioner.**

We are glad to see that the *Call* comes out in favor of the appointment of a Bank Commissioner. There can no longer be any doubt that the citizens desire the creating of such an official. All the objections urged against it when put together, are hardly worthy of a serious attempt at refutation. The Banks would no doubt endeavor to bribe the Commissioner; but it does not follow they would be successful. It is not impossible to procure a man who would faithfully discharge his duties and resist from corruption. We are willing to allow that efforts would be made to fool and thwart this official; but common sense could be easily found to render that sort of game a little too risky. The upshot of the whole matter is that depositors, the men, rich and poor, who entrust their money to the banks, want that which they have not now—security for the safe-keeping of their funds. The necessity for this security has been taught by several rather severe lessons, which will not readily be forgotten. As things are at present, no depositor knows what is done with his money, nor has he even any right to inquire. All he is expected to do is to hand over his coin, and then receive thankfully whatever interest is awarded. As long as the bank doors are open and business is transacted, he is to suppose his money perfectly safe: when they are shut, and the clerks are turned into the streets to look out for other situations, he needs no prophet or ghost from the grave to tell him that his dollars are gone where the woodbine twineth. Experience has proved how utterly and wretchedly insolvent a bank may be while yet transacting business with its customers to the last penny. Experience has also demonstrated (if we cannot without sarcasm say "satisfactorily," let us say "thoroughly,") that when once a bank has suspended payment and is completely involved up, the chances are entirely against the depositor getting back half his money. This sort of blind dealing is not business by any means. If the bankers are wise in their generation, they will cease opposition to the appointment of a Commissioner, and gracefully accede to what they well know to be the earnest wish of nine-tenths of their patrons.

**The Santa Cruz Robbery.**

That was a handsome robbery at Santa Cruz. It was neatly and artistically done, and a fair booty, twenty thousand dollars in gold, it is said, was secured by the bold operators. The incidents ... reported are highly sensationnaute, and under the skillful manipulation of a sensational writer they might be worked either into a three-volume novel or a thrilling drama. The County Treasurer of Santa Cruz county is at work in his office after the usual hours. To him suddenly enter three or four disguised ruffians, who seize him, and, by dreadful threats, backed by knife and revolver, intimidate him into opening the safe. The twenty thousand dollars are immediately confiscated; the Treasurer is ... bound and thrown into a cellar, and the plunders, of course, make their escape without any difficulty. They threatened terrible things against the Treasurer himself, in fact, that as soon as they had the money they would kill him anyhow; but fortunately they relented and contented themselves with securing him in the manner we have mentioned. Thus they spared themselves the odium of committing murder while perpetrating the minor crime of burglary. The loss falls upon the county, and will inevitably bring it to the verge of bankruptcy. The robbers are still at large, and no clue to their detection has yet been discovered. As a daily contemporary aptly remarks, if the loss were sustained by a private individual, or a large firm, that of Wells, Fargo & Co., for instance, more vigorous efforts would be made for the apprehension of the thieves than seem to be making at present. It would seem to be nobody's business, particularly to look after the interests of the people. The citizens are robbed every day, and only in the modern *generale* does this Santa Cruz affair differ from a thousand robberies about which very little noise is made. This plugging men and bursting open safes is a clumsy way of prospering after all, and only defensible under circumstances like those which depressed the Santa Cruz operators. We congratulate the Treasurer upon his escape, and suggest to him that in future he refrain from overworking himself and quit his office at the usual business hours.

**The Man for Galway.**

Wednesday's telegrams contained one small item of Irish intelligence which was more than usually pleasing to us. It simply recorded the fact that Captain John Philip Nolan had been returned as member of Parliament for the historic City of the Tribes. As a general thing, we feel extremely little interest in the changes occurring in the *personnel* of the Irish representation in the great British talking house. We are to be numbered among those who think that very little good will ever come to Ireland through the agency of loyal members of Parliament. Our idea of the proper manner of redressing the wrongs of our native land, is one that it would be hardly safe to ventilate inside the walls of Stephen's; but let that pass. Since election to Parliament is one of the ways left to our people at home of testifying their respect for, and confidence in, a gentleman, we are glad that Captain Nolan has been the recipient of such an honor. We are pleased at it for more reasons than one. In the first place, he belongs to the Home Rule party, and therefore to a certain extent must be a Nationalist. A Home Rule man does not quite come up to our idea of an Irishman or Irishwoman, but he is ... better than Irishmen ought to be; nevertheless we much prefer him to a Wood or Gibson. The former believes that Ireland has at some rights of her own; the latter believes that she has ... only to be contented with favors from England. The former says, "English Government is a bad job; but we can't get rid of it, so let us make the best of it; the latter says "English Government is a blessing for which we never can be sufficiently thankful." In the next place Capt. Nolan is a good and kind-hearted landlord, not an oppressor or an exterminator. When he had some difficulty with his tenantry, whose farms he wished to alter for certain reasons, instead of evicting them; and turning them out on the world, as most landlords would have done, he called upon three good Nationalists, put his case before them, and guaranteed to abide by their decision. The Portcarron award, as it is called, gave satisfaction to all parties, and was recently sustained and commended in a court of law. Finally we are pleased at Captain Nolan's election, because he had the hearty support of the western bishops and priests. Their spirit of nationality is well known, and they would never lend their influence to any man whose public and private character was not above reproach.

**Affairs in France.**

Affairs in France are quieting down very much. It is not that the people are contented with their government, but that they are at length beginning to understand the mischief wrought by turbulence. "Theirs is not liked: he possesses the confidence of no party; he is universally disliked with a desire to restore the Bourbons; but just at present he is the only available man that France seems to possess, and so he is endured. The opinion of the country is completely absorbed by the great task of getting rid of the Germans. That is first to be accomplished and then minor political differences will be settled as speedily as possible. Communism, which was only scotched, not killed, in the late rebellion is quiescent just now, and shows little outward sign of existence. Yet it is still powerful and only awaits an opportunity to make itself more terribly felt than it was last year. The opportunity it seeks can only be afforded by a collision between the Imperialists and moderate Republicans of which there appears, we are happy to say, no immediate prospect. Confidence in the future is not exhibited by any party. All seem to be impressed with the belief that the present order of things will only last until the indemnity is paid, and that civil war will be renewed very soon afterwards. How correct these gloomy apprehensions may be it would really be extremely hard to say, but that there are serious grounds for them cannot be doubted. The indemnity is being paid off with a regularity that must impress anyone with a wonderful idea of the wealth and patriotism of the French people. We question much whether even England, generally reputed the richest country in the world, would be able to produce such immense quantities of money without suffering a fatal blow towards and commerce. According to a recent telegram Bismarck is willing to accept a Frenchcoin in lieu of a portion of the indemnity. We hope no foolish punctilios about nationality honor will be allowed to stand in the way of the gratification of his whim. Let him get Cayenne, for example, or even Algeria, if he prefers it. When the inviolable war comes it will be the cash that will tell the world to take back the colony again. A couple of ironclads will accomplish the whole affair. That war must come, and come soon, there can be no doubt. Where is the Frenchman, dastard enough to accept the late campaign as final, as establishing German dominance in Europe?

**Irish Literary and Social Club.**

The Irish Literary and Social Club held their first annual election of officers on the evening of Monday last. There were two tickets in the field, but the contest was altogether of a friendly nature, and created only interest and amusement. After scrutiny of ballots the following gentlemen were declared duly elected. President, Mr. Edward Gowan; Vice-President, Mr. T. A. McKoy; Secretary, Mr. James Wightman; Treasurer, Mr. R. C. Tobin; Directors: Messrs. T. T. Barry, R. Mitchell, E. R. Fogarty, T. Mahoney, M. J. Walshe, J. C. Nolan, W. Halsey, T. F. McCarthy and R. O'Sullivan. After the elections were concluded the social element in the club was developed; their generally Champagne in abundance made its appearance, a number of songs were admirably sung by the meeting, gifted with a taste for harmony, and quite a pleasant time was had by all present, until near midnight. We are glad to be able to state that the Club is progressing most satisfactorily, and has now about one hundred members on the roll. New and commodious rooms have been secured in a good position on Market street, and when the Club is properly located therein, we are still more confident of the success which attends its efforts, and was never even called upon to serve. The story of the ex-Emperor's having been a schoolman, like that of his having frequently been drunk and genuinely high, is a fabrication from first to last, coined very probably by an imaginative penny-a-liner, or by some "poet" of the stamp of Joaquin Miller. The latter is inflicted by the same reference to queen Victoria would, of course, be like a rendition of the play of Hamlet with the character of the Danish Prince omitted, and therefore Mr. Miller's assertion his astonished audience that there was great bustle in the streets of the British metropolis that the masses were very fine; that St. Paul's was four hundred feet high; that London bankers will not open an account for a man unless he produces a letter of introduction; that a great many books are printed in Paternoster Row; that the Guildhall is a magnificent building; that Gog and Magog are still visible; that the heads of traitors used once upon a time to be impaled on the battlements of the Tower, and a great many other things whose connection with "literature" is not one of the clearest. These matters he seasoned with a little anecdote gossip about Doctor Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith and John Milton, and a few of the living literary celebrities, then he concluded by reciting some of his own poetry. Although he rarely traveled outside the record of "Bradshaw's Handbook of London," he managed to make some gross mistatements on his own hook. For example, one of his observations was to the effect "that English people dressed better and behaved better than the people in America. Now quite the contrary is notoriously the case, and a thousand witnesses have declared so. One of the first things that strikes an observant traveler, landing in America, is that the people here are much better dressed and exhibit far greater courtesy to strangers than the generality of Englishmen. Mr. Miller mentioned as a peculiarity of the British people that they all wore hats; we are not aware, however, that Americans go barebended to any great extent. 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It was accepted, he took an oath, received a baton, and that was the end of the whole affair. The baton is ... and was never even called upon to serve. The story of the ex-Emperor's having been a schoolman, like that of his having frequently been drunk and genuinely high, is a fabrication from first to last, coined very probably by an imaginative penny-a-liner, or by some "poet" of the stamp of Joaquin Miller. 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**Lent.**

The holy season of Lent will commence on the 14th inst., that being Ash Wednesday. We trust we shall be able to fulfil the duties which this blessed time brings with it, for they must be known to all good and well-disposed Catholics. But we would observe that there never was a people in history during which the Church stood more in need of the prayers and good works of her children than she does at the present moment. To all outward appearance she is crushed to the dust, her enemies are triumphant everywhere, her Venerable Head is a prisoner, and we are indeed in days of darkness. It is meet, therefore, that we, with the mysteries of her Majesty's toilette. Shoulder his knowledge was derived from actual inspection or was founded upon general report. However, that is a matter of little moment. The decided opinion "immortal crowns" would be very cruelly earned if they could be had by subscribing long, eloquent and sounding names to fulsome vanities. We shall not trouble our readers any longer with comments upon this strange "lecture." Let it suffice for us to say it was about the weakest, washiest and most pointless frivolous discourses that ever any man pretending to a literary reputation dared deliver before an intelligent audience. It has had, nevertheless, the effect of making the Irish objectors somewhat more cautious. If he were at Camp Grant, and its only inhabitants were, as on April 30, 1871, women and children, so far the dread devils," as he calls them, would meet with scanty mercy. He would be a worthy companion in-arms for the gallant heroes whom the Court at Tucson has just acquitted from the charge of murder.

## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

At length we are beginning to learn something definite respecting the recent sensation about the Alabama claims. Now we know why there has been so much unusual excitement in London, and why English editors so fiercely denounced American blackmail. A great deal of sound and fury has been wafted to our part across the waters of the Atlantic; but we can translate our friends by assuring them that it all signifies nothing. There will be no war between Great Britain and the United States on account of the non-settlement of these famous claims—of that fact every one may rest satisfied. It is true, certainly, that a vast amount of writing and speechifying is now going on in the English metropolis, in connection with the Geneva Conference, and that an incalculable quantity of Cockney indignation is being expended upon what is termed the extravagance of the American demands; yet, for all that, there will be no gunpowder burned in the settlement of the quarrel, and not even as much physical force required to so would hurt the feelings of the most tender-hearted Quaker. For our part, we are firmly convinced that all this apparent rage is caused simply by the carrying out of a programme adopted long ago by Gladstone & Co., and that the machinery by which this country is to be defrauded of its just rights. We maintain that England agreed to submit the claims to arbitration, consenting to the assembling of the Geneva Conference, only because she had first made up her mind that the claims should remain unpaid and that the Conference should break up without coming to any decision. The proofs of our assertion are easily enumerated. They are to be discovered in the policy pursued by the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Granville, from the day the Treaty of Washington was concluded to the present. Let it be borne in mind that the object he had in view all along was to delude the American people, to please them with a sham of arbitration, while taking measures to postpone a settlement to the Greek Kalends. Dodge, trickery and evasion of the meanest kind were resorted to for the sake of effecting this purpose, and what we say is that they will prove successful in the end. One of the first safe-lusses raised was that England should go into the Conference entirely free-at that is to say, the fact of her liability should be reckoned as one of the things to be proved. The American assertion was that Great Britain's liability could not be called into question at all, and that was clear according to International law, that it was admitted by her own statesmen, and, consequently, the arbitrators at Geneva had nothing to decide: for claims were just, what claims were unjust, and give an award for the amount, without any reference to the question as to whether his name before balloting took place. Mr. Thomas Hall, after a few remarks, nominated Brother Justin, President of St. Mary's College, when the nominations closed.

Brother Justin was declared elected. On motion of Mr. Bradley the election was declared unanimous. Mr. Brady and Mr. Hall were appointed a committee to wait on Brother Justin, and inform him of his election. Nominations for

VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

were declared in order. Mr. Pitt nominated Colonel P. E. Walsh. Mr. O'Connell seconded the nomination.

On calling the roll, Colonel Walsh received a majority of the votes, and his election was declared unanimous. The nomination Hon. J. J. O'Malley and Hon. Frank Mahoney were appointed to wait on Colonel Walsh.

The Secretary was notified to extend an invitation to the Irish regiments to participate in the proceedings of the day, and the Grand Marshal was given the power of inviting all military and civic bodies that may wish to join in the celebration.

On motion, the different societies pledged themselves that the societies which they represented would turn out and pay their pro rata of the expenses. If they failed to do so, they would be excluded from the next convention

The President of each society was appointed a committee to confer with the Grand Marshal.

A resolution was offered that the exercises of the day be interspersed with patriotic singing, which was carried

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Sunday, February 18.



## THE DOLLINGER REVOLT.

AN ABLE LECTURE

**On Very Rev. Father Prendergast.**

The Arguments of the Dollingerites Answered and Refuted

Dollinger's "Ring" composed of suspended Priests, &c., &c.

On last Tuesday evening a very large audience was in St Mary's cathedral, to hear the lecture to be delivered by Father Prendergast, on the "Old Catholics of Germany," or "The Very Rev. gentleman dwelt exhaustively on the inconsistency of Dollinger and his misled priests who followed him out in his defiance, in order to cover the shame that was justly the fold of the Catholic Church, through their misconduct. He also quoted from Church, in which new dogmas of faith were declared duly elected. President, Mr. Edward Gowan; Vice-President, Mr. T. A. McKoy; Secretary, Mr. James Wightman; Treasurer, Mr. R. C. Tobin; Directors: Messrs. T. T. Barry, R. Mitchell, E. R. Fogarty, T. Mahoney, M. J. Walshe, J. C. Nolan, W. Halsey, T. F. McCarthy and R. O'Sullivan. After the elections were concluded the social element in the club was developed; their generally Champagne in abundance made its appearance, a number of songs were admirably sung by the meeting, gifted with a taste for harmony, and quite a pleasant time was had by all present, until near midnight. We are glad to be able to state that the Club is progressing most satisfactorily, and has now about one hundred members on the roll. New and commodious rooms have been secured in a good position on Market street, and when the Club is properly located therein, we are still more confident of the success which attends its efforts, and was never even called upon to serve. The story of the ex-Emperor's having been a schoolman, like that of his having frequently been drunk and genuinely high, is a fabrication from first to last, coined very probably by an imaginative penny-a-liner, or by some "poet" of the stamp of Joaquin Miller. The latter is inflicted by the same reference to queen Victoria would, of course, be like a rendition of the play of Hamlet with the character of the Danish Prince omitted, and therefore Mr. Miller's assertion his astonished audience that there was great bustle in the streets of the British metropolis that the masses were very fine; that St. Paul's was four hundred feet high; that London bankers will not open an account for a man unless he produces a letter of introduction; that a great many books are printed in Paternoster Row; that the Guildhall is a magnificent building; that Gog and Magog are still visible; that the heads of traitors used once upon a time to be impaled on the battlements of the Tower, and a great many other things whose connection with "literature" is not one of the clearest. 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## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The adjourned meeting of the Irish societies to take into consideration the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, took place at the Young Men's Hall on Monday afternoon, President M. F. Cummings in the chair. On the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read and adopted, the Convention went into nomination for Grand Marshal.

Mr. Hassett placed in nomination the name of Colonel M. C. Smith. Mr. P. Mahon named Colonel Thomas Magee. Mr. Wall named James R. Kell.

Upon calling the roll, Colonel M. C. Smith received a majority of votes and was declared elected. On motion, Mr. Smith's election was made unanimous. The selection of an

ORATOR OF THE DAY

Being next in order, Mr. Bradley named Captain P. J. Kain, and Mr. Crowley, in a short speech, named Colonel P. E. Walsh. Tailed nominated Colonel P. E. Walsh, but withdrew his name before balloting took place. Mr. Thomas Hall, after a few remarks, nominated Brother Justin, President of St. Mary's College, when the nominations closed.

Brother Justin was declared elected. On motion of Mr. Bradley the election was declared unanimous. Mr. Brady and Mr. Hall were appointed a committee to wait on Brother Justin, and inform him of his election. Nominations for

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On motion, the different societies pledged themselves that the societies which they represented would turn out and pay their pro rata of the expenses. If they failed to do so, they would be excluded from the next convention

The President of each society was appointed a committee to confer with the Grand Marshal.

A resolution was offered that the exercises of the day be interspersed with patriotic singing, which was carried

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Sunday, February 18.

## New York Custom House Investigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—At the Custom House investigation last night, Gen. Wm. E. Hillyer testified that Lent's special friend was the late Gen. Rawlins. He knew nothing of the arrangement between Lent and Bixby, and was satisfied that the President knew nothing of it. The President stated that he did not want to come to New York at all, and wanted no one fit connection with him to have anything to do with the Custom House; but he didn't think he ought to control the Colonel's action. Witness recollected having heard and told Gen. Cochrane that Gen. Porter had received money from the New York Custom House, and that he thought it was in connection with the general order business. Lent's services were entirely clerical.

Lent.—Does it occur to you that it was a very improper thing that a man in the military service should be employed in civil employment under the Government? A.—It does so occur to me.

Q.—Do you recollect the tenor of the charge by Mudgett against Porter? A.—[Letter considerable hesitation].—I believe the charge was that Porter got money from the Custom House. I suppose it must have been through Lent.

Witness admitted having informed persons in Washington that he had important evidence which he desired to offer, showing that the President was not connected with the Custom House lobbery. Although the President was at first anxious that Lent should go to the Centennial, he refused to take a Superintendency in Pennsylvania, he subsequently consented to have his name used as "labor contract; it was to be in the name of Howe, a New York politician.

Mr. Hillyer said he went to see the President first because aware of Lent's connection with the general order business. Lent appeared to him to be the active and well-informed man in the matter. Lent had been in future, because witness had been informed that he was implicated in frauds. It should be remembered, however, that the witness was sent from Boston to New York by Sylvain, creating the office of Constable in San Francisco.

In San Francisco the Labor Exchange appropriation bill was discussed and defeated. Burkhalter introduced a resolution, asking Congress to defer appropriation for one year all payments on United States bonds by actual settlers, and to remain at par value of the Confederate States, charging that ex-Detective Beatty enjoyed himself in his testimony yesterday regarding the orders given him in asking that Colonel Whitley and his assistants be examined. Beatty objected to the language of Whitley's letters.

Colonel Whitely was examined, and gave an emphatic denial to the statements of Detective Van Ness. Whitley denied the charges preferred against him by Detective Beatty, and said he has the greatest confidence in his employ, and had frequently threatened him.

## The Westward March of Population.

Prof. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, has been ciphering on the census returns, for the purpose of ascertaining how rapidly the march of empire takes its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Chicago Times, that in 1840, "the center of gravity of the population," as he phrases it, was in Virginia, near the eastern side of the Cumberland mountains, in the 38th parallel of latitude. In 1850, the center was 57 miles further west, at a point south of Parkersburg, Virginia. In 1860, it was 82 miles further west, at Flat Top Station, Fayette county, Ohio. Taking the sum of these distances, it will be seen that the center of the population of the United States is 184 miles further west than it was in 1840—30 years ago.

Prof. Hilgard is of opinion that the rate of progress now is much slower than it was formerly, and predicts that, in 1900, the center of population will be found about the southwest of Indianapolis. The professor's reasons for thinking that the growth of the country is not so rapid as formerly are not made public: and it is difficult to form any conjecture as to their nature. It may be inferred that the rate of westward movement of the center will be slower in future, because it is more difficult to settle the country the prevailing decade. It should be remembered, however, that the census returns are not yet complete; but the census returns are not yet complete; but the census returns are not yet complete; but

### A SKATING SONG.

She wears the shortest skirts,
And shows by whose fitting
She looks to queen of Fifths,
Miraculous thing!
Shall I skim Cinderella,
As I used to skim Camilla,
As I used to skim Dorothy?
My little pet Chlorabilla!

Oh, should the gracious fairy
Put Order in the program,
I swear for fifty stories
On forty hours distance,
Her willing hand I'd capture,
In spite of all rebuffs;
Then speed 'twixt Love and Glory
With little Chlorabilla!

The daintiest of dames,
With rosy tint her real skin,
With tiny tablets in gloves
Made of the softest seal skin;
A costumer who rejoices
Who wears (like a mantilla)
Yu soon tost in the crowd,
With Satin sweat Chlorabilla!

The warmth of her regard
I take as sort of token;
Although 'tis freezing hard,
Our social tea is broken!
Quotation in her Fan,
Who should but my rivals?
Ah! what a glance is here,
My little dear Chlorabilla!

Shall figure, high and twirl,
And every inch delicate,
Shall I consent to ever
As sent as bidden?
Oh, I could skate for Glory,
Or Heaven's complicity,
Cheered by the many wanks
Of Pig Skin sweet Chlorabilla!

Had I enough a year
To buy me skates in sable,
To wear my clothes by
I'd take my pet Chlorabilla!

### THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

**Pleading for the Ballot—A Raid on the Judiciary.**

A Washington letter of a recent date gives the following account of a raid made by the Woman Suffragists on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate:

The Woman's Suffrage Association, now in session here, made their arguments to-day before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in accordance with a request of the committee adopted on Wednesday last. But if Mr. Trumbull and his colleagues on the committee could have foreseen the tremendous raid that was to be made upon them they would have hesitated long before agreeing to the request of the suffragists. They expected that Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Hooker, and perhaps half a dozen others would appear before them, state their case, leave their papers, and retire. But they never contemplated a housecleaning in the Judiciary Committee room. This was a feat to which they had not invited themselves. The women were determined, however, to make the most of their privilege. They had begged and pleaded so long for a hearing before this committee that when their request was once granted they viewed it in the light of a victory so great that they were bound to make the most of it, not only so far as having a crowd present to hear the addresses, but also as wide spread a publication as possible. Accordingly it was announced in the morning papers that the Lincoln Hall since Wednesday when the arrangement before the committee was made, and the convention adjourned over after that night almost every day, so as to get their public pulpit and their eyes scratched out, I And Powers went wriggling through the hall all as shoutly to call to the scalp of any man who would dare to lay violent hands on them. But the whole thing could not make a break in the throng. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan Anthony, Mrs. Hooker and Mrs. Pitzer were the only ones who took in the committee-room, and the committee patiently awaited a commencement; but they refused to begin the argument until the crowd was admitted, and finally Mr. Trumbull saw it was no use to wait any longer, and he yielded to the pressure, and directed the doors to be opened, and in the crowd rushed pell mell, and the room was filled in a twinkling, each woman was thinking of getting her neighbor to get the best position. The table was crowded upon, the members of the committee were almost driven from their seats, chairs were stumbled over, and little feet encased in little boots jumped upon the handsomely upholstered sofas, utterly regardless of any damage that might be done to Uncle Sam's "dearly furniture" order was soon restored, and quiet prevailed during the delivery of the speeches asking for a declaratory act from Congress, under the fifteenth amendment to the constitution the right to vote. Mrs. Hooker opened the ball, and was followed successively by Mrs. Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, the only demonstration being an occasional outburst of applause as a good hit was made. The interview ended at a few minutes past one o'clock. Senator Trumbull took the papers, remarked that the subject should receive a careful consideration, and then, after short conversation with the members of the committee, the crowd retired in a much more orderly manner than it had entered. The suffragists are in high glee, though, that they have gained the point of being heard before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate.

### Spicy Correspondence between Mrs. Cage and Mrs. Bellgren.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Jan. 8, 1872.

The following correspondence appears in the minutes of the Convention of Female Suffragists, recently held at the National Capital:

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN:—Madame: The National Woman Suffragist Association is to hold a three days' convention in this city next week, in Lincoln Hall, commencing on the morning of Wednesday, the 10th. Notice has also afford the officers and speakers of the Convention greater pleasure than to hold a debate with yourself and your friends upon the subject of woman suffrage. As you have publicly expressed your opposition to the enfranchisement of woman, not only through the papers, but also by a petition against it in Congress, we feel sure you will gladly accept our invitation and let us know the reason for the faith that is within you.

MRS. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as President of the National Association and Convention, will afford you every opportunity for argument, and will herself enter the lists against you. Not only Mrs. Stanton, but all the members of the Committee cordially extend the invitation for debate, to be held at any season most convenient for yourself. An early answer is desirable.

Martha Joslyn Cage,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1872.

MRS. MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Madame: Mrs. Sherman and myself are duly hurrying in receipt a note from you in which you invite us, in the name of the officers and members of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, "to hold a debate upon the question of woman suffrage," and mentioned that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as President of the Association and Convention, will afford every opportunity for argument, and will herself enter the lists," etc.

In reply to this invitation, for which we thank you in the first as it may have been expressed in a true desire to elicit fair argument, we would remind you that in the very fact of soliciting us to "hold debate" on a public platform, on this or any other question, you entirely ignore the principle that ourselves and our friends seek to defend, viz: the preservation of female modesty.

The functions of men and women in the state as citizens are correlative and opposite. They cannot be made common without seriously impairing the public virtue.

Our men must be brave and our women modest, if this country hopes to fulfil her true mission for humanity.

We protest against woman suffrage, because the right of petition may safely be considered common to all,and in such case most beneficial.

We publish written articles, giving "our reason for the faith that is within us," because we may say, consistently with the home life and its duties, make use of whatever talents God has confided to our keeping. To those printed articles, in which we have fully and at different times explained our views, we are happy to refer you.

We likewise hold that an appeal to the public made in such a manner is much more likely to evolve a clear apprehension of this important subject, as representing a principle, than a personal encounter, and one undimmed by those personalities which generally are indulged in at the public course of oral debate. I am, truly yours,

MADELINE VICTOR DAHLGREN.

### Catholics and the Education Question—Pastoral of the Bishop of Beverley.

A pastoral from the Most Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite on the Education Question has been read in all the Catholic churches in Yorkshire, from which the following extracts are taken. His lordship in a portion of the pastoral says:—"Let us, then, at present, an account will be demanded of your; your children were confided to you by God; you are to be assigned the duty and the obligation of bringing them up; *take this child and bring him up for me*, said the Father to me, the Spouse of the living God. It is your duty then, and you must discharge it; and never will you be allowed to plead an excuse, that you entrusted them to the care of the unanointed teachers; for to you, not to them, was given the precious deposit, and from you, not from them, will account be demanded. They were to preach to you by God, to be brought up as the children of God; will they be brought up as such if you commit them to the care of those who, on set purpose, exclude them from God, and who acknowledge that their task begins and ends with making them civilized for the world? Will they, as it were, in spite of such training, still grow up the children of God? Will they respect and love His holy law, when it is studiously kept out of view and disregarded? Will they be trained to virtue, when it is uncalculated? Will they avoid sin, when not taught to fear it, or avoid its dangers, on occasions, when not warned against them?" The Bishop further observes; "Can you still be told by worldly policy that you should have abandoned some of your principles, and that you must accept secular schools. Gold-fearing parents, are you told that in the majority in the land, were justly terrified by the prospect before them. With them secular schools meant schools without God, and the term had to be suppressed for one that would give less unhappy offence. Be not afraid of the result be the same. The second time they were afford to be indifferent about the term, if the result be, as it will be, the very godless school which has excited man's fears. A well-known statesman, in giving in his adhesion, lately, to the league, which has been formed for the destruction of the Christian schools, took the trouble to explain, that the support of his name and means were given to the mere word "secular" but of execration reaching. Now, what meaning is conveyed in this word, which has near been so formally adopted as expressive of the new system? In our view, if it meaningfully, it means a system of education which, on the one hand, excludes the special and distinguishing tenets of any and every religious denomination; whilst on the other hand, it is not more secular than it is, may be, and ought to be, common to all. But is there a residue, in the land where God and revelation are freely heard to increasing number? If there be no residue, what does it mean to call and wish for a secular system? It is practically, it would be determined by the fancy, the bigotry, or the ignorance of the teacher appointed to that office, according to the maturel plans of our modern reformers, and to be brought up, seemingly in a series of normal schools to be provided to carry out their special views." As showing that in the present inspection the Government does not pay for religious teaching the Archbishop says:—"Let us, then, ask ourselves if education have a scruple about contributing to funds, which they say are to be paid for that purpose religion. How any one can be deluded by the patent falsehood of this assertion, we cannot comprehend. The very statement that its payments should dare to hope, that men would be so befooled. The law ignores religious teaching, or mentions it only to exclude it from consideration; and it empowers the Education Board to fix the time for it when there it is concerned, secular knowledge. It promises and on certain degrees of proficiency in secular knowledge, and full liberty to test that efficiency by means of its own officers. But no certificate of teachers who were laboring in the cause of science for years before their own reformers accept the terms, prove their fulfilment of all the conditions, and claim, as parties to the bargain, the promised reward. Surely is here the the expenditure of money for religious teaching is forbidden in the plainest and justly, its grant, whether or no it gives religious teaching; for whether it gives it or not, is no part of the bargain. Its power or its absence may affect the results, in rendering the school more efficient as the teacher of mere secular knowledge; but this is nothing to the purpose, as the award is made to depend wholly upon the results of secular knowledge displayed." The pastoral concludes as follows: "As regar is midnight Mass, it is hereby prescribed, that it be henceforth discontinued throughout the churches and chapels of our province, with the sole exception of domestic chapels attached to the houses of the gentry. If in any case, touching this matter, there be any hesitancy from the Holy See, it will be necessary to forward it to us for fresh authentication."

SOLDIER PRIESTS.—There is at this moment in Rome a considerable number of priests who have been forced into the ranks of the army by the Italian law. Every morning these soldiers go in different churches in the city, put on the vestments over their uniforms, and celebrate Mass. Each of the men's history contains painful facts, which of themselves would be enough to brand with infamy in, calhdic opinion the present rulers and legislators of Italy.


EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*
Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B. (Bachelor); B. C. (Bachelor in Science), a letter of Accounts.
The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in a short space of time.
While proper care will be taken to form every branch of learning, our own language receives special attention. The Daily exercises in Reading, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly examined and criticised in the class-room.
TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half-yearly in advance).
Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
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Mechanics, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 1st of August.
REV. B. JUSTIN, President.
jan31

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.
CONDUCTED BY THE PRIESTS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD.
THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED ON A PICTURESQUE elevation at the confluence of Van Ingen and Eel Rivers, and near the Bay of Humboldt, commands an excellent view of the surrounding country, and is unsurpassed for healthfulness in the distance.
Its central position and beauty of location, it also enjoys special advantages of facility of access. The buildings are large and commodious. The grounds belonging to the establishment are extensive, and afford the public opportunities of enjoying healthful and manly exercise.
The course of studies pursued in this College is based upon a thorough knowledge of the English language, and includes Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Geography, History, the sciences, particular attention being given to Elocution and the teaching of which splendid apparatuses have been provided. Vocal and Instrumental Music, and the Fine Arts.
Particular care is paid to the commercial course, which affords rare advantages to young persons who intend to enter upon a business career.
Unremitting attention is given to the intellectual and moral culture of the students. The discipline is mild and parental, yet firm and persevering.
The religious sentiments of non-Catholic pupils will be respected, and no interference with the duties which they may owe to their respective churches will be tolerated. They will be free to attend the religious services of such churches as their parents or guardians may desire.
Pupils will be received at any time during the year but not later for a shorter period than one term of five months. No deduction will be made from regular charges except for absence occasioned by protracted illness.
Letters journey to be deposited with the treasurer. No sum of a single will be granted to the students except by special permission, or without permission Holidays.
Pupils will be required on entering should be provided with sufficient suits of clothing for the season, and with sufficient bed and bedding, viz: two mattresses, two pairs blankets, counterpane, pillow, pillow-cases, sheets, towels, napkins, and silver spoon, fork, knife and napkin ring, all of which should be distinctly marked. Each article supplied by the College, unless at the expense of the pupil, will be charged to his account.
Pupils are to be furnished with a gold thimble, pocket-knife, and two pairs of boots

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Eastern.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The President has appointed Frederick MacCrellish, of San Francisco, one of the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy for 1873.

Delegations of manufacturers representing the leading industries of the United States were presented to the President today. Senator Scott, in introducing the party, said they were there to prevent a reduction of duties on foreign articles that came into competition with American manufactures, which reduction can only result in direct injury to the interests of American labor. The President said he believed that his views on this subject were generally well understood. He had not changed from those expressed in his last annual message; that the reduction of duties on articles we could manufacture had not one tendency, that of depressing industry, injuring the working classes, and reducing them to the pauper labor of Europe. He understood the policy of Congress to be that retrenchment was not produced in this country, entering into general competition, should be admitted free of duty, while those competing with our manufactures should not be reduced. The delegation visited Boutwell, who instanced his opposition to the policy of interfering with the production of this country.

JOSEPH WHARTON, of Philadelphia, in behalf of the Industrial League, argued before the Senate Finance Committee today the general reduction of the tariff on a sliding scale, which is the principal of the bill before the Committee. Such reduction would have the effect of reducing American labor. The League was in favor of the removal of the duty on tea and coffee, and increasing the free list with such articles as could be produced in the country, and which enter into the manufacture of various branches of industry.

The children of John Slidell have brought suit to recover their father's estate, which was confiscated during the war.

CHICAGO, February 1.—The trial of Alderman McChesney to-day, on the charge of accepting a bribe to pass a certain ordinance through the Council, resulted in acquittance through the Council, resulted in acquittance through the Council, resulted in acquitt

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

**A Bubble Scheme.**

In Vice Chancellor Bacon's Court, on Saturday, a claim was made by Mr. Richard Gladden in the winding up of the "Nevada Freehold Properties Trust." The amount of the claim was £132,250, and the items of the claim were £100,000 for the purchase of 2000 for rent of offices and salary of manager, £157 rent of other offices, £2,500 for the purchase of eight mines, £2,500 for the 1,250 fully paid certificates and other sums; against which there was a set off of £50,000 for certificates alloted to the claimant. The object of the company, which was started in 1869, was to purchase from certain Americans twenty-two mines in Nevada, and it was stated by the prospectus that the result of the property would be about £12,000. About £12,000 was subscribed, and a first dividend was declared at the rate of 12½ per cent. This was declared in May, 1870, but afterwards the company came to an end, and a winding up order was obtained. The present claim was opposed by the official liquidator, who alleged amongst other things that one of the lessees of the Manhattan mines, for the purchase of which the company was formed, was, in fact, Mr. Gladden made a return, he was, to a clerk in a newspaper office, receiving a salary of £120 a year, and had never been in Nevada. Another lessee was a man who had been a fish salesman, and afterwards an hotel-keeper, and there was no ground upon which he could assign any of the claim. The items were met by contradictions on the one side, to which there had been no effective reply. The whole scheme was perhaps from a bubble and a sheaf from its commencement. The summons must be dismissed, with costs.—*English paper, Feb. 9.*

## FRANCE.

**Secular Education Indeed!**

A story was told me the other day to illustrate the signification of secular instruction in France. An English father wished to get for his two sons a tutor who should take entire charge of their education, teach them French, and go about with them. He had during their hours of leisure. He found what he wanted in a tutor of gentlemanly presence and scholarly attainments. "Of course," inquired the tutor, "that you have no objection to my giving your sons a secular education?" "Certainly not," was the reply; "it is the very thing I want. Yes, I suppose, are not a Protestant, and therefore I would rather they were not taught any religion." Some months after-wards the lads returned to their father's house, and charmed him by the progress which they had made in the time. But he had manifestly done his work admirably. But the delight of the parent was changed to horror when, at the dinner table, the youths began to talk fluently of atheism. From whom had they learned such infamous doctrines? From their tutor. That gentleman was summoned to explain for what reason he had thus corrupted the minds of his pupils. "Why," replied the minds of his pupils. "Why," he exclaimed with some surprise, "you told me that you wanted your sons to receive a secular education, and that is what I have given. I have given a secular education in the most atheism."—*Cor. Daily Telegraph.*

## ITALY.

**Sobbery.**

The Italian Government are about to press their many extreme measures by enacting a bill suppressing religious orders and confiscating their property. The sobbery when the citizens of foreign nations have a peculiary interest in them. It is only a few months ago that the President of the French Republic has renewed his offer of a suitable residence for the Pope. Latest advices from Rome state that the Pope is recovering from his indisposition, and that his Holiness received all the Professors of the University who remained faithful to him, and also many of the officers of his former army, of whom some, after entering the Italian service, have repented, and given in their resignation.

## RUSSIA.

**Poor Poland.**

A gifted Frenchman, Thierry, has said that injured nations have long memories. An illustration of the truth of this has just occurred in Poland, which country was "pardoned" by Russia, Prussia and Austria in February, 1772. To commemorate this great crime, committed by three royal robbers against a brave and valiant nation, the members of the Polish National Society at Lemburg have issued a manifesto in which they say:

We must always remember, as if written in fiery letters, the date of the first partition of Poland. The secular anniversary of this fatal event now comes on the 18th of February, 1872, and we appeal to our Polish brethren will observe that day by mourning and deep prayers to the Almighty for the shortening of our sufferings. We must show the world that one hundred years' oppression and division into provinces have not been able to eradicate the spirit of national unity. We appeal above all to the ladies, who will, no doubt, discountenance any pleasurable entertainment, and dancing on that day.

The Russian Government, in order to counteract the effect of this document, has issued orders that its officials shall treat the day by festive amusements, to which they are to invite Poles, and they are to see that no Poles absent themselves indeed. What a gift some governments have for inventing means well as bodily punishments for those whom they oppress!

**Poland to be a Native Once Again.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A late letter has the following from Russia: "One of the most astounding political news is that Russia is in order to thank the Austrian policy in Galicia, intends to try one more experiment with the Poles. She proposes to conciliate them by granting them a certain amount of national representation and independence. This may seem even stranger than the fiction; but there is truth in it. The present Emperor has a touch of the romantic and, after having crushed out with an iron heel the unfortunate Poles so that they are left unable to rise by their own strength, may think of extending to them a helping hand, making them his friends. His motive may be assumed somewhat with politic ambition. An influential party in Russia much desires such reconciliation in the interest of Panslavism, which, in Austria, is now a question of life or death to the Constitution. In case Austria were to decide on the Galician autonomy, it would react upon Russian Poland, and become a serious difficulty to the St. Petersburg Cabinet. Much as the world imagines that Poland lies bleeding at the feet of the Czar, there is nevertheless a possibility that political combinations may partly restore this unfortunate nation. The great trouble is that the Poles have always been extravagant in their demands, and that even today they consider their boundaries as embracing Hamburg and Odessa."

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. W. G. Carroll, a Protestant clergyman, who is one of the most active members of the Home Rule Association, has written a letter protesting against the Irish Education question being submitted for settlement to Sadoli Presbyterians and other strangers. Whatever way the question is to be settled, he holds that it is right that it ought to be settled by Irish people themselves at home. No decision can be so bad and so insensible as the referring the matter at all to an alien Parliament. Although he cannot but regard a national system, which excludes no instruction in national history as a grinning contradiction in terms, yet he admits it has one just claim upon him, inasmuch as it is to his work for the past forty years is due the present cheering resurrection of national life and sentiment.

**The Phenix Park Murders.**

Mr. John Adamson, secretary to the Amnesty Association, has retired from that post, deeming it in better taste to do so as he is about to test the doctrine recently laid down that the Lord Lieutenant is irresponsible for his share in the prevention of the Amnesty meeting in August, and in the unfortunate transaction able motives, Mr. Nolan states that the autograph letter received from Mr. Gladstone by the Associ-ation has been in their hands for some time, but they were unwilling to publish it, from the recent affliction of the Royal family, and especially as they essential hope that the advisers of the queen may have sufficient wisdom and good feeling to counsel her to commemorate the late Consort by a gracious act of universal amnesty. Mr. Nolan also intimates the history of the secretaryship of the Phenix Park meeting will be translated into several European languages, in order to enlighten the people of the Continent upon the subject of English rule in Ireland.—*Cork Herald, Feb. 5.*

**Consecration of the Lord Bishop of Clonfert.**

On Sunday, Jan. 14, the Most Rev. Patrick Duggan was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in the exquisite church attached to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Galway. It was decided by the prelate-elect that the ceremony should be observed as privately as possible, and to commence for that reason an hour earlier. The consecration, which made a profession of faith in the sacristy, a procession was formed, headed by a cross bearer, thurifer, and acolytes, in which the Lord Bishop-elect of Achonry, the Lord Bishop of Kilmacduagh, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Elphin were observed.

The Lord Bishop of Galway was the celebrant. The Bishop of Limerick and Elphin wore copes and mitres as assistant prelates. On the procession entering the sanctuary the usual ceremony commenced, during which the Lord Bishop of Galway and the prelate-elect, and as the Holy Sacrifice proceeded the ceremony with the order prescribed by the Ritual. A sermon, suitable to the occasion and solemn rite were deeply impressed with its touching beauty, symbolism, and solemnity. The bishop-elect was invested with the insignia of the great dignity which had been conferred upon him in compliance with the command of the Vicar of Christ, conveyed in the Papal rescript, which was read by the Very Rev. P. Fenerici, after the ceremony of consecration, the sublime hymn of the *Veni Sancte Spiritus* was sung. At the termination of the hymn, Mass was celebrated to its close by the Bishop of Galway and the newly-consecrated Bishop of Clonfert. The first named prelate having given the candidate the crook, chanted the *Te Deum*, during the singing of which the newly-consecrated Bishop of Clonfert, having donned the mitre, and having received the crozier, went through the church imparting his blessing. He returned to the altar steps, pronounced his solemn benediction on all present.

## LEGENDARY TALES AND SONGS OF Ireland and Scotland.

A lecture was recently delivered in Hitchmond, England, on the "Legendary Tales and Songs of Ireland and Scotland," by Dr. White, author of "The Illustrations of National Minstrelsy," etc., under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh. Dr. White commenced by saying that the idea of re-publishing the early legends of these kingdoms was of late occupying much attention among antiquarians as an aid to historical research, in proof of which he referred to the labors of Dr. Grim and Dr. Campbell of Islay, the author of the "Gaelic Tales of the Western Islands," who have spent much time in collecting the legends and romance, not only in Germany but, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, in collecting and selecting the beautiful legends of these countries. It had been said by distinguished critics that in many of those fairy tales and legends would be found much sound and useful instruction and much solid, industrious maxims, whether they were allegories from their ancestors, thought any more of them than as an innocent pastime to beguile their leisure hours; but the more enlightened learning. They deserved, however, to be preserved, for in them could be traced the origin of much of the language and habits of the early Irish and Scotch peoples. Before proceeding to the immediate business of the evening, he said these tales and legends—for such they were—he was about to give were probably the first literary efforts of the aborigines of these islands.

THE SUBJECT.

Are supposed to have sprung from a colony of Greeks who used the Ionic dialect. The Greeks (also found their way into the Roman Empire, and were highly prized by the Sybarites. The origin of the Celts, however, was probably due to the Arabians, from whom the Crusaders derived their knowledge of the Arabian hospitality and chivalry, the embodiments of Pagan myths, modified by the early Christian poets, regarding events which had occurred long prior to the present era, having all the foundation in fact on which the bards reaped their legendary superstructure. What are now historic were first related in the halls of the Irish chiefs by wandering minstrels, and who, finding an asylum with the monks, did, in exchange for the hospitality and shelter they received, rehearse their tales on the scriptorium, and thus they were preserved.

Some short time ago the lecturer made a

FOUR TROUBLES IRELAND

For the purpose of gathering among the peasantry, in their own homes, in the most unfrequented places, what information he could obtain of the early traditions of Ireland, as they were preserved in their native simplicity. The journey was fraught with reasonable success, for he had thereby been enabled to add much to what he already knew. He had recently written and adapted a series of incendiary lyrics expressive of the feelings of Ireland's Sense of things in the Irish language, and he was sure that it would interweave with the evening's entertainment. He felt it would be superfluous in him to allude to the fairies of Shakspeare, in him to allude to the fairies of Shakspeare, with whose fanciful and brilliant creations they were familiar; nor to the Scottish elf and warlock and brownie, whose pranks had been so forcibly chronicled by Burns and Scott and Hogg. The Irish was a somewhat distinct genius in the order of intelligences. It was the belief in Ireland that

FAIRIES WERE GOOD PEOPLE.

Who had been expelled from Heaven, but who had reached this earth, and that others of all were familiar were going still farther down to a less comfortable place. That opinion was justified and illustrated by the supposition of the ancient Greeks, who, in order to reconcile the terrible furies of their mythology, reverentially spoke of them as the vengeful deities under the well-omened name of "Eumenedes." He then proceeded to narrate a number of the Irish legends with vocal illustrations, noticing their family likeness to those of Scotland. The most popular of them had been claimed by both nations. Much controversy had been spent on the subject. For his own part he thought it was highly amusing. In the first place it indicated a mutually instructive appreciation of all that was choice and beautiful in melody. It was the absence of a purely religious character, which are of a purely religious character, were most warmly applauded by the audience, and the latter place being sung with fine effect by Mdlle. Astolfo Vassili and Mr. White, who presided at the piano. The

Air Nail-nal Anthem, "Prince Arthur Patrick's Welcome to Erin," which the evening's entertainment to a close. There was a large and more attentive than demonstrative audience, and the success of the musical illustrations, which were of a high musical order, was not only a test of their merit, but a rare amount of poetry and sentiment as well as edification.

## "Justice or Repeal."

"Justice to Ireland!" was O'Connell's cry. This meant, says Mr. O'Donoghue, justice or Repeal—that is, that Ireland was now in a state of humble dependence, provided with the means of being happy and free with that consent, this pretext has been forced—seen and provided against, or rather it is that the connection is more simple than that of languages in general—there, for at least the two genders, similar to the Hebrew or the French, there is but one form of conjugation, and that is the conjugation of the indicative mode there are but the simple tenses of the present, past, and future. In the construction of declension writers that the Irish language can be better modified to music than any other language in Europe. "But, alas!" exclaimed the lecturer, "the language of the land of sweet sounding harps is now but seldom heard; for seven hundred years the harmony of that language with the harmony of the human heart."

Those who gave it harmony are no more.

"No more to chiefs and ladies bright
The harp of Innisfail
Ireland's bards and her minstrels are gone.
Her language, almost forgotten by herself,
Where the language of the poor and lowly,
And when we hear it from their lips we feel
That it has been their's for ages past
The noble, the philosopher, the priest,
The prince, and the poet. There is no part
Of Ireland where English is spoken as the
greater numbers, and in many instances of
greater beauty than in the country sur-

rounding the

FAR-FAMED KILLARNEY.

Apart from what nature has done to render a place where all her loveliness and grandeur are blended, much interest attaches to it from the associations with which it is the scene. Visitors seldom come away without having visited the Scottish and warlock and brownie, whose pranks had been so forcibly chronicled by Burns and Scott and Hogg. The Irish was a somewhat distinct genius in the order of intelligences. It was the belief in Ireland that

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**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16.
March
1—Sunday—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
11—Monday—St. John of God, Confessor
12—Tuesday—St. Gregory, Pope, Conf. and Doctor of the Church
13—Wednesday—The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste.
14—Thursday—Of the Feria.
15—Friday—The Most Precious Blood of our Lord.
16—Saturday—Of the Feria.

## DIVERS THINGS.

### Death of H. H. Byrne.

On Friday, March 1st, one of the best known and most prominent members of the legal profession in California breathed his last and passed to another world, Henry Herbert Byrne on that day at noon delivered his soul to the merciful judgment of its Creator. The Roman poet tells us to say nothing but what is good of those who have passed through the gloomy archway that divides time from eternity. Theocracy indeed to follow that charitable advice in the case of H. H. Byrne, for not many men quit this life leaving less of evil to be said of them. His whole career has been one of honor and distinction, without a single blemish to mar the purity of its record. He was born in New York in the year 1824, of Irish parentage. His father, Patrick Byrne, was engaged in the stationery business in that city, and gained a fair competency by his industry and activity. Being a man of hospitable instincts and almost reckless generosity, he consequently impaired his means, but he was fortunately able to give his children all the advantages of a good education. Harry was sent at an early age to St. Sulpice College in Montreal, Canada, where he studied for some years with tolerable assiduity and success. It is probable his father intended him for the Church, but shortly after his return from school the young lad exhibited a decided inclination for the legal profession, and his parent did not care to thwart his desires. Accordingly he studied law, and in due time he was admitted to practice in the Courts. From the first he impressed every one with whom he came into contact as a young man of far more than ordinary ability and promise. He was passionately fond of reading, and was intimately acquainted with English literature. There can be no question that this study of the best writer in his mother tongue had great effect in perfecting his style, and giving his speeches that grace and elegance of diction for which they are so remarkable. His address was animated and vigorous without falling into the extreme of tone or gesture. He became popular very rapidly, and when only twenty-three years of age was selected to deliver the Fourth of July oration in his native city. His effort on that occasion is said to have been one of the finest and most telling speeches ever delivered in that city. Shortly afterwards he was elected Assistant Alderman for the First Ward, Mr. Oliver Charlick being his companion as Alderman. But political life had few charms for an honorable and talented man like Henry H. Byrne, and he resolved to devote himself exclusively and rightly to his professional business. In 1850 he abandoned the East for California, then becoming famous as the land of gold. In little more than a year after his arrival he was elected District Attorney. His position now brought him into contests with the ablest and most skillful lawyers in the State; and he had to meet with men like McDougall, Baker, James, Tingley, Tracey and others who had obtained high repute at the Bar. These were troublous and exciting days, and the debates in the forum partook largely of the spirit of the times. They were the times, in short, to try the souls of men. Harry Byrne, as he was familiarly called, proved himself a formidable opponent to the distinguished pleaders we have named, and bore off many a triumph from them. Several of them established him in profitability of acquirements, others were closer and more logical in their arguments, others again boasted of a more elevated style of language, and again others exceeded him in depth of legal knowledge, but Henry H. Byrne possessed a quite enough of each of the qualifications to make him a powerful antagonist, while his combination of all of them rendered him nearly irresistible. No man at the Bar could exercise a greater influence over the minds of a jury or so readily command a verdict. His knowledge of human nature was intuitive, and almost without an effort he could adapt his discourse to the capacity of those he was addressing. He was witty, humorous, grave or philosophical as occasions demanded. He had a peculiar fondness for displaying his acquaintance with English literature, and his best speeches were replete with quotations well selected and admirably applied. In 1857 his first term of office as District Attorney expired, but on the Democratic ticket as candidate for his former position. He was, we need hardly say, elected by a large majority. He continued to serve the people vigorously and faithfully until the victory of the Republican party to power at the close of last year again placed him among the ordinary pleaders at the Bar. For a long time past it was evident to all his friends that his health was failing. He struggled manfully against of that most insidious foe to life, bright's disease of the kidneys; but at length he was compelled to succumb. Some months ago he went to Gilroy in the hope that change of air would effect an improvement in his condition, and a seeming alteration for the better really did take place. He returned to San Francisco looking much stronger than before, so that expectations were formed by his friends that he would be spared to them and to society for at least a few years longer. But the improvement was only temporary and delusive; it was merely a faint gleam before the final setting in of the darkness of death. He was again attacked and forced to confine himself to his room never more to leave it a living man. His progress from bad to worse until his case became entirely helpless, and on Friday, March 1st, at about twelve o'clock, his spirit abandoned its earthly tenement and winged its way to the eternal mansions. The last case of any importance in which he was engaged was the prosecution of Mrs. Laura D. Fair for the murder of A. P. Crittenden. Never did he appear to greater advantage, never did he do better service for society or morality. His scathing denunciations of the infamous free-love doctrines which were imported into the case, his defense of female purity and family ties against the destroying levitarism involved in the pleadings of the accused, must certainly meet the warm endorsement of every lover of Christian order and morals. His description of those unsexed creatures who are keeping up a philippics agitation for what they call «the rights of women" was particularly felicitous, and no doubt it will be copied or plagiarized when the grass grows green over his grave. His death was deeply felt and sincerely mourned by all his comrades at the Bar, every one of whom had a kind word to say of him. The different Courts adjourned out of respect to his memory, as soon as the unlookedly intelligence of his decease reached them. The obsequies of the departed defender of justice took place in St. Mary's Cathedral, on Monday last. The sacred building was filled to its utmost capacity. All the leading members of the legal profession were present, marshaled by the Sheriff, as were also the regular police under the command of Captain Ryan. Solemn High Mass for the dead was chanted, Father Speckles being celebrant. The music, which was rendered by a full choir, was extremely impressive, and all the ceremonies were of a character befitting the sad occasion. A few friends having been permitted to take one farewell look at the familiar features of the dead man, the funeral cortege began its march to Calvary Cemetery. The grave was opened, the coffin deposited therein, and the cold earth was heaped upon its kindred clay which had once been a gifted and good man. Then the last sad rites were concluded, and the assemblage turned homewards leaving Henry Herbert Byrne to his long and last repose.

### The Taxation of Church Property.

We regret to see that the Assembly by a majority of 33 to 18, refused to engross the amendment to the Constitution exempting from taxation churches, schools, cemeteries, etc. It appears to us that our law-givers must have been led astray by some unreasoning prejudice, and cannot have argued the case fairly on its own merits. If these several species of property were not indispensably necessary for the purposes to which the Constitution as originally drawn up, it certainly must have been in consequence of an oversight, for the men who framed that document were eminently wise and just. The last Legislature, therefore, in agreeing to the alteration thereof by a majority of eleven, were only acting in harmony with what may be presumed to have been the intentions of the authors of our State charter. Even if they were not, there are at all events carrying out the wishes of the majority of the citizens of California. This we maintain: It is true that many newspapers protested strongly against the intended amendment; but it would be a great mistake to confound their pronouncements with public opinion. These prints express the views of what is after all only a small section of the people, and that section by no means the most liberal or intelligent. The bulk of the man of California are not bigots, and they are disposed to do justice to all parties irrespective of creed. Accordingly, we are strong in our conviction that if the arguments in favor of the exemption of church property from taxation were honestly laid before them, they would vote for the amendment to the Constitution authorizing it by an overwhelming majority. It is really to be had that the organs of bigots and sectarians should pretend to act as exponents of the will of the people. We regard this rejection of Mr. Luttrell's bill as a blow at the Catholic Church on this coast, and we are not disposed to take it as doing so. There is no Christian community interested in the matter half so largely as the Roman Catholic. It sustains more churches, colleges, schools, hospitals, asylums and benevolent institutions of every class than all the others put together. The fact is that the other denominations are perfectly satisfied with what the Constitution in this respect, and they make little or no efforts on their own behalf. We do not urge this as a reproach against them by any means, because all the State institutions are essentially Protestant in their character, tone and management, and consequently the non-Catholic sects have no reason to complain of them. Catholics who believe spiritual interests to be paramount to all others—who believe it profiteth a man nothing if he gain the whole world and lose his soul—feel bound to support institutions of their own. They pay their part for the maintenance of the rest, just as if they derived full benefit from them. Thus they are doubly taxed. Our charitable, benevolent and educational institutions save the State a great deal of money, and it certainly would not be stretching liberality too far if they were made exempt from taxation. What reader of history is ignorant of the veneration in which the Cross was held by the Church? or of the sacrifices made by her children from St. Helena to Herstina, in order to recover the Holy Cross? How many Catholic missionaries have purpled the cross with their blood in every region of the world?

According to Magee's *Real Estate Circular*, real estate shows a slight advance on the prices that have prevailed for the past two years, particularly in the Western Addition. It is generally thought, however, that the general revival will be perceptible before next Fall.

### Bismarck and the Poles.

Prince Bismarck is certainly not an amiable character. Whether the quart of brandy, which he is said to consume every day, has any effect upon his temper we cannot say, but, at any rate, his enmity towards those around him is that of a vicient and overbearing master. The way in which he bullies and browbeats the members of the German Parliament is actually astonishing; yet more astonishing still is the tame and spiritless manner in which they submit to such treatment. He behaves to them precisely as if they were so many servants, paid to do his bidding, and unworthy to have a will of their own. If they displease him in the slightest, he bursts into the chamber in a towering passion and scolds the assembled law-givers as imperiously as an enraged pedagogue would a lot of disorderly pupils. Germany, or rather Prussia, is supposed to be a constitutional monarchy, and consequently governed by a Parliament; but Bismarck governs the Parliament, so the final result is that the whole country is under the despotic yoke of the new-made Prince. There is only a small minority of the representatives who display anything like an independent spirit, and they are very much disliked among themselves. Indeed, they are even bitterly opposed in many respects, and the only principle they have in common is antagonism to the arbitrary tyranny exercised by the Chief in every principle of religion! It appears that in certain Lodges the Cross is made an object of profanation. In the "Conservateur Belge" of 1870, tome iii., page 158, we read:

"When the Chevalier Kadosch has pronounced the oath, a crucifix is placed at his feet, then the President says: *Let it be understood that this image of superstition: brisé et mis pierre!*"

Since the concordat between the Japanese Government and the merchants of Holland, we have not heard of such an anti-Christian ceremony being practised upon. Iesu Smith does not accuse the merchants of Holland of «breaking into pieces," but only of *trampling under foot* the crucifix, and that for the purpose of trade and commerce with the Japanese. But done with the end justify the means. And is not the trade and commerce with the same Japanese "a consummation devoutly to be wished" by us all? Yet, if the *Mirror of Masonry* understood from the following, a source as M. Ragon's book, that the ceremony of «trampling upon and breaking into pieces a crucifix" were required in the Catholic Church of all who are promoted to the dignity of Cardinal (!), we could not withstand its *burning reflections*. The force of such evidence would brand the Catholic Church as an anti-Christian conspiracy—an enemy of the Cross of Christ. What reader of history is ignorant of the veneration in which the Cross was held by the Church? or of the sacrifices made by *her* children from St. Helena to Herstina, in order to recover the Holy Cross? How many Catholic missionaries have purpled the cross with their blood in *every region* of the world?

## THE MONITOR.
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MARCH 9, 1872

### THE ATTACK ON QUEEN VICTORIA.

By a happy dispensation of Providence we are never without some little sensation or another. The interest attaching to one has scarcely died out before a second makes its appearance and absorbs our attention. This succession of mild excitements has its uses; it prevents life from becoming weary or monotonous. Thrice blessed, then, be those journalists who take such excellent care that the supply of sensations never fails, and who rack their brains endeavoring to discover new or startling forms for their tales of horror. Just now they are liberally dispensing to the public the harrowing details of an atrocious attack upon the person of her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria of England. We hasten to quiet the pulse of the now-made Prince. There is only a small minority of the representatives who display anything like an independent spirit, and they are very much disliked among themselves. Indeed, they are even bitterly opposed in many respects, and the only principle they have in common is antagonism to the arbitrary tyranny exercised by the Chief in every principle of religion! It appears that in certain Lodges the Cross is made an object of profanation. In the "Conservateur Belge" of 1870, tome iii., page 158, we read:

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It would seem, then, that his intention was to frighten the Queen into signing these two documents. A madder idea could not by any chance enter into the head of mortal man. The "attack" was made in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace, immediately in front of the entrance, in the presence of soldiers and lacqueys without number. Before the Queen could affix her signature, even if she proceeded to do so at once, the stoppage of the carriage would have been noticed, and it would have been surrounded by armed men. Of course, admitting for a moment that it was possible that the royal signature could have been obtained in this way, it would have been utterly worthless, and the papers containing it would have no validity.

No wonder that these circumstances merely to show that the design attributed to O'Connor would be entertained by no rational being, and consequently he must be insane. Indeed, the insanity seems to be universally admitted by the London press. Notwithstanding this, profound investigations have been made into his religion and nationality, as if therein lay the secret of his madness. O'Connor's grandfather was an Irishman, it appears, and that constitutes all his connection with Ireland. He is thus English by two generations, and is moreover a Protestant in religion. It would be hard, therefore, to make out how our country can be made accountable for his vagaries, or how Ireland can be made to rest discredit upon the Irish cause.

Yet that will be done if suppression and misrepresentation of facts can bring it about. For instance, the *Post*, a few days ago, had a long article dealing with this "assault" upon the Queen, in which it gravely denounced assassination for political purposes particularly the assassination of one person, and hailed the day when Henry IV. of France and the Prince of Orange out of their graves to serve as "awful warnings" of the bad effects of such crimes. Not a single allusion was made in this article to any of the circumstances proving that O'Connor never intended the least personal injury to the Queen, or to the circumstances preventing the pistol he had from being loaded. Indeed, upon, so obviously to the rescue of his royal mamma was quite enough to bring tears to the eyes of the most hardened republican. Subsequently, however, it transpired that it was not Prince Arthur, but a Scotchwoman, called John Brown, who seized the culprit.

This John Brown is the individual about whose relations with the Queen so many queer stories were circulated several years ago. Probably some of our readers may recollect the vigor and freedom with which a periodical named the *Tomahawk* denounced the scandal of a mere stable-helper being admitted to terms of intimacy with the Sovereign of England. The defense made was to the effect that the man bore a strong facial resemblance to Prince Albert, and her Most Gracious Majesty, who seems to be a believer in a very peculiar kind of metempsychosis, had breathed into her head that the soul of her departed consort had migrated into the body of this Highland "gillie." The royal fancy was very harmless, methinks, yet it did not satisfy everybody. In the course of some time, however, the Queen was induced to pay a little deference to public opinion, as a consequence of which it was announced that she had ceased to dispense with the dubious services of Mr. John Brown, and that that important personage was about being married. So we thought Mr. John Brown had permanently retired into private life, but on the unexpected turn coming up as the rescuer of his very Gracious Sovereign from assassination!

The English legal press—the organ of the profession—has been published in a very indignant that any human being should pen or utter a single word reflecting even indirectly upon the character of a Sovereign of the Polish language. Evidently the Polish share in the glory of the new Empire is intellectually small!

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### EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Irish hierarchy and the Irish people are struggling hard for denominational education. The bishops lose no opportunity of protesting against the monstrous injustice of the insufficiency of the «non-sectarian" system for the requirements of the country. The people, assembled in monster meetings, have affirmed the declarations of the prelates, and demanded acquiescence in their wishes. The agitation has not been by any means confined to Catholics, inasmuch as Presbyterians and Episcopalians have taken a prominent part in it. These two bodies form an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Ireland, the other religious persuasions being only represented by a handful of their number. Thus there is no room whatever for doubting that denominational instruction is ardently desired by the Irish people, and yet the Irish Government steadily refuses it, and English members of Parliament earn the applause of their constituents when they sympathize with the refusal. Such is the state of affairs which we commented upon last week, and to which we must make reference, as we consider it necessary to call attention to the fact that the Irish people are unanimous in their demand for denominational education, and that the Government is fully aware of the fact. Yet the Government steadily refuses to grant non-sectarian. Which will laymen. Will the bishops, priests and their clai[illegible] are too earnest, abandon their claims, and submit to the Home Secretary's ukase? Or will they respectfully refuse to petition? Or will they persistently refuse to petition? Or will they persistently refuse to petition? Or will they persistently

(ORIGINAL.)

## A FEMALE BLASPHEMER.

"I cannot live: I'll curse my God and die!"
OLIVE HAZAR, in Saleeby's "Enterprise."

Woman, those words a poison yield. Beware!
Thy breath of blasphemy pollutes the air!
Check the gurgling curse that rises to
Or else prepare to quaff the bitter cup
Of fell remorse, reserved for treasons foul,
Whom hell abhors, tho' hell must hear them howl.

Say not thou will "curse thy God and die."
Nor death from thy frail soul shall ever fly!
The loathsome disease of the dread abode,
While scorching flames of fire around them blaze,
Curse their God; but every curse recoils
Back on those rebels writhing in their toils!

"Curse thy God and die!" The fiends will curse,
And all their hoarded hatred on thee nurse
Against Omnipresence and they shall give
Their fury vent; but they are doomed to live.
Ages curse thy God, weak woman, curse and sigh,
But thy immortal soul shall never die!

Pause, then, a moment! and consider well
The joy of heaven and the gloom of hell.
Make choice at once between them; cease to whine;
Glory or shame for aye—the choice is thine!
Approach thy God, and humbly bend the knee
Before his Majesty, for thou art free!

Free as the winds of heaven to select—
Thy good to choose, the evil to reject—
Free under our patience amid tears and sighs,
The greater shall our bliss be in the skies;
But we'll not further let thee accuse,
Or screw the greatness of Omnipotence!

CRO.

## CATHOLIC ITEMS.

### Eastern.

Died:at Carrollton, La. the 6th of Feb., 1872, Rev. Joseph Haney, priest of the Diocese of Pittsburg. The deceased was a native of Waterside, Londonderry, Ireland.

On Friday, Feb. 2, the Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, of Pittsburgh, raised to the dignity of the Priesthood, Rev. Messrs. Martin Haggerty and—Boyle.

Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, has been appointed Administrator of the Diocese of Richmond, Va. His address at present is St. Peter's Cathedral, Richmond.

It has often been said in this country that Catholics have an easier road to fame by come to the Church in Ireland than those at home; but following paragraph from one of the last Irish papers tells a different tale: "The collection in the parish of Farmoy for the last Quinquennial Cathedral collection, made by the Rev. Canon Dilworth, amounts to the magnificent sum of £1,500 or £7,500."

On Sunday, Feb. 5, at the Convent of Mercy, Pittsburg, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, assisted by the Very Rev. Provicar Wolf, O.S.B., of St. Mary's Church, Allegheny, and the Rev. S. G. Mulledger, of the Church of the Most Holy Name, Troy Hill, received the Religious Profession of Sister Mary Alberta Dunn, Sister Mary Gerald McConaigle, and Sister Mary Fusilla Daly, bestowing the black veil of the Order on the new candidates.

We have met the following items in several of our secular papers: Father Barlini, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has recently died. He is said to have fought against Russia when his countrymen revolted against the tyranny of the Czar. He afterwards became a priest, and served in that capacity in several counties of Ireland. His last charge was at Laporte, Ind. He was one of the Passionist Fathers. Catholic Church, spoke fourteen different languages. Recently he had died in poverty.

On the feast of the Purification the following young ladies were received in the habit of the Sisters of Mercy, at Calvary Convent, Rochester, N. Y.: Miss Bridget O'Hara, of Rochester, Ontario; in religion Sister Mary Lucy; Margaret Hickey, who assumed the name of Sister Mary Ann; Miss Anna Mc Donough, called Sister Mary Boniface; Miss Dohorty, taking the name of Sister Mary Austin; Annie Kearney, of Pittson, who took the name of Sister Mary William.

### Foreign.

The Rev. G. J. Bourke, P.P., Kelloegue, has been transferred by his Lordship Bishop MacHale to the parish of Kilfenan.

The Rev. M. Kilkenny, late C. C. of Spiddal, has been appointed by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, to the curacy of Westport, county Mayo.

On the 22d January, in the Convent of Mercy, Keele, Isabella Mary (in religion Sister Mary Aloysius), second daughter of John F. Ingoldsby, Esq., solicitor, Nenagh, was received by the Rev. Dr. McRedmond, who officiated on the occasion.

On the 28th January, in the chapel of the College of St. Malachy, Belfast, the following named young gentlemen were ordained Subdeacons, by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian: Daniel Cashmore—Rev. Patrick McCann and Edward Crawford: Kephoe—Revs. P. Kelly and Wm. Drummond. The following day they received Deaconship, and on the 4th February they were ordained priests.

On 29th January, the beautiful church of the Convent of Mercy, Ballinasloe, county Galway, was the scene of the profession and reception of two nuns. The Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, officiated on the occasion. The ladies who adopted the sanctified of conventual life on the occasion were Miss Fitzpatrick, of Dublin, who received the black veil as Sister Mary Gertrude, and Miss Lizzie Kirkpatrick, of Loughrea, who received the white veil as Sister Mary Gonzaga.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES IN THURLES.—On the 26th January Miss Healy (called in religion Sister Louise) daughter of Joseph Healy, Esq., Cottage Borrisoleigh; and Miss O'Flanagan (called in religion Sister Rose) daughter of T. O'Flanagan, Esq., Kilbroral, Killenaule, were received into the Presentation Convent of Thurles, by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of the diocese. Miss Cooke (called in religion Sister Clare), daughter of Samuel Cooke, Esq., Brownstown, was professed also. The Rev. Dr. Butler, Administrator, acted as master of ceremonies.

The State of Death in the Vineyard of the Lord.

DEATH OF REV. EDWARD RYAN.—The estimable priest died on Jan. 17th, at the residence of Rev. M. O'Keefe, P. P. of Aughaboe, Queen's county.

REV. EDWARD SHEEHAN.—The decease of this estimable and lamented young clergyman took place on the 22d of Jan., at Carney, Modolige, the residence of his father, Mr. Patrick Sheehan. The Rev. Edward Sheehan, was a nephew of the Very Rev. Canon Sheehan, St. Chad's, Manchester.

REV. THOMAS TRACEY.—On Tuesday morning, at his residence, in Knockmahon, the Rev. Thomas Tracey, C. C., departed this life, after an illness of ten or twelve days, borne, with the fortitude and patience which his spirit, always brave and unconquering, had so often communicated to the dying Christian during the twenty-eight years he discharged the duties of the sacred ministry.—*Waterford News.*

REV. JOHN FERRAN, P. P.—So soon after the death of Father Ryan, it is our melancholy duty to record the demise of the Rev. John Florian, P. P. Tullaherin. The decease of Ossory will mourn the death of one, whose piety and zeal every one admired, and whose friendship every one valued. He was ordained priest by the Most Rev. Dr. Marum in the year 1826. He was over twenty years parish priest of Tullaherin.

REV. WILLIAM KINSELLA.—This vehemble clergyman died at his residence, Hailbrush, on the 30th of Jan. He had attained the advanced age of eighty-one years. Nearly fifty years ago he was appointed parish priest of Hollyford and Rathcoe, by the great Doctor Doyle. Father Kinsella was highly esteemed by that illustrious Prelate, and also by his Lordship the present Bishop.

REV. THOMAS MORRIS, C. C.—This young priest, whose death occurred in Goirtn, on Jan. 23, was one to command the esteem and affection of his fellow-laborers in the ministry, and the love and gratitude of the people among whom he labored. Father Morris was scarcely thirty years of age; yet in the different parishes in which he worked, he left the impress of his zeal, his eloquence and his devotion.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN PHELAN.—This reverend gentlemen, the beloved pastor of Tullahedin, diocese of Cloncry, departed this life on the 19th January,after a three days' attack of bronchitis. As a curate and parish priest he labored for forty-six years in the ministry in promoting every good work, exhibiting meekness, zeal and that self-sacrifice which sees no danger when the necessities of the poor and stricken demand his ministry.

The Rev. Father Young died at Belfast on the 15th Jan. On Sunday morning he said his last Mass; on Sunday at twelve o'clock he preached his last sermon, and on Thursday, at one o'clock he breathed his last breath. Struck down by that fell disease, cerebral spinal fever rattled. His death coming s soon after Father Cristopher, and arising from the same cause, will be a great affliction to the Catholics of Belfast—a people so affectionately attached to their priests.

A RELINQUISHER.—Far away from the bustle and struggle of human life, and shrouded for years in its pride or vanity and vain regret, in the Convent of Mercy, Gort, Sister Mary Ignatius, daughter of the late Mr. Moriarty, of Abbeyfeil, and sister of the Very Rev. T. Moriay, Vincentian, pre pared herself to meet the coming of the bridegroom and to face life's last struggle. She passed out of the world on Jan. 22, aged twenty-eight years, and in the sixth year of her religious life.

REV. G. BARRY, C. C.—We regret to have to announce the death of the above esteemed clergyman, which took place after a severe illness of a few days at Cappawhite. The Rev. Mr. Barry, endowed with rare mental attributes, commenced his studies for the priesthood at an early age. On entering the College of All Hallows his sound knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics as well as his future proficiency in the studies of sacred theology, and that of rare, but obnoxious, gaseous spirit which in after years was his distinctive characteristic, won for him the unbounded admiration of professors and students. He was subsequently received as a priest of his native diocese by the present Archbishop of Cashel, and was by him appointed Dean and Professor of Greek and Latin in the College of Thurles.

## "SO IRISH NEED APPLY."

Thackeray predicates of all men that they are snobs. Accepting as correct the characters who, after Shakespeare, portrayed among the Immortals Intimate knowledge of the failings and frailties of the human mind, we would investigate one phase of snobbery which is as offensive as it is unchristian. Among many of our highly genteel Catholics in England, and, as a consequence, among those who bask in their smiles and deem it their duty to echo their sentiments, there is a spirit of anti-Irishism which speaks but badly for the gratitude of this country towards a people who have ever the desire to keep the lamp of faith burning through many a long year of persecution and oppression. Except Poland, we cannot point to any race which has undergone so much for Christ's sake as Ireland, with the only difference existing between them, that Russian intrigue and Russian tyranny combined were served, if not to obliterate, at least to keep out of sight the Catholicity of the Poles. Siberia, the knout and the gaspacher has gone far to blot out the faith in that unhappy land, and to prevent those evil promises of Christ's mission for religion from doing more than merely remain constant to their creed. But the sons of the Irish has been very different. Their mission seems to have been to serve as an apostolate in every land. Exiled from their native soil, whether by the hand of the exterminating landlord, or the inhumane Orange bigot, who for his own ends placed Catholicism and disloyalty in the same category, they have gone forth into all lands the Evangelizers of the heathen, the pioneers of the faith, the Hierarchies, the champions of the gospel of peace and charity.

*Ubi patria regio in terris nostri non plena laboris,"* the Irishman may well cry, when stung by the reproach of those who thought to bow down before him in pious gratitude, he points to the work done by the countless priests in America, the Antipodes, the East and West, the North and the South, and asks where would be the faith in these places had it not been for the zealous sons of Catholic Erin. To put other countries out of sight, and

TO REVERT TO ENGLAND ALONE.

If we take the list of the clergy, secular or regular, and read it carefully through, how many Irish names do we find! Names that strike the reader's mind, and if we pass on and name the names of those who of late years have done the most good for the good of the Church we shall find that the Irish element predominates. We are far from ignoring—God forbid we should—the native efforts among the English Catholic families of England—"amongst the faithful only they"—not only keep up the Catholic religion in this country, but to further its spread, nor are we insensible to the vast power latent in cause by converts to the faith, whether by substantial benefits or the edification afforded by their good example of self-sacrifice and constancy; but we challenge contradiction when we assert that the genius of the past few years have done more for the building of churches, convents and schools than the pounds of their richer English brethren, while their continuous fervent prayers have effected for the conversion of England what the great day alone can disclose. We are not under the mark when we estimate the Irish element in the Catholic population of Great Britain as nine-tenths of the whole—if all were practical Catholics it would probably exceed this amount. Taken as a body, their tendency is to edification; and if at times they bring scandal upon their race and upon their Church, we must remember that in this country they are looked upon as pariahs and unfriendly than Protestant compeers, and too often treated as a separate caste by English Catholics. Instead of stretching out the right hand of fellowship to those whom the necessity of their lot has driven to seek an abode in the land of the stranger, the tendency of the day is to theorize about building Irish churches, to talk about the Irish quarter, to boast of being an English Catholic, and to affect to despise aught that savors of the "mere Irishie." In advertisements we see their feelings insulted and the door of domestic service shut in their face because they are not East Britons; their little blunders are held up to ridicule with the sneering remark

"HOW VERY IRISH!"

Their virtues, especially that shoeiest one of purity, are ignored; and we cannot but have heard some who owed the gift of Faith to their fathers in Ireland, disclaim, if it was not for the scandal given by the Irish in England and Scotland, the reproach of Catholicism as a thing to be ashamed of, such a pitch, indeed, has the evil reached that it is not uncommon to hear a would-be-aristocratic Catholic apologizing for his religion, and impressing upon his hearers that he is English and not Irish. Of all the forms of snobbery with which society is infested we know none more unchristian than this. It is mean to the last degree; it is ungrateful in the extreme; it is utterly un-Catholic, and cannot be but hateful before Him who knows naught of her of nationalities or of social distinction, but looks in the hearts of men and Judges accordingly. In his eyes the rich and the poor are equal; they worship together, and he is the Lord and Maker of them all. Therefore to look down upon our fellow Catholics because they are Irish, to subject them to ostricism in the Church and in the household is a double crime. It is to neglect the command of Christ, and to despise those without whose Faith and good works England in the old time as in the but a sorry plight. We are moved to wrath when we hear of the treatment of the blacks in the southern States of the Union when we read of churches, railway carriages and public conveyances being absolutely set apart for their use, lest perchance they might come between the wind and the nobility of their white brethren, but the spirit of this anti-Irish feeling is encouraged—and we regret to think that it finds favor in quarters where it ought not even to be heard of—we shall reduce ourselves to the condition of the Americans, and be guilty before our Irish brethren in the manner without any pretended excuse that they are not of a white skin. This new social movement is but another and a most odious form of that spirit of worldly idolatry so often and so often alluded in these columns as the bane of English Catholics; but which is now far more injurious than those springing from the other phases of the evil, inasmuch as the present position of Catholics is one of self-defence. We are fighting for our liberties and our rights, and if we alienate nine-tenths of our number by turning the cold shoulder towards them and positively insulting them, what position can we hold? we, the remaining tenth, have against our enemies? If our Catholic literature and literature is to be condemned because it ministers to the wants of the greatest number, what prospect is there of a Catholic literature coming into the hands of the people at all? We require it! We have to fight against such newspapers as *Reynolds' Newspaper, Lloyd's Weekly News,* and the *London Journal,* and how can we counteract their pernicious influence amongst our people unless by providing nearly all Irish, unless Irish Catholics their wants in a way that will suit their tastes and likings. Thus, while the Irish people stigmatizing the so-called *Catholic Magazine* as too Irish, we have to look to it on that account, or discriminating *Catholic Opinion* on the ground of its being "Irish" to support it? Let us have done with this contemptible spirit of snobbery, and if we have ever had cause to be ashamed of our country, we feel disposed, doubly at heart, the growth of a pure

CATHOLIC POPULAR LITERATURE

And the diversion of young Catholic writers from the Protestant Press. If those Catholics who by a mere accident of birth were born in England of old English families are able and willing to write, and write often without serious loss a publication into which nothing can find its way as an "Irishrie" shall enter, we invite them to try the experiment. We may safely prophesy that the result will be as favorable as we do from experience that such as they have not hitherto proved themselves the best friends to Catholic literature, which without the untiring and ungrudging assistance of the Irish element in the Catholic population must long since have died, clammed to death, amid an unsympathizing and unheeding crowd, too lazy or too stingy to afford it that support which it was their bounden duty to prefer. We do not intend to analyse this anti-Irish prejudice—to do so would not be worth the trouble. We are content to condemn it as the most arrant snobbery and the blackest ingratitude, and to set it down as fatal desire on the part of some of our higher-class Catholics to stand well with the powers that be, whose sole principle of action, as far as Ireland is concerned, is to repudiate her, except in so far as it may serve to the public revenue, and to see that her people are kept in a state of mental and independence or obtains even that minimum of justice which has been meted out to her grudgingly and unwisely by an unwilling Legislature. *"Calcur quem fortuna parentem sortitus est,"* is the principle law animated our Irish legislation; we trust it may no longer be suffered to energise in the government of the Irish Catholics, who land by their English Catholic brethren.—*Weekly Register. Jan. 27.*

CALIFORNIA BUILDING and LOAN SOCIETY.

## In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE OF SECOND DIVIDEND.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF OUR AUTHOR ity as Trustees in Bankruptcy of the estate of JOHN F. SHERMAN, of the city and county of San Francisco, and by and with the advice and consent of the Commissioner of Creditors, we hereby declare a second dividend of twenty per cent. of the assets of said bankrupt, payable on and after the first day of March, A.D. 1872, at the store premises, No. 604 Clay street, San Francisco, to all creditors whose claims have been duly allowed by Samuel J. Clarke, Jr., Register in Bankruptcy.

The third meeting of creditors of said Bankrupt will be held on said first day of March, A.D. 1872, at 12 o'clock at the same place.

Dated at San Francisco, February 15, 1872.

JAMES B. KELLY,
FREDERICK BIGELOW,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of said Bankrupt.

Instigated by Pierce, Attorneys for Trustees, southwest corner of Montgomery and Commercial sts., San Francisco. fe24

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Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
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Board and Tuition (payable half-yearly, in advance).....$175
Washing.....20
Entrance Fee.....10

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Piano and use of Instrument (payable half-yearly).....$40
Harp " " " " " ".....50
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Vocal Music in Class.....20
Private Lessons.....40
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors.....20
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No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

School Books at Current Prices.

Each young lady is required to be provided with four sheets, two towels, one mattress, one pillow, one blanket with counterpane, for Winter, and for Summer, one mattress, one pillow, one blanket, one counterpane, two morning-dresses, dressing-case, four sheets, two towels, one mattress, one pillow, one blanket, one counterpane, one silver fork, one silver spoon, one silver table-spoon, fork and napkin-ring; two white straw hats, one black straw hat, one black bonnet, one shawl, two yards of white set, and a supply of soap and tooth-powder.

The Academic Year continues of two equal terms, the first commencing on the first Mon. in August, and ending on the last Thursday in January 1st.

Reports of any religious denomination are respectfully invited, but for the sake of uniformity services of the Catholic Church are preferred.

Pupils entering after the expiration of a month will be charged from the date of their entrance, and no deduction will be made for absence during the session, except in case of sickness.

Parents may rest satisfied that every attention, consistent with the strictest rules of a well-regulated school, will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies placed under their charge.

Boats conveying passengers to Benicia leave Broadway wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M. The Steamer Antelope leaves Benicia for the Capital on her arrival at Vallejo every morning.

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OWING TO THE DESERVED REPU of the celebrated brand of Whisky, manufactured by the above firm, and are now engaged in counterfeiting the labels, bottles, etc., of the genuine article, we would caution consumers to be careful in their purchase and see the bogus, impressed on the cork, before buying.

For sale at the principal Bars throughout the city and State.

We have no agents for the sale of our goods in this city, and that any person claiming to be such is an impostor.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.
411 Jackson street, corner Hyde.

mch1

McMAHON'S SALOO

P. J. MCMAHON, FORMERLY THE last proprietor of the Head House Saloon has recently fitted up in the

318 Bush Street,

opposite the Alhambra Theatre, where he will be happy to see his friends and the public generally.

Mr. McMahon has been known for many years as the leading saloon keeper of this city, and it is unnecessary to say that his liquors are of the best brands.

Give him a call.

de30

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS COLLEGE

Will open its Spring Session on MONDAY, January 1st, 1872, at the College Building, 24 Post street, and will be found the most complete and practical institution of the kind in the State.

Students can enter at any time, and receive instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Grammar, Spelling, Composition, Letter-writing, Business Forms, Telegraphing, Phonography, Typewriting, Mercantile Arithmetic, Practical Surveying, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Civil Engineering, Assaying, Mining, Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, Natural History, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Elocution, Oratory, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Constitutional Law, Civil Government, Political History, Ancient and Modern History, Universal History, Physical Geography, Physical Culture, Gymnastics, Military Tactics, Military Engineering, Military Law, Military History, Military Strategy, Military Science, Military Hygiene, Military Topography, Military Geography, Military Statistics, Military Ethics, Military Discipline, Military Organization, Military Administration, Military Jurisprudence, Military Medicine, Military Surgery, Military Pharmacy, Military Chemistry, Military Physiology, Military Anatomy, Military Botany, Military Zoology, Military Natural History, Military Geology, Military Mineralogy, Military Astronomy, Military Meteorology, Military Navigation, Military Seamanship, Military Gunnery, Military Ballistics, Military Ordnance, Military Artillery, Military Cavalry, Military Infantry

## TELEGRAPHIC.

**Eastern.**

EX-Secretary Seward considers that a great reunion exists in the people of Washington treaty, in that it does not insist on an apology by England for the Queen's proclamation of belligerent war with England is impossible, and that the time for the settlement of the Alabama claims has not yet arrived. The demand for a sum of money for consequential damages is, in his opinion, beneath the dignity of our Government.

The reply of the Secretary of State to Earl Granville's recent note regarding the Geneva arbitration, has been sent to England. The Cabinet were agreed on all the points presented, and were in session several hours on the subject. "The reply is couched in unbending terms, but is free from no doubt in the English mind of the friendly feelings of our Government, and of its desire to have a full, perfect and final settlement of all claims through the mode specified in the treaty. The United States Government adheres to its position as heretofore indicated, and sees no reason to modify its statement of the case. Having in good faith submitted the questions involved to the arbitrators or assessors, it will, as required by the treaty, abide by the result.

A bill passed the New York Assembly, striking the word "white" from the military code. This will allow negro companies and regiments.

At the village of Belvidere, near Elmira, N. Y., Postmaster Bullock has been arrested on a charge of persistently robbing the mails in his office. In one instance, a bag counts sing $4,000 was rifled.

New York, March 2.—Representatives of the Irish Societies formally decided to celebrate St. Patrick's Day on Monday, March 18th. The Sixty-ninth Irish regiment will accompany the procession. The Police Commissioners have offered an escort to Mayor Hall, and he has consented to review the procession from the City Hall.

Gossips assert that Minister De Long's presence here is neither by invitation of the Japanese Embassy nor cognizant of the State Department, other than what may be inferred from his stay days' leave of absence. They say that the Japanese Government contemplated appointing him to anything akin to their Legation's mission is pronounced a Canard, shrewdly designed to advance De Long's interests. The latter, it is understood, expects to be a competitor for General Nye's Senatorial seat.

CHICAGO, March 4.—A Washington special says the House Committee on Public Lands have agreed upon a bill for the improvement of the Illinois River, and of which the following points are given: The proemption laws are to be abolished, and all public lands are to be settled under the Homestead Act only. The subject of allowing soldiers to take up land and acquire valid title without residing on it the required length of time, was considered, but was decided feasible, being only, in fact, leasing land scrip in this particular class. It is probable the House Committee will recommend the reduction of the time for so real residence in their case.

## EUROPE.

PARIS, March 1.—Prince de Joinville has been reinstated in his rank as Admiral in the Army, and Duke D'Aumale to his rank as General.

A committee of the Assembly, the report of a large majority Conservative party, the main object of which will be the liberation of French territory from German occupation, and all constitutional questions shall be shelved until that shall have been accomplished.

It is reported that two regiments of the line, which have shown a Bonapartist tendency, have been removed from the city.

VIENNA, March 2.—Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a decree declining to recognize the Catholic Bishops or opponents of the dogma of Papal Infallibility as a portion of the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Hierarchy of Austria.

ROME, March 2.—It is now believed that the Pope meditates departing from this city at an early day. The archives and jewelry in the Vatican are being securely packed, so as to be ready for removal. It is said he will go to the city of Trent in Tyrol.

## MINING NEWS.

**California.**

AMADOR.—The State of Maine mine, says the *Jackson Ledger*, is located near the Mokelumne river, about four miles southeast of Jackson, and is now being worked under the energetic superintendance of C. E. Hutlings. As far as the mine has been developed, it certainly gives promise of future value, and from the fact that the Company have secured the right to the use of unlimited water power, with an abundance of timber close to the mine, four dollar rock under fair management would pay large dividends on the capital invested.

The Marbles mine is situated about four miles northeast of Volcano, is daily adding further evidence of its great value and permanency. The shaft is now down about four hundred feet, at which depth the ledge has increased to ten feet, and the entire body of the rock will yield over fifteen dollars per ton by mill process.

Rich rock was struck last week in the Phœnix mines, and the ledge gives every indication of being permanent.

BUTTE.—A party of prospectors, says the *Chico Review* of January 27th, left Chico on Saturday morning, last to make a search for some sort of a spot they had been told of, somewhere on the Bidwell road, about twenty-five miles from Chico. They proceeded—and they struck it. And we may say they have struck it rich.

CALAVERAS.—The Calaveras *Chronicle* of March 2d says: We hear very favorable reports of quartz mining operation in Angels. A first-class body of ore has been struck on the Stickles mine, upon which new machinery has been recently erected.

EL DORADO.—The claim of Lum, Thamber & Co., Green Valley, says the Placerville *Republican* of February 25th, was robbed of between $600 and $1,000 on the night of the 9th instant.

Prospecting for quartz ledges, says the *El Dorado Republican* of the 29th, is quite extensively indulged in hereabouts, and although we have heard of but one or two well defined ledges being struck recently, the spreading belief that there are but there are shy quantity of rich ledges awaiting development in this immediate vicinity. There is hardly a prospector that works up his specimens that does not make good wages, and we venture to say that any man can make from $600 to $1,000 a year prospecting and working up float pay rock; all that is required for the business is a pick, hammer, mortar and pan, with, perhaps, a little quicksilver. Last week we saw $10 worth of beautiful looking gold, the result of one day's prospecting. It was all extracted from two small pieces of rock.

LASSEN.—The Providence Mining Company, says the *Lassen Sage Brush* of Feb. 24th, sent in $620 lbs. of bullion, obtained from the working of 30 tons of the tailings from an arastra.

LOS ANGELES.—Mining on the San Gabriel river, says the *Los Angeles News* of February 15th, is progressing favorably. The Roberts-Maxfield Company have completed their first clean-up, with, we believe a satisfactory result.

TRINITY.—From the Trinity *Journal*, of the 21st, we collate the following: Thomas Baker has averaged $65 per day this season in his claim on Rich's Hill. This claim is in a section in which very little mining has been done during the past three years, owing to the great scarcity of water.

We are informed that a few days ago James Morris discovered a fabulously rich diggings high up on the hill back of A. T. Gorbus' store, on Indian Creek. Our informant, who was on Indian Creek just after the discovery was made, says that the ground prospects from two to four dollars to the pan, in coarse, heavy, peculiar-shaped gold; that Mr. Morris had just got, ready to work and that the claim would pay at least two hundred dollars a day to the hand.

MARIPOSA.—From the *Gazette* of Feb. 18th we take these items: We learn from one of the owners of the Francis mine that the company intend erecting a sixty stamp mill during the coming season. The prospects of the mine are very encouraging.

A few days since we picked up a piece of gold at Mormon Bar, on Sunday last, which weighed about eight ounces. It was lying in the road, and only a small portion of the chispa was exposed. The finder tried first to pick it up with his finger, then went for it with his knife, and finally pried it out with a pick.

The Mariposa *Gazette* of February 23d has the following: The Benton mills have been closed down, and Schonfeld & Co. are putting up one of their concentrators at Bogan's mill on Bear Creek. It is being put in this week and the mill will again be in operation in the course of two or three weeks.

NEVADA.—The Grass Valley *Republican* of February 29th says: The strike made by Reese and Depew at Randolph Flat, a few days past is exciting much interest. They continue to take out from their decomposed quartz vein from 8 to 10 feet in as high as 30 to the ton. The vein of the quartz is about an inch thick, with clay walls on each side.

PLUMAS.—The Plumas *National* of Feb. 29th says: It is reported that Webster & Co. have purchased pay for a flat opposite the mouth of Squirrel Creek, near Argenta. It is said that they are making as high as $15 a day to the hand: but that assertion, we have reason to suppose, should be taken with many grains of allowance.

The San Diego *Bulletin* of February 24th has the following: The total amount of collections made by the City of San Diego during the year 1871 through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express was $110,000, nearly all of which is from the Julian mines. Frank Lawrence, agent of the Company, estimates that $25,000 has been shipped through other channels, making a total of $141,000.

TULARE.—The Visalia *Delta* of Feb. 16th has the following: A Spaniard recently made the discovery of a rich silver ledge on the north side of the south fork of King's River. He informed his friends, and about twenty-five members of the Work family went into a company, and took up claims which they are at present engaged in opening. It is believed that the ore will pay $400 to the ton.

**Utah.**

The new mines of Alabama, 170 miles south of Salt Lake City, are attracting much attention. We were yesterday shown about one hundred pounds of galena yielding ore from the Star district. The ore is from the Hattie mine, discovered in the 4th instant. It is a rich mine and plenty of ore in sight. We have been working it this week and have six tons of ore on the dump that we think will mill $500 per ton, while others estimate it at $1,000. The ledge is four and a half feet wide at a depth of four feet.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Three leagues of land in Monterey county, with a perfect title, were recently sold to one party at the rate of four dollars per acre.

The Petaluma *Argus* says there are at present over 1,100 tons of wheat along the line of railroad in Sonoma county, awaiting shipment.

Ayer Cannaliman, recently from San Joaquin Valley, says the Vallejo *Chronicle*, represents that the crop in Mount Moore's Landing to Hill's Ferry, on an average is ten inches high, and is growing so luxuriantly that farmers say cattle can fear from its rankness.

The Farmers' Club, says the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, have, through their joint efforts and liberality, nearly completed a machine for draining lands that may be too wet for crops. By this, they, through excessive rains, be rendered too wet to work to season to secure a good crop.

The first grain of this year, says the Visalia *Delta* of February 24th, is not so promising in some localities as we were led to believe, owing to the late heavy rains, which have caused it to lodge. On Lewis Creek the standing grain is about 2½ feet high, but portions have lodged and will probably not root again, and poor but will all that can be expected from it. The late grain and the present soil, will, from present prospects, yield the best results.

The San Bernardino *Guardian* says very near all that cattle body of Government land lying in the southern arly direction from the town, bordering upon the Warm Creek settlements, and stretching to the foot of the mountains, have been taken up, and located in farms of 160 acres, by settlers, and their first crop of grain put in this season. This land, it is said, will produce as fine grain and hay as any in the valley, and the settlers will be peculiarly adapted to planting orchards and vineyards. Three years ago there was not a man in one of this land cultivated; they, thriving farms dot this portion of our valley up to the very foot of the mountains. Already the extensive wheatfields of our plains have put on their mantle of green, and in many instances are laying by their ploughs for southey season. Truly, the prospects for an extensive grain yield were never better.

We clip the following interesting item from the *Leavenworth Daily Call*: The new College recently erected by the Jesuit Fathers at St. Mary's Mission, is one of the finest and most commodious buildings in the West. It is situated close to the Kansas Pacific Railroad and about half a mile from the town of St. Mary's. It is a tinible building, containing commodious class rooms, study halls, dormitories, chapels, &c. Its dimensions are 80 by 65 feet, and contains 27 rooms. The entire cost of the College buildings is about $70,000.

Jas. McGonigis and Mr. Ward, of Leavenworth, have been the contractors.

Very Rev. Dr. Ryan, for many years Vicar-General of the diocese of Killaloe, was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of that diocese on the 4th February.

## British Cruelties in India.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman* (just received) enters a vigorous protest against the barbarous and inhuman manner in which the war against the Loobahs is conducted by the British in India. He says:

It appears that the old story of the burning of villages and destruction of grain, and consequently of numbers of helpless and innocent beings, is to be repeated. A more cruel system we cannot indeed, worthy of an enlightened and Christian government! Must not the brave men who have to carry it out blush to be the instruments of such a dastardly and inhuman policy? Can one fancy the satisfaction with which the general commanding telegraphs the intelligence of the slaughter of so many, the burning of a large village, and the capture of twenty-five gyals, (pseudo pigs and ponies)? These are the laurels that our soldiers are winning; these are the trophies of this noble war. Thus does «Christian» England "prepare the way of the Lord" among the "heathen," sending the sword and the torch first, and the Bible next; driving the women and children forth from their homes to perish of hunger and cold upon the mountains, while the men escape to cherish in their hearts an undying hatred to the murderers of their wives and little ones. And then, after a time we shall have the «Christian» missionary! Below the white man pleading to the survivors of boldness and love! How beautiful upon the mountains will be the feet of these messengers of peace to the Loobahs! How gladly will the savages welcome their coming as they point by the way of bloodshed to the blackened ruins of their dwellings and the graves of their families! Truly it is sickening, the whole affair! And as to there being no other way of dealing with these Loobah chais, would it not have been a far less expensive and more effective plan to have set to work and have made a few good roads through their country, established markets, protected with a small force, and then left them to their own devices, and to gradually expose to them the benefits of civilization? Would not the presence of an honorable and trustworthy police force have been more powerful and more peaceful pursuits? Can there be a more ridiculous waste of money than the employment of two powerful columns into the Loobhal hills, to fight a handful of savages scattered in small bands over the whole country? Can there be a more ridiculous waste of time than the employment of these powerful columns into the Loobhal hills, to fight a handful of savages scattered in small bands over the whole country? Can there be a more ridiculous waste of time than the employment of these powerful columns in pursuit of, but their "pigs and ponies?"

He concludes by saying that such is the traditional mode of frontier warfare, and that no amendment in it is to be expected from the Government there.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONDAY EVENING, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for flour has been fair, with an improved inquiry for export, at a decline of 25 cents per bbl. Sales of 2,000 bbls. at standard brands of Oregon extra at $6@6 25; and total brands as follows: Superfine, at $4 @5 50; extra, $5@5 75; family, $5 75@6 25; XXX, $6@6 25.

WHEAT—The market has exhibited more activity, at a decline of 2 cents per ctl. Sales of 3,000 ctls. at $1 60@1 62½ for No. 1 shipping; $1 55@1 57½ for No. 2 do.; $1 50@1 52½ for No. 3 do.; $1 45@1 47½ for No. 4 do.; $1 40@1 42½ for No. 5 do.; $1 35@1 37½ for No. 6 do.; $1 30@1 32½ for No. 7 do.

BARLEY—The market has been heavier during the week under review, and closed weak. Sales of ordinary coast to choice fair brewing at $1 05@1 12½ per 100 lbs., which is the range of the inside figures.

OATS—The demand has continued moderate for the week during the past week, but with steady rates. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 60@1 75 @ 100 lbs., which is the extreme range.

CORN—Large yellow samples have been fair during the past seven days. Quotable at $1 60@1 70 for ordinary sold at $1 75@1 80 for choice.

STRAW—Quotable at $1 15@1 30 per 100 lbs. for large lots; $1 40@1 50 for small lots.

BRAN—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 per 100 lbs. for white, $1 10 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $2 10@2 15 @ 100 lbs from store.

BEANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $2 75@3; Butter, $2 50@2 75; Lima, $3 75@4; Pea, $2 50@2 75; Pink, $2 50@2 75 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been quite free during the past week. At the close we quote the range at 60@70 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 25@1 50 @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 @ 100 lbs.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $21 50 @ ton from the mills.

RYE—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 @ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—We quote Flax at 3c; Canary, 3@3½; Rape, 3½@4; Timothy, 6@6½; Hemp, 3½@4; Mustard, 6@6½; Alfalfa, 12@16½.

HAY—We quote Wheat at $18 @ ton.

BARLEY—We quote Barley at $16 @ ton.

HIDES—We quote California dry at 19@20c; and salted at 9@10c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 5@6c @ lb.

WOOL—The market is quiet, pending the arrival of the Spring clip, which will find ready sales at high prices.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, fresh, 30@32½ per roll; 34@37½ per pound; Oregon, 30@32½; Eastern, 30@32½; Goshen, 30@32½; Pickled, 20@25c.

CHEESE—California, 15@16c; Oregon, 15@16c; Eastern, 15@16c.

EGGS—California, at 25@27½ per dozen; Oregon, 25@27½; Eastern, 25@27½; Duck, 30@35c; Goose, 40@45c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 10@11c per lb.; for second, 9@10c.

VEAL—At 12@13c per lb.

MUTTON—At 10@11c per lb.

PORK—At 10@11c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Gobblers, at 20@22c; Young Toms, at 18@20c; Hens, at 18@20c per lb.

GEESE—Young, at 12½@15c; Old, at 10@12½c per lb.

DUCKS—Young, at 12½@15c; Old, at 10@12½c per lb.

CHICKENS—Young, at 12½@15c; Old, at 10@12½c per lb.

## MARRIED.

AVY—LOWE—In this city, March 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Father Vaccaro, Eugene Avy of San José to Emma Young of Stanislaus county.

## DIED.

OLIVER—In this city, March 1st, Nora A. Anna Maria, eldest daughter of D. J. Oliver.

The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Cathedral, immediately after a Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass, commencing at the hour of ten, on Monday, this inst. at ten o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KANE—In this city, March 1st, Mary Ann, daughter of Michael and Ellen Kane, aged 10 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mary Rock, on a portion of Ireland, aged 42 years.

CROWLEY—In this city, March 2d, Daniel Crowley, infant son of John and Ellen T. Crowley, aged 1 month and 7 days.

LEHRIN—In this city, March 3d, James M. Lehrin, a native of Ireland, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock p.m., from his late residence, No. 1 Hugh Robinson, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 42 years.

MCGRATH—In this city, March 2, Michael Turner, a native of Tyrconnel, Ireland, aged 41 yrs.

HARRITT—In this city, Feb. 26, Irene Harritt, late of Iowa Hill, Placer county, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years and 1 month.

HOLLAND—In this city, March 2d, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Kelly, aged 37 years.

GREEN—In Oakland, March 3d, Ella Rose, youngest daughter of Dr. Thomas and Josephine Green, aged 2 years 1 month and 3 days.

PORTER—In Woodland, Feb. 24, at the residence of Mrs. Jas. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Jane Ann Powers, aged 73 years and 10 months.

JENKINS, STEVEN, WARD and WARRENS are active. We give them in comparison with former prices at Tracy & Co.'s. They are determined at whatever sacrifice they make to sell for any reasonable price offered that will pay the bottom value of the article purchased. Their stock is so large that it must be sold to make room for new goods just about to arrive.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Joint Military and Civic

BALL

—OF THE—

IRISH CONFEDERATION

—AND—

KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH

In Honor of St. Patrick's Day,

WILL BE GIVEN AT

PACIFIC HALL,

(California Theatre Building, Bush street,)

Saturday Evening, March 16 1872,

ST. PATRICK'S EVE!

☞ The proceeds will be devoted to the Irish National cause.

The Committee will see that the arrangements will be of such a nature as to ensure the entire satisfaction of all participants.

TICKETS.....FIVE DOLLAR

(Admitting gentleman and ladies.)

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY

BALL

—OF THE—

SONS OF THE EMERALD ISLE

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

THIS OLD AND POPULAR ORGANIZATION is making its usual arrangements for celebrating their 19th Anniversary, which will occur in the Ball at

IRISH-AMERICAN HALL,

On Monday Evening.....March 18th.

We need only remark that this Society have always given their entertainments the character of the most recherche with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their guests.

In addition to the regular Band and Programme of Dances this year, an Irish Harp is engaged, and the dancing hall will be enlightened and decorated in a manner to please the most fastidious. Irish Reel and Jig to their favorite music will be danced.

A efficient Committee of Arrangements will be appointed to attend to their respective duties.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR

(Admitting gentlemen and ladies.)

A. O. H.

SECOND GRAND

ANNUAL BALL

OF DIVISION NO. 4.

ANCIENT ORDER HIBERNIANS

—WILL BE HELD—

AT PACIFIC HALL,

California Theatre Building, Bush street,

MONDAY EVENING.....MARCH 18, 1872,

ST. PATRICK'S EVE.

THESE PIANOS ARE UNSURPASSED for their Elastic Touch, Singing quality of Tone, Even Scale, Great Power, and in everything that renders a PIANO FIRST CLASS.

Description and Price

(The Pianos will be shipped to any part of the State at prices given.)

No. 1—7 Octaves. Large front, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre.....$350

No. 2—7 Octaves. Large front, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, serpentine base.....$400

No. 3—7 Octaves. Large front, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, serpentine base, with carved panels.....$450

No. 4—7 Octaves. Large front, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, serpentine base, with carved panels and fluted columns.....$500

No. 5—7 Octaves. Large front, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, serpentine base, with carved panels and fluted columns.....$550

No. 6—7 Octaves. Large front, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, serpentine base, with carved panels and fluted columns.....$600

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Same Description as Square Pianos.

Very Best, in rosewood case.....$500

PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

Below will be found a few of many hundreds of testimonials received:

TESTIMONIALS.

From Mrs. Leonard W. T. Shaw:

MESSRS. LYON & BARRY—Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that the Piano purchased of you a few months ago has given entire satisfaction. It is a fine instrument in every respect, and I am happy to recommend it to my friends. Its tone is sweet and powerful, delicacy of touch and quality of tone are unsurpassed, and I am sure that it will prove durable, as it has been in regular use for several months, and will stand perfectly in tune. I shall most certainly recommend your Pianos to my friends, as I am satisfied they are the best instruments for the money in the market.

Yours truly, MRS. LEONARD W. T. SHAW.

From Rev. J. Shaw:

MESSRS. LYON & BARRY—Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that the Piano purchased of you a few months ago has given entire satisfaction. It is a fine instrument in every respect, and I am happy to recommend it to my friends. Its tone is sweet and powerful, delicacy of touch and quality of tone are unsurpassed, and I am sure that it will prove durable, as it has been in regular use for several months, and will stand perfectly in tune. I shall most certainly recommend your Pianos to my friends, as I am satisfied they are the best instruments for the money in the market.

Yours truly, REV. J. SHAW.

From Rev. J. Shaw & Sister, Rockford, Ill.:

MESSRS. LYON & BARRY—Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that the Piano purchased of you a few months ago has given entire satisfaction. It is a fine instrument in every respect, and I am happy to recommend it to my friends. Its tone is sweet and powerful, delicacy of touch and quality of tone are unsurpassed, and I am sure that it will prove durable, as it has been in regular use for several months, and will stand perfectly in tune. I shall most certainly recommend your Pianos to my friends, as I am satisfied they are the best instruments for the money in the market.

Yours truly, REV. J. SHAW & SISTER.

From Mrs. James Sadlier, The Wood Engraver:

MRS. JAMES SADLIER begs to say that the Piano purchased from Messrs. Lyon & Barry, of Montgomery street, has given entire satisfaction. It is a fine instrument in every respect, and I am happy to recommend it to my friends. Its tone is sweet and powerful, delicacy of touch and quality of tone are unsurpassed, and I am sure that it will prove durable, as it has been in regular use for several months, and will stand perfectly in tune. I shall most certainly recommend your Pianos to my friends, as I am satisfied they are the best instruments for the money in the market.

Yours truly, MRS. JAMES SADLIER.

From the Sisters of Charity, Benicia:

MESSRS. LYON & BARRY—Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that the Piano purchased of you a few months ago has given entire satisfaction. It is a fine instrument in every respect, and I am happy to recommend it to my friends. Its tone is sweet and powerful, delicacy of touch and quality of tone are unsurpassed, and I am sure that it will prove durable, as it has been in regular use for several months, and will stand perfectly in tune. I shall most certainly recommend your Pianos to my friends, as I am satisfied they are the best instruments for the money in the market.

Yours truly, SISTERS OF CHARITY.

From Mrs. Lucia A. Cummings, Teacher of Music:

MESSRS. LYON & BARRY—Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that the Piano purchased of you a few months ago has given entire satisfaction. It is a fine instrument in every respect, and I am happy to recommend it to my friends. Its tone is sweet and powerful, delicacy of touch and quality of tone are unsurpassed, and I am sure that it will prove durable, as it has been in regular use for several months, and will stand perfectly in tune. I shall most certainly recommend your Pianos to my friends, as I am satisfied they are the best instruments for the money in the market.

Yours truly, MRS. LUCIA A. CUMMINGS.

From Mrs. Frances and Pupils of Music:

MESSRS. LYON & BARRY—Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that the Piano purchased of you a few months ago has given entire satisfaction. It is a fine instrument in every respect, and I am happy to recommend it to my friends. Its tone is sweet and powerful, delicacy of touch and quality of tone are unsurpassed, and I am sure that it will prove durable, as it has been in regular use for several months, and will stand perfectly in tune. I shall most certainly recommend your Pianos to my friends, as I am satisfied they are the best instruments for the money in the market.

Yours truly, MRS. FRANCES AND PUPILS OF MUSIC.

From the Sisters of Charity, Benicia:

MESSRS. LYON & BARRY—Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that the Piano purchased of you a few months ago has given entire satisfaction. It is a fine instrument in every respect, and I am happy to recommend it to my friends. Its tone is sweet and powerful, delicacy of touch and quality of tone are unsurpassed, and I am sure that it will prove durable, as it has been in regular use for several months, and will stand perfectly in tune. I shall most certainly recommend your Pianos to my friends, as I am satisfied they are the best instruments for the money in the market.

Yours truly, SISTERS OF CHARITY.

From Rev. J. Shaw & Sister, Rockford, Ill.:

MESSRS. LYON & BARRY—Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that the Piano purchased of you a few months ago has given entire satisfaction. It is a fine instrument in every respect, and I am happy to recommend it to my friends. Its tone is sweet and powerful, delicacy of touch and quality of tone are unsurpassed, and I am sure that it will prove durable, as it has been in regular use for several months, and will stand perfectly in tune. I shall most certainly recommend your Pianos to my friends, as I am satisfied they are the best instruments for the money in the market.

Yours truly, REV. J. SHAW & SISTER.

From Mrs. James Sadlier, The Wood Engraver:

MRS. JAMES SADLIER begs to say that the Piano purchased from Messrs. Lyon & Barry, of Montgomery street, has given entire satisfaction. It is a fine instrument in every respect, and I am happy to recommend it to my friends. Its tone is sweet and powerful, delicacy of touch and quality of tone are unsurpassed, and I am sure that it will prove durable, as it has been in regular use for several months, and will stand perfectly in tune. I shall most certainly recommend your Pianos to my friends, as I am satisfied they are the best instruments for the money in the market.

Yours truly, MRS. JAMES SADLIER

sad silver badge of the society and a sprig of shamrock.

The officers of this society are John Collins, President; M. C. Hassett, Vice-President; John Higgins, Treasurer; Thos. McInerney, Recording Secretary; M. Farrell, Financial Secretary; John H. Emery, Corresponding Secretary.

One of the banners carried a beautiful silver shield, with the national emblems of Ireland and America upon it. It is a copy of a shield presented to the renowned 69th New York Regiment, November 4, 1865, by William Lyrell, Esq., of the 97th New York Volunteers. It was brought out here by a member of the 69th, who carried it yesterday.

THE FOURTH DIVISION

Consisted of the Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association, and made a most creditable appearance. They were marshalled by Dennis Daly, aided by Dennis Curley and Jas. O'Connor. The officers of the Sout-ty are P. Sullivan, President; M. Kilkelen; Vice-President; James Delmartin, Recording Secretary; M. O'Donnell, Treasurer; N. Caishan, Corresponding Secretary. Each of the foregoing division-ns were preceded by a brass band and carried handsome banners, painted with appropriate devices.

THE FIFTH DIVISION

Marshaled by J. T. Brady, who was aided by Mr. Daniel Sheerin and James McMenomy, consisted of San Francisco Divisions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of the American Order of Hibernians; and Division No. 1 of Oakland, and No. 1 of San José, all in their rich green regalia. Each Division of the Order was preceded by a band, and each carried elegant silken banners. The Grand Officers of the Order, accompanied by the Legion of St. Patrick, led the division. The State officers are: P. Brady, State Secretary; Patrick Barnes, C. D. General officers—James Cahill, 1; P. Patrick Turney, G. V. 1; Thomas McConnelly, G. S.; Archibald Small, A. G. S.; John Gosney, G. T.

The following are the names of the officers of the different divisions of the Order:

DIVISION No. 1.—James Barrett, President; Thomas O'Brien, Recording Secretary; Michael O'Brien, Financial Secretary; Daniel Harney, Treasurer; Aids—Bernard Sheehan, John O'Kane, Thomas Mulrehy.

DIVISION No. 2.—P. M. Wallen, President; W. J. Brady, Vice-President; Frank Minch, Recording Secretary; Michael Wade, Financial Secretary; Michael Norton, Treasurer. Aids—Patrick Sullivan, Florence Crowley, James Kelly and Martin Connolly.

DIVISION No. 3.—James O'Brien, President; Charles Parrell, Vice-President; Hennessy Gallagher, Recording Secretary; Daniel Ryan, Financial Secretary; John Murray, Treasurer. Aid—John C. Brady.

DIVISION No. 4.—Patrick Quinn, President; Patrick Carberry, Vice-President; T. D. Sullivan, Recording Secretary; Richard Tobin, Financial Secretary; Denis A. Healey, Treasurer. Aids—Wm. Deany, P. McEvoy and C. Sullivan.

DIVISION No. 5.—P. R. Hanna, President; M. F. Woe, Vice-President; John McGrath, Recording Secretary; Peter J. Carr, Financial Secretary; Patrick McGinn, Treasurer. Aids—Alex. Meaher and Edward Sweeney.

DIVISION No. 8.—M. C. Hassett, President; John A. Lennon, Vice-President; J. J. Donovan, Recording Secretary; Edward Cunningham, Financial Secretary; Thomas Magnire, Commanding Division; Tim Shy Nolan, President; Patrick Smith, Vice-President; J. Cahill, Recording Secretary; Thomas Trainor, Financial Secretary; Edward Fitzgerald, Treasurer. Aids—Denis Holland and John Quinn.

DIVISION No. 1.—San José. Hugh Kelly, Commanding Division. Nicholas Furlong, Pr'sid ni.

The Assistant order was one of the finest features of the procession. They turned out full twelve hundred strong, and marched with military precision.

THE SIXTH DIVISION,

Marshaled by Capt. M. W. Stackpole, who had Tr. Thurgard Joseph O'Connor as aids, consisted of Divisions No. 1 and 2 of the Knights of the Red Branch, and Divisions No. 1 and 2 of the Irish Confederation, Jos. C. Talbot and Michael Moore, respectively, Presidents, escorted by the Hibernia Militia, Capt. K. Kenny. The Confederation is a new society of Irish Nationalists, and replaces the Emmet Guard. The Knights of the Red Branch are said to be the old at Order of Knighthood in existence. The first division, which was headed in fact of the procession, was a triumphal car, drawn by four large horses, and elegantly decorated with large bunting streamers and flowers. The upper portion of the car represented an Irish Round Tower. The tower was about twelve feet high, painted in stone, and covered with moss and ivy. Its base rested on a platform, twelve feet long by eight wide, and it was drawn by four large, powerful horses. In front of the tower sat a beautiful young lady—Miss Margaret Jane—dressed in white, carrying a white wand with a golden ring attached, representing the Golden Age of Ireland, and made familiar by Moore in his song

"Rich and rare were the gems she wore,
And a bright gold ring she had on her wand
She bore."

Four young ladies—Misses Kitty Ryan, Mary Brenn Barton, Mary Ring and Katy Ingen—attired in white, and wearing green sashes, sat on the platform. They carried different colored banners, representing the provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught. A Gallowglass, typical of Ireland's warrior days, in the person of William Oetzer, rode in front of the tower, while four aides, Henry Foster, John Hanna, Anthony Murphy and Terence Fagan marched before and acted as an escort. They were arrayed in the costumes of the ancient chiefs. John A. Donovan, James Guiffoy and John W. Murphy aimed on the platform. The first named represented a Knight of the Red Branch in armor. This order has been lately been established in this city dates as far back as 1117 A. D. The second Assistant Gualiop, personated an Irish pikeman. His father fought against the British at Vinegar Hill. John W. Murphy was a militiaman Highman, differed in a picturesque costume and carrying a rifle which figured to many a hard fought battle in '98. The Gallaghmen were hearty in fanicy of the Milesians, and their organization created a sensation with their arrival in Ireland, A. M., 3009. They were required to be very large, muscular, and robust men of undisputed courage and bravery. They were helmets and coats of mail, and bore battle-axes, pikes and swords. The extraordinary stature and martial bearing, fish costume and massive weapons of the Gallioglasses who were called Nish (Ngeil), as a body guard to the Court of Elizabeth, astonished and excited the envy of the Londoners. The Knight represents in his person two orders of Knighthood instituted in Ireland, many centuries anterior to any such being known or instituted in Europe. Firstly, the "Niadhi Nak" (Anglice, Knights of the Maiden Shield). The insignia of the order being a heavy massive chain of dentelled beatin and gemellion will Than those in Ireland, and England still. The finest depths, the closest weld, Where sinkers dark and sinkers Bend a knight's helmet and his shield The sign of fame and chivalry.

Chiefs and heros 'mong the dead,
Would I could have with you sealed bed;
I'd gain a spot by the bed,
In the earth whereon it sepulchred;
I'd sweetly sash heavenly sound,
And undisturbed repose in that ground
That ne'er should be from it removed,
Where sword and spear are laid in rest!
For you were to the Irish race ennobled,
And your names shall be ever blessed.

Upon the forehead of each Knight of the Red Branch was worn a golden circlet, and though he were not a king fight
Yet was he entitled to the name.
Who bravely in battle array did fight,
Fearless chiefs—a kind and true,
Who for their country fought and bled,
Through fears and fears perilous I see
Shades of ancient heroes pressing
And here's a good health to you.

No need that I should this day trace
The Irishmen's deeds, for I can't recall
In this great and busy noble race
Their deeds in the days of old.
Time and the deeps sweep of thought
Have swept the memory of them
Into the dim and misty past
Of Ireland's Diadem.

Stooped in tears, our country's wrongs
To market, and to fairs,
The stranger master in the land—
Kilmainham—Irishmen's lot,
Justice trampled, the dam down,
Black, tyranny overflows;
Hate spreads for fair and wide,
Famine and fever, the people's lot,
And fear the trembling cry of joy!
I feel crowned to the days of Brian!

No need that I should this day trace
The Irishmen's deeds, for I can't recall
In this great and busy noble race
Their deeds in the days of old.
Time and the deeps sweep of thought
Have swept the memory of them
Into the dim and misty past
Of Ireland's Diadem.

For these brave's but one remedy,
One healing balm can be found,
While the unseen history has been
Written in the hearts of freedom
Of their own who made oppression
Bow down and bend to their will,
Shadow that the fighting of the troops
Of Ireland's Brigade
Who bonds it out—will never be free.

That Ireland holds this faith full well,
And that she'll ever hold it dear,
'Twas Wolf Tone's hope, Fitzgerald's pride,
And Emmet's fondest prayer.
And long as there's a heart in Ireland
Beaow their sons each Patrick's day,
To love the land, the race, the Irish
And place it among the first of earth—
Long as such degree be
That manner's home the land's hate,
In freedom's name and freedom's cause
Will Irish hearts beat high.

It's a day on which the Irish
Forget their bad blood, their feuds,
Ancient bickerings of race and creed,
Ireland, their mother land, then unite
In protecting her, as a whole
Beneath the shadows of the Star and Stripes, whose
Folds are the symbol of liberty, every where
Speaks of the beautiful blessings of Republican government—the land for the world for mankind!
The land that here be, and our posterity after us
Shall ever love be, and our posterity after us
Shall ever love.

Long the love for the land of our birth interfere
Not with the discharge of our duties for the land of our
Adoption! Let the record displayed by Irishmen and
Irish-Americans in the late war be a guarantee
That the duties required of citizens will be faithfully
Met by the fidelity of the adopted citizen.
Ireland, the land of our fathers, is struggling
Bravely, almost up to assuming the independence of
Nationality, and the Irish-American who does not
Feel a thrill of pride and joy at the prospect of her
Regained position, is unworthy the proud privileges
Of an American citizen.

Ladies and gentlemen, there are many memories
Both sacred and sad connected with the anniversary
Which brings us together to-day. It is the day of
Ireland's patron saint, and it is the day of Ireland's
Deliverance. It is meet her by every means in
Our power—in assuming the position of a free and independent citizen—to assert and maintain—to defend—
Should occasion, to accept a sacred duty devolving on
Every Irishman in this land—the right of Ireland
To be as a Nation. It is a duty incumbent on us as
American citizens, and the means of rendering the area of
Republicanism.

Let us then perform this duty, then those banners
Of green and gold displayed by Irish-American society
As a mockery and a defiance—the gilded trappings of
The slave, in some sense the badges of degraded manliness.
There is much in the present condition of our native
Land to inspire us with hope for the future.
The popular voice there is throbbing with a new and
Ideal life.

A desire for a national autonomy is becoming suddenly
Intense. The hatred of England's policy,
Divide and Conquer, are rapidly melting away before
The light of reason and truth, and the Irish Catholic,
Protestant and Dissenter, Catholic, priest and minister, working shoulder to
Shoulder in the great struggle for national life, for
Mere the better for the cause of the people, so much
The better for the cause of religion.

We Irishmen, in this land, are in a position—probably
Unprecedented in the history of nations—to render
Ireland as home for national life, comparatively easy. If
We fail in proving by the part we take to our political
Faith, as well as false to one of the holiest feelings of
The ear represented in Irish Nationality.

Now let us have what seats we dead.
Where we've lingered with mirth and glee,
Where we've lingered with mirth and glee,
This is my own—my native land!"

Ladies and gentlemen, it is now my pleasure of introducing to you the Poet of the Day, Col. F. J. Ward.

The Colonel advanced, bowed gracefully, and when the applause that greeted his handsome presence subsided, twisted, with much elocutionary effort, the following

POEM.

Not mine the power to wake the lyre,
Not mine the power to fan the fire,
That gave to fifty hearts of old
The gift of song, a deathless soul.
But mine the look upon the day
To-day's a name to live for aye,
In history, glean and mingle rhyme
With a of the olden time.
Of days departed, glories dead,
Of those who fought and bled and bled
Upon the field that fairly bound to Heaven,
Through fifty hundred years of servitude
Ireland, tried land, from age to age!
Thy knees thy life-blood's power,
Long live thy children, long live thy race,
For both known thee well before,
Thy sons have ever been true and brave,
That gave to thee their heart's blood,
Their every thought of our race
Is made immortal in the song place.
And sons the garden of the sun
Are not our country's fair spread
For countless years thy counsels and
Thy sacred fires have been kindled
Heathen, race and wanting glow
Have lured the flowers of thy race
Intent lands whereby their lustre
Thy glorious fame has shed its light
In thy green fields the shamrock's
And wild flowers of the Irish sod,
In humble garb, with fire in hand,
Thy children's children still abide,
Who fought their foes and bled and died,
Fearless chiefs—a kind and true,
Who for their country fought and bled,
Through fears and fears perilous I see
Shades of ancient heroes pressing
And here's a good health to you.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK NOW ENDING MARCH 30.
March—
24—Sunday—Palm Sunday.
25—Monday—Of the Feria.
26—Tuesday—Of the Feria.
27—Wednesday—Of the Feria.
28—Thursday—Holy Thursday.
29—Friday—Good Friday.
30—Saturday—Holy Saturday.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MARCH 23, 1872.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

The Saint Patrick's Day Celebration for 1872 was in every respect creditable to the Irish of San Francisco. It had all the marks of the national festival of an orderly and religious-minded people. When other peoples were celebrating their peculiar anniversaries give themselves up exclusively to pleasure, and think of nothing but merry-making, the Irish find return thanks to Almighty God and then enjoy themselves in a sober and rational manner. This shows how free they are from the taint of irreligion which is so perceptible among prouder and more prosperous nationalities. May they always continue to be thus distinguished! It will be the earnest prayer of every right-one made.

The churches were thronged not only on Sunday but on Monday also by congregations who assisted at the Divine Mysteries with deep-felt devotion and listened to the explanation of their pastors with respectful attention. The Faith which Patrick planted has certainly not grown weak in the hearts of his people. It is as fresh, as pure and as active to-day as it was when the great apostle closed his eyes to the things of this world more than thirteen centuries ago in Downpatrick. Fire and sword, famine and persecution have been ruthlessly and persistently availed of to effect its destruction and all, thank God! in vain. Ireland is still intensely and boundingly Catholic. Even those who condemn her faith have been compelled to pay a tribute of admiration to her incomparable fidelity.

It is not alone on the soil sanctified by the presence of Patrick that this wonderful tenacity of religion is exemplified by Irishmen. They carry it with them wherever they go and make it the object character-istic of their piety. This is notably the case in America. Though not as a body wealthy, the Irish settlers in this country and their descendants have studded the land with splendid churches, monasteries, convents, schools, colleges, hospitals, asylums, and benevolent institutions that are a credit to millions of dollars. We say advisedly—and we challenge any other people to controvert us—that this should be a source of pride to all true Irishmen.

But, to return to the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in San Francisco. The civic and military display in the grand procession we can really very little. It could not have been equalled, although we doubt it, but rarely it could not have been excelled by any similar demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The splendid military corps also turned out in all their available strength. The uniforms and accoutrements were in splendid condition and the marching was excellent. The civic societies also made a magnificent appearance, with their splendid banners and tasteful regalia, and they kept line and step with a precision worthy of trained soldiers. The Grand Marshal, Colonel M. C. Smith, and his Aids, performed their arduous duties most satisfactorily, so that the procession was regular and unbroken from the time it started at 10 o'clock at various bodies composing it were dismissed.

The literary exercises in the California Theatre were remarkably good. We need not say one word in praise of the truly magnificent oration, delivered by Brother Justin, the respected President of St. Mary's College. Our readers will find it reported in full from another column to-day's columns. We sincerely wish every Irishman in America had a copy, and made a serious study of it. There is contained in it a telling vindication of the attitude of religion towards nationality, which might possibly have a salutary effect upon the degenerate Irishmen who maintain that the Church and its ministers are opposed to the freedom of their country. Colonel P. F. Walsh's poem, although it may not claim rank with the productions of Longfellow or Tennyson, was, nevertheless, good in spirit and composition. Its delivery was excellent. "God Save Ireland" has now reached the dignity of a national hymn, and its rendition by two thousand manly voices was a most appropriate conclusion to the proceedings. The banquet of the St. Patrick's Society and of the Irish Confederation, as well as the several balls and re-unions of the night, took place in the evening, were all highly successful, and passed off without the slightest incident of a nature to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

It is only right to say a few good words in recognition of the good order and sobriety which marked the whole of the day's proceedings. It was gratifying in the very highest degree. No disturbance of any kind occurred, and not an intoxicated man was to be seen, either in the procession or on the streets. We should not trouble ourselves to mention this circumstance were it not a favorite theory with those hostile to our nationality that every Irish demonstration must, of necessity, be a scene of drunkenness and disorder. We can safely assert that no race or people represented in the American Continent could go through a procession like that of Monday last and give critics less cause for complaint than our fellow-countrymen did. We are not at all astonished at the regularity and decorum which prevailed, they are only what we confidently expected would be: but we recommend them respectfully to the scribes who are so fond of writing about "Irish turbulence" to look at the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, 1872, was one to which all concerned may look back with feelings of satisfaction. We trust that all those to come off in the future will be similarly praiseworthy.

## HOLY WEEK.

The Catholics of San Francisco are evidently firm in the Faith. They are preparing to celebrate the Holy Festival of Easter if the spirit and with the practices proper to children in the fold of Peter. Religious services are devoutly attended, and from morning till night the churches are never without an assembly of fervent worshippers and contrite penitents. There is probably no city in the world, not in an exclu-ively Catholic country, where all the ministrations of the Church, and all the agencies of salvation are put more liberally before the people than they are here in San Francisco. This one fact alone proves the zeal for the cause of God, and the love for the holy Faith of Jesus Christ, which animates the ecclesiastical authorities. The number of communicants, it is thought, will exceed that of any former year. This edifying way of concluding the Holy Season of Lent cannot but call down the blessing of Providence on the land and its people. We republish below an account of the incidents in the history of the Redeemer and of the Church, which are commemorated on each day:

NEXT Sunday, Palm Sunday, begins Holy Week, sometimes called the Great Week, or the Painful Week, or the week of austerities. All the exercises of Lent, says the Rev. Alban Butler, must now be continued with redoubled fervor, to which we must sedulously exercise ourselves by the most devout meditation on the Cross and Passion of our Divine Redeemer. This must be the great and only object of our thoughts and devout entertainments at this time. The Church sanctifies all whom she causes to bear the cross, and rejoices in those days of mourning for the loss of her Divine Spouse. At present the office and Mass of the Resurrection, which were solemnly said at midnight, are anticipated and said a little before noon. Though during this part of the office the devout Christian's attention is taken up on the Cross, Mass being to be will return to consider the glory of his sepulchre the rest of the day. For this long office was formerly begun at three o'clock in the afternoon, by blessing the fire and then the Paschal Candle. After this the ancient prophecies were read, the font blessed, and baptism solemnly administered. After Matins, at midnight, the Mass of the Resurrection was celebrated; and the faithful continued watching in the church from three o'clock in the afternoon till morning on Easter-day.

THE CEREMONIES OF HOLY WEEK.

We subjoin the order of the ceremonies of Holy Week for St. Mary's Cathedral. In other churches the ceremonies will be conducted in the same manner as they were last year:

Sunday next, the 24th, the Palms will be blessed by the Most Rev. Archbishop and delivered at High Mass.

The office of *Tenebræ* will take place at half past three o'clock on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Solemn Pontifical Mass, until the blessing of the Holy Oil, will commence on Thursday at ten o'clock, and the mandatum or Washing of Feet, in imitation of our Lord washing the feet of the Apostles, will take place at three o'clock P. M.

On Good Friday the offices will begin at nine o'clock, and on Holy Saturday at eight o'clock.

## The Massacre of the Dominicans at Arcueil

Fourteen prisoners were tried last week at Versailles for the murder of the Dominican Friars at Arcueil. A host of witnesses were called.

The principal prisoner, Serizier, accused of having given the order to fire upon the monks, is by trade a tanner. He is described as having become a colonel. It is alleged in the indictment, and very distinctly proved by evidence, that Serizier told one of his lieutenants to shoot all the priests, gendarmes, and sergeants-de-ville in the La Sante prison, if the Versailles troops should approach. Serizier, in his examination, said that from May 19 he was ordered by General Wrobleski to arrest the Arcueil Dominicans. He transmitted the order to Leo Meillet, and he, in his turn, to Lolive. He did not know of the execution of the Dominicans till after it had taken place. He saw their corpses on May 25, and inquired what had happened. Lolive, the prisoner, Bois, Assi Boichi, a tanner, who once worked in the same establishment as Serizier, was appointed by the latter of the Sante prison, to which the Dominicans were brought from the prison of Lobbes, after December 10 was a secretary of Leo Meillet. He was a friend of Jules Valle, Vermorel, Pindy, Urbain, and many other Communists, and a contributor to the Communist journal, *Le Cri Du Peuple*. He admitted having acted as a judge of instruction when the Dominicans were executed. Another, Jolly, an artillery man named Quesnot, a railway driver and a Communal captain, was made keeper of the Arcueil quarry by Leo Meillet. In his examination he alleged that he was ordered by Leo Meillet and General Wrobleski to burn the monastery, but he would not do it. He denied all participation in the executions. He was then severely interrogated was a Bonapartist and particularly ugly tooth out of a dead man's jaw. Another, Joe, who was an aide-de-camp of Quesnot, and who, notwithstanding his deformity, used to gallop about in the time of the Commune upon a big charger. He took a leading part in the combat of Moulin Saquet and other scenes of the Communist army. Anna (a fetainer's clerk), secretary of Serizier, admitted having served in the Communist army. He pleaded that he was only garrisoned at Arcueil to enable him to draw the pay, but that he never wore a uniform in his life, and took no part in military matters. He was confined by Serizier. One of the prisoners, named Gamelette, is seventy-five years old, and has been a soldier for fifty years notwithstanding, he was a drummajor under the Commune. He denied any participation in the execution of the Dominicans, and, indeed, no evidence against him, save a statement that he happened to go from curiosity to see his battalion, which was there, and then to go from his age belonged to the "sedentary" National Guard, and was exempted from active duty.

Four of the witnesses were actually among the hostages who escaped the slaughter, and some of their adventures would be almost too romantic to be credible for a sensation novel. One, who came before the Court in his Dominican's habit, would say nothing about the judicial priest. Father Sevaisin, which was considered to be a most able speaker, and possessing great eloquence, fervor of spirit and great patience in its author.

## THE EXECUTION OF THE PRISONERS.

After the exercises at the church the procession reformed and marched down it to Fourth, to 2, to Seventh, to H, to Ninth, to Howard, to Eighth, to Mission, thus doubling in front of the

## CONVENT SCHOOL BUILDING.

Here the pupils, with green scarfs and appropriate badges, were drawn up to receive them. According to custom, the oldest of the class of younger pupils, was the one in advance was Carrie Graves—presented the Grand Marshal with an elegant bouquet. The pupils then sang a lovely song in honor of "St. Patrick," to an appropriate air. The band responded with "Wearing of the Green," and the children and other persons in procession took up the line of march to 3, to Folsom, to Fifth, to Shipley, to Sixth, to J, to K, and up K to the Metropolitan Theater, where the literary exercises were held. The procession reached the theatre, and this is what transpired there:

## AT THE THEATRE.

The procession arrived at the theatre at about a quarter after two o'clock. There was a great crowd composed of both sexes, awaiting the arrival of the procession, and as soon as the doors were open there was a rush for the seats. The Dratter and the Pest with the dollar in the hand, as the fleet-footed ran to take their places upon the platform, as follows: President, J. W. Armstrong; Vice Presidents, John Ryan, Richard Breen, J. D. Dray, Captain Lonergan, Captain Coffey, Eddy Jennings, Richard Mc. M. T. O'Brien, B. Lacy, Denis Flynn, P. F. Mahon and M. Coffey. Secretaries—P. J. Egan and R. J. Dooling. The members of the Ancient Order Hibernians, the firemen and the military occupied the centre of the auditorium, citizens filling the balance of the seats. The private boxes were filled with the fair ladies, many of the fair sex were present in the dress circle, every part of the gallery was occupied, and before the speakers was covered with the American flag, and as the invited guests appeared upon the platform, the hall of the theatre was filled with the sound of the music, with the emblematic harp was laid upon the stage, the orchestra and the military were comfortably seated, and the ball was quiet, the Union Band, which was stationed in front of the stage, played "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," which was received with great enthusiasm. The city band upon the left responded with the "Wearing of the Green," which was warmly applauded. The President then called the assemblage to order and reminded his hearers that for more than fifteen hundred years it has been the custom of the Irish people to honor the memory of their Patron Saint. The custom had been religiously observed and would continue to be honored by Irishmen and the children of Irishmen for all time to come. It was highly proper that the Irishmen of to-day should continue the observance of this day on the anniversary of the departure of St. Patrick from the scene of his earthly labors to receive his eternal reward for his faithful devotion to the welfare of his countrymen. He then introduced Mr. W. H. Rhodes, the Poet of the Day, who read, by request, the finest of his poetical productions.

[The poem mentioned is the one written by Mr. Rhodes for St. Patrick's Day, 1869, in this city, and published in The Monitor at the time, otherwise we would be happy to reproduce it.]

The reading of the poem elicited the warmest applause, and at the close of its delivery the poet was vociferously cheered. The City Band played "Wearing of the Green" in response.

The President then introduced Mr. Francis. Dillon Eagan, the Orator of the Day, who was greeted with much warmth. He began by calling to the minds of his hearers the truth, that love of country was one of the strongest instincts of man, and was particularly intense in the hearts of the Sons of Erin. This trait of character is manifested alike among the more civilized and the barbarian. The savage and the most highly cultivated among men have the underlying affection for home. He recalled to the memories of his hearers the hallowed associations that cluster around the name of St. Patrick and humorously alluded to the saying of a noted Irishman, who once remarked that one Patrick was as good a man as another Fourth of July." It was a fact that Ireland had no birthday to celebrate, but before the feasts were done by the Illustrious men who rendered the Fourth of July famous, the memory of St. Patrick and his deeds were honored and celebrated. England has boasted that the sun never sets upon her empire, but the sun never sets upon the sacred land upon which the tap of British drums were never heard. Australia may be a land where the birth-place of Ireland's patriot sons, Erin has glory enough in the fact that the sun never sets upon her, upon her soil. Ireland was the scene of his apostolic labors, and darkness, and brought her into the full light of Christianity. So long as the Irish people guard the arm bequeathed to them by the saint dead, so long as they guard the faith which he preached, so long as they guard the brightest jewels that deck the crown of Christianity. The speaker proceeded in the delivery of the oration, and for an hour kept the audience at the highest pitch of enthusiasm by the delivery of the address the speaker was cheered, and the audience dispersed.

## INCIDENTS.

The parade was well managed by the Marshal and his aids, and was handsomely executed along the route.

In many parts of the town the American and Irish flags were flying. Several business places, conspicuously on Market street (Uhlfelder and Ludegan's, on J street, above Sixth, were tastefully dressed with flags and mottoes.

The accident of serious moment occurred. The nearest approach to it was the falling of a gentleman while mounting a skittish horse on K street, near Fifth street, in the morning.

There were the usual number of lost children, numbering about in several cases. The police were on hand with a number of well-behaved persons strongs the streets as the procession moved along.

No signs of disorder or unusual indulgence were manifested at any time. In all respects the celebration was a credit to its managers, to those participating, and to the city.

## THE FESTIVAL AND BALL.

An appropriate winding up of the festivities of St. Patrick's Day was the evening in the Mercantile Library Hall of the Rose Chapters. At eight o'clock, those on terpsichorean and other pleasures bent, began to pile into the hall, and the long line of visitors came lingering along until after ten o'clock.

Unfortunately, large as the Pavilion is, the arrangements were not sufficiently extensive to accommodate all who were rather limited. One-half of the main upper hall was the gallery was also filled to overflowing, the managers additional not expecting so large an attendance—and the Skating Rink, which is also a most superb dancing hall. This was altogether too small, for at ten o'clock at least 2,000 persons were present and still more pouring in. The unappropriated half of the main hall was then illuminated, and soon filled with eager dancers, all enjoying themselves, though the crowd was so great as to render it difficult to such exercises.

Old and young alike gathered to enjoy the festivities of the festive. Hilarious crowds flocked in the pond for luck, and swooped down upon the tables, to the great delight of their proprietors. Elegantly dressed maids and spruce matrons, dapper youths in gorgeous ties and staid men in sober suits prevailed; all mixed together in the democracy of the occasion—all were Irish, and all were at home. But there is no use in prolonging the story. The ball was the very acme of Irish festivity, and will naturally be endowed, and must have resulted in netting a handsome sum for the object in whose behalf it was given.

The festivities were kept up until a late hour in the morning, and, if appearances are not deceitful, all were well pleased with the manner in which they had passed the fourteen hundred and fiftieth anniversary of St. Patrick.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says, on unquestionable authority: I am able to infer you that a number of Irish gentlemen have come over the spirit of the administration on the subject of the question with Spain, growing out of the Cuban war of independence. The immediate cause of this change I have not learned, but it is well informed circles, it is supposed to be the result of the recent action of the Spanish Cortes at Madrid. Whatever the immediate cause of the fact, I can assure you that the relations between this Government and that of Spain, are at this moment of the most critical nature. Such, in fact, as to warrant the suspicion that an open rupture may supervene at any day. General Sickles will not return to Madrid, and a firmer grasp than the Prince of Wales became monarch of England by the abdication of his mother, is the grasp of the new monarch of England monarchy will be doomed. The resolution passed by the meeting was somewhat startled at the declarations of the chairman, whose fond avowal of republican opinions has created considerable sensation in Belfast.

Boston, March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day is more general to-day than on any previous occasion. It is favored by pleasant weather. The procession marched at the Irish Catholic charitable societies in the city and vicinity.

DUBLIN, March 16.—Richard Pigott, editor of the *Irishman*, is released from his three months' imprisonment for libel on the Chief Justice, during the trial of the Fenian Kelly. Pigott's friends made a demonstration in his honor upon his release, and he was afterward entertained at a breakfast.

H. C. Bateman, Catholic Bookseller, has just received a large stock of Christmas goods from the more blockade, which he is selling at reduced prices.



## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

### The Derry Boys and Nationality.

The "Prentice Boys of Derry have prompted by repudiated any sympathy with the proposal of Mr. John Rea to erect a statute to Thomas Francis Meagher. They regard the memory of the ex-patriot as a traitor. With the project as a gross libel on their loyalty, and protest against the idea that they are have any connect with disloyal men. *The Nation* thinks that they are entitled to express their opinions as they please, and that they will assist in rearing statues to extinct fomenters of rebellion.

### Irish Affairs in Parliament.

In the House of Commons last night, Capt. Shackelle pressed the Government to state whether it was intended to bring in any measure relating to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone replied that the matter was still under consideration, and that he reserved to himself the right to announce the intentions of the Government on the subject. The session would probably be brief. Mr. Butt, and Mr. Forster, was opposed by Mr. Liddel, on the ground that the Government would propose a measure on which political affairs would be conducted in England, and which all parties would be compelled to consider carefully. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said he would introduce a dangerous measure into the House of Commons. He would not enter into the question of the bill and repeated the assurance that the Government with having changed its intentions. Mr. Bernal Osborne, in his speech he called on Mr. Gladstone to take a firm stand in favor of the Irish Church, and to resist the demands of Mr. Butt. Captain Nolan, the member for Galway, in a maiden speech, supported the bill, and said that he would be found as strongly upon the ballot as upon the floor of the House. Mr. Disraeli supported the bill, alleging that the recent elections many voters told against the real wishes of the constituencies. He would be careful not to require him to spread his wings too wide, or attempt to fly at it shall grind him to powder. He would be careful not to require him to reduce his establishment was reduced to the popularity of the gentlemen composing the House of Commons. He was convinced that they will have a splendid House of Commons, and that they will be found on the chief managers of the new Ireland, and he will be found in charge of the work. In the meantime, he will be found upon the ground of the principal representative and purchaser of the Irish Church

## THE MAN OF THE DAY.

**Very Rev. Father Burke's Lecture in Brooklyn, N. Y.**

On Tuesday evening, the 22d, a vast concourse of people was gathered together within the walls of St. Paul's church, Court street, to listen to the world-renowned pulpit orator, Father Thomas N. Burke, who held his audience spell-bound for nearly two hours. The subject of the lecture was "The Christian. Man the Man of the Day." At about half-past seven o'clock, the great lecturer appeared and spoke substantially as follows:

My friends, I have selected, as the subject on which to address you, the following theme: "The Christian Man the Man of the Day." You may not, perhaps, be inclined to suppose that I mean by this, that, in reality, the Christian man was the man of the Day—that no was the man whom our age loved to honor; that he was the man who recognized as a Christian man, received, for I am very reason, the confidence of his fellow-men, and every honor society could bestow upon him. Do not flatter yourselves, my friends, that this is by meaning. I do not mean to say that the Christian man is the man of to-day. I wish I could say it. But what I do mean is, that the Christian man, and he alone, must be the man of the day; that our age cannot live without him; and that we are fast approaching to such a point that it will of itself will be obliged, on the principle of self-preservation, to cry out for the Christian man. But, then, to-day he is not in the high places; for the spirit of the age is anti-Christian. Now, mark you, there is no living man who is a greater lover of the age than I. And, priest as I am, and monk as well, coming here before you in this sombre-snooned old habit; coming before the men of the nineteenth century, as if I were a fossil dug out of the soil of the thirteenth century, I still come before you as a lover of the age in which we live, a lover of its freedom, a lover of its laws, and a lover of its material progress. But, I still assert, that the spirit of the nineteenth century of our is not Catholic. Let me prove it. At this very moment, the Catholic Church, through its Bishops, is engaged in a hand to hand and deadly conflict, in England, in Ireland, in Belgium, in France, in Germany, aye, and in this country, with the spirit of the age; and for what? To endeavor by legislation or by the rod of the child, to control that child's education, and to teach him all things except religion. But the Bishops come and say: "This is a question of life and death, and the child must be a Christian. I claim the right to shut out half its a thousand times better he were never taught at all, for knowledge without God is a curse, not a blessing." Now, if our age were Christian, would it then seek to banish from the se cools, to cause the name of God clean out of the h art of that little one, for we read Jesus Christ, the son of God, shed his blood? Another proof that the spirit of our age is anti-Christian, for whatever contradicts Christ is anti-Christian. Christ said—speaking of the most

SACRED OF MATRIMONY,

Which lies at the root of all society, at the fountain-head of all the world's future—Christ has said, "Whatsoever God has joined together, let no man separate." And the Legislature, the spirit of the age of ours comes in and says, "Let God join them; but I will reserve to myself a right to separate them." This is a special law. They have endeavored to substitute a civil marriage for the holy Sacrament, which Jesus Christ instituted. The spirit of the age, and ratified by his first miracle—the Sacrament which represents the union of Christ with His Church. "I will not let God join them together," says the State. "Let them go to a magistrate or a register." Let God have nothing to do with it. Let no sanctifying fountain-head be before them: let them look to their own lustful d sires, and to the full enjoyment of wicked passions, one cooked by God. Tear the State rules, in one of the third, and says: "I will break asu der that bond." And it made the anti-Christian law of divorce. "Whom God joins together," says the Master of the world—whose word shall never pass away though heaven and earth shall pass away—"let no man separate." God sin e can do it; but no, we dare to do it shakes the very foundation of society, and takes the key-tone out of the arch. But the Christian comes and says, "I will do it." This is the legislation—this is the spirit of our age. I do not mean to say that there were not wicked men and vices in other ages; but I have been taught to look back from my earliest child-hood hundred and six hundred years, to that glorious

THIRTEENTH CENTURY,

For the bloom and flower of sanctity proporting itself to the eye of the world. Still, I have been so taught as not to shut my eyes to as vices; and yet, to the spirit of this age was ignorant Christian than the spirit of this. The spirit that had faith enough to declare that, whatever rise was doubted by learned men, the sanctity of the marriage sacrament was to remain inviolate—it was not recognized its living author as the Son of God. It had faith enough to move all ranks of men as one individual, and as one possessing one faith, and one lofty purpose. And this is not the spirit of our age. Whom do we hear are the men who invent and make our telegraph and railroads, and all the great works of the day? Was it very little about Catholics generally but lookers-on in those great matters; but Cat olics had nothing to do with them. The age was same in simply to profit by the labor of others. And yet, don't we know that in every great discovery made upon this earth was made by some Catholic man or ot er and some of the greatest of them all made by old monks in their cloisters. Therefore,

THE SPIRIT OF THE DAY MARKS THE MAN OF THE DAY.

I do not congratulate you, my fie ds, that the spirit of to-day is a Christian spirit. Now, I am here this evening, to prove to you, a d to bring home to your intellects, two great facts; two great facts in two ways: First—The man the world makes independent of God, is such as to be a curse, and the world itself cannot endure him; for, if he leaves his mark upon his society, it is a curse, and evil. Second—The only influence that can purify and save the world, is the spirit of that glorious religion which alone represents Christianity. Call me not bigoted, my friends, if Catholic Church alone is the great representative of Christianity. I do not deny that there is goodness outside of it, nor that there are good and honest men, who are not of this Church. Whenever I meet an honest, truthful man, I never stop to inquire if he is Catholic or Protestant; I am always ready to do him honor as the noblest work of God. But this I must say—all this is, in reality, represented in the Catholic Church. And I am assured that the Catholic Church has the power to preserve in man the remembrance that God has created him. And, now, having laid down my opening remarks, let us look at the man of the day and see what he is.

Many of you have the ambition to become men of the day. It is a pleasant thing to be pointed at and spoken of as a man of the day. "There is a man who has made his mark." There is a man of whom every one speaks well, the intelligent man, the successful man, the man who is able to propound the law by expressing his opinion; able to sway the markets; the man whose name is blazoned everywhere. You all admire this man. But let us examine him in detail—for he is made for more above a mere paper man. Let us pick him in pieces, and see what is in this man of the day—whether he will suit for God or man—see whether he will come up to the wants of society or God. Man, I suppose you will admit was created by Almighty God for certain fixed specific purposes and duties. Surely, the God of wisdom, of infinite knowledge and of infinite knowledge and freedom, never communicated to an intellectual human being power and knowledge like his own, without having some high, grand, magnificent and God like purpose in view. A certain purpose must have guided Him. Certain duties must have been attached to the various principles that are thus imprinted on man's soul as the image of God. And I suppose, my friends, there are the duties man owes to the family, the duties of the domestic circle, the duties he owes to society, the duties he owes to his country, the duties of friendship; the duties he owes to his own soul, finally, over them all, permeating through them all, overshadowing all that is in him, there is his great

DUTY TO ALMIGHTY GOD,

Who made him. Now, what are man's duties in the domestic circle? Surely the most sacred of man in this article is the virtue of fidelity, representing the purity of Jesus Christ in the married state. Fidelity without a thought of the breaking hearts at home? Shall I tell you of the man of the day trying to commit adultery? Shall I tell you of the man of the day who is ready to take advantage of deserted youth, and why? Because all the worst vices of the young blood are there, for they are inseparable to the man of the day. Sometimes, in some fearful example, he comes out to fore us in all his terrible deformity. The world is undoubtedly, she world is frightened for a moment—but men who understand all those things better than you or I come to us and say, "Oh! it is what is going on; this is the order of the day." There is no vestige of purity, no vestige of fidelity. Mind and imagination corrupted; the very flesh rotting, great fact; two things seem to us ways: First—The man the world makes independent of God, is such as to be a curse, and the world itself cannot endure him; that is the world itself cannot endure him; for, if he leaves his mark upon his society, it is a curse, and evil. Second—The only influence that can purify and save the world, is the spirit of that glorious religion which alone represents Christianity. Call me not bigoted, my friends, if Catholic Church alone is the great representative of Christianity. I do not deny that there is goodness outside of it, nor that there are good and honest men, who are not of this Church. Whenever I meet an honest, truthful man, I never stop to inquire if he is Catholic or Protestant; I am always ready to do him honor as the noblest work of God. But this I must say—all this is, in reality, represented in the Catholic Church. And I am assured that the Catholic Church has the power to preserve in man the remembrance that God has created him. And, now, having

LOVE IS A NECESSITY,

And the Almighty has created that desire for love in the hearts of all men; and it has become sacred and typical of the union of Christ with His Church—typical of the great Christ-principle poured without Him in the heart in Galile-; and whatever it is it must lie at the very fountain-head of society, it must sanctify the very spring whence all our human nature flows; for, it is out of this union of two loving hearts that our race is propagated, and mankind continues to live on earth. What is that grace? I answer that it is the grace of fidelity. Understand me well; there is nothing more revolting, nothing more degradable than the heart of man; nothing wilder in its acts, in its propensities, than this treacherous heart of man. I know of no greater victory that a human being can make than that a young woman makes, when she takes the hand of a young man and kneels down with him before that altar where Jesus Christ has said they shall ever enter his heart. A treacherous, erratic heart is that of man. Nothing can change, prove to evil influences, existed by every form of passing beauty. But from the very beginning the obligations of Father and Mother to their progeny. Their children are to be educated; and as they grow and bloom in the fullness of their reason, the one object of the Christian father and mother is to bring their children into subjection to Christianity that is latent there. Christ enters into that young soul by baptism; but He lies sleeping in that soul, acting only upon the blind animal instincts of humanity, and the child grows up without Christ that sleeps there must be raised and developed, until that child comes to the fullness of his intellectual age, and the man of God is fully developed in the child of God, and is fit for the end of all love on this earth. Now, does the man of the day fulfill this end? how does he fulfill these duties to his wife and to his children, these duties which we may call

THE PLATONIC DUTIES?

This "clever" man of the day—how does he fulfill them? He, perhaps, in his humbler days, before he knew to-r at mo ifham the sin of his fortune h d arisen, took to himself a fair and modest wife. His fortune smiled upon him. The woman remained content with her first and simple love, and with fidelity to the man of her choice and the duties which were thus brought with them. But how is it with the man of the day? Shall I insult the ears of the Christian by following the man of the age through all the dark paths of his iniquity? Shall I describe to you the absence of his lustful eye, forgetful of the vows he has made to the one at home? Can I tell you of the man of to-day following every passing form, a mere lover of beauty; without principle, without God, without virtue, and without a thought of the breaking hearts at home? Shall I tell you of the man of the day trying to commit adultery? Shall I tell you of the man of the day who is ready to take advantage of deserted youth, and why? Because all the worst vices of the young blood are there, for they are inseparable to the man of the day. Sometimes, in some fearful example, he comes out to fore us in all his terrible deformity. The world is undoubtedly, she world is frightened for a moment—but men who understand all those things better than you or I come to us and say, "Oh! it is what is going on; this is the order of the day." There is no vestige of purity, no vestige of fidelity. Mind and imagination corrupted; the very flesh rotting, great fact; two things seem to us ways: First—The man the world makes independent of God, is such as to be a curse, and the world itself cannot endure him; that is the world itself cannot endure him; for, if he leaves his mark upon his society, it is a curse, and evil. Second—The only influence that can purify and save the world, is the spirit of that glorious religion which alone represents Christianity. Call me not bigoted, my friends, if Catholic Church alone is the great representative of Christianity. I do not deny that there is goodness outside of it, nor that there are good and honest men, who are not of this Church. Whenever I meet an honest, truthful man, I never stop to inquire if he is Catholic or Protestant; I am always ready to do him honor as the noblest work of God. But this I must say—all this is, in reality, represented in the Catholic Church. And I am assured that the Catholic Church has the power to preserve in man the remembrance that God has created him. And, now, having



**Spiritual Dancing.**

We do not dance for dancing sake, but the spirit of God moves them." Such is the confidence which a female servant girl, after a female servant girl, gave, regarding her congregation, to a London magistrate's Court the other day. Tas case in which the speaker was on a par with the evidence in the case, was one in which the accused was a the waiting upon the Lord at a Bible Christians, and a few weeks ago she was reading the Word to a number of the same Bible Christians, who assembled together in a railway arch close to, whether bad been duly registered for divine service, the day and some other young men came and threw their hats and hymn books at them, and then dammed upon the heads a good deal of noise, and interrupted the proceedings by various devices. "After you with the Book," said one of the party, "I'll be after you with my hat and half" shouted a third. The Christians interrupted the Bible with the pious speaker was not to notice. When the case at length came before the magistrate, the railway arch was greatly crowded "a certain chapel of some denomination called Bible Christians," and the defendant was charged with "disturbing" them. The defendant, in his own defence, said that upon the 12 o'clock on the day, the Beasties fell on him and his friends. He had stood in the land against on their side, and might, assured to them the Master of the place, he retired in peace and quiet, and in the interior of the unpleasant habits, and pretended they their landlords on the public-house, and never came to grief. He had acted as true men to the disappointment and rags of the defendant, who evidently considered the dismissing the crowd of a very different matter. At the hour fixed for the commencement of the Spirit, the defendant and his friends were found by the same spirit as you?" "Why, sir, I was simply rejected by my brethren, and I thought it my duty to go and see what was going on." "Do you mean to say that you had two female brethren?" "Yes, sir, I had two female brethren, and they were both members of the Bible Christians." "Do you know the nature of the oath you took when you were admitted into the Christian Church?" "Yes, sir, I do." "Will you tell us what it is?" "Why, sir, I was asked if I would spit on the Bible, and I said I would not." "Did you spit on the Bible?" "No, sir, I did not." "Did you refuse to spit on the Bible?" "Yes, sir, I did." "Did you refuse to spit on the Bible?" "Yes, I did not." "Did you refuse to spit on the Bible?" "Yes, I did not." "Did you refuse to spit on the Bible?" "Yes, I did not

## THE HOUSEWIFE.

TO KEEP MILK SWEET.—A teaspoonful of fine salt or horseradish, in a pan of milk, will keep it sweet for days.

TO PREVENT LAMPS FROM SMOKING.—Lay the lamp-wicks in vinegar for an hour, and dry them well before they are used.

POTATO MUFFINS.—One pint of milk, six large potatoes mashed, one egg, one desertspoonful of butter, and one gill of yeast.

RICE BREAD.—Boil half a pound of rice in three pints of water till the whole is quite thick; with this, and yeast, and six pounds of flour, make the dough.

POUND CAKE.—Ten eggs, three cups white sugar, one and a half cups butter, one-half cup sweet milk, three cups flour, one-half spoonful of soda, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, flavoring to suit taste.

DELMONICO PUDDING.—One quart of milk, two and one-half teaspoonfuls corn starch dissolved in cold milk, with five eggs, beat the yolk, and one teacup of white sugar; boil the milk first, have the other things ready, and stir in altogether, then pour out and bake; but on a meringue.

TO REMOVE GLASS STOPPERS.—When the stopper of a glass decanter is too tight, a cloth wet with hot water and applied to the neck will cause the glass to expand, and the stopper may be removed. In phials the warmth of the hand may be sufficient.

FROTHED PUDDING SAUCE.—Beat one half pound of butter and the same of sugar to a cream. Have ready some thin boiling flour and water, add to the above, just before pulling on the table. Let it boil up two or three times, but do not stir it. Flavor according to taste.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—The white of ten eggs; one cup of butter, two cups of white sugar, one cup of corn-starch, one cup of sweet milk, one half teaspoonful cream of tartar, two cups of flour. Mix cornstarch, soda, and milk together. Flavor with lemon or vanilla.

FIG PUDDING.—A quarter pound of figs, half pound of suet, a breakfast cup of grated bread, the same of milk, a teaspoonful of nutmeg, a little grate of a lemon, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and three eggs; boil two hours or bake one hour. The figs must be cut small, and then beat with the milk a long time.

TO WASH HAIR BRUSHES.—Hair brushes, however dirty, may be washed and kept good for years, without loss of stiffness, by putting a small handful of soda into a pint jug of boiling water. When the soda is melted, put in the brush and let it stand till clean. Rinse it in cold water, and dry in the sun or by the fire. The quicker it dries the harder the bristles will be.

TEA LEAVES A REMEDY FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.—A poultice of tea leaves applied to small burns and scalds affords immediate relief. The leaves are softened with hot water, squeezed nearly dry, applied upon cotton over the entire surface burned. This application discolors and prevents any pain, and removes entirely the acute sensibility and tenderness.

BRUISES ON FURNITURE.—Wet the part with warm water; double a piece of paper four or five times, soak in warm water, and lay on the place; apply on that a warm but not hot flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated; the bruise be not gone, repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent or bruise will raise to the surface. If the bruise be taken while fresh, soak it with the wet cloth, and hold a red-hot iron near the surface, keeping the surface continually wet—the bruise will soon disappear.

CARE OF CANARY BIRDS.—Place the cage so that no draft of air can strike the bird; give nothing to healthy birds put canary and rape seed mixed with water; this fish bone and gravel on the floor of the cage; also, occasionally, a little water for bathing; the room should not be overheated, or when moulting; shedding feathers avoid drafts of air, give plenty of rape seed slightly moistened, a little hard-boiled egg and cracker grated fine is excellent. By observing these simple directions birds may be kept in fine condition for years. Bad seed kills most of the birds that die; to which it might have been added that canary birds are not only fond of, but benefitted by having often a leaf of cabbage, piece of apple or other green food, which serves to keep down the tendency to fever and prevents constipation. When birds are sick and inclined not to eat well, remove all food for a day, and then only give soaked bread from which most of the moisture has been squeezed.

Just received, a large stock of Vestments, Chalices Remonstrances, Altar Cards and Candlesticks. Holy Water Sprays, Books, and all other Catholic articles, at the Popular Books, and all other Catholic articles, at the Popular Book House of Bancroft, 35 Kearny St. one of every kind.

SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR

Just the paper, price 15 cents, post-paid. Tells how to plant and grow all kinds of small fruits successfully; best for farmer and amateur. Large stocks of the old and Henry Ward Beecher, Longworth, Wilson, Jucunda, Crescent, &c., by the one or thousand. Descriptive and practical works very cheap. Price list of Plants, tools, &c., sent free to all applicants. Address

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or PURDY & HASTE, 105 Nassau St., N. York.

P. S.—specimen copies of The Fruit Recorder and Rural Record, a 32-page monthly, A. M. Purdy, editor; Price 25 cents per annum; 3 months on trial. To see a copy is equivalent to subscribing.

mh17

## THE MONITOR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for family consumption has been quite a limited inquiry for export, at a decline in rates, since our last review. We quote standard brands of Oregon extra at $6 50@ and fancy brands as follows: Superfine, at $5 50@ $ 6 25; and extra at $6 50@6 to 6 75 per bbl.

BARLEY—The market has been inactive during the week under review, at unchanged rates. Sales of ordinary coast to choice for brewing at $1 40@ 1 to $ 1 90 bs, which is the range of the market at the close.

OATS—The demand has continued moderate for this grain during the past week, but at reduced rates. Ordinary to choice feed at $1 10@1 70 to 1 90 bs, which is the extreme at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days. Quotable at $15@18 for ordinary wild oat to choice wheat & tame.

STRAW—Quotable at $5 to $ 10 for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at $1 50 for yellow, and $2 for white, by the bs.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $3 50@3 to 100 bs from store.

BRAN—We note a fair demand, and prices following are the jobbing rates: Bran, $ 18@19; Middlings, $ 23@24; Chop Feed, $ 30@32 to 100 bs.

POTATOES—Receipts have been extensive during the past week. At this, we quote the range at 1@1 to 1 25 per 100 bs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1@1 to 100 bs.

BEANS—Quotable at $4@5 to 100 bs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 75@3 to 100 bs.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales at $2 75@3 to 100 bs.

RYE—Quotable at $1 50@1 to 100 bs.

BARLEY—Quotable at $1 25@1 50 to 100 bs.

CHICKEN WHEAT—Quotable at $2 25@2 50 to 100 bs from the mills.

FLOUR—Quotable at $2 75@3 to 100 bs.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales at $2 75@3 to 100 bs.

RYE—Quotable at $1 50@1 to 100 bs.

BARLEY—Quotable at $1 25@1 50 to 100 bs.

BEANS—Quotable at $4@5 to 100 bs.

POTATOES—Quotable at 1@1 to 1 25 per 100 bs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1@1 to 100 bs.

HAY—Quotable at $15@18 for ordinary wild oat to choice wheat & tame.

STRAW—Quotable at $5 to $ 10 for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at $1 50 for yellow, and $2 for white, by the bs.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $3 50@3 to 100 bs from store.

BRAN—We note a fair demand, and prices following are the jobbing rates: Bran, $ 18@19; Middlings, $ 23@24; Chop Feed, $ 30@32 to 100 bs.

POTATOES—Receipts have been extensive during the past week. At this, we quote the range at 1@1 to 1 25 per 100 bs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1@1 to 100 bs.

BEANS—Quotable at $4@5 to 100 bs.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales at $2 75@3 to 100 bs from store

## VERY REV. FATHER BURKE'S

LECTURE IN BROOKLYN, N. Y., ON

### "THE CATHOLIC CHURCH THE MOTHER OF LIBERTY."

On Sunday evening, March 24, Father Burke lectured in St. Paul's Church, in Brooklyn. It is needless to say that the edifice was crowded. Within the sanctuary rails were seated Rev. Father Maguire, the pastor, a large number of clergymen from the neighboring parishes, and many lay men, among whom we noticed ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, and Mr. Cornelius Dever.

The Rev. gentleman spoke as follows:

My Friends: On last Tuesday evening, when I had the honor of addressing you, I proposed to you a subject for your consideration, which, perhaps, may have struck a good many amongst you as rather strange. We are such worshippers of this age of ours, that when the "man of the day," as he is called, is put before us in any other than an amiable light, no matter how true it may be, it seems strange, and it is a hazardous thing for me to attempt it. I fear there are many amongst you that will consider that they have undertaken a task this evening — a still more hazardous one, I should say — namely, to prove to you that the

CATHOLIC CHURCH IS THE FOSTER-MOTHER OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

Was there ever so strange a proposition heard — the Catholic Church the mother of human liberty! If I undertook to prove that the Catholic Church was the instrument chosen by Almighty God to save Christianity, I might do it on the testimony of Protestant historians. I might quote, for instance, Guizot, the French statesman and historian, who repeatedly and emphatically asserts that only for the organization of society that only for the organization of bishops, priests, and monks, and that only for the Church — the Christian religion would never have been preserved; never been able to stand the shock of the incursions of the barbarians of the North upon the Roman Empire; and never have been preserved through the following ages of confusion, and, some people say, darkness. I could quote the great German historian, Neander, who was not only a Protestant, but bitterly opposed to the Catholic Church, who repeats again and again, the self-same proposition, the Christian religion, through the Church, the Christian religion must have perished during the time that elapsed between the fifth and the sixteenth century. I might, I say, again, find it easy to prove any one of these propositions, which are the fair law of civil life. But I am not going to do anything of the kind. I am not going to appeal to any one of these authorities, still less to that which I myself regard as the highest authority. I will not quote for you my friends, neither the words of God — I will not quote for you the Word of God — of God himself — who ought to know best, for God has himself, who made and gave him his intelligence and freedom — for God himself has also declared that the freedom of the human race lies in the possession of the truth — the knowledge of the truth, and the grasping of this knowledge — exclusion, by every fact, of all error.

Christ, our Lord, said: "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." You shall know the truth, and, for "free." You shall know the truth, and, for the knowledge of that truth will be your freedom. Mind you, he did not say: "You shall know the truth, and the truth will send you groaning off your feet." He did not say but you shall know it — you shall have no doubt about it! He did not say — no doubt about it! He did not say — to doubt about it! He did not say — to doubt about it! He did not say — to

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6.
March:
30—Saturday—Easter Sunday.
April:
1—Monday—Easter Monday.
2—Tuesday—Feast of the Annunciation.
3—Wednesday—Feast of the Ascension.
4—Thursday—Feast of the Ascension.
5—Friday—Feast of the Dolors of the Blessed Virgin.
6—Saturday—Feast of St. Celestine, Pope and Confessor.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MARCH 30, 1872.

## THE SACRAMENTO "RECORD" ON SENATOR CASSERLY.

It is very rarely, indeed, that we meet in a paper having the least pretensions to respectability, an article like that which appeared in the Sacramento Record of Thursday, March 21st, entitled "Casserly and the Japanese." Totally uncalled for, and strictly destitute of argument, it is simply a piece of scurrility of which even the most inflammable print might well feel ashamed. In fact, it is little more than a string of adjective epithets such as might be supposed to come from the mouth of an inebriated fishwife.

We are sorry to admit that Mr. Casserly has been unanimously conceded a "scholar" and a man of culture, but, of course, it is unable to find out on what his reputation rests. There are, we may say, a great many patent things that the rail-road king cannot find out, or does not choose to find out, but, according to this Sacramento authority, the Senator is "educated with a miserable narrowness of mind"—a splendid figure of speech this, truly! His arguments are "drawn from the armory of the Jesuits!" he talks not like a statesman, but like a "spoiled priest;" his ideas about the Japanese are "contemptible;" his arguments must pass—ought not to be placed on the same level with Christians is the language of "the thick-headed boor, the Quakeress, coarse as sage, the lodge-schoolmaster!" he would, if he "had sufficient nerve to say what he thinks, declare that Protestant children ought to be excluded from our educational schools! We could multiply these choice epithets, but we do not wish to either weary or disgust our readers. Yet there is one more which we cannot refrain from favoring with the benefit of our criticism. "Senator Casserly," says the Record, "may stand in mental terror of the Japanese, and not without reason; for they are, as a rule, *more intelligent, and even better educated* than he is. He may quail at the prospect of competition with Asiatic races."

The opponent of this last specimen of Record English literature, so far as any can be found in its pages, will be content to let the matter rest for any reader whatever. It is the "small-brained boorish egotist," "the fanatical bigot," "avowedly bigot," and a "fanatic" to imagine that the worshipp of the One True God is preferable to that of any higher morality. The inference follows that is as unpardonable error to regard America as a Christian nation, or to think that its laws and usages have any connection with revealed religion. To be sure it, so happens that a large number, perhaps even a majority, of its citizens profess faith in the Redeemer, but that is a mere accident, and does not concern our constitution as a people. Pagans have quite as much a right to come here, and the rights of the converts of our institutions, as the framing of our legislation and managing the affairs of the country as those to whom the gospel of salvation has been preached. And if by any chance those pagans should become very numerous and strong enough to make their idol-worship the dominant creed, why, no great harm would be done; Christian faith being, as Mr. Proctor would say, "a matter of no consequence at all."

The *Record* says that if Mr. Casserly wanted "historical illustrations" he could find instances of professing Christians disgracing themselves by mob cruelty. We do not understand what deduction is to be made from this, if it be not that mob cruelty is a consequence of Christianity, and a prominent feature in its ethics, at all events, as practiced in this land of freedom. Next we are informed that "paganism is relative;" and that the misspellers organ regards it as a most detestable pagan and man who believes Christianity by assuming for it prospective tenets, such as this pupil of the Jesuits (Mr. Casserly) asserts." What will the New York riots can bear to the propriety or impropriety of admitting Japanese students to the Military Academy we really cannot tell; but the *Record* knows all about it since it asks triumphantly why Mr. Casserly, or somebody else, did not attempt to exclude from West Point the children of those who had made the riots. "One would think," continues the fellow, "that Baptism conferred some absolute merit to bear Mr. Casserly."

What an insane notion, to think that the rites and ceremonies of a Christian Church are worth anything or mean anything. We quote again: "the world imagine that the Christian children of America were lifted altogether above and beyond the plane on which Japanese 'pagans' move." The *Record* quotes the word *pagans* as if to indicate that it was either a good joke or ridiculous mistake to confound the newly enlightened and lately civilized Asiatics with ordinary blockers. We wonder how will American fathers and mothers like the plain inference which must be drawn from the sentence we have just quoted. How incompatible of them to entertain the idea that their children are in any way superior members or morals. The conclusion the *Record* comes to is that Senator Casserly is a "monumental politician," and not a scholar or even a sincere man. We think we have troubled ourselves long enough with the foul diatribes of this wretched scribbler. The task of quoting his anathemian sentences is certainly disagreeable enough; but if we succeed in showing what manner of men are they who defame and vilify Senator Casserly we shall be amply repaid for the trouble we gave ourselves.

Because Mr. Casserly is true to his people, and strives to save them from plundering dercers, because he is the indefatigable enemy of monopolists under whatever guise they present themselves, he must subsidized and unprincipled scribblers, that such assaults cannot possibly do him any harm or lessen the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Nor do we think he will ever condescend so far as to make reply to these native calumnies. We would advise the railroad men if they want to damage their ably and vigilant foe to hire somebody of greater moral standing than the pagan of the Sacramento *Record*. Finally we would suggest to the writer of the article entitled "Casserly and the Japanese," that he betake himself as speedily as possible to the Yoke-hama. There he will be surrounded by his lucky pots, and he will never hear a word likely to stir up his anti-Christian bile. As he is evidently a pagan of the worst kind, he must feel strangely out of place in Christian America.

## OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

Whatever be the merits or demerits of General Grant's administration so far as relates to its management of the domestic affairs of this country, it cannot, at all events, flatter itself very much upon the choice it has made of men as representatives of this nation at the various European Courts. That the majority of them have been individuals deficient in educational acquirements, almost destitute of social polish and totally unversed in diplomacy, is a reproach well founded in truth, and justice. There was a time, indeed, when our ministers and diplomatists could bear comparison with the best trained statesmen of the old world, when they were scholars, men of high honor and of unimpeachable integrity, but that time, alas! is past. Take him outside his record as a soldier (how much of that he owes to good fortune, how much to genuine ability is a very vexed question), and General Grant is almost doubtfully a man of any sterling mental capacity. A good deal of power is certainly in the hands of the President, and with them well but then, how many days, they have had the large majority of Congress themselves with men of the stamp of General Grant has not the slightest trace, on the contrary, indeed, his conduct has been marked by all the vices of a small mind. His wants to have his administration, first, at home and abroad that may be said to compose his administration, men pretty much of the same mental mediocrity with himself. A really great man, a man of talent in any line, would be strictly out of place among his office-holders. This fact is so notorious that the present government has brought itself as an amount of popular contempt that would surely overwhelm it were it not for the corruption and dishonesty which keep it up. At no time, we may safely say, since American Independence was any accurate knowledge had this country been in worse odor abroad than it is at the present day, and for this our foreign representatives are undoubtedly to be blamed. We need say nothing of the role played in London by a celebrated mining swindle, for they are well known. And we need only briefly remind our readers of the misbehavior of our representative at the Court of Denmark. The career of the late Minister at Madrid was not such as to give the Spaniards a favorable idea of American honor and morality. Now we learn that Mr. Jolas is more openly accuses Minister Washburne of having complicity with certain Fenian spies during the days of Paris, and of abetting their designs against its French station. The Minister to Italy has been charged with something equivalent to libelling the Government to which he was accredited. All those things cannot have been the result of accident, and the conclusion is inevitable that most of our representatives abroad are simply the tools of their position. The shame of having placed them in it belongs to the party of "great moral ideas," the Republican party. To them we leave it very cheerfully.

FATHER BURCHARD'S LECTURE.—The Rev. Father Burchard's lecture on "Woman's Suffrage" in St. Francis Church, a couple of weeks since, besides being a rare intellectual treat to all that heard it, has also been eminently successful regarded from a pecuniary point of view. It has netted the very large sum of two thousand and fifteen dollars. As the proceeds were to be given for the payment of taxes on the Presentation Convent, Powell street, this result must be highly satisfactory to the Sisters and pleasing to their many friends. A few more lectures from Father Burchard would evidently more than compensate for the fifteen thousand dollars refused to the nuns by our niggardly Legislature.

It is again stated that Sumner is likely to be made President of the Cincinnati Liberal Reform Convention; also that he is bitterly opposed to the nomination of Judge David Davis, the Labor Reform candidate.

Lady Mayo receives a pension of $5,000, and her children a settlement of $100,000 from the British Government.

## PATRICK'S DAY IN LOS ANGELES.

### Gov. Downey's Oration.

[From the News of March 18.]

St. Patrick's Day fallig on Sunday, the celebration was postponed until yesterday. At about 10 A. M., the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society marched from the Temperance Hall, Arcadia Block, in procession to its Catholic church, where a panegyric on St. Patrick was delivered by the Rev. Father McGill of St. Vincent of the College. The procession numbered about 47 strong, and was preceded by a band playing old Irish airs, such as "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," and "The Wearing of the Green." Leaving the church they paraded through the town, and at 2:30 P. M. repaired to the hall to listen to the Oration of the Day. The President of the Society, Mr. John Cashon—took the chair on the platform erected for the occasion, and introduced the Orator of the Day, Hon. A. G. Downey, who delivered the following

ORATION:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: I am glad to meet you here upon the anniversary of the natal day of the patron saint of Ireland. Every succeeding anniversary, while it adds to the number of years that have passed since the blood of Jesus Christ was shed upon the cross, and their lives and deeds have been recorded in the pages of history, only furnishes additional proofs of the wisdom of the selection of the day by the founders of the Society. The blood of Jesus Christ was shed for the redemption of the world, and their lives and deeds have been recorded in the pages of history for educational purposes and for the encouragement of succeeding generations, and for the benefit of mankind. Their lives and deeds are the standard of human excellence, and therefore proper models for imitation. Their lives were pure, their deeds were noble, their motives were unselfish, and their labors were for the benefit of mankind. They were men who were actuated by the highest principles, and who were governed by the purest motives. They were men who were willing to make any sacrifice for the benefit of mankind. They were men who were willing to suffer persecution, and even death, in the cause of truth and humanity

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
—OF—
## THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION
OF AMERICA.

The following is the letter of the Rev. James McDevitt, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Unions of America, to the Very Rev. John Dougherty, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Baltimore:

ST. MATTHEWS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1871.

VERY REV. JOHN J. DOUGHERTY, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE—DEAR SIR: I send you herewith a number of copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, in connection with the following resolutions, passed by said Union at its Convention in Baltimore, on the 2d and 3d of October, 1870:

RESOLVED, That the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union be referred to the Ecclesiastical Authorities of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, for their approval, and that such approval be published with the proceedings of the Convention.

RESOLVED, That the Union premises, and hoping to hear from you soon and favorably, on this important matter, I remain, very respectfully and cordially Yours in Christ,

JAMES MCDEVITT, President C. T. A. U. A.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, is hereby approved. JOHN DOUGHERTY,
Administrator of the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

### CONSTITUTION.

NAME AND HOW COMPOSED.

SECTION 1.—The name of this organization shall be the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America."

SEC. 2.—This Union shall be composed of such Catholic Total Abstinence Unions and Societies of America as are recognized by the Ecclesiastical authority, and comply with the Constitution of the Union.

OBJECTS.

The objects of this organization shall be: First—By means of its public meetings, publications and resolves, to unite societies connected with this Union in any part of America. Second—To encourage, establish and consolidate such societies in establishing new societies. Third—To liberalize the views of the public among members regarding Total Abstinence principles, through the instrumentality of Catholic Total Abstinence publications.

SEALS.

To accomplish the declared objects, the Union and its officers and members shall rely upon the following means: First—The practice of our holy religion by all members individually. Second—Earnest prayer upon our co-religionists of good example and influence, especially our clergy, that they may be induced by some of the motives for our guidance to practice the rejected clergy. Third—By our connection with the Association of Prayer in Honor of the Sacred Thirst and Agony of Jesus.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of this organization shall be vested primarily in a General Convention, to be held every year, which shall assemble once a year, within the jurisdiction of this Union, to enact proper Laws and Rules, and elect Permanent Officers to execute the same; and Standing Committees and Boards hereinafter mentioned.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1.—The officers of this Union shall consist of a Spiritual Director, who, as such, shall preside during the year, the Ordinary of the Archdiocese or Diocese wherein the President resides, and during the sessions of the General Convention, the Ordinary of the Archdiocese in which the Convention may happen to be held; a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, and one Deputy from each State or District, who shall be the President of a State or District Total Abstinence Council and a Board of Government.

SEC. 2.—The President of Subordinate Unions shall be an ex-officio Deputies of this Union.

SEC. 3.—The Executive Council shall consist of a Spiritual Director, President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Treasurer.

SEC. 4.—The Board of Government shall consist of the Spiritual Director, President, Vice-President, Secretaries, Treasurer and Deputies.

CONVENTION.

The General Convention of this Union shall meet at such time and place as may be fixed upon and agreed upon by any general Convention, or as the Executive Council may appoint, or decide, at such time and place as may be chosen by the Board of Government.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The President, Vice-President, Secretaries, Treasurer and Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be elected annually by ballot, a majority of votes being necessary to a choice.

VACANCIES—HOW FILLED.

Whenever any vacancy occurs in case of President, which it does not provided for, such vacancy shall be filled by election by the President for the unexpired term.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SPIRITUAL DIRECTOR.—The Spiritual Director shall have chief direction of the religious affairs of the Union; shall open and close all conventions with prayers for all—for the officers, a member of all Boards and Committees of the Union, and it shall be the duty of the officers to submit to him on account of the progress of the Union, and seek his council from time to time.

PRESIDENT.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Union and Board of Government; shall enforce a strict obedience to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union, and shall have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on any question; shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; decide all points of order; sign all drafts for due appropriations, and shall have a general supervision over the affairs and welfare of the Union. He shall, at the annual conventions of the Union, submit a written report, setting forth the general condition and requirements of the organization.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to assist the President in the active discharge of the duties of his office, and in case of the resignation, removal or death of the President, the First Vice-President shall be vested with the power of the President until his successor be chosen.

RECORDING SECRETARY.—The Recording Secretary shall attend all Conventions of the Union and all meetings of the Board of Government, and keep accurate minutes of the proceedings thereof; he shall have charge of all the documents pertaining to the business of the Union. He shall procure for the Deputies of the several States a seal, and shall keep a statement of the strength, condition, and requirements of the organization under their immediate charge, and prepare, under direction of the President, a written report, therein, such general remarks, suggestions and information as he may deem calculated to spread the principles of sport and advancement among the Catholic people, and a full statement of the business and financial affairs of the general organization, the same to be printed for the use of the Convention; he shall, annually in the deputies of the several Unions, sending in their reports or names of officers, and is empowered in good standing in their respective organizations, to issue certificates of membership to the same. He shall furnish to the officers of the Union, or to deputies, all necessary blanks, documents and other papers that he may require, and shall make a report in writing at each annual Convention.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.—The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to all correspondence under the direction of the President, and shall reside in the same place with the President.

TREASURER.—The Treasurer shall preserve all funds and property belonging to the Union, and pay the same immediately to the Treasurer, taking receipts therefor. He shall give bond in such amount as may be required by the Council; keep accurate accounts of all moneys received, and paid, and present a full statement of the same for examination at any time by the Council or President, and shall report annually to the Convention. He shall pay out of the funds in his hands only such sums as may be ordered by the Recording Secretary, and shall make an annual report to the Convention.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—The Sergeant-at-arms shall have charge of the Hall and see that His properly kept and in order for the General Convention. He shall attend all General Conventions; see that all persons have properly passes, and execute all orders of the presiding officer with regard to preserving order. He shall receive a salary of $—— per day, which shall be paid out of the funds of the Union, and shall attend all subordinate meetings in any State that may be requested by the Board of Government. He shall keep a record of all meetings in any State that may be requested by the Board of Government. He shall keep a record of all meetings in any State that may be requested by the Board of Government. He shall keep a record of all

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**Prison Labor.**

Rather a curious meeting was held on last Monday night at the Lambeth Baths, Westminster Road. The purport of it was to investigate into the system of monopoly of trade by prison authorities. It seems that in one branch alone of mat-making the prison competition had been so sweeping that outside honest hard-working operatives had had their wages reduced exactly one-half, from thirty shillings to fifteen shillings per week. In Wakefield prison eight hundred convicts are employed in mat-making, and, in addition, two power-ful steam engines are kept at work, the result of which is that they are able to undersell independent employers, who, having to pay not alone for material, but for labor, find it impossible to compete with the prison authorities. Of course the poor operative thrown out of employment will have either to starve and die, or, perforce, qualify themselves to receive employment at the hands of the more prosperous mat capitalists, the prison authorities. Who does say that honesty is the best policy when by an outlay of judicious thieving or brutish ruthlessness, one can be sure of food, lodging, washing and constant work?—*Universe, March 2.*

### FRANCE.

**Blanqui on Universal Suffrage.**

The Fall Mall Gazette says that the conspirator Blanqui, writing lately to one of his friends, expressed himself thus on universal suffrage in France:

The Republicans have paid dearly for the premature application of an ideal, admirable for the future, but fatal for the present. The people, being disturbed with abundicies, do absurdities, and to expect anything else from them is as futile as seeking peaches on a plum tree. Universal suffrage derived its origin in the large towns which have not seen further than their own circle, and have thought France composed of the same elements as themselves. From this error the gloomy days of December, 1848, 1851, 1852 and 1870, resulted. Four times has rural ignorance proclaimed Bonaparte; and before Bonaparte it created the Legislative and Constituent Assemblies, which were scarcely worth more than he. Shall not the political manifestations of a country always be it.. reflection of the ideas which they have always imbibed, and can anything more than the seeds sown in the intellect and be produced by universal suffrage after twenty years of despotism and systematic demoralisation? The same thing happened in 1848 through the idiocy of Democrats. They wanted to erect a Republic in a field which was sown by Monarchy, and, to their great astonishment, they have not reaped the three varieties of the old plant, with the pleasure of the choice. Before the ex-peasants can undertake soil the earth must be ploughed three or four times, or else the crop will be lost. The peasant knows it well, and do not fall into the same error as the Republicans. Follow their example and apply to their intellects the means employed for purifying the soil; and, above all, do not risk the good seeds before having little by little destroyed the bad ones. After the revolution of 1848 several good and intelligent preparation ought to have proceeded and prepared popular suffrage, but by the time, and never by strength, that a nation must be conquered.

. . Universal suffrage is the sovereign principle and as well it for five minutes would be a sacrilege. The next result of that example is that universal suffrage and the vote by ballot, which would have, after fifteen years, produced a perfect and regular government, is already entirely killed in fifteen days by their immediate application, and will kill us altogether if the same extravagance be attempted anew.

**More Executions.**

The three men—Verdegoer, Lagrange, and Herpin—who were found guilty by court-martial of complicity in the murder of the Generals Thomas and Lecomte, and were shot each the other day at the Camp of Satory in pursuance of the sentence passed against them, certainly lost their fearful doom defiantly. They came up to the execution ground smoking cigars, and continued to smoke with all apparent calmness until the firing party shot them down. There is no ordinary trial of nerve when the line of shining rifle barrels gleamed only ten short steps—the length of a moderate-sized apartment—away from the doomed conspirators. One of them ached a by-stander to hold his pipe. He went was perfectly tranquil. Verdegoer alone knelt down, the others stood upright, as a moment before the word was given to "Fire," Herpin spoke and said, "I and my companions die innocent. The real murderers of Lecompte and Thomas are freely promenading the Boulevards, and are styled gentlemen." Then the line of rifles was emptied into the bodies of the three. The bullets of the men did instantly, but others rolled about in hideous agony until a sergeant stepped close behind them, and saved them further pain. It was a terrible scene. Innocent or not, these men, like several others accused of similar crimes, died with a terrible show of daring. No matter the cause which made them more the fear of death, the last is undeniable, and so long as such men are found in France to recruit the army of disorder, so long as such men continue to inspire a turbulent and sensitive population, like that of Paris, with admiration of revolt, and with hatred of settled rule, so long will the safety of France be an uncertain good, and a good government a work of special zeal and danger.

### ITALY.

**Sentence Lenitigence.**

GENERAL CIALDINI, whose sudden and awful death in the Quirinal we noticed last week, has received an anti-Catholic ovation on his way to the tomb. His past history deserved such a death, for he was the right-hand man of the butcher Cialdini, and was distinguished at Castelfidardo and Ancona as one of the leaders of the pious slaughter of the noble children of the Church. *Qualis vita finis ita*, says the *Univers Correspondence*, quoting the Latin for the Catholic Hungarians. The only reason that he was not refused Christian burial was the fear of his sudden death; under such circumstances it is always charitably supposed that if the unfortunate person had had the opportunity he would have sought reconciliation with God and the Church. Victor Amin has resigned the office of Prefect of the Quirinal; another blow this for the House of Savoy. The untimely late years have been of such a nature that the revolutionary journals themselves have expressed disgust at the scenes there exhibited. The holocenries of religion were blasphemously parodied during the saturnalia at the Capranica and Quirino theatres and at the Flora pavilion. Even some of the churches were invaded by drunken masqueers, who went so far as to imitate, before the eyes of the horror-stricken Romans, the Catholic ceremonies of this holy season. No intervention of the authorities took place during all this profanation, yet it is supposed that the Piedmontese have passed a law of guarantees. All in Rome are in daily expectation of the seizure of the possessions of the Church and of the religious orders. Victor Emmanuel has been keeping the first week of Lent at Naples, whither he fled to escape from the *ennui* of his ministers, to true Protestant style. It is "Mardigras" all the year round with this anti-sacramentalist Catholic. For the hundredth time we announce with thankfulness to God that the Holy Father, surrounded as he is by a sea of troubles, is in perfect health, and preserves that wonderful tranquility and courage of soul that fills his adversaries with the most fatal disquiet. The boldest and most impious of them feel that they have no measure weapons with a power that is supernatural, and their wicked hearts fall them.—*London Universe, March 2.*

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**The Mullagh Evictions.**

A most interesting and significant scene took place at the Hill of Mullagh on Monday last. An advertisement had been issued inviting the people of the surrounding district to meet at Mullagh and till the ground of the tenants threatened with ev'ction. The gathering was an enormous one, upwards of ten thousand persons being present. Mighty ploughmen were at work from early dawn, and many of the stalwart ploughmen came from a distance of eighteen or twenty miles. The fields of the tenantry having been ploughed in thorough style—and it was characteristic the bill is an oasis of tillage in a vast green desert given up to flocks and herds—a number of ploughing matches were speedily inclulded a stag hunt, horse races, and cognate amusements. All the people had a most delightful time, the greatest good humor prevailed. At the conclusion of the sports the Rev. Mr. Higgins addressed the assembly, and the crowd then separated.—*Freeman, March 1st.*

**Expensive Luxury of Irish Factory Girls to Belgium.**

The *Belfast Morning News* has called attention to the exportation of factory girls to Belgium, and a few days ago a solicitor brought the matter under the notice of the magistrates of the town. He stated that a considerable number of young girls have been shipped to Belgium, where it was promised they would be provided with employment at wages in advance of those received in that town, and that in some instances the girls were embarked without the knowledge of their parents or other responsible protectors. He had been waited upon by many poor women in great distress, whose daughters, aged respectively 15 and 16 years, left home unknown to them, and had been sent to Belgium, where it was believed there was a surplus population of similar workers. The two women came forward and confirmed the statement of the solicitor. The passing magistrate said it was a monstrous piece of business to send those young girls in that way without the knowledge or consent of their parents or guardians, and directed the head constable to institute inquiries immediately, and bring before him such information as he could ascertain relative to the whole transaction. The statements of the solicitor and the evidence of the two women have excited a great sensation.

**Persecution Against Cardinal Cullen.**

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—In the action of the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, parish priest of Callan, against Cardinal Cullen for libel, a summons and plaint have been issued in the Court of the Queen's Bench. Damages are laid at £10,000. The charge, which consists of four counts, states that the defendant, contriving and intending to injure plaintiff, and to hold him up to public odium, infamy and disgrace, did write and publish in the Latin language, of and concerning plaintiff, as he is a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and declares suspended the plaintiff from all spiritual jurisdiction, from administration of sacraments, and especially from celebrating the mass; from hearing confessions, preaching, &c., and from every ecclesiastical office until he shall come to his right mind, and making satisfaction to the right mind, and making satisfaction, in defendant's opinion, to the Church, and further depriving him of all benefices ecclesiastical or otherwise, conferred on him by the Church, and of all dignity or rank conferred on him by the same way." The plaintiff claims an additional £2,500 by way of special damage, asserting that the result of this so-called suspension was his dismissal from the office of Catholic chaplain to the Callan Union, by the Poor Law Commissioners. In the fourth count plaintiff is charged with having published of plaintiff words to the effect, that it has been told by credible witnesses that the church or parochial chapel, meaning the parish church of Callan, of which plaintiff is parish priest, he said to have possession, the censures of the Church are set at naught, and the mass is illegally celebrated, and the sacrament of the Eucharist administered contrary to the discipline of the Church, and contemning the without jurisdiction, and infringements of ecclesiastical law and episcopal are in several other libel daily committed.

**Unfrocking an N. P.**

The Castlebar *Telegraph* writes as follows in reference to the recent patriotic action of the Corporation of Tuam:

The rather unusual ceremony of unfrocking an M. P. took place lately at Tuam. The citizens of that ancient borough, in their collective capacity, made The O'Donoghue a Member of Parliament to represent their wants and wishes, and look after their interests generally. For a time he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his constituents; but growing weary of well-doing, he lately became unmindful of the social compact, and seemed to study his own interests more than those of the people. We regret to say that The O'Donoghue is not the first Irish national representative whose departure from the principles he once professed we have been obliged to chronicle. Political apostacy is not a very new thing among us. The lucre and the bar afford many specimens of the full-grown apostate, and, indeed, various other branches of the public service are recruited from the tributarious ranks. However, though deserters in the commission, rare, traitors is rare; and hence the universal importance attached to the ceremony adopted by the good people of Tuam. They suffered long and patiently, till patience ceased to be a virtue, and then they resolved to strike down the false one, who had so impiously made the trust confided to his keeping. They did strike, and effectually, too—for, by calling on the traitor to resign the honored trust into the hands that gave it, they deprived by one blow, the apostate of all power to act among honest men. It is not to be supposed that any National representative would lower himself by admitting a party, thus formally at strips of character and denounced as an outcast, into his confidence. Here, then, we have got an example of what honest men can effect when properly organized and determined to stand by their country. Had other constituencies, years ago, struck at apostacy with the same vigor, some who are now living on the taxes would be among the producers of wealth, and the cause they betrayed would not be in its present prostrate condition. There is time enough, however, to recover much lost ground. Let the next backslider be subjected to the salutary discipline applied to the Chief of the Glens, and the next, and the next also; and the present generation will see no more of such scandalous delections. What concerns it is generally known that corruptionists cannot trust over the necks of the people to office, the game will be changed, and those who make professions will see the danger of swerving from them. It is quite probable that another Southern constituency will, before the end of the present year, see the propriety of imitating to the letter the patriots of Tuam.

**The Maxima Controversy.**

Mr. Ralph Varden, of Cork, in a letter to the *Irish Daily Telegraph*, makes the following contribution to the biography of the great Irish painter, Maclise:

Alexander Maclise, father of our great artist, kept, when I knew him, a very small shoemak r's shop in the South Main street of Cork, between Castle street and Tuckey street; a man of rather eccentric habits, very upright, independent mind; speculative in the turn of his mind; not on sphalis perfectly limited liability shares, but on all subjects of abstract philosophy an eminently interesting man to converse with. There was a weekly debating society connected with the Presbyterian Church, Prince's street, which he used to attend, and at which he was a frequent speaker. I seldom could restrain the inclination to laugh when he arose. His first action was to fill a soiled pocket handkerchief into a ball in one hand, and, gazing steadily at the soiled ball which he thus dalliberately made, commenced his oration. He was generally, in his speculative philosophy, the last speaker of all the other speakers, he lag thought by the less thinking to be quite satisfied to be an expounder of rather dangerous doctrines. His wife, the respected mother of the great artist, was a woman of very many and very great importance, and to endeavor to secure for a young reader of Maxima Controversy however humbles in her manner and however anxious in her simple-minded and undisguised admiration of the high and the solid dear to which her son had attained, the Brussels correspondent of the *Times* (to which she declared "she sank to her ankles," and her innocent effort to pay the first visit to the Queen of the Belgians, was misguised, counseling from servants and all employers, and to the public in the columns of the all this at the very instant of time when the door was opened for her, busying out with white explanations in good Munster mellifluous tones, "Where is my son, Dan"—all this so honored in the breaking is far and away better biography than the usual commonplace attempt at what is apparently called in modern degenerate days "good birth, respectable connections," which, when stated, is perhaps found to mean that the father was a speculator not in practical sciences nor abstract philosophy, but in money bonds.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONTGOMERY STREET,
THURSDAY, March 28, 1872.

FLOUR—The local demand has continued fair, with only a limited inquiry for export, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. We quote standard brands of Oregon extra at $5 12½@5 25, and less brands as follows: Superfine, at $4 12½@4 75, and extra at $4 75 to 5 00 @ 5 00 bs.

WHEAT—The market is generally inactive, with free offerings, at unchanged prices. All the close we quote the nearest full figures:

BARLEY—The Market has been inactive during the week under review, at unchanged rates. Sales of ordinary coast to choice bay brewing at 1 to 1 90 lbs, which is the range of low grades and fancy.

OATS—The market has remained dull, at unchanged rates, during the past week—feed being in moderate request.

ONIONS—We quote fair to choice at $1@1 $1 00 lb.

POTATOES—Sales at $2 50 @ 3 00 lb.

BUCKWHEAT—Dull at $1 25 @ 1 50 lbs.

BUCKEYE MEAL—Sales at $3 50 @ 3 75 from mill.

SEEDS—We quote Flax at 3c; Canary, 6@6½; Hemp, 6½@7c; Timothy, 12½@15c.

HONEY—We quote Los Angeles Comb at 13@16c, and Extracted at 8@10c lb.

HOPS—We quote new crop choice at 19@20c; old crop at 10@12c; inferior dry at 10@12c, and wet at 6@8c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 9@9½ cents lb.

WOOL—The market for Spring Clip has been very free. 40,000 lbs Spring clip are noted, which have been sold at high figures.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California firkin, Bublic: fresh 28 to 30c; pickled, 19@20c; Eastern firkin, Boston, 25 to 26c; Goshen, 30 to 32c; Delaware, Dunlap, 30c; Goshen, 32c; Dutch, 30c.

CHEESE.

HAMS—California at 15c; 9 lb Oregon, 13@ 14c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 16@18c; do cured, 15@16c.

BACON—California, 12½@13c; 9 lb Oregon, 12 @13; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 16@18c; do cured, 15@16c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 11@12c per lb; for second do, 7@9c.

VEAL—At 10@12c lb.

MUTTON—At 10@12c lb.

LAMB—Dressed, grain-fed, 11@12c; do fed, grass-fed, 7@9c lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Hens, large, at 25 @28; Spring Chickens, 20@22; Roosters, 17 @20; Ducks.

DUCKS—Tame at $12@13 ₱ dozen.

GEESE—Wild, $1 50@2 50 ₱ pair.

GEESE—Tame, $2@3 ₱ pair.

QUAIL—Mountain, $1@1 50 ₱ dozen.

RABBITS—$1@1 50 ₱ dozen.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL and JOHN CURRIHAN. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their cousin, ROWE. McGRATH, 807 Mrs. Rockford, parent to Michael Flood, Catholic bookstore, 804 Market street, San Francisco. 3t24

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204 J street.
The value of the above letter can be verified by

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[From the World-renowned Artist, Carlo Macchi.]

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMBS—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in recommending your Instruments to the public. Your Instruments possess rare merits, and are made of the best materials. Yours truly, CAMILLO MACCHI.

[From Rev. J. Shea, S. J., President of St. Ignatius College.]

PRESIDIO, N. Y., June 1, 1871.
Messrs. LYNCH & COMBS—Gentlemen: I am pleasure to state that the Pianos which you furnished for the College are entirely satisfactory. Yours truly, JOHN SHEA, S. J.

[From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of the Holy Family, corner Fifth and Howard streets, San Francisco.]

Having Lynch & Combs's Pianos in our Academy, we unanimously recommend them as not superior, to those of any other manufacturer.

[From Mr. James Sadlier, 599 West 29th street, New York.]

MRS. JAMES SADLIER has very great pleasure in stating that the Piano purchased of Messrs. Lynch & Combs, has given entire satisfaction, and is unsurpassed for sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch.

[Extract of a Letter from the Superior of a Convent in Oregon.]

I have much pleasure in stating that the Piano I had purchased from you is all that I could have wished. The beauty and finish of the instrument, together with its delicacy of touch, have elicited many praises from those competent to judge of its merits. The Piano has been tested in a climate of more than ordinary humidity, and yet it has not suffered in the least from the change. Please accept my thanks for the kind attention you have shown me in the selection of the instrument.

The Piano that I bought for my daughter is a treasure, last fall, is considered a first class Piano in tone, and decidedly cheaper than the Italian Piano I bought in this city.

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## GOVERNOR DOWNEY'S ORATION.

MONITOR:—In last week's MONITOR you give J. G. Downey's oration on Patrick's Day at Los Angeles. If the latter be correct, as I presume it is, it will rank among the worst feats of those who long abused the orthodoxy of the "Government Party" by making it their stalking horse. Such a speech was calculated to make Victor Emmanuel the instrument of the destruction of their country, the Irish have no right to join in the cry of disloyalty, is undeserving of notice. It is worthy of the bitterest Protestant bigot, and could only proceed from a mind bitterly hostile to Rome, and filled with the poison of modern liberalism. But it will be a lesson to Catholics to learn that Ireland suffered as much at the hands of Catholic governments of England as she did at the hands of Protestant rulers. Oh, well. We had always thought that they were entitled to the palm in this respect, and think the Catholic Sovereigns of England never persecuted Catholics for conscience sake.

Farewell Protestant Orator of St. Patrick's Day. Farewell degenerate son of Ireland's sainted Apostle, rotten branch of that Church, which for eighteen centuries has fought the battle of truth against apostasy and error, that long suffering land, whose soil is red with the blood of its martyrs for truth and principle. The children of the age and the spirit of the world have sapped the foundations of that faith which should, by your most cherished memories of the past, as it ought to be your only hope for the future; and those foundations (*purely hereticael*) have instilled into your mind an antipathy to all principles with the leaven of infidelity. More recall of your long connection with them.

May the God of mercy remember in your behalf the sacrifices that you have made in the cause of right; and may the great Advocate, who pleads for us in heaven, when you attempted to pronounce, intercede for you. That you may obtain the grace to come back to the one true faith, which alone can give you unhappily strayed.

A CATHOLIC.

## ANOTHER PICTURE.

Under the character of Jay Gay has given them in his geography—namely, that "they are ardent in their affections," until I read in your last MONITOR an account of the celebration of St. Patrick's day. But the eloquent and learned orator has clearly shown the ingratitude of the Irish to their best benefactor, the English nation! also, he has demonstrated that Irish priests are indebted to England for their national Apostle, St. Patrick, who was a subject of England! he has also proven that Ireland is no less indebted to England for her civilization in the twelfth century, when Henry II., with the sanction of Pope Adrian, came over to Ireland to reclaim the wild Irish. And again, after the "Reformation," during three centuries England, with the same parental solicitude, has watched over Ireland, and in ample opportunity of propagating their faith throughout the wide world, and opposed no obstacle to their departure for ever from the land of their sires. Pope Adrian and learned orator of last St. Patrick's Day is a living proof of the "best habitation and the name" which Irishmen have acquired in foreign lands. Were it not for the fatal terms for the vanquished. Again, the Orator of St. Patrick's Day laments "We Irish are proverbially improvident," and we do not attach much to many because it is strong: strong to principle and will fight for it. Improvident have become just now the Irish Republicans in consequence of their integrity and honesty? "many" is which are are attached (?), is unquestionably an Irishman himself. Such a man's religion is if it be to be friend, to trade with to vote for him. Much of this unorthodox arises from the fact that the Catholic laity are not sufficiently conscious of the various benevolent organizations which the civilization of this age seem to demand. These organizations are purely temporal in their character, their first assurance given to those who wish to join them, is that they shall not interfere with their duties to the religious body they profess, their duties to the state they owe allegiance to. And yet, because of political organizations in Italy, secret character, a general hall is issued to those of the most useful subjects in the Church, as the sanctity of the family, and consequently that England is, what Byron calls Rome, "the parent of his religion"—I could understand his feelings against his Anglo-Saxon mother. But ingratitude to the country that gave birth to St. Patrick is inexcusable by ingratitude to the Popes who sent him to preach the gospel in Ireland, and who subsequently exempted the green isle from the curse of England—whether she was true to her trust or not, is not the fault of Pope Adrian—and the crowning ingratitude of all is that which is exhibited in a country in whose laws and social elevation! Well, indeed, may Kegan and Paul's opinion, in the language of Dante to Ingatus, Et in quemque Brutus.

## AND STILL ANOTHER.

SACRAMENTO, April 1, 1872.

EDITOR MONITOR:—Could that lover of "his people," Orator Downey, have dat-

THE MONITOR.
VOL. XV. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872. NO. 21.

## FIRING THE DAY.

Says Patrick O'Brien to Kathleen Malvedin, (dis'nt
Now why won't you be a Miss Mac or Mrs. O'Brien?
Says Kathleen: Why, Pat, what a hurry you're in!
Sure the Pope will (if he wishes) or even (if he can)

"Oh, no, Kathleen," says Pat: "in all sense and all
The Sisters are the proper marrin' saints: (raisin
Sure I'll find (I'll forgive him—for it's he loves me best.
There's saints like wedain' in wisher, 'tis plain."

PATRICK.

IN Kathleen you're protection you mean from the cowld,
That for shame young men call the Equator, I'm told.
Where's the use of your marrin' I be off and you
PATRICK.

But there's also a spot not so frequently warmed,
Sure for cold weather, dear, double I'm fit.
Where now-a-days, if still she can't make up her
KATHLEEN.

A substantial coffee called Kathleen you'll find.

PATRICK.

Is it threaten' you are that, (I do as said and
Sure I'll find (I'll forgive him—for it's he loves me best.
That isn't a man like a lamb till the summer came
KATHLEEN.

Well, well not my dear Kathleen will die as cold
PATRICK.

And we'll bother no more about Larry McQuaide.

PATRICK.

Sir, Kathleen you're sure, owre there wedain's in spring,
Is over the Long Bridge, and not in the County Kerry,
Nor in Cork, Dublin, or simon in a wall.
Why, you ought to have been married at all.
Sure I'll find (I'll forgive him—for it's he loves me best.
Would he thought such a fuss about nothin' at all.
Now say "yes," for the sake of the Lord Mayor,

KATHLEEN.

Whisper Patrick, the contract I'll seal with—a promise.

PATRICK.

Will you really promise that, Kathleen, per cause?

KATHLEEN.

Whisper Patrick, the contract I'll seal with—a promise.

PATRICK.

Sure I'll find (I'll forgive him—for it's he loves me best.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN STOCKTON.

**Hon. Robt. Ferral's Oration.**

STOCKTON, April 2, 1872.

EDITOR MONITOR:—Believing that the able address of Hon. Robt. Ferral is worthy of a place in THE MONITOR, I send it to you for publication. T. C. M.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Through the skeletons of the Irish-American Benevolent Society of Stockton, I have been selected to address the people on this occasion. The opportunity is thus presented, and I embrace it gladly, to speak a few words in favor of the Irish race, especially for the weak against the strong; for justice, charity, civilization, God and humanity. To speak, in short, for the right.

"More dear in its gloom, its tears and its shower
Than the rest of the year is one bright April hour."

This day set apart without intentionally wounding the feelings of any man, on matter what his religion or the land of his birth, for the purpose of giving vent to the heart-felt impulses that beat through the breast of the Irish race wherever they may be found, and the earth from chaos rolled into the first day, has been observed by the Irish people, whether in a great mansion, or schools or stood a lot, as a day of rejoicing, and of thanksgiving to God, for the blessings He has showered

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**Prison Labor.**

Rather a curious meeting was held on last Monday night at the Lambeth Baths, Westminster Road. The purport of it was to bring inroads into the system of monopoly of trade by prison authorities. It seems that in one branch alone of mat-making they complain competition had been so sweeping that outside honest hard-working operatives had had their wages reduced exactly one-half, from thirty shillings to fifteen shillings per week. In Wakefield prison eight hundred convicts are employed in mat-making, and, in addition, one powerful steam engines are kept at work, the result of which is that they are able to undersell independent employers, who, having to pay not alone for material, but for labor, find it impossible to compete with the prison authorities. Of course the poor operatives thrown out of employment will have either to starve and die, or, perforce, qualify themselves to receive employment at the hands of the more prosperous mat capitalists, the prison authorities. Who dare say that honesty is the best policy, when by an outlay of shillings rifle barrels are turned out by the dozen, and when by a brutish rowdyism, one can be sure of board, lodging, washing and constant work!—*Universe, March 2.*

### FRANCE.

**Bianqui on Universal Suffrage.**

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that the conspirator Bianqui, writing lately to one of his friends, expressed himself thus on universal suffrage in France:

The Republicans have paid dearly for the premature application of an ideal, admirable for the future, but fatal for the present. The people, being nourished with absurdities, do absurdities, and to expect anything else from them is as futile as seeking peaches on a plum tree. . . . Universal suffrage had its origin in the large towns which have not seen further than their own circle, and have thought France composed of the same elements as themselves. From this error the plebiscites of 1851, 1852, 1857, 1865, and 1870, resulted. Four times has rural ignorance proclaimed Bonaparte; and before Bonaparte it created the Legislative and Constituent Assemblies, which were scarcely worth more than he. Shall not the political manifestations of a country always be the reflection of the ideas which have always existed, and not on anything more than the seeds sown in the intellects be produced by universal suffrage after twenty years of despotism and systematic demoralisation? The same thing happened in 1848 through the idiocy of Democrats. They wanted to reap a Republic in a field which was sown by Monarchy, and, to their great astonishment, they have only reaped the three varieties of the old plant, with the addition of the choice. Before the corn can grow on an unfertile soil the earth must be ploughed three or four times, or else the crop will be lost. The peasants know it well, and do not fall into the same error as the Republicans. Follow their example and apply to their intellects the means employed for purifying the soil; and, above all, do not risk the good seed before having little by little destroyed the bad ones. After the revolution of 1848 several years of intellectual preparation ought to have proceeded and prepared popular suffrage. It is by the idea, and never by strength, that a nation must be conquered.

Universal suffrage is a sentimental principle among us; it will be five minutes more before it will become a mockery. The next result of this acropole is that universal suffrage will add the vote by ballot, which would have, some fifteen years ago, made a representative assembly impossible, and would have killed us as a nation by their immediate application. We will still be altogether if the same extravagance be attempted anew.

**More Executions.**

The three men—Verdaguer, Lagrange, and Herpin—who were found guilty by court-martial of complicity in the murder of the Generals Thomas and Lecompte, and were shot to death the other day at the Camp of Satory in pursuance of the sentence decreed against them, certainly faced their fearful doom bravely enough. Arrived on the execution ground smoking cigars, and continued to smoke with all appearance of calmness until the firing party had shot them down. This was no ordinary trial of nerve when the line of shining rifle barrels gleamed only ten short steps—the length of a moderate-sized apartment—away from the doomed conspirators. One of them asked a by-stander to feel his pulse. Its beat was perfectly regular. Verdaguer, one of the others, was the first to fall. Lagrange, alone heard above the word "Feu!" the sharp report of the rifles, and died without a struggle. Herpin, the third, was a terrible coward. He struggled with the soldiers who bound him to the stake, and, after depriving him of all means of committing suicide, left him to his fate. Then he began to howl and shriek, and continued to do so until the bullets struck him. Two of them broke his jaw, and the rest passed through his body. The wounded man's howls were terrible even then. He was dragged from the stake, and, while still writhing in agony, was finished by a shot from the revolver of a gendarme. Three of the men executed in this terrible manner were Communists, and the fourth was a Bonapartist. Of the latter, Lagrange, it is said that he was a man of good family, and had been a captain in the army. He was a Bonapartist, and was condemned to death for having taken part in the attempt to assassinate M. Thiers on the Champs Elysées. Verdaguer was a Communist, and was condemned to death for having been a member of the Commune. Herpin was a Communist, and was condemned to death for having been a member of the Commune. Herpin was a Communist, and was condemned to death for having been a member of the Commune. Herpin was a Communist, and was condemned to death for having been a member of the Commune.

**Piedmontese have passed a law of guarantees.** All in Rome are in daily expectation of the seizure of the possessions of the Church and of its religious orders. Victor Emmanuel has been keeping the first week of Lent at Naples, whither he fled to escape from the cowl of his ministers, in true Protestant style. It is "Mardigras" all the year round with this excommunicated Catholic. For the hundredth time we announce with thankfulness to God that the Holy Father, surrounded as he is by a sea of troubles, is in perfect health, and preserves that wonderful tranquility and courage of soul that fills his adversaries with the most bad dismay. The boldest and most impious of them feel that they have to measure weapons with a power that is supernatural, and their wicked hearts fail them. — *London Universe, March 2.*

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**The Mullagh Evictions.**

A most interesting and significant scene took place at the Hill of Mullagh on Monday last. An advertisement had been issued inviting the people of the surrounding district to meet at Mullagh and till the ground the tenants threatened with eviction. The gathering was an enormous one, upwards of ten thousand persons being present. Eighty ploughmen were at work from early dawn, and many of the stalwart ploughmen came from a distance of eighteen or twenty miles. The fields of the tenantry having been ploughed in the usual style—and it may be remarked the hill is an oasis of tillage in a huge green desert given up to flocks and herds—a number of rural sports were indulged in. Those included a sack bust, horse races, and dramatic amusements. All went merry as a marriage bell, and the greatest possible humor prevailed. At the conclusion of the sports the Rev. Mr. Higgins addressed the assembly, and the crowd then separated.—*Freeman's Journal.*

**Exportation of Irish Factory Girls to Belgium.**

The *Belfast Morning News* has called attention to the exportation of factory girls to Belgium, and a few days ago a solicitor brought the matter under the notice of the Corporation of the town. He stated that a considerable number of factory girls have been shipped to Belgium, where it was presumed they would be provided with employment at wages in advance of those received in that town, and that in some instances the girls have embarked without the knowledge of their parents or other responsible protectors. He had been waited upon by two poor women in great distress, whose daughters, aged respectively 15 and 16 years, left home unknown to them, and had been sent to Belgium, where it was believed there was a popular population of similar workers. The two women came informed and confirmed the statement of the solicitor. The presiding magistrate said it was a monstrous piece of business to send away young girls in that way without the knowledge or consent of their parents or guardians, and directed the head constable to institute inquiries immediately, and bring before him such information as he could ascertain relative to the whole transaction. The statement of the solicitor and the evidence of the two women here excited a great sensation.

**Action Against Cardinal Cullen.**

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—In the action of the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, parish priest of Callan, against Cardinal Cullen for libel, a summons and plaint have been issued in the Court of the Queen's Bench. Damages are laid at £10,000. The charge, which consists of four counts, states that "The defendant, contriving and intending to injure plaintiff, and to hold him up to public odium, infamy and disgrace, did write and publish in the Latin language, of the tenor following," and proceeds to set out the libel. The defendant suspends and declares suspended the plaintiff from all spiritual jurisdiction, from administration of sacraments, and especially from celebrating the mass; from hearing confessions, from preaching, and from exercising any ecclesiastical office until he shall come to his right mind, and making satisfaction, in defendant's opinion, to the Church, and further depriving him of all benefits, ecclesiastical or otherwise, conferred on him by the Church, and of all dignity or rank conferred on him by the Church, and of all power of acting in that capacity." The plaintiff claims an additional £2,500 by way of special damage, asserting that the result of the publication complained of was his dismissal from the office of Roman Catholic chaplain to the Callan Union, by the Poor Law Commissioners. In the fourth count defendant is charged with having published of plaintiff words to the effect that he had been told by credible witnesses that in a church or parochial chapel, meaning the parish church of Callan, of which the priest, Robert O'Keeffe, is said to have possession, the censures of the Church are not as sanguine, and the mass is illegally celebrated, and the sacrament of baptism illegally administered, and the holy discipline of the Church, and confessions heard without jurisdiction, and intrigue and want of ecclesiastical law and episcopal care is in several other thing daily committed.

**Forwarding an Address to the Pope.**

The Castlebar *Telegraph* writes as follows in reference to the recent patriotic action of the electors of Tralee:

"The railway and ceremony of unfrocking Mr. M. P. took place lately at Tralee. The citizens of this ancient borough, to show their appreciation of the Pope's Encyclique a number of Parliament to represent their wants and wishes, and look after their interests generally. For a time he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his constituents but growing weary of well-doing, he lately became unmindful of the social compact, and seemed to study the interests of more than those of the people. We regret to say that The O'Donoghue is not the first Irish national representative whose departure from the principles he once professed has been obliged to chronicle. Political apostacy is not a thing of yesterday. The bench and every new thing among us. The bench and bar afford many specimens of the full-grown apostate, and, indeed, various other branches of the public service are recruited from the traitorous ranks. However, though desertion is not uncommon, rewards there was a popular population of similar workers. The two women came informed and confirmed the statement of the solicitor. The presiding magistrate said it was a monstrous piece of business to send away young girls in that way without the knowledge or consent of their parents or guardians, and directed the head constable to institute inquiries immediately, and bring before him such information as he could ascertain relative to the whole transaction. The statement of the solicitor and the evidence of the two women here excited a great sensation.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of MICHAEL and JOHN CURRIHAN. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their cousin, ROSE HEGARTY, San Mateo, Redwood street, in Michael Flood's catholic bookstore, 641 Market street, San Francisco.

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[From Mrs. General W. T. Sherman.]

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The original of the above letter can be seen at the office of Mr. Monstrue.]

[From the World-renowned Artist, Dr. Louis Gottschalk.]

NEW YORK, March 1, 1871. MESSRS. LYNCH & COMPANY—Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in stating that the Piano which you sold me has given entire satisfaction to myself and Pupils in Music. I can recommend it to the public as a first-class instrument. Yours, etc., L. GOTTSCHALK.

[From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Santa Clara.]

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From Mrs. James Sadlier, 128 West 38th street, New York.

Mrs. James Sadlier has very great pleasure in recommending the Pianos of Messrs. Lynch & Gunnen. Mrs. Sadlier has had them in her parlors for several years, and finds them excellent instruments—mellow, rich, and sweet in tone.

[Extract of a Letter from the Superior of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Grass Valley.]

I have much pleasure in stating that the Pianos purchased from you for this Academy have given entire satisfaction to the Community and Pupils. They are justly admired for their rich, sweet tone, and for the perfect manner in which they stand in tune. I shall take pleasure in recommending them to all friends. I am, sir, very respectfully yours, SISTER M. [illegible].

The Piano that I bought for my daughter, last fall, is considered a fine instrument in tone, and decidedly cheaper than can be bought in this city.

☞ Circulars and full particulars can be obtained at The Monitor Office.

SALMON

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THE MONITOR:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO Irish and Catholic Literature AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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## GOVERNOR DOWNEY'S ORATION.

EDITOR MONITOR:—In last week's Monitor you give Jr. G. Downey's oration on St. Patrick's Day at Los Angeles. If that be correct, as I presume it is, it will class the worst fears of those who long feared the orthodoxy of the "tolerant" States. We who could stand before a public audience and utter such anti-Catholic sentiments while calling himself a Catholic, must have lost the very meaning of the word. He was told that he was roundly applauded by his hearers. To me shame to it said. To the shame of Catholics who could listen unmoved to the expression of such blasphemy as that set against the Church and its Supreme Head.

It cannot follow him through this ramification, but it will not take a long time to pass from his own words that J. G. Downey is a far better Protestant than he is glory in the name, and is every day enabled to join the "old Catholic"—Protestants—under the leadership of Cranmer and Loyson.

Upon his batteries by stating how the Protestant element of Henry II. were and abetted by his courtiers, obtain of the grace of God (*mind you*) Pope!" King O'Brian expostulated with him. All-for permitting them unto let suffer the treatment they were receiving at the hands of Henry II. of Rome. He surely must have known the matter of sliding and abetting is to grave doubts, as the authenticity of whose members are under an investigation. The "inventor" as they are purely benevolent, and the political possible aids to religion, of public virtue. The Church does not to be hostile to religion and to faith and morals. But as the greatest possible aids to religion and to public virtue. The first have made a great mistake in the them, and consequently in the and "Philanthropic" men, like

J. G. Downey, has become unpopular. But whoever willfully asserts that the Church erred in her decisions in matters relating to faith and morals, is guilty of heresy, and consequently is outside its pale. But this J. G. Downey has done; therefore,

The assertion that (?) 35,000,000 of Italians will be made Victor Emmanuel the instrument of the liberation of their country, the Irish have to join in the cry of robber king, is undeserving of notice. It is worthy of the bitterest Protestant, and could only proceed from a mind bitterly hostile to Rome, and filled with the spirit of modern liberalism. But it will be news to Catholics to learn that Leonard suffered as much at the hands of Catholic Governments as Protestant. He did at the hands of Elizabeth and Cromwell. We had always thought that they were entitled to the palm in this respect, and that the Catholic Sovereigns of England never persecuted Catholics for conscience sake.

Farewell Protestant Orator of St. Patrick's Day. Farewell degenerate son of Ireland's saintly Apostle, rotten branch of the Church, which for eighteen centuries has fought the battle of truth; apostate child of Erin, that long suffering land, whose soil is red with the blood of the martyrs for truth and principle. The liberalism of the age and the spirit of the world have sapped the foundations of that faith which should, be your most cherished moments of the past, as it ought to be your only hope for the future; and those first principles (*heavily underscored*) have instilled into your mind an anti-Catholic principle with the leaven of infidelity. Sure result of your long connection with them.

May the God of mercy remember in your behalf the sacrifices made by your fathers in the cause of right; and may the great Saint, whose panegyric, in your own way, you attempted to pronounce, intercede for you, that you may obtain the grace to come back to the one true fold, which you have unhappily strayed.

A CATHOLIC.

## EDITOR MONITOR:

BOSTON MONITOR:—I gave the Irish credit for the character which Gay has given them in their geography—namely, that "they are ardent in their affections," until I read in your last MONITOR ex-Governor Downey's oration (?) on St. Patrick's Day. But the ancient and learned orator has clearly shown the ingratitude of the Irish to their best benefactor, the English nation! He has demonstrated that the Bonaparte Government of England for their national Apostle, St. Patrick, who was a native of England; he has also proven that Ireland is no less indebted to England for her civilization in the twelfth century, when Henry II., with the sanction of Pope Adrian, sent Strongbow & Co. to reclaim the wild Irish. And again, after the "Reformation" during three centuries England, with the same generous solicitude, gave the Irish, priests and people, an ample opportunity of propagating their faith throughout the wide world, and opposed no obstacle to their departure for ever from the land of their nativity. The eloquent and learned orator of last St. Patrick's Day has told us that the loyal habitation and the name" which Irishmen have acquired in foreign lands. Were it not for the fatality of emigration afforded them by England, Ireland would have wasted their awestricken in the desert as at home!" they might have lived and died

"Except, sabonsest and unsung."

Instead of being raised to the dignity of "druggists" in the land of the free—yes, and of Governors! and even of "vice-presidents" (shades of Johnson and Webster such honors!)

Yet, with an ingratitude which is inaccountable, every anniversary of St. Patrick's Day is made the occasion of an attack on England by renegade Irishmen who are indebted to her for the little civilization they have, for their civilization and elevation to the chief government of States! Simply under the rule of her Most Holy Pontiff, and at the approach of the first spirit of revolution, hastened to avow her fidelity to her Pontiff and King. Given to those Bishops of St. Peter's was filled for three consecutive days with a multitude of the faithful imploring the succor of Almighty God, and this after the troops of General Victor Emmanuel had entered the gates of Rome, while the representatives of neutral countries looked on. Such was the conduct of the Catholic Sovereigns of England never persecuted Catholics for conscience sake.

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A CATHOLIC.

## AND STILL ANOTHER.

SACRAMENTO, April 1, 1872.

EDITOR MONITOR:—Could that lover of "his people," Orator Downey, have distorted himself that he prated of anything new when admonishing his countrymen and lovers of their folly for not saying well done to Victor Emmanuel, Bismarck (or any other one), their unholy crusade against the Pope? "It is just what we Irish want," quoth His ex-Excellency. This gentleman can't distinguish between the legitimate aspirations of Irish patriots and the unhallowed doings of the Carbonari of Continental Europe. No; not even Bismarck at Rome is obnoxious to Pius IX., neither could he be sent to Rome, by the Pope could only observe with regret the stupidity of a misguided and learned orator his Sacred Majesty is apparently put forward seriously, we will hope in jest.

1. That most assuredly we would have a proper self-respect would have followed Victor Emmanuel from Turin to Florence.

2. That if Europe has committed itself to its cost, it has only done so under the power, transitory as it has proved, of Napoleon III. That Bismarck, against the imperial policy, its violent and persistent enemy, ought not now to assume as their own a policy and hatred so much denounced as one of compromise and exasperation.

3. It is important to observe that the fall of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, although a severe blow to public right and to civilization, cannot for a moment be compared to the fall of the Papacy, a blow indeed to the same principles, but, by reason of the position of the dethroned Prince, full of the direst consequences to both the Catholic nations of the earth. It is one thing to lop off even the principal limb of a tree, but quite another to strike at the root, and entirely a different thing to cut down the tree, and eradicate it root and branch. This is a self-evident truth that requires no demonstration.

4. It must not be forgotten that between the fall of the Throne of T

## Father Burke on St. Patrick's Day.

The great Dominican preacher, Father Burke, delivered the Oration on Sunday, March 17th, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York. He began by saying words on the commencement of the faith of Christ on earth. Coming thence to St. Patrick, he said:

The conversion of Ireland from the time of St. Patrick's landing to the day of his death, is in many respects, the strangest fact in the history of the Church. The fact is the history of the Church. The fact is the history of the Church. The fact is

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The conversion of Ireland from the time of St. Patrick's landing to the day of his death, is, in many respects, the strangest fact in the history of the Church. The whole island was converted to the faith in a single day with no opposition; his enemies became more the instruments of progress than the most difficult labor of a mile. The Gospel, with its issuance and adjuncts—prayer, or purity, penance, self-discipline, which refines on heaven, is not congenial to fallen man. His pride rebels against the blindness of his understanding, and his darkness of heart, all opposed the spread of the Gospel; so that the very fact that mankind had so universally received it, is adduced as a proof that it must be from God. The work of the Catholic Church, therefore, ever since, and especially in modern times, has been a work of great labor and difficulty, and it is wonderful that it ever been among all the nations that it has been a great exception. She is the most unpopular thing in the world; perhaps, the only country in the world that entirely rejects her is that country which was converted by her. He found her in every country where Christianity was established, and in every country he left her. He found her in Italy, pagan; he left it, again, the only nation Christian. He found it the seat of sorrow; he left it the seat of joy. She welcomed the pagan; he left it a Christian. She found Rome, made it the fountain of knowledge for Augustine, pagan; she saint and doctor of the West. She found Ireland, and took the blood of her children to bring it to the knowledge of God, and made it the fountain of knowledge and love; she found Ireland, pagan; she left it Christian and made it the source of light to the world. She found Ireland, pagan; she left it Christian and made it the source of light to the world. She found Ireland, pagan; she left it Christian and made it the source of light to the world. She

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1872:

Saturday—Low Sunday.
Sunday—Annunciation of the B.V. M.
Monday—St. Francis of Paula, Confessor.
Tuesday—St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
Wednesday—St. John B. de la Salle, Confessor.
Thursday—St. Leo, Pope and Doctor.
Friday—St. Victorin Yeretz, Professor.
Saturday—St. Hermenegild, Martyr.

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SATURDAY.....APRIL 6, 1872.

## GOVERNOR DOWNEY'S ORATION.

It was our intention to say a few words last week concerning the very curious oration delivered on 18th March by the Hon. John G. Downey, ex-Governor of California, before the Saint Patrick's Benevolent Society of Los Angeles. The report of the speech, however, did not reach us until a few hours before our time of going to press, so we had no opportunity of carrying out our purpose just then. We deal with the subject to-day, although it may appear rather late, because the errors committed by Mr. Downey are too numerous and too grave to be passed over in silence coming from a person of his position and character.

Taken as a whole the speech is decidedly un-Catholic in tone, and it must be a matter of surprise that any man professing to be or aspiring to be a child of Peter could be capable of delivering it. Shorn of a few sentences apologetic in nature, the oration might readily be mistaken for that of the sayings of a modern latitudinarian, bitterly opposed to the Church, yet cunning enough to veil his hostility under a semblance of liberality. Consequently, although Mr. Downey may not think himself a Catholic, and even may make outward profession of his faith by going to Mass, if he really hold the opinions indicated in his speech, his orthodoxy is far worse than questionable.

In the first place, we impeach his oration as imprudent at the very outset. What, we would ask, was the advantage to be derived from a revival of the controversy about Pope Adrian's Bull? Did the orator expect to strengthen Ireland's case against England thereby; or did he think it would strengthen Rome in the estimation of Ireland? Was representing one of Christ's vicars as an enemy to Ireland and a friend to tyranny, part of a plan to make his countrymen more attached to the Holy See? We doubt it exceedingly. Well and truly did Sir Charles Ogilvie, "an enemy built done this." Governor Downey of course must be taken to be a better instructed man than any of the audience on Saint Patrick's Day, and therefore he may be excused for overstaring to teach them political and ecclesiastical history. But we deeply regret to say he proved, by ignorance, that his knowledge was not sufficient to warrant him in assuming the role of an instructor.

He continues—"our religion, to which we are attached, is unpopular, although Irishmen themselves never inquire what a man's religion is if he wants to be his friend, to trade with him or to vote for him." The first clause is a mere platitude; truth must always be unpopular with error to the very end of time; that is to accordance with the nature of things and cannot possibly be changed. The latter half of the sentence demonstrates another glorious verity, viz; that the Irish are the most tolerant and neighborly people in the world. Immediately after this we get the astounding declaration—"Much of this unpopularity arises from the fact that the Church prohibits its members from belonging to any institutions or disinterested. It appears to us that he went to Ireland with one or the other of two intentions, neither of them free from reproach. He may have gone to win a kingdom for himself, in which case his claim would be even poorer than that of the English sovereign; or he may have gone simply to create a diversion in favor of his brother in Scotland, in which case he would have been guilty of wantonly aggravating the sufferings and adding to the misfortunes of our Catholic country. Moreover, in coming to the assistance of Ireland, in itself a good and laudable action, may have been rendered criminal by the attendant circumstances. We have not read this alleged Bull, nor are able to lay our hands upon it at the present moment, therefore we are unable to state positively the grounds upon which the Excommunication was launched. But judging from the character of the illustrious Pontiff to whom it is attributed, we are strong in our conviction that the anathema Bruce did not fall under Papal anathema because he went to the assistance of our countrymen against the English despoilers. We shall, we trust, be able to bring undeniable proof of the correctness of what we say, before long. It would assuredly be a dereliction of duty on our part if we allowed Mr. Downey's defamation of the Supreme Pastors of God's Church pass unchallenged.

When the orator quits the theme of medieval history and comes down to modern, he is equally erroneous and unfortunate in his teachings. He says—"We Irish are proverbially an impolitic people. We do not attach ourselves to party because it is strong, but we cling to a principle and will fight for it. We, therefore, have become fight for it. We, therefore, have become unpopular." This is all correct enough. Irishmen are not trimmers or time servers; they support principles, not men; they are ready when called upon by proper authority to make any earthly sacrifice for a good cause. But we fancy this redounds to their praise and ought to be their glory, yet from Mr. Downey's words it is hard to judge whether he does not consider this a fault. Says Mr. Downey: "If the clergy of Ireland had kept aloof from politics, and confined themselves to the discharge of their spiritual functions, they would fall under the same censure as the "political organizations" in Italy and other countries. But are they not identical? Has there ever been any protest made either publicly or privately by American Masons against the abominable doctrines taught by their European brethren? Is not the bond of union between them in full force and vigor at the present moment? Do they not recognize each other as members of the same great body, governed by the same rules and working for the same object? What justification would the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church have in drawing a line of distinction between Masons at the one side of the Atlantic and Masons at the other?

If by chance it does not suit the high clerics in this country to enunciate for the benefit of their disciples, all these splendid and social and religious principles, words the accomplishment of which the organization is being directed, because the said disciples are not sufficiently "advanced"—sufficiently divested of Christian principle to be led into the revelation, is American Masonry on that account to be held blameless and sequitted of complicity in the intrigues of its European sister? Does Mr. Downey wish to shield American Freemasons to show only the "purely benevolent" part of their programme, and to keep the rest for discussion at some future time when they are prepared to receive it? Such words as these are evasive, and will have deprived Christian faith of all vitality. Mr. Downey must know well enough that the Catholic Church would never brand with its anathema associations of a purely benevolent nature. He totally ignores the great and cardinal fact that secret societies are not evil because they are prohibited, but they are prohibited because they are evil. The difference between these two things is immense, and should not be left out of view by any man discussing such questions.

Mr. Downey's liberalism seems to have shaken his principles of rectitude. He asks: "If 35,000,000 of Italians want to make Victor Emmanuel the instrument of the liberty of their country, what right have we, Irish, to join in with the cry and style him the Robber King." Here a false hypothesis is assumed and on it a conclusion is necessarily erroneous. It is not by any means true to say that thirty-five millions of Italians demand Victor Emmanuel as the truth is that his throne is propped up by the bayonets of his army. If it were a "liberty" of Italy, we cannot understand how that has been secured by merely making one large monarchy where there were several little ones; moreover, it has never been proved that King Victor's Government is anything better than the worst of those it replaced, while there is at least some evidence to show that it is even more oppressive. The present ruler of Italy intrigued against his brother sovereigns; he made their capitals the theatre of his and the Pope's territory in time of peace, in contravention of solemnly entitled treaties, and even without the poor formality of a declaration of war; he confiscated the property of monks and nuns, and drove them penniless upon the world—the man who does these things is very justly styled a "robber." The fact of the criminal being a king does not entitle him to any more delicate treatment than if he were a mere vulgar burglar. So Irishmen are perfectly justified in stigmatising him as "the Robber King."

The crowning calumny of all is the last, to which we shall allude. Says Mr. Downey: "If the clergymen want an unity of the Great Germanic Empire, let them; we have no Irish to complain." None if the Germans do want it; but we complain, or rather cry out in indignation, when "unification" is forced upon them at the point of the bayonet. It is nonsense to assert the *Germans* wanted unity, the *Prussians* wanted it for their own national aggrandizement. The Orange continues: "Would not Louis Napoleon and Pio Nono's *Prime Minister* (a dexterous shuffle to avoid saying the Pope himself, which might enrage his authority, and you to Bismarck for the simple establishment of their temporal powers? I who speak to you assure you they would. They have done similar things before and would do it again."

It is hard to keep within the bounds of courtesy while characterising such a monstrous slander as this. There is not the smallest justification for it, and if Mr. Downey were on the spot asked his reasons for making such an assertion, we believe he could give none. He simply followed a dignitary of the Church he professes to revere, for the sake of making a point in a popular address. We need not say how low a man sinks when he assails his neighbor's character, and unless it declares him capable of the very basest treachery and dishonesty. He might as well have said that Pius IX. himself would embrace his aged hands in innocent blood in order to regain his lost sovereignty. But one statement is equally creditable and credible as the other. Both are simply scandalous and blasphemous defamations. It would require no great physical exertion to utter either; it would require nothing but—a great deal of audacity and a shocking disregard of truth.

We do not really know what could have tempted Mr. Downey to deliver such a speech. He cannot surely have thought it would advance the glory of God or the welfare of the Irish people. It contains no useful lesson; it inculcates no praiseworthy moral. On the contrary, it rouses us to all kinds, how "liberal" and "enlightened" an *enlightened* Catholic could be, and How fearlessly he could expose the "knaveries" of Pontiffs who for centuries have been unmasked by their graves. But we can tell the Orator of Los Angeles that the day of this false liberalism is past. There is no reason why Catholics should conceal their principles or "take the cross off the Cross" to propitiate any sect or any party. We can stand up in the light of day and cry out, "Those are the doctrines we hold; those are the principles I am glad to avow." People may differ from us; they may even condemn us; but, at all events, they must respect us.

At Brother Justin of St. Mary's College, we put it to Mr. St. Patrick's Day's generation, fidelity to principle has been, is and ever will be, the greatest characteristic of the Irish race. Therefore, we shall have no compromise with Catholicity, no cutting or pruning to make it fit nicely into the angularities of other people's principles. Mr. Downey will, we are confident, find that last "principle" of his "liberal Catholic" oration was not only most heterodox in spirit, but was a gross mistake in policy.

## IWAKURA IN A NEW CHARACTER.

The existence of such a being as Iwakura was totally unknown in the United States a few months ago, now his name is frequently on every lip. He figures in the newspapers, and leading articles innumerable have been written about him. He has been feasted and lionized and lionized generally in many of our great cities; he has been presented to General Grant, and interviewed by intelligent and inquisitive reporters. And it is not right that this distinguished foreigner should be made much off. He is the official head of the Japanese Embassy and Japan, as we are told pretty nearly every morning, has entered on the path of progress and desires to be received among the brotherhood of civilized nations. The Tycoon, or Mikado, or Tenno, or whatever may be the proper appellation of the personage that exercises sway over Japan, has abandoned the traditional policy of excluding "outer barbarians" from communication with his dominions, and to Joseph Barbadette and to Francoise Richer and Joseph Rebout is the honor of Fontmain. 2. That he authorizes in his due to Nagasaki and to raise their remonstrances, as in one voice, against our Christian powers tolerating in the future such an influencement to the *meritus Gouvernement of Japan* as that while the absence from our treaties of any clause protecting the Christian religion now presents. It is clear that two thousand victims have been marked out for slaughter, and that sixty-five heads of families had already (at the time the article was written) been disposed of. The Christians are to be seized and carried off in small drafts so as to be operated upon, and imported off the face of the Empire in as quiet and unobtrusive a manner as possible. We quote another sentence from the private letter with which we have been favored, as it affords a curious evidence of advanced civilization was being carried out, the miserable victims were being playfully tortured this winter. "This time your friends," the foreigners add, "will know nothing of your torturings and sufferings."

Now here we have it upon authority which is indisputable, that Iwakura, whom we have been feting and honoising, has been recently playing the part of Nero, and condemning to horrible sufferings thousands of his countrymen simply because they dare to profess the faith for the true God. We wonder very much whether this distinguished foreigner, as he sat on honored guest at the tables of men who professed themselves Christians, ever felt any remorse of conscience for his infamous treatment of the forlorn and wretched of his entertainers. Would it not be a very desirable thing that some American would go out and through him tell the Lord's Day; yet you could plenty wherewith to feed your children, of our poverty and crime;" Dr. Gallitzin writes strongly against the Freemasons of the United States, and states that Roman Catholic countries it is all but impossible to bring a Freemason to a public confession, and states that in Rome itself, under the auspices of the Catholic Sunday School Union.

ST. PETER'S.—We understand the painting has in preparation a series of pictures calculated to interest all. At present we are unable to state further than that they will be delivered in English.

## AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. This popular place of amusement has been very well attended during the past week. The attraction has been the Tycoon Troupe of Japanese Jugglers and acrobats. The troupe as a whole are not superior to others of the same nationality that we have already had in this city. But the performance of the twelfth boys, we might say almost infants, are simply astounding, and have never, we think, been surpassed by even adult contortionists. They alone are sufficient to warrant a visit to the theatre. Next week the celebrated "Lotta" will commence an engagement, and, no doubt she will draw large audiences.

THE HIBERNIAN.—We have been requested by the gentleman about to produce "The Hibernian" in Platt's Hall next week, to assure the public that his entertainment is the original and genuine one. That, under the same auspices, it was exhibited here some time ago, though good as it in any way, was only a copy and reproduced only a few of the characteristic features of the real Hibernian. If this be so, the public can rest thoroughly satisfied that the performance in Platt's Hall, when begins on Monday evening, will be exceedingly well worth a visit.

## "Gaibrie's Sundays Abroad."

On this subject a "Manchester Catholic" writes: The doctor is certainly candid, as in general writes in a fair and impartial manner, but at times he exhibits no little considerable amount of bigotry. The London *Tablet* says—"The Glasgow bigot bell tolls down his blind on a Sunday, and goes blind drunk." I trust there are not many such, though it is well known that some do things quite as incongruous. I have often seen the terrible stealing of the Bible conformable to the spirit of the age.

It is stated that M. Thiers has spontaneously refused his offer of the hospitality of the Pope. Similarly the Emperor of Austria, has placed the chateau of Laxenburg at the disposal of Pius IX.

Mantalk has published a pastoral regarding mixed marriages, and stating that the Church has been and hatred to the children, issues of such marriages, be brought up in the Catholic faith.

The Duke, Rte. Victoria in religion, Governor of the Sisters of Mercy, at Sydney, has been presented with the Legion of Honor, in acknowledgment of her devoted attendance to the sick.

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The German official papers are highly pleased at the spirited conduct of Marshal Canrobert, the grand chancellor of the German army, in having forbidden the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice in any of the churches of Paris by the Old Catholic party. According to these journals, Marshal Canrobert and the chaplains under his command are but an unimportant State institution, whose duty it is to celebrate Mass whenever and wherever they are ordered to do by the military authorities. Threats were openly avowed of abolishing the Catholic chaplains, and of again forcing the Catholic soldiers to attend the Lutheran

Apparition at Pontmain.—The Bishop of Laval, in consequence of the reports circulated to him by several commissions legally, has issued a pastoral letter declaring us, that he judges that the Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, did really on January 17th, 1872, appear to Eugene and Something New.—H. C. Bateman, Catholic Bookseller, 76 Kearny street, corner of Sutter, has a magnificent display of Holy Pictures, which will remain for 30 days, and Prayer Books in fact everything all through Holy Week. He has on hand a splendid stock of Catholic articles.

## FOREIGN CATHOLIC NEWS.

(CLIPPED FROM CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.)

The Papal Nuncio has left Paris for Madrid in order to see his brother who is ill.

The Bishop and Clergy of Calahorra, Spain, have petitioned for Catholic interests have been

The Catholic association of Spain has the Queen of Grenada as its representative at the court of the Holy Father.

The Russian Government has prohibited, it is said to have openly expressed admiration of the Pope, after his late at the Vatican.

The Spanish Ministry has published, which orders the reserva- of the palaces of all cathedrals for the in- of non-Catholics.

A recent reports as to the re-nomination of the Vatican Council and the prob- departure of the Pope for Malta are positively contradicted.

The Protestant proselytizing agencies in have adopted the system of buying children of poor parents, and sending to be educated at Geneva.

Number of German Protestant pastors have signed a petition to the Government praying for an issue of a new edition of the Bible conformable to the spirit of the age.

It is stated that M. Thiers has spontaneously refused his offer of the hospitality of the Pope. Similarly the Emperor of Austria, has placed the chateau of Laxenburg at the disposal of Pius IX.

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## LOCAL CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONFIRMATION.—His Grace Archbishop last Thursday morning in the chapel attached to St. Mary's Hospital. Three young ladies renounced the world to devote their lives to deeds of mercy and charity. Their names are Sister Mary Aguin Marlyne, Sister Mary Emmanuel Spellman and Mary Francis and Hugh Murphy. The altar was tastefully decorated, the select choir was in attendance composed of Misses Gleason, Henry and Hopkins, and Messrs. Barry, Hughes and Hopkins. The Archbishop was assisted by Father Langer as chief deacon, Father Caverly as sub-deacon, Father Scollard as master of ceremonies, and Father Gallagher as deacon of the cross. The ceremonies were conducted by Father Hall, the Archbishop's private secretary.

## British Discontent.

An imposing demonstration against Royal Parks and Gardens Bill was made through in Hyde Park last Sunday, assembled upon the appointed and marched in procession, headed by a band of music, conveyed upon the appointed of meeting from different parts of the city, and when Mr. Odger, who had arrived about four o'clock, took their stand upon the platform of the Reformers' and began simultaneous speeches on the hill, it appears from the testimony of several observers of the scene, that not less than twenty thousand persons were in attendance. The number of Mr. Odger's only one we find reported at any and we print some extracts, as they will be useful to refer to in future words, and that the most powerful opposition to the Government will be the clamour in his speeches while hailed with the most vociferous applause, "Down with the aristocracy!" "Down with the monopolists!" Mr. Ayrton was a disgrace respectable assembling on the Sabbath-day, and the disturbing and the dead. Though the separation seems immense, are not the prayers and sympathies of those in heaven and those on earth, ever uniting the happy spirit and the sad and bound within the veil of the beloved tenderly to the life of the young lady over whom the Church commenced her last benediction as being indeed "a blameless life," and asked the prayers of the congregation for the repose of her soul. The coffin was then carried to the hearse, and the long procession of carriages moved from the Calvary Cemetery, and there the dead was consigned to rest. But the memory of her goodness, her sacred sheerful disposition, her holy resignation during a painful illness, and the calm trust in which she yielded that spirit unreservedly free from human imperfections, will remain green in the hearts of those who knew and loved her.

A Pleasing Compliment.

We are very glad to notice a graceful compliment paid by the Pensionat Bishop of Derry to the Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Hadloe, in which this town of Derry is included. Speaking at one of the meetings of local congratulation which have been held in each parish of the diocese, Dr. Alexander said:—I do not wish to speak in the language of flattery, but I do think it just to say a more eloquent, touching, and Christian letter than that of the Right Rev. Dr. Mellevin I never heard." The excellent Bishop's speech was all through distinguished by manly feeling, by affectionate liberality, and by that thanking abeyance of which the tender and generous man alone is master. A tribute of praise from such a critic as Dr. Alexander is a thing of which any one may well be proud, but such a tribute from him to the Catholic Bishop of Derry must be a pleasing to the distinguished receiver of it as it is honorable to the distinguished giver.

## CATHOLIC ITEMS.

### Eastern.

Very Rev. P. J. Ryan, V.G. of St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, with the right of succession to Archbishop Kenrick.

The new Diocese of Providence, R. I., will contain 110,000 Catholics and 54 priests. Rev. Thos. F. Hendricken, Waterbury, Conn., is to be the new Bishop.

Rev. J. J. Dougherty, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, has been appointed Administrator of the vacant Archiepiscopal See, by Rt. Rev. R. V. Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling, and Senior Bishop of the Province.

Conversions in Long Island City.—A very interesting ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Church, Long Island City, on Sunday, March 3. On that occasion a family consisting of Mrs. Gertrude Baldine, her son John, and two daughters, Mary Ann and Mary Josephine, were received into the bosom of the Church. This family were members of the Lutheran persuasion, and their conversion is hailed with joy by the good pastor, Father Marco, and the Catholics under his charge.

On Sunday, March 10th, the new Dominican Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Sixty-sixth and Lexington avenue, New York, was opened for divine service. It was commenced over four years ago, and after the years war scattered that the completion took place. Since that time the Passionist Father Lilly, procured the services of Messrs. Lang & Kinkelen, of Munich, to execute ten fresco paintings on the walls of the interior. This alone cost $4,500 and paintings and decorations were carried out to the amount of $15,000. The entire cost of the edifice foote up $150,000.

### Foreign.

The death is announced, with deep feeling of regret, of the Rev. Father Sewer, S. J., of Gardiner street Church, Dublin, and Rector of Clongowes College, and Rev. J. P.

Rev. Patrick Brady, the indefatigable and zealous parish priest of Castleblaney, Ireland, has been promoted by His Holiness Pope Pius IX. to the Canonry of Dromore, vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. John O'Hara.

The Rt. Rev. Francis Kelly, C. C., nephew of the distinguished prelate who presides over the See of Derry, died suddenly at Clonmacnoise, County Donegal, recently. We learn that the deceased, who has been long suffering from ill health, on the day of his death had been more than usually appreciating to his office, and that he was riding along the road when his horse became weak. He was conveyed into a house near at hand, where he shortly afterwards expired. His death was unexpected. He was a clergyman of great promise, and well beloved by his people.

On February 13th, the obsequies of the Rev. J. Conaty, P. P., Mullagh, County Cavan, took place in the beautiful Church of St. Killian, which was erected by the reverend deceased. The Very Rev. Dr. Duffy, Bishop of Kilmore, presided at the solemn rite, which was attended by a large number of the clergy and laity from Kilnamore and Meath dioceses.

### The Late Earthquake.

Arcata, April 2.—By a gentleman just arrived from Lone Pine, we are informed of the following additional particulars concerning the recent earthquake: Fifty two buildings were shaken down, about three-fourths of the entire town, but seven buildings were left on one side of Main street, and three on the other, and they are all wrecked.

No Deaths.—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or rather mad, has discovered a remedy that cures diseases of mind, body or estate, and is designed to do our unbelief before a blissful Paradise, in which no sickness shall be but a side show. Dr. Wonderful, or rather mad, has cured more than all the Sages of Church in short, forms and kind of complaints. He will prove for a case of dyspepsia the disease that he will cure. Sold by druggists.

Weak hair is strengthened by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

## DEAF CITY ITEMS.

Be peton against the Goat Island grist has served about 25,000 signatures, so will I forwarded to Washington in charge of general Alexander, Professor Isidoneal Caleb T. Pay.

St Sunby afternoon last the remains of Bishe F. Sheahan took place from the Ish-Amican Hall on Howard street. It ve verjlargely attended. Members of Divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of hich Order the deceased was a pectedmember, attended to the number chapran of six hundred. The cortege wa lerced by the presence of three or for horsed other friends of the deceased onfoot ven vehibles. A band headed the sesrufol procession, playing a dead march. he burial took place in Calvary Cemetary

Tuesnal election of officers of Division No. 1 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, va held at the Hibernia Hall, on Monday evening, March 27th, with the following result: P. M. Wallin, President (elected); William Gillerain, Vice-President; Frank Mahon, Recording Secretary (elected); James Reed, Financial Secretary; Michael McEnenny, Treasurer (elected). After the election, Mr. M. Wardshe had acted in the capacity of Grand Secretary since the date of its consenta. It is said that the following are the names of their successors: Recording Secretary, Patrick Walsh; Financial Secretary, Michael McEnenny; Treasurer, Thomas Ryan; Sentinel, Patrick Gaffney; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Gallagher; Trustees, Michael Ryan, John Cooney, Patrick Walsh, Michael McEnenny, Thomas Ryan.

Division No. 2, A. O. H., March 1872.

Cincinnati, March 28.—The Committee of Arrangements for the Pope's Jubilee have issued a circular inviting voters, without regard to party, to join in sustaining the action of the Board of Aldermen, in refusing to execute ten fresco paintings on the walls of the Market. This alone cost $4,500 and paintings and decorations were carried out to the amount of $15,000. The entire cost of the edifice foote up $150,000.

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## FOUR MORE DEATHS HAVE RESULTED

From injuries received on the night of the 26th inst. making a total of twenty-seven deaths in Lone Pine, one at the Eclipse mine, and one at Independence. Thirty-four are seriously injured, and many others slightly.

### At Port Independence

The hospital was shaken down, but fortunately it was unoccupied at the time. Chimneys were all thrown down, crockery broken and many other articles opened to the earth.

### At Cerro Gordo.

No one was badly hurt at Cerro Gords. Windows were broken, goods pitched from shelves and counters, and large cracks opened in the ground.

### At Swansea

The furnaces were all thrown down, and every adobe house levelled to the ground, including the principal hotel, but no person was seriously injured.

### Thrilling Incident at an Interment.

On Wednesday afternoon while the survivors at Lone Pine were hurrying their dead, an incident was in a measure thrilling, and occasioned shocks. While burying one family of five persons, there were three children and a couple, a severe shock occurred which filled the grave, and each of the coffins which would fit mourners, some six inches.

### Preparing to Leave.

Much excitement still exits at Lone Pine. Many are preparing to save as soon as they have the means.

### Changes in Water Curses.

Four miles south o Lone Ine a small lake has entirely disappeared. Grass rise has largely decreased in volume since the shake; where formerly we two fathoms of water, there is now only a small stream. A large creek with a with current, has ceased to flow afternoon by a drop of water was to be found.

### Continued Shock

On Friday morning, when or informant left Lone Pine, the shocks we quite frequent, and the last hour he was in town's River valley, before the stage-coach left the mountains, he experienced the severe shake.

Two or three light shockswere felt here during last evening, but not severe enough to cause any alarm.

San Diego, April 3.—In Temecula Valley, the late earthquake it opened the ground in such an extent, it the flow of water increased over four-fold. The reservoir, which it formerly took on three days to fill, now fills in twenty hours. There is now a sufficiency water to irrigate the whole valley. T earthquake, three years ago, had the eff of partially closing these springs.

## The Coercion Act.

A "warning" under the provisions of the Coercion Act has been given to the Leinster *Independent*, published at Maryborough, Queen's county, for the publication of an article which is said to contain "incitements to the commission of felony, to wit, murder." The article in question, if it contains "incitements to felony, to wit, murder," must be a bad one; but we understand it contains the following sentences:—"Of course, no one should be killed. National liberty can never be obtained by murder, nor sustained by assassination." This does not look very like an incitement to felony, to wit, murder. If, however, the allegation of the Castle officials be still true, we ask why was not the paper proceeded against in the ordinary form of law? Surely, long before the Coercion Act of 1870 was invented, there were laws in accordance with which the publishers of alleged "incitements to the commission of felony, to wit, murder," could be tried for the offence, and if found guilty, punished. Yes, punished if found guilty, but not otherwise, and that is precisely the condition, the check upon arbitrary power, the safeguard of the subject, which the Coercion Act was designed to remove. There is now no trial for a newspaper writer, the sole question is as to the question of wrongful accusation. There must be no surrender of democratic principles. It was advised that no Democrat should sit in the Cincinnati Convention. There was less disposition to endorse Judge Davis than was expected. The names of Senator Trumbull and Charles Francis Adams were discussed, and also those of General Logan and Governor Palmer.

Cincinnati, March 28.—The Committee of Arrangements for the May Convention have issued a circular inviting voters, without regard to party, to join in sustaining the action of the Board of Aldermen, in refusing to execute ten fresco paintings on the walls of the Market. The paintings, as described arrived at by a few Governmental officials in a back room of the Gaff, are to be placed in the basement of the Coercion Act constitutive one of the most flagrant violations of liberty effected or attempted to be by an English Government for a long series of years, and now that its repeal is being made the occasion for passing many of the Act is quite a thing of the past, it would be well to keep it there as a warning to other authorities" at the Castle not to have made a show of or arbitrary an occasion of the Act, as in the case of the Coercion Act.

Stetson, March 9.

The Lake Washington Coal Company, of Seattle, will hereafter ship from that place 2,000 tons of coal a month.

## Subscriptions Received.

Brooklyn—John Carey.....$2 00
" " Mackey.....2 00
Hayes—Jeremiah Sullivan.....2 00
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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**A Narrow Escape.**

The passengers by a certain railway train from Liverpool to Crewe got recent for some distance a few nights ago. They left the Lichfield Station apparently all right, but had not gone much further when the rate of motion began to slacken very sensibly, and gradually became slower and slower still, until the train came at last to a dead stop. The passengers looked out in some anxiety, as nothing but darkness met the roadside. There was no sign of a station anywhere, and no indication of any thing like a reason why the train should not go on. After waiting for some time the passengers sent a deputation. A gentleman walked out and went up to the engine. No steam came from the chimney, no fire was under the boiler and there were the driver and fireman stretched out in a drunken sleep on the footplate of the engine. The alarm was given instantly, and it fortunately fell out that no other train came on until a good engine was procured to take that one on to Crewe. The lives of all the passengers were in the hands of those two men, who cast off all their dreadful responsibility as lightly as one might brush away a straw. The escape of all concerned must certainly be regarded as a piece of singular good fortune, and in this instance of misconduct we doubtless have the key to many a railway tragedy. When men who have nothing dependent on them but their own good fame and success in the world, stoop to brutalize themselves to this degree, the spectacle of their degradation is a grievous thing to see. But that shall we say of those upon those on all of unconcerned must certainly be regarded as a piece of singular good fortune, and in this instance of misconduct we doubtless have the key to many a railway tragedy. When men who have nothing dependent on them but their own good fame and success in the world, stoop to brutalize themselves to this degree, the spectacle of their degradation is a grievous thing to see. But that shall we say of those upon those on whom the lives of their fellow-creatures depend? It ought to be a special care of the higher officials to ensure the sobriety of their engineers; and if the poor of servants of overwork be the plea for the drunkenness in the present case, that fact would not diminish, but would much increase the responsibility of their employers before the public.

**The Tow Boiler Bill.**

The principal provisions of the bill may be enumerated as follows: 1. Public notice must be given of day of election (or nomination) the name of the candidate or his writ is annexed. 2. The day of election (or nomination) must not be above four days after the writ, and not less than two days after. 3. Candidates must be nominated in writing by two persons of the same and eight voters. 4. The same electors may nominate any number of candidates up to the number to be chosen. 5. Candidates may withdraw by giving written notice during the time of the election by nomination. 6. Not less than between ten and three are allotted for election (or nomination). 6. The returning officer is the head bailiff. 7. The polling place shall give voter a paper with private mark on back, and the names of candidates. The voter must be marked in private compartment, and returned to officer, folded so as to show mark, but back. 8. Any public elementary school free of costs, or an unconnected building may be used to take the poll. 9. A private compartment to mark voting paper shall be provided for every 150 voters on the list. No voter who is blind, or who is physically unable to fill up the paper, may have it filled up by any returning officer or deputy. (This excludes a man from voting who cannot read). 10. Any person or clerk who discloses anything about the election while polling is going on, or any person who applies for a voter, or who discloses who a voter has voted for, if from information obtained in the booth, is liable to imprisonment for three months. 11. If a voter applies for a voting paper, and some other person has already voted in the name, he shall take an oath that he is the true person; he will a mark his vote as another voter, but the vote will not be counted. 12. Any person applying for voting paper in a false name is liable to imprisonment.

The principal provisions of the bill may be enumerated as follows: 1. Public notice must be given of day of election (or nomination) the name of the candidate or his writ is annexed. 2. The day of election (or nomination) must not be above four days after the writ, and not less than two days after. 3. Candidates must be nominated in writing by two persons of the same and eight voters. 4. The same electors may nominate any number of candidates up to the number to be chosen. 5. Candidates may withdraw by giving written notice during the time of the election by nomination. 6. Not less than between ten and three are allotted for election (or nomination). 6. The returning officer is the head bailiff. 7. The polling place shall give voter a paper with private mark on back, and the names of candidates. The voter must be marked in private compartment, and returned to officer, folded so as to show mark, but back. 8. Any public elementary school free of costs, or an unconnected building may be used to take the poll. 9. A private compartment to mark voting paper shall be provided for every 150 voters on the list. No voter who is blind, or who is physically unable to fill up the paper, may have it filled up by any returning officer or deputy. (This excludes a man from voting who cannot read). 10. Any person or clerk who discloses anything about the election while polling is going on, or any person who applies for a voter, or who discloses who a voter has voted for, if from information obtained in the booth, is liable to imprisonment for three months. 11. If a voter applies for a voting paper, and some other person has already voted in the name, he shall take an oath that he is the true person; he will a mark his vote as another voter, but the vote will not be counted. 12. Any person applying for voting paper in a false name is liable to imprisonment.

**The Police in England.**

In this concrel Ireland we know that the policeman is a very moral personage, over whose person the "law" extends its protecting arm and assures to him the full advance for much possible wrong-doing. We are all painfully aware of the fact that when we hold public meetings we are under the rigid surveillance of those virtual leaders to our eight are the busy "eyes," as they improve the shining hour by taking notes for possible future use, and by storing up, in the receptacles of their memories, the total lineaments of orators suspected of Fenian proclivities. They manage these things better in England. In London, on Friday week, two constables appeared at the public meeting held to prepare for the demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday last, against the Parks' Bill, whereupon the Chairman asked their business, and whether they were there officially. They declined to give an answer, but made some remarks about the demonstration which were well received. They were then ordered to leave the room, but this they refused to do for some time, and angry words ensued. Ultimately, however, they left. Fancy a chairman in Dublin having such audacity as this! Why, he would very likely be indicted for high treason, and the meeting dispersed by the bludgeonmen of the force—always at hand—after the manner in which the Phœnix Park anniversary meeting was "prevented." In Ireland, however, it is the police who rule—hence their inviolability; in England they occupy their proper and subordinate position—therefore they are not shorn, and so acquire respect for the law.—*Irishman, March 9.*

### INDIA.

**An Attack on an Indian Magistrate.**

We hear from Mutra (says the *Pioneer*) of rather a sensational event for that usually peaceful district, nothing less than a murderous assault upon a magistrate while seated in open court. On the afternoon of February 21st a Hindoo fanatic wanted to visit one of the temples in the city, but was turned back by the armed sentries at the gate, who told him that the god was asleep, and there was no admittance. He went away in high dudgeon, and that same evening, when there was a crowd on the spot to witness the arrival of a procession, and the guard who had repulsed him was loading his gun to fire a salute, the ruffian stole behind him, and, snatching the sword from his belt, swung it round, intending, as the afterwards stated, to cut off his head. He had insulted him, and say two or three more, and then die fighting like a hero. He was captured by the police, and, on the 24th, brought up before the assistant magistrate, who was then out in the district in camp. The prisoner was placed at the door of the tent, without handcuffs, but between two constables; and the sword, the corpus *delicti*, was produced and laid on the table at which the magistrate was writing. Only a few words of the first witness's deposition had been taken, when the prisoner made a rush forward, and, getting possession of the sword, with one hand drew out the wedge, and with the other aimed a violent blow at the magistrate's head. Fortunately, the aim was so small as to prevent the action of the arm, and the only injury was a blow from the flat of the sword on the left temple. The fatty outer layer protected the skull from the edge. The

## IN MEMORIAM.—(GEO. F. MARCHAND.)

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Friend of my early years, farewell!
Since last I clasped thy hand
Thy spirit winged its flight from earth
To the immortal land.

Quickly the winds are sighing,
Loudly the storm king raves,
And the wintry rain is falling
Upon thy lonely graves.

Those hearths not its wailing,
Stilled is thy wasted breath,
Naught shall e'er arouse thee
From the calm repose of death.

But no eternal slumber
Is to thine be heeded,
In the land beyond us,
Where graves are paved with gold.

Thou hast fought life's tedious battle,
Those art gone to the "better land,"
In the land of the Eternal,
The kingdom of the Lord.

Bereaved and lonely mother,
Mourn not the release of dear,
Rejoice that from this world of woe
His lasting spirit fled.

Weep not while he sits triumphant
Beneath the throne of love,
Wait both resigned, prepared to meet
His Maker and his God.

And when thy native snow clad hills
Shall greet thine eyes once more,
Weep not for him who sleeps upon
A far off western shore.

Oakland, May 8, 1872. MARY O. MARTIN.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**French View of the London Celebration.**

It was not only natural, as one may say, that the jubilee week should be filled to bursting of London the other day a goodly number should be French. It was also natural that from the hundreds of writers who went into ecstasies about the grandeur of the spectacle not a few should be French. The many arise from the fact that there scribes had to stay in one place just like other people, and saw of the crowd what was in reach; and of the procession as much as their craning necks allowed. Besides they may be used to see bibulous folks in crowds. A French eye has always a long lodging, pointers and in the columns of the Figaro we find a photograph not at all flattering to Londoners there are a considerable number of women from 15 to 30 years of age employed in the manufacture of cigars. Many there in large numbers, already drunk and uttering the coarsest language on the streets. Others, on the workman's wives of all ages singing along the street, and holding their children by the hands, others dancing that from one moment to another they might both roll on the ground together. It could not be imagine what an ignoble spectacle this presented in an immortal top-heavy, the procession in an immortal top-heavy, the procession in an immortal top-heavy, the procession

**IN MEMORIAM.—(REV. P. MARCHAND.)**

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord"

Friend of my early years, farewell!
Since last I saluted thy hand
Thy spirit winged its flight from earth
To the immortal land.

Calmly the winds are sighing,
Lowly the stars fling their rays,
And the watery tide is falling
Upon thy lonely grave.

Then hasten not to waiting,
Patient is thy wearied breath,
Gently shall thy weary head
Repose the calm repose of death.

But no eternal morning
It is mine to behold,
In His new Jerusalem
Where crowns are paved with gold.

Upon that fearful path I soon must enter,
Where all must go to thy reward,
In the land of the living,
The kingdom of the Lord.

Removed and lonely mother,
Mourn not the cherished dead!
Rejoice that from this world of woe
His hoping spirit fled.

Brother take up his emblem,
Beneath the dreary sod,
Wear forth rejoiced, prepared to meet
His Maker and his God.

And when thy native snow clad hills
Shall greet thine eyes once more,
Weep not for him who sleeps upon
A bed of roses there.

Rockford Chr, March 2,1872. MARY O. MARTIN.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**French View of the London Celebration.**

If we not only natural, as one may say, but also supernatural eyes, we should see that from the other day a goodly number of saints in Heaven. We have heard nothing of what from the hundreds of writers who would join occasion about the grandeur of the ceremony and the nobility of its demeanor. This may arise from the fact that these writers, tied to stay in one place just during about a quarter of an hour, could not see it well; and of the procession as a whole they have known nothing. Happily we find a photograph not at all fatiguing, which will supply to the lack of information. Here are a couple of Archbishops of ages employed in the manufacture of the Cross, and blessing the earnest intentions of the worshipers. Then the worthy Archbishop of Canterbury, at the age of eighty-four, holding their children in their arms, and begging their frees for new men in another they might both roll on the ground together. You could never have imagined, by looking at this picture, the opposition presented in its monarchial toyalty to the moving to shall learn that many persons have been killed, many injured, and, probably that a certain number of persons in London will shortly die from fire-engines traverse the streets, and even when a sermon. The people are not to be burned in—and with what surprising celebrations of the anniversary of which it has been performed."—*Quoted from an article by the Times' Paris Correspondent.*

**The Grand Procession.**

The procession of the saints and the Queen's earliest became known, there was a cry of "Please, sovereign," and when the address was presented, "Long live the queen!" The people of Irish birth, the province grow! Irish race in general. The Orgies of opinion could have had the intention had we not been told that the Irish people are Irish nationalities, instead of being received by rudeness in London, by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, who, like the parents, brought their children with them, and found it as much an event as the Queen herself. It remains the immortal honor of the Irish people that, in the midst of their highest fever of age, has been solely from the Queen, and to be able to continue at the head of men for the length of his reign. He was carrying a picture of society encourage work to effort in an age of wealth, and of luxury, and sloth, and the crushing effort work were mostly spent, and the people in the palaces like the palaces of men, and read papers as *Lloyd's* and *Reynolds'*. Every circumstance of his reign was such as the people to feel that their wrath brought him into such exceptional position was the result of some aberrant judgment, and not of a suggestion from any other person. When brought up before the magistrate, the persons of his time, which is described as rather good-looking, was one of silly pride in what he had done. He wanted to appear as an Act of the 5th year of the Queen, which makes Dublin Improvement Act seven years any person who may present at her Majesty, with intent to cause injury or fright, is liable to six months' and not seven years' hard labor. Queen Victoria, may read, "Lord Erin hope," "Faith and Old Ireland," "God save Ireland," "Hurrah for Old Ireland," and "Long live the people." Of course, Allison, and repeated to the accident round town, and the dogs, and boys, and others, and all the inscription, addressed to the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance by the Sun of Kenmore," especially the part of the speech and drive, the banner with the address of which we gave a copy in our issue. It is in a comfy manner, and is as follows: "Most Reverend Sir, Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Lord Bishop elect of Ossory, attended by Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Coadjutor Archbishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Lord Bishop of Wexford, Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Bishop of Cashel, and his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, the Prelates Ireland and then the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. The procession, having entered the sanctuary, his Eminence was conducted to the episcopal throne, where he assumed his robes.

The assembled clergy occupied the thrones were The Very Rev. Mgr. M'Cabe, V. G., and the Very Rev. Mgr. Forde, V. G. The Masters of the Ceremonies were—The Rev. Joseph M'Swiggen, C. C., and the Rev. Dr. Butterfield, Dean of Hsiyorose College. The Rev. N. Murphy, and the Rev. Dr. Bookridge were chaplains to the Bishop Elect, and the Rev. Dr. Nolan, P. P., Kildare, and the Very Rev. Dr. Cavanagh, President of Carlow College, were the chaplains of the Archbishop. The choir consisted of students of Holyerose College, led by the Very Rev. Michael Verdon, President. The Very Rev. Canon Murphy, as Secretary of the Consecration, having read the Apostolic Mandate, the oath was administered by the rivnal. After the Communion His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel preached the sermon. He said every age had its own peculiar trials, and indeed a most diligent discourse, taking for history: "Then Philip, going down to the city of Samaria, preached Christ unto them." (Acts viii. 5.) "Going therefore teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost—and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world"—(Matthew xxviii. 19, 20).

At the termination of the sermon the ceremonies proceeded to their close, and his Eminence was conducted to the throne, announced the Pontifical Benediction. The Archbishop-elect immediately and, in full canonicals, wearing his mitre and bearing the pastoral staff, gave his blessing to the vast congregation, and, the students, clergy, and prelates retired to the side chapel in the order observed on the occasion. The solemn sanctuary and the altar platform were richly carpeted, and the seats for the prelates and clergy were covered with crimson cloth. The high altar was splendidly decorated with flowers, interspersed with lighted candles, and the altar of the prelate stood in the south aisle was most tastefully decorated. The most magnificent of the altars and sanctuary were executed with great taste and in the most generous manner by Mr. John Hogan, of Sackville street.

The ceremonies commenced at ten o'clock by the procession entering the cathedral from the side chapel of St. Kevin, headed by cross bearer, acolytes and thurifer. First came the students of Holycross College, walking two and two, then the clergy in their proper order wearing soutans and surplices, and then the following prelates attended by their chaplains: Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Archbishop of Galway; Most Rev. Dr. Gilooly, Lord Bishop of Elphin; Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Lord Bishop of Ardagh; Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay; Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor; Most Rev. Dr. Reilly, Lord Bishop of Meath; Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick; Most Rev. Dr. Walshe, Lord Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise; Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Lord Bishop elect of Ossory, attended by Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Coadjutor Archbishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Lord Bishop of Wexford, Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Bishop of Cashel, and his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, the Prelates Ireland and then the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. The procession having entered the sanctuary, his Eminence was conducted to the episcopal throne, where he assumed his robes.

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As

### THE SONG-BIRD'S SUMMER.

[For The Monitor.

Ere the sun had lit the skies,
Or the violets oped their eyes,
All the pure, still air was stirred
By the warble of a bird,
Thrilling through the early dawn,
While the dew-drops gemmed the lawn!
And its ringing notes of glee,
Floating out so far and free,
Told to account sweet and clear
That the glorious Spring was near.

On the hill-top far away
Snow-wreaths crowned the gates of day,
And the earlier leaves of March
Rimmed each bough with arched arch.
What the glad song-sparrow's lays
Sounded from the copse among trees,
And the burden of his joy
Echoed in my brain all day.

"Brighter! hazy thy greasy nest,
Shake the dew-drops from thy breast,
Let the music in thy heart
All its melody impart,
While the glorious accents ring
Welcome! welcome to the Spring!

"Wild flowers! ope your dreamy eyes,
Lift your faces to the skies;
Let the morning tremble the most,
Be no laggard at the feast.
Sunset your fragrant censers swing,
Yield your perfume to the Spring.

"Poet dreamer! why delay?
Join the song-bird's roundelay!
Lift aloft thy watery eyes,
Where the starlight gilds the skies,
Strike the lyre the while and sing
A sweet song to greet the Spring."

MAGDALEN A. FITZGERALD.
MOUNT WOODLAWN, March, 1872.

### The Crisis in the Catholic Church.

Under this heading the *Nation* has an elaborate article from Metropolitan point of view, an able article on the present position and aspect of Catholic affairs. To one who is not familiar with ecclesiastical history, and does not believe in the Church as the infallible teacher under the supernatural protection of the Holy Ghost, it may well seem that there is a crisis in the Catholic Church. But to us who have studied history and hold the Church to be supernaturally founded and supernaturally protected, there are signs, indeed, of an impending crisis in consequence of none in the Church herself. The Church has been from the first face to face with the world, or what is the same spirit of the world which she has always struggled to subject to the law of God, but which has always and everywhere resisted Him with a more or less fierceness, and obstinacy, and will continue to do till the end of time, as long as the world stands. The Church can never accept the spirit of the age, which is only another name for the "prince of this world," or Satan, the adversary of God and man, and who has been under his prince had always been and always will be hostile to the Church, and seek by all possible means to hinder and spoil her divine work.

We see nothing new or extraordinary in the present position of the Church, and the only alarm we feel is not for her, but for secular society, which needs her and cannot consist without her. The Lord brings as his agents those things, that the secular powers have all possibly ceased to be Catholic, and "Christian" and Anti-Christian. The whole history throughout every European State are rapidly tending, as they are in this country, to the violent crisis in which there can be no free and stable government or real social well-being or progress. The *Nation* gives some account of what it calls the "Liberal Catholic movement" in Belgium, in which the Holy Father is implicated. It is impossible to know nothing of the facts in the case; but we suppose them to be as stated by the *Nation*, they prove nothing but that the Holy Father in matters in which he has not the assistance of the Holy Ghost, and does not claim to be infallible, has erred in judgment like other men. The *Nation* should know that which does ripples on the surface of the stream do not affect the general current of events.

The *Nation* seems to see a defect of the Church in regard to popular education, and says:

"In this matter of popular education the Church and the state are in fact on the point of joining hands, and have joined hands all over Europe. In Ireland, in Austria, in Prussia, in France, and in Italy, both sides are preparing for and engaged in a struggle which must have a serious influence on the future of the human race. Into the issues of it, it is driven out of its last stronghold. It has lost the middle classes and the town artisans in every country; if it loses the peasantry, it will have lost everything."

The fact is as stated, and the great battle now to be fought is, we suppose, in the Alps, and the future of secular society in no small measure depends on the party that in the battle shall win. But even, if at the first Papacy should be worsted, its cause is not lost, but is necessarily overruled by God. It still has all it had on the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost descended on the Apostles in seven tongues of fire, and which, sallied to conquer and subject to the Cross of Christ all the world could enlightened, not less powerful, nor less Loyalty to the Kingdom of God than the present. The head of the Lord is not wounded unto death it cannot serve; neither is His ear heavy that it cannot hear. If the iniquities of Catholics do not continue to call down chastisement from the Lord, the Papacy will not be worsted. But has the *Nation* reflected what generally will be the fate of secular society if the Papacy should be worsted? We fear nothing for the Church, but we confess that we do fear for secular society.—*N. Y. Tablet, March 30.*

HIS MAJESTY'S SERVANTS.—We read the following in the *Times* of Wednesday: "The queen, who has so constantly failed in testing a medal as a reward for long or faithful service among her majesty's domestic servants, has inaugurated the institution by conferring on Mr. John Brown, the Queen's personal attendant, a medal in gold, with an annuity of £25 attached to it, as a mark of her appreciation of his prudence of mind and of his devotion on the occasion of the attack made upon her majesty in Buckingham Palace Gardens, on the 29th of February, 1872." This is too bad, for the fact is, that had the mad boy been really intent upon serious mischief, and had his weapon been loaded, her majesty would have been a corpse before her "personal attendant," the "long legged importation from Scotland," was ready with the "presence of mind." John Brown is no friend with the English people the latter are more than jealous of his fortunate "gillie," and it is a terrible *faux pas* to confer upon him the honor of being his conduct upon an occasion when all the world imagines that he was anything but on the "look out." His "presence of mind" and his "devotion" to the queen on the 29th of February consisted in this, that with half a dozen other attendants he succeeded, after the attempt, in holding fast the miserable crazy-headed youth who made it. If this system of rewards is allowed to go on, the steepled and most negligent constable in the metropolis may hope for promotion and a pension.—*London Universe, March 9.*

### Month's Mind of Archbishop Spalding.

On Wednesday, March 20, the Month's Mind of the late venerable and beloved Martin John Spalding, took place in the Metropolitan church, in Baltimore. The Solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, D.D., Bishop of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. Edward McColgan, of St. Peter's, assistant priest; Rev. B. J. McManus, of St. John's, as deacon; Rev. F. E. Boyle, of St. Peter's (Washington), as sub-deacon; and Rev. James A. McCallen, S.S.S., as master of ceremonies. The sermon, a most eloquent and appropriate one, was delivered by Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, and Administrator of the Diocese of Richmond. Among the clergymen present we noticed Very Rev. John Dougherty, Administrator of the Archdiocese; Very Rev. Jean Paul Bayley, D.D., S.S.S.; Rev. Thomas Lee, Secretary of the late Archbishop; Rev. John Foley, D. D.; and Rev. Fathers (Ashley, Lloyd and Duncan, together with representative from the different religious houses in Baltimore. Rev. Father P. O'Neill, from the Cathedral, Philadelphia, was also present.

The sanctuary in which the body of the deceased Archbishop rested on the occasion of his funeral, was used on this occasion. Upon the shelf were the usual insignia of the archiepiscopal office.

The absolution was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. clergy present.

The procession of clergy up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of the souls of the faithful departed, at the conclusion of thirty days after the decease of the person, is one of great antiquity, having been introduced into the Christian Church at a very early period. For the information of those of our readers who are not acquainted with its history, we will give a few facts hastily gathered from the authorities that are at our disposal.

A lively compassion for suffering humanity is one of the first and most beautiful attributes of the Christian religion. The suffering souls in purgatory stand in need of the greatest compassion, and the doctrine of the "communion of Saints" clearly points out how the faithful can assist the principal object of a Month's Mind. It is taught in the Apostle's Creed.

Customs, disciplinary rules and forms of devotion may change, and have changed as regards the outward sort, but the spirit of charity is always the same. "Nothing unclean shall be admitted into the kingdom of heaven," and there is no salvation except through the virtue of the Cross and the merits of Jesus Christ, as applied to the souls through the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar.—*Catholic Standard, March 30.*

THE POPE OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.—At a public audience on Monday, speaking of recent events, his Holiness said that the misfortunes of the Church date principally from 1846. Before then both Rome and Italy applauded the Papacy. The Pope said: "A deputation offered me the Presidency of the Government, but I replied—the Pope wished to preserve his rights, but not to injure those of others." In conclusion, his Holiness stated that the coexistence of two Powers at Rome was impossible, but that he hoped for the restoration of tranquility.

### "At Last!"

It is wonderful what a depth of true philosophy there is in that homely saying, that it makes all the difference in the world "whose ox is gored." And this truth our contemporary, the N. Y. *Tribune*, strikingly illustrates in its issue of the 21st inst. In an article reviewing the leading public latelouts of Senator Sumner's career, since the inauguration of General Grant, it points out the cause of the assaults made on that statesman by the Administration faction in Congress, which it refers to under four grounds: 1st—Mr. Sumner's exposure of the impropriety of General Grant's nomination of A. T. Stewart, as Secretary of the Treasury; Second—His opposition to the San Domingo swindle; Third—His tipping up of the Custom House and Civil Service enormities of Gen. Grant's parasites; Fourth—His raid upon the Grant "Military Ring"—in the matter of the "French Arms Scandal." As a fifth source of aggravation the *Tribune* vaguely glances in the existed we give below, but does not go into an exposition of it, probably from a feeling of personal modesty, since it is generally understood that Mr. Greeley is not only opposed to the renomination of Gen. Grant as Presidential candidate, but is also an aspirant himself for that distinction in the coming struggle. And here, it looks as though the shoe is getting the wrifter; for the article lapses into a style of language which, however customary in the columns of the *Tribune*, was not wont to be applied by that journal to the co-laborers of the *Journal of Civilization*. Here are the words of wrath which show how the *ira mentis* may have carried the editor of the *Tribune* beyond the lines of those with whom he has been so long allied:

"Meantime, the Two-Term journals were let loose on Mr. Sumner. Harper's periodical has outdone itself in assaults upon him, from week to week, as though he were a second Tweed or Connolly. If he were a thief, he could not have received more vituperation than he has only received in the Americans to pick a quarrel with Great Britain, and what advantage would they be likely to gain by such a step? It is now generally told that Canada is defenseless, and that it is no laughing matter to dream of invading it

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 14, 1872.

14—Sunday—Second Sunday after Easter.
15—Monday—Of the Feria.
16—Tuesday—Of the Feria.
17—Wednesday—St. Anicetus, Pope and Martyr.
18—Thursday—Valley of the Blessed Sacrament.
19—Friday—Of the Feria.
20—Saturday—Octave of the Immaculate Conception.

THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 13, 1872.

## THAT "MARE'S NEST."

The Sacramento *Union* has been kind enough to favor our article entitled "Swindlers in a new Character," Our respected contemporary is gravely funny over some mistakes which it insists we committed, and seems as if having discovered "a mare's nest." One mistake, in truth, it seems we did make, and we hasten to make atonement therefor. We alleged that our distinguished visitor, Takaru, spoke exclusively English, and was in the habit of delivering speeches at the banquets to which he and his companions are being treated. Upon the, in this particular, unquestionable authority of our Sacramento friend, we now confess that the aforementioned personage speaks nothing but the purest Japanese, and has to avail himself of the services of an interpreter whenever he wishes to convey his ideas to men of Anglo-Saxon race. If we have unconsciously hurt the feelings of the noble Takaru in attributing to him an accomplishment which he does not possess, we humbly apologize for our error and pray to be forgiven.

In the course of our article we made two other assertions, both of which the *Union* attempts to controvert and falls utterly to disprove. We said that an active persecution of native Christians was being carried on at the present time in Japan, that revolting cruelties were being practiced upon unoffending men, women and children, and that Iwakura, before he started on his travels, was in the life and soul of this persecution." Our contemporary denies the persecution in toto. It blandly assures us that, during the stay of the embassy in Sacramento, it "made an effort to investigate the matter and received assurances that nothing of the kind was going on, but that the story was manufactured out of whole cloth." The *Union* knows very well that this is not evidence. A denial on the part of the persons implicated certainly counts for nothing; and, besides, those sayable or permitting or countenancing the infamies reported from Japan would not rescind their edicts to conceal their "Again it says: "Those who have visited the American Mission, who has been many years in Japan, and is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Empire, frankly say that no cruelties under surveillance, but that they were not caged or barbarously treated. They were watched and confined to certain districts, because, from their tenets, the Japanese believed they were aiming at sovereignty, and were inimical to the existing government." We are charmed with the frankness of this Mr. Rice, as much as with the simplicity of the *Union* editor who accepted his "explanation" of the persecution story. Now, we do not know that there are any Jesuits at all in Japan; but, if there are, they assuredly do not number more than three or four. The idea of keeping a couple of peaceful missionaries "under surveillance" and confining them to "certain districts," because they were "aiming at sovereignty," is as ludicrous, as farcical, and as nonsensical, that our contemporary ought really feel ashamed of setting it before intelligent readers. How the throne of the Mikado can be in any danger, because a few defenseless Catholic priests preach the Gospel of the Crucified, is a thing that can only be understood by Mr. Rice and the wise men of the Sacramento *Union*.

Our contemporary is clear in its wrath from the accusation of having acted as superintending torturer of Christians in his native country, slyly hints that we have been led astray by a "coincidence of names." Well, that may be. We confess with regret that we are not profoundly posted upon Japanese cognomens; and, for aught we are aware of, "Iwakura" may be the Asiatic equivalent for the British "John Smith." But unfortunately for the *Union* the authority from which we quoted described the gollity party as "Head of the Western Embassy," so unless there are two or more Western Embassies, each with an Iwakura at its head, we are afraid our distinguished visitor must be set down as the real Simon Pure.

Now the presentation of which we spoke did not consist in keeping Jesuits, or men of any other religious order, "under surveillance," (carefully refraining from "caging" or "barbarously treating" them) but in the subjection of thousands of native Japanese to tortures at the very mention of which humanity must shudder. That this persecution is a real one, that the harrowing story was not "manufactured out of whole cloth," we proved on the combined authority of two respectable journals, one of them published on the very spot where the persecution is raging, neither of them having any sympathy whatever with Catholic missionaries or the Catholic religion. Neither the *Overland Monthly* nor the *Nagasaki Gazette* can be suspected of having "manufactured out of whole cloth" a tale of suffering and death for the purpose of exciting sympathy in favor of men of our faith. Still less could either be suspected of calling upon the Christian powers of Europe to send fleets and armies for the protection of "Jesuits" who, though "aiming at the sovereignty" of Japan (!) and "inimical to the present Government" of the Mikado, were "not caged or barbarously treated," but merely "placed" under surveillance" and "confined to certain districts."

For our own part we have never been guilty of, as the Sacramento *Union* says, struggling to "depreciate a race struggling for a higher civilization." For the efforts of the Japanese to elevate themselves, socially and politically, we shall never have anything except words of encouragement and admiration. What we condemn is that detestable spirit of worldliness, that cold-blooded indifference to religion, which would make persons like the writer in the *Union* prefer Mammon to God, and condone the most flagrant outrages upon fellow Christians, outrages inflicted solely because of their faith in the Gospel, provided only that trade was encouraged, and commerce received extensive developments!

## UNFABRONABLE RUDENESS.

Tois Republic of ours is often sadly disgraced by the conduct of its citizens who And their way into the various European capitals. Indeed so frequently in this the case that rudeness and rowdyism have come to be regarded as natural characteristics of American behavior. There was a time when English tourists were the great offenders and examples of rudeness and etiquette. When an individual, male or female, indicrously attired, was remarked promenading the streets of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Florence or Rome; or became conspicuous for rude or boisterous behavior in church, elbowing the worshippers aside, talking or laughing loudly during the most solemn portions of the divine service, rushing to and fro in search of eating fruit and cakes to the discomfort as well as the disedification of all around, that individual was pretty certain to be set down as English or, if he chanced to be not drunk at the time, was announced to storm and swear and threatened to throw the porter out of the window; and of an American "lady" who, when prevented by a Swiss guard from entering a portion of St. Peter's set apart for church dignitaries, began by abusing him at the top of her voice, and ended by slapping him in the face. Even within the very walls of the Vatican, the Pope's private residence, to which strangers are admitted purely by the courtesy of the Holy Father, where they have no more rights of their own than they would have in the house of an American merchant, they do not hesitate to mock and sneer at everything, insult the domestics, and actually pilfer small articles to carry away as *souvenirs!* Scoundrelous has been conduct even on many occasions, that it has caused his Holiness much annoyance, and, only lately, discussing this "American rudeness" with a visitor, he quietly, yet significantly, remarked, "Whatever their opinions about us may be, they (the Americans) have no right to bring their bad manners here."

But the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church must know very little of the way in which most of these *nouveaux riches* have been brought up, or he would not express any surprise at their demeanor. They are at once "free Americans," "enlightened Protestants," and, as such, they feel absolved from all obligation to be polite towards "benighted papists," even when the house of these papists and enjoying the benefits of their hospitality. To Americans, the gentlemen and polished manners, the graciousness and suggestion of these are "shoddyites" must be truly a source of pain and humiliation. If so, they should take some steps towards putting a stop to them, because their repetition in the whole nation is to a certain extent at stake. Perhaps the means which have proved so efficacious in the case of the British delinquents, may be equally successful when applied to their New England imitators. The press of the United States should speak out and speak boldly.

Hitherto there has been a kind of condonation granted to these offenses against good taste and decorum. They have been censured, but it has been after the manner in which the forwardness of a spoiled child might be blamed. Such things were, to be sure, deserving of reproof; but then they were so funny and so indicative of American independence of spirit. It would be better if that style of comment were dropped altogether, for it is more mischievous than would be severely letting them alone. If Americans will not reprove in some decided way the misconduct of their own countrymen, and are willing that free institutions and republican government should be accused of generating cowardice and vulgarity, then the people whose hospitality has been so often betrayed should, in sheer self-defense, let their doors against every man and woman hailing from that country which claims the glorious title of the Great Republic of the West.

## CITY CATHOLIC NEWS.

MISSION AT ST. FRANCES' CHURCH.—A very successful and most edifying Mission is now being conducted in St. Francis' church, Vallejo street, by the Very Rev. Father Hennebery, of the Order of the Precious Blood. The religious exercises proper to the occasion commenced on last Sunday, when Father Hennebery delivered a most powerful and impressive discourse concerning the great spiritual advantages which might be derived from the Mission by those who attended it, and fulfilled the duties required by it, and exhorted with a pious disposition. He classified the several grades of humanity, regarded from a religious point of view, as reprobate, predestined and just. His discourse was upon subjects such as Interpretation of Scripture, Predestination, Cessation of the Saints, Sin and Death, topics calculated to arouse his hearers to repentance and amendment. The Very Reverend Father's discourses were also adapted to peculiar states and conditions in life. Thus there were addresses to married and single ladies and also to married and single men. Each general address was followed by a private interview, during which the pious and forcible language to [illegible] from mitted marriages, [illegible] ally cautioned his hearers. While speaking on this head the very reverend missionary was more than usually eloquent and impressive. The Mission will continue for ten days from the date of opening, and on its conclusion a Spiritual Retreat will commence for the spiritual benefit of the children who are preparing for their First Communion. The final services of both Mission and Retreat will take place on Sunday (second) week, 21st inst., when the Baptismal Vows will be renewed. The Very Rev. Father Hennebery, who has charge of the Mission at St. Francis' church, is endowed with many of the most zealous and indefatigable preachers of the Gospel who have ever blessed California with their presence. His first Mission in California was that which commenced at St. Mary's Cathedral on 20th Sept., 1865. Since then he has conducted no less than fifty-five similar exercises in all parts of the State. Tens of thousands of men and women received Holy Communion during these missions, and there can be no doubt whatever that immense good has been wrought by them. The amount of labor—mental and physical—undergone in the performance of the duties appertaining to them, it would almost be impossible to overestimate. Besides the long and weary journeys undertaken in carrying out these missions, and the unwonted attendance in the confessional, Father Hennebery usually preaches two or three times a day, and always extemporaneously, inasmuch as it is quite out of the question for him to find time wherein to prepare anything. The only respite, we may say, he took from this paternal labors of the missions, was in May, 1870, when he left for Europe for the purpose of establishing a colony of missionaries and students of the Congregation of the Precious Blood at Eureka, Humboldt county. The colleges founded at this place may now be reckoned among the leading educational institutions of California. It can boast of a staff of professors of all branches of learning unsurpassed for efficiency or zeal, and they have at their command scientific apparatus, imported at great expense directly from Germany. The locality is most salubrious, and the buildings are admirably situated, so that the health of the students may be regarded as provided with every safeguard. Such has been the career, such have been the labors of the highly-gifted and indefatigable servant of God who is winning souls for salvation by his mission in St. Francis' church.

ST. PETER'S CATECHISM.—Last Sunday the examination of the Sunday school children by the teachers of the Union, passed off very creditably. In almost every instance the children answered correctly the different questions propounded, evincing a decided knowledge of the catechism. The church was crowded to its full capacity by the friends of the pupils and teachers from other Sunday schools. The Bishop was present during the examination. He said High Mass at 10½, and administered confirmation to a large number. At the close of the examination, he gave a short sermon on the catechism and the benefits to be derived from its study. He congratulated the pastor and teachers on the efficiency displayed by the children, and hoped they would persevere in the good work and make their pupils still more efficient in this proper knowledge. After the examination, which lasted about an hour and a half, the choir discoursed some excellent selections. A solo, by one of the ladies, was very well rendered. After singing by the choir, the children in unison sang a very good style a beautiful hymn. Benediction by the Bishop closed the exercises.

REV. FATHER PRENDERGAST will lecture next Thursday afternoon in the Catholic Church, San Pablo, on "The Duties and Rights of Christian Parents." The proceeds will be devoted to the sustainment of the Catholic Day School in that town. We hope the lecture will be well attended; for the object is one that intimately concerns every parent.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The second quarterly re-union of the Society will be held Sunday, April 21, at St. Mary's Cathedral, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Brother Justin, President St. Mary's College, will deliver the address.

## THE POPE AT ROME.

ROME, March.—"To go to Rome and not see the Pope" used to be a synonym for the height of absurdity. It is now of daily occurrence. Since the Italians came into Rome the Pope has never left the precincts of the Vatican, nor taken part in any public religious ceremony, except on the occasion of the celebration of the Catholic festivals of its imposing ceremonies.

### THE GUARDIA NOBILE,

For instance, is still recruited from among the nobles of Rome, who would have to buy off their service in the army, and who, moreover, say they were required to do duty for the State. They act as the Pope's body-guard, and on the days of high festival corps still rank as officers in the Papal army—the rank and file of which, by the way, are the Zouaves now disbanded, is composed of nothing but the Swiss Guard. At the ceremonies of Holy Week, when the pontifical ex-et-rexit of Cardinals, who all congregate in a small chamber until the Pope's approach, they proceed to present themselves to him when he comes out, and to follow in the wake of his throne, pulling the hand up to his chin just below his mouth, "the waters are as you only up here, and the waters" are as you only up here, and the waters rise any higher I must either go away or be drowned." Again, when the Pope is at dinner, "Many people, Catholics as well as Protestants, seem to have an altogether false idea of my position here. They say that I am not really a prisoner. It is true that there are no garrisons here, no bolts of iron, no bars to the windows, no sentinels pacing the corridors—there is indeed the notion to the world; but I am obliged to remain in the Vatican. Every night I go into the areas of St. Peter's, where all sorts of immorality would meet my eyes; where all the exercises, all the *passeggiate* of Italian society, and of the world are collected together!" This seemed to remind his Holiness of the American *nouveau riche* to which I have already alluded, and asked me if I had heard of its asking that it showed what sort of people they were. Now-a-days. "Whatever their opinions may be," he went on to remark, "they are not justified in bringing their bad manners to me." I could not discuss with the Holy Father the morality of Rome, or the advisability of his going out—especially as I happen to know the ideas of the clerical party on the subject. They believe that he would be welcomed with enthusiasm by the people at large, but the some few might insult him, and that in such case bloodshed would ensue.

### THE UNLUCKY YANKEES,

that were nameless sorts of every nation, and that, as one of those fellows spoke German, he had been chosen to serve as the Pope's body-guard. Whereupon the Holy Father is presented to the Pope, who asks him if he is a Roman Catholic. He answers that he is a German settled in America—a confession from which the Pope, I feel alright the expression of his face, did not augur much good. "There were many Germans professed in America who did not forget," he added with as much severity as feasible, "the *demeir de foi*." He then suddenly remarked that he remembered corresponding with the President—the one who died, meaning Lincoln; and he as suddenly asked what had become of the President of the South. "He is a rebel, he was a long time in prison, and then I heard of his being in England, and I think he is now back again." "Is he a Catholic?" "No, he is not." "Then why did you not bring him to me?" "Because I was not supposed to belong exclusively to the Catholic religion." "Ah! well, I am sorry for it, very sorry indeed." Gov. Downey says he was very naughty, because, when Victor Emmanuel climbed the property of Catholic Christendom, we have been calling him names. Perhaps we have been too open to hold with Governor Downey that there is no such thing as a Catholic state, for we do not define "success" as he does "to be the measure of greatness and the road to happiness of men and of nations in this utilitarian age." We happen to believe there is a new Heaven and a new Earth in our Sacred Mind, while thunder rolled in loudest peals and the lightning of heaven blazed around it; and Victor Emmanuel climbed the property of Catholic Christendom, we have been calling him names. Perhaps we have been too open to hold with Governor Downey that there is no such thing as a Catholic state, for we do not define "success" as he does "to be the measure of greatness and the road to happiness of men and of nations in this utilitarian age." We happen to believe there is a new Heaven and a new Earth in our Sacred Mind, while thunder rolled in loudest peals and the lightning of heaven blazed around it; and Victor Emmanuel has been looked upon like the holy image of God: he would have dragged into schism, as an impudent usurper of her "chattels," the Church of France: he would have torn the "seamless garment" of Christ. But he himself, thanks to the magnificent discourses of the immortal Boanet, on "The Unity of the Church of God." Indeed, since "Governments" kings and emperors fancy that the indez student of history" knows anything about, would have scurped and wielded a power which can be exercised only by him who holds the keys of the kingdom of heaven. Governor Downey was born in England, and the people of England must look to it." So they do, and there are man now living who looked to it "fresh, and who will droop mournfully in withering leaves from a tree always green, and ever beautiful and ever green. And Gladstone, says the Los Angeles *News*, "is a prominent interrupted by enthusiastic applause from the multitude that listened.

* * If this report be true, the more pity for the multitudes that listened to it. It is not on the face of it a likely story, for I have it on the most authority that some walked away at the sickening scene, the only way in which they thought proper to manifest their disgust at the insolent blasphemy of the demoralized beasts strongly," of the evil lamp, and it is passing strange during his preparation it never occurred to the orator to remember that it is not good taste to talk of the position given him by fellow-Catholics, would bring pain to many a friend in California.

Governor Downey has been [illegible] branch of faith with the Irish people of Los Angeles, and I protest in name and in the name of all the orthodox Catholics in the State, against his [illegible] and assertions of blunderings [illegible] having abused his privilege for confession of Freemasons' and other of our religion. When he raised his voice to strike the Mother that bore him, he ought to have known that he had either or who would paralyze it and leave closed, as was his of old who stretched it against the prophet of God. Mr. Downey's undigested contempt for the rules of decent history made easy."

Now, Governor Downey, his ignorance notwithstanding, has knowledge experience enough to know that the Pope is not a prisoner, and that he does not go into any court of justice, would be [illegible] as a witness. Governor Downey is the man who "has the greatness of Henry IV., of Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Pope of Rome, and Defender of the Faith," and who, before, a leader, showing up by extracts from the proceedings of the Masonic press "exhibiting the devil's showy teeth grinning through the [illegible] of Christ. But Governor Downey has not learned another lesson from the damning fact that ten thousand "brothers of the mystic tie" are banded together in Christendom for the express purpose of destroying the Church of God, and that the Pope is the [illegible] Governor Downey is not aware of the fact, he is ignorant of the history of the [illegible] Governor Downey has been [illegible] Governor Downey has been [illegible] Governor Downey has been

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**English Morality.**

The most bitter comment on the social state of England, the most scathing denunciation of English civilization that we have seen, is a Bill, which, on the motion of Mr. Charley, member for Salford, passed its second reading on Tuesday evening in the House of Commons. It is called "the Infant Life Protection Bill," and its provisions are sufficiently indicated by its title. To such an extent is the horrible and inhuman art of "baby-farming" being carried on just now in England that it has become a regular British institution, required to be suppressed by an Act of the Legislature, and, accordingly, proposes that persons who, for a money consideration, place themselves in *loco parentis* towards two or more infants for a longer time than a day shall obtain a certificate of good character and fitness from a medical practitioner, minister of religion, or justice of the peace; that a register shall be kept of persons so licensed of infants intrusted to them; that in case of death a Coroner's inquest shall be held unless a certificate is furnished by a registered medical practitioner that the death arose from natural causes; that no burial shall take place without a Coroner's certificate; and so on, the most elaborate precautions being taken to prevent the murder of little children by women who are supposed to be civilized and Christian. We hardly think there is another country in the world besides England in which such a Bill would be necessary.—*Nation, March 9.*

**A New Idea in Religion.**

In a journal entitled the *West Londoner Advertiser* we find mention of so odd a case as to pass the Rev. Dr. Threshan Gregg. Our readers are aware that the reverend gentleman has delivered a series of lectures in this city some time ago. He has changed his views, and now proclaims the extraordinary doctrines in Euston square. As we have never enjoyed even a thing like a distant examination of Dr. Gregg's views, we readily reprint from the journal above named the following passage which may prove of interest: "The extraordinary principles announced by this distinguished divine have been exciting some attention in the metropolis. He has for the last three years had his sermons published in the columns of the *Times* as 'debuts,' in which the object has been to give an inconsistencies of his startling views. To show what these are we quote from a pamphlet of the denomination the following passage. He say there 'that there are certain prescriptions in the Sacred writings, but not to be disclosed till now—last. For not merely prolonging life to the duration of some eight hundred years or more, which was reached in the time of the Patriarchs, but for perpetuating it altogether, not, however, in the condition of sin and frailty which belongs to it as at present constituted; but so that it shall be consonant of advancing to higher degrees of excellence and glory. That these prescriptions involve the absolute extinction of pain and sickness, which are but circumstances of a dying nature. Why, then, the preparation for the aged the powers which have been worn out by senility, or rather gradually translating the Frame of believers into a framework of a higher order of existence than that which now clothes them. Silly. For perpetuating the freshness and beauty that belongs to the state of youth, so that it shall not fade away into a disturbing state of exhausted debonnity, but bloom for ever in connection with a sanctified nature, with a brightness ever increasing. Why, then, should any of the Christ who sleep in Him, or have so slept for ages, and for whose resurrection the allotted period was to come at this time."—*Dublin Evening Telegram.*

### FRANCE.

**French Workmen.**

Just now, when we hear so many strikes, and when our workmen advocate their claims with so much prudence and temper, we regret to recall to the French artisans the evidence given by the police before the commission of inquiry into the recent outbreak in Paris. One witness said: "I have had considerable experience of Paris workmen and those who influence them: they do not seek to improve their position by work or frugality—they dream only of appropriating in their own interest the workshops and machinery possessed by their hated rich masters. I have always found them envious, revengeful, enemies of superiority and authority. They fancied for a moment that by cooperation, they might enforce the payment of a higher salary; while, at the same time, doing less work. They soon found that, in order to earn and retain money, labor and economy were necessary; and that the master was not, as they imagined, making capital out of his workmen, or living at their expense. They became convinced that a cooperative society never succeeded in its objects unless it had an intelligent workman at its head, who directed the institution while playing his part of the manual. When they found that it was necessary to obey either the one or the other, to work assiduously without realizing considerable sums of money, they became disgusted; and, from time to time, thought and dreamed of nothing but the wholesale appropriation of property and capital, which they always regarded as their natural enemies."

**Imperialist Corruption.**

The trial brought to a close at the commencement of the week at Rouen, throws by no means a flattering light on the secret working of society under the recent Imperial and political life. That Monsieur Javier de la Motte, Prefect of the Eure, could, during a period of twelve years, succeed in "cooking accounts" without being detected, or brought to account for his malpractices, is a fact that speaks for itself and reflects anything but credit on the administration to those days he served so well. We are too dull to comprehend the equity of the logic which exempts the prefect on the ground that he only acted as every one else acted; our conscience is not altogether so indiarubber as to believe that universal morality excuses the crimes of an individual. If there be any excuse for this prefect, it is that in spite of the brazen audacity with which he paraded his immoralities in full view of the public, and boasted of his success in all the good folks of his department had the doubtful taste to side with him and applaud him on hearing of his verdict of acquittal. But what could one expect from unofficial disinterested people, when no less a person than the Minister of Finance came to court to defend the Emperor after a swindling Prefect. — *London Universe, March 9.*

**Prisons and Accidents in Paris.**

A curious case has occurred in the Rue Glacière of a whole family—father, mother and three children—being poisoned, though not fatally, from eating unwholesome mussels. About half-an-hour after breakfast, at which the unfortunate individuals had partaken heartily of these shell-fish, the youngest child, a girl of eight, was seized with frightful pains in the stomach; and, while her parents were doing their best to relieve her the two boys, aged respectively ten and twelve, became similarly affected. The father and mother soon followed suit, whereupon the neighbors fetched the doctor in hot haste, who, seeing at a glance what was the matter, administered a strong emetic, which had the desired effect of bringing the sufferers to. The man of physic then turned his attention to the mussels, which had been fortunately left on the dish, and discovered the cause of the mishap. He observed that some of them were black in parts, and found, on applying the usual test that they were saturated with oxide of copper, which they had doubtless imbibed while adhering to copper-bottomed vessels at sea or to portions of wrecks. No doubt for the result of indulging in poisoned mussels. An instance of the consequences of eating nothing at all was furnished in the case of a poor young woman, a seamstress, who fell exhausted on the pavement in front of a restaurant in the Rue Lepic. She had tasted nothing for three days. She was taken into a chemist's shop where attempts were used to restore her, and a small collection sufficient to place her above immediate want, was made among the charitable bystanders. Unlike this good young French woman, who preferred starvation to going wrong, a smart Yankee distinguished himself by a bold though unsuccessful attempt to raise the wind by illegitimate means. The office of the Minister of Finance having floor of the Ministry of Finance having been burnt by the Communists, the business has been removed to the Palais de l'Industrie, and as one of the clerks was passing from one door to another with a roll of bank notes amounting to 5,000 francs, the individual in question, quick as thought pounced upon him and snatched away one note of 1,000 francs and one of 500 francs. Though taken unawares, however, the active Frenchman was on the alert, and collared the man, who dropped his notes broke away and ran down stairs, flinging away in the scuffle a pair of beautifully finished implements for picking the locks of doors and safes. At the bottom of stairs he was arrested, and gave, through an interpreter, the name of Henry Charles Stanley, thirty years of age. Two sovereigns and nine francs were found upon him, together with a handsome gold watch, a locket containing the portrait of his wife, and a card-case with the address of a hotel in the Rue de Paris, and had put up at the Hotel du Louvre. It will be interesting to watch the result of his trial, and to see what difference will be made between a stranger, and the talented native who really wonderful and oft-repeated exploits in the pocketing line have been going the round of the French and English press. The latter has got off with the extremely light penalty of a few years imprisonment, if the expiration of which sentence he is at liberty to resume his raids upon society, should he feel disposed to adopt that adventurous and somewhat dangerous course. The French are very fond of finishing off even murderers on the ground of "extenuating circumstances!" considering, therefore, that this is the first offence of which the American has been guilty in this country and that he has a wife to support, he will doubtless be treated with a leniency which he will it is hoped appreciate.—*London Register, March 9.*

**The Murdered Hostages.**

On Sunday I had an opportunity of visiting the prison of La Roquette, and was allowed to enter the cell in which the late Archbishop of Paris was at first consigned, then to which all his effects were removed, which was more commodious, with a wooden peg to hang his hat on, and the wide square window. Here it was that he was about to kneel down to address a prayer to Heaven, when his brutal murderers prevented him, by telling him that they would not hear what he would soon be there. They were about to shoot him on the spot, but observing that the windows of the prison overlooking the spot was crowded with spectators, they led him along the passage formed by the main building and the outer wall into that which the sacrifice was consummated. A marble slab has been placed on that part of the wall against which the victims were placed, with their backs engraved upon it, and the Abbé Crosse, the chaplain of the jail, has applied to be allowed to enclose with an iron railing the spot on which they stood, which was saturated with their blood. The permission, however, declined to accede to his request, as, indeed might have been expected from such a prison, stimulated free-thinking lot. Now, that I am on the subject of La Roquette, I may as well find a place to mention that the demon in female form who took the life of the Abbé Surat, has been discovered and arrested. It will be remembered that the Abbé Surat was one of those who were unwillingly decided by the gaize of the prison having been thrown open by the Communards just before the arrival of the Versaillais, and that he unfortunately fell into the snare. The Abbé Lamazon, who remained behind, sang out to him that to go was certain death: to remain afforded a chance for life," but unhappily his advice was not followed. On the very threshold of the jail the Abbé Surat was seized, and while he was struggling with his assailants in the vain attempt so escape, a young girl of sixteen, dagger and revolver in hand, rushed through the throng, and shrieked out, "Allow me the honour of giving him his first blow." The wretch pistol stretched his hands before him, instinct of self-preservation, and exclaimed, "Oh, grace, grace!" but the fury discharged her revolver point-blank into his face, adding insult to injury, by perforating a wretched pun at the same time. "Grace," said she, "grace, then, on this an assassin, and as such I dereceive him." Well, this choice specimen of womankind has been discovered, thanks, curiously enough, to the fashion of wearing high-heeled boots, which her sex patronize for the time being. It has been the subject of remark that she wore boots of this description, as it was very unusual for persons of her price of life to indulge in such a luxury. Nothing more was thought of it for a time, but one day a detective happened to notice a person answering her description, and seeing her enter the establishment of a bandmaker where she worked, followed her in and put some questions to her. The answers proving unsatisfactory, further inquiries were made, which ended in her arrest. She will be tried in due time, but as the only convictal it is to be feared that she will escape capital punishment, for, although some women were put to death by the Versaillais in the heat of the moment on their entering Paris, they were uniformly spared the punishment of death when sentenced by a court-martial. A considerable number of these were liberated with a view to erect a building for charitable purposes on the very spot in the Rue Haxo, where the sixty-five hostages were slaughtered. Contributions for this pious end are received at No. 18, Rue Isidor de Mantrip, the head office of the committee, and at the Credit Industrial et Commercial, No. 72, Rue de la Victoire.—*Paris Cor. Weekly Register, March 9.*

What is the difference between a great coal and a baby? One you wear, the other you wear.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**Royal Uncertainty.**

The "glorious uncertainty of the law" has been again proved in the case of the Hertford estate in Ireland. These estates are worth about £60,000 a year, and on the late Marquis of Hertford died, litigation commenced, as the will was open to some doubt. In the first argument, the Irish Court of Common Pleas decided unanimously one way, and in the second argument the Irish Appeal Court has decided by four to three in an opposite direction. There is, therefore, a majority of seven judges overruled by a minority of four. The case is sure to come on to the House of Lords, where perhaps the decision of the first court will be set up again. How true is the old saying, "the law is only a game of battledore and shuttlecock."

**Father Lavelle on the Dublin Express.**

Father Lavalle, the patriotic Irish priest of Partry, in Connaught, has sent the *Dublin Orange Express* a nut to crack.

It seems that that journal in an unguarded moment, joked about St. Peter ever having been in Rome, and that a copy of the paper was sent to Father Lavelle, specially marked. He lost no time in giving the editor material for another lucubration:

An anti-Papal and anti-Catholic organ says the reverend writer in his able letter) has given its views on the truth of the discussion, and I ask you in fairness to publish its estimable learned. The *Portland Bond* thus proclaims its convictions: "Judgment has been given by every one present which is given in our mind and reason. They all asks simply—Who has carried the day? I answer, "Those who have proved and convinced and persuaded you most. For instance, the writer of these lines came to the discussion in doubt and complete ignorance of the matter in question. Well, then he went away with a full conviction that the historic personage called the Apostle St. Peter, in the records of the great Christian revolution, did really come to Rome, and was martyred in the reign of Nero, A.D. 66, at the same place.

"San Francisco, February 15, 1872.

JAMES F. KELLY,
P. CASSERLY,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of said Estate.

Gallagher & Burnett, Attorneys for Trustees, northwest corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets.


SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR

Sixty-four pages, prices in cents, post-paid. Tells how to grow all kinds of Small Fruit successfully. Invaluable to all who have a garden. Published by

A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N.Y.
Or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind.

P. S.—Specimen copies of the **Fruit Recorder and College Gardener**, a dollar monthly; A. M. Purdy, editor. Free to all applicants. If speaks for itself. To use a copy is equivalent to subscribing. 3t

AVOID QUACKS.—A VOLTAIC BELT for nervousness, causing serious debility, premature decay, &c., having great in vain every advertised remedy has discovered a simple means of self cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. Reeves, 78 Nassau street, New York. 1y

HOTELS.

Removal.

THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

Has Removed to 116 Second street, Opposite the Academy of Design. Furnished Rooms to let, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine. ap6 P. CONLAN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

214 AND 216 BROADWAY,

Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS House has been thoroughly furnished by the well known proprietor, M. FARRELL, late proprietor of the Brooklyn House, where he will be happy to receive his numerous friends and the public in general. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their future patronage.

There is a fire-proof safe in the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietors.

The United States Hotel Coach will be at each car depot on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers to the House free of charge.

Free of board to suit the times.

Parties sending for their friends to the States, as the expect any, will please notify MICHAEL FARRELL, and he will attend to them on their arrival, and forward them to their friends with due care, and at the most reasonable rates.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of the patrons of this House. 1y6-tf MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

218 AND 216 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery.....San Francisco.

HUGH CUNRAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week.....$6 00
Board and Lodging, single room.....8 00
Single Meals.....50 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.

Family accommodations on reasonable rates. Passengers to and from the Steamers, Cars and Ferries, free of charge. Omnibus on the city paper taken.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco,

IS NOW OPENED BY

P. CASSERLY,

(Late of the Tremont House; where he will be happy to receive his friends and the public. The Tremont House is thoroughly fitted up on the latest improved plan, and will be conducted in the best manner. The rooms are large and airy, and the provisions the best the market affords. A fire-proof safe will be placed in the office for the safe keeping of valuables, and will be under the immediate and constant supervision of the proprietor.

Board and Lodging, per week.....$8 to $10
Board and Lodging, single room.....10
Single meals.....50c

P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

CITY HOTEL,

K street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento.

THIS HOUSE IS CENTRALLY LOCATED, THE rooms are commodious, well ventilated and newly furnished throughout. Supplied with the best meats are vegetables in the market.

Board and lodging, per week.....$4 00
Board and lodging, per week.....$5 to $7 00
Lodging, single room.....50c
Single meals.....25c

F. CONLAN, Proprietor.
6t17

AN UNSOLICITED

Testimonial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1871.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE

GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA AND REPUBLIC

Insurance Co.'s

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

COMPOSING THE

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY.

GENTLEMEN:—The course pursued by your Committee in the adjustment and payment of our own losses by the late fire, and the liberal manner in which the great fire of Chicago, has been so highly honored, and the confidence reposed in us, and marked by such apparent desire to deal justly towards all parties, so far all circumstances, that we cannot, voluntarily, but acknowledge it to the general public. We conceive the manner in which the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters and the integrity of an insurance organization, and the high character of its officers, is a public and material responsibility, and a record for its future settlement and preservation. We therefore congratulate you upon the career of future prosperity to which your actions have so justly entitled you, and remain, yours very respectfully,

Field, Leiter & Co.
John V. Farwell & Co.
Kinsley, Tatt & Co.
Hayden & Kay.
Lord & Smith.
Farrington, Brewster & Co.
Richards, Cumbaugh & Co.
Wm. Deering.
Crosby, Osgood & Co.
W. M. & A. Keith & Co.
C. M. Haddock & Co.
C. P. Haddock & Co.
Wm. H. Haskell & Co.
Markley, Alling & Co.
Wright, Kerfoot & Co.
Nathan Ross.
Sexton, Sons & Co.
Hall, Aiden & Co.
Tabb, Wampold & Co.
Allen & Mackay.

PUBLISHED ISSUED BY

W. J. STODDART,.....Agent.

310 California street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA BUILDING and LOAN SOCIETY.

In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE OF SECOND DIVIDEND.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF OUR ACTION and order of the District Court of the United States of the California Building and Loan Society, bankrupt, we do hereby declare a second dividend of twenty per cent. on the proofs of debt proved and allowed against the estate of the said bankrupt, payable on and after the first day of April, A.D. 1872, at the office of the said Society, 310 California street, San Francisco, and all creditors who have not proved their debts are required to do so forthwith.

Dated this 1st day of March, A.D. 1872, at the office aforesaid.

JAMES F. KELLY,
P. CASSERLY,
Assignees.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

WILLIAM B. DOLAN,

105 Third Street.....San Francisco.

Importer and Dealer (Wholesale and Retail) in

French Wines and Brandies,

AND

Irish Whiskey,

Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE AS-sortment of Fine Old Whiskies of every description, which he will dispose of, in bulk or in case, for the convenience of families.

All orders left at the store, 105 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city. j728

JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc.,

Fire-proof Store, 421 Front street, bet. Clay & Washington

San Francisco.

Foreign Liquors in bond. Fine Brandies, Holland Gin Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit the purchaser Also, Gutierrie native California Wines and Brandies. 6m8 tf

H. H. KELLY. JOHN EGAN.

Kelly & Egan,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

No. 604 Battery street,

San Francisco.

E. Commins & Co.

(Successors to T. Riley & Co.,)

WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS

my6 No. 506 Front street.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS.

AGENTS FOR THE J. B. CUTTER

OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

C. P. MOORMAN & CO., DISTILLERS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

OWING TO THE DESERVED REPUTATION of the celebrated brand of Whisky, many unprincipled parties, at sundry times, and in many ways, are in connection with the undersigned, the well known and popular name of CUTTER, and the similarity of the name of Cutter to that of Cutting, proposed to them selves to palm off upon the unsuspecting public their base counterfeit.

The guard so far as possible the public against fraud and imposition, we notify the trade and consumers that this is the only genuine brand of Cutter Whisky, and that we are the sole Agents for the same on the Pacific Coast.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
421 Jackson street, San Francisco.

McMAHON'S SALOON

P. J. McMAHON, FORMERLY THE PROPRIETOR of the Occidental Saloon, Third street, has recently fitted up a fine resort at

318 Bush Street,

Opposite the Academy of Design, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the general public. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and the very best brands of Cigars, among which may be found the celebrated brand of CUTTER'S. Unlimited extra fine old Bourbon selected expressly for this house. Also, constantly on hand, the celebrated brand of RUMMERMANN'S VIRGINIA MIXED CHEWING TOBACCO, the only genuine brand of CHEWING TOBACCO in the market, and which has been selected for Mr. McMahon by a special agent to the factory.

☞ A SUPERIOR LUNCH always ready. 6t9

CITY SALOON,

K street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento

(adjoining CITY HOTEL.

P. S. QUAID.....Proprietor.
6t17

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

A. WASON. T. C. MORRIS.

WASON & MORRIS,

(Successors to R. REILLY,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GILDING AND GLAZING,

Imitations of Wood and Marble.

Sagnors, Flags and Military Standards painted to order.

PAINTS, OILS,

TURPENTINE, VARNISHES,

BRUSHES, GLASS, Etc.,

NO. 28 CALIFORNIA ST.,

Two doors below Davis street, San Francisco.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,

Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,

Where they offer for sale

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

*AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,

and 110 PINE STREET. tf

DONNOLLY'S CALIFORNIA

PREMIUM

YEAST POWDER.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION.

Only $16 per gross in lots to the trade

THIS SUPERIOR YEAST POWDER has been in the preparation of its present, cause, for

USE DONNOLLY'S YEAST POWDER,

The best and cheapest ever offered to the public; made fresh every day at the Factory, 121 and 123 Second st., San Francisco, Cal.

D. CALLAGHAN, Proprietor.

TROY BELLS.

Old Established Troy Bell Foundry.

TROY, N. Y. (Established 1826.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHURCH, Academy Fire Alarm and other Bells constantly on hand, and made to order. Made of genuine Bell Metal (copper and tin.) Bung with Rotary Mountings, the best and most durable ever used. All Bells warranted satisfactory.

Large Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists sent on application to

JONES & H., Troy, N. Y.,
Or 199 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORporated according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors, will open on the Tuesday first Annual Session on MONDAY, August 21, 1871. The course of instruction embraces the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid on first entrance.....$10
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....60
Washing, per quarter.....12 50

All orders left at the store, 105 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city. j728

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Sagnors, Flags and Military Standards painted to order.

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TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid on first entrance.....$10
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....60
Washing, per quarter.....12 50

Payments must be made semi-annually in advance. No deduction will be made for absence except in case of protracted illness.

Physicians fees will be charged to the parents, unless in cases of necessity and where it is sufficient inconvenience.

For further particulars apply to

1y8 REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, O.S.F.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Rohersville, Humboldt County, Cal.

CONDUCTED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE CELEBRATED FATHER MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED ON A pleasing elevation at the confluence of Eel and Van Duzen rivers, in the county of Humboldt. It is accessible from the chief towns in the State by steamers, which ply daily to and from the port of Rohersville, the San Francisco and Humboldt Bay Steamboat Company's steamers touching at Rohersville for landing the material answers.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

Board and Tuition, payable quarterly in advance.....$150
Bed board, bedding, tuition, washing and mending.....200
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10
Graduation fee.....10

Junior class.....$50 00
Senior class.....60 00

Music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, with gymnastic extra charges. The use of the scientific and philosophical apparatus, $10 per session. Session opens on the 15th of August and the 15th of January.

All communications regarding the College to be addressed to the Secretary, Rev. P. ANTHONY.

Very Rev. P. BENNET,
Superior.

da23

DAY SCHOOLS

FOR

Boys and Girls.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST OPened a Day School for Boys and Girls, on Bush street, near Hyde, which possesses all the facilities for a thorough English education. Terms moderate, and will be placed in charge of competent teachers. Both schools will be under the direction of the

SISTER MARY B. RUSSELL,
Superior Sisters of Mercy.

San Francisco, May 1, 1871. 1y

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN MARket Harbors, a short distance from the sea, in one of the most healthy portions of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and commodious.

The course of instruction embraces the English language, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Plain and use of instrument, per month, $1 00

No extra charge for Plain bowing. Fancy Drawing extra.

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences on the first Monday in August, and ends on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to

SISTER IN CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEGREES CONFERRED

Rev. JAMES MAGILL, C.M.,
President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF THIS INSTItution, conducted by the Fathers of the Franciscan Order, will commence on August 16th, 1871.

The object of the Institution is to give a good Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education to such youths as may be entrusted to its care.

Terms, including Board, Bedding and Washing, per session.....$250

Payments to be made semi-annually in advance.

Parents will be advised as to the clothing necessary for pupils.

Further particulars can be had on application to the President.

Rev. Thisbert Marie Biron, pastor of St. Peter's Church, in the city parish of St. John the Baptist, New Orleans, died Sunday, Feb. 26th, at the ripe age of seventy-six. Father Biron was born in the parish of Nantes, France, where he had received a liberal education. His natural calling, and had been in this country only six months. Sent temporarily to St. Peter's during the illness of Father Lacour, upon the death of that good priest he was unanimously elected by the Catholic parishioners appointed pastor.—*Propagateur Catholique.*

T. J. BRODERICK,

(Late Broderick & Dow)

IS RE-ESTABLISHED AT

NO. 24 THIRD STREET,

West Side, two doors below Stevenson.

THE LARGE SUPPLY OF FASHIONABLE boots and shoes, which he has just received, will be kept in large stock at the above place.

Fashionable Boots and Shoes,

All other rates than any other house in the city.

Ladies' Gaiters and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order of the best material and workmanship.

Please call and judge for yourself, as I will be pleased to show them.

T. J. BRODERICK,
24 Third Street.

IRISH AND AMERICAN

FLAGS AND BANNERS,

SILK OR BUNTING.

On hand, for sale or made and painted to order, by

C. J. BARRON,
815 Market street, San Francisco.

☞ Country orders promptly attended to. fe2

POLL TAX

Now Due,

AND PAYABLE AT THE

TAX-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

OR TO A DEPUTY.

ma9-1m




**Moderation.**

One of our most talented weekly papers are expression last week to certain sentiments, and which at this time are worth noting. The *Spectator* — a decidedly clever and yet broad-sided paper—did its best to say that it should hardly condemnable English society on the decline of loyalty and hearty hating when it remembered how Whigs and Tories fell foul of each other in the days of the Emancipation Bill, for the restoration of the bishops of the Oxford tuition that had been in Italy has had to do with it—the rise of Methodism. Moderates have no more inextricably than the ultra-liberals of their day have been continually with the Church's enemies, while professed friends. The past, it has always been—"We must not commit ourselves," and they have vanquished the "fanatics" of the Holy Ghost by the "fanatics" of the Holy than of the excess of the Liberals. Liberals have often twitted them with their want of principle, but what they really hold that sort of a Church they were fighting for—a compromise. And in this Chamber when a Moderate Government is in power, and a great question is on, the Liberals are insulted and betrayed by the rulers of indefectionness. Then is produced the cry of the Church and Count Rechardi, a warm friend of His turned to the Ministers and Whose cry is that all the Catholic the chamber were as honest and outspoken as Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone, and then Dr. Vindex Reggio had been the loyal and steady advocate of the Papal languages, with first-class masters in the chief property, half-a-year a hair's breadth. At this utterance Count Ricciardi's a loud burst of laughter from the Opposition rang through the Left and Left Centre, and was echoed from the Right, and the proper reflection—in one of which admission is shook it up with such a shout of applause, that the President in vain rose to clear the tribunes. We have allowed, too, that the fiery Pietro Cullen was respected by the most ultra-Protestant.

None of no more powerful master of speaking at this moment than our Father the Right, and the proper subject what the Moderate Catholic must be his later utterances, and though he is not likely to be neither on one side or the other, that does not always follow it is hard to be neither on one nor in the things religious. As an example of what we mean, let us take the speeches and discussions that took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the 1,500 people—we take them from the *Catholic Opinion* of Paris, which says: "The Duvil has come to Jerusalem, and has said to it: 'If you will but fall down and adore me, I will give you these kingdoms, these empires, these riches.' Not only Italy has the power to give, but other places also well known to you. The devil has not changed his principles and his tactics, but his bargain has been struck. The barbarian possession of this Peninsula; there are persecution of Churches, her, persecuting her ministers, blasphemy, spreading immoral-ness, spreading it broadcast, hearts adored." And this the Holy Father said as proof of the reality of his work in the world in which he has to labor in rather trying to Moderate the Liberal party abroad spoken of in such unmistakeable language. Language of this kind is, however, salutarily refreshing. In our days the tendency is to compromise everything, to make an alliance, as the Holy Father has well put it, between Christ and Belial. This is the spirit of the age, and it has crept into Catholic as well as Protestant society. It is something to know at the head of the army of right one who never hesitates to describe things exactly as they are, one who does not rely on hearty hating—that is, on a real disregard for it, rests his cause solely on right, and who sees the line between right and wrong as plainly as if it were traced in diamonds. To Catholics the Holy Father represents on earth the Divine Master, and it is cheering, in such faithless days, to have unmistakeable utterances as to the ideas of that Master. In our own country we run especial risks from this spirit of compromise. That moderation is a sort of incarnation of the spirit of our age, is, we fear, too true. Its measure is not that in the therefore, more to be dreaded than the more open hostility of Liberalism. One can surely afford to be just to a bad cause, to allow for what is good in it, without giving the slightest credit to its badness. No bad human cause is without some streaks of good in it. It is possible, therefore, to be just to it without being false to truth, and without being timorous or moved by human respect in defending the right. And we think, with the *Spectator*, that the decline of hearty hating is not at all to be regretted as a measure. For where the hearty hating would argue the decline of hearty loving. And, with the decline of strong feeling for a cause, the chivalry, and the loyalty, and the faith of men would be lost in a system and a mass. Hostility and respect are born of want of faith, it is to reason, then, that the opposite qualities are born with liberalism much else than with the right. There were many instances of this during the reign of the Vatican Council. The Moderates were at war with the ultramontanes—in one of which admission is struck it up with such a shout of applause, that the President in vain rose to clear the tribunes. We have allowed, too, that the fiery Pietro Cullen was respected by the most ultra-Protestant.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MONITOR—1872.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

FO

### THE HOUSEWIFE.

FRENCH HOUSEKEEPING.—Cookery is made one of the fine arts in France, as all the world knows. But all the world don't know that economy is one of the marked excellencies of it. No other housekeepers make a little money go, at the same time, so far and so well as the French. A part of their secret is, that they make their purchases at market in small quantities, figuring carefully how much will be wanted at each meal, and buying no more than will be eaten up. A favorite method of saving is to use small quantities of dearer articles in the form and the zeal of the cook and make the bulk of the meal of the cheaper food, as, for instance, a small piece of choice meat, with a large allowance of bread and vegetables. Delicious dishes also are made out of the coarser pieces of meat that no American housekeeper would think of serving up to company." To this saving in providing against all waste and in adjusting the proportions of food cheaply, is added a special economy in fuel for cooking. A fire is built just large enough to do the work required, and it is found that small dishes can be cooked with very little fuel indeed when it is properly managed. American domestics probably waste from ten to fifty times as much heat as they actually utilize.

WASHING CALICOES.—Black calicoes should be washed in water in which potatoes have been boiled. The starch water made by having two or three potatoes scraped in it; or good boiling water in which bran is steeped, and when lukewarm wash them strain it, and when lukewarm wash them in it, using no soap. Before washing any calico, rub soap on the grease spots—hard soap, or soft soap a year old. Alum is good to set the color of green; and put in the rinsing water of blue, black, or green calicoes, will prevent the colors running into each other. Use weather-woman linsey-woolsey, and the colors will not fade. Soak all light gilts of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes to a white boil. Starch, if used, should be mixed cold, and boiled in flour; a small teaspoonful of salt and a white spoon to roll out very thin; prick and cut it with a tin scallop, and bake brown.

GRAHAM PUDDINGS ON PUFFS.—Melt 2 oz. of butter in a pint of cream; let it stand till nearly cold; then mix 2 oz. of fine flour and 2 oz. of sugar, four yolks and two whites of eggs, and a little rose, or orange flower water. Bake in little cups, buttered; half-an-hour. They should be served the moment they are done, or they will not be light. Turn out of the cups, and serve with white wine and sugar.

### DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF LIMA.

—A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* of March 5th gives the following: The Archbishop of Lima died on February 19th. The event, though not wholly unexpected, created a profound impression in the capital. The body was laid out in state; the different religious communities relieved each other in the performance of the customary rites; the numberless church bells of Lima and the guns of the fortress of Santa Catalina announced the event at extremely short intervals, and the funeral was announced for the 24th. Dr. Goyeneche was appointed Bishop of Arequipa during the reign of Ferdinand the Seventh, and after holding that position for forty years was made, some ten years ago, Archbishop of Lima. At the age of eighty-eight he was the eldest Bishop and oldest Archbishop in the Catholic Church; the first by reason of seniority, the second by reason of age. Another more agreeable circumstance, to those strongly interested, is the fact that the deceased prelate was probably the richest man in South America, his property at the lowest estimation amounting to twenty millions. His life was spotless and his virtues many; his skill, if fault it be, was a remarkable degree to increase his wealth. In countries like Peru, where the Church is dependent upon the State, and the poor are so literally provided for, it is hardly necessary to extol privately employ private means in charitable objects.

A later date has the following: The funeral services of the late Archbishop of Lima were conducted on a very grand scale, the numerous religious communities, the President and his cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court, and a division of the army took part in the ceremonies. The total cost of the pageant was upwards of twenty-five thousand soles. As yet the will of the deceased Prelate has not been opened, but it is supposed that his large fortune, variously estimated from ten to thirty millions of soles, is left to his immediate family.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Eastern.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—Full returns of the State election show a majority of 1,176 for Padelford, Republican candidate for Governor, and 160 majority for Cutler, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The remainder of the Republican State ticket has about 2,100 majority.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Greely prints in this morning's *Tribune* his programme for the Presidential campaign. If two Republican tickets and one Democratic are in the field, he will support the stronger of the former. If the campaign hinges on Protection vs. Free Trade, he will support Protection. Finally, if the only two tickets that have a chance of success are Republican, he will support the one best calculated to promote a return to purity of legislation and of administration. The *Tribune* will be no one organ, and will issue no campaign sheet, but will support the candidates may be.

TOPEKA (Kansas), April 10.—The Liberal Republican State Convention met here today, elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and adopted resolutions embodying the principles set forth in the call for that Convention. M. J. Parrot heads the list of delegates.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A prominent Illinois politician now in this city states that Senator Trumbull has recently written a letter to his brother-in-law, Dr. Jayne, of Spring field, Illinois, in which he fully commits himself to the Liberal movement, and expresses the opinion that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention will be the next President.

NEW YORK, April 6.—It is generally known that Fenian favors the Cluskinsky movement. Though he has not publicly committed himself to it; he admits that he is one of the leading men in that locality. Among his associates is Judge Heard. The Judiciary Committee yesterday heard further testimony against Judge Heard. Among the witnesses examined was one that the Judge corruptly disposed of some $20,000 Fenian funds.

### Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—On motion of Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, the bill granting right of way to a railroad from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon was passed.

Cole yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, of California to construct, instead of the line of road situated north of Kern River, the line of road situated north of Kern River, the following route: one railroad to connect with the completed portion of its road, via Fejaro and Salado Valleys and Pacheco Pass, to intersect with original line between Kern River and Tulare Lake; also a railroad to connect with the San Joaquin Valley Railroad at Visalia, thence on the original line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as near as practicable to the junction aforesaid; twenty miles per year to be constructed by each road; the Company to hold the lands already granted on the original line, but to receive no additional.

Cole withdraws his recommendation of Lewis for Hardenbergh's successor, and urges Lewis F. Jones, of Mariposa.

It is now certain that Cole intends to demand the removal of Collector Phelps, but the name of his proposed successor has not transpired.

Cassery will move an Australian steamship subsidy as an amendment to the pending bill.

Another attempt to pass the Texas Land scheme is intended to be made about the middle of next week. Its friends claim a reaction in its favor, caused by the hanging in effigy of a California Congressman, which is considered logical, nor evidence that the opposition is intelligent. Nevertheless, if the measure straightens, it will be because lobby pressure simply; without it, it would not command ten per cent. of Congress' votes.

The House has passed Sargent's bill authorizing joint entries on public lands, or the entry for several settlers on subdivisions less than quarter sections.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Globe* to-day calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character, but as obtained, entirely credible. London, that the case of the American Government before the Geneva Tribunal assumes the form of claims of the United States, by capture and destruction of American ships and cargoes by Confederate cruisers built or fitted out in English waters to the full amount of the expenses of the United States Government in pursuing said privateers, at two hundred millions, and a demand is made with some severity on this statement, and expresses a hope that Gladstone will be speedily called on in Parliament for an explanation of its truth or falsity.

LONDON, April 7.—The Queen has returned from her visit to Germany.

The trial of Arthur Orton, for his attempt on the Queen, is set down to commence on the 19th. The prisoner has made no effort to secure counsel for his defense. It is probable that the trial will be postponed, perhaps indefinitely, as convicting Orton would be giving ground that he is insane.

A serious fight took place at a meeting in Cork which had been convened to denounce the International. The opposite faction, after a severe struggle, remained masters of the situation, deciding that the International might become useful as an ally of the Fenian organization.

LONDON, April 10.—Gladstone accepted Newcastle by the invitation, signed by three thousand citizens of Belfast, to accept the hospitalities of the city and deliver an address. The invitation was presented by a deputation of citizens, and Gladstone spoke for an hour in explanation and defence of his Irish policy. He would be greatly disappointed if pressure of public duties prevented his visit.

### Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sonoma Valley—M. Burns | $ 50 |
| " James Bagley | 1 00 |
| Jackson—Edward Muldoon | 1 00 |
| " James Carroll | 1 00 |
| " Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| " James Flemming | 1 00 |
| Buena Vista—Rev. Father McNamee | 1 00 |
| " Patrick Neilly | 1 00 |
| Mokelumne Hill—James Shirley | 1 00 |
| " Mr. Forbes | 1 00 |
| San Andreas—Rev. Father McNamee | 1 00 |
| " Mr. Hayes | 1 00 |
| " James W. Shanklin | 1 00 |
| " P. Martin | 1 00 |
| " Thos. Silver | 1 00 |
| " Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| Camanche—Thos. Finnerty | 1 00 |
| " John Clarke | 1 00 |
| " Wm. Wetzell | 1 00 |
| Lockeford—Patrick Mahoney | 1 00 |
| " Jenny Lind Trief Hotel | 1 00 |
| " Angelo Antonio Mackey | 1 00 |
| City P. H. N. King | 1 00 |
| Stockton—Patrick John McDonald | 1 00 |
| Red Bluff—Mrs. N. Smith | 1 00 |
| " Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| Petaluma—Michael Verdon | 1 00 |
| Sonoma—Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| Sonoma—Martin Barry | 1 00 |
| Sonoma—Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| Santa Rosa—Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| Santa Rosa—John Sutton | 1 00 |
| Healdsburg—A. B. Hopkins | 1 00 |
| Lower Lovelock, Kansas—Michael Jordan | 1 00 |
| Milpitas—James Kelly | 1 00 |
| Donovan's Mills—James Kean | 1 00 |

Send to R. F. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, for a copy of their treatise on the Hair. A valuable little book, free to all.

### MINING NEWS.

ALPINE.—The Tarshish miners, says the Alpine *Chronicle*, of March 30th, have struck the richest and finest body of ore ever opened in any part of this lode. Ore from the mountain mine, on the slope of Red Mound, pays $70 per ton.

AMADOR.—The Kennedy mine, says the *Ledger* of April 9th, made a clean-up of 305 ounces a few days since. A new ledge about two and a half feet in thickness has made its appearance on the 400-foot level, which surpasses in richness any rock yet discovered.

The *Ledger* says that there are many first-class veins in the Amador which only require a few good and energetic mechanical men to take hold of them to make the gold yield of Amador county superior to any in the State.

CALAVERAS.—The Calaveras *Chronicle*, of April 6th, says: The survey for the ditch to convey water from the Union mining is completed and the stakes stuck. We are not learned when the work of digging the ditch will be commenced. Operations have been resumed upon the Whisky Slide mine.

Should the quartz now being crushed pay as well as it is expected to, it will be a long time before we have to chronicle another suspension.

NEVADA.—The Grass Valley *Union* has the subjoined: A lot of black sand, containing gold covered with rust and slime, 220 pounds, from the place known as Weber's claim, from which the gold could not be saved by ordinary sluice washing, was yesterday cleaned up at the Cox mill, from Justin Michel's amalgamating pan.

The Michel pan is different from all the well-known amalgamating pans, and it is confidently believed that it will prove successful in saving fine gold.

The *Republican*, of April 5th, says a party of prospectors a few days ago discovered a rich pocket on Wood's Ravine, and took out about $700 worth of gold quartz. The ledge is said to belong to the owners of Rising Sun, known as the Wyoming, and is a continuation of the same. Another assay chute on the Rising Sun is known to be 900 feet in length, and the discoveries in this to the place where the mine has finished crushing the rock taken from that mine, at the St. Patrick's mill. The amount of ore reduced was 429 tons, and the yield was some $16,000, an average of over $40 per ton.

PLUMAS.—Charles Rogers informs us that the mines in the vicinity of Greenville are prospecting finely this spring, and, as a consequence, times in that section of the country are improving. From the same source we learn that the Pennsylvania mill, (Halwell & McIntyre) is paying at the rate of $200 per day from rock taken out of their ledge at a depth of 400 feet.

SHASTA.—An Olympia paper has struck a gold mine in the rear of his premises in Shasta county. The name of the discovery was a Mexican named Porker, which, while rooting on the north bank of Clear Creek, in the quarries edge of the bank, threw up a quantity of gravel, in which examination this proved to contain a large percentage of gold, and straightway parties commenced washing out the precious metal.

There was a heavy frost in the vicinity of this city on Wednesday night. In Mission and in the vicinity of the Laguna Merced, the bean and potato vines were considerably damaged. Passengers from San José report that the vineyards near that city ware a little nipped.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of JOHN DRIVER, who left Liverpool, England, in November, 1868, on board ship Scotsman Lassie, bound for Melbourne or some other port in Australia. When last heard from he was working his passage from San Francisco and Sacramento on a steamer. Any person corresponding him will be liberally rewarded by his mother, Catherine Doyle, or by address of Hugh Doyle, Lowell, Mass.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of JOHN NEE, a native of Dublin Bridge, county Westmeath, Ireland. When last heard from, about five years ago, he was in San Francisco. Any one corresponding with will be thankfully received by his sister, Richard Nee, of the office of the San Francisco Monitor. mh9-3m

### SCHOOL BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, TOY & JUVENILE BOOKS.

ALL THE TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE CATHOLIC and Public Schools of California can always be found at

### RYAN'S OLD STAND,

**No. 49 Fourth street, near Jessie.**

Parents and guardians of limited means will find it to their advantage to trade here, for no goods will be taken, and all goods sold at the lowest living rates. Catholic Publications of every kind can be had, received from the publishers, to which additions is constantly made.

☞ The Monitor always on hand. ☜ mh9

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SWEET AND DRY CHAMPAGNES. Sparkling Hock, Sparkling Muscat, Also, White and Red Wines, Hock, Sauterne, Angelica, Muscatel, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Claret, Rhine Wine, Cognac Brandy, Wine and Jerry Cocktails, etc. Grape Brandies are made exclusively from Mountain and Valley Grapes, corner of First and Market streets, San Francisco.

### LAND for SALE IN LOS ANGELES.

THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND IN THE city of Los Angeles, it is subdivided into small lots. This property has a large frontage on the principal street of the city, is of a superior quality, and well adapted for the growing of oranges and other tropical fruits. The land is watered from two city ranges, and the title is perfect.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES GORMAN,

mh12 3m Los Angeles

### QUITE AN ATTRACTION

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### MILLENARY EMPORIUM,

**121 Kearny Street,**

☞ One door from the corner of Sutter street. ☜

The latest assortment of EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN STYLES just opened for Spring. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves, which will be cheerfully done. mh16-3m

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

FLOUR.—The local demand has been up to the average, with a steady tone for export, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. We quote standard brands of Oregon extra at $5 12½@5 25; $4 75, and extra at $4 12½ to $4 50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT.—The market has ruled firm, with a good demand, at advanced prices. At the close we quote the range at $1 70@2 ₱ 100 lbs.

BARLEY.—The market has ruled fair for this grain during the week under review, at advanced rates. Sales of ordinary quartz to-day at feeding at $1 45 @1 50 ₱ 100 lbs, which is the range of the market at the close.

OATS.—The market has remained quiet, but at improved rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 40@1 70 ₱ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY.—The receipts have been fair during the past week, and the demand moderate, dry. Quotable at $13 @22 for ordinary wild oat to choice wheat ₱ ton.

BRAN.—Quotable at $18 @20 ₱ ton for cargo lots.

CORN.—Market quiet at $1 45@1 60 ₱ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL.—Sales at $1 62½ @1 75 ₱ 100 lbs from store.

BARLEY MEAL.—Sales at $1 62½ @1 75 ₱ 100 lbs from store.

BUCKWHEAT.—Sales at $2 @2 25 ₱ 100 lbs from store.

POTATOES.—We note sales of Early Rose at 60@75c ₱ 100 lbs; Peach Blows, 60@75c; Burbank Seedlings, 75c@$1 ₱ 100 lbs; Small White, $1 50@1 60 ₱ 100 lbs; Peas, $1 50@2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS.—The receipts have been excessive during the past week. At the close we quote the range at $2 50 @3 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEAN.—Quotable at 4@5 lbs from mill.

BEESWAX.—Quotable at 25@27½c ₱ lb for prime to choice.

HONEY.—We quote in the comb at 12½@15c ₱ lb; extracted, 7@8c ₱ lb.

HIDES.—We quote new crop calfskins at 20@22c ₱ lb; dry hides, 18@19c; kips, 18@19c; sheepskins, 50@75c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—Quotable at 4½@5½c ₱ lb.

WOOL.—The spring clip is coming forward more freely.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—California choice, 30@32½c; fresh roll, 20@25c; packed, 18@20c; Eastern fresh, 30@37½c; Oregon, 25@30c; Sonoma, 30@32½c.

CHEESE.—California, 15c ₱ pound.

EGGS.—California, 20c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY AND GAME.

HENS.—Large, $6@6 75; small, $4@5.

ROOSTERS.—Old, $5@6; young, $6@7.

BROILERS.—Large, $4@5; small, $3@3 50.

GEESE.—$1 50@2 ₱ pair.

GOSLINGS.—$1 50@2 ₱ pair.

DUCKS.—Tame, $5@6 50 ₱ dozen.

TURKEYS.—Gobblers, 20@22½c; dressed 22½@25c ₱ lb.

HARE.—$1@2 50 ₱ doz.

RABBITS.—$1 50@2 ₱ dozen.

QUAIL.—$1 50@2 ₱ dozen.

PIGEONS.—$1 50@2 ₱ dozen.

### FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.—For first quality, 10@11c; ox, 9@10c; for second quality, 7@8c.

VEAL.—At 12@13c ₱ lb.

LAMB.—Spring, 12@13c ₱ lb.

MUTTON.—Wether, grain-fed, 10@11½c ₱ lb; ewe, grain-fed, 9@10c ₱ lb.

PORK.—At 10@12c ₱ lb.

### DRY GOODS, ETC.

1872—SPRING ARRIVALS—1872

### LANDERS, BYRNE & Co.

Have just opened and now offer for sale, their splendid stock of spring

## DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

PIQUES, in endless variety;
BRILLIANTES,
SATIN STRIPES, something new;
ORGANDIES, the latest out for wrappers;
CAMBRICS and LAWNS in all shades;
JAPANESE SILKS, bleached and striped;
SUMMER SILKS, from $1 25 up;

### BLACK SILKS

Of the very best makes, direct from Lyons;

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### IRISH POPLINS,

In all shades, direct from PIM Bros., Dublin.

IN OUR GENERAL

### DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Will be found a splendid line of goods, from 25 cents upwards, suitable for suits, specially adapted for the coming season.

### HONIERY, GLOVES, HANDKE'FS, EMBROIDERIES,

### LACES, and SMALL WARES.

### HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Being a specialty with us, our prices cannot help but depend on finding this department well worthy of their consideration.

☞ As the above stock of goods were purchased at the lowest cash prices, before the late advance, and sold on commission, our friends will have the benefit of the best selected stock of goods to be found in the very lowest prices.

LANDERS, BYRNE & CO.,
3 Third Street.

mh9

### FANCY AND STAPLE

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INVESTMENT CAPITAL.....UNLIMITED

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Interest allowed on Bank deposits from [illegible] quarterly.

Loans from 3 to 15 per cent. per annum.

JOHN T. CARTER, Secretary.

1p12

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Remittances from the country may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express or through the banking house; but the safest way will be to open an account, when depositors of the Society should accompany the first deposit. A pass book will be delivered to the agent by whom deposit is made.

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Payable at all the Branches,

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### WAREROOMS,

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THESE PIANOS ARE INDEPENDENT in their Powerful Tone, Elastic Touch, and powerful Tone, Perfect Workmanship, and in everything that constitutes a first-class Piano.

**Description and Prices**

The Pianos will be delivered in San Francisco at prices given:

No. 1—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, carved legs, carved lyre.
No. 2—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, sounding or plinth, carved legs and lyre, [illegible] trusses.
No. 3—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, sounding or plinth, carved legs and lyre, [illegible] trusses.
No. 4—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, sounding or plinth, carved legs and lyre, [illegible] trusses.
No. 5—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, sounding or plinth, carved legs and lyre, [illegible] trusses.
No. 6—7 Octaves. Four large round finished bars like front, [illegible] carved legs and lyre, [illegible] trusses.
No. 7—7½ Octaves. Grand.
Some Octaves. Grand, with Boudoir and Parlor Scales.

### WERIGHT PIANOS.

Boston Orders—Black Walnut case.
" " Very fine Rosewood case.
PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, of the latest and styles, at manufacturers prices.

### TESTIMONIALS.

Below will be found a few of many hundred complimentary notices received:

From Mrs. General W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIN—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in informing you that the Grand Piano purchased of you by me has given entire satisfaction in every respect. Its tone is rich, powerful, and sympathetic, and its touch delicate, delicacy of touch and beauty of tone being the two points in which it excels. Since it has been in use it has been in constant requisition, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it to my friends who may wish to purchase. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MRS. GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

The above letter can be seen at the office—No Monitor.

From the World-renowned Artist, Charles Kinkel.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIN: I am happy to express to you my entire satisfaction with the Grand Piano purchased of you. Its tone is powerful and sympathetic, and its touch delicate. I consider it a most excellent instrument, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to my friends. Yours, CHARLES KINKEL.

From Rev. J. Shea, S. J., Professor of Belles Lettres, Santa Clara College.

SANTA CLARA, N. Y. 1872.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIN—Gentlemen: I am pleasure to state that the Piano purchased of you by the Rev. President of Santa Clara College, has given entire satisfaction to Professors and Pupils in Music. Yours, truly,

J. SHEA, S. J.

From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of the Immaculate Conception, San José.

Having lunch d thoroughly Pianos in the Academy of the Immaculate Conception, we have much pleasure in stating that the Grand Piano purchased of you has given entire satisfaction to Music Teachers and Pupils.

Patron of a Letter from the Superior of the Academy of the Immaculate Conception.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Grand Piano purchased of you has been tried and heard it. The beauty and firmness of its tone, and the delicacy of its touch, have delighted me. I feel that I am only made in the discharge of a duty, when I express to you my satisfaction at the choice of the being present which I have made. Whilst the Piano is in the Academy, I shall take pleasure in recommending it to my friends.

The Piano that I bought for my daughter, is a beauty, and fully justifies all I have said of it. Please accept my thanks for the prompt manner in which you have executed my order, and for the moderate manner in which you have executed my order, and for the moderate manner in which you have executed my order, and for the moderate

## THE HOUSEWIFE.

FRENCH HOUSEKEEPING.—Cookery made one of the fine arts in France, as all the world knows. But all the world don't know that economy is one of the marked excellencies of it. No other housekeepers make a little money go, at the same time, so far and so well as the French. A part of their secret is, that they make their purchases at market in small quantities, figuring carefully how much will be wanted at each meal, and buying no more than will be eaten up. A favorite method of saving is to use small quantities of dearer articles and make the bulk of the meal of the cheaper food, as, for instance, a small piece of choice meat, with a large allowance of bread and vegetables. Delicious dishes also are made out of the coarser pieces of meat that no American housekeeper would think of serving up to company." Tuthis think of serving up to company." Tuthis saving in providing against all waste and in adjusting the proportions of food cheaply, is added a special economy in fuel for cooking. A fire is built just large enough to do the work required, and it is found that the small dishes can be cooked with very little fuel indeed when it is properly managed. American domestics probably waste from ten to fifty times as much heat as they actually utilize.

WASHING COLLODS.—Black calloes should be washed in water in which potatoes have been boiled, or starch water made from them. Some add a little sugar, and by having two or three potatoes scraped in the water boiling, you get a wheat bran, starch, and when lukewarm wash them in it, using no soap. Rinse in water not very cold, with soap on the grease spots—hard soap, or soft soap a year old. Alum is good to set the color of green calico, and a little vinegar in the rinsing water of blue, black, or green calico, will prevent the colors running fast. Some ladies wash their woolen flannels in eight gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the articles in while hot, leaving them until cold, which process is to render the flannels unshrinkable, so they will not be shrunken by washing. Cotton not fade by subsequent washing. Cotton goods (except pure white) should never remain in water a moment longer than necessary, and should be dried in the shade.

COLD SLAW.—Take nice fresh cabbage-heads, cut them up coarsely, drain it, and cut off the stalks. Shave the head into very fine shreds with a sabbage cutter or sharp knife. Place it in a deep china or earthen dish, and prepare for it the following dressing: To half a pint of cider vinegar add a quarter of a pound of butter, cut in five or six bits and rolled in flour; a large spoonful of salt and the same of cayenne pepper. Stir well together and put in a saucepan. Set it nearly to the yolks of four eggs well beaten. When the mixture comes to boil remove it from the fire and stir in the sour cream. Pour the boiling hot over the cabbage, stir it thoroughly through the bowls, spoon, and set it by to be cold, or some other cool place to get thoroughly cold before being served at the table.

MINCED COLLOPS.—Mince a fleshy piece of beef (free from skin and gristle) very fine, season with salt and pepper. Mix a good piece of butter in a saucepan, with some flour; when this is well browned put in the meat to it, and beat it well among it with a wooden spoon or chopper to keep the collops from getting into lumps. When all is browned add as much boiled water as will make gravy, season them as you like. It is soon till done. If liked, an onion may be added. Venison and hare collops will make an elegant dish. Mince collops will keep some time well packed in a jar and covered with clarified suet.

AN EXCELLENT WAY OF PRESERVING TOMATOES TO EAT COLD.—Scorce with cold water. Take off the skin, and cut in a little vessel, half-an-hour. They should be served the moment they are cut up, or they will not be red. Turn out of the cups, and serve with white wine and sugar.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF LIMA.—A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* of March 5th gives the following account of the death of Lima on February 12th. The event, though not wholly unexpected, created a profound impression in the capital. The body was laid out in state, the different religious communities relieved in the performance of the customary rites, and the numberless church bells of Lima and the guns of the fortress of Santa Catalina announced the event at extremely short intervals, and the funeral was announced for the 24th. Dr. Goyeneche was appointed Bishop of Arequipa, during the reign of Pertlanet the Seventh, and after holding that position for many years was made, some ten years ago, Archbishop of Lima. Dying at the age of eighty-eight, he was the oldest Bishop and oldest Archbishop in the Catholic Church; the first by reason of age. Authority, the second by reason of age. Another more agreeable circumstance, to those strongly interested, is the fact that the deceased prelate was probably the richest man in South America, his property at the lowest estimation amounting to twenty millions. His life was spotless and his virtues many; while his wealth, if built up, was a remarkable demonstration of the ability of the Church to increase his wealth. In countries like Peru, where the Church is dependent upon the State, and the poor are so liberally provided for, it is hardly necessary to extensively employ private means in charitable objects.

A later date has the following: The funeral services of the late Archbishop of Lima were conducted on a very grand scale, the numerous religious communities, the President and his cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court, and a division of the army took part in the ceremonies. The total cost of the pageant was upwards of twenty-five thousand soles. As yet the will of the deceased Prelate has not been opened, but it is supposed that his large fortune, seriously estimated from ten to thirty millions of soles, is left to his immediate family.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

Eastern.

PROVIDENCE, April 8.—Full returns of the State election show a majority of 1,176 for Padelford, Republican candidate for Governor, and 140 majority for Cutler, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The remainder of the Republican State ticket has about 2,100 majority.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Greely prints in this morning's *Tribune* his programme for the Presidential campaign. If two Republican tickets and one Democratic are in the field, he will support the stronger of the former. If the campaign hinges on Protection vs. Free Trade, he will support Protection. Finally, if the only two tickets that have a chance of success are Republican and Democratic, he will support the one best calculated to promote a return to purity of legislation and of administration. The *Tribune* will not be an organ, and will issue no campaign editions, whoever the candidates may be.

TORSKA (Kansas), April 10.—The Liberal Republican State Convention met here today, elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and adopted resolutions embodying the principles set forth in the call for the Convention.

M. J. Parrott heads the list of delegates.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A prominent Illinois politician now in this city states that Senator Trumbull has recently written a letter to Governor Brodhead, Dr. Jayne, of Springfield, Illinois, in which he fully commits himself to the Liberal movement, and expresses the opinion that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention will be the next President.

NEW YORK, April 6.—It is generally known that Fenton favors the Cincinnati movement. Though he has not publicly committed himself to it, he declares that he ought to follow his constituents; and it is said that if they support the movement, he will attend the Cincinnati Convention.

The Judiciary Committee yesterday heard further testimony against Judge McCunn. Among the charges examined was one that the Judge corruptly disposed of some $20,000 Panama bonds.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—On motion of Nunnery, from the Committee on Public Lands, the bill granting right of way to a railroad from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon passed.

Cole yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, of California, to consruct, instead of its line of road situated north of Kern River, a line of following roads: one railroad to connect with the completed portion of its road, via Visalia and Tulare Valleys and Pacheco Pass, to intersect with original line between Kern River and the Tulare Lake; also a railroad to connect with the San Joaquin Valley Railroad at Visalia, thence on the original line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as near as practicable to the junction aforesaid; twenty miles per year to be constructed each road; the Company to hold the lands already granted on the original line, but to receive none additional.

Cole withdraws his recommendation of Lewis for Hindenmyn's successor, and urges Lewis F. Jones, of Mariposa.

It is now certain that Cole intends to demand the removal of Collector Phelps, but the name of his proposed successor has not transpired.

Cameron will move an Australian steamship subsidy as an amendment to the pending bill.

Another attempt to pass the Utes Inland Indian bill is intended to be made about the middle of next week. Its friends claim a reaction in its favor, caused by the hanging in effigy of a California Congressman, which is not considered logical, nor attributable to the Indian bill agitation. Nevertheless, if the measure strengthens, it is because of lobby pressure simply; without it, it would not command ten per cent. of Congress' votes.

The House has passed Sargent's bill authorizing joint entries on public lands, or the issuing of joint scrip for such lands, or subdivisions less than quarter sections.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Globe* to-day calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character, which has obtained currency in London, that the case of the American Government before the Geneva Tribunal has been given to citizens of the United States, by capture and destruction of American ships and cargoes by Confederate cruisers built or fitted out in English waters to the full amount of the expenses of all fourteen millions, and that the United States Government in pursuing said privateers, at two hundred millions. The *Globe* comments with some severity on the statement, and expresses a hope that Gladstone will be specially called on in Parliament for an explanation of its truth or falsity.

LONDON, April 7.—The Queen has returned from her visit to Germany.

The trial of Arthur Orton (claimant), for his attempt on the Tichborne estate, is set down to commence on the 16th. The prisoner has made no effort to secure counsel for his defense. It is probable that the trial will be postponed, perhaps indefinitely, as the prisoner seems to be ignorant of the ground that he is insane.

A serious fight took place at a meeting in Cork which had been convened to denounce the Internationale. The opposite faction, after a severe struggle, remained masters of the situation, deciding that the International might become useful as an ally of the Fenian organization.

LONDON, April 10.—Gladstone accepted Noyes, McNeil and Badger, and appointed Captain Wilkes's brother-in-law, Judge Sherwood, Charles Nelson of the firm of John Kentfield & Co., and Captain Wells, an old sea captain.

PORTLAND, April 10th.—A telegram from the Democratic State Convention, at the Dalles, to-day, says that Hurnan will undoubtedly receive a nomination for Congress.

Dr. Dillinger completed his 73d year on 29th February.

Where can happiness always be found? In the cellar.

THE TRUE GROUND OF CONFIDENCE.—Whence comes that firm reliance, that absolute, unbounding faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for all diseases of the stomach, intestines and remittent fevers, which notorious] pervail in the interior of the United States? The confidence is the unvarying knowing for twenty years and it is still extending it by the power of credibility it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of its pertinence. What people see daily going on under their eyes they believe. Hostetter's Bitters are found to unhesitatly disarm that resort to this vegetable tonic and a physician is rendered a perfect fixture, and truly immediate relief is the result. In this preparation we believe the public have found it possible that the Creator has at last vouchsafed to man a remedy for disease which, while routing on the edge of the dark, three dreaded scourges, dyspepsia, of nervous weakness, and of general debility, can even inoffensively dwell withhold its endowments. By eyewitnesses of the marvelous effects claimed for it are to be found in every civilized country in the world. The discovery is made known to them by their own proclamation to friends and strangers, or their physicians, and the extraordinary spontaneous properties are enthusiastic in the praise of the article, who recommend it in a scrupulously fair and honest manner, and the testimony of the people who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the favor that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

## MINING NEWS.

ALPINE.—The Tarshish miners, says the Alpine *Chronicle*, of March 30th, have struck the richest and finest body of ore ever opened in any part of this lode. Ore from the Mountain mine, on the slope of Red Mountain, assays $70 per ton.

AMADOR.—The Kennedy mine, says the *Ledger* of April 5th, made a clean-up of 395 ounces a few days since. A gang of about two and a half feet in thickness has made its appearance on the 400-foot level, which surpasses in richness any rock yet discovered.

The *Ledger* says that there are many first-class veins in the Amador which only require a little capital and energetic monied men to take hold of them to make the gold yield of Amador county superior to any in the State.

CALAVERAS.—The Calaveras *Chronicle*, of April 6th, says: The survey for the ditch to convey water from the tuwin mine is completed and the stakes stuck. We have not learned when the work of digging the ditch will be commenced. Operations have been resumed upon the Whisky Slide mine.

Should the quartz now being crushed pay as well as it is expected to, it will be a long time before we have to chronicle another suspension.

NEVADA.—The Grass Valley *Union* has the subjoined: A lot of black sand, containing gold covered with rust and silver, to the amount of $200 pounds, from the Webster gravel claim, from which the gold could not be saved by ordinary sluice washing, was recently cleaned up at the Coe mill, from Justin Michel's amalgamating pan.

The Reno *Crescent* has learned from all the well-known amalgamating pans, and it is confidently believed that it will prove superior to any of them.

The *Republican*, of April 5th, says: A party of prospectors a few days ago discovered a rich pocket on Wood's Ravine, and took out about $6700 worth of specimens. The ledge is said to belong to the owners of Rising Sun, known as the Wyoming, and the discovery was made on the present pay chute on the Rising Sun is known to be 900 feet in length, and the specimens were found in 1,500 feet.

A gold brick weighing 520 ounces made its appearance at Delano's banking house yesterday. It came from the Empire mine, and was valued at $8,900. It was the product of less than a month's run.

The Empire now has a ten-stamp mill.

PLACER.—From the Placer *Herald* of April 6th we cull the following: Superintendent Jones of the Rising Sun mine has finished crushing the rock taken from that mine, at the Mr. Patrick's mill. The amount of ore reduced was 429 tons, and the yield was some $18,000, an average of over $40 per ton.

PLUMAS.—Charles Rogers informs us that the mines in the vicinity of Greenville are prospecting finely this spring, and, as a consequence, times in that section of the county are lively. From the same source we learn that the Pennsylvania mill, (Riddell & McIntyre) is paying a dividend of $250 per day upon each taken out of their ledge at a depth of 400 feet.

STEILACOOM.—An Olympia paper tells us that "Phillips and party struck a gold mine in the rear of his premises in Steilacoom. The richness of the discovery was a disappointed porker, which, while routing on the edge of the bank, threw down a quantity of rock containing gold. Phillips and party will be on hand with the necessary machinery when it is set. Indications are also of quite a rich deposit of quartz on the land of Mr. Bowman, adjoining on the north."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of JOHN DOYLE, who left Liverpool, England, in November, 1861, on board ship Northern Ocean, bound for Melbourne or some other port in Australia. When last heard from he was in Melbourne, Australia. Any San Francisco and Sacramento papers please copy. Any one making communication will be rewarded. Address his mother, Catherine Doyle, or by address of this office. mh8 10t

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of JOHN NEW, native of Sackville Bridge, county Westmeath, Ireland. When last heard from, about five years ago, he was in San Francisco. Any one knowing him will be thankfully received by his sister, Richard New, at the Mission Woolen Mill, city, or at the office of the San Francisco Monitor.

Some parties have questioned the constitutional power of the Legislature to extend the term of our municipal officers. The Supreme Court, however, has already decided that the Legislature has the power, in the case of the election of the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, in the January term, 1870.

Senator E. Tomkins has been reelected Regent of the State University. He will hold his office for the full term, sixteen years. John Swift has also been elected for the term of sixteen years, vice John T. Doyle, term expired.

Governor Booth has removed Captains Noyes, McNeil and Badger, and appointed Captain Wilkes's brother-in-law, Judge Sherwood, Charles Nelson of the firm of John Kentfield & Co., and Captain Wells, an old sea captain.

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## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, } TUESDAY, April 11, 1872.

FLOUR—The local demand has been up to the average, with a fair inquiry for export, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. We quote standard brands of Oregon extra at $5 75@$5 86, and local brands as follows: Superfine, at $5 12½@5 25, and extra at $5 25 to $6 00 @ bbl.

BARLEY.—The Market has ruled fair for this grain during the week under review, at advanced rates. Sales of fair feed to-day for shipping at $1 45@1 50 @ 100 lbs, which is the range of the market at the close.

OATS.—The market has remained quiet, but at improved rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 40@1 75 @ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY.—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, and the demand active. Quotable at $13 @21 for ordinary wild oat to choice wheat @ ton.

MIDDLINGS.—Quotable at $1 @@25 @ ton for carge lots.

CORN.—Whether yellow or white at $1 @@1 @ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $1 @@1 @ 100 lbs from the mill.

BRAN.—We note a fair demand, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bran, $1 @@1; Shorts, $1 @@1; Chops, $1 @@1; Feed, $1 @@1. Small Wheat, $1 @@1 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES.—The supply has been excessive during the past week. At the close we quote the range at $1 @@1 @ 100 lbs.

BEAN—Quotable at $2 @ ton from mill.

BEANS.—We quote at $2 @@2 @ 100 lbs from the mill.

BUCKWHEAT—Sold at $2 @@2 @ 100 lbs.

RYE—Sales at $1 @@1 @ 100 lbs from mill.

HOPS.—We quote Flat at 8c; Canary, 9@9½c; Altas, 9@9½c; Pacific, 9@9½c; Peerless, 9@9½c.

HONEY.—We quote Los Angeles Comb at $12 50@13.

BEESWAX.—We quote at 25@26c.

TALLOW.—Quotable at 5½@6½c P lb.

WOOL.—The stock on hand in the market has been very firm. The spring clip is coming forward more freely.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, fresh, pickled: fresh roll, 20@28c; pickled, 18@20c; Oregon, 18@20c; Nevada, 18@20c; Arizona, 18@20c; Sonora, 18@20c; Mexican—California, 15c @ dozen.

CHEESE—California, at 12½@16c @ lb; Oregon, 13½@16c; Eastern sugar-cured Brook Trade, 16@16c; do clear, 14@14½c.

LARD—California, 12½@13½c @ lb; Oregon, 13½@14c; Eastern sugar-cured Brook Trade, 16@16c; do clear 14@14½c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 10@11c; cow @ lb; for second quality, 9@10c.

MUTTON—Wether, 10@11c @ lb; Ewe, 9@10c.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 10@11½c; on foot, grain-fed, 7@8c @ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

CHICKENS—Live, Mexican, 12½@13½c; Spring Chickens, in Market, 9@10c; @ dozen.

DUCKS—Live, 12½@13½c @ dozen.

GEESE—Tame at $1@$1 @ dozen.

TURKEYS—Live, Mexican, dressed 25@26c @ lb.

HARE—$1@$1 @ doz.

RABBITS—$1@$1 @ doz.

### Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, $1@$1 12½ each.

CHICKENS—Large, $1@$1 each.

BROILERS—Large $1@$1 each.

DUCKS—Large, $1@$1 each.

GEESE—$1@$1 each.

TURKEYS—Large, $1@$1 @ doz.

PIGEONS—Tame, $1@$1 @ doz.

RABBITS—$1@$1 @ doz.

QUAIL—$1@$1 @ doz.

VENISON—Saddle, 12½@15c @ lb.

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND WATCHES are active. Purchasers will find a large assortment with former prices at Tucker & Co's. They are determined at whatever sacrifice to close out their stock. Any one wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at once, as they are offering their stock at such low prices as will be sure to make room for a new goods just about to arrive.

"O. M. P."—Don't stand aghast with awe and fear, eyes wide open, hair on end and fingers tightly clinched with the idea that liver sickness or nervous prostration signs and represent some secret organization of masked demons, who carry terror and distress to the heart of their victim. Don't be afraid of the dawn of morning. No! Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that pleasant medicine and tonic, will dispel the gloom and restore you to health. Its effectiveness in Chagles, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints and Dyspepsia is too well known to need repetition.

## DRY GOODS, ETC.

### 1872—SPRING ARRIVALS.—1872

## LANDERS, BYRNE & Co.

Have just opened and now offer for sale, their splendid stock of Spring

## DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

PIQUES, in endless variety;
BRILLIANTES,
SATIN STRIPES, something new;
ORGANDIES, the latest out for wrappers;
CAMBRICS and LAWNS in all shades;
JAPANESE SILKS, brocaded and striped;
SUMMER SILKS, from $1 25 up;

## BLACK SILKS

Of the very best makes, direct from Lyons;

And the World Renowned

## IRISH POPLINS,

In all shades, direct from PIM BROS., Dublin.

IN OUR GENERAL

## DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Will be found a splendid line of Goods, from 25 cents upwards—suitable for visits, specially adapted for the coming season.

## HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDK'FS, EMBROIDERIES,

LACES, and SMALL WARES,

## HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Being a specialty with us, our patrons can always depend on finding this department well worthy of their consideration.

☞ At the above stock of Goods we offer them at the lowest cash prices; before the sale advance, our numerous patrons and friends will have the benefit of the best selected stock of goods in town at the very lowest prices.

LANDERS, BYRNE & CO.,
4 and 6 Third Street.

mh8

## FANCY AND STAPLE

## DRY GOODS!

## J. HANIFIN,

350 THIRD ST., near HARRISON.

One Price Store.

## New and Important Publications.

THE LIFE, PROPHECIES & REVELATIONS OF THE VENERABLE MARY ANNE TAIGI.

Her recently supposed miraculous cure, and the wonderful cures that have followed, will make the life of this venerable woman a most entertaining book at this time.

## VERONICA!

Or,
Devotions to the Holy Face of our Lord.

With prayers and indulgences.

THE SUNDAY MISSAL, PEILER AND HYMN BOOK, with 36 beautiful illustrations of the Mass; the most perfect book for children yet published.

CATHOLIC WORKS and articles of every description, at retail, and by the dozen, constantly on hand at the Catholic Book Depot.

EUGENE CUMMISKEY, Publisher,
1022 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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TEMPO-Two large Double-Column Papers every Month for One Dollar a Year.

## THE YOUNG CRUSADER,

AN ILLUSTRATED

## CATHOLIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE

## CHOICE READING

## Good Pictures.

Read with interest by all, and with special delight and profit by the younger members of the family.

The Crusader is now in the fourth year.

The Crusader is in the best of its kind.

Sample Copies free to all who ask for them.

Back numbers always on hand.

Liberal terms to Agents, and premiums given to those who get up clubs.

A Liberal Discount to Sunday Schools.

Send one Dollar (one year's subscription) by mail, addressed as above.

REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, Pastor, Mass.

## SCHOOL BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, TOY & JUVENILE BOOKS.

ALL THE TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE CATHOLIC and Public Schools of California can always be found at

## RYAN'S OLD STAND,

No. 46 Fourth street, near Jessie.

Parents and guardians of limited means will find it to their advantage to trade with us, as our prices are low, and all goods sold at the lowest living rates. Catalogues furnished on application. Orders by mail received from the publishers, to which attention is solicited.

☞ The Monitor always on hand ☜ mh

## EBERHART & LACHMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES.

SWEET AND DRY CHAMPAGNES,
Sparkling Muscat and Catawba,
White and Clarets of all kinds,
Port, Sherry, Madeira, Muscatel, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Hock and Sauterne, Burgundy, Malaga, Tarragona, Tokay, Angelica, Rhine Wine, Cordials, Brandy, Etc., Etc.

All our Wines are made exclusively from Mountain Grapes. Depot, corner of First and Market streets, San Francisco.

## LAND for SALE IN LOS ANGELES.

THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND IN THE city of Los Angeles, 1½ miles from the Court House. This property has a large frontage on the principal street of the city, is of a superior quality, and well adapted for the growing of grapes and other tropical fruits. The land is watered from two city ranges, and the title is perfect.

For further particulars address

JAMES GORMAN,
Los Angeles.

mh13 2m

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Below will be found a few of many testimonials complimentary to our Pianos:

From Mrs. General W. T. Sherman:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1, 1871.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIER—GENTLEMEN: I am pleased with the Piano you sent me, and especially a fine instrument in every respect. Its tone, delicacy of touch and beauty of finish are unsurpassed. I shall certainly recommend it to my friends. Please send me a bill of the amount, that I may remit you the money. I shall most certainly purchase from you in the future. I am very respectfully yours,
MARIE T. SHERMAN.

From Rev. J. Shea, S. J., President of Santa Clara College:

SANTA CLARA, Feb. 1, 1872.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIER—GENTLEMEN: It is a pleasure to state that the Piano purchased from you by the Rev. Father Prefect of Studies, for the Academy of Music, has given entire satisfaction to Professors and Pupils in Music. Yours very truly,
JOSEPH SHEA, S. J.

From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Santa Clara:

Having purchased a Piano from Messrs. Lynch & Comier's Piano House in San Francisco, we take pleasure in recommending it to the public, as one of many other manufactured.

From Mrs. James Sadlier, the Well Known Author:

Mrs. James Sadlier has very great pleasure in recommending the Pianos of Messrs. Lynch & Comier. Those manufactured by Messrs. Lynch & Comier, of this city, she has used in her family for the last three years, and it is with the greatest satisfaction she can say that they are excellent instruments.

Extract of a Letter from the Superior of the Sisters of Charity, Los Angeles:

I have much pleasure in stating that the Piano has given satisfaction to the Sisters and pupils of the Academy. The beauty and finish of the instrument, and the sweetness of its tone, have elicited [illegible] that any taste in this line should prefer it to any other. I have also had the opportunity of hearing it tuned from time to time after being removed from the Academy to the residence of the Sisters, and I am pleased to say that it has always given satisfaction.

Extract of a Letter from the Superior of the Sisters of Charity, Benicia

## "CHRIST ON CALVARY."

**Good Friday Sermon of Very Rev. Father Burke, O. S. D.**

The Church of St. Vincent Ferrers, says the New York *Irish-American*, was filled on Good Friday evening by even a more densely crowded congregation than those which have, during the whole Lent, thronged to listen to the preaching of the eloquent Dominican, Father Burke. Not only was the church packed with the parishioned multitude, but outside the doors were congregated hundreds who could not gain admission, yet lingered in the hope of catching even the echoes of the voice of the preacher. After the office of the Tenebræ had been chanted by the Dominican Fathers, Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke ascended the pulpit, and amid the breathless attention of the vast audience, delivered the following discourse:

"CALL YOU THAT PASS THIS WAY COME AND SEE IF THERE BE ANY SORROW LIKE UNTO MY SORROW."

These words are found in the Lamentations of the Prophet Jeremias. There is a festival, dearly beloved brethren, ordained by the Almighty God, for the tenth day of the seventh month of the Jewish year; and this festival was called the "day of Atonement." Now, among the commandments of the Almighty God gave concerning the "Day of Atonement," there was this remarkable one: "Every soul," said the Lord, "that shall not be afflicted on that day shall perish from out the land." The Jewish commentator that He gave them was a

> "THIS IS MY BELOVED SON, IN WHOM I AM WELL PLEASED."

Hitherto, it is sin, no defaulty, no vileness was there, but the beauty of Heaven itself in that finest form of human body—in that beautiful soul, and in the fullness of the divinity dwelt in Jesus Christ. Well might the Father exclaim: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased!" Sin, to-day—oh, to-day!—the sight of the beloved Son excites no pleasure in the Father's eyes—no longer forth no word of consolation or of love from the Father's lips. And why? Because the all-holy and all-beloved Son of God on this cloud Friday took upon Him the garment of our sins—of all sins! His Father looked upon this earth; all that ever raised the quick anger of the Eternal God; all that ever made Him put forth His arm, strong in judgment and in vengeance—all this is concentrated upon the sacred person of Him who became the victim for the sins of men. How fair He seems to us when we look up to that beautiful figure of Jesus—how fair He seemed to His Virgin Mother, even when no beauty or comeliness was left in Him—how fair He seemed to the Magdalen again, who saw Him robed in His own white garment, that He had in Heaven saw no beauty, no fairness in His Divine Son, in that hour in His only saw in Him and on Him all the sins of mankind, which He took upon Himself that He might become for us a Saviour. Picture to yourselves, therefore, first, this mighty fountain of divine wrath that was poured out upon the Lord! It was the Father's hand—the hand of the Father's justice—outstretched to assert His rights, to real in to Himself the honor and the glory of which the sins of all men, in all ages, in all climes, had deprived Him. Picture to yourselves that terrible hand of God drawing back the bolts of Heaven, and letting out on His own Divine Son the fury of this wrath that was pent up for four thousand years. We stand shrinken with fear in the contemplation of the anger of God, in the first great punishment of sin, the Universal Deluge. And all the sins that in every age roused the Father's anger were certainly laid on the Father's eyes on the person of His Divine Son. We stand astonished and frightened when we see with our eyes of flesh, and of revelation, the living fire descending from Heaven upon the cities of Gomorra—the balls of fire floating in the air, thick as descending flakes in the snowstorm—the blazing of the flames as they came rolling down from Heaven, like the hail that comes down in the leaf-storm—the rending of those mountains as they filled the atmosphere—the terrible lurid light of them—the shrieks of the people who are overwhelmed—the howling of the beasts that were burned up alive—the howling of the tortured beasts in the fields—the birds of the air falling, and sending forth their plaintive voices as they fall to the earth, their plumage scorched and burned. All the ships that Almighty God in Heaven saw in that hour of His wrath, when He rained down fire—all those did He see on this cloud Friday morning upon His own divine and adorable Son. All the sins that were committed were upon Him; in the hour of His humiliation and of His agony, because He was truly man; because He was a voluntary victim for our sins; because He stepped in between our nature that was to be destroyed, and the avenging hand of the Father filled for our destruction; and these things upon Him became an argument to make the Almighty God in Heaven forget, in that hour, every attribute of His mercy, and put forth against His Son all the omnipotence of His justice. Consider it well; let it enter into your minds—the strokes of the divine vengeance that were to have fallen on you and me, and souls as into hell for all eternity were rained by the unsparing hand of omnipotence in that hour upon our Lord Jesus Christ.

> THE SECOND FOUNTAIN AND SOURCE

From which came forth the deluge of His sufferings, was the malice of men. His own divine heart, and His own immaculate nature, were formed for the exercise of the love of God. From the moment that the Second Person of the Most Holy Trinity took upon Himself flesh, the nerves of His body, the sensitiveness of His soul, were created in the highest degree of perfection. From the moment of His Incarnation a human soul was created, and a human body was formed for it. But that took was the purest and most perfect that God could design—a tabernacle of sanctity, a temple of the quickness and comprehensiveness of his intelligence—in the large heart of that human soul, which was made to love the great depth of its generosity and exalted human spirit. Consider well, for a moment, what the Word was made flesh in Mary's womb—from the moment when the Eternal God became man—even before his birth—the cross, the thorny crown, and all the other instruments of suffering, were brought before the eyes of Jesus. The instrument of His life. The infant in Bethlehem saw them; the Child in Nazareth saw them; the Young Man toiling to support His mother saw them; the Preacher on the mountain-side beheld them. Never, for a single instant, were the horrors that were fulfilled on Good Friday absent from the mind or the contemplation of Jesus Christ. Oh, dearly beloved brethren, well did the Psalmist say of Him: "My grief and my sorrow is always before me!" well did the Psalmist add: "I have, during my whole life, walked in sorrow! I was scourged the whole day!" Nay, more than that, the mighty fountain of divine wrath that was poured out upon the Lord! It was the Father's hand—the hand of the Father's justice—outstretched to assert His rights, to real in to Himself the honor and the glory of which the sins of all men, in all ages, in all climes, had deprived Him. Picture to yourselves that terrible hand of God drawing back the bolts of Heaven, and letting out on His own Divine Son the fury of this wrath that was pent up for four thousand years. We stand shrinken with fear in the contemplation of the anger of God, in the first great punishment of sin, the Universal Deluge. And all the sins that in every age roused the Father's anger were certainly laid on the Father's eyes on the person of His Divine Son. We stand astonished and frightened when we see with our eyes of flesh, and of revelation, the living fire descending from Heaven upon the cities of Gomorra—the balls of fire floating in the air, thick as descending flakes in the snowstorm—the blazing of the flames as they came rolling down from Heaven, like the hail that comes down in the leaf-storm—the rending of those mountains as they filled the atmosphere—the terrible lurid light of them—the shrieks of the people who are overwhelmed—the howling of the beasts that were burned up alive—the howling of the tortured beasts in the fields—the birds of the air falling, and sending forth their plaintive voices as they fall to the earth, their plumage scorched and burned. All the ships that Almighty God in Heaven saw in that hour of His wrath, when He rained down fire—all those did He see on this cloud Friday morning upon His own divine and adorable Son. All the sins that were committed were upon Him; in the hour of His humiliation and of His agony, because He was truly man; because He was a voluntary victim for our sins; because He stepped in between our nature that was to be destroyed, and the avenging hand of the Father filled for our destruction; and these things upon Him became an argument to make the Almighty God in Heaven forget, in that hour, every attribute of His mercy, and put forth against His Son all the omnipotence of His justice. Consider it well; let it enter into your minds—the strokes of the divine vengeance that were to have fallen on you and me, and souls as into hell for all eternity were rained by the unsparing hand of omnipotence in that hour upon our Lord Jesus Christ.

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flood of suffering and sorrow that rushed upon the Son of God, made as man! We find that His blood burst forth from three distinct sources. First of all, from Heaven, by the Sweat of Blood during the three sacred hours of Jesus, to strike His own divine heart. Secondly—From Christ our Lord Himself. As from the hidden fountains of the earth, sending forth their springs, so from amid the very heart and soul of Jesus Christ—from the very nature of His being—we gather the greatness of His suffering. Thirdly—From the scourging—that is to say, from the malice and wickedness of men. Behold, then, the three several sources of all the sufferings that we are about to contemplate. A just and angry God in Heaven; a most pure and holy and loving Man-God upon earth, having declared that hell could produce of most wicked and most demoniacal rage against Him. All the sins that ever rose up for, remember, God was angry on Good Friday—the Eternal Father—for we in Heaven in all His power—He rose up to all, His justice. Before Him was a Victim for all the sins that ever had been committed; before Him was a Victim of a fallen race, that were never, never to see Him, as long as they remained upon this earth; before Him, in the very person of Jesus Christ Himself, were represented the accumulated sins of all the races of mankind. Hitherto, we read in the Gospel that, when the Father from Heaven looked down upon His own Divine Child upon the earth, He was never known to send forth His voice in such language as this:

> "THIS IS MY BELOVED SON, IN WHOM I AM WELL PLEASED."

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> THE FULFILLED THING THAT PROPHECY HIS SAW.

In eating the Paschal lamb; and as he was last evening, in the Holy Eucharist, he fed his own body and blood, and fed His Apostles with that of which the Paschal lamb was but a figure and a promise. Now they are about to separate in this world. Now, for the last time, He is to console Him. But no help, no consolation from Heaven! Heaven, indeed, is only silkscreen, was absent. He then after an hour. No scourge, no crown of thorns was seen by Him. No executioner's hand was profaned Him as yet. No nail had been driven through His hands. And yet, in the blood covered His body—for His Passion began from the source in which His sacred spirit! His Passion—His pain—began from within. He rises in the night, He goes to the brook of Cedar! There is a sound, as of the voice of a rabble. There are horns and lanterns and flambeaux, and there the followers with clubs in their hands and lanterns lighted. They are coming to find Him. He is betrayed, and the universal voices, "Where is he? Where is he?" Ah, there is one at the back of Him, and He feels the weapon of the coward entering into His heart. He is betrayed by a kiss! He is, with three of His friends. When you see me taken man in my arms—in His agony, He is betrayed—sold of Him at once, and dear Him away with you—and do with me you please!" Who is he that says this?

> WHO ARE THEY THAT COME LIKE BULLS-HEADED MEN?

The assembled company of the divinity and the unclean powers of the Father's kingdom of light, and of the rabble of Jerusalem was with them—an in the midst of them was the silent, unseen God! He knew that the cup and horrible hour of his crucifixion was upon him. Brought before Pilate and accused of the most frightful crimes that ever were heard of in the world! A man—a man—a man—a

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> "A FOUNTAIN AND SOURCE
> From which came forth the deluge of His sorrow and His suffering, was His person and His suffering, was His person and His humanity. Behold, my brethren, the Word! Behold, my brethren, the Word! Behold, my brethren, the Word!

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**
FOR THE WEEK ENDING, APRIL 27
April
21—Sunday—Third Sunday after Easter. Patronage of St. Joseph.
22—Monday—SS. Soter and Caius Popes and MM
23—Tuesday—St. George, Martyr
24—Wednesday—St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen
25—Thursday—St. Mark Evangelist. Patronage of St. Mary's Church and Benevolent Society
27—Saturday—St. Anselm, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor.


# THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY..... APRIL 20, 1872.


## THE DANGERS OF MONOPOLY.

Any one who has read the daily papers of San Francisco during the past month or two, must have noticed that their leading columns have been largely given over to the discussion of what is elegantly termed "The Goat Island Grab." There is no necessity of wasting many words in explanation of what is meant by this expression. Everybody knows by this time that the Central Pacific Railway Company are endeavoring to secure a grant of Goat Island; that, if they get it, they intend to make their terminus and build warehouses, depots, etc., on that spot; that they intend to connect the island with the main land by means of a bridge; and, finally, that back of this bridge they intend to build a city which shall in time eclipse and destroy San Francisco.

These are vast projects truly, but they are not beyond the range of possibility, and money can accomplish each and all of them. Consequently, so far as the realization of these schemes is concerned, there are only three questions to be asked. First—Have the Railway Company sufficient money? Secondly—Are they willing to spend it? Thirdly—Can they overbear all opposition likely to come from the Irish in Cork, and has already found its way to the chief cities and townsof Ireland, having for its object the presentation to John Francis Maguire, Esq., M. P., of a suitable testimonial on the occasion of his completing a term of twenty years' parliamentary service. This movement has the warm support of the hierarchy and priesthood: it is strongly favored by such of the gentry as take a liberal opinion, and is endorsed by at least a large portion of the intelligent and respectable citizens. In consequence of this almost universal good-will a large sum of money has already been collected, and it is augmenting rapidly every day. If we may judge from the subscription lists published.

It is expected very confidently by the gentlemen who first ventilated the idea of a National Testimonial—and they are men of high social standing and of good political respect—that Irishmen at home in Ireland as well as en it, will subscribe cheerfully and generously. The ground upon which they bass their confidence is, that the services of Mr. Maguire are national in the sense of the word, and that he has been the champion and defender of his country men all over the world. We feel that there are hundreds who are willing to recognize these claims and to subscribe something towards this testimonial. Therefore it is that we bring the matter under their notice.

At the same time we are well aware that there are many of our fellow-countrymen who entertain such a horror of the British Parliament that they would not at all recognise as "services" any duties performed by an Irishman in connection with that body. The best thought of the country claims to be a nationalist, or to love Ireland, taking an oath of allegiance to a British sovereign and participating in the debates of an alien legislature, is repugnant to their minds. We respect those people, but we must say we differ from them very widely. If being a member of Parliament and sitting in the hall of St. Stephens be sufficient to condemn a countryman in their estimation and cause him to be numbered among Ireland's enemies, then they must strike from our head-roll of patriots some of the names that we have been taught to revere from our infancy. Grattan, O'Connell, Smith O'Brien, George Henry Moore were members of Parliament, and voted for or against the reigning ministry according as their consciences directed them, and we have yet to learn that they were anything the less patriots on that account, or the less entitled to our affectionate remembrance.

It is perfectly true, indeed, that the British Parliament is from its very nature incapable of redressing what we consider to be the one great grievance of our country—foreign domination. It is perfectly true, moreover, that there are seven minor wrongs of which it would be arrant folly to expect an a.justment from a legislature sitting in London. Nevertheless, there are many, very many, important reforms the granting of which would be of incalculable benefit to our people, that can be wrested from the Government by what is called "peaceful agitation," conducted and represented in the council chamber of our enemies by members of Parliament. We need only specify freedom of education, extension of the franchise, tenant right, improvement in the grand jury la s, repeal of the convention and conspiracy acts, equitable distribution of the public funds, extension of the principle of popular election to office, &c., &c. The individuals who would decry all attempts to gain any of these reforms, who would sullenly stand aloof from any intercourse with the British Government until they were able to demand their national independence at the bayonet's point, are in reality foolish and ill advised. They act on the principle of the lunatic who starved himself to death rather than accept half a loaf when he thought he was entitled to a whole one.

We do not believe, as some affect to do, that it is a "wasting of popular strength," or a "misdirection of energies," to work for the accomplishment of even the least amongst these social or political improvements. Still less do we believe that if the Irish were granted these reforms they would become contented with foreign rule and cease to agitate after independence! With the illustrious Grattan we hold firmly that the more our people get the more they want, and the more determined they become to obtain, practically or ourselves, the full measure of their rights. And we have too high an opinion of the honor, spirit and bravery of our countrymen to fancy for a moment they would be contented with the British Government under any shape that either men or angels could give it. No! a thousand times no! The more prosperous Irishmen will become, the greater the privileges they may be accorded, just so much the more stern and indexible will they be in their resolve to become masters of their own destinies, and to enjoy as rights those advantages which a calculating foe yielded to them as concessions.

We maintain, therefore, that it is no reproach to John Francis Maguire that he has spent twenty years of his life working for those reforms which he does might be extorted from some ministry, Whig or Tory. His record as a member of Parliament is certainly unimpeachable. We do not mean to say that he has never given an erroneous vote, because we do not want to claim infallibility for him; but the whole tenor of his conduct proves him to be a man who loves his country and has always been anxious to serve it to the utmost of his ability. He has been faithful and conscientious in the policy which he adopted when first he entered the hall of St. Stephens as member for the borough of Dungarvan.

There has been no concession, no redress of grievance granted to Ireland during the past twenty years on behalf of which his calm and logical eloquence has not been exerted. Catholic interests, not only in Ireland, but we may say throughout the world, have ever been gallantly defended by his tongue and by his pen. As the Rome See he has been a strenuous supporter even in the worst crises, and of his earnestness in this particular his fine work, "Rome and its Rulers," will long remain as a memorial. He has been the champion of the race, ever ready to defend it against slander or contumely; and of this fact his book entitled "The Irish Abroad" is an excellent proof. His fidelity to the cause of Ireland and Fatherland is put beyond question by the single circumstance that no British minister has ever been able to seduce him by the bribe of place and position. That he could have such if he were so inclined, has been acknowledged a hundred times over by friends and foes. Men of far inferior intellectual calibre have been deemed worthy of purchase at a high price.

These are the claims which John Francis Maguire can put forward to the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen at home and abroad—claims which may be recognized by the humblest of the Catholics of Ireland without any sacrifice of principle. When his enemies of the Catholic church wish to arouse against it the hostility of a whole people they invariably cry out that it is aiming at "sovereignty." For the "pillar and ground of truth" if it did not. Moreover we maintain, and we think we shall be able to prove, that every creed, church or sect which professes to teach the word of God, claims and aims at the very same kind of supremacy, and endeavors with equal persistency to gain political ascendancy. Scarcely a sermon is preached or a pamphlet published in the Protestant interest which does not stand alone in criminality, and only the blindest malice could venture to fix the charge specially upon Catholicity or even the laxness of faith in this country. The object sought to be achieved by these uncharitable accusations is plain enough, and indeed can hardly be concealed. The saying that "everything is fair in war" receives a most liberal interpretation when applied to theological controversy, and few men there are who have any scruples about the kind of weapons they employ against the enemies of their own designing, and to enjoy as rights those advantages which a calculating foe yielded to them as concessions.

We maintain, therefore, that it is no reproach to John Francis Maguire that he has spent twenty years of his life working for those reforms which he does might be extorted from some ministry, Whig or Tory. His record as a member of Parliament is certainly unimpeachable. We do not mean to say that he has never given an erroneous vote, because we do not want to claim infallibility for him; but the whole tenor of his conduct proves him to be a man who loves his country and has always been anxious to serve it to the utmost of his ability. He has been faithful and conscientious in the policy which he adopted when first he entered the hall of St. Stephens as member for the borough of Dungarvan.

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# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

**Rooster Legislators.**

The latest accomplishment which a British Senator should possess in order to make his mark upon the tiffanies, it appears, the noble art of cock crowing. Upon the occasion of Sir C. Dilke's motion it is stated that the great sensation of the evening was the crowing of an honorable member who answered himself behind the the Speaker's chair, and quite charmed the staid Senators by the fidelity of his imitation. The member who thus distinguished himself was that haughty aristocrat, Sir H. Bruce, the "representative" of the borough of Cirencaine, and we have no doubt that his constituents will rejoice in his triumph. Somehow some people do not appreciate such a remarkable performance, and even go the length of saying that it was very undignified, and even the "Speaker" himself, though accustomed to the rampant cowdyism in which "chorocraft" numbered of indulge, expressed himself quite shocked at the Tory baronet's display. But nevertheless, our opinion is, that the gentleman is a fair type of the average English member.—*Irishman, March 23.*

**Muscular Christianity.**

The Church Defence Institution is evidently composed of muscular Christians with a considerable sprinkling of bludgeonmen. At one of its meetings, which took place on Tuesday last in the Borough, several clergy of the Church of England assembled, one or two being among the speakers. The object of the gathering was "to defend the tyranny of factions opposed to the Established Church." The Rev. Wm. Curling, rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, having spoken in support of the motion, the Rev. G. M. Murphy presented himself to refute some of the statements made against the dissenters, and said he should conclude by moving the previous question. The proceedings of the person became very tumultuous, and the sager rose to such a height that Mr. Murphy was taken *by the throat and forcibly dragged from the platform*, notwithstanding the declamation of the Chairman that he was perfectly in order, and had a right to be heard. One man in the garb, at least, of a gentleman, roared out, "Let us serve him like his namesake," but even the roughs of the assembly hesitated at following this counsel, and the storm having at length subsided, the resolution was put and carried with only one dissentient. The Rev. J. Bourchier, Vicar of Southwark, proposed a resolution affirming that disestablishment and disendowment must be resisted to the last, which was seconded by Mr. Crisp, who did not hesitate to add his conviction that, if necessary, blood would be shed in defence of the Church. Mr. Russell, a working man, supported the resolution, which was carried in the same manner as the first, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the somewhat uproarious proceedings. After the treatment Mr. Murphy received at the hands of the so-called gentlemen and Christians, we were not surprised at the conduct of the publicans and sinners who covered the bishop of Exeter with four bucketsful of the slime of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Bill. In each case the craft was in danger and the purse imperilled, and we all know how direful is the wrath excited in the English mind when he is menaced by the threat of cutting off his beer, or of stopping his pecuniary supplies.—*London Review.*

The Southwark meeting was held to defend sacred things, when we read the report of the riotous proceedings of those fervid upholders of a system which professes to inculcate the doctrines of the Prince of Peace, we could not refrain from murmuring to ourselves

Tantus animis cœlestibus iræ?

—*Weekly Register, March 23.*

## FRANCE.

**The Death of the Jost.**

M. Cochin, Prefect of the Seine-et-Oise, died at 2 P. M. on Friday night. His family was among the most respectable of the Paris bourgeoisie. Elected Adjoint to the Mayor of the 10th Arrondissement in 1850, and Mayor in 1855, he resigned his post to present himself as Catholic and Independent candidate at the general elections of 1863 and 1869, failing both times but with a very creditable minority. He was not more successful in 1871, but shortly afterwards accepted the Prefecture of Versailles, offered him by M. Thiers. Through M. Cochin's death France has lost a worthy citizen, and the Church a most indefatigable servant. For the last three weeks, his intimate friends, and those who were about him, had despaired of his ultimate recovery; nor was the sufferer himself unaware of his danger, which he had, indeed, realized from the first, and accepted with courage and submission to the will of God. As soon as he felt the near approach of death he banished from his mind all thoughts of politics and business, and gave himself up entirely to religious exercises, and the last months of sweet intercourse with his family. He grieved, however, to think that his hopes of his dear native land had proved vain. To his wife he said, alluding to the distressing topic, "I will repeat the words of St. Theresa, Lord, it is also time for me to depart, for all my friends are dead." And when the Bishop of Orleans administered Extreme Unction to him, he added to the usual response, "May the Lord receive me with Lacordaire, Montalembert and Perreyve." His mind was continually possessed with this idea, and he lived to say over and over again, "I am going to rejoin my friends Montalembert, the Abbé Perreyve and Father Lacordaire." Then he would add, "The woes of the Church, the misfortunes of my country have exhausted me, and done me to death." Some days before his death he prostrated himself in Supernatural Contrition for Versailles, for having watched all night beside his bed, telling her that she owed it herself to the poor and to the destitute of the hospital. "St. Vincent de Paul," she thought, "implied also, charged me also to care for the benefactors of the poor." "The benefactors of the poor!" exclaimed M. Cochin; "I am not worthy to be called a noble title; it is only one that I have ever aimed ambition of." On Thursday evening, just when his attendants thought they perceived a slight improvement, he suddenly said, "I deeply sorrow, in consequence, possibly, of a chill which was the result of incessant applications of ice to my head (an ice filled with water, and during the past fifteen hours he struggled faintly with the king of terrors. At 4 A. M. on Friday he lost consciousness; at 10 the death agony began, and by 2 in the evening all was over. Those who saw him in the morning stretched on his bed of death became calm in the midst of suffering translated on his calm, grave and composed features. On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the Bishop of Orleans celebrated Mass for the deathroom, while M. Bernet d'Ary, father-in-law of the deceased, assisted as server. The whole of the family who had watched by the corpse all night received Holy Communion from the hands of the Bishop. In the course of the day M. Bernet d'Ary, and also many private friends of his late wife, published, repaired to the Committee on the Budget, of which he is President. Madame Cochin left for her chateau of La Roche, near Corbeil. The sad event has plunged Versailles into deep mourning, for during his short term of office M. Cochin has made himself generally beloved. The *Journal de Paris*, the *Moniteur Universel*, the *Univers*, the *Temps*, in a word the whole of the Paris press, unite to pay him a well-deserved tribute of sincere and respectful eulogy. The *Francais* of Monday contains a most touching and interesting leading article on the subject of his death, which it concludes as follows: "What were the shocks that he endured before this last death blow, the less cruel of all, is known to God alone. All the dear objects of his affection—Lacordaire, Perreyve, Montalembert, admired with such simplicity, and loved with such depth of feeling, Father Gratry, that bright and charming soul—carried off prematurely. That other one, on whom we reckoned, all at once absorbing the Church, then so many public afflictions coming on the back of private griefs, and the calamities and the humiliation of France, the crimes of Paris, sadder still than her misfortunes, such accumulated, so many hearts in the past, such a dark cloud over the present and the future; what room was there for hope! The Christian will not on hope held out no longer." The obsequies of M. Cochin took place on Monday, at the Church of St. Louis, Versailles, and was so numerously attended that many people were unable to enter the church, but remained standing outside. The Curé of St. Louis performed Mass.—*London Inquirer, May 23.*

## RUSSIA.

**Russia and the Poles.**

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says that the reports of an understanding between Russia and the Poles, though all Russian politicians know that there can be no truth in them, are nevertheless regarded there as made light of. The notion that Russia's power is about to be deposed of in the most unfeasible point by a reconciliation with the Poles affords a fine field for diplomatic, and it might also perhaps accommodate the Poles themselves to the idea that it is their fate to be absorbed in Russia, whether they will or not. But what is seen more important for Russia is that these rumors might induce the Polish Catholics to set their grandees so high that the Government at Vienna would have to break off the negotiations with them. The *Journal de Petersburg Gazette*, after briefly depicting the political contentedness of the subjects of the Czar, offers a word of advice to other and less fortunate communities. Among these it says that England and Ireland, the question in India, thinks the *Gazette*, is most perilous, and the only way to save it would be to abandon the system of "blood, violence, and execution," which has been adopted hitherto, and to replace it by constitutional institutions. As for Austria, the Constitution there will only be a reality when the various fundamental articles—which, by the way, would entirely abolish the Constitution—are accepted and carried out.

**Fortification of Sebastopol.**

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Russian Government has determined to reopen Sebastopol as a military and commercial harbor. Barracks, arsenals, and docks for repairing men-of-war are to be constructed there, and all the bays and inlets of the Chersonese are to be protected by forts, for, if any, inland fortifications are to be erected on the peninsula.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**Republican Principles.**

Mr. Bigger, of Belfast, preferred attending Home Rule meetings in Scotland to presiding over the deliberations of the Belfast Water Board, and we admire his preference. In a letter addressed to the Commissioners he makes renewed profession of Republican faith. He says: "The only serious difference between the opinion of the noblemen and gentlemen and myself was exhibited on the occasion of preparing an address for presentation to the Queen on the Prince of Wales, and I may say, after having sufficient time for reflection, I do not see any reason to modify or alter a single word I used on that occasion. The characters of the Queen and Princess of Wales are not the slightest bearing on the main question at issue. Whether their characters are to be truly said to be good, bad or moderate, I do not care. What I contend for is that in this country we should not be governed by an hereditary monarchy or House of Lords. I further contend that in this country we are entitled to, and must have, an Irish Parliament to legislate for Irish affairs. The present system of legislation for this country by a mixed Parliament, free-sixths of the members to which are Englishmen, is not what Ireland wishes and wants, cannot be defended on any principle of fair play or expediency. I expect that the Water Board of Belfast will join with me in a unanimous expression of their opinion in favor of Home Rule for Ireland."—*Irishman, March 23.*

**Honorable Perfidy.**

"Horrible perfidy" was the appellation given to a very curious piece of political strategy done when lately was in office, and Whitbread Irish Solicitor, in June, 1872. The government seems to have desired that a memorial should be got up on behalf of the Irish exiles of that day. O'Brien and others—and when it was got up and presented, Lord Eglinton roughly refused it, plaintively observing that the escaped prisoners had not expressed contrition for their crimes, or gratitude for the lenity which only transported them. This seems to have been the idea that it is their fate to be absorbed in Russia, whether they will or not. But what is seen more important for Russia is that these rumors might induce the Polish Catholics to set their grandees so high that the Government at Vienna would have to break off the negotiations with them. The *Journal de Petersburg Gazette*, after briefly depicting the political contentedness of the subjects of the Czar, offers a word of advice to other and less fortunate communities. Among these it says that England and Ireland, the question in India, thinks the *Gazette*, is most perilous, and the only way to save it would be to abandon the system of "blood, violence, and executions," which has been adopted hitherto, and to replace it by constitutional institutions. As for Austria, the Constitution there will only be a reality when the various fundamental articles—which, by the way, would entirely abolish the Constitution—are accepted and carried out.

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HOTELS.

Removal.

THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

Has Removed to 113 Second street, Northeast corner of Mission. Furnished Rooms to be with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. M. O'NEIL, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

614 AND 616 SANSOME STREET,

Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco.

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the present proprietor, and will be kept in the style of the best Hotels of the city. The bar will be supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars. The table will be provided with the best the market affords. The proprietor hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable. Board and Lodging, per week.....$6 00 Board, per month.....$25 00 Single Rooms, per week.....$1 50 to $2 00

Transient Boarders, per day.....$2 00

Meals, single.....50 cents

Meals, per ticket.....$5 00

Lunch at all hours.

Free Coach to and from the House.

P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

CITY HOTEL,

K street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento.

THIS HOUSE IS CENTRALLY LOCATED. THE rooms are commodious, well ventilated and furnished throughout. The bar is supplied with the best brands and the table is furnished with the best the market affords.

Board and lodging, per week.....$6 00

Board and lodging, per month.....$25 00

Board, per week, single room.....$7 00

Board, per month, single room.....$30 00

P. SINNAIN, Proprietor.

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AN UNSOLICITED Testimonial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1871.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE

GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA AND REPUBLIC Insurance Co.'s

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

COMPOSING THE

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY.

GENTLEMEN: The matter pressed by your Committee regarding payment of our loss on the great fire of Chicago, has been so highly honorable to your Companies, and so satisfactory to the assured, that I feel it a duty to myself to express my appreciation thereof. Your action has been marked throughout by such promptness, liberality and fairness, that I am sure you have established a new standard for the settlement of losses by Fire Companies, and I am glad to say that the experience of our house has been shared through you, as I learn from others, in the same prompt, liberal and unprejudiced manner, and a record for settlements established, which, I trust, will be permanently maintained. I am sure that I express the sentiments of all the assured when I say that we appreciate your course in the premises, and shall be pleased to have you make use of this letter in any way you may desire.

Yours truly,

JOHN C. HAINES,

Of the late firm of Haines, Bro. & Co.

Bowen, Hall & Wilson,

Hall, Kimball & Co.,

Hall, Kimball & Co.,

Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.,

Wm. M. Ward and Co.,

Hall, Kimball & Co.,

Hall, Kimball & Co.,

Hall, Kimball & Co.,

Hall, Kimball & Co.,

Richards, Chamberlain & Co.,

Hall, Kimball & Co.,

Hall, Kimball & Co.,

Hall, Kimball

## MINING NEWS.

### California.

The Amador *Dispatch* of April 13th says: Work is progressing finely at the Markley mine, says the *Ledger*, and the rock taken out is very rich.

Workmen in the Barlow mine have struck a rich rock on the level, and there are indications of a fine lead ahead.

BUTTE.—The editor of the Yolo *Mail* has seen some specimens of gold quartz, obtained by William Campbell from his brother, who lives near Chico. He states that the location of the ledge is some twenty miles northeast of Chico, and the prospecting so far gives indications of rich quartz. The parties have commenced operations, and will soon prove whether it is profitable or not.

'CALAVERAS.—An effort is making to reduce the wages of laborers in the mining claims to $2 per day. It augurs ill-feeling.

Clark's mill, at Red-rock Flat, says the Mokelumne Hill *Chronicle* of April 13th, is now crushing a lot of rock from the old Frank Barney mine, at Mesquite. We are informed that the yield will be large.

The shaft on the Hudson mine at Central Hill has reached a depth of 220 feet. The ledge continues to develop most favorably.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing from Camanche, under date of April 10th, says that all the Poverty Bar claims are in operation.

FRESNO.—The Gilroy *Advocate* of April 13th says: Robert Stanyon & Co. of this place have discovered what promises to be a rich quicksilver mine on the headwaters of the Los Ilatos, in the mountains of Fresno county. The cinnebar assays the equivalent of $222 50 per ton.

INYO.—The Inyo *Independent* of April 6th has the following: Dr. Hiram A Wooters and his associates opposite our office, are developing a most remarkable mine. A wasting so with rather inconsiderable results. A ways of rock is reported they found a ledge of two feet, is reported they found a ledge of two feet, is reported they found a ledge of two feet,

## ERIN'S VINDICATION.

### Rev. Father Burke's Great Lecture.

### "The History of Ireland, as Told in Her Ruins."

[Continued from last week.]

During these three hundred years, the combat for Ireland's nationality was still continued. The O'Neill, the O'Brien, the O'Donnell, the Maguire, the O'More, kept the national sword waving in the air. The Franciscans and the Dominicans cheered them, entered into their feelings, raised their voices in favor of the Irish throne the Irish themselves, because they were the heart's blood of Ireland. They were the light of the national devotion, of the nationality of Ireland, as their historians were the faithful annalists of the glories of those days of combat. They saw the trouble; and yet—for three hundred years the Franciscans and the Dominicans had not discovered what the real mission to Ireland was. But at the end of the three hundred years came the 15th century. Then came the cloud of religious persecution over the land. All the hatred that divided the Saxon and the Celt, on the principle of Nationality, was now heightened by the additional hatred of religious hatred and division; and Irishmen, if they hated the Saxon before, as the enemy of Ireland's nationality, from the 15th century hated him still more, as additional hatred, to the enmity of Ireland's faith and Ireland's religion. The sword was drawn. My friends, I speak not in indignation but in sorrow; and I speak not in fear of those strong feelings of my fellow-countrymen, here to-night—if there be a man who differs with me in religion—to that man I say: "My brother and friend, you and I are one in the feeling of indignation and of regret for the religious persecution of our nation." No man knows better than I do the grave moral history the element of religious bloodshed, the terrible persecution of these times, through which Ireland—a Catholic Ireland—has been obliged to pass her history. And this more than the high and noble, honest, kind-hearted Irish Protestant. And why should we not feel it? It is the Irish Protestant that persecuted Protestant Ireland for that time, and with sanguinary cruelty, it dipped its hand in the blood of its children.

Why, just mild, scrupulous, holy man, Henry the Eighth, in the middle of the fifteenth century got a scruple of conscience about his wife; it was his wife's sister who was living—and he should not have been living at that time, for he was before the Lord Chief Justice of England, and transported for life. Well, the Lord, the O'Brien, the O'Donnell, the Maguire, the O'More, kept the national sword waving in the air. The Franciscans and the Dominicans cheered them, entered into their feelings, raised their voices in favor of the Irish throne the Irish themselves, because they were the heart's blood of Ireland. They were the light of the national devotion, of the nationality of Ireland, as their historians were the faithful annalists of the glories of those days of combat. They saw the trouble; and yet—for three hundred years the Franciscans and the Dominicans had not discovered what the real mission to Ireland was. But at the end of the three hundred years came the 15th century. Then came the cloud of religious persecution over the land. All the hatred that divided the Saxon and the Celt, on the principle of Nationality, was now heightened by the additional hatred of religious bloodshed, division, and Irishmen, if they hated the Saxon before, as the enemy of Ireland's nationality, from the 15th century hated him still more, as additional hatred, to the enmity of Ireland's faith and Ireland's religion. The sword was drawn. My friends, I speak not in indignation but in sorrow; and I speak not in fear of those strong feelings of my fellow-countrymen, here to-night—if there be a man who differs with me in religion—to that man I say: "My brother and friend, you and I are one in the feeling of indignation and of regret for the religious persecution of our nation." No man knows better than I do the grave moral history the element of religious bloodshed, the terrible persecution of these times, through which Ireland—a Catholic Ireland—has been obliged to pass her history. And this more than the high and noble, honest, kind-hearted Irish Protestant. And why should we not feel it? It is the Irish Protestant that persecuted Protestant Ireland for that time, and with sanguinary cruelty, it dipped its hand in the blood of its children.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11.

MAY.
5—Sunday—Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor.
6—Monday—St. John before the Latin Gate. Holy Day.
7—Tuesday—St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr. Holy Day.
8—Wednesday—Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel. Vigil of the Ascension. Regular Day.
9—Thursday—Ascension of our Lord. Holiday of Obligation.
10—Friday—St. Antonius, Bishop and Conf. not. Gordian & Epimachus, MM.
11—Saturday—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Conf. and Doctor of the Church.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MAY 4, 1872.

## STANFORD AND SAN FRANCISCO.

It is quite plain that Stanford knows very well he will get beaten in his struggle with San Francisco if the citizens are only true to themselves. Accordingly, though the word has not been said about it publicly, there is a general impression that he would gladly accept a compromise. No doubt there are a few people weak-minded enough to offer him such, but we are satisfied an immense majority of the inhabitants of this city would declare for carrying out to the bitter end the struggle which he inaugurated. We have already given the Railroad Company too much, and no more must be granted, no matter how vehement the threats which may be employed. In fact, Stanford has an assured victory within his grasp, so it would be unpardonable weakness to offer any terms to those who sought to compass her destruction. We should, in this particular case, at all events, oppose the policy of monarchical governments when dealing with civil disturbers, and refuse to treat on any basis with rebels who have weapons in their hands.

The arrival of the St. Louis delegation has entirely revolutionized the aspect of affairs. Now, we find that we shall not be led alone in our battle against the monopolists, but may count on their support upon the subject of another powerful, wealthy and enterprising city. Even without any exterior assistance, we maintain that San Francisco would prove rather more than a match for the Central Pacific dictators, unless, indeed, she were betrayed by traitors; but in alliance with St. Louis her force must become overwhelmingly preponderant. This is a very satisfactory outlook. Nevertheless, before we finally commit ourselves to the alliance, it would be wise to learn what are the precise terms upon which it is granted, and whether those terms are such as we are to stand. There is not very much benefit to be derived from a mere change of masters, even if the second be somewhat more considerate or generous than the first. The chief thing which we want to preserve, is our independence, and this is equally lost under an indulgent despot as under an imperious one. Therefore, it behooves the citizens and those who represent them to act cautiously and to take no steps likely to imperil their own interests. The slaughter is to-day. It is an actual necessity for the country, and, even if San Francisco made no stir at all in the matter, the construction would only be deferred a few years, inasmuch as the people residing along the proposed route would be sure to take it in hands. But events march so rapidly now-a-days, the fate of cities and even nations is so quickly decided, that these few years if lost might entail the ruin of our city. For those reasons we feel justified in assuming that the contemplated railroad will be built as speedily as possible, and that our citizens will bear a considerable portion of expense.

The reflection next suggesting itself is how the expense is to be met. Shall we vote a special subsidy to be raised by a tax on real estate; or shall we leave the affair to the spirit and enterprise of our capitalists, merchants and traders? It is certain that, if a canvass were diligently made, men whose interests are inseparably bound up with the welfare of San Francisco, would be found willing to subscribe for a large percentage of the stock. But in whatever shape the assistance to the Southern Pacific Railroad be rendered, it must be made an indispensable condition that our citizens hold the value of their money in shares, and be properly represented in the management. Unless only thus can they secure themselves against the chances, we will not say the probabilities, of their generously being turned into a weapon for their own punishment, as it has undoubtedly been in more instances than one. We sincerely trust that the gentlemen who are acting for San Francisco in these negotiations with the St. Louis delegates will be equal in every sense to the responsibility which has been imposed on them. It is necessary that our visitors should return home with precise knowledge of what we may be depended upon for doing and a conviction that we shall be prepared to work promptly and vigorously when the time comes. Mr. Stanford and his worthy colleagues must be taught that the Directorship of San Francisco, or even of the Southern Pacific, the chief American city on the Pacific coast, is not necessary of accomplishment as they think.

THE Mayor of St. Louis and the Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad on the 35th parallel, arrived in this city on Friday of last week. They are in consultation with the Committee of One Hundred, and we understand arrangements have been made whereby the Southern Road will establish its terminus in this city, in the neighborhood of Mission Bay. When this road is built, as built it will be, our citizens need not stare a continental whether Stanford gets Goat Island or not, and the people of the State at large will be benefitted by having a rival to the grasping Central.

## THE INTERNATIONALS IN IRELAND.

The Internationals have made their descent upon Ireland, and, according to their own confessions, failed lamentably. The delegates who were sent thither for the purpose of organizing sections have had to return with the sorrowful tale that they were unable to establish even one. And yet there were many circumstances connected with the country which, one would imagine, would have a favorable influence on their designs. In the first place, the people are suffering from the domination of foreigners, and are, in fact, preparing for revolution as quietly, but as efficaciously, as they can. Hence it might naturally be supposed they would rapturously welcome the aid of a widespread and powerful society which proclaimed itself the deadly enemy of all existing governments. Again, there is no place in the world where labor is more wretchedly paid, or where the toiler occupies an humbler position, and consequently an organization professing to seek improvement of the workingman's condition might expect a favorable reception. Finally, the Irish are heartily tired of monarchical rule, and would, if they could, establish an independent and republican government in their country. For this reason one might suppose they would be willing to join a democratic association which declared war to hereditary privileges and maintained the equality of all men.

It is only doing them common justice to say that the International delegates set about their work very cunningly. They supposed in the first instance that the boot-shakers of Cork and their employers, so the apostles of scarcely hatched thither to offer their advice and support to the oppressed artisans. They declared the International was nothing but a trades-union society upon a large scale, and that it cherished no design save the defense of labor against the tyranny of the capital. The man who were "out on strike" were to receive, if they joined the society, a certain weekly allowance until their employers agreed to their demands, but this payment could only be made by the bootsh

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**Rumored Intended Abdication of the Queen.**

The London correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* writes: "Several extraordinary rumors have for some time been afloat concerning the object of the Queen's visit to Germany. The majority of them have been disbelieved, and have died away; but one of the most startling continues to be repeated in certain quarters where the information is likely to be correct. It is to the effect that her Majesty intends at no late period to abdicate in favor of her son; that she will reside as little as possible in London, where her health is never at its best; and that, freed from the cares of State, she will live at Balmoral during the greater part of the summer and fall, and on the Continent during the winter. I give the rumor as it is going, and your readers may think of it what they like. It is not the first time such a report has been circulated. (Once before — when the Crown Prince of Germany visited the Queen — it was said he had come to be co, ulted on this very question, and perhaps this visit of her Majesty now may have given strength to the present curious rumor. This, at all events, may be added, that the Prince of Wales was never more popular than now; and that, if there is to be a change, the present time is an opportune one."

**Preventive Punishments.**

The *Dethi Gazette* makes certain suggestions with a view of inflicting a more adequate punishment than that of hanging on the murderers of European girls, which certainly did not err on the side of mercy. After pointing out that by hanging out the sessions of the late Viceroy of India, the object of the criminal—namely immediate transit to paradise—is, according to his views, attained, the *Gazette* proposes that in future any native of India who murders a European girl shall, upon conviction, be dealt with as follows: 1st. He shall be branded in the forehead with a large M, to denote his crime. 2. Both his arms shall be amputated above the elbow. 3. He shall be transported to England for twenty-one years, sent around the Cape in an iron cage, whipped once a month, on the same day of the month and at the same hour of the day on which he committed the murder and exhibited in a wild beast's den in the Tower of London during the period of his transportation; then, if he survive, put to death by decapitation. The body after dissection, and burnt if the felon be a Mussulman, or buried if a Hindoo." Such an enactment, if widely circulated in the vernacular, will have the effect of preventing such deeds of blood as have recently laid a Viceroy and a Chief Justice low. The life of a "white Romanoff" was taken by a third chord, and the strongest motives which can actuate those most likely to imitate it. In short the primary end of criminal legislation will be answered; the most desperate pharisaee will be deterred from crime by the prospects of a doom from which the boldest of them must shrink. "Great severity in such cases is but true mercy to all concerned, except the wretch to whom some such example would be useful in safeguarding the State. The magistrate is "the minister of God," and is commanded not to bear the sword in vain." — *Delhi Gazette* does, not however, point out any reason why the Holy Scripture command ing magistrates to amputate people's arms above the elbows, and if forgets that there are no wild beasts at present in the Tower of London.

### GERMANY.

**Old Catholic Curiosities.**

The Germanic museum at Nuremberg is varerous and unique objects (contributed by some of the most exalted personages of German culture as a token of gratitude towards the Reichstag for its adoption of the well-known penal paragraphs, and in support of the Old Catholic movement in general):

1. The yoke of the Jesuits, under which the Catholics were sighing until now.—*Contributed by Bismarck.*

2. The cables with which Rome has shackled knowledge and liberty of thought during 1800 years.—*Contributed by Fr. Bahr.*

3. The jaws of the lion into which all the new-made Old Catholics will be thrown.—*Gerlach.*

4. A finely revised Bible, containing the faith of the fathers.—*Tafel.*

5. The remote floor of the Tridentine Council, whereupon the Old Catholics are standing to-day.—*Drs. Dollinger.*

6. Staff of the first Old Catholic wandering priest, and "Knaur" used for the baptism of the first Old Catholic Hinkelbein.—*Straglitza.*

7. Club to break the power of the hierarchy and for securing Old Catholic majorities at elections.—*Hermesdorf.*

8. A lot of baptismal certificates.—*Heller & Co.*

9. The accidentally discovered secret plans and correspondence of the Jesuit General Beltz and the General of the International, Marx.—*Brass, Girardon, Tust & Co.*

10. Model for the German national Church.—*Bismarck-Jahn.*

11. Cudgel for killing off the slimy anti social Democrats, now become obsolete through the adoption of penal paragraphs. —*Crump and Stahl.*

12. The identical breech-loader used for making the breach into the indifferentism of the old-school.—*Schulte.*

13. Cotton wool used at Oggersheim by the Confirmation of the first Old Catholic wandering apostle.—*Lehr.*

14. Fauxel for the introduction of Old Catholic piety and heresy into the minds of nonbeads, made simple by their wives.—*Salinger.*

All these relics will be exhibited in the Lutheran Church at Kaiserslautern previously to their dispatch to Nuremberg, and a special visit is recommended by the Central Committee. All the offerings of the faithful to be applied to the conversion of the obdurate Ultramontanists and for the purpose of expelling the Jesuits. Should there be a surplus it will be used for the purchase of church paraments.

**New Commandments for a New Party.**

A German paper, the *Rheinpfalz*, has the following draft of commandments for the Old Catholic, or more properly the new Protestant Church:

1. Thou shall keep St. Monday, and if possible Tuesday as well.

2. Thou shalt daily at 11 a. m. go to a public house and there vow the perdition of the Ultramontane and Jesuits.

3. Thou shalt not drink as much and whatever thou canst, and shall not despise beer or ham on Ash Wednesday or Good Friday.

4. Thou shalt never crowd any Confessional, but dispatch yourself to the other world by means of drowning, hanging or shooting.

5. Thou shalt subscribe at least for one Liberal paper, yearly or quarterly, for that it may lead you by your nose about the fog of Old Catholicity.

It is added that all those who personally know the participants in the Old Catholic movement will in the foregoing recognize a correct likeness.

### ITALY.

**American Proselytising.**

A Miss Emily Gould, lady superintendent of the Evangelical School in Trastevere, has issued her six-monthly report. This is an American thing, and has no connection with the concerns started by Arnaud and Sciarelli. The report and prospectus printed in England, are intended for circulation in the States, and contain an appeal for pecuniary aid to be forwarded through New York and Boston banking firms. Miss Gould informs her friends and the Transatlantic public generally that, with the assistance of two Vaudois teachers, she succeeded in opening, last March, her establishment in Via Vicolo Sodetti, and in Italio-American Schools. She found that the Roman children entrusted to her care were ignorant even of the days of the week and months of the year. They had, it is true, been taught to read, but not one of them, after spelling through a page of an easy author, had the smallest conception of its meaning. With regard to religious knowledge, Miss Gould's supporters are informed that she believes Italian boys and girls of fifteen or sixteen—the juvenile preachers of the singular Christmas sermons included—had never heard of the birth of the Infant Saviour, of the Star in the East, or of the Massacre of the Innocents. "I asked them who this Child was: not one of them knew." The public is next invited to look at the same children in 1871, after only six months at the Italo-American Schools. They sing English hymns, and thoroughly understand them. They have learned geography, history and national philosophy, and are very forward in arithmetic and grammar. Some who, a few months before, could not read a line are now fully ready to read a regular course in mathematics. Several pupils have finished their arithmetic course, and will be fully prepared to match her boys of eleven and twelve against any pupils turned out by other establishments at present. In fine, she has already a dozen scholars qualified to act themselves as monitors in the primary school. Bible history classes on an improved plan will be opened shortly, and moral culture will occupy a due share of attention. The latter must have hitherto been sadly neglected in Rome, as the children sent to the Italio-American schools are quarrelsome, apt to lie, and wanting in truthfulness. The able educational staff has even to teach the pupils to play at games which children know by instinct in America. A moderate capital is at present the great desideratum, and Miss Gould appeals to the charitable and wealthy in her countrymen will be well and conscientiously laid out. This circular appears to be nothing more than a puff for a few American royal road to learning; but as the supposition that the alleged success is based implies that the Papal Government was grossly neglectful of public instruction, it may be as well to set the matter right in mind. In 1869, the year before the invasion, Rome had probably less than 200,000 inhabitants. Educational tables compiled from the official returns show that the proportion of children attending the elementary schools was—boys, 5,600; girls, 9,190; while the high class of schools, for which no payment is required, were frequented by 5,816 boys and 2,661 girls. Lastly, in the Universities and Sapienza College 1,355 male pupils received gratuitously a complete educational course, embracing as much Greek, Latin and mathematics as are taught in any English public school. I have no comparative educational statistics at hand, but I think this percentage of children in attendance at schools will stand favorably with I am sure that the facilities afforded for university studies are unparalleled elsewhere. A Roman boy with no other recommendation than an honest face and a sufficiency of pence can enter, as a matter of course, a course of Sixtions, and secure Father Perrone's lectures.

The Romans are, as a rule, well educated. Without speaking of the fine arts, of which Italians are born connoisseurs, one almost invariably finds them well versed in their own literature, not devoid of popular scientific knowledge, and competent to understand and give an opinion upon contemporary political and social questions. Such have been impressions of the Italio-Arab can Schools would never have come into existence but for disgraceful misgovernment given by the Municipality. Protestantism is at times a handy weapon for the enemies of the Catholic Church, and has the advantage of cheapness. Liberal journals, enthusiastic mobs, and even public deputies receive pecuniary remuneration; but Wesleyan missionaries and Waldensian preachers are gratifully provided for by home remittances, and do not even ask for their keep.—*Cor. Weekly Register.*

### OUR EDUCATIONAL GRIEVANCES.

**Father Herbert Vaughan's Views on the American School Question.**

The Rev. Dr Herbert Vaughan, who is now in this country superintending the work of the great Catholic Mission to the negroes, has addressed a letter to the editor of his paper, the London *Tablet*, describing the educational fight in which the Catholics of America are engaged. In the course he points out what we have to contend against and how we are fighting. He says:

I spent a few days in Cincinnati, Ohio, to study the object of my visit was not the inspection of schools, yet my natural interest in the school question in England led me to make some inquiries as to the system pursued by the Catholics in that city. The Archbishop and his clergy are what are called in this country "live men" on the subject of public education. And I suspect that there is no city in the Union in which Catholic education is on a firmer and more satisfactory basis, or in which it has tougher difficulties to encounter from enemies. I think we can learn more than one lesson from the experience of the Catholic Church in America in the matter of popular education. The Catholic Church, being essentially one in all countries, has this advantage over every other body: she is always in perfect sympathy and harmony with herself. Her experience in her own country and under her own system is the same; only that in some parts it is a little earlier, some a little later. In America she is now face to face with Protestantism in the throes of dissolution; that is to say with secularism and private reading book—the Bible—

THE CONTEST IS IN THE SCHOOL.

Every process in America is more rapid in its development than in England. But this process is logically the same in both countries. The democratic and rationalistic tendency in education in England follows very much the course traced out by the young and impetuous people in the United States. They have by this time their wheels of so called "progress," such as hereditary Government, an old aristocracy, a State Church, and ancient and venerable traditions. The Conservative element in America has none of these advantages with which to clothe and trick itself out. The American people boast that their appeal is to reason, common sense and self interest; and it professes that these are incorporated in, and them in turn nurtured by the Public State School system. That system began by professing to be religious; and they then called the religion the least system. But when the religion became a subject of discord they agreed to banish the teaching of religion from the school; and then they called its banishment the best system. For a long time they respected those schools where religion was taught, but which were not supported by the State. They encouraged and praised them; and excluded them from taxation; they gladly admitted that they contributed to the public weal, and this through private bounties and voluntary subscriptions, instead of by rates and taxes levied upon the community. But seed must bring forth its proper fruit. It is but a question of time.

CINCINNATI,

Which is one of the large and liberal communities of the Union, affords a striking and instructive instance of this. A public school board is in existence there, much on the same principle as your new London School Board in England, only that it is controlled by the Municipal Council and the Central Government. The public schools in Cincinnati for last year amounted to $10,000. Of this the Catholics contribute their proportion in that community—contributed $250,000, or more than one fifth of the whole rate. The large sum of $162,000 goes to the management and formation of public schools, in which Catholic children are debarred by their consciences from attendance. They have therefore their own schools, which they have built and support entirely at their own expense, without any assistance whatever from the State. And the education which they give is known to be excellent; but it is based upon religion, and is not controlled by the State and paid officials. The consequence is, that not only are they not encouraged, but are actually taxed by the State. Thus, for instance, the Cathedral school is obliged to pay to the State the annual tax of $120, and the schools of another parish $200. The people—or the Archbishop and clergy—think that "penalty," or rather those who manipulate the majority and pull the strings, or, in other words, the public administrators of the system—perfectly consistent with itself. Having decreed that religious should give way to secular education—which is called the best—that system is now asserting and perpetuating itself by relentless aggression. It is enabling it to absorb and destroy every other system.

BY DOUBLY TAXING CATHOLICS.

First, by levying a heavy tax upon them for the support of schools which they cannot use, and of a system which they cannot tolerate; and secondly, by taxing another heavy burden upon them in the shape of a tax, which is levied upon their Catholic school buildings. The advocates of the public school system might give one more reason for this tax, which is that it is managed to place the religious system—and that would be to make education in public State schools compulsory on all, and so shut up the purely religious schools. This has been actually under consideration, and would be carried, but that it is impossible to impose a tyranny of this kind upon the Catholics of Cincinnati, who form at least one-third of the population. I need not point out to you how this system recently introduced in England—nominally by way of supplementing, but really with the intention, on the part of its chief advocates, of supplanting the denominational system, especially the Catholic system—is working in opposition to the Catholic religious schools altogether. You have less power building grants; you will lose your support greatly; you will have to contend with Catholics of Cincinnati for your school buildings; and in addition to this, no effort will be made to force your children into the State schools, on the ground of that last tyranny of the modern Liberal or Protestant government—that the people belong to the State, and that their education must be taken out of the hands of the clergy, who are and must remain in professed and open hostility to the new principles and modern form of progress. The speeches lately made by Liberal and Conformist leaders in England, on a visit from followed to interfere with the school. I inquired of one who was in a position to answer—Whether young priests, for instance, coming fresh from college, do not imagine that a priest's work lies not so much in the school as in the parish, and whether they do not object to the confinement and monotony of constant attendance in the schools and shirk it as far as they may? I was assured, on the contrary, that the general and predominant feeling is, that the chief pastoral work of the church is to be done in the schools, and that no such thing would be tolerated as shirking the school work, or discharging it in a mere perfunctory way by occasional flying visits. In fact,

THE SCHOOL HAS BECOME THE CHIEF CHURCH.

Of the bishops and priests. The whole future depends upon it. It is foreseen that the struggle of the future will be centered in, or at least concentrated upon, this question—the merely secular or religious education of the children. Besides the personal labor and instruction undertaken by the priests, the expense of maintaining schools is immense. Thus, to take a single illustration, the Catholics of the Cathedral parish have not only to pay the State School-tax and the heavy tax laid on their school-buildings, but they have to find the $5,500 annually asked by the current school expenses. All this has to be collected by the clergy as best they can. Half the Archbishop and his priests are counted the lost to souls in the public schools, and are determined to make every effort and sacrifice in order to provide Catholic education for their children. Of course, they do not limit their proportion in that community—contributed $250,000, or more than one fifth of the whole rate. The large sum of $162,000 goes to the management and formation of public schools, in which Catholic children are debarred by their consciences from attendance. They have therefore their own schools, which they have built and support entirely at their own expense, without any assistance whatever from the State. And the education which they give is known to be excellent; but it is based upon religion, and is not controlled by the State and paid officials. The consequence is, that not only are they not encouraged, but are actually taxed by the State. Thus, for instance, the Cathedral school is obliged to pay to the State the annual tax of $120, and the schools of another parish $200. The people—or the Archbishop and clergy—think that "penalty," or rather those who manipulate the majority and pull the strings, or, in other words, the public administrators of the system—perfectly consistent with itself. Having decreed that religious should give way to secular education—which is called the best—that system is now asserting and perpetuating itself by relentless aggression. It is enabling it to absorb and destroy every other system.

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GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

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163 Third Street.....San Francisco.
Importer and Dealer, Wholesale and Retail in
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HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE AS-sortment of California Wines of every description, which he will dispose of, in bulk or in case, for the convenience of families.

All orders left at the store, 163 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city. 1728

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Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc.
Fire-proof Store, 622 Front street, bet. Clay & Washington
SAN FRANCISCO.
Foreign Liquors in bond. Fine Brandies, Holland Gin Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit the purchaser
Also, Agents for the celebrated California Wines and Brandies. 6ct 17

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OLD BOURBON WHISKY
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OWING TO THE DESERVED REPUTATION of the celebrated brand of Whisky, unprincipled persons have, at sundry times, and are now, engaged in counterfeiting the brands of the same, under the popular name of CUTTER, and the consequence of which is that we can use the name, expressed in no less an the genuine article.

To guard as far as possible the public against fraud and imposition, we notify the trade and customers that this is the only genuine brand of Cutter Whisky, and that we are the sole Agents for the same on the Pacific Coast.

Cutter, A. P. HOTALING & CO.
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P. J. McMAHON. DAN KEEFFE.
McMAHON & KEEFFE
SALOON,
318 Bush Street,
Opposite the Alhambra Theatre, where they will be happy to see their friends and the public generally call for. For family use they have bottled specially some of the finest Liquors and Cigars ever imported. They would be mentioned a superior article of J. P. CUTTER'S celebrated rye. Also our Bourbon selected expressly for the use at an advanced price. Also, that celebrated brand of CHURCHILL & BLANCHARD'S OLD RYE, seven years old; and also a superior brand of CHURCHILL & BLANCHARD'S Bourbon, bottled specially selected for McMahon & Keeffe by a special agent to Kentucky. 1736

THE CONSTANT ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR
Will be paid to the comfort of the patrons of the House.
1736 EMMANUEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
615 AND 616 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery....San Francisco
HUGH CURRAN.....Proprietor.
Board, per month.....$5 00
Board and Lodging per week.....1 50
Single meals.....25
Family accommodations on reasonable rates.
Passengers conveyed to and from the Steamers FREE; also from the House to the boats and cars.
Free Coach to the House from the Steamers.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco.
P. RILEY,
(Late of the Tremont House; where he will be happy to receive his friends and the public in general.
The House is thoroughly fitted up on the latest principles, with Hot and Cold Baths, Reading and Sitting Rooms, Billiard Saloon, Bar, and can be had either single or in suite for families.
The best markets will be kept to the comfort and convenience of boarders.
Board and Lodging per week.....$5 to $7
Board and Lodging per month.....$20 to $25
There is a free-proof Safe in the House, in which valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.
1736 Fire Coach to the House. P. RILEY, Proprietor.

CITY HOTEL,
K street, between Third and Fourth,
Sacramento.
THIS HOUSE IS CENTRALLY LOCATED, THE rooms are commodious, well ventilated and airy, and the tables will be supplied with the best the market affords.
Board and lodging, per week.....$7 00
Board and lodging, single rooms.....8 00
Single meals.....25
1677 P. CONLAN, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE REVE-nue and Assessment Act, the Legislature of this State, all assessments made this year will be at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the dollar. Notice is hereby given that I am now in my office prepared to receive assessment on all the real and personal property in the City and County of San Francisco.
I hereby request all owners and agents to call and form to me their assessments, as I will be able to do that all assessments of Real and Personal Property must be delivered to me under oath, as by the Act of April 1st, 1872.
LEVI BONNER,
Assessor City and County of San Francisco.
April 10th, 1872. ap13

CALIFORNIA BUILDING and LOAN SOCIETY,
In Bankruptcy.
NOTICE OF SECOND DIVIDEND.
UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF OUR AUTHOR ity as Trustees in bankruptcy of the estate of the California Building and Loan Society, bankrupt, and by and with the advice and consent of the Committee of Creditors, we hereby declare a second dividend of twenty-five (25) per cent. of the assets of said bankrupt, payable on and after the first day of March, A. D. 1872, at the Bank of Pacific, No. 424 California street, San Francisco, to all creditors whose claims have been proved and allowed by Samuel J. Clarke, Jr., Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.
The third meeting of creditors of said Bankrupt will be held on the 23d day of March, A.D. 1872, at 11 o'clock, at the same place.
San Francisco, February 19, 1872.
JAMES B. KELLY,
ALEXANDER BOREING,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of said Bankrupt.
Gallagher & Pirrem, Attorneys for Trustees, assignee of Messrs. Mackay & Co.
Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the entire stock of the above Bankrupt, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 424 California street, San Francisco, under the name of the California Building and Loan Society.
ap8 JAMES B. KELLY, Assignee.

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SIX FORTY pages, price 25 cents, post-paid. Tells how to plant and grow all kinds of Small Fruit successfully; both for market and home garden. John J. Thomas (Horry Ward Beecher, Judge I. S. Harris, of Ill., and many others say it is one of the most complete and practical works they have ever seen. Address
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Opening Address of the Bishop of Versailles.

Members of the National Assembly
Received Holy Communion on
Sunday in the Palace Chapel.

The example set by you in coming here ready to perform your Easter duty, inspires me with the following observations for you; and I feel that in so doing I am giving seeds to a soil fertile and well fitted to receive it.

In the first place you have just received God, who is light itself; and you know well how much you stand in need of light for the difficult and very arduous important functions which form part of your office, amid the darkness covering the earth, and the thick clouds of error now gathering.

You have just received the food of strength; and you know full well how much you need strength, superhuman strength, to grapple with the mountains of difficulties rising up before you.

You have just received the God of love, and you know full well also how fearful you are towards one's neighbor are needful to your unhappy times, when those who are already linked by the sacred profession of arms, feel incapacitated from performing the duties of their holy calling, if they will, let us hope, regenerate in these three respects, shedding the light of their virtues and planting in the virtues of strength and charity. You are gifts which you would fain give to the world's philosophy.

If religion were now-a-days what it was in former times, the sword would still be the place in human affairs belongs to it. In the fight, you would be the first to fall, as it is you who carried away general movement of faith; you would be the first to sound the communion and your courage in approaching the holy and kneeling down before it. But in these days, when the mouth full, when the table easily fulfills our longing on the desert,

18. Be thoughtful and attentive to the wants of those about you.

19. Converse on pleasant subjects with those sitting near you.

20. Do not say anything not intended for all present to hear.

21. Never leave the table before others, without asking the lady or gentleman who accompanied you to excuse you.

A CHEESE OMELET.—For a cheese omelet use the smallest of your frying-pans should be for this purpose. Remember that the ingredients ought to be spread over it thin, and observe that a cheese omelet is tried only when it is light. Two ounces of cheese is a small omelet. Beat up the eggs singly and well, and add the cheese grated and close. Regulate the quantity by the number of eggs used—three ounces go to three eggs, but only experience can tell. Before frying the ingredients, melt, in a small and perfectly clean pan, a piece of butter the size of a walnut for each egg and pressing enough of these holy days shall permit, write those horrid words adjuring as you value your sacred faith in that religion for which your fathers suffered and were stilled, and died—as you are the honor and hope for the liberty of Protestant country, to shun that illorganization as you would that which is to flee from it as from the face of a serpent. I now avoid all references in connection with or approval of the Incommune of Paris; against which hundred of a noble Archbishop, of eminent and of brave, grey-haired soldiers to leave. Enough for me, for you, Garibaldi is its prophet—its whose "Death to the Priests!" "Away with Property is robbery!" Young men good, I never advised you, knowingly to lie the wrong; I now feel called to use any and all the influence which possess, through your confidence in country, in my undying devotion to country and to you, to warn you against ing laid for that dear country's destruction, the ruin of its honor, and the its faith. Yours sincerely,

PATRICK LAVELLE.


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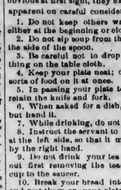

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# TELEGRAPHIC!

**Washington Matters.**

New York, April 26.—The *Tribune* says editorially: "We regret that there is reason or the statement that the Administration has already abandoned its attitude on the Alabama question; that the Secretary of State has written to General Schenck in a pressing regret at the misunderstanding which has arisen concerning the claims for indirect damages, because we conceived we had the right to include them under the treaty; that the case cannot be amended or withdrawn, because the treaty contains no provision for amendment except by consent case; but that we expected an award would be made for them; that we do not wish to say we desire none may be made; and we hope her Majesty's Government will permit the arbitration to go forward."

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate Committee on Territories have about concluded the consideration of the bill to prevent polygamy in Utah. It authorizes the Courts to proceed against Mormons who practice polygamy, and makes the fact of cohabitation and acknowledgment of marriage sufficient for conviction. The bill will shortly be reported to the Senate for the purpose of having it printed.

The tipsi land bill was laid before the Senate and read once. Cole objected to the second reading. Corbett called up the bill declaring the citizenship of persons born in the Territory of Oregon and now residing in the State of Oregon. Kelly explained that it was intended to apply to persons born under the British flag. Casserly objected to the bill on the ground that it was an armed claim of the United States to the Territory of Oregon, prior to the treaty with Great Britain, was unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The alteration of the Postal Appropriation bill, as it now stands in the House, increasing the China Mail subsidy for steamers from some Pacific port,[1] instead of confining them to San Francisco, was faintly written in pencil, and all the other amendments were written in India ink. Several correspondents failed to discover the alteration in reading the amendment, which was regarded somewhere as it is believed to have been made subsequently. The story is unfounded that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is engineering this trick; its promoters ignore all swindling, relying steadily on good faith and work solely. The California Representatives promise to fight this new dodge vigorously. Some think it was perpetrated for the purpose of distracting attention particularly from the Gen. Island knavery, and to enable the personal Representatives to seek to redeem themselves. Others answer that it is a Central Pacific company trick to defeat any increased subsidy unless Gen Island be secured.

The Senate has voted to-day, in the House, after smelling the San Francisco appeal of the Assessor, Sargent, in a song[2] stated he jestily himself by saying that he had favored the Gen Island proposition from personal considerations and considerations; that he believed it important for San Francisco; that the harbor should be crowded with fleets of commerce, man-of-wars and revenue cutters; that he would build a fine city, instead of staying a toll-gatherer on commerce as desired the Gen. Island.

CHICAGO, Pa) is here, working hard. San Francisco has been delinquent in failing to have an extension built to the East to connect the New York Press, which is largely in the monopoly interest, through the manipulations of railroads by shrewd Central Pacific agents. The question is misunderstood in the East and is confused. Our papers are systematically suppressed.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A Trust Washington says that the sensational disclosures most heavy recently, regarding the claims of the Government on the question of indirect claims, are utterly without authority and substantially without truth. The position of the Government is unchanged. The claims will not be withdrawn unless the United States can point involved in the

**CATHOLIC ITEMS.**

**Eastern.**

The Rev. Patrick A. Harnedi, died at the Episcopal residence, Albany, N. Y., on the morning of April 12th, after a few days illness. His death was caused by inflammation of the brain and pleuro-pneumonia.

At the bands of his Grace the Most Rev. John R. Purcell, on April 5th, the minor orders of Exorcist and Acolyte were conferred on Mr. Algernon Brown; sub-deaconship on Mr. Mathias Mueller; on Saturday, April 6th, deaconship on the same, and priesthood on the Rev. James Burns, all belonging to the Archdiocese of Cincinnati.

Died, April 14th, in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence, Vancouver, W. T., Sister Mary Philomena, in the 26th year of her age. Sister Philomena has been afflicted with sickness for many months, during which she suffered much; yet, like a true Christian, she never complained, but suffered in silence and resignation to the will of God. May her soul rest in peace.

Very Rev. Father P. J. Ryan, was consecrated on sunday, April 14th, Bishop of Trichomia and coadjutor of Archbishop Kenrick of the diocese of St. Louis, at St. John's Catholic church, corner of Chesnut and Sixteenth streets, St. Louis. The church was beautifully decorated and densely crowded with spectators. The ceremonies, which were very impressive were performed by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and Bishop Wilmington, Delaware, raised to the holy order of priesthood, the following reverend gentlemen, dioceses of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer: Rev. John B. Schaumann, Rev. Charles Joseph Kerr, Rev. Andrew Wynn, Rev. James Francis Ryan, Rev. Bernard Aloysius Liks, and Rev. George John Dunbolic. We congratulate the congregation on the noble addition to their number of priests. Rev. Joe. Martin Schwartz was raised to the deaconate, and thirty-two others, professed members of the Congregation St. R., received Tonsure and Minor Orders from this above-mentioned Rt. Rev. Prelate.

**Foreign.**

It is stated that the late Bishop Morris has left in MS. a collection of annals of the Catholic Church in England during his younger days; and they will be edited and published by one of the English Benedictine fathers.

LATE REV. JAMES BROWNE, P. P.—The remains of the above esteemed and reverend gentleman, who died on Tuesday, March 26th, were conveyed to their last resting place in the quaint old burying place of Ballintubber in county Kildare, adjacent to the abbey. The various thoroughfares leading to the cemetery were thronged to excess by the *elite* of the surrounding localities, together with a vast assemblage of his parishioners. The clergy of all the different orders were present.

The Sisters of Mercy, Enniscrone, county Clare, beg gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following letter and check for five pounds sterling, from the Most Noble the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, in reply to an appeal made in aid of their convent: "Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise desires Captain Campbell to enclose £5 to assist the Sisters of Mercy to procure some prize to encourage their pupils. Her Royal Highness would like to know what progress the boy who won the prize."

In a sermon recently preached on behalf of a struggling mission on Saffronhill, Archbishop Manning said: "I for one do not desire that the Catholic Church in England should ever depend on anything extraneous for its support. Gold is dangerous, and poverty keeps the heart pure—and I say this even of the clergy. Voluntaryism is perhaps required; for a priest is not able to earn wages. There is no peril in poverty, though I often wish we had something more, so as to open additional churches and schools, especially for our poor. Poverty is the test that keeps away corruption; and I hope that the Catholic Church in England will continue to be poor and pure."

THE INVASION.—A FREE PETITER.—See her pallid countenance, and short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of her parents. Now she is a spectacle for pity by her schoolmates, for her cheeks form and pleasing proportion carried cheerfulness to their ranks. Diligent, pure, patient exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she was the bearer of all. But alas, we are grieved to say that this picture of health is now blanched by Consumption. The voice once so sweet, so musical, is now hollow, hoarse, husky and pierced by a hollow cough. Let us approach her bedside and look at her. Her eyes are sunken, the essence of the freshness and consumptive grasp. The hand once so beautiful, now bony and emaciated, shows bony softness, while the cheeks and sunken eyes are unnaturally prominent and red. The lips are brownish with repeated hemorrhages. Delirium is the last stage of consumption; the breath, heavy, virgatity, breath is unnaturally hot, the pulse 120, but by delirium cannot conceive proper the time, nearly blood with force. Soon will her voice be gone, yet in her mental delirium and friends gather around with words of cheer and encouragement, and depart with sentiments of pity and silent regret. When we have her? No! there na rebel! We can say this destroyer of our happiness, we can offer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more than human skill is required to stay the progress of the fatal disease. Let us pray for her, and ask God for sincere calls for aid, for she is hopeless. How to dispel the true consumption, and to restore the appetite and strength. Dispel a painful dags irongs the Peruvian Syrup, and it is purified, activated, nerved by its use, and the heart bounds with a new impulse, the nerves are strengthened by degrees; the color is restored, and recently a sound constitution is established. Let us advise all who are languishing, nervous and sensitive to the present season to procure this remedy.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California firkin, 30@32½; Fresh roll, 35@37½; Eastern firkin, 30@32½; Eastern roll, 35@37½.

CHEESE—California, 14@16; Eastern, none in market.

EGGS—California, 18@20 per dozen.

HAMS—California at 14½@16c; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, 15@16c.

BACON—California, at 14@15c; Oregon, 13½@15c; Eastern sugar-cured breasts, 14@15c.

LARD—California, 12½@13c; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, in tin, 13½@15c; do in casks 13@13½c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, ugli cut, 9 lb; for second do, 6@8c.

VEAL—4@8½c lb.

MUTTON—4@8c lb.

LAMB—4@8c per lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 9@9½c; on foot, grain-fed, 6@6½c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

DUCKS—Tame, 40@45 per dozen; Spring Chickens, $4@5; Roosters, $3 per dozen.

GEESE—Tame $4@5 per dozen.

GRASS—Tame $2@$3@3 dozen.

HARE—$1@1 50 per dozen; dressed 10c per lb.

RABBITS—$1@$1 50 per dozen.

TURKEYS—30c per lb.

VENISON—6@8c per lb.

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**Wholesale Market Report.**

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, May 2, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has been well maintained, with an improved inquiry for export, at advanced rates, since our last weekly review. We quote as follows: Extra, $5 75@6; family, and superfine, at $4@$5 12½ in sks $ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled firm, with a good demand, at unchanged prices. At the close we quote the range at $1 70@$1 90 ctls.

BARLEY—The demand has been only fair for this grain during the week under review, sales of ordinary coast to choice hay brewing at $1 37½@$1 60. Quotable at the close at $1 @$1 50 ctls.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 45@$1 90 ctls, which is the extreme at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, with the usual demand. Quotable at $13 @18 for ordinary wild oat to choice wheat & tun.

STRAW—Quotable at $3 @$4 50 per for cargo lots.

CORN—Market quiet at $1 @$1 05.

JOHN MEAL—Sales at $1@$1 10 @ 100 lbs from mill.

BRANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bays, $ 100@1 Hutter, $9 @ 10; Pea, $1 @$1 10; small White, $1 25@$1 60; Pink, $1 @$1 75 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—At the close we quote the range at $@$1 75 @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $18 @ 20 from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $21@$ 23 from mill.

ONIONS—We quote fair to choice at $1@$1 75 @ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $1 @ 1 10 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Dull at $1 @ 1 25 @ 100 lbs.

OIL-CAKE MEAL—Selling at $30 @ 35 from mill.

Chile Beans, Red Kidney, Butter, Lima, Sugar, Split, Pea, Mexican, Blue Pod and Mustard, sgks. @ lb.

HONEY—Extracted, in kegs and comb, at $12 50@15, and Pulpit's, in 5-lb. cans, at $1 @ 1 25 @ dozen.

HIDES—We quote California dry 19½@19½c, and Oregon dry at 17½@18c @ lb.

WOOL—The receipts have been free and transactions in it pretty large during the week under review. There continues a struggle between buyer and seller, the former not being willing to accede to the demands of the latter. The Eastern markets are reported dull. Quotable at 30@35c for fine; 27@30c for fair, and 24@27c for coarse. Pulled, nothing will be arrived at for some days some understanding will be arrived at for spring clip prices, as stocks of wool are reported to be very low, and necessarily some months will be more salable, and consequently some months will be more salable, and necessarily some months will be more salable, and consequently some months will be more salable, and necessarily some months will be more salable, and consequently some months will be more salable

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**Asylums Wanted**

At Marlborough assizes, the Irish Protestant, Mary Donovan, an Irish Protestant, was charged with begging with her two little boys under ten years of age. The case was adjourned as the School Board officer said he could find no vacancy for the children at present. The magistrate (Mr. Newton) remarked that there would be no difficulty in finding a school for Roman children of such a tender age. Catholic children of such a tender age. Welsh, the office keeper, said the organization of the Roman Catholics was to relieve those that were Roman Catholics. Had these children been Roman Catholics, they would have immediately received a commumication from Mr. Sheddon, secretary to the Roman Catholic Association, to the effect that the managers of certain schools in London were willing to receive the boys. Mr. Newton thought it was a hardship on Protestants that no schools for such children could be found. The prisoner would be committed for two months, and the children would be sent to the workhouse till it was ascertained if a school could not be found for them. This school could not be found for them. This is important independent testimony to the value and completeness of our industrial schools, and shows them to be worthy of support at large.—*Reporter, April* 13.

**The Threatened Re-Popery Cry.**

A glance at the subscription list of the Torbovne Defence Fund shows how some of the wealthy Protestants sympathisers are drawn from among the working-classes. As we remarked the other day, it is remarkable that almost as if people were willing to pay two or three shillings for the purchase of principle as a short cut to common sense and those concerned to it. "One who desires the claimant's food to be analyzed" pays half a crown for hinting a suspicion that the prisoner is to be poisoned with "Liebig's beef tea," while another Coleridge being Attorney-General may longer," and a contributor who thinks "that the Pope is not to be the true," pay 2s. for advertising their opinions. One man subscribes sixpence, and another a guinea, but the effort leaves his purse empty. Another is stirred by hysterical affections by sympathy for "the Wife of the Attorney-General." There are found subscribers who believe that "Judge Jeffreys and bigotry are coming in again," Perhaps the oddest contribution is from "a few young ladies at school who wish to have nothing to do with the claimant," and who back their sentiments to the extent of 15s. One is tempted to think that the few young ladies at school have to do with the case the better. That religious feeling should be worked up to such a pitch in these times is strange, and we are not surprised to find "a believer in eighty-five to seventy" putting 5s. to the list, and "a constant reader" 1s. to the account. The man of seven and sixpence, but that R. M. B., who believes the lastcomer to be a got it," "English style," may afford a five pound note in behalf of Protestantism, is rather more startling. Altogether, the list gives a curious revelation of the various drifts and currents of public opinion.—*Echo.*

**The Lessons of Cosmos.**

Dr. Hamilton Tabb, one of the physicians examined at the Old Bailey on Thursday, respecting the mental condition of O'Connor, on the question of the Queen, narrated a conversation he had with the prisoner relative to the outrage. The prisoner, who spoke freely on the subject, told him that a fortnight before the outrage the idea of shooting the Queen came into his head. He thought of it the whole day, but finally abandoned the notion on reflecting that it would not accomplish the liberation of the Fenian prisoners, in whose behalf he acted. He said he remained very restless and unwell during the next fortnight; and began quite determined to carry out his design and liberate the Fenians, he determined to draw up a paper, to cause her Majesty as she walked up the aisle of the Cathedral on Thanksgiving Day, to hold the pistol to her forehead and compel her to sign this paper. Dr. Tuke objected as to the difficulties about the aisle, and the people around and ask, and the people around him pen and ink, and how could he make her Majesty seizing him, to which he replied that there was no difficulty about how great a crime this was, he replied that his motive was good, and that it was a perfectly justifiable, and that even if killing the Queen would liberate the prisoners, he would be justified in doing so. He said he should think such a crime would be capable of justification. He had no enmity whatever against the Queen, but considered that Ireland had been most unjustly treated.

**The International.**

A long discussion on the International Society took place in the house of Commons last evening. The subject was introduced by Mr. Ballie Cochrane, who gave a full account of the history and principles of the institution, and stated that the order had been issued to burn Paris and massacre the hostages came from the Central Committee of the Association in London. He protested against this country being made the asylum for a society whose principles were opposed to morality and religion, and called on the Government to lend a more attentive ear to the representations of foreign governments with respect to it. Mr. Ewavick, and decidedly supported by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Bruce declined to say that the Government intended to grant that it was a potent to Englishmen that it was a potent to Englishmen that it would be accepted by any considerable number of the English working men. He doubted the expediency of taking any active measures against the society, but would urge against the enlightenment of the working classes. The matter then dropped.—*Cork Examiner, April* 13.

### FRANCE.

**M. de Fazie.**

A correspondent in Paris writes that on Good Friday M. de Fazie departed this life at the age of seventy years, after a rather sanguinary career, which he commenced at the age of seventeen as a stalwart Republican. His name of the public executioner was Heindrich, and its death was a welcome relief to the French, and its death unexpected, as he had only just returned from a protracted tour with his traveling guillotine improved and revolutionized by himself. Before the fall of the Empire he had executed several executioners in order to keep his hand in, but since the establishment of the Republic the guillotine concentrated action or economy the Republican Government office, and M. de Faria was named headsmen for all France. He built a new guillotine on improved principles, the old one having been burned in the Commune, and the new one was opposed to capital punishment, having to do duty in the provinces. Heindrich used to wash, in which he carried about La Mere Guillotine, and he always slept in the carriage with that lady by his military memory. M. de Faria was buried at the Church of Saint Louis de Saint Sacrement, being followed by M. Bogus, his private secretary, and the subordinates, the first assistant, three executioners of the provinces, and the subordinates, the entire company of the prison of La Roquette. Heindrich succeeded to the last of his duties. His family the office had the Saxons, he will be installed, and whose memoirs have been printed in part. It is supposed that M. de Fazie will succeed to the duties, and also to the emoluments of the office, which are set down at 12,000l. a year and perquisites.

**M. Thiers and Queen Victoria**

On Saturday night the correspondent of the *Daily News* wrote: The Queen is passing along the Strasbourg and Cherbourg lines to do everything in their power to make M. Thiers's incognito, and to spare him the annoyance of a Versailles reception. When the Imperial carriages were sent to different masters of stations where the Royal train was to stop, and refreshments. The Queen halts for a quarter of an hour at Villette, where the engine is to be watered. Nobody who is not connected with that station will be allowed to penetrate into it while the royal travelers are there. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, and the very early hour, two or three thousand of the folk will be gathered through Versailles, M. Thiers, as he himself said this morning, would have felt highly honored in being allowed to wait upon her Majesty. It is not true, as the Queen not giving him an opportunity to pay his respects to her. He (quite unnecessarily) has given to understand that he desires, above all things, to enjoy in traveling the ease and privacy of a person of less exalted station. He regardless that she avoided in 1858, when passing for a few hours at the British Embassy in Paris, to return a visit paid her in the course of her short stay in Paris incognito. The Queen, I heard this evening at Versailles, praises traveling in Germany and Belgium, for the simple reason that her Majesty's incognito is there likely to be respected in Paris than it would be in Brussels, where, if not "officiel," she would risk being annoyed with the kindness of relations with whom her Majesty is on affectionate terms.

**A Frenchman on the Discoll Demonstrations in Manchester.**

A special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Paris, says: For the moment the matter by which the French press is also a great deal puzzled, and the Radical part it not a little disgusted, is the Conservative demonstration made by the workmen in Manchester on the occasion of Mr. Disraeli's visit to that town. That a working man can possibly be a Conservative is to them incredible; it is much more give to it than to accept the fact. Certainly they are a century behind the Conservatives in England, and looking forward with that practical common sense which is supposed to be the attribute of the British politician, to becoming himself the head of the Government. Even in the *Debats*, the most important Conservative organ in France, under ordinary circumstances in the most politically enlightened of French papers, gets confused, when it contemplates the strange anomaly, though its astonishment takes the form of a sneer at the British Conservative working man's notion of liberty. He takes out the horses of Mr. Disraeli's carriage, harnesses himself in their place, and drags him along the streets shouting, "Britons never, never will be slaves!" asks the *Debats*. One Frenchman who has had an interview with that lady by his military memory. M. de Faria was buried at the Church of Saint Louis de Saint Sacrement, being followed by M. Bogus, his private secretary

A WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11.
May
12—Sunday—Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension.
13—Monday—St. Nereus, Achilleus, Domitilla and Pancratius, Martyrs.
14—Tuesday—Of the Octave. St. Boniface, Martyr.
15—Wednesday—Of the Octave of the Ascension.
16—Thursday—Ascension of our Lord.
17—Friday—St. Paschal Baylon, Confessor.
18—Saturday—Vigil of Pentecost.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MAY 11, 1872.

## THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Cincinnati Convention has terminated its labors with the nomination of Horace Greeley as President and B. Gratz Brown as Vice-President. Though these Liberal Republicans might have done better, and selected men more likely to lead the citizens successfully against corruption and centralization as embodied in the present administration, yet it must be admitted they have done pretty fairly. At least they have selected persons who bear a good reputation, and whose honesty of purpose [illegible] to suspicion. For this they deserve credit, and we willingly accord it to them. It remains now with the Democrats to make the Cincinnati platform a success or a failure—of this fact there scarcely can be a reasonable doubt. If they unite with the Liberal Republicans, endorse their nominees, and with them as leaders, attack radicalism boldly, Grant will never serve a second term as President of the United States.

The truth is already recognised by many of the ultra-republican papers, and they are doing their utmost to prevent any alliance between the Democrats and the Cincinnati men. Now the pressing question is not Democratic principles, or whether we will surrender a jot or tittle of our supposed rescuer. Are the Democrats prepared to wait until the nation becomes cognisant of all the facts of its peril, and escape, before making their influence felt? But in the meantime mischief may be done sufficient to impair the national prospects for half a century. American citizens should in this juncture imitate the self-sacrificing patriotism of the French people. Those who believe Thiers' government best, for the country are really few in number, nevertheless, an immense majority support it and warmly defend it from attack. Why? Because the one great thing which France has got to do is to get rid of the Germans by paying the indemnity, and all issues between parties are regarded as secondary to that. They wisely say: "Let us first clear our soil of the invaders; when that is done we may turn our attention to the demerits of M. Thiers' domestic policy." Similarly Democrats might very well exclaim, "Greeley is not exactly the man we should like for President, but as the chief thing is to oust Grant, and it can only be done under his leadership, we must offer him in the fight."

If, as has been repeated a thousand times, the sole pressing duty of Americans at this crisis is to drive out corruptionists and put honest men into office, prudence would dictate the acceptance of the Presidential nominee likely to arouse the least opposition, and likely to poll the most votes. If the forthcoming Democratic Convention ignore the Cincinnati candidates, and select nominees of their own, Greeley will undoubtedly withdraw, and the Republicans ready to support him will, to a man, fall back into the Grant party. We cannot see any cogent reason just now why he should not be accepted. He is universally acknowledged to be an honest man; he is a foe to carpet-baggery and corruption; he is in favor of a generous amnesty to the South; he will free Government from military influence; he will recognise as far as practicable States rights and check centralization; he will leave the tariff question to the decision of the Congressional elections. It would be folly to say that such a man ought not be upheld against Grant.

We know that, Democratic candidates or no Democratic candidates, Horace Greeley, if he stands his ground, will receive a very large number of Irish votes, every one of which will be a direct loss of course. Our countrymen will never forget the fact that he proved himself a warm friend to them with Ireland in her hour of need, and was ready to aid her in regaining her national independence.

A Solemn Requiem Mass will be said at St. Mary's Cathedral, on Monday at 10 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of Alice Theresa Tormey.

## THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS.

The action of our Government, with respect to the Alabama claims, from the time of the assembling of the so-called Joint High Commission for the framing of the Washington Treaty, down to the present moment when it is publicly confessed that the said treaty is not worth the paper upon which it is written, has not by any means been such as to call forth admiration or even respect from Americans who love their country. When the Washington Treaty was concluded—when congratulations were being showered upon all who took part in drawing it up—and when the British press declared that this important document inaugurated a new era in international policy—we knew that a great outcry was being intentionally made about a very small matter, and that there was no justification for the enthusiasm simulated by President Grant's flatterers.

We said so at the time, and declared emphatically that the Geneva Arbitration Conference, provided for in the treaty, would turn out an empty, if not a ludicrous farce. The question of the propriety of demanding compensation for damages occasioned indirectly by the Alabama and her consorts in piracy did not then arise, so our prophecy was not based on anything relating to them. But we were satisfied that, never, under any circumstances, would a new British Government, the embodiment of New England sentiment, go to war with Great Britain. Indeed, the radical newspapers acknowledged as much. In all real newspapers acknowledged as much. In dollars, from the "mother country;" in the same breath they assured their dear transatlantic cousins that they rescinded from the bare idea of using violence. They asked for the money in a nice affectionate way, and if it were refused—why it should do nothing to disturb the harmony and brotherly feeling that ought to prevail between children of the same race, speaking the same language. This was childish in the extreme, and yet the organs of the "party of great moral ideas" were preaching it to the people day after day.

English statesmen and politicians are not blind fools. They saw that the agitation about the Alabama claims was a mere ruse meant to throw dust in the eyes of certain American citizens who fancied that the Alabama, which fitted out the Confederate cruiser should be made pay for the mischief committed by her. We asserted that England would never pay one cent of the Alabama claims or of any other claims; that, in face of the repeated declarations of President Grant's newspapers that there was no intention of extorting payment by force, she would be exceedingly silly if she ever handed over a single cent. The time passed since we first gave expression to this opinion has only strengthened us in it, and we may repeat it to-day with a safe conscience. There is not the slightest necessity, however, in which Great Britain may pay some money, and would pay it very cheerfully to-morrow. It is this: she foreseeing in time of war of cargoes shipped in neutral ships, and hoisting a neutral, if the case, in all European quarrels, and kindly carry on the commerce of the combatants in her own vessels. So the establishment of this kind of inviolability would be worth millions and millions of dollars to her.

Now, if the Geneva Conference were to result in the definite settling of this question, she would regard America as a most precarious and tremendous advantage for her, and she would, in her generosity, make a present of ten or fifteen million dollars to the Yankee skippers who suffered from the Alabama. In this way, and only in this way, would England ever yield a dime. There was a prospect that the Conference would not settle this inviolability affair coming into view lately and, as in consequence thereof the Geneva meeting lost all interest for her, she resolved to prevent it. This is being done by means of the "consequential damages" issue. The consequential damages, and every argument on those points may be considered as having been suffered because of the presence of the Alabama on the high seas, though not actually wrought by the hands of her crew. They consist of such things as increased insurance rates, loss in depression of trade, injury by transfer of American shipping to the British flag, etc. They are perfectly fair and just, and have legal standing before all disputes. This is shown in our Courts every day of the year. If a man by an illegal act break his neighbor's leg, he is legally and equitably not only responsible for the expense of doctors' bills while the injured limb is being restored to soundness, but also for the loss of employment, etc., suffered by the victim while laid up. A momently reflection will convince any reasoning man that this principle is strictly just.

Yet England objects to having it applied in her case. She won't even allow the question as to whether any indirect damages were incurred at all to be entertained by the arbitrators. The only matter she wants to have decided is how many vessels and cargoes were burnt by the Alabama and what were they worth at the lowest figure. That amount she may hand over if the neutrality matter be satisfactorily arranged, but certainly not otherwise. The probabilities now are that the Washington Treaty and Geneva Conferences will all end in "a bottle of smoke." If they should, who will be the loser? Evidently not England.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY received a greater accession of members last month than during any one month since its establishment. Mr. Owen Breslin of Nortonville, Contra Costa county, sent in the names and subscriptions of thirty-nine new members during the month of April.

## OAKLAND CATHOLIC FAIR.

The Fair in aid of the building fund of the new Catholic church, in Oakland, will be held in the building itself during the whole of next week, commencing on the 13th inst. and ending on the 18th inst. The church is now rapidly approaching completion, the entire upper portion being finished down to the arches supporting the clerestory. The roof is entirely of wood, the space between the principal rafters and the beams being filled in with open cusped panels, and the heavier timbers themselves covered with tracery and ornamented with battlements. The whole building is elaborately painted, the ceiling panels being of a deep celestine blue, spangled with stars, and bordered in the main roofs with bands of Gothic ornament in brilliant colors. The roof timbers, walls and cornices are ornamented with appropriate garlands. The roof itself is, we believe, entirely different from that of any other Catholic church on the Pacific coast, and is at once solid and elegant; and as a whole the interior, when completed, will be surpassed by none in California. A fine bell will be in attendance every evening, and will return on the 10:20 boat, thus affording San Francisco visitors an additional treat on their homeward voyage by moonlight. Father King's friends will, we have no doubt, form a numerous delegation every evening to the city of the Live Oaks, and we are equally certain that they or any one else could find no more agreeable and profitable mode of spending their leisure next week.

## Publications Received.

THE "CATHOLIC REVIEW."—It affords us very much pleasure to welcome another new fellow-laborer into the field of Catholic literature. We have received two numbers of the *Catholic Review* recently started in Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have pleased us much. The paper is got up in right good style, and makes an excellent appearance. The reading matter is carefully selected, and the leading articles are sound and logical. We wish the *Review* a long and prosperous career, for we know it can do much service to the Catholic cause.

THE "IRISH SENTINEL."—The *Irish Sentinel* is the name of a periodical started in Quebec about three months ago. A few numbers have reached our office, and, judging from them, we are of opinion that the *Sentinel* will be a valuable and able contemporary. It is thoroughly Irish in sentiment and national in politics. If it does not degenerate into a mere revolutionary sheet, it will find a splendid career before it.

ROMAN RITUAL.—We have received from Kelly & Piet, Baltimore, a neatly gotten-up little volume containing *excerpts* from the Roman Ritual which clergymen will find extremely useful. The prayers and forms contained in it are very copious, and full of interesting matter. There are ever such ceremonies used at baptismals, burials, visiting the sick and dying, confirmations, consecrations, etc., are printed on good paper and in clear type. The volume is small, and can be carried in the pocket without inconvenience.

THE CATECHUMEN.—This is the first number of a series of little publications to be entitled "Little Catechism of Popular Devotions." It contains brief, but instructive, chapters on Scapulars; the Scapulars of the B. V. Mary; Indulgences and their Conditions; and Origin of the Five Scapulars. The price of the pamphlet is only ten cents, and it is from the press of the Cosmopolitan Printing Company, Clay street. The object of the author seems to be the extension of devotion to the holy Mother of God, and seeking to obtain the ear of the masses, his language is simple, yet clear, and thoroughly intelligible. We trust the Catechism of Popular Devotions will secure a wide circulation.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The May number is not quite equal to the usual standard; nevertheless, it contains a large amount of good, wholesome reading. In particular, we would mention the translation of a sermon delivered in Vienna by Rev. Pere Bauer. We are indebted to Mr. H. C. Bateman, Catholic Bookseller, corner of Kearny and Sutter streets, for the May numbers.

JAMES CANAVAN, a well-known and respected citizen of San José, died in that city on Monday last, after a brief illness. Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated in the Catholic church at which Rev. Father Blake preached a suitable sermon. The remains were interred in Santa Clara, and were followed to the grave by a very large number of friends in carriages, besides pedestrians from St. Joseph's Benevolent Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

ST. JOSEPH'S SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.—The Sunday School picnic from this church to Oakland, last Saturday, was a grand success in every particular. The steamer was furnished by Kohler's excellent band of 11 pieces. The crowning of the May Queen, the feature of the picnic, was a splendid affair, enjoyed by all. The May Pole dance, by the maids of her Majesty, was very well rendered indeed. In fact, everything was done to render the picnic what it was—a success. Next Sunday (to-morrow) the Clients of Mary will receive their usual monthly Communion at 8 o'clock Mass. The choir of the Society, assisted by protestants, will sing the Mass.

REV. FATHER CURRAN, the zealous and indefatigable pastor of Castroville and Salinas Valley, paid us a brief visit this week. Notwithstanding his arduous labors he is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and the happiness that beams in his countenance is infectious. He represents the prospects of the valley as all that could be desired.

CONFIRMATION and First Communion in the Cathedral on Pentecost Sunday, the 19th of May.

## The Orphan Boys' Picnic near San Rafael.

Of those who sallied forth on May last to celebrate the old, old fête with true abandon and keen enjoyment, the orphan boys, under Father Birmingham's fostering care, were neither least nor last. Nearly three hundred strong, in new jackets, new hats, spotless linen, and shining boots, they marched with great *eclat* to their new band's patriotic airs. Bright little fellows they were—orderly to a degree—with glowing round brown faces and beaming happy eyes. There was nothing of the stereotyped orphan asylum look. Not an Oliver Twist was amongst them.

First came the musicians (trained from their own ranks, and handling their new instruments with the courage of veterans). Then came the larger boys, four deep, with military precision "stepping out." The The younger ones brought up the rear, jolly little fellows, laughing and mischievously as if warm mother sarms shielded them from life's ills. One burly chap of half a dozen summers had a long stick as a whole the interior, when completed, will be surpassed by none in California. A fine band will be in attendance every evening, and will return on the 10:20 boat, thus affording San Francisco visitors an additional treat on their homeward voyage by moonlight. Father King's friends will, we have no doubt, form a numerous delegation every evening to the city of the Live Oaks, and we are equally certain that they or any one else could find no more agreeable and profitable mode of spending their leisure next week.

Of course the meal was the thing. Long tables were spread with all the delicacies of the season, and the boys did ample justice to the bountiful repast. Then came the games, and the fun grew fast and furious. Foot races, sack races, jumping, wrestling, and all the other sports dear to the heart of a boy, were indulged in to the top of their bent. Then, while the shades of evening were falling, the boys, tired out, but happy as kings, were marshalled on board the steamer, and, with the band playing, and the flag flying, they steamed away for home. Father Birmingham's faithful assistants, that Catholics of every faith could find no more agreeable and profitable mode of spending their leisure next week.

## MINING NEWS.

Placer mining has already commenced in Montana. The estimated gold yield for the year is from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The *Placer Herald* says Mr. Moran has opened a very rich quartz ledge in his field. He has a patent for the land, and gyblinly a big fortune.

The Helena, M. T., *Herald* says: Miners and laborers of every class are very scarce; hundreds could find employment in this Territory at good wages.

The Napa *Register*, of May 4th, mentions the delivery at the depot of sixteen flasks of quicksilver from the Knoxville mine, and twenty flasks from the Redington.

The Nevada *Transcript* says a new survey is now being made for a ditch from the North Fork of the Yuba, in Sierra county, to French Corral, Nevada county. The distance is about fifty miles.

The Plumas *National* says that during the last three months reports of Plumas county mining property—quartz and gravel—have been made to outside capitalists to the amount of $1,233,000.

The San Diego *Union* says of the Owens' lead, in that county: "Tuesday last the mill of De Frene & Co., after a run of eleven days upon 150 tons of ore from the lead, cleaned up, the result being nine bars of bullion valued at $10,000; an average of $66 66 per ton.

The Grass Valley *Union* gives a very favorable account of mining operations in that vicinity. It mentions favorably the Knight & Gallagher, Eureka, Roberts and McCauly, Pleasure (gravel), etc. The Idaho Mill turned out $36,000 during the month of April.

The Amador *Ledger* of the 26th ult., describes a specimen of quartz gold ore "taken from a large, well shaped clean rock, and literally filled with heavy ribs of gold of a very fine quality. The whole weighs eight pounds and is estimated to contain four to four and a half pounds of pure gold.

The Nevada *Transcript*, of April 27th, says the mines at Brandy City, Sierra county, are turning out rich. Last season Clarke & Co., of Moore's Flat, purchased a gravel claim and two ditches, known as the Brandy City mines, for which they paid $72,000. Sixty days after commencement of work, this claim cleaned up $32,000.

The Amador *Ledger* says the mines in that section are developing well. The Sutter Creek and Lancha Plana districts are rich and the prospects for the coming season are given in every direction. A clerical sprinkling here and there from surrounding parishes. A few days of fine weather and the work is done. Then came the larger boys, four deep, with military precision "stepping out." The The younger ones brought up the rear, jolly little fellows, laughing and mischievously as if warm mother sarms shielded them from life's ills. One burly chap of half a dozen summers had a long stick as a whole the interior, when completed, will be surpassed by none in California. A fine band will be in attendance every evening, and will return on the 10:20 boat, thus affording San Francisco visitors an additional treat on their homeward voyage by moonlight. Father King's friends will, we have no doubt, form a numerous delegation every evening to the city of the Live Oaks, and we are equally certain that they or any one else could find no more agreeable and profitable mode of spending their leisure next week.

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## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

CHIEFLY CONFINED FROM CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

A state banquet was given at the Quirinal in honor of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

M. Dupont, who presided at the banquet opened a very rich quartz ledge in his field. He has a patent for the land, and gyblinly a big fortune.

GARIBALDI.—In a letter to the *Avenir Cartat*, of Genoa, Garibaldi recommends the International "to watch that monarchical and clerical elements enter not among you."

A short time ago two carts, loaded apparently with old iron, drew up before the gates of Montreuil, Paris. Upon examination by customs authorities one contained 54 bombshells, and the other 11 dazzling armaments of war. The profession of poisoned the cars and their drivers.

The Archbishop of Palermo has placed the church of St. Dominic under an interdict, for having celebrated a funeral service for Mazzini, a proceeding which society regarded the Freethinkers. Mazzini died not to be reconciled with the Church, and his friends suppose our church are to be placed at their disposal to be buried.

During the last week the infidel press has been rallying the Holy Father for assisting himself from the august ceremony held in St. Peter's. In their morbid fret sies they outrage the head of the Church, and they unceasingly invoke his presence. They ridicule the august rites of the Church, and pray his Holiness to go the Pontifical duties.

The French Ministerial organ, the *Republic*, says the reception given by Thiers to the Bishops will assist in the solution of the question of the return of the Government to Paris. The majority in favor of the Holy See, while unsatisfied by any degree without producing any changes in the direction of the policy of Europe is only regard," would have an excellent effect both on France and the whole world. But those who "might have done much for the triumph of principle" have been stopped by some fear, "it is not known what fear." "Tis so," says the Bishop, "it is a mystery." Fourteen deputies of the Assembly have written to the Bishops to test against his views of the situation, stating that in the present critical circumstance imprudent words might have exposed the patriotism of Catholics to suspicion.

GERMAN SPEECH FRENCH.—Mulhouse has been somewhat startled through the action taken by the sub-prefect to the schoolmistresses of the city. It complains that since the introduction of the German tongue in the schools of the city certain ladies have persistently held right classes for the purpose of teaching children in French. Further, the method of teaching is chaotic and pupils can only be induced to attend the classes by the rewards in the way of sweetmeats. Thus on leaving school the children's ideas are confused and the mind stuffed with sweets, besides exhibiting a certain doubled repugnance to the German speech, where discipline is observed, and no demoralising influences practised. The *Mulhousien* gives the report in every detail, and says that it could hardly be got out of the jars, but threatened to turn into downright butter on the spot, and reflected equal credit on the cows of Marin county and the hearts of their owners.

Number has falsifying to-day for boys. They were free to fare regally and frolic to their hearts' content. [illegible] Filling to the brim with the good of the Lord's earth, in the fields, the flower-gemmed grass, the long shadows of the trees, the [illegible] downright butter on the spot, and reflected equal credit on the cows of Marin county and the hearts of their owners.

When a man proves too much for his side, he proves nothing. If the *Globe* proves anything at all here, it succeeds only in proving that Judaism is superior to Christianity—which they presented under the form of Catholicity or Protestantism. This is the inference to be drawn.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—It is authoritatively announced that Senator Hendricks is not committed to the support of the Cincinnati nominees, but will be governed by the action of the Democratic National Convention.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 4.—Jno. Murphy has shipped 50,000 pounds of wool, 40,000 pounds, for 50 cents per pound.

The Sausalito *Herald* says a battery is to be erected by the Government on the bluff between old Saucilito and Lime Point.

Steven Durkee sold ten tons of crude bullion from Cerro Gordo, weighing thirty-five tons, were received to-day.

The opposing party of the San Diego Railroad, under Engineer Phelps, have arrived at San Bernardino, having completed the survey and permanently located the route from Los Angeles to Fort Yuma.

It is reported that Governor Stanford proposes to build the narrow gauge to Bloomfield, Sonoma county, if the people will pay $50,000 towards it, and that he will complete it within six weeks after the money is raised.

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—The Assessor has released the wool attachment at the San Pedro Railroad depot, to the value of nearly half a million dollars, and opened to furnish list of fishing of growers and amount shipped by each.

Judge A. H. Broyles, who has just returned to Yreka from holding a term of the District Court at Weaverville, says that there is more gold being taken out in that vicinity than has been before for several seasons. It is estimated that the mines of Trinity county will yield at least $1,000,000 this season.

ELKO, May 2.—Official information from the President of the Elko and White Pine Narrow-Gauge Railroad places the work of construction of that road beyond a doubt. The money to leave its being built is already placed at the disposal of the Company.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 2.—Brigham Young and a large party left this morning on an excursion yesterday, over the Utah Northern narrow-gauge railroad. The track is now laid for seven miles, and it is expected that the road will be completed to Logan by August next.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Democratic National Executive Committee met this afternoon at the residence of Augustus Belmont. Eight States were unrepresented, including California and Oregon. A call was issued for the National Convention to be at Baltimore, July 9th, and inviting the cooperation of all conservative citizens.

PRESENTATION.—At the meeting of Division No. 4, A. O. H., held Friday evening, May 3, the retiring President, Daniel J. Sullivan, was presented with a valuable watch and chain. The present cost $100, The presentation was made by J. H. Gilmore,



## VINDICATION.

One of the principal duties of this journal is to vindicate the Irish name, the Irish race, the land of Ireland, whenever, wherever, or by whom attacked or misrepresented. We care not.

Certain French writer of eminence, De [illegible] has well said that the history for three hundred years has been a conspiracy against truth, and we have had reason more than one occasion to endorse opinion. A city contemporary in its issue, has given a report of a lecture delivered at Munich by Dr. Dollinger on the English Reformation. Most of our know who this Dr. Dollinger is. was in his present position, consistently, we have nothing to do. It is to say that being a Catholic we be to be grossly wrong in his relation against the Church; but not being a priest, but merely devoted to religious questions, being a lay political journal, we do consider Dr. Dollinger to a religious authority, and we shall not be disposed to take a lay political journal, we do consider Dr. Dollinger to a religious authority, and we shall not be disposed to take as his statements, in matters [illegible] of the temporal, and in which he may be [illegible] as any other man, as some eminence. Had the gentleman been speaking of the English Reformation [illegible] himself to England, we have trespassed upon our space to [illegible] figure his speech at length in all its [illegible] and spoke of its [illegible] and tells untruths about Ireland, [illegible] to his Holiness to go to [illegible] to say to him. We will [illegible] the fact that he calls the struggle [illegible] against foreign rule in 1641, a with the remark that the use of [illegible] shows us that the Dr. has been [illegible] of English affairs for the last [illegible] and therefore a most fallacious authority. We put [illegible] with [illegible] upon such dicta, and we will take the opportunity [illegible] at the time as furnished [illegible] both on France and the whole world. But those who "might have done much for the triumph of principle" have been stopped by some fear, "it is not known what fear." "Tis so," says the Bishop, "it is a mystery." Fourteen deputies of the Assembly have written to the Bishops to test against his views of the situation, stating that in the present critical circumstance imprudent words might have exposed the patriotism of Catholics to suspicion.

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## "Consequential Damages."

What insufferable blatherskites are the "Alabama" war men writing themselves down! When this great question came up, England was positively threatened by the "howling swells" comprising Grant & Co., and the editorial Bobbadils, their backers. To use the language of the New York monigerl journals that went furious on this Alabama business, "we now have England by the throat." Well, these dunghill roosters crowed most valiantly for many months. We were to "make" John Bull doubts, that and the other, or "we would take it out of his hide." We believe the columns of the New York *Herald* not very long ago discussed the possible appropriation of Canada by our windy Fatstaffs, who were to "do or die" in the prosecution of this settlement of the Alabama claims. Every journal in the country "went for" these claims and professed itself ready to enforce them, "consequential damages" and all, to the last extremity. But, lo! and alas! what a change has come over this boasting, windy crew of blatherskite politicians and journals! John Bull, without any excitement, sensation or perturbation, calmly and dignifiedly says: "Gentlemen, we cannot for a moment discuss the question of consequential damages, will not for a moment listen to it; you must abandon your notion of your claim in toto." Ah, ha! This is the chip on the shoulders of John Bull. He invites Brother Jonathan, or any one properly Grant's Administration, to knock that chip off by seeking to *enforce* the "consequential damages." What, however, is the attitude of Grant & Co., now that England has put her foot down? That fool will forward towards such fools. Cowards, because having demanded consequential damages, they dare not sustain their position. Fools, because they did not know that England could not be bullied into the payment of "consequential" claim. We see to-day not only a hasty and most disgraceful bolter-skelter, backing down from having said and sprung as it, but drop on a well-buttered iron pan, which must be hot in the oven. They may be made tender, and baked in buttered cups.

MUTTON SCOLLOPS.—Mince dressed mutton with very little fat, season lightly with pepper and salt, and put into scollop-shells about half-full. Fill up with bread crumbs with a little spoon, and brown in the oven.

MUTTON BROTH.—Take one pound of scrag of mutton, put to it three pints of water, two pints of water and a little salt; let it simmer gently for two hours; strain it through a sieve, and when cold carefully remove every particle of fat. It may be thickened with a little arrowroot or ground rice as required.

TEA CAKES.—Six teacupfuls of flour, two ounces of butter, two ounces of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of yeast, one ounce of caraway seeds: dissolve the butter in half pint of warm milk, mix the half an hour; then stir it lightly till well mixed; half fill your tins, and let them rise until quite full, then bake in a quick oven till done.

TO PICKLE MEAT IN ONE DAY.—Get a tub nearly full of rain or river water, and put two pounds of this water across it, and set the beef on them at about an inch from the water. Heap as much salt as will remain on the beef; let it remain twenty-four hours; then take the meat off and boil it, and you will find it as salty as if it had been in pickle for weeks—the water having drawn the salt completely through the beef.

## Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salt Marsh (Sar.)—John O Doherty | $27 75 |
| Sacramento—P. Hopkins | 15 00 |
| Pine Grove—Patrick Dwyer | 10 00 |
| Yuba Valley—Thomas Ward | 5 00 |
| Valley Ford—Frederick Long | 5 00 |
| Centreville—Jas Hayden | 5 00 |
| Oakland—Rev. P. Crowley | 5 00 |
| Cottonwood—Rev. Thomas Casey | 5 00 |
| Santa Clara—Mrs. Thomas Rivers | 1 00 |
| Mrs. John Tobin | 1 00 |
| Austin—Rev. Father Kostverrets | 2 00 |
| Centreville—Jas. Hayden | 5 00 |
| Michael Sarry | 1 00 |

## MARRIED.

MAGOHER-O'KANE.—At St. Patrick's church, in the city, May 8, by Rev. Father Gallagher, Michael Magher to Miss Alicia O'Kane, daughter of the late Mrs. James Donovan.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of friends of the bride and groom, who, when the ceremony was over, repaired to the residence of the bride's mother, and partook of a sumptuous supper, they can testify was done ample justice to, made ease in members of champagne, and hoped that should wife's cares ever press heavily upon them, fresh subjects would arise to remove their grief. Among those present we noticed Richard Tobin and his amiable lady, Mrs. Jane Sullivan and lady, Miss Nellie Sullivan, the Misses Regan, Miss Lizzie Hamilton, Michael, James and Arthur Hewlett, Mr. Wm. Cummings, Col. W. H. Cole, John F. Meagher, John O'Kane, E. J. Cahill and other prominent citizens. We tender our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Magher, and wish the happy pair their journey through life may be one of unalloyed happiness, and when their course on earth is run, and they stand on the bank of the undiscovered country, they can exclaim!

*O Marriage! thou art true bliss of Paradise*
*That hath survived the Fall!*

MURPHY-MCGRATH.—In this city, April 30, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Scanlan, Mr. Patrick Murphy to Miss Margaret McGrath, both of this city.

NOLAN-MCELEANY.—At Sonora, May 5, by Rev. J. S. McNally, Mr. James Nolan to Miss Catherine McEleany.

## DIED.

HOARE.—In this city, May 3, John, beloved wife of M. H. Hoare, a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, aged 38 years.

TARPEY.—In this city, May 3, John Tarpey, a native of county Galway, Ireland, aged 36 years.

JORDON.—In this city, May 3, John Jordon, a native of Donaghmore, Parish Dunboyne, county Quivey, Ireland, aged 56 years and 10 months.

HUGHES.—In this city, May 4, Mrs. Rose E. Hughes, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years.

BYRNE.—In this city, May 4, Rose, wife of John Byrne, a native of Bandry, county Cork, Ireland, aged 40 years.

CLIFFERT.—In this city, May 4, Edward Cafferty, a native of Ireland, aged 47 years.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this city, May 4, Michael Wallace, a native of the Parish of Kilderby, county Cork, Ireland, aged 32 years.

FITZPATRICK.—In this city, May 6, Catherine Fitzpatrick, daughter of John and Catherine Tormey Fitzpatrick, aged 2 years, 11 months and 16 days.

GARVEY.—In this city, May 7, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. F. Hamilton, Mrs. Catherine Garvey, a native of Carrick-on-Suir, aged 67 years, 5 months and 7 days.

MURPHY.—In Sacramento, May 3, Denis, son of Denis and Eliza Murphy, aged 1 year and 8 months.

MCCARTY.—In Sacramento, May 3, William J. McCarty, a native of Ireland, aged 44 years.

MCNAMERY.—At Oakland, May 7, Catherine McMasonery, aged 44 years.

C. MOODY,
DRUGGIST and CHEMIST
Dealer in PURE DRUGS and MEDICINES, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Perfumery. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use, Prescriptions carefully compounded.
606 and 608 KEARNY STREET,
my11 SAN FRANCISCO. tf

## "GOD SAVE IRELAND!"

## GRAND FESTIVAL AND PIC-NIC

OF THE

## FENIAN BROTHERHOOD

TO TAKE PLACE AT

## THE CITY GARDENS,

COR. OF FOLSOM AND TWELFTH STS.

ON

SUNDAY,.....MAY 12th, 1872,

Where a variety of Entertainments, Prizes, and

## A GRAND BALL

WILL BE GIVEN.

TICKETS OR ADMISSION.....50 Cents.
Children.....Half Prices.

GET YOUR invitation with the price in a few days.

Bacon & Company
Formerly Towne & Bacon,
Have the largest office
5 Do the best work 5
More promptly
3 Than 3
Any other
6 Printing firm. 6
You can prove it
By giving them a Job
At the well known Office,
536 Clay Street

## New Advertisements.

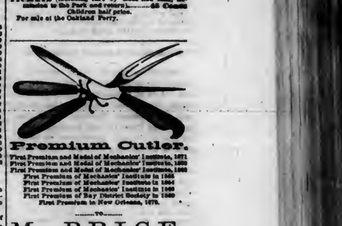
ROBERT FERRAL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rooms 30 and 36 Montgomery Block,
Corner of Montgomery and Washington sts.
my11 SAN FRANCISCO. tf

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL
FAIR!
A Fair to liquidate the debt of St. Mary's Cathedral will be held by the Catholic ladies of the city, at
PLATT'S HALL,
COMMENCING ON THE
10th and Ending on the 19th instant.
my11

THE GRAND
CROWNING EXCURSION
OF THE SEASON.
—THE—
MONTGOMERY GUARD,
OF THE
CAPT. CHAS. QUINN, Commanding,
WILL HOLD THEIR
Fourteenth Annual Excursion and Picnic
AT
SAN RAFAEL,
ON
SUNDAY,.....MAY 12, 1872.

THIS COMMODIOUS STEAMER
Capt. C. Cora is engaged, and will leave Vallejo street wharf at 10 A.M. returning to the city at 7 P.M.
Tickets for the Round Trip.....$1
To be had at Lloyd, Lee's, Fenwick streets; Gagnon, Tautlan's, Third street; Regnault McNulty's, Second street; H. Seward's, Kearny street; E. F. Sargent's, Fifth street, or from any member of the Company, or at the gate on the morning of the excursion.

CAPTAIN BADGER'S
GRAND CENTRAL PARK,
OAKLAND.
These beautiful pleasure grounds are now open to the public.
Now is the season to visit
40 Minutes from San Francisco
By Boat and Rail—the safest and most pleasant Route.
Among the attractions are
A Magnificent Skating Pavilion and Ballroom,
With a floor surface of 10,000 feet. A BEAUTIFUL LAKE with Boats, Gondolas and Ornamental Barges, Shooting Galleries, Bowling Alleys, Quoits, Velocipedes, Hippodrome, Menagerie and Grounds for Games, Dancing and other Amusements. Badger's Celebrated Band will be in attendance.
GET Grand Promenade Concert on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 1 P.M.
TICKETS (including Boat by Boat and Rail, admission to the Park and Pavilion, and Dancing)—Children half price.
For sale at the Oakland Ferry.



Frederick Cutler,
Formerly of the Royal School of Mechanics' Institutes, 1859
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institutes, 1860
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institutes, 1861
First Premium of Mechanics' Institutes in 1862
First Premium of Mechanics' Institutes in 1863
First Premium of Mechanics' Institutes in 1869
First Premium in New Orleans, 1870

TO
M. PRICE,
FOR HOME-MADE CUTLERY,
815 KEARNY ST., bet. Pine & California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MR. PRICE begs to inform the public, he has made to order good warranted Razors, which he can send by mail, postage paid to belong, orders promptly attended to. my11

### ITALIAN UNITY.

There has lately been published in Paris a remarkable pamphlet, entitled «L'Italie Contemporaine,» at first appeared in the *Messager Russe*, and is written by a Russian who has studied Italian politics on the spot for eleven years. The writer is impartial, he says, and quotes chiefly from Italian authorities. He is not a Catholic, and so he cannot be considered prejudiced in favor of the Temporal Power of the Pope. He commences by saying that the vanity of Italy was never a national want, but simply an aspiration, an anti-Austrian democratic protest originally. The majority of the population in Italy were content, or at any rate indifferent, but allowed, as they still allow, a noisy minority to have its own way. An instance of this can be seen in the annexation of Naples: Cavour, in his famous dispatch to Admiral Persano, dated August 9th, Turin, writes, "And so as to make it appear that the revolutionary movement at Naples is spontaneous" and Garibaldi, as a Freemason in London, admitted that if it had not been for Admiral Mundy and the English Fleet, the Bourbons would still be on the throne of Naples. The people were derided for some time by these conquests, for they were nothing else; and the conquered provinces of Naples and Tuscany were ruined by being told, that when Italy was united, taxes would diminish and trade be trebled. But what is the actual state of things? The following financial statement will speak for itself:

Before 1859, Italy was divided into seven different states, with seven different courts, ministers, and diplomatic bodies. The annual expenses of all these governments was about 200 million francs per annum; and the taxes amounted to about the same sum. These seven states had together a debt of about two thousand five hundred millions. «Unification» (so called Italy), with the expenses of only one court, and ministry and diplomatic service, had a debt of seven thousand millions, and this, although there had come into the public treasury the sum of more than nine hundred millions in state property—from the sale of Church property, the tobacco monopoly, the alienation of the railways and other sources—and what has Italy received in return? The glory of Lissa and Custozza, and an army and navy disorganized, and in the administrative departments a chaos and demoralization without precedent.

That Rome should be the capital of Italy was even less desired by the majority in Italy than Italy should be united. In Rome itself there has never been more than a very small proportion in favor of such a step, and this minority is composed of: 1, A few of the nobility, who wish to play at politics; 2, the middle class, who wish to supplant the nobility; and 3, A few genuine Republicans, who desire to upset the throne of Italy in order more easily to overthrow Victor Emmanuel afterwards.

The author next proves this statement very fully, and proves his statement by referring to the opinions of Count Pasolini, Count Arrivabene, and Farini in 1870 from Rome, had to admit that all he had done was to assist invulnerably the ambitions of a few, and also unfairly maligned the Pope.

Well, the Jews ought to know their own religion best, yet we gravely suspect that there are not among them 100 who do not ridicule Bunsen's preface to Drummond's speeches. Surely the parable of Dives and Lazarus was based on traditional notions of hell in the Jewish Church. Yet the piece of the rich man was based, he could not pass away from it, the bosom could not pass to him, and he was "in torments." The Broad Church differs so widely from the Low Church, as the Low Church does from the High, and the three differ from each other more than the Eastern Churches do from the Western. The Church of England, therefore, is really not one Church, but three, Mr. Hardwicke's assertion to the other night, but the Prince of Wales himself—the native's hope—should prove a failing star. Not was he in the remotest concern [illegible] Royal Highness should sink from his pure Protestant height into the darkness of Popery. He was convinced that the visit which he paid the Pope had some dread significance, and that he meditated nothing less than a betrayal of himself or of the nation into the snares of Babylon. For this reason he believes that Mr. Newdegate has no cause for alarm. If Mr. Hardwicke's parliamentary friends are conscious with the Holy See, and the presence of a legate at the Court of St. James, it would hardly make use of the heir to the crown for such an embassy. Indeed the diplomatic corps and all the hangers on at the Court would be jealous of his Royal Highness if he assumed their functions and usurped their honors, to say nothing about pay—all ways a mean and trivial consideration. Mr. Newdegate is a country gentleman, a great dissent, wine country families, goes out with the hounds, and occasionally gives a dinner to the neighborhood of Pall Mall. He is not one of the great unwashed; he knows, or ought to know, what dogs, and no one member of society to another; and he might, therefore, or should have thought, that the speech produced that if the Prince of Wales were to visit Rome to ignore the Pope, he would be guilty of an unpardonable rudeness, and sacrifice for ever the able gentleman. We can Mr. Newdegate is blind to the fact that the Prince of Wales is a representative personage; that he is not the property of a man or a party, and born to reign over many millions of Catholics; that to insult the Pope would be to insult them, and to provoke their disaffection, distrust and dislike. Mr. Newdegate, therefore, must either be a fool or a hypocrite, or he must see that the Prince of Wales, when he visited Rome, was bound by all the rules of politeness and State policy, to do what he did, and that to have slighted the Holy Father, now that he is dethroned, and, in a manner, imprisoned in the midst of his enemies, would have been to add meanness to insult, and to derogate from the honor of England and the Royal family. The Ath[illegible] creed is in danger of falling out of the prayer book of the Church of England! Dr. Pusey has written a letter about it to the *Guardian*. It is addressed to the «Associates of the Catholic Union for Prayer." He calls attention to the "extreme gravity of the crisis" arising compared with which all the troubles which have been stirred up minds during the last twenty-three years are as nothing." Why does he hold on to a ship that is going down? Her rudder gone; her pilot flung overboard; dismasted; driven before the wind, with her timber stove in, and the devouring deep rushing into the hold!—*Cath. Times, April 13.*

### The Bishop of Maxzoo on the New German Empire.

The Bishop of Maxzoo, Mgr. von Ketteler, has just published a little pamphlet in which he gives the reasons which indoced him to resign his seat in the Reichstag, and explaining the very fundamental principle upon which is founded the programme of the «Central Fraction" of the Assembly. Mgr. von Ketteler says three principles are:

First, the principle that religion, morality, and justice, are the only true fountains of the State, equally as of all society; Second, the principle that the Constitution of the German Empire ought to grant to each separate State the fullest independence, as regards the framing of laws and local self-government, which is compatible with the existence of the Imperial power. These principles with their legitimate consequences, were all to which the members of the «Central Fraction" were pledged. Mgr. von Ketteler clearly specified all the acts of hostility to the Empire as now constituted; but explains that his reasons for abstaining consisted in the fact that he believed that the main object of the Assembly was to draw the strings of a new constitution for the German Empire on the model of that of the North German Bund, modified by the recent understanding with the separate States. When, however, he found that no compact, Constitution or Bund at all, but that the existing Constitution of the North German Bund was to be considered as alienable by the legislature for accepting a seat in the Assembly ceased to exist; and he says "it would be impossible for me to continue to pay pastoral duties with those of a member of the Reichstag, except for a short time, and for special and purely temporal reasons." His Lordship declines in full a letter which he wrote to Bismarck on 21st of October, 1870, in which he expressed his satisfaction at the proclamation of the Empire, and his fervent hope that when the new Constitution was drawn up it might prove to be in accordance with those Christian principles which had made Prussia what she was. He especially trusted that the relations between Church and State would not be left uncertain, or for settlement by separate decrees, but that they would be established on a second basis. Finally, he hoped that the basis might be such as to secure religious liberty, leaving the unfortunate Sicilians to the tender mercies of the King of Naples. This was the pretext of upholding English influence led him to that quarrel with, and opposition upon, the Italian kingdom of Greece, which excited the execration of all nations, brought upon him and upon us a humiliating lecture from Count Nesselrode, and a great increase of Russian influence in the East of Europe; led to that breach of faith with the French Government which issued in the recall of the French Ambassador from London, and to such exasperation of feelings throughout France as probably would have led to war if their hands had not been full with the business of reorganizing their own Government after the revolution. And so we might go on with a succession of events in which the «influence of England" was put forth as an excuse for a policy of intervention, the principal effect of which was to irritate the Governments of Europe against us, and to betray the people who had trusted us.—*Herald of Peace.*

### Clouds on the Horizon.

We are told that considerable disappointment and disquiet have been excited in Germany by the military organization at present in contemplation in France. It is added also that the movement has caused much surprise and dissatisfaction in England. Our readers may be inclined to smile, but we must tell them that this is certainly cool on the part of Germany and England. The first, having seized France in an unguarded moment, for which she waited—having succeeded in overwhelming the too confident valor which foolishly despised German perseverance and thereupon carried the flag triumphantly through France was born and bred, and he considers it his duty to exercise his functions now in power, that, as it is to the neglect of the Christian element in every Government which has been the cause of the present disturbances, more than to any other cause, that her fall is due —so, now that Germany is building to the same principle which represents the principles of the Revolution, her rulers have need to fear for her future. "Our arms have vanquished France," he says, "but French Revolutionary principles are everywhere rising up." "Before the anti-Christ does from the High, and the three differ from each other more than the Eastern Churches do from the Western. The Church of England, therefore, is really not one Church, but three, Mr. Hardwicke's assertion to the other night, but the Prince of Wales himself—the native's hope—should prove a failing star. Not was he in the remotest concern [illegible] Royal Highness should sink from his pure Protestant height into the darkness of Popery. He was convinced that the visit which he paid the Pope had some dread significance, and that he meditated nothing less than a betrayal of himself or of the nation into the snares of Babylon. For this reason he believes that Mr. Newdegate has no cause for alarm. If Mr. Hardwicke's parliamentary friends are conscious with the Holy See, and the presence of a legate at the Court of St. James, it would hardly make use of the heir to the crown for such an embassy. Indeed the diplomatic corps and all the hangers on at the Court would be jealous of his Royal Highness if he assumed their functions and usurped their honors, to say nothing about pay—all ways a mean and trivial consideration. Mr. Newdegate is a country gentleman, a great dissent, wine country families, goes out with the hounds, and occasionally gives a dinner to the neighborhood of Pall Mall. He is not one of the great unwashed; he knows, or ought to know, what dogs, and no one member of society to another; and he might, therefore, or should have thought, that the speech produced that if the Prince of Wales were to visit Rome to ignore the Pope, he would be guilty of an unpardonable rudeness, and sacrifice for ever the able gentleman. We can Mr. Newdegate is blind to the fact that the Prince of Wales is a representative personage; that he is not the property of a man or a party, and born to reign over many millions of Catholics; that to insult the Pope would be to insult them, and to provoke their disaffection, distrust and dislike. Mr. Newdegate, therefore, must either be a fool or a hypocrite, or he must see that the Prince of Wales, when he visited Rome, was bound by all the rules of politeness and State policy, to do what he did, and that to have slighted the Holy Father, now that he is dethroned, and, in a manner, imprisoned in the midst of his enemies, would have been to add meanness to insult, and to derogate from the honor of England and the Royal family. The Ath[illegible] creed is in danger of falling out of

### "English Influence."

"English influence abroad" was one of the conjoining phrases with which Lord Palmerston so long deluded his countrymen; and the idea it embodies, if it can be said to embody any idea, formed the corner stone of that meddling and meddlesome policy by which, without in any appreciable degree affecting the current of European affairs, he made the name of England hated all over the world. No better way could be taken to bring into contempt this vile phrase than by tracing its effects when reduced to action by Lord Palmerston. We have not the time or space at present to enter very fully into the subject in its illustrative facts. In 1860 we had the influence of England to form the Quadruple Treaty, the only effect of which was to deliver Syria over to a much worse ruler than we had to depose, and to bring us to the very verge of a war with France, from which we were only saved probably by the timely succession of Lord Aberdeen to office. In 1849 he used the influence of England to pick another quarrel with Rome and to frustrate the consummation of the Spanish marriages, on which the events that immediately followed formed so bitter a practical comment. In 1846 he used the influence of England to encourage an insurrection in Sicily, and then withdrew his protection, leaving the unfortunate Sicilians to the tender mercies of the King of Naples. This was the pretext of upholding English influence led him to that quarrel with, and opposition upon, the Italian kingdom of Greece, which excited the execration of all nations, brought upon him and upon us a humiliating lecture from Count Nesselrode, and a great increase of Russian influence in the East of Europe; led to that breach of faith with the French Government which issued in the recall of the French Ambassador from London, and to such exasperation of feelings throughout France as probably

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### Sparks.

There has lately been published in Paris a remarkable pamphlet, entitled «L'Italie Contemporaine,» at first appeared in the *Messager Russe*, and is written by a Russian who has studied Italian politics on the spot for eleven years. The writer is impartial, he says, and quotes chiefly from Italian authorities. He is not a Catholic, and so he cannot be considered prejudiced in favor of the Temporal Power of the Pope. He commences by saying that the vanity of Italy was never a national want, but simply an aspiration, an anti-Austrian democratic protest originally. The majority of the population in Italy were content, or at any rate indifferent, but allowed, as they still allow, a noisy minority to have its own way. An instance of this can be seen in the annexation of Naples: Cavour, in his famous dispatch to Admiral Persano, dated August 9th, Turin, writes, "And so as to make it appear that the revolutionary movement at Naples is spontaneous" and Garibaldi, as a Freemason in London, admitted that if it had not been for Admiral Mundy and the English Fleet, the Bourbons would still be on the throne of Naples. The people were derided for some time by these conquests, for they were nothing else; and the conquered provinces of Naples and Tuscany were ruined by being told, that when Italy was united, taxes would diminish and trade be trebled. But what is the actual state of things? The following financial statement will speak for itself:

Before 1859, Italy was divided into seven different states, with seven different courts, ministers, and diplomatic bodies. The annual expenses of all these governments was about 200 million francs per annum; and the taxes amounted to about the same sum. These seven states had together a debt of about two thousand five hundred millions. «Unification» (so called Italy), with the expenses of only one court, and ministry and diplomatic service, had a debt of seven thousand millions, and this, although there had come into the public treasury the sum of more than nine hundred millions in state property—from the sale of Church property, the tobacco monopoly, the alienation of the railways and other sources—and what has Italy received in return? The glory of Lissa and Custozza, and an army and navy disorganized, and in the administrative departments a chaos and demoralization without precedent.

That Rome should be the capital of Italy was even less desired by the majority in Italy than Italy should be united. In Rome itself there has never been more than a very small proportion in favor of such a step, and this minority is composed of: 1, A few of the nobility, who wish to play at politics; 2, the middle class, who wish to supplant the nobility; and 3, A few genuine Republicans, who desire to upset the throne of Italy in order more easily to overthrow Victor Emmanuel afterwards.

The author next proves this statement very fully, and proves his statement by referring to the opinions of Count Pasolini, Count Arrivabene, and Farini in 1870 from Rome, had to admit that all he had done was to assist invulnerably the ambitions of a few, and also unfairly maligned the Pope.

Well, the Jews ought to know their own religion best, yet we gravely suspect that there are not among them 100 who do not ridicule Bunsen's preface to Drummond's speeches. Surely the parable of Dives and Lazarus was based on traditional notions of hell in the Jewish Church. Yet the piece of the rich man was based, he could not pass away from it, the bosom could not pass to him, and he was "in torments." The Broad Church differs so widely from the Low Church, as the Low Church does from the High, and the three differ from each other more than the Eastern Churches do from the Western. The Church of England, therefore, is really not one Church, but three, Mr. Hardwicke's assertion to the other night, but the Prince of Wales himself—the native's hope—should prove a failing star. Not was he in the remotest concern [illegible] Royal Highness should sink from his pure Protestant height into the darkness of Popery. He was convinced that the visit which he paid the Pope had some dread significance, and that he meditated nothing less than a betrayal of himself or of the nation into the snares of Babylon. For this reason he believes that Mr. Newdegate has no cause for alarm. If Mr. Hardwicke's parliamentary friends are conscious with the Holy See, and the presence of a legate at the Court of St. James, it would hardly make use of the heir to the crown for such an embassy. Indeed the diplomatic corps and all the hangers on at the Court would be jealous of his Royal Highness if he assumed their functions and usurped their honors, to say nothing about pay—all ways a mean and trivial consideration. Mr. Newdegate is a country gentleman, a great dissent, wine country families, goes out with the hounds, and occasionally gives a dinner to the neighborhood of Pall Mall. He is not one of the great unwashed; he knows, or ought to know, what dogs, and no one member of society to another; and he might, therefore, or should have thought, that the speech produced that if the Prince of Wales were to visit Rome to ignore the Pope, he would be guilty of an unpardonable rudeness, and sacrifice for ever the able gentleman. We can Mr. Newdegate is blind to the fact that the Prince of Wales is a representative personage; that he is not the property of a man or a party, and born to reign over many millions of Catholics; that to insult the Pope would be to insult them, and to provoke their disaffection, distrust and dislike. Mr. Newdegate, therefore, must either be a fool or a hypocrite, or he must see that the Prince of Wales, when he visited Rome, was bound by all the rules of politeness and State policy, to do what he did, and that to have slighted the Holy Father, now that he is dethroned, and, in a manner, imprisoned in the midst of his enemies, would have been to add meanness to insult, and to derogate from the honor of England and the Royal family. The Ath[illegible] creed is in danger of falling out of

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Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.
Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.
The Commercial Course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a knowledge of Book-keeping, and the Commercial Forms in use among business men.
While proper care is bestowed upon every pupil, special attention is given to those who require special attention. The Rudiments of Music are taught free of charge. Vocal and Instrumental Music are discussed and practiced in the Musical Academy.
TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half-yearly in advance).
Board, Tuition, Washing and Mending of Linen.....$250 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Physician's Fee.....5 00
Bed and Bedding.....20 00
Junior class.....
Senior class.....
Music, vocal and instrumental; drawing and painting, each.....
Languages, each.....
Graduation Fee.....
Studies will be resumed on the 1st of August.
REV. B. JUSTIN, Director.

DAY SCHOOLS
FOR
Boys and Girls.
THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST opened their Academy, Powell Street, between Bryant, where they intend to receive pupils of the following classes:
1. Boys' School is being prepared on Second street, between Bryant and Brannan streets.
2. Girls' School will be opened on the 15th of August, between Mission and Howard.
MARY E. RUSSELL,
Superior of Sisters of Mercy.
San Francisco, May 27, 1871.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DEGREES CONFERRED.
Rev. JAMES McGILL, C.M.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CAL.
THE FIFTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 15th of August next. Pupils will be received at any time during the session. Terms, including Bed and Bedding, Washing, Medical Attendance, Use of Library, Stationery, Text Books, and Tuition in the French, Spanish or German Languages, not for Boarding and Fancy Needle Work, $300 per annum. Payments are required to be made half-yearly, in advance, and no deduction will be made for pupils not to be present at the opening of the session.
TERMS.
Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10
Washing, per quarter.....$12 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bills in case of sickness) per quarter.....2 50
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, extra charges, but there is no extra charge for any of the French, Spanish or German Languages, nor for Bowing and Fancy Needle Work.
Payments are required to be made half-yearly, in advance, and no deduction will be made for pupils not to be present at the opening of the session.
REV. J. J. O'KEEFE,
President.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County.
CONDUCTED BY THE FRIERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY CROSS.
THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN one of the most delightful and healthy parts of the State, combining all the advantages of the country with easy access to the city.
The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough English education, the Languages, etc.
TERMS
(Invariably half-yearly in advance).
Board and Tuition, including Bed and Bedding, per annum.....$250 00
Washing, use of instrument, per month.....2 50
Doctor, per month.....1 00
Use of Library.....
Use of Piano.....
Use of Violin.....
Use of Guitar, per month.....
For further particulars apply to
BROTHERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Rosa.
ly26

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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REV. J. J. O'KEEFE,
President.

ST. JOSEP

## THE MONSTER DIAMOND.

### A Tale of the Penal Colony of West Australia.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

"I'll have it, I tell you! Curse you—there
The long knife glittered, was sheathed, and was bare
The angry swaggerer, and then, pitiful
And fading, he uttered a frightened yell!
"Oh, I'm done for! Oh, Christ! Oh, Lord! Oh, God!
And tried to put from him the hand he had grasped
And could not put from him. "Oh, Lord! Oh, God!
I'll have it, I will you, or leave you like
Where is it?" The angry grew weak, but still
His brave face confused with a desperate will
"Where is it?" he heard; and the red knife's drip
In his quivering hand, fell down on his feet.
"Will you give it?" "Never!" A curse—the knife
Was raised and buried

Then closed the life
Of Samuel Jones, where it—Number Ten"
On his Tribune's books, as of all the men
In the Western Penal, and where it must
Wait for another to hear and trust.

He carried it with him in here the prize
In a pouch of leather; the starving eyes
Looked down on it, but the number's gleam
Was mimic and joy for the haunted dream.

So the years rolled on, while the murderer's mind
Was torn as a fiend's corse, from blood stained out,
A trap of escape from the blood stained out,
And the terrible image of the penal hell.

But this was a part of the diamond's curse,
The hell that was here; and the other hell
Till the passing wrecker in his fierce unrest
Would relish the quest as he lived, as the thirst
And seeking, career, with ache and ease,
Or method of crime and pleasure, or both
That was only a means—for he could not tell,
Till he reached the end, what he meant to sell
Of his wealth; so he lived for jewels and hate,
As he said, and he died for the one and the gem.

And then did he draw near the end of his race,
With a firm hand steadie and a keener head here,
And a piteous look, as if asking for grace
Of the falchioned form with both feet and hand
Was flung to his misery! shunned, sheltered,
Till the poor wretch seemed to be left to his curse,
And he thought that t'en death could bring nothing
Than this

Then the gaunt figure appeared in the diamond's
(so)
His eyes, his very ghost and the ghost of his mate.

So he turned one day from the haunts of man,
And their frightened faces; an old man then
Was a stranger still with his face bowed and
And a lower ancient deep with the word—"Despair."
To the northern limits of Western Land
Where the sea-line bounds the sky, and the sand
Is the only home of the restless eyes,
And the only food the unresisting prize.

But this was hoard of his later days;
Years seemed in the West that he changed his ways,
And that with them he was to wash out his sin.
"I was mad by some malice who came to me
From the Pharaoh's ring that I wore on my hand
They had done I don't well how; but I was
Made mad by the ring, and the deed that he made
Was done in a night when I was not myself
If the white man's blood; and no sea will wash
The stain from my hands, nor the haunting sight

Years passed, and a maddened-eyed creature stood
All a ruined hut in a Kimberley wood;
His hair was white, and his beard was black,
And an ant hill stood at the fallen door;
The sand was heaped on the sill of the room,
And the hearth was the home of the basilisk!—
But the wanderer stood on the threshold, for
He was the wreck—the last wreck—of a wreck, but a
Wreck that could sail in grey.
Where he had been he had been, and where he was
Had still on to pause when he ceased to pray.

At the luncheon hooked on the form, he saw
The world in a corner; he missed the view
What might well into the story, but in his touch
Was the pouch of leather, and the diamond's gleam
And he turned to this; on the paper's face
Was a picture of Jones, and of course a picture
Of the meagre records he contained his eyes;
"Twas a picture—a picture—a picture of—Hell!
And a fact from his hand on the drunken's skull!

—Port Jones (Gaffield Magazine).

# TELEGRAPHIC!

## Convention at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, May 9.—The Liberal Republican Convention, the Address of the Committee and Resolutions to the People was substantially as follows:

The present administration has been guilty of a succession disregard of the laws and has acted as if the laws had no binding effect on those who govern. The President has used his powers and opportunities for personal ends; has kept unworthy and corrupt men in office; interfered with the local affairs of States and municipalities; he appointed to high offices men who gained his favor by valuable presents; has shown himself unequal to the tasks imposed upon him, and has been culpably careless of the responsibilities of his office. Partisans of the administration, assuming to be the Republican party, have never tried to rectify these wrongs, and have stood in the way of honest reform; have resorted to arbitrary measures, in conflict with law; have degraded themselves and the party by base sycophancy to dispense Executive patronage, and have striven to maintain themselves in power by unexampled means. Believing that an organization thus controlled cannot longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

New York, May 4.—August Belmont was interviewed yesterday on the result of the Cincinnati Convention. He said it may be policy to adopt the ticket. He believed Greeley would run well in the South, but still it is too soon to judge what is best to be done. He would not, at present, say what he best the Administration, not because he has anything against Grant, but don't like his ideas of government. The Philadelphia Convention must meet yet, and then the Democratic party must act wisely. In his opinion, the Liberal ticket will be withdrawn in September if the Democrats nominate a good ticket; meanwhile he thought the Democratic party should say or do nothing that might be turned against them when their nominations are made.

New York, May 7.—Ben. Wood stated, at a meeting last night, that Greeley told him he would remain in the field, whoever may be nominated at Philadelphia, but would withdraw from his position should the Democratic National Convention make an independent nomination.

## Washington Matters.

New York *Herald's* Washington special says that at the Cabinet meeting the reply from the English Government in reference to the "negotiations principle of international law which Secretary Fish had brought himself to be willing to accept as a condition of our arrival, is so exceedingly satisfactory to this Government that probably there will be no backdown after all, and the position assumed by the President at first will be maintained.

The President has approved the supplementary bill to incorporate the Texas-Pacific railroad and the Kansas-Pacific railroad at a Cabinet meeting to-day. That it gave grounds for hope for a replacement of the entire subject satisfactorily to both countries. He bagged the House not to ask for the papers at present. Gladstone made a similar statement in the House of Commons, in response to Darnell's inquiries. There was an exciting debate in the House of Commons last night on the bill concerning the Irish Assemblies. Several Irish members took occasion to make speeches defensive of Home Rule, and the speeches of Messrs. Butt and Shaw opposed and denounced it as synonymous with Fenianism. Isaac Butt, member from Limerick, indignantly denied being a Fenian, though he was for Home Rule, and demanded a repeal of the Union. Mr. Sargent introduced such language from a minister. He wanted to know if Gladstone repudiated that of the American States, and for the Kingdom a legislature similar to that of the American Congress. A motion for a second reading was rejected by a vote of 227 to 15.

The reply of Secretary Fish to the note of Granville was handed to the latter yesterday by Mr. Schenck, and it is stated the negotiations for the settlement of the differences between England and America are now progressing satisfactorily.

PARIS, May 7.—Cissey, Minister of War, has informed the Commitee of the Assembly that the Government has decided to court-martial Bazaine. Cissey opposes the publication of the Report of the Committee on Capitulations, because if the correspondence therein between Bazaine and Prince Frederick Charles were published, it would prejudice the negotiations which were now progressing at Versailles.

LONDON, May 7.—It is rumored that several of the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific will be leased to the United States. These islands are twenty-five in number, and extend from Kamtschatka to Japan. The three southern most belong to Japan, the others to Russia.

At a reception at Windsor Castle, yesterday, by the Queen, several American ladies were present.

General John Hill, of the British Army, is dead.

Mr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, has written a letter on "Home Rule." He asks for an Irish Assembly, in which home rulers shall be fully represented; approves the plan for fraternal union between Ireland and England, guaranteeing the authority of the Crown, and draws out lines for a Federal Union, which he says will be a satisfactory settlement of the relations of the two countries.

BERLIN, May 7.—Prince Bismarck is indisposed, and his physicians insist on absolute rest, or the consequence may be serious.

The new fortifications of Strasbourg are to cost seven millions sterling.

PARIS, May 7.—*L'Union* admits that the main body of the Carlists in Spain was surprised, and lost seven hundred men, and that Carlos fled to the mountains, but denies that he was pursued by the Government troops.

Telegraphic advices from Australia state that heavy floods, which caused terrible loss of life, have occurred at Melbourne. Four hundred persons were drowned and the growing crops were greatly damaged.

The Municipal Council of Paris has resolved to refurnish the Hotel de Ville, at a cost of 6,750,000 francs.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Echo* to-day has a very complimentary notice of the performance of the Atlantis beat crew of New York. The London journals all regard the crew as very able, and a great struggle is certain on the 10th June.

POTATO PUFF.—Take cold roast meat—beef or mutton, or veal and ham together—clear from gristle, cut small, and season with pepper and salt; cut pickles if liked; boil and mash some potatoes and make them into a paste with one egg and roll out, dredging with flour. Cut round with a saucer, put some of the seasoned meat with one half, and fold it over like a puff; fasten the sides nicely round, and fry it a light brown. This is a good method of cooking meat which has been cooked before.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued good, with a fair inquiry for export, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. We quote as follows: Extra, $7 25 @ $7 50; family, do, $7 00 @ $7 25; shipping, $6 75 @ $7 00.

WHEAT—The market has ruled firm, with a good demand, at unchanged prices. At the close we quote the range as $1 80@$1 85 @ $1 90.

BARLEY—The demand has continued light for this grain during the week under review. Sales of ordinary coast at choice bay brewing at $1 20@$1 35. Quotable at the close at $1 20@$1 35 @ $1 40.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at a decline in rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 45@$1 60 @ $1 80, which is the range at the close.

RYE—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $1@$1 10 for ordinary mild out to choice wheat.

STRAW—Quotable at $6@$8 50 @ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Market quiet at $1 @ $1 05.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $1 @ $1 05 @ 100 lbs from mill.

BEANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $4 00; Sieva, $4; and small White, $3 50; Pink, $3 @ $3 50.

POTATOES—At the close we quote the range at 75c @ $1 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Sales at $2 @ $2 50 @ 100 lbs.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $24 @ $26 from mill.

HAY—Quotable at $13 @ $16 @ ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 @ $2 50 @ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—We quote Flax at 5c, Canary, 6@7c; Alsike, 14@15c; and Mustard, 10@12c.

HONEY—We quote Los Angeles Comb at $12 50@15.

BEESWAX—We quote at 25@27c @ lb.

HIDES—We quote Salted, 12½@13c @ lb; and Dried at 15@16c @ lb.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6½@6 @ lb.

WOOL—There still continues a little in the market, sales being difficult to effect at prices lately ruling. The receipts are large, and as fast as consignments are accumulating. Shippers and buyers, however, have not materially changed position in the matter, and are largely nominal.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh, 30@33c; fresh roll, 30@35c; pickled, 20@22c; Oregon, fresh, 30@31c.

CHEESE—California, 14@16c; Eastern, none in the market.

EGGS—California, 20@25c @ dozen.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 16½@18c @ lb; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern at 18@19c; do in cases 16@18c.

BACON—California, 11½@13c @ lb; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, in tcs, 11½@13c; do in cases 14@15c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—Per first quality, 7@7½c @ lb; do second do, 6@6½c.

VEAL—Ai@11½c @ lb.

MUTTON—7@8c @ lb.

LAMB—10c @ lb.

PORK—Dressed, 8@9c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Live, at 20@21; Dressed, 25@30.

GEESE—Live, at $1 50@1 75 each.

DUCKS—Tame, $3@4 per dozen.

HENS—Live, $3@3 50 each.

RABBITS—Wild, 50c each.

QUAIL—Mountain, $1 50@1 75 doz.

GRAME—Deer, $1 @@2 each.

SNIPE—$1 @@2 per dozen.

How We Dump the Passengers.—Who does not remember the time when spring preparation was considered indispensable to summer health? He makes for my home, the doctor's—not that we recommend or esteem said jalap, must be administered. Then "spring medicines," the sarsaparilla and at the commencement of the summer solstice. As a preparation for an excursion, party of sojourn to some other weather, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is highly expedient. Its tonic and alterative properties heal three prominent properties: It removes, corrects and tones. Cut removes the cause of disease; it is composed exclusively of pure vegetable products, the medicinal principle of which is extracted by a process peculiar to Hostetter's Bitters alone. Correct, invigorates and regulates the stomach, liver, bowels and nerves in medical leadership. Hence, it is an absolutely safe medicine, and no traveler of the summer season should leave home without it either in person, or in the variety of its subjects, and the consequent necessity of its use. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally throughout the world.

In order to cure him, is forever opposed, and the only safe remedy is one that vegets the system, and the antagonists of disease, has taken its place. Hostetter's Bitters is an invigorant, and hence is the proper medicine for the feeble at the most trying season of the year.

Be sure that you obtain the genuine article, as there is an immense rush imitations in the market. Look at the ornamental stamp, the engraved label, and the bottle blown into the glass. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only.

Sewing Machines.—Wilcox, Gibbs and Wheeler are actually given away in comparison with former prices at Tucker & Co's. They are determined at whatever sacrifice they make so sell for any reasonable price offered that will pay the intrinsic value of the article purchased. Their stock is so large that it must be sold to make room for new goods just about to arrive.

CEMENT.—A cement of great value can be made by mixing ordinary glycerine with dry litharge, so as to make a tough paste. For uniting the joints of stone pipes, this preparation is excellent, as it offers great resistance to the action of water or heat.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN NEW, a native of Rockfort Bridge, county Wexford, Ireland. When last heard from, about five years ago, he was in San Francisco, Cal. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Richard New, at 164 Ninth Avenue, New York city, or at the office of the San Francisco MONITOR. m18-3t-10.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MATILDA A. AND ELLEN MACLEEN, who came to California from Philadelphia in 1853. Any information of them will be gladly received by their sister, Bridget Donnelly. Please address MONITOR office.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF JOHN BRENNAN WHITE—a son of Patrick Brennan White and Mary Downer—a native of the parish of Ballymacoda, County Cork, Ireland. When last heard from was in the County Queens County, in January, 1870. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister CATHERINE, who has lately arrived from the East. Address to care of Patrick Harris, corner of 15th and Howard streets, San Francisco. ap26

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM BARRY, a native of the Parish of Feval, county Cork, Ireland, about 31 years old. When last heard from was in Sacramento, California, in 1870. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother, James Barry, Trefle T. G., Iowa county, Iowa. m18

## LAND for SALE IN LOS ANGELES.

THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND IN THE City of Los Angeles, in full bearing orange trees. This property has a large frontage on the principal street of the city, is of superior quality and well adapted for the growing of Oranges and other tropical fruits. The land is watered from two fine springs, and has a never failing supply.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES GORMAN,
Los Angeles.

## "TOUT POUR LA PATRIE."

THE FRENCH LADIES OF SAN FRANCISCO will give a GRAND NATIONAL FAIR

—AT—

## UNION HALL,

HOWARD STREET,

TO CONTINUE SIX DAYS.

Commencing Monday, May 6, 1872,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

## THE FRENCH RANSOM FUND

A SERIES OF VARIED AND BRILLIANT entertainments will be offered EVERY EVENING, consisting of Choice Music, Instrumental and vocal; by Lady and Gentlemen amateurs and professional artists; Promenades Concertes, Tableaux Vivants, Military Drill Exhibitions, Parades, Dances, Refreshments, &c., &c., &c.

For further details, see Programmes.

The Hall has been tastefully decorated, and an effort will be spared to make this Fair the most brilliant of the season.

## THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

Will give a Grand Concert at Platt's Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 15th, 1872, under the immediate and special charge of a Committee of Gentlemen.

A detailed Programme of each evening's engagements will be duly published.

Prices of Admission ..... 50 Cents
Reserved Seats (not including Calico Ball)..... $1 00

THE FAIR WILL CONCLUDE WITH A

GRAND CALICO BALL,

SATURDAY NIGHT.....MAY 11.

Tickets (admitting a Gentleman and Lady)..... $2 50

## STRAWBERRIES!

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET,

WITH RANCH CREAM!

—ALSO, THE—

## FINEST CALF'S FOOT JELLY

FOR INVALIDS.

## Fresh Oysters!

AND ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,

AT JOB'S

317 KEARNY STREET,

ap20 Between Pine and Bush.

## SCHOOL BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, TOY & JUVENILE BOOKS.

ALL THE TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE CATHOLIC and Public Schools of California can always be found at

## RYAN'S OLD STAND,

No. 49 Fourth street, near Jessie.

Parents and guardians of limited means will find it to their interest to call early where any of the above can be had, as all goods sold at the lowest living rates. A discount of Prayer Books has been received from the publishers, to which attention is respectfully called.

☞ The MONITOR always on hand. ☜ m18

## New and Important Publications.

THE LIFE, PROPHECIES & REVELATIONS

—OF THE—

## VENERABLE MARY ANNE TAIGI.

Her recently supposed connection with the prophecy of the Secret of La Salette, and the life of the venerable woman a most seasonable book at the time.

## VERONICA;

OR,

Devotions to the Holy Face of our Lord.

With prayers and indulgences.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PRAYER AND HYMN BOOK, with 50 beautiful illustrations of the Mass; the Sacraments; Sacramentals, &c., &c., &c.

CATHOLIC VOICES and articles of every description for Ecclesiastical Fairs, &c., &c.

EUGENE CUMMISKEY, Publisher,
1627 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

# ELGIN WATCHES

Ask your Jeweler about them.

ap27-6m

## DRY GOODS, ETC.

## 1872—SPRING ARRIVALS—1872

## LANDERS, BYRNE & Co.

Have just opened and now offer for sale, their splendid stock of Spring

## DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

PIQUES, in endless variety;
BRILLIANTES,
SATIN STRIPES, something new;
ORGANDIES, the latest out for wrappers;
CAMBRICS and LAWNS in all shades;
JAPANESE SILKS, brocaded and striped;
SUMMER SILKS, from $1 25 up;

## BLACK SILKS

Of the very best makes, direct from Lyons;

And the World Renowned

## IRISH POPLINS,

In all shades, direct from PIM BROS., Dublin.

IN OUR GENERAL

## DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Will be found a splendid line of Goods, from 25 cents upwards, suitable for sorts, specially adapted for the coming season.

## HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDK'FS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, and SMALL WARES.

## HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Being a specialty with us, our patrons can always depend on finding this department well worthy of their confidence and trade.

☞ At the above stock of Goods were purchased at the lowest cash prices, before the late advance, our numerous patrons and friends will have the benefit of the best selected stock of goods in town at the very lowest prices.

LANDERS, BYRNE & Co.,
4 Third Street.

m18

## FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS!

## J. HANIFIN,

350 THIRD ST., near HARRISON.

One Price Store.

## BANKRUPT SALE!

—OF—

## $40,000 WORTH

—OF—

## DRY GOODS!

## KENNEDY & DURR,

112 THIRD STREET,

Having purchased a

## BANKRUPT STOCK of DRY GOODS

From the creditors of a late firm on Market street, at SIXTY PER CENT. below the original cost, we would call the attention of the public to the fact of

MARKING DOWN THESE GOODS

TO

## One-Half their Present Value.

We now have this

## MAGNIFICENT STOCK of GOODS

Ready for sale, to be disposed of

## FOR CASH ONLY,

FOR THE BENEFIT of the CREDITORS.

☞ All parties indebted to Mr. BURKE will please call and settle up with us before cost of collection is added. &c.

All Goods are marked with Plain figures, and One Price Only.

Peddlers or country dealers need not seek to purchase of us at these Goods, as we wish to give our friends and the Ladies of San Francisco an opportunity of visiting Goods cheap.

Ladies in the country who wish to send orders by Express, will get Goods at the same price as if they were here, and all orders promptly attended to.

## LIST OF PRICES:

4,100 yards Poplin, all new shades, at $1, $1 25 and $1 50.

4,310 yards Fancy French Silk at $1; worth $1 75.

2,000 yards Japanese Brocaded Silk, at 75, 87½ and $1 00.

3,137 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, 12½, 18, 20, 25 and 30c.

13,235 yards American Prints at 10c.

391 pieces Heavy Tweed at $1.

211 pairs Mission Blankets at $5 50.

500 pieces Alpaca at 30, 35, 37½, 50, 60 and 62c.

567 pieces Plaids at 18, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 37½c.

1,000 pieces Linen Lawn at 10, 12½, 15, 18 and 20c.

500 pieces Assorted Shirting at 10, 12½, 15c.

1,000 pieces Linen Lawn at 10, 12½, 15, 18 and 20c.

200 pieces Linen Flannel at 18, 19 and 20c.

316 pieces Brown Cotton, heavy make, at 12½ and 15c.

500 pieces Bleached Cotton at 12½ and 15c.

47 pieces 6-4 Table Linen, at 50, 60 and 75c.

40 dozen real Irish Linen Sheets at $5.

75 dozen Whitehouse Towels at 50, 75c and $1.

47 pieces Real Marseilles at 50 and 75c.

111 pieces White Flannel, one yard wide, at 60, 80 and 90c.

10 pieces 4-4 English prints at 15c.

30 pieces Heavy Gingham Stripes and Check at 20c.

500 Ruffled and Plaid Shawls at $2 75, $3 25 and $4 75.

Several large lots of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Merino Underwear at half price.

## Kennedy & Durr

112 THIRD STREET.

## BANKING.

## LAND MORTGAGE UNION

OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE, 133 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

President.....J. B. [illegible]
DIRECTORS.
John Morton, John Rightmire,
Thomas R. Hayes, John M. Jackson,
S. G. Mathews, J. H. Fish,
Henry Kimball.

INVESTMENT CAPITAL.....$[illegible]

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jy18 JOHN T. CARTER, Secretary.

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## THE FAITHFUL ISLAND.

Then green and faithful island,
My eyes and cherish of Ireland,
Thou gem of earth and sea!
May every friend flourish like
And may ill luck o'ertake me
If I prove false to thee.

The same shines out in glory,
Thy flame is laid in story,
In immortal land of mine;
The seasons that are the rarest,
When summer and days are the fairest,
In all the world are thine.

And should I wish that ever
The hopes of thine might never
Be bright and fair as thine,
May I be noble perish,
Then from dust may I not cherish,
Or pity take on me.

As one who lost a treasure,
And then found another,
So now might see again:
I see nigh broken-hearted
What from dust was parted,
So bitter was the pain.

Sterling Lynch & Gessner's Pianos is one of the great pleasures in recommending them to our patrons, as they are of a very superior order, and are sold at the lowest living rates.

From Mrs. Jamie Sandifer, 132 West Thirty-second street, New York:]

MRS. JAMES SANDIFER says that a great pleasure in giving to the superior excellence of Sterling Lynch & Gessner's Pianos which she has purchased of this city. She has had one of them in her house for over seven years, and it stands as well in tone, harmony, touch, and power to-day as when it was first purchased.

[Extract of a letter from Mrs. Sandifer, dated Concert, Dingbadok, Ireland.]

I have much pleasure in recommending your Pianos to any person who may desire to purchase an instrument of the first class. Mine has been in use for seven years, and it stands as well in tone, touch, and power to-day as when it was first purchased. The tone improved very much after the first year, and I have found it to stand in tune well.

Yours truly,
JAMES SANDIFER.

Sterling Lynch & Gessner's Pianos are the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the State Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Mechanics' Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Industrial Exhibition, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Mechanics' Institute Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Pacific Coast Agricultural Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Santa Clara Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Napa Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Sonoma Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Sacramento Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Stockton Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Los Angeles Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Santa Barbara Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Santa Cruz Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the Monterey Fair, and the only ones that have received the

## HIGHEST PREMIUM

Ever awarded to any Piano in the San Mateo

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

### Marriage of the Marquis of Bute.

At the marriage of the Marquis of Bute, on Tuesday, at the Oratory, a company was present to sell off the list of whom would be like reading a breadth of pages from Debrett's "Peerage." The Royal dukes assisted at the service, and dukes great by connection with royalty; soldiers and statesmen; great names in science; great orators and leaders of high life, in a word, the cream of west-end society. The ceremony was peculiar in many respects. The nuptial rites were solemnized by the Archbishop of Westminster, the marriage register was attested by the Queen's cousin, the bridegroom was accompanied by Disraeli "in the shape of "Lothair" was visible in the flesh, his bestlink countenance beaming on vacancy, under the same roof with Monsignor Capel. After the marriage there was a Mass, and the newly-wedded couple partook of the Holy Sacrament, thus setting a healthy example to those beneath them in social position. It was remarked that while the Duke of Cambridge reverentially inclined his head at the elevation of the Host, and was the shaggy red locks of his grace of Argyll were lowered in deference to his neighbours, Arnat to God, the leader of the Opposition sat upright like an Egyptian mummy, stiff and immovable. He would not let for a moment under the shade of a shadow of the suspicion that he gave assent to the "gross mummeries of Popery." It is pleasant that we poor Catholics can manage to get on without him, as big as he undoubtedly is. The Holy Father sent his special benediction and a magnificent present to the bride, a rosary in the happy pair. May love, honor, and troops of friends attend Lord Ripon and his bride all the days of their lives, and may they be the best abode of love and charity, through his spirit of love, and may the lovely being who condescends to call herself "all the blood of all the Howards" justify the choice he has made.—*London Universe, April 20.*

### A Loaded Head.

Towards the close of last week, a man was charged in the Lambeth police court, with unlawfully in possession of some sixty pounds of lead. The history of the criminal is highly instructive—indeed it would have supplied Dr. Johnson with a new text for a fifth sermon. He is the last of five of Edward Whalen. George II. was about as vain and opinionated a king as England was ever favored with, and to these accomplishments he added a weakness for statues of himself. He had appointed a sculptor to his childishness. Shortly after his death, some fervent admirer had the equestrian statue of the illustrious monarch cast in pure lead—the compliment was significant—and set it up on a triumphal arch immediately like a knight in the middle of Leicester square. The sculptor, the inventor, "regard the Republican movement as threatening!" Her Majesty laughed, "I Doctor, there is no Republican movement." The few persons who profess to be Republicans avow the profoundest attachment to their Queen. There are two or three men who want to be notorious; and to talk Republicanism is an easy and quick way to notoriety. The poor cobbler, who is the chief Republican, was obliged to sell his blanket. I was very sorry and wished to send him some money; but Mr. Gladstone begged of me not to do so promising that the cobbler should not be without the means of living." This episode about the cobbler and the blanket is quite charming; it is quite new to us. We have not heard of such a thing, and we are most anxious to learn all the details. How truly humane and charitable are Mr. Gladstone and his royal master to consider the poor cobbler. But since, to talk Republicanism, according to her Majesty, is no sign of treason, and not only to notoriety, but also to her Majesty's or nation's purse, it seems to us that when her Majesty's sentiments become known, there will be no lack of cobblers and other recruits to the Republican ranks. It pains us also to learn that Mr. Gladstone has not the entire approval of her Majesty. She said of him: "He is what Lord Melbourne called a hot-water statesman. His pleasure and offence were in proportion to the heat of the party fire. His fault towards me, if any, is excess of devotion. He never differs in opinion from his Sovereign, and his constant advice is, to do what I suggest to be done." Which is as much as to say his head is cracked, but a bad Minister.—*Irishman, April 20.*

### Still Patriotic!

In "acquiring" Alsace and Lorraine, the Germans have obviously caught a Tartar, blessed with a temper of the most intractable description. The patriotic attachment of the people to France and their veneration for the tricolor are the despair of their conquerors. In spite of all the indulgences which Prince Bismarck thinks it wise and politic to shower on them, they resent his favors as impertinences, and his soldiers as intruders. The life of a German trooper in the two provinces is a life which only a man under sentence of death in a dungeon would consent to endure. Some few scraps have been made in consequence of the above-mentioned attack and murder, for it is necessary that the people in opposition should receive the diplomatic body; but we have as well be in for a full allotment of those cutthroats. We know what is to be expected from a government that, sworn before Europe to protect the persons and the honor of the Head of the Catholic world, allowed the sacred person, the very crest of Rome, night after night, the most unspeakable and impious ballads, of which the chorus always is:

Bendetta questa mano
Che ha firmato questo scempio!

(Blessed be the hand that shall assassinate Pius IX.). The only comfort in the presence of all this infamy is the Italian's certainty that Piedmont is digging its own dishonored grave—is sealing its own doom—is helping to bring down upon its worthless head a destruction that posterity shall pause and wonder at. During the late illuminations of the Coliseum the mob forbade any other music than "The Hymn of the Red Birds!" the ribaldry to have at length lost even their national good music taste. Under the gallery in which sat the most lead to Prince Bismarck's peace of mind, and the godly tranquility proverbially enjoyed by his pious master. Infuriating violent bands on two of the fairest provinces of France, they have even enslaved themselves, "and fallen on the other side," indeed. Who knows how or may yet have Europe to encounter one charged with the task of finding a peaceable solution of "The Alsatian Difficulty?"—*Nation, April 20.*

## ITALY.

### Musical and Theatrical.

There has been a good deal of newspaper criticism as to the originality of the epitaph which has been placed on Manzoni. It (translated) runs thus: "His body to the earth, his name to all time, his soul to heaven." The author is a Signor Guerzoni, who ought to know well the epitaph, for he drew up the will of Manzoni. Signor Maria degli Angeli, at Rome, which is to be the effect that "my body is given to earth, his name to the world and his soul to heaven." This forcibly reminds the Irish Catholic of the following epitaph on one of the ladies of O'Connell's death there in 1847: "The heart of O'Connell will be in Rome, his body in Ireland, and his soul in the mercy of God, its soul in heaven." This is certainly much better than the world burst of prosaic bravery for which Signor Guerzzi is responsible.

### Roman Items.

Dolores, a Pontifical scenario, and three of the Pope's body guard, were assailed by a band of robbers on the road which intersects the other day by a crowd of the Piedmontese national guard. Deluca was the first to fall, and he died miserably and cruelly wounded. Perhaps at last the blindest of English Protestant will understand how the Pius IX. does not trust himself outside the Vatican, notwithstanding the oath of safeguard which they have pledged. Nothing should be observed. The Holy Father does not feel called upon to risk assassination in his own proper person except for some of the sublime motives of religion. When that time comes, if it is to come, when a great victim is called for, it will be found that Pio Nino has learnt correctly the full meaning of the Gospel text on the occupies. His moral and physical courage will astonish the Italians. Some few errors have been made in consequence of the above-mentioned attack and murder, for it is necessary that the people in opposition receive before the diplomatic body; but we have as well be in for a full allotment of those cutthroats. We know what is to be expected from a government that, sworn before Europe to protect the persons and the honor of the Head of the Catholic world, allowed the sacred person, the very crest of Rome, night after night, the most unspeakable and impious ballads, of which the chorus always is:

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## GERMANY.

### Queen Victoria Interviewed.

A German journalist has "interviewed" her Majesty Queen Victoria. Among other things, her Majesty was good enough to inform her interviewer that "there is no official control of the press in England," which is a half-truth. But her Majesty might have added that in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland there is control of the press, and something more. She might have told the German that there is there expression and confirmation, as the consequence of the publication of anything of which the Ministers for ruling the country for England might disapprove. But, perhaps, her thought alone on this head appears from the fact that she does not regard Ireland as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, but a dependent dependency unworthy of notice. If that be her Majesty's views we will not be long conspicuously at odds. We will not be long conspicuously at odds. Will it be that the Masonian dagger that was hired to destroy his hair we will find its bloody sheath in his own guilty bosom? By the way, how singular that the *Times'* Rome correspondent has known nothing of all those late events; or is it the prudence of Printing House Square that has suppressed the communications of its agent? Jame's retirement from office is spoken of as probable, and Prince Napoleon his successor. This signifies nothing to us. Nobody can be found to accept the disgrace of becoming Minister of the Second Empire, a post vacant by the resignation of Prince Doria. Merely among the reasons who invest the Eternal City all will not refuse the consolation; but naturally the government hardly likes to appear to sink to low though why Piedmont and its monarch should affect suytning like rakish delicacy at this late hour of its very limited career is indeed difficult to comprehend. Rome under the Popes, so celebrated the world through for the abundance of its magnificent water, is to-day, through the blundering of the municipality, actually suffering from drought. The intellect of Piedmont (says *Punch* itself) has ruined the water to cease in flow from fountains and aqueducts that it was thought nothing could dry up. If such a calamity as this had happened under the pontiffs what a host of shallow fulminers would have sprung up to favor the poor deluded public with distribute against priestly rule, etc. We direct the attention our readers to the following telegram which has been published by the Havre agency for the purpose of contradicting the assertion of the Italian journals that Pius IX. had accepted the pension offered him by the Piedmontese Government:

The Pope will receive nothing from the Italian Government; he will accept the alms of the Catholic world as he is now receiving them.

For the victim to consent to take his support from the hand of the brigand who has despoiled him would be almost a sanction of the latter's villany.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

### Death of a Political Prisoner.

The *Freeman* of Tuesday, April 16, says: We learn that Mr. Patrick Kearney, one of the political prisoners sent to Australia lately returned to his native city to recruit his health, inspired by the love of home and of his friends. His remains will be removed for interment in Glasnevin on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The *Evening Telegraph* of Wednesday, April 17, recorded his funeral and the circumstances of his last illness as follows:

On this day the remains of Patrick Kearney were interred in Glasnevin Cemetery in the presence of a large assemblage of men, who marched at his funeral to the number of about twelve hundred. The deceased was arrested in 1867, and tried under the following circumstances: He was a smith by trade, and was employed on searching his forge for arms. When doing so he reunited them, and struck Acting-Inspector Clifford of the R.I.C. a heavy blow with a sledge on the head. He was arrested and committed to Mountjoy Prison, from whence he was removed to Naas Jail, where he remained for a considerable time. After his release, he proceeded to America, and in consequence of declining health, he had to return home. After a painful and protracted illness, he expired on Sunday, at the residence of his mother, 23 Charles street. His funeral this morning was very solemn and impressive. The cortège, which was borne on the shoulders of the friends of the deceased, was decorated with wreaths of laurel. About twelve hundred men, principally of the working classes, marched after the remains, and each wore a green leaf in his hat. After the remains had been placed in the hearse in the sacristy. First came acolytes with burning torches, two and two, then the church, and lastly the bishop of the diocese. This prelate is vested in purple and with his mitre and pastoral staff before the altar, and then ascends the episcopal throne on the left or Gospel side of the altar. Monsignor Capel kneels to receive the bishop's blessing and to kiss his ring, and then appears for the last time in the pulpit. This evening his subject is the death of the just man, and it is full of reassurance to those who have voluntarily gone through the labors and sacrifices of the mission. The sermon lights have multiplied about the altar till the whole chancel is flooded with light. The sermon ended, the bishop exchanges his purple mozetta for a white one, and his mitre for a cap, assumes the crozier, which is typical of his pastoral office. Then the congregation rise, and the Eucharistic elements are exposed upon the altar, and a weaper of incense is swung from the crozier. The choir breaks forth with the Litany, and now the whole church bursts into light as the Host is raised by the consecrated hand. The effect of this is very striking. At a signal all rise, genuflect to the host, signify, as they are told, that they are "soldiers of Christ, prepared to fight—and, if need be, lay down their lives for the faith given them at baptism," and of elevation of the chalice, and then Monsignor Capel takes his place in the pulpit and preaches his sermon. The discourse is full of consolation to the pastor, for the vast crowd of wealthy and educated citizens who have assembled to pay the last tribute of honors through the church portals, to return, however, with unfailing punctuality to their homes. Two lights are on the altar, and the room is illuminated throughout by triple gas jets. The Rev. Canon Maguire delivers the funeral oration, and his matter is, in a strong, clear voice. This occupies about half an hour

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18.

May:
18—Sunday—Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday.
20—Monday—Whit-Monday.
21—Tuesday—Whit-Tuesday.
22—Wednesday—Ember day. Fast.
23—Thursday—Of the Octave.
24—Friday—Ember day. Fast.
25—Saturday—Ember day. Fast.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MAY 18, 1872.

## HORACE GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

Since the result of the Cincinnati Convention has been made public there has been a sufficient lapse of time to enable us to learn the opinion of most of our contemporaries respecting it. We are glad to find that a considerable majority approves the nomination of Horace Greeley, and are sparing their influence to secure a Democratic endorsement there of. If they succeed, as we hope they will, the defeat of Grant may be confidently expected; but if they fail, his reelection will be made inevitable. These are facts which only unreasoning headstrong men ignore, and a well man they should be widely known. This platform adopted by the Cincinnati Liberal Republicans differs so very little, if anything at all, from the pure Democratic programme that when success can be obtained upon it, it would be absurd pronounce objections to reject it.

The protectionist proclivities of Mr. Greeley should be no barrier to his adoption. For if he be elected President he will have little opportunity of carrying into practice his peculiar theories about commercial policy. In fact, as one of our Eastern contemporaries shrewdly remarks, he has at the present moment, in consequence of his position as editor of the New York Tribune, twenty times more influence in the contest between free trade and protection, than he could have were he seated in the White House. Moreover it has been agreed, prudently according to our judgment, to leave this matter to the decision of the Congressional elections. The choice of the people, and not the will of the next President, whoever he may be, must determine whether the sentimental policy is to be of protection or free-trade. We cannot discover where any great principle, one way or another, is involved in the question.

It does seem to us that, since Horace Greeley is universally admitted to be a thoroughly honest and honorable man, one who will not accept "a pronota," or make his relations and connections pendences of the nation, who will not use his position to secure personal aggrandizement, who will restrain plunderers and give real peace to the tortured South, who will restore and preserve freedom of election and honest, economical administration, we will see that the rights of all citizens are duly respected at home and abroad—it seems to us, taking these things into consideration, that he ought to be cheerfully accepted by the Democracy. We have several times said, and it can hardly be repeated too often, the principal duty now incumbent upon patriotic citizens is by all means to end that administration which has been characterized by corruption, dishonor and delpotism, and which has made the United States contemptible in the eyes of the world by a cowardly and vacillating foreign policy.

The man who says "No; we ought not support Greeley; we must have a clear grit Democratic nominee," convicts himself of hopeless partisanism, and proves that he prefers the triumph of a party to the welfare of his country. Indeed no one not a blind fanatic, not irremediably given over to party servility can argue in this fashion. But besides those fanatics, there are many shortsighted people who cry out: "The nomination of Greeley has split up the Republican party; there is now no section of Radicals fighting each other; let us take advantage of their dissension, nominate strong Democratic candidates, and gain a victory for which we shall have to thank no one but ourselves." They do not foresee that the concessions they demand would be followed, if not by the retirement of Greeley, at least by the return of the bulk of his supporters to the side of Grant.

A vast amount of fine logic has been expended to prove that the contest between Grant and Seymour was so close that a slight accession from Radicalism would render a Democratic victory beyond question. We have no desire to enter into a lengthy refutation of such arguments, and we shall content ourselves with expressing our strong conviction that if the issue placed before the nation be Republicanism against Democracy, Grant versus a Radical-save nominee, the former will carry the day. There are, we admit, people who think otherwise—who say that the country is so heartily sick of Grant any respectable opponent would easily beat him. It is pleasant to be sanguine, and we would have no objection to be so if we could be guaranteed against the inconvenience of disappointment.

But the experience of even the last couple of years has demonstrated how foolish it is to trust the rose-colored prophecies of visionaries. We have carefully studied the sentiments of all the Liberal journals which have fallen within our reach, and, having made due allowance for exaggeration on both sides, we have come to the conclusion that our choice for Presidential lies between Grant and Greeley, and that no man who may be nominated hereafter can disturb the alternative. If we do not support Greeley we must put up with Grant for four years longer. We trust the citizens of San Francisco will take these matters into serious consideration. They ought not commit the egregious folly of entering a fight wherein they must necessarily be beaten, and consequently they should avail themselves of the only prospect of victory which presents itself. Any other line of conduct, however heroic, would be simply suicidal.

## THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

We print to day an admirable discourse delivered by the celebrated Dominican orator, Father Burke, before the Second annual Convention of the New Jersey Catholic Total Abstinence Union, which was held at Patterson, on Thursday, 25th April. Father Tom, as he is familiarly and affectionately called by his many friends, says nothing which is not well worth attention, nothing which should not be treated with respect; but we are of opinion that even his wonderful eloquence rarely touched a subject more important. The evils of intemperance are manifold and notorious. They affect both souls and all conditions in life; they cannot be concealed, for they are patent to the most superficial observer. Every individual, no matter how limited his circle of acquaintance, can instance one or more personally known to him whose intoxicating liquors make her a driven or are driving into the grave. And every man can mention at least one household from which domestic peace and comfort have been forever banished by the same abominable agencies. So the total of the misery and misfortune brought about simply and exclusively by drunkenness is easily appalling.

The persons who, from their calling or position, are brought very much into contact with suffering humanity—who are constantly compelled to look upon the dark side of life—are the best able to form a proper estimate of the amount of mischief thus wrought. But it is not merely domestic discord, public disrepute, poverty, wretchedness and untimely death that are to be placed to the account of the drink fiend; a considerable portion of the crime committed in this country must also be placed to its charge. It has been asserted by competent judges that if one could abolish intoxication, nearly nine-tenths of the criminality dealt with by our law courts would disappear at the same time. This needs like an exaggeration; nevertheless, we believe it to be a substantial fact. Let us read the details of the murders and manslaughters with which the daily papers teem, and we shall find in almost every case that the perpetrator was more or less under the influence of drink, and we shall also find that the crime was consummated either actually within the walls of a saloon, or, at all events, in its immediate vicinity. Other offenses, the connection of which with intoxication does not seem so direct, such as embezzlement, robbery, etc., would, if all the circumstances were known, be quite as clearly and logically traced to it.

If the ruin worked by drink were confined to individuals of the world—if a man could lose nothing more by it than domestic happiness, the respect of his neighbors, and all possible self-esteem—if his sufferings would certainly be bad enough, and philanthropists would be justified in devoting all their energies to the cause of temperance. But worse remains. Drink destroys soul as well as body, irrevocably ruins a man for both time and eternity. It is utterly impossible for the drunkard to work out his salvation as long as he indulges in his debased appetite. Every man who "takes too much now and then" expects to reform sometime, and return to sober habits. But there is this especial curse upon indulgence in strong liquor, that it possesses a diabolical fascination, and that of all the evil ways to which our nature is prone there is not one more difficult to abandon. Its advances are most insidious, and we are known to every one else a long time before their unhappy victim is conscious of their hold upon him. Thus a man becomes a confirmed drunkard, frequently found in his iniquity before he becomes aware of it. When he imagines he is all right and only forgets himself occasionally, when he would intelligently repel the advances of being an habitual inebriate, all his acquaintances know that he is so far advanced on the road to ruin that any attempts to warn him back would be utterly hopeless. There is no more deplorable object, no spectacle more capable of awakening disgust mingled with compassion than the sight of the slave to liquor.

It is no wonder, then, that good and holy men have banded together and commenced, or rather stimulated, the war against drunkenness. Just now Temperance Societies are more than usually active not only in America, but in Ireland also. And in both countries they are blessed, encouraged and directed by the priests of God's Church. We have seen it stated in several newspapers of good repute that Archbishop Purcell judges that if one could abolish intoxication, nearly nine-tenths of the criminality dealt with by our law courts would disappear at the same time. This needs like an exaggeration; nevertheless, we believe it to be a substantial fact. Let us read the details of the murders and manslaughters with which the daily papers teem, and we shall find in almost every case that the perpetrator was more or less under the influence of drink, and we shall also find that the crime was consummated either actually within the walls of a saloon, or, at all events, in its immediate vicinity. Other offenses, the connection of which with intoxication does not seem so direct, such as embezzlement, robbery, etc., would, if all the circumstances were known, be quite as clearly and logically traced to it.

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If the ruin worked by drink were confined to individuals of the world—if a man could lose nothing more by it than domestic happiness, the respect of his neighbors, and all possible self-esteem—if his sufferings would certainly be bad enough, and philanthropists would be justified in devoting all their energies to the cause of temperance. But worse remains. Drink destroys soul as well as body, irrevocably ruins a man for both time and eternity. It is utterly impossible for the drunkard to work out his salvation as long as he indulges in his debased appetite. Every man who "takes too much now and then" expects to reform sometime, and return to sober habits. But there is this especial curse upon indulgence in strong liquor, that it possesses a diabolical fascination, and that of all the evil ways to which our nature is prone there is not one more difficult to abandon. Its advances are most insidious, and we are known to every one else a long time before their unhappy victim is conscious of their hold upon him. Thus a man becomes a confirmed drunkard, frequently found in his iniquity before he becomes aware of it. When he imagines he is all right and only forgets himself occasionally, when he would intelligently repel the advances of being an habitual inebriate, all his acquaintances know that he is so far advanced on the road to ruin that any attempts to warn him back would be utterly hopeless. There is no more deplorable object, no spectacle more capable of awakening disgust mingled with compassion than the sight of the slave to liquor.

## The Irish-American Press on the Cincinnati Nominees.

From the N. Y. Irish Citizen, John Mitchel's paper.]

The nomination is made for President and Vice-President; and on the whole it is a good nomination, seeing the ways we cannot have Democrats pure and simple. Last week we expressed our preference for Horace Greeley among all those likely to be presented for nomination at Cincinnati; and now that he is nominated, we do earnestly exhort all our good Irish citizens to vote for him. It is true that Mr. Greeley has some quite peculiar ideas of his own; in which respect, as in all others, he differs widely from Grant, who has not an idea at all, nor even half an idea of his own. Mr. Greeley is a strong protectionist; but the platform adopted at Cincinnati leaves this question of protection or of free trade altogether open to be settled by the people hereafter. Indeed it signifies little whether Mr. Greeley be a protectionist or a free trader once he is elevated to the position of chief magistrate—as we trust he will be in the White House he cannot decree free trade nor protection; he can have no more influence on the determination of that question than he has now, nor half so much, for now he wields a potent political engine, the New York *Tribune*, but as President he must drop that, like a hot potato. The whole matter, then, of protection or free trade will have to be settled without the potent advocacy of Horace Greeley. And in fact we trust it will be considered disrespectful to our future President—as we trust he will be—to urge that one has arguments in favor of placing him in the White House is that he will be taken out of the *Tribune* office.

[From the Western Celt.]

It will not, however, be at variance with the principles above enunciated for us to the present time, to say a few words in favor of the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency and B. Gratz Brown for the Vice-Presidency, are an inconsistent ticket. One of the most momentous questions of the day is that of protection or free trade. Greeley is a protectionist; Brown is a free-trader. This alone would render the ticket most considerably weaken the ticket. It is impossible to "blow hot and cold" in the same breath, and it is only a way to think that the Germans are too sensible, and are too deeply interested in the prosperity of this country to be led astray by empty howlings of the Grant party on a matter of finance or rather of no importance in the political contest. If they submit to the application of the protective policy, which is already making itself heard, and appealing to them for endorsement, they will be guilty of the grossest folly they could possibly commit. If defeat comes, the guilt will be justly charged to them and be at their door.

Equally foolish and calamitous will be the nomination of Brown as Vice-President. The only wise course open to it will be to unite under the leadership of Greeley in relieving the country from the horrors of a repetition of four years more of Grantism. There are strong signs in the political horizon, daily growing more clear and distinct, that the coalition will be cemented. Such an event will at once dispel all fear of defeat, and give us political redemption. It will be a refreshing change when we shall have in the field, when the fight waxes warm, and danger keeps of the Democrats wavering, overtures will be made to Greeley, a bargain agreed on, and Brown withdrawn from the contest.

But what a beggarly sight, to see men who have been in the highest and most influential positions in the Democratic Party going after that Cincinnati Convention of sore-heads and traitors! Going after it, abjectly begging a bone, and a crust, of it! The Convention treated Mr. Belmont and those connected with him, just right. These shoddy-Democrats begged leave to get on board and take their seats with the Radicals. The latter told them to lick away, but they would not have the Democratic-like leaders of the once "unterrified." Democracy.

And now, now, as is natural to traitors, failed of betraying the Democratic party into the hands of the scoundrels at the Cincinnati, there are some of them meditating and devising how to turn the Democratic Convention into a Greeley Republican Assemblage for the nomination of some other second-hand Radical.

Such a course, now, is considerable off the Democratic Convention, when it shall meet, better than its nominal leaders, and utter a voice that men who care for their country can hear and follow.

MISSIONS AT DOWNIEVILLE AND STOCKTON.—On last Sunday, May 12th, Rev. Father Hennebery opened a mission for the inhabitants of Downieville, Sierra county. It will conclude on to-morrow (Sunday), May 19th. Rev. Father O'Neill on to-morrow commences a mission at Stockton. On Tuesday he will be joined by Father Hennebery and the two missionary servants of God will then conduct the religious exercises to a close. The amount of good which is being effected by the holy missionaries is incalculable in these localities, and O'Neill, it would be impossible to estimate properly, and it will only be known when they are receiving their glorious reward in the skies. We shall give details of these interesting missions.

GLEESON'S HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA.—We think it right to notify all desirous of possessing Father Gleeson's admirable History of the Catholic Church in California that there are a few copies remaining yet unsold which may be secured by early application. Bancroft & Co. and M. Flood of Market street, as also the Rev. Father Gleeson himself, near Natoma street, have each a small number for disposal. When these are sold the work will be out of print, and only some lucky chance will put it in the power of any person to secure it.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER GRIFFIN.—Died in Chicopee, Massachusetts, on the 3d May, after a painful and protracted illness, Rev. John Griffin, formerly pastor of Marysville, Cal., as well as of San Leandro and other parishes in this State. During his residence on the Pacific coast, he endeared himself to all by his piety, zeal, self-sacrifice and spirit of benevolence. He bore his long sickness with the resignation of a true Christian, and his death will be deplored by a wide circle of friends. R.I.P.

Very Rev. Father Dalton, of Napa Valley, on last Friday week, slipped as he stepped out of the stage, and broke his leg. We are extremely glad to hear that he is rapidly recovering.

MISSION AT SAINT LAKE.—Rev. Father Burchard, S. J., has left San Francisco in order to give a mission in Salt Lake. He was accompanied by Rev. Father Walsh pastor of the latter place.

## Lucrezia Borgia.

Richard Boyle Davey has an article in May number of the *Galaxy*, which educates the character of Donna Lucrezia Gia, Duchess of Ferrara, as that of a virtuous woman, and he maintains that no one can investigate the subject as he has without coming to the same conclusion. In his opening paragraph he says: "Nothing can be more unjust than the way with incredulity when I assure them that Lucrezia Borgia never poisoned or murdered any one, and more, was never accused of such crimes by any sane historian, or even by her worst enemies. He says that the character ascribed to Lucrezia Borgia was an invention of Victor Hugo. "In 1833 Victor Hugo produced his celebrated drama of Lucrezia . . . The subject of this tragedy is known lodged in the preface by the author himself, and was suggested to him by the invention of his own imagination; but the injury done to the memory of the historical Duchess of Ferrera by this drama is still further, and a thousand fold, more terrible in the hands of the opera. Terrible plot is the same." . . . In other words, the famous scene in the last act of Victor Hugo's tragedy, is distorted in the opera of Donizetti. Here is how Donizetti the cue for his opera, aside from the opera and drama he "To the reader of history she is, the most pure, honored and unsullied of Alexander VI., mistress in succession of her two brothers, Cæsar of Valentine and Francis, Duke of Gandia. If we have no other evidence than the fact that nothing respecting her career has been known to her with these crimes, we might be led to believe that she should prove 'pays for every' except to purchase or win the favor of the Wolf the Allenaccies have flagged; and the Lamb should prove 'pays for every' . . . Of the seven sacraments of the Church, which will go far to make up the list of the seven deadly sins. The following particulars, who composed the Cabinet of Ferdinand, Queen of Naples, in which they fulfilled their duty: James Prior, C. D. Sullivan, Jr., John Ryan, C. D. O'Sullivan, P. J. Sullivan, John Kelly, Jr., Charles Matter, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Kelly, Jr., Mrs. Matter, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, Jr., Mrs. Sullivan, Jr., Mrs. Sullivan, Jr.,

## IMMUNITY OF MURDER IN ENGLAND.

When the intrigues which preceded the passing of the Coercion Acts for Ireland first began, like vermin, to rustle in the straw, as we took pains to make an investigation into the criminal condition of England. Had our efforts but been seconded, with half as much warmth by the so-called Irish Members as the Carcolonists displayed against their country, there might have been some chance that their nefarious schemes would have been defeated. For it was in our power to show, and we took care to expose it, so that none could plead ignorance, that a Coercion Act was infinitely more required in England than in Ireland.

Thus, we gave cases of the most hideous description, as any who refer to our past pages may discover. We proved that not only were there more grievous crimes per cent. of population in England, but that the circumstance attending their commission were beyond comparison more alarming and horrible.

In like manner cited there were persons who knew beforehand what crime was about to be committed. Some of them appeared as witnesses, related with barbarous coolness the circumstances of the case, mentioned their fore-knowledge of the wicked intention, and admitted their passive complicity.

To most one of these cases, nor to any other that we have observed, did the coroners or the judges declare themselves shocked at the conduct of the witnesses, or administer a rebuke to them for locking on while murder was being done, for not trying to prevent crime, to take place, or for allowing the perpetrator to escape without a single effort made to arrest them. No, the judges and juries seemed callous.

Again we proved, by English official statistics, that a far greater proportion of murderous criminals escaped punishment in England than in Ireland, that in Ireland, Fenian or Irish crimes were done in England, and every such criminal was mildly dealt with, and many of those arrested escaped all punishment.

Since then, however, all that has occurred only strengthens our case. The most atrocious criminals have only to plead Irish sympathy and they are trusted immunity from their deserved punishment. One Behan, a Fenian, has but best to pocket his numerous persons in Brighton, and to have a confectionist hanged for her crime was all the judged guilty—but not hanged. The plea that some of her ancestors had been insane, and had committed crime, came in to save the life of one of the seven English criminals convicted up to that time, of murder, have escaped the gallows.

That the appalling laxity and leniency of the authorities in England to English criminals is the deepest dye, has been breeding its Nemesis. The crimes are becoming more and more horrible, and the tenderness of the judiciary to the criminals has become so flagrant as to excite public attention in England, are exciting restless and alarmed.

Having temporarily ceased to ruminate on Ireland for which they cannot discover, that the Saxons are free to gaze at the horrors of England and the cause of the English, but truths they have hitherto concealed—but the world should know that the cause of the English intellect is more guilty hereby—perceived lest the world should know that the English people, their own English justiciaries were infinitely more deserving of coercion than Ireland.

Thus the London *Telegraph* with partial horror at the appalling brutality of British justice. It cries out:—

"Something more monstrous than has been exposed in British justice. Either the band over her eyes has slipped or her scales are out of balance. Either the hand or the sword (?) rightly used by the goddess has completely gone out of order. Various judgments—some who should be the highest—have delivered lately by the Criminal Court, have, in certain instances, to confound our sense of morality and proportion."

In plain English, it impeaches the judgments as immoral and partial—partial (we would add) to murderers!

That is not a bad beginning for a confession. It proceeds with the same reserved caution. It finds that notoriously protects properly more than persons—the vice of a trading manufacturer, the "poor but proper feminated woman" be caught purloining a farmhood woman" be caught purloining a farmhood to save her starving children from death, when the law-dispensers are energetic and devout.

"But," it says, "when a specimen comes up of the wife-beaters and woman-bullies who are so shamefully rife among us (in England), the leniency of justice (?) towards these scoundrels is so notorious that nobody can wonder if the profession grow frequently unchecked."

In plain English it impeaches the magistracy and judges and juries of England with partiality—notorious partiality to brutal criminals.

It truly declares that "almost any day's proceedings might illustrate this strange topsy-turviness of the law"—but herein it shows its baneful candour. For it is not the law, but the administration of the law, which screens the villain! The laws have been altered which hanged persons for small thefts, but the villain is still in their administrators that prompted greater severity towards offenders against property than against persons. Of late crimes can not be allotted off the judges to the law now. However, the evil result is the same, and

## ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF THE CHURCH.

BY MARIE.

Hail! Patron of the Church of God! receive thy fitting trust!
O thou on Love's evangel page forever named "the Just!"
Well didst thou watch beside the manger crib, the shrine of straw, where Love had deigned to hide,
And safely bloomed, in lowly home, beneath thy tender care,
The Rootbud of a royal race, and Israel's Lily fair.
Those were thy treasures, fivefold one; this was the charge confirmed
On thee, O foster-father blest! O guardian of the Word!
And now the mystic Spouse of Christ thy pure protection craves,
While round her rock-built home of Love the wintry tempest raves,
While, searching for her hidden Gem, the Herod lifeless flood
Has drenched Bethlehem with streams of martyr-blood,
Accept the trust, and guard again the treasures of thy God,
And safely guide the Spouse of Christ with lily-blooming rod.
Support her steps till at her glance Egyptian idols fall,
And led her bloomets safely shine by Nazareth's rest and toil;
Direct the wondrous work of Love, O builder, wise and strong!
Till 'neath his finished Temple fair the gathered nations throng!
And be his Eucharistic shrine the star-led monarchs bring
The precious myrrh, the golden vow, the prayerful offering,
Thou shalt the grand prophetic dream in fair fulfilment view,
And mighty on the earth shall be Jehovah's name and glory!
For Joseph, Patron of the Church, accepts his fitting trust—
Rest, faithful hearts, your game are safe, protected by "the Just."
Safe is the Shepherd high enthroned on Truth's eternal rock,
And safe, in Joseph's potent care, the universal flock—
Safe as the ransomed vessel bound to the celestial shore,
While wrath | Safe as the ransomed vessel bound to the celestial shore,

## WAS ST. PETER EVER AT ROME?

Our readers are, of course, aware that Protestants, and infidels of every imaginable hue, deny that the Pope should be regarded in any sense as the successor of Saint Peter, and maintain that the throne of the Apostle never raised the Eternal City. The inference is that he could not have been Bishop of Rome, and that the claim of the Sovereign Pontiff to represent him is that of an unfounded pretender. Very recently, Indeed, the delusion of these assertions took place at Rome, the Protestant side of the question being sustained by two Waldensian ministers, Messrs. Sciarailli and Pigotti; and the Catholic by the learned Canon Fabiani. The controversy was admirably conducted, and the palm of victory was awarded to the defender of Catholic doctrine. So thorough was the overthrow which Canon Fabiani gave his adversaries that a reporter belonging to an Italian revolutionary journal, bitterly opposed to Catholicity, was obliged to confess that he left the hall fully convinced that "the personage called Saint Peter" had really been in the ancient capital of the world, and had suffered martyrdom there. Notwithstanding the defeat of the Waldensians, an Anglican divine, Canon Trevor, had temerity enough to assert in their support, in the columns of the London *Times* and repeat their fallacies! But a crushing rejoinder awaited him. In the pages of the *Westminster Gazette*, the ablest Catholic periodical published in England, a champion well known to and much loved by the people of San Francisco, the Rev. Father O'Ferrall, S. J., some years ago a resident of this city, precisely as Father Fabiani had treated Messrs. Pgotti and Sciarelli. Our readers will, we feel sure, thank us for reproducing Father O'Ferrall's splendid letters. We are enabled to do so by the kindness of the reverend gentleman himself, who sent us copies of the papers containing them. They are too long for publication in the issue of To-Morrow, so we shall divide them into two parts, and give one each week.

### "WAS ST. PETER EVER AT ROME?"

Such is the title prefixed to two letters which appeared in the *Times* of last year, under the respective dates of June 3d and June 8th, and such is the title, or theme, of a dissertation in progress in the Eternal City between two Waldensian ministers, Sciarelli and Pigotti, and a well-known Catholic divine—the Canonico Fabiani. Whether the learned Canon Trevor will assign the first of the above mentioned letters to the *Times* borrowed no inspiration from the Waldensian orators, or they from the Canon, it is perhaps unimportant to inquire; but their arguments, or attempts at arguments, bear the stamp of a common origin, and reflect little credit on their employers. Had the *Times'* correspondent of last June, or their Roman fellow-laborers of the present February, confined themselves to the task of questioning the precise date of St. Peter's arrival in Rome, and the length of his episcopate, they might, we may have thrown light on points of remote history, and their holiday lucubrations would have passed unnoticed. The worldly and orators I speak of have taken a wider field and essayed a bolder task. One of the *Times'* writers contends, if I rightly remember, that St. Peter never entered Rome, but lived and died in what Protestants are fond to call the proper field of the Petrine labors—Babylonia! The other leisy towards ourselves, while we prove that the Roman view of St. Peter's mission, episcopate, and death is alone tenable; and that the Babylonian or Neoteric theory, washing the same subjects, is utterly untenable—opposed to history and tradition, and unsustained by any sound principle of criticism. Our first witness shall be Ignatius, bishop and martyr, commonly believed to have had personal intercourse with the Apostles Peter and John. He was martyred in Rome, A.D. 107. Shortly before his martyrdom he addressed to the Christians in Rome a letter still extant, in the fifth section of this he says, "Encourage the wild beasts that they make themselves my tomb. . . . Pray to Christ that I may become a victim through your means. I do not command you as Peter and Paul did. They were Apostles: I am a condemned man." . . . The commands of Peter and Paul here referred to were manifestly no general commands put forth, v. g., in the Apostolical epistles; St. Peter had addressed no such epistle to the Romans; besides the words going before refer to an attempt on the part of the Roman converts to prevent the martyrdom of their teachers. St. Ignatius prays the Romans not to prevent his martyrdom, as St. Peter and Paul had commanded and practised. Such, then, was the command given to the Romans by Peter on the eve of his martyrdom shows, we presume, that he was not at that time in Babylonia, but in or near Rome. Papias, Bishop of Jerusalem, and a disciple of John the Apostle, or another John contemporary with the Apostle (see Eusebius, Hist. Eccl. L. 2, c. 15), states that "Clement, writing to the wards stream and current of antiquity, and the Romans consist of the mixed and heterogeneous, in the decline of life, he indicted his letter to Peter, probably for the Apostle's writings give no information on the subject, he closed his ear to about the time of the persecution by Nero.

We purpose, in this paper, to show that the first of these accounts is alone true, and cannot be rejected without impeaching all ancient church history. We shall next show further that the second Babylonian theory (or, as it may be called, the Light-hof Milman-Trevor theory) is opposed to all history, negatived by tradition, and devoid of any foundation in those writings whence its advocates seek to derive their support, viz., the Acts of St. Luke, Pauline Epistles, and the first Epistle of St. Peter.

We confess we are ashamed to be forced by moderate Protestants into a controversy, on a subject which their own intuitive Cave may be considered to have entirely set at rest. We will not, with that learned doctor, inquire if "the needless question-ing of a history so well attested" as that of St. Peter's residence at Rome and his death in that city "may not in time open a wide gap to shake the credit of all history." (See Cave Life of St. Peter, *ad. fin.*) Nor will we insinuate with the learned editor of Cave, that as "few passages in history are more strongly confirmed than that which relates to the residence of the Apostle Peter at Rome," he who denies that fact must be waning in "honesty and candor." (See Stebbing, Notes of Cave's Peter, *prænm.*) We prefer crediting Canon Trevor and his associates with these sterling qualities, and we ask the same measure of courtesy ourselves, while we prove that the Roman view of St. Peter's mission, episcopate, and death is alone tenable; and that the Babylonian or Neoteric theory, washing the same subjects, is utterly untenable—opposed to history and tradition, and unsustained by any sound principle of criticism. Our first witness shall be Ignatius, bishop and martyr, commonly believed to have had personal intercourse with the Apostles Peter and John. He was martyred in Rome, A.D. 107. Shortly before his martyrdom he addressed to the Christians in Rome a letter still extant. In the fifth section of this he says, "Encourage the wild beasts that they make themselves my tomb. . . . Pray to Christ that I may become a victim through your means. I do not command you as Peter and Paul did. They were Apostles: I am a condemned man." . . . The commands of Peter and Paul here referred to were manifestly no general commands put forth, v. g., in the Apostolical epistles; St. Peter had addressed no such epistle to the Romans; besides the words going before refer to an attempt on the part of the Roman converts to prevent the martyrdom of their teachers. St. Ignatius prays the Romans not to prevent his martyrdom, as St. Peter and Paul had commanded and practised. Such, then, was the command given to the Romans by Peter on the eve of his martyrdom shows, we presume, that he was not at that time in Babylonia, but in or near Rome. Papias, Bishop of Jerusalem, and a disciple of John the Apostle, or another John contemporary with the Apostle (see Eusebius, Hist. Eccl. L. 2, c. 15), states that "Clement, writing to the wards stream and current of antiquity, and the Romans consist of the mixed and heterogeneous, in the decline of life, he indicted his letter to Peter, probably for the Apostle's writings give no information on the subject, he closed his ear to about the time of the persecution by Nero.

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The exceptions taken against the recorded Roman episcopate of the Apostle Peter are chiefly of a negative kind. In one in-tance only is the semblance of a positive argument put on.

It is urged that the omission in the Pauline epistles (and in the Acts) of any mention of St. Peter's presence in Rome, or of his having founded a church there, is a conclusive proof that the venerable Apostle never reached that city, at least until the date of the latest among the Apostolic epistles. "These notices," says the reverend correspondent of the *Times*, under date June 3d, "satisfy all Protestant critics that St. Peter had never been at Rome up to the writing of the second Epistle of St. Peter, A.D. 67-68." Even were this so, the Roman episcopate of St. Peter and his residence and martyrdom in Rome, might still be proof against all reasonable question. The Acts of the Apostles, it is well known, do not profess to be a complete history of the Apostles

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR ST. MARY'S ENSUING WEEK:

May:
26—Sunday—Trinity Sunday.
27—Monday—St. Mary Magdalene de Pazzi, Virgin. St. John Baptist de la Salle.
28—Tuesday—St. Mary, Mother of Christians.
29—Wednesday—St. Maximin, Martyr.
30—Thursday—Corpus Christi. Rooting of obligation.
31—Friday—St. Angela Merici, Virgin. St. Petronilla, Virgin.
June:
1—Saturday—Of the Octave.

## THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MAY 25, 1872.

### THE STOCK EXCHANGE AGREEMENT.

During the past month or six weeks the stock market in San Francisco has experienced a series of rapid and violent changes. Towards the middle of April the prices of mining shares advanced to a most extravagant figure. There was nothing whatever to justify the rise. Save and except in one important mine, no great developments of ore were reported. Yet the value of pretty nearly every one of the hundred and fifty which are called on the Board, even as though it had become established as a source of unbounded wealth. Many people who had been fortunate to buy stocks when they were extremely low and had good sense enough to sell them when every one wanted to buy, no matter at what figure, managed to come out of their speculations considerably enriched. Stories of large fortunes gained in this way is an incredibly short space of time, were bruited about and religiously believed. Then, as a natural consequence, the gambling spirit seized upon a large portion of the community, and the desire for acquiring riches is one of the most powerful of all that agitate the human mind. Money was withdrawn from savings banks, where it was earning steady and fair interest, property was sold at a sacrifice, homesteads were mortgaged to their full value, capital was withdrawn from honorable trade, and business fraternity was pulled all in order to invest in mining stocks.

Probably not one out of every ten knew where the mine, the shares of which he or she bought, was located; and certainly not one out of every twenty had the slightest idea of its genuine value. But the fever was abroad, and few were cool enough to make inquiry into the *bona fide* merits of their investment. "Wild Cat" mines, that never payed a dividend or showed a likelihood of one, mines from which not an ounce of ore of any description had ever been dug, mines that nobody appeared to know anything about, were eagerly sought after, and the price of "shares" went up day after day. The brokers were making money almost as fast as they could count it, and were actually unable to fulfill all the commissions with which they were entrusted. The mining millennium was apparently at hand. Labor was to be abolished, hard work known no more, and everybody, young and old, gentle and simple, was to be made rich forever. Some of the city newspapers did their level best to fan the excitement. The mining millennium was approaching fast

## The Eight-Hour Law in the Senate.

The following, which we copy from the *Congressional Globe*, will be highly interesting to workingmen. They can learn from it who are their friends, and who their foes at Washington. We call special attention to the remarks of Mr. Casserly. They reflect faithfully the broad, liberal and generous spirit of the man, and compare more then favorably with the utterances of Mr. Cole. The amendment of the Senate Committee to which reference is made, was to the effect that since the hours of labor had been reduced one-fifth, that is from ten to eight, the pay should be proportionately diminished. It seems that this Eight-Hour Law was differently interpreted in different localities. In some places the men got as much for their eight hours' work as they had been in the habit of receiving for ten; while in other places the pay was reduced. The proposition upon which the Senate debated was the principle of refunding the stoppage to the artisans who had suffered from it.

MR. WILSON.—Mr. President, this is a very simple proposition. There is a large body of men in the country desirous of reducing the hours of labor. I think the hours of labor during the last thirty or forty years have been reduced from ten hours a day on an average. Especially is this true among skilled laborers. * * *

MR. MORTON.—Mr. President, I was present when the eight-hour law was passed, and I remember very distinctly what was my understanding at the time, and I think what was the understanding of the Senate. It was that the period of labor should be reduced two hours a day without reducing the price. It was urged in the argument on that occasion that it was advisable to try the experiment in the Government workshops, so as to see whether there could be any loss in the actual amount of labor, or whether there would be. I think that was the understanding in the Senate is shown by the fact that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) offered an amendment to the bill declaring that the pay should be reduced in the same proportion as the time, and that the amendment was voted down by quite a large majority. The amendment tested the understanding of the Senate upon the subject.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Evarts, however, gave an opinion that the law simply provided for reducing the time of labor, and authorized a reduction of price in the same proportion. That opinion, I think, was in direct conflict with the understanding of the Senate; but a subsequent Attorney-General under the present administration, I am informed, gave a different opinion to the President, and the President issued an order directing that the workmen in the Government workshops should receive the full price without a deduction on account of the reduction in time. But in the meantime there had been in several of the Government workshops, for instance at Springfield and at Rock Island, a reduction in the price in proportion to the diminution in time, while at the other arsenals and workshops the full price was paid. I understand the object of the Senator from Massachusetts is to obtain an equalization, and all these men on the arsenal level exactly. As most of the Government workmen have obtained the full price the object should. I believe that this is just on every principle, and that there should be an equality in the price paid.

It has been said that the experiment that was to be tried in the Government workshops has failed. I am not satisfied that it has failed. * * *

MR. CASSERLY.—I am in favor of striking out the amendment of the Senate committee. I am in favor of retaining the second section of the bill as it passed the Senate. But, sir, even if thus far it had not produced all the good results expected of it by its friends, are we therefore to say it has failed? It has hardly had a trial: and the trial always has been at the hands of its enemies. We all know that the reduction of the hours of labor from ten to twelve hours, made, if I remember correctly, by the administration of Martin Van Buren, did at first produce some trouble and some consequences that were not desirable. We also remember well that after a while the producing power of the American mechanic, the natural energies of free country, asserted themselves, and production went on, not at a diminished rate, but at an increased rate.

Whenever the question is fairly before the Senate, and the Senate is disposed to hear it discussed, it can be shown by the best experience, even under very adverse circumstances, that eight hours a day form precisely that period of daily labor which enables the human laborer to prolong for the greatest period of the average duration of life his productive capacity. It is not a question of to-day, nor of six months, nor of a year, nor of five years. The question is whether it is or is not in the interest of the State to have the productive energies of the laborer maintained for the greatest period of the average life of man.

I repeat, it is true according to the deductions of scientific men, who approach this great problem as a pure question of science, that eight hours are the hours of the human system, that eight hours are the proper number of the day's work; then I say it is in the highest interest of an enlightened State to adopt the eight-hour system, and so make it. We have to look to our own interests or to the importance of the question, and not to the opinion of a failed experiment, without half a trial, the efforts to ascertain whether, indeed, the deductions of science on this great subject and the promptings of humanity are alike delusive and false.

But, sir, these questions are not before the Senate now. Perhaps I should apologize for introducing them so incidentally. The simple question now is, whether we have reached that point where we can restore to the Government workmen throughout the country, by paying to such of them as have not had it the same rate of wages for their labor already paid to all the other workmen in the Government employment. If any differences can be shown between the workmen at Springfield and Rock Island, which were not removed their full wages by one-fifth, and those who did receive them, I am ready to consider it. None such has been suggested. I believe none such can be shown. On the contrary, I imagine that the world has not to show a body of skilled workmen superior or equal to the workmen in the Government shops at Springfield. The arms investigation which attracted so much attention, disclose the extraordinary fact, I might say the unparalleled fact, in the history of Government, that in your armory at Springfield you produce the finest arms of precision that have ever been manufactured from a single gun by a Government for less price than they can be made in the very best private workshops.

I will not delay this measure of justice and equality to our workmen by any further remarks. However Senators may differ as to the merits of the eight-hour system, they should not differ as to our placing all the Government workmen on the same footing as to their wages. That, I believe, is the object of the Senator from Massachusetts in the amendment, and no morning hour is necessary for. Who will refuse it? I repeat, let us settle the question amendment on Friday. Let us insert the House amendment in the bill, striking out from it the House proviso, which is a simple contradiction of all the rest of the section, and, indeed, nullifies it utterly. We have too long delayed this short act of justice. Let us perform it now observfully and generously.

MR. COLE.—I am one of those who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and would be among the very last who would do me know that it sends to the Siberian mines those Poles who are guilty of the diabolical crime of wearing their beards in the fashion of their own country rather than in the Russian fashion? We know that it has forbidden the use of the Polish language in its schools; that it has made it a penal offense for a Polish clergyman to conduct public worship in the popular tongue, and that it has compelled the Polish journals to use the Russian language. We are aware that it has regulated the dress of the Poles with such minuteness that no man or woman dared to wear any article which may suggest the wearer's nationality; we know that free speech, free thought, free intercourse—everything that men hold most dear in this world—have been stamped out by the White Eagle of Russia and that a ruthless and remorseless military police watches with eagle eye in every town in Poland for the slightest manifestation of impatience of their restrictions, and for the smallest word that breathes a spark for liberty, and punishes such atrocious misdemeanors with the most horrible severity. Yes, this is now the Czar tres a poor Poland, who furnished us in the darkest hour of our struggle for Independence with a Kosciusko and a Pulaski. Again we tell General Sheridan not to accept at the hands of the Czar the decoration of the White Eagle of Russia. If he does, we will say to him, as Othello said to Iago, "Your reputation shall shake their heels. "Ah! my children," resumed the Pope, "the future has strange surprises in store for the world. Who, two years ago, would have imagined that we should see a Prussian army in France? I venture to say that your wisest heads thought it a thousand times more likely that the Pope would be at Malta than the Emperor Napoleon in London. And yet, you see, I have stripped Malta, Sardinia it is true; but God, who temporarily takes away dominions, can return it a hundred fold. Is the dynasty of the head of the Church less secure? I may be driven out for a time, but when you return to your grand-children come to make visits to Rome they will exclaim, how its temples are now by greater or less, see, as you do today, an end man, robed in white, pointing the way to heaven to the countless millions of human consciences. It is here not subjects near home, but we have hearts far away and everywhere." The Pope then referred to Ireland, and spoke in warm praise of the fidelity of the Irish race of that country. "You see, Prince," said he, "with persecution, does it does not make us worse Catholics. Your royal mother is now pursuing a different course from her predecessors towards that country, and you will find that good Catholics are always loyal subjects." He added that Ireland would require all the watchful energy of her devoted prelates, on whom he passed a high eulogy. "For," said he, "the world, not of Protestantism, but of anarchy and infidelity, is abroad, I fear, in the future." The conversation then was alluded to and the Pope and the Princess—the latter with great warmth—both agreed that no association tending to uproot religion and the ties of the family tie any chance of taking root in the island of the West. The audience was infinitely more protracted than the Sovereign Pontiff usually grants, and both sides seemed charmed with the interview, and the Prince was made to promise another visit before leaving Rome.

A recent decree of M. Thiers subjects all French citizens between the ages of twenty and forty to liability to military service, without the privilege of substitution, truly these fathers of children are enraged who have not less than four children dependent upon them.


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Price of board, with the House.

Parties calling for their friends to the House, or who expect any, will please notify MICHAEL FARRELL, and he will attend to them on their arrival and forward them to their friends with due care, and thus save much trouble.

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mch8 P. CARRLY, Proprietor.

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### DISCOVERIES OF SCIENCE.

Oh! better than great men of science,
They've got me motivathered and vexed,
Not knowin', by steady appliance,
What figure they'll make of me next!
They say we're descended from monkeys—
They say that our fathers were apes!
Of course we're related to donkeys,
And sure that are longest in shapes;
But murther! to think that our daddy
Is proven to be, by this time,
Not Adam, nor warm-hearted Paddy,
But some dirty chimpanzee!

Then, where was their garden of Eden?
Let their jography answer me that.
With the cold boy himself in their readin'
They'll be makin' the serpent a cat!
Or else shall discover the apple
Was never an apple at all,
But only a kind, that is dapple,
Just to make a fine temperance bowl!
Of grape, that is gamin' with juleps,
The crature! who plack it expel.
That Eve was not up to his mess,
And that was the reason she fell.

We're a station or two above monkeys,
A station they're honored by me,
And Genesis tells us them donkeys
The father of man's pedigree;
Or sense that is strong I'm natisfied,
In spite of their science and fhun,
Nor bold with that great Homer, Bryant,
That monkeys descended from us.

Ooh! surely the world is advancin',
And bound with knowledge we swim!
Right in the sea we go preachin',
And the sharks have no secrets to tell.
And certain the next thing they'll mention,
To explode at once any-save full moon,
Some comethary's pop-eye to invasion
Will murther the man in the moon!
And surely as Satan live water,
Or kindred can sherbah a spite,
I'll not hang him up for manslaughter,
But for filthy cold blooey outright!

O'LYRE.

### CATHOLIC ITEMS.

#### Eastern.

A new academy is being built for the Sisters of St. Joseph, St. Joseph's Valley, near Emmetsburg, Md. It is to cost $100,000.

Rev. John Wall, pastor of St. Agnes' Church, West Chester, Pennsylvania, departed this life on the 19th ult., in the 36th year of his age. He was a holy, energetic, and beloved pastor of souls, and his early loss is deeply felt.

Mr. Patrick Donahoe, of Boston, celebrated the fiftieth birthday of his Most Rev. Bishop Williams by the gift to his Catholic fellow-citizens of St. John's Hall, worth at least $50,000. Such an act speaks his own praise.

We regret to learn that Rev. Father Lynch of Waterbury, Conn., successor to Rt. Rev. Headbrooke, the new Bishop of Providence, was thrown from a carriage in that city on the 6th inst., and had his leg broken below the knee.

Sister Mary Marina Joyce of the order of Sisters of Mercy, died at the convent connected with the Academy of Mount St. Agnes, near Baltimore on the 23d ult., in the 25th year of her age, and the fourth of her religious profession. Deceased was a native of Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland; migrated to the United States in the year 1866, and up to the date of her entrance into religion, October, 1868, residing principally in Washington City, D. C.

Death of Father McMahon.—Father McMahon, a Catholic priest of considerable renown, died last week at Hadlock, died on the 27th ult. at Reynolds' Station, Ind., after a brief illness. Father McMahon will be remembered as the man who accompanied the first Fenian raid into Canada, and was captured after the battle of Ridgeway while attending to the wants of the dead and dying. He was kept in prison in Canada for a couple of years and finally released. The hardships to which he was there subjected resulted in the disease which ultimately caused his death.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Rev. E. F. Wadhams, for the past twenty-two years a priest in Albany Diocese, was consecrated Bishop of Ogdensburg at the Catholic Cathedral in Albany, on Sunday, May 5th, by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, assisted by Rt. Rev. Bishop J. J. Conroy and several other Bishops from various sections of the country and a number of deacons and sub-deacons. Rev. Clarence Walworth, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon.

On Monday evening, April 30th, in the beautiful Convent Chapel of Our Lady of Mercy, Manchester, N. H., Miss Mary Russell (in religion Sister Mary Clare), Miss Mary Sullivan (Sister Aloysius), Miss Rose Carroll (Sister Rose), Miss Margaret Harrison (Sister Monica), received the white veil from the hands of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bacon. On the following morning, Miss Teresa McEntegart (in religion Sister Mary Helena), Miss Anne Sadlier (Sister Mary Gabriel), were admitted to the holy profession, and received the black veil. The both occasions the Bishop delivered a most instructive and eloquent sermon.

At the Convent of the Good Shepherd on Monday morning, May 6th, the following young ladies took the habit and were received into that order: Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, of Sterling, Ill., in religion, Sister Mary of St. Ignatius; Miss Kate Fitzpatrick, same place, in religion, Sister Mary of St. Regina, Miss Rose Moore, of Perry county, Ill., in religion, Sister Mary of St. Ignatius; Miss Anastatia Walsh, of New Orleans, in religion, Sister Mary of St. Camillus. Following made their vows: Sister Mary of Blessed John Berkmans, in the world, Miss Kate Cecilia Smith, Mt. Louis; Sister Mary of St. Bernard, in the world, Mary Ivers, of St. Paul, Minn.; Sister Mary of St. Margaret, in the world Bridget Morris, Rt. Rev. P. J. Ryan officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Bordenave, S. J. The ceremony was witnessed only by a few invited friends. The Bishop then delivered a very interesting and touching sermon.

On Wednesday evening, May 1, a very interesting sermonoy took place at the Convent of the Visitation, in Georgetown, D. C. The occasion being the Baptism of Mrs. ex-President Taylor's daughter and grandaughter, at present residing in Fayette street in that city. The beautiful ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church were performed by the Rev. Father Healy, President of Georgetown College, and was witnessed by a large number of friends, among whom were several friends of the fallen question. It may be well to state that several of the members of the Taylor family have already embraced the Catholic faith within the last few years, and the reception into the church of the remaining portion of the family must be very gratifying to them, as well as to good Father Healy, who stood in the holy cause of religion has brought about this good work.

The Consecration of Rev. Dr. Curtis.—Dr. Curtis, recently rector of Mt. Calvary Protestant Church of New York, has been received into the Holy Catholic Church in England, whither he went two or three months ago, in order to consult with some of the eminent churchmen of Great Britain; such as Dr. Newman, the famous oratorian, upon the great truths of religion. Our contemporary, the *Baltimore Gazette*, says the step he has taken has "degraded" Dr. Curtis in the position of a layman. We never knew before that a layman's position was one of degradation either comparatively or positively. Of one thing we are quite sure, Bishop Whittingham can never degrade him from the high place he holds in the hearts of his former parishioners and of the entire Protestant community of Baltimore. They may differ from Dr. Curtis, but they esteem and love him still. We call his submission and conversion to the Faith with unfeigned joy.

Death of Rev. Theodrus Brogan.—The *St. Jo (Mo.) Gazette* has the following: Rev. Theddeus Brogan, pastor of the Catholic Church at Brookfield, was drowned on Tuesday last in a lagoon or creek, twenty miles north of Linneus, under the following circumstances: On Sunday evening last he was called to administer the last sacraments to one of his flock in a dying condition, who resided in Sullivan county. The journey to the place, thirty miles from Brookfield, could not be accomplished at night fall, especially as the night was dark and rainy and the creeks swollen. Next morning the priest was in a two-horse buggy, hired at the livery stable of Mr. Needles, of Brookfield. His performed the journey safe, attended to the dying Christian, at whose house he staid all night, and having said Mass and received the holy communion next morning, he set out on his journey homewards. During the night it had rained heavily, and the creeks and rivers were much fuller than on the previous day. While on the way he met a good old man on foot, traveling to Brookfield, whom he kindly took into his buggy, and gave him the reins to drive for him. After a short time they came to the lagoon or ravine, filled with water from Locust Creek. It was spanned by a temporary bridge on posts and without the two balustrade. The water was two feet over the bridge, and the driver having nothing to direct his course in guiding the horses drove them stubborn over the bridge, the priest and the horses

## WAS ST. PETER EVER AT ROME?

THIRD LETTER.

The Babylonian theory as to St. Peter's apostolate and death appears to me not only extravagant but atrocious. It is at war with all probabilities of the case, with all history, with all criticism. In my last letter I had occasion to mention Dr. Cave as one of those writers to whose learned labors on the subject of St. Peter's arrival in Rome, Protestants of the present day might well differ. I called him foremost among his brethren; I believe him to have been so. On the question of the Babylonian residence devised of late years for St. Peter, I have to bring forward a Protestant critic and historian—Dr. Lardner—second to Dr. Cave alone in learning, and equal to him in honesty and candor. This authentic writer, in vol. III., ch. 17, of his works, after a brief sketch of the travels and labors of St. Peter, continues in these words: "As the foregoing is the most likely account of St. Peter's travels which I have been able to form, I do not see any reason to believe that he was ever in Chaldæa," and having cited Origen, Eusebius, Jerome, Ephrem Syrus, and Gregory Nazianzen, as testimonies to the fact of his preaching and martyrdom in Rome, he asks in a tone of just indignation: "Why do none of these writers take in Babylon or Pontus or Chaldæa, as the Apostle Peter's province? Once more," he continues, "I might make a collection of Christian writers who speak of Peter's having been at Rome, and why does not mention Babylon? We have not in ancient Christian writers any good assurance of his (St. Peter's) ever having been at Babylon." See Lardner's works, 1oc. cit. p. 545. (London: Ad. 1787.)

Besides the concurrent testimony of all the ancient church, from the martyr Ignatius (first successor of Evodius, A.D. 69) down to the last of the Fathers, we are in a position to prove the martyrdom of St. Peter at Rome from other and higher sources. The 31st chapter of St. John, v. 19, quadds a remarkable prophecy of our Lord relating to the time and manner of the death that awaited Peter. "Amen, amen, I say to thee, when thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall bind thee and lead thee whither thou wilt not." "This, he said," continues the Evangelist, "signifying by what kind of death he should glorify God."

(Gospel of St. John, xxi. 18, 19.) The short indication was clearly to our mind that of martyrdom. The Apostle St. John manifestly alludes to it as an event which had taken place in the time of his writing, and which was well and widely known to Christians as having glorified God. The solemn and almost mournful language in which the divinely-doomed Apostle alludes in his First Epistle (ch. v. 6) of this prophecy of his Lord, and its certain and near approaching fulfilment, seem to us to call for the attention of Christians on the event itself when it did occur, and "glorify" the Lord by His Servant. Dionysius of Corinth (A.D. 170) bears testimony to the same fact.

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* Justice does best feel to trouble bosoms,
And none can have abuse or blame
But strong suspicion.

Within the last few decades of years, the sites of Nineveh and Babylon have been explored by many an English traveler. Some of these, like Layard and Rev. Henry Seager, although not Christians, yet, like men of no neighborhood, and kept on record whatever ancient traditions they found current among the people. Layard, in one of those travelers record a single tradition of a single Church, village, or hamlet, as the legend to the effect that the chief of the Apostles founded a Church, or even preached that country.

The Patriarch of Nineveh, Boschen Benni, a native of the country he presides over, is now sojourning in this island. He denies that in any devotional or liturgical book of the country, or any popular usage of any sect or tribe inhabiting the neighborhood of Mosul or Bagdad, or any portion of those districts, there is to be found a single allusion to an Apostolate of Peter exercised in their country. On the contrary, most of their liturgical forms, and the usages were by Divine command to evangelize the city of Rome."—Mod St. Peter, according to our modern views, made Babylonia the field of his Apostolic labors, is it possible that no popular tradition to that effect should exist? To a candid inquirer of whatever religion, such absolute silence on such a point must appear utterly inconceivable with the assumption of Bloomfield, Milman, and our late friends, of a Chaldæan Apostolate of Peter. The monstrous hypothesis is backed up by assumptions equally unsupported and equally monstrous as itself. It is not true that Babylon was in Peter's time the head or chief city of the Jews of dispersion. Before that period the Jews of Babylon had moved to Seleucia, and the Jews of Nearda and Nisibis were the only spot in the Babylonian Satrapy where a colony of them. Josephus, who knew well the world around him, was not to be found. It is not that the enumeration "Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia," at the head of the Apostle's letter is unnatural for one writing from the city of Rome. It is quite the contrary. An arc of a circle from left to right (the most natural of all lines) would pass from Pontus Romana to Bithinium, both frivolous and antiondad. Admitting them, there is no difficulty. If one separate in favor of application as a disproof of our established thesis. But unfortunately a gratuitous and false construction of dates has added to the paradogion of Scaricli and the assertion of the Babylonian residence of Peter. Eusebius and Foggini are sufficiently detailed to satisfy all candid inquirers, and reconcile the notices of 58, Luke and Paul with Peter's superintendence of the Roman Church during the last five-and-twenty years of his life. A more satisfactory chronology, however, the fruit of many years labor and of unrivaled learning, will be found in the pages of Xavier Patrizi monstrous perversion of Scripture and critical literature in the *Collegio Romano*. The scholar who looks into the commentaries of Father Patrizi on Scripture and on *Acts Apostolorum*, will find, with the solution of many other difficulties of biblical chronology, the difficulty of the twenty-five years of Peter's episcopate freed from all perplexity, and the truth of history established in the clearest and most satisfactory manner. Meantime, we address ourself to a few remarks in the paralogisms and blunders exhibited by the impugners of St. Peter's episcopate.

The first arrival of St. Peter at Rome took place, according to the general estimate of Catholic historians, in the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Claudius. *Eusebius and Chronicle*, as Rosenius and Arnoux have it, or more definitively in the second year, *anno secundo*, of the reign of Claudius, as St. Jerome, in his edition of the *Chronicle* of Eusebius, dates the event. The second year of the reign of Claudius, however, is not known, as in the common chronology, as corresponding to A.D. 42, or 43, or sometime 44, according to a complete or fractional year; is regarded, or the

* The writer has conversed much with Most Rev. Upper Shaldea, Archbishop of Mosul, on the above subject. The Babylonian theory quite startles the Syrian prelate. It was never heard of in his country. See his book, "Traditions of the Syrian Church."

† We say general, as the respected Prof. Christian Schoen, de Gen Peter in Rome at a later date. Cephalus supposes the reign in its end of January or beginning of February, 41 (Hermias, Rom. Eccl. p. 97).

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### GERMANY.

**Labor and Capital at Berlin**

A correspondent at Berlin writes: The dispute which has broken out here between the masters and employés is in some respects different from an ordinary strike. There are few towns where so strong a feeling of hostility between labor and capital prevails as at Berlin; the almost total want of suitable dwellings for the lower classes, and the great increase in the cost of the necessaries of life have made the position of the workmen exceptionally hard, while the contrast is the more imposed than ever by the rapid rise of fortunes among those who employ. This is partly caused by the mania of speculation which has lately invaded Berlin. Of the endless new companies, which now daily come into existence many are started by the proprietors of industrial undertakings, who invest a sharer representing a capital considerably in excess of the value of the property, and maintain the majority of them for themselves, thus securing a decisive vote in the board of directors. They then continue to manage the undertaking after having sold the most of their shares, and they remain also most as independent as before. This though nominally the masters do not interfere in the management, they expect their dividends, and as the annual value of the shares is less than the nominal value, the difference has to be made by reducing expenses. It is evident that under such a system the workmen cannot expect an increase of wages, and the well-known calculations which have formerly existed between employer and employed have disappeared. Strikes have consequently been incessant since public companies have become the order of the day, but this is not until the last week there has been any combined action of the masters against the men. The present conflict began about a fortnight ago. The journeyman carpenters employed in the construction of a monument in the Thiergarten to commemorate the German victories, had a dispute about wages at Easter, with their employer, and at length declared that they would stop work if he did not give way. Their demand was reported that this was the commencement of a general strike of the carpenters, but it did not take place, when ended in a victory for the men and the master carpenters had to accede to the demands of their men. The example was followed by the stone masons, and after a short struggle they also gained a victory. The carpenters who had struck were replaced by new men, but these naturally joined them after working a few hour followed the example of their predecessors. The masters then had recourse to the law, and if the men did not return to their work they would send a writ to the bailiffs to have them turned out. The men refused to yield, and the masters having carried out the threat, upwards of 2,000 men were thrown out of employment. The strike has now lasted a week, and neither side shows any disposition to make concessions. Some of the workmen on strike took employment at the Wahlalla Theatre, at which a meeting of workmen was held, addressing to the men's demands. It was asserted at this meeting that some of the masters were trying to separate from their colleagues, and it seems probable that this will be the case, as the loss caused by the strike has already caused heavy losses to the employers. As for the men they have numerous supporters. They are still at work subscribe half a thaler (1s 6d) ——— to the weekly fund for the strikers.

Society formed between the masters carpenters, so as to bring the whole force of the employers of Berlin against the men now on strike.

**Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe and the German Empire.**

COLOGNE, May 1.

The appointment of Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe as the representative of the German Empire at the Vatican is a serious blow to that section of the Liberal party who fondly hoped that Prince Bismarck had dug an impassible gulf between the Imperial Government and the Papacy.

To those, however, who, though personally disinterested in the matter, have carefully watched the course of the Chancellor in the ministry within the last few weeks to the Roman Question, the nomination can cause little or no surprise. It must have been decided, and the time chosen for it was the enormous vital power latent in the Catholic element in Germany that the hostile attitude of the Pope and the Curia since Prince Bismarck committed his tremendous blunder in the Falk laws has called forth. The best authority at Cathoicism in the debates in the "Parish Chamber" and "School Inspection Bill" would overthrow the whole fabric of the clerically established sufficiently demonstrate the fact that the Government was powerless to counteract the omin

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1.

Sunday—Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi.
Monday—Of the Octave.
Tuesday—Of the Octave. Apostolic Confessor.
Wednesday—Of the Octave.
Thursday—Octave Day of Corpus Christi.
Friday—Sacred Heart of Jesus.
Saturday—St. Peter Celestine, Pope and C. onf.

THE MONITOR,

THE BEST

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 1, 1872.

## MR. HEMPHILL'S LECTURE.

Our efforts to secure space last week for Father Burke's great lecture on "O'Connell," prevented us unfortunately from becoming attention upon Mr. Hemphill's lecture on "Ireland and the Irish." We are consoled, however, by a conviction that nobody will accuse us of doing the latter gentleman any injustice, or of exhibiting undue preference for the discourse of the Dominican orator. We are rather of opinion that the warmest admirers of the pastor of Calvary Church will not venture to assert that the lecture was, as a literary treat, equal to that of Father Burke; and we are quite sure, moreover, that Mr. Hemphill's natural modesty will not allow him to make a complaint.

A large audience assembled in Pacific Hall, on the 22d May, to hear the long promised discourse, and we are afraid they departed therefrom somewhat disappointed. Those who expected to hear fierce denunciations of "Romanism" were disappointed, because, for once, Mr. Hemphill laid aside his controversial weapons. Those who expected to see edifying charity exhibited in the claim upon the Irish Celts were likewise disappointed, because a flatter or duller lecture was never delivered by any man pretending to taste and culture. In brief the lecture was a dead failure, a palpable fiasco.

Mr. Hemphill's remarks were confined to the Northern Irish, or the "Scotch Irish," as he frequently called them. This term is a hideous misnomer, and seems to have been framed to gratify those who did not like to be described as "Irish" pure and simple. Yet at the commencement of his discourse the lecturer castigated, heartily enough according to all appearance, the degeneracy and recreancy of those who were ashamed of their nationality and endeavored to conceal it. This certainly looks like a literary paradox not readily explained or justified. Mr. Hemphill entertained his audience with a large number of stories and anecdotes which were laughed at, and must, therefore, have been thought funny. Though the lecturer represented most of them as having occurred within his recollection, and to persons with whom he was acquainted, yet were they the most ancient of tales and redolent of the musk of antiquity. Several of them were borrowed, or copied verbatim, from the pages of Irish novelists, and the best and raciest owed its parentage to Samuel Lover, being found in his clever, though absurd, "Handy Andy."

Mr. Hemphill gave a portraiture of a hedge-schoolmaster who, he asserted, had been his own teacher at an early period of his scholastic career. We have no desire to impugn the reverend lecturer's veracity, but we must say that if the picture he drew was correct, the north of Ireland must get credit for producing characters so strange and absurd that they would not be acknowledged anywhere else, even as caricatures. The oldest living Irishman might search over his recollection without calling to mind any personage who could claim the honor of equalling Mr. Hemphill's famous tutor in absurdity. There are Irishmen, we regret to say, so deficient in self-respect, so lacking in pride of race, that they laugh at and enjoy, and accept as authentic, the vilest and most despicable caricatures of their national peculiarities. The conventional Irishman is always a lazy and usually drunk, ever hospitable and invariably ballet-ss, generally light-hearted and inevitably ragged. The Irish gentleman is represented as a lazy, obstinate fool; the Irish peasant as an unclean but contented serf. The most popular novel six, lover, Lever, Carleton and Mrs. S. C. Hall, have no apology which we have not as sufficient national spirit to resent the outrage.

The lecturer introduced Mr. Downey's story of Pope Adrian's Bull granting Ireland to Henry II., and declared the early Irish Church did not acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. To deal with these assertions and expose their falsity would make this article too lengthy; so we have considered them apart in another column. He also read a portion of "The Deserted Village" in a manner that might well have made the bones of poor Oliver Goldsmith turn uneasily in the grave. We should wish to say a word or two in praise of the lecture, but we really are unable to find even a tolerable pretext for so doing—if the fact that he refrained from "exposing the errors of Rome" be not one. We, however, are quite willing to let it pass as such.

Dr. Scully.—The report of Father Burke's lecture arrived so late that we have been put to considerable inconvenience in the effort to insert it. We have been, indeed, impelled to omit many articles and communications of important nature. Chief among them is a letter from Rev. Father Gleeson on the Irish Question, and another concerning Pope Adrian's Bull, kindly handed to King Henry II. of England. It is a most interesting and valuable production. Asserting of mission duty exercised by the Christian Doctrine Society. We wish them success.

Sunday School Picnic.—St. Bridget's Sunday School will have their annual picnic on Wednesday next, June 5th, at Badger's Park, Oakland. The Catholics and their friends in the parish are assisting, making a success. The management is in the hands of a competent and energetic committee, who will leave nothing undone to contribute to the pleasure of the party. The profit, if any, will go towards the fund of the Christian Doctrine Society. We wish them success.

## THE GALWAY ELECTION PETITION.

We have not troubled our readers with lengthy reports of the proceedings in the Galway Election Petition case, but have given details wherefrom a fair idea of the issues involved might be easily formed. We take it for granted, therefore, that every Irishman, interested in the affairs of his native land, knows that a petition against the return of Captain Philip Nolan, the Home Rule candidate for the county of Galway, was presented to the Government by the ill-fated aspirant to parliamentary honors, Mr. Trench, one of the notorious Clanricarde family. Formerly election disputes, had to be tried by a special committee of honorable members and the evidence was taken in London. This method has been discarded—ostensibly because it was expensive to the contestants, but really because it did not enable the British Government to get rid of undesirable Irish representatives as quickly as was thought necessary. So now the merits of a petitioner's case are tried by a judge who is also charged with the making or unmaking of members of Parliament.

The Galway case was a peculiar one in several respects. The struggle was substantially one of Home Rule against foreign rule, clergy against landlords, liberality against bigotry—in short, the Irish people against the British Government. The men of Galway did their duty fearlessly and enthusiastically, and returned Captain Nolan by a very large majority. This was more than the Clanricardes could stomach, and a petition was got up praying that the Home-Ruler be unseated, because his return had been carried by bribery and intimidation. Judge William Keogh was appointed to receive evidence for and against the petition, and to decide the case. It is reported that when any peculiarly nasty work is to be done—when bishops and priests are to be insulted—when a bad case is to be established and justice is to be denied—this great legal luminary is always the man selected by the Dublin Castle folk. He is nothing but a miserable, conscienceless creature of the Government with no reputation to lose, and therefore is specially suited to such work. His record, public and private, is bad. He committed perjury before a committee of the House of Commons, and was elevated to the bench by betraying the people; he signalised his accession thereunto by swindling his creditors, and ever since he has been the chief instrument of the British ministry in wronging, insulting and maligning his countrymen. His knows he is hated by the people, and hates back in return with all the venom of an utterly depraved and unprincipled heart.

But it is against the Catholic clergy, priests and bishops, secular and religious, that his hostility is most marked and remorseless. Indeed, he seems to hate them much at home—never so happy—as when he has an ecclesiastic in the witness-box, so long as he can browbeat and insult him without incurring even the risk of a retort. The great allegation of Mr. Trench was that the Catholic bishops and priests had prevented the people from voting for him and coerced them, by spiritual intimidation into voting for Captain Nolan, and, consequently, a great deal of the evidence would have reference to the conduct of those gentlemen. The opportunity for the display of Judge Keogh's peculiar talent was too good to be lost, and accordingly he was given the case for trial. He actually revelled and exulted in it. Not a day passed on which he had not a dozen pretexts for abusing and vilifying some ecclesiastical dignitary, and he always made the best of them. Even the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy—the "Lion of the tribe of Judah," as Daniel O'Connell called him, the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, and upwards of twenty parish priests and curates had to come before him, and not one did he treat with the courtesy due to gentlemen, much less with the respect due to ministers of God.

The evidence went to show that the election was a very sharply contested one. The landlords used all their immense power to make the people vote, against their will, for Trench; while the clergy used their influence to make the people stand true to themselves and vote as their conscience directed. Exaggerated stories were told by those in the landlord interest, and tales of "clerical intimidation" were exceedingly rife; yet it does not appear that any priest did more than a patriotic man would be justified in doing under the actual circumstances. There can be no doubt whatever that the landlords were driving their unfortunate tenantry to the polls, and compelling them to violate their sense of right; whilst the priests simply bade them manfully resist this cruel intimidation, and vote as they thought proper. If neither landlord nor priest spoke a word, or used any influence whatever, Nolan's majority would certainly have been twice as large as it proved. Nevertheless, the case of the petitioner was held to be established, and Judge Keogh decided that Captain Nolan should lose his seat in Parliament.

This pronouncement, though contrary to all justice, is not by any means surprising, inasmuch as it was provided for the moment that individual was chosen to try the case. Yet, as the evidence was adduced, and the absurdity of most of the charges inconsistently proven, many persons imagined that even Judge Keogh would not be indecent enough to decide in favor of Trench. But his partisanship was too strong, his anxiety to serve the Government was too great, his prejudice against Catholic clergymen too intense, to allow him take abstract right or truth into account. He did his nasty work well, and earned further thanks and honor from the authorities in Dublin Castle. The telegraph merely informs us that he has disqualified Captain Nolan, since not whether the seat has been ruled to the petitioner, or whether there will be a new election.

## POPE ADRIAN'S LI.

There is scarcely any ev nnected with Irish history which has been made the subject of so frequent quel bitter controversy as the alleged anting of dominion over Ireland to Hy.II., of England, by Nicholas Brakes, known as Pope Adrian the Fourth; to distrust and antagonistic pas have striven, and at the present day striving, to make capital out of id hand arguments upon it. One thing re- cognition of British rule over y alive land as legitimate, and insists u al- ance to the English monarch is ling conscience, because the Supremacy of the Catholic Church, more than seven hundred years ago, authorised Hoy I. to take possession of the country. In oder endeavors to wean us away im our faith, and destroy our attachment to the Holy See, by insidiously representing one of the Roman Pontiffs as deliberately so far as in him lay, selling the honor ur race to a foreign king for a paltry consideration. But the arguments a ich sides are fallacious, though at w plausible, and can command the credit of no intelligent, well-reasoning man.

In the first place we may remark that save and except as a matter of bitter criticism, inquiry into the authenticity and nature of the reputed Bull is absolutely worthless, and has not the slightest relevancy to the merits of the question of the compatibility with the idea that the Holy See is the supreme authority of Irish and British Christendom that it should be present to the mind of every Catholic. At the least, very strong presumptive proof of its being apocryphal. The evidence in favor of the document simply consists in its having been referred to by writers who in a now known it came there in an informal manner. It is described as being copied from the English archives, and does not pretend to be the transcript of any paper executed by Adrian. Documents quotes it, but he was a mere chronicler, and made little attempt at discrimination in the matter he made use of. From him most subsequent historians took their cue, accepting the Bull as genuine without further examination.

It is much to be regretted that no historian of any repute has thought it worth while to rigidly scrutinize this Bull and all the circumstances attending its first publication. The matter may be regarded as yet unsettled, but, so far as we can discover, the positive evidence goes to prove the document a forgery. Who did forge it is not easily found out, but it may have been a Norman; the first belonged to a subjugated race, and the second to its conquerors. There would be no sympathy between the two, and it is doing violence to all human probability to assume, for moment that an assumption can it possibly be, that Adrian granted a Bull for the sake of carrying favor with the Anglo-Norman King. Moreover, all authorities worthy of respect speak of the Pope as a most pious and conscientious ecclesiastic, incapable of doing such flagrant injustice.

Therefore, if the Bull was granted, it must have been for good cause known, and through unimpeachable motives. To meet this conclusion it is asserted that the Pope gave Ireland to Henry in order that he might restore tranquility and concord which had crept into the Church. From all that is known respecting this king's character, it may safely be asserted that a more unpromising reformer or protector of ecclesiastical discipline could hardly be selected at that period! In fact the idea of Henry's acting in such a capacity is ludicrous in the extreme, for his whole career is that of a violent, unprincipled and unconscientious man, who cared infinitely more about the gratification of his own vile instincts than about the welfare of the Church of God. Then again the pretext was entirely unfounded, as the condition of the Church in Ireland did not, by any means call for such interference. The truth is that the Irish Church was purer in its morals, and far more perfect in its discipline than the English Church at the same time. There are ample proofs of this statement, but we need only refer to those contained in the foundation of monasteries and seats of learning, the holding of synods and councils and the frequent communication between Ireland and Rome. These things do not show that the Irish Church was corrupt, but indicate very clearly that Adrian could not be ignorant of the true condition of affairs in Ireland, because Cardinal Paparo, who assisted at the Synod of Kells, must have been possessed of every requisite information on the subject, and the memory of St. Malachy's pious labors must have been fresh in his mind. These are arguments drawn only from the character of the men and the character of the times, but others still stronger remain.

The Bull is supposed to have been obtained from Adrian by John of Salisbury, a favorite of Henry, who was then a chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and subsequently Archbishop of Chartres, in France. If obtained at all, it was obtained in 1154 or '55. We are to believe that he brought the document home and carefully said nothing about it, and that his royal master preserved an equally unaccountable silence for a singularly long period of time. Twelve years afterwards Dermid McMorrough proceeds to France, where the English King then was, to request aid against the Irish chiefs who had expelled him from his territory. Henry receives him graciously, promises assistance, yet never breathes a word about the Bull. English subjects are empowered to help McMorrough and to proceed with him to Ireland, yet they are not told that their sovereign has any claim to the country. Reinforcements are sent, and the invasion assumes large proportions, still the Bull is never even mentioned. Finally, Henry himself returns to England and invades Ireland with a numerous army, evidently contemplating the subjugation of the entire country and the permanent possession. Now, Adrian's grant would simplify matters and make his task easy; yet, strange to say, he does not so much as allude to it. After some time, he summons the Irish bishops and priests to meet him at Cashel; they do so, and draw up a scheme for some desirable reforms in ecclesiastical discipline; but even to them the King says nothing of the Bull granting him sovereignty and authority over them! How can this be accounted for? He certainly could not have forgotten it; even if he did, there were plenty of men ready to remind him of it and induce him to turn it to account.

In 1176 affairs take a bad turn in Ireland, and the tide of fortune sets dead against the invaders; it seems probable that they will be completely driven out of the country; then, and not in it ore, is the Bull made public. Eighteen or twenty years after Adrian's death, Pope Alexander III., who is said to have confirmed Adrian's grant, addressed a letter to the Irish bishops and nation, and recites the people to fight bravely against the invaders! All this is totally incompatible with the idea that the Bull ever existed. Finally, Giraldus Cambrensis, who was present at one vigorous, daring and intelligent, may account naturally enough, perhaps for the intellectual powers exhibited by him during a generation, but, however accounted for, the superiority is there, and we hope it will always remain.

We had the pleasure last week, of being present in the hall of Santa Mary's college while the examination of some of the junior classes was being carried on, and were fairly surprised at the proficiency displayed by the boys who had hardly passed beyond the years of childhood. It was not the fact that they solved readily very complicated arithmetical problems, which struck us most, but the fact that they evidently understood the logic of the different processes through which they went in order to arrive at a solution; so that their operations were not mechanical, not mere copies of what they had seen their teacher do, but were guided by pure reason. We consider this even more worthy of note than the excellence attained by the older pupils, because of course the more matured reasoning faculty becomes, so much the more easily is scholarship attained. This brings us to remark that system of education which has been brought to perfection, or as near as possible to perfection, by Catholic priests and religious. It consists in developing and fostering the pupil's mental power, in teaching him how to teach himself, so to speak, and not merely forcing him to learn by heart a series of facts and formularies which he does not understand. The latter process, much in vogue at the present day among the advocates of so-called "common-sense-tarian," that is bull-dog, plan of education, may enable a child to make a very brilliant display for a while but it never can make him, in the true sense of the word, a scholar; because his supposed proficiency is a mere spasmodic effort of memory, which from its very nature is evanescent. The real and substantial difference between these two methods of treatment lies in this—Catholic instructors believe in God, in the immortality of the soul, in man's responsibility to a divine tribunal for his actions while on earth; they believe that the great end and aim of existence is the working out of eternal salvation in accordance with the precepts of revealed religion, and consequently they direct all their efforts to the development of that which is moral and spiritual in their youthful charges. Others, regarding them as little, if anything, removed from machines, merely perform their work in a mechanical manner without thought or reflection.

Governor Seymour, of New York, and Senator E. Church are out for Greeley. Ex-U. S. Attorney-General Black, and Secretary of the Navy, Welles, incline the same way.

Zach. Montgomery says he will vote for Grant in preference to Greeley. For counts, Trumbull, Schurz, Fenton, Jack Stratton, and say the Democracy will commit political suicide if they do not endorse the Cincinnati nominees.

A Greeley club has been organized in this city, of which Frank Pixley, John A. Wakefield, E. Church are out for Greeley, Mike Fennell and other prominent Republicans.

This is from the New Orleans *Times*: The two Confederate Senators who represented this State in the Senate down to the time of the Confederacy, met recently after a long period, and took a glass of wine to the health of Greeley.

Ex-Mayor McCoppin, member of the Democratic State Central Committee, offered a resolution at the last meeting that the Democracy endorse Horace Greeley. A majority of the Committee favored the resolution, but action was withdrawn by request before it was formally put.

The New York *World*, for some years the organ of wilder influences in the Democratic party, has been purchased by Grant's friends (sums say by Grant himself), and will support Grant. The new Democracy is, insists on the Baltimore Convention making straight nominations, and bolting otherwise.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says: "The people of the South are warmly for Greeley and Brown. They see in that ticket the only possible ralallying point for the overthrow of the ballot-box stuffers in the government. Too cry of present relief almost irresistible in reference to the antagonisms of the past."

The "Executive Committee of the Labor Party of California" have issued an address to the people, in which they denounce the "clots" of candidates in the field for mayor, and wind up by declaring electors to vote for Davis and Parker; which means that Davis and Parker are still in the field, and that Greeley is.

Sargent says he doesn't want to run for Congress. Pierce has had enough. Coghlan, Stanford, Bidwell, Haggett, of Klamath, and Irwin, of Siskiyou, are not yet been heard from. The Republican nominee is Dr. Harris. The Democratic nominee is likely to be Nathan Porter, Democrat, J. W. Coffroth. In the Southern District Judge Sawyer, Democrat, Wilson, Democrat, are mentioned. In this city Hon. T. B. Ward and Wm. L. Piper are at present seeking the Democratic nomination. Sol. Sharp and others are spoken of as likely aspirants.

## THE PATALOMA FAIR.

Following are the numbers that drew the principal premiums offered for the benefit of St. Vincent's School, Petaluma:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Upon Cloth | 15 | Child's Sofa | 50 |
| Lamp Mat | 1 | Lady's Work Box | 1 |
| Quilt Rocks | 13 | Rocking Chair | 13 |
| Quilt | 13 | Saddle and Bridle | 13 |
| Quilt | 13 | Gentleman's Saddle | 13 |
| Pillow | 1 | Boy's Sofa | 1 |
| Sewing Machine | 22 | Child's Bed Closet | 13 |
| Sewing Machine | 22 | Gold and plate | 13 |
| Quilt | 13 | Gold and plate | 13 |

Following are the numbers which drew the Twenty Dollar Premiums:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot Prize | | Switch | 37 |
| Lot | 22 | Quilt | 37 |
| Lot | 22 | Quilt | 37 |
| Lot | 22 | Quilt | 37 |
| Lot | 22 | Quilt | 37 |
| Lot | 22 | Quilt | 37 |
| Lot | 22 | Quilt | 37 |

Thanks & Kind Words Bountiful.—It affords us much pleasure to announce that S. F. Nee, has formed a copartnership for the buying and selling of Boots and Shoes, and has opened the store known these long-well-known long and honorably, and for so many years by Mr. Nee himself, and which have never abandoned themselves together. Mr. Nee's long experience in the business, and his ability to suit all, has been well known for years to the people of California as a first-class dealer. His unexceedingly well-selected stock of goods, and his unsurpassed prices, where he assures a handsome profit, will ensure him a large share of the public patronage. Mr. Nee's success in this country has it difficult to say more than to refer our readers to his advertisement, where he can be found whose confidence he has so long enjoyed. Success to him, and may he long continue to prosper. Such a firm should prosper, and without any fear of failure we recommend it to the confidence of our friends.

A Wanderful Art Made Bad.—Dan Rice, and his wife, and his son, and his daughter, and his son-in-law, and his daughter-in-law, and his grandchildren, and his brother, and his brother's wife, and his brother's children, and his sister, and his sister's children, and his cousins, and his cousins' children, and his uncles, and his aunts, and his nephews, and his nieces, and his relations by marriage, and his relations by blood to martyrdom for the last twenty years, have been in the habit of saying that Dan Rice was the greatest man that ever lived. Dan Rice is a great man, but he is not the only great man that ever lived. Dan Rice is a great man, but he is not the only great man that ever lived. Dan Rice is a great man, but he is not the only great

## IRELAND AS SHE IS AND MUST BE.

What is to be free?
To breathe our native air
Beneath the weight of care
That comes of poverty!
To vassal from hour to hour
A nation's life beneath
The rule of power
That sets it breath into Death;
To live within a land
Cut by the boiling seas,
By nature's so rents hand
Made beautiful and grand,
Our earth an old command
The blighted brother's
Yet in this land, which
The will of Heaven has decreed
That wickedness may powered,
Be free to do right,
Do love, keep God's divine decree,
Condition, commandments,
Obey the Nazarene
On Europe's dare—a blot
Upon her page, where fame
Brightened all other's list!
A fragment of a stone,
Not one, which it should r.
This is not to be freed;
But want a finds, want
Is free to be a slave; great!
To fall in fall'n
Let none blame any
To servility
The fetish nation, or to break
The purpose they obtain
For it is true,
Till they have won amain
The Liberties they seek!

What it is not to be free?
To feel a people's pulse beat,
Like an imprisoned soul,
From the old Land wrongs, rights
They sought to realize
What from their hopes
Freedom's or England's abhor;
For Freedom breathes her air,
With crime about decree:
It is the Diseased Limb
Makes all the euthanize,
Not save the body sound
The plantation would still
The nation's life be spent;
Each provincial's life
Men bow disconcerted feet
As it's was small,
At last, from its Past,
Rising like a night's Past,
England, heart with brow ashes
Of wealth at her side,
We must have what we will
We are free! We are free!
Yet will it be false
Till it be free, by
Its liberty,
The Irish nation, or to break
The purpose they obtain
For it is true,
Till they have won amain
The Liberties they seek.

Would you know how we're to solve
Ireland's question and her wrong?
Simply the land's restore
To those who till it well!
Carelessly aren't together
To dash common path to see,
When it shows ownership
To make its destroyed brown free!
Such is our cry!
Wage with purpose widen duties
Tyrant from and tenantry
Right scant, and stonily,
It shall labor for its fiend,
Till the notes of battle flee
Like a wild bird's song
Yes, it is country's or is great;
It will be in Fate,
It soon have cry
To levery
The Irish Nation, or to break
The purpose they obtain
For it is true,
Till they have won amain
The Liberties they seek.

—Irishman.

## Marshal Bazaine.

After a long silence Marshal Bazaine is at last to bring the conduct before the tribunal of the public. Speaking of the general causes which produced the disasters of France, he says: "The resources of France were not ready. The railways gave to contingencies of mobilization only about half. Tactics had to be very much modified to suit the modern rapid firearms. Those weapons are disadvantageous to a numerous army, and will cause the use of multiplied discussions on the subject of the arms for the infantry, cavalry, and for the artillery. The ideas suggested in these discussions might be good, but the result was to create confusion by the adoption of a marvellous froggly planned, having neither the consistence nor the time for the trials of battle-field, overturned the principles of tactics, without replacing them by principles which, though new, were firmly established. Our fortresses were in need of urgent improvements. The work had been commenced in great haste, and they were not finished when the war broke out." Marshal Bazaine thus explains the reason he gave up his army in Metz, instead of breaking the line: "Admitting a series of reverses for our arms, and the obligation of the Government to treat with Prussia, the possession of Metz, the presence of the army in the fortified camp which it occupied, would weigh heavily in the decisions in regard to intervention, and would probably secure to France the possession of Lorraine. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the Army of the Rhine has ammunition only for a single combat, and that it is impossible to supply it from the resources of the fortress. To risk an engagement in order to pierce the enemy's lines—to undertake a march to release Paris, or any other point, would be to run the chance of losing, with the ammunition, only to be disarmed in the midst of the Prussians. Even if victory had fallen reluctantly upon us like a pack of hounds upon a stag, and would have compromised the fate of the country by remaining, on the contrary, within the lines that we occupy, we menace the army intent with all its means of action, we menace incessantly the communications of the enemy, which may meet with a check, and find itself obliged to beat a retreat and fall back upon its line of operations." Marshal Bazaine supports his opinion by the testimony of General Froment, Marshal Canrobert, General Ladmirault, Marshal Le Bœuf, and General Bourbaki.

**ARE CATHOLICS NOW-COMERS?**—The Catholic World, for the month of May, exposing the "Pictorial Blackguard," as Horace Greeley called *Harper's Weekly*, had the following remarkable paragraph:—

"We say quite as important as the coolness with which these scribes of the Messrs. Harper talk about receiving Catholics as thoroughly into the country as Protestants. When and how were these gentlemen constituted the dispensers of the hospitality of this free country? When and how did this country become a 'Protestant land?' At what period in the history of America were Catholics strangers here? Under somewhat similar provocation the great Montesquieu, from the tribune in the Chamber of Peers, told certain Frenchmen: 'We are the sons of the Crusaders, and we fear not the progeny of Voltaire.' And we Catholics of the United States, say to these gentlemen, who seek to inaugurate another Know-nothing campaign, that here 'in America we have not to slaughter and ravage the new-comers of yesterday. We come in the caravels of Columbus, we came with the Cartiers and the La Salles, the Brebeufs and Jacques, the Jolliets and the Marquettes, with the men whose blood of martyrdom has moistened the soil of New York, with the men whose bones had mingled with the savannas of the South and the prairies of the West long before Plymouth Rock was heard of. We came—not with the Russians of Georgia—but with the army of Rochambeau and the fleet of De Grasse, with the arms of Catholic France and the gold of Catholic Spain, to aid the American struggle for liberty. The largest fortune risked in signing our Declaration of Independence was a Catholic fortune."

## Sectarianism on the Stump.

A meeting of the domestic servants of Dundee was held the other evening in Malloch's Hotel, to discuss the question of hours, holidays and wages. There was a large attendance. Strict silence was maintained for a considerable time, until at last they began to look to each other for some one to break the ice. A Servant—I think it is time we were making a beginning; we need not sit here like mummies. (Hear, hear.) Another—I vote for every second sabbath to ourselves. A Third—And a half-holiday weekly, or a whole one fortnightly. (Hear, hear.) A Speaker—I think the Sunday cooking is most disgusting. (Great applause.) A Member—They should have it all cooked Saturday night, and we will be willing to cook potatoes on Sunday. Another—That is they have cold meat. A voice—Of course; there must be no cooking of meat on Sunday. A Second—I vote for a rise of wages. (Hilarity, laughter and hear, hear.) Another—I second that. A Third—I beg to be excused. I'm a stranger here, and wasn't at last meeting; but I see by the newspapers that you had been speaking about the hours. The papers said from six to ten; do you all agree to that. I decidedly object. (Hear, hear.) A Speaker: I object to extra time. There is no one for extra time to servants. Let them make their breakfast and stick to it. I hope everyone will give into what they have been, and not joined in at meetings in their fine, flattering way! (Great laughter and applause.) A Second—There could be no objection to serve in extra parties and the like of that. A Third—we can't object to that. If missionary work gives them more acre liberty—(hear, hear)—it would be better both for mistresses and servants. Therefore I vote for the rise in house. Another—I really wonder why mistresses can think their servants have to do what they expect of them. I do believe they actually think we are not made of the same material. (Roars of laughter.) From six to ten! It's quite absurd. I don't know why anyone should complain in such a thing. It's very hard labor that servants have to do. You haven't a moment you can call your own. If anyone object to what I have said I shall be happy to hear it. I assure you I have not shot at all.

A reporter (in a whisper): You should go about your business in a regular way; and you should begin by taking one to the chair. Who is in the chair just now? A voice: I don't know. The chair is quite empty, sir; but we shall be happy to see you in it (great laughter). If anyone has anything to say we should take the chair. Now is the time. Another voice: Now or never. (Great laughter.) A Third: I propose that one in the corner for the chair. (Hear, hear.) A Fourth: She says if I take the chair she will speak. Now, I think she is the very one that should take the chair. (Hear, hear and applause.) The One Proposed: I am quite a stranger. I think some one who was at the last meeting should take the chair. I merely ran out of the house on an errand, and thought I would look up here and do all I could to help my fellow-servants. (Hilarity, and applause.) One of the servants was ultimately prevailed on to take the chair.

The Chairwoman on taking her seat was loudly applauded. She said—I suppose you all know what we have met for, and I think we are all of opinion that a union will be of great benefit. (Applause.) I was not at the last meeting, otherwise I would not have agreed to some of the things that I see in the papers. (Applause.) It is proper I say that we should have a free Sunday every fortnight, and a half-holiday every week. (Loud applause.) As for cooking on Sunday I don't see what use there is for that. (Laughter.)

Strong expressions were vented by nearly all about what is apparently considered one of the greatest grievances—being compelled to wear "this flag." "If we are," said one, "to wear one flag, let the mistress wear one flag, and if they won't uphold them let us not wear them." This sentiment met with approval. A servant here entered the room, and, apparently delighted at seeing such a large audience, exclaimed, "Hurrah! well done! Good for the servants!" The feeling which prompted the exclamation was evidently largely shared, and was reciprocated heartily.

The Chairwoman, when the interruption ceased, proceeded—In regard to the working hours, I quite object to what I saw in the papers, that they should be from six to ten. (Hear, hear.) A Member—They should have it all cooked Saturday night, and we will be willing to cook potatoes on Sunday. Another—That is they have cold meat. A voice—Of course; there must be no cooking of meat on Sunday. A Second—I vote for a rise of wages. (Hilarity, laughter and hear, hear.) Another—I second that. A Third—I beg to be excused. I'm a stranger here, and wasn't at last meeting; but I saw

## REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh delivered an oration on the above subject in the Birmingham Town Hall on Tuesday evening, May 7th. Mr. McClelland presided, and the hall was about three-quarters filled. After a few preliminary remarks by the Chairman, who advocated the establishment of a Republic by means of moral suasion, Mr. Bradlaugh commenced his address, being greeted with enthusiastic cheering. The first point he sought to establish was the legality of the course which he was taking. Nothing, he said, would fall from his lips which the law did not justify him in uttering, and there was nothing in the Republican agitation which he advocated, which the law did not protect them in. It was said that to impeach the house of Brunswick was to go against the Constitution.

WHAT WAS THE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND? It was contained in no printed books other than the volumes of statutes, which were altered from time to time, as the wisdom of the nation saw fit. They were not, as in America, under a written constitution, outside which legislation was illegal; but the English Constitution was a creation of Parliament, which alone had the right to create it, as representing the sovereign majesty of the people. The doctrine was not his own merely, but they could find it in the writings of the best legists and the ablest jurists. His contention was that so long as they only sought to change the Government of the country, by the pure action of Parliament, so long they were within the bounds of legality. He contended that Parliament could put an end to its own existence, and that supposing the occupant of the throne to be incapable of fulfilling his or her duties—morally and physically incapable for example—Parliament had a right to say by whom those duties should be performed. Further, in case of a vacancy in the Throne it lay with Parliament to say who should fill it, or whether it should be filled at all. He contended that Parliament might enforce a monarch from listing upon the Throne if it saw fit; that Parliament had done so in time past; and that if it had no right to do so, then the House of Hanover had no right at all upon the Throne, for it was only by the exclusion of James II., with the legislation which came about in consequence, that the Brunswick family acceded to it. He quoted from Parliamentary history to show that the Duke of Colocel Luttrell, the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Justice Forster, Lord Lonsdale, Wilkes, Fox and others were of opinion that the present Royal family had no hereditary right to the Throne. Mr. Justice Forster wished that all mankind might have their eyes opened to the important fact that people had not essential rights of their own, and that kings and princes had no rights whatever. As kings and princes they had no rights as kings and princes they might have privileges, and as servants of God they might have duties, but they could have no rights except as individual citizens, which they had to common with every other citizen of the State. When the right of the king became hostile to the liberty and right of the citizen; then the right of the king became a tyranny which it was the duty of every loyal citizen to put an end to. Their agitation was legal in so far as they sought to effect their end by Parliamentary means; as family came among the people of England, the national debt had increased from fifty millions to over eight hundred millions in England and a hundred and twenty millions in India.

THEIR TAXATION HAD INCREASED From about six millions to over seventy-two millions in England, and forty odd millions in India—while the land of the country, which, at least, as their sovereigns, they could have protected, had been reduced in two ways. In Great Britain it had been reduced by nearly seven million acres, having been stolen from the people by the hereditary aristocracy, and the whole of America had been riven away from them by the obstinacy and madness of one member of the House of Brunswick. During the time the family had reigned a huge pension list had been created, and the burden of it had been gradually put upon the shoulders of the people instead of being borne by the monarch. Moreover the greater number of recipients had large pensions, without having devoted their lives to the service of the country; and that while the agricultural districts were in a state of demoralization which was not equaled in the European world, and semi-starvation came into their great cities, even at a time when their wealth was boasted of throughout Christendom. He should show that either from want of interest or want of capacity, the members of the House of Brunswick had shown themselves incompetent of initiating or promoting wise legislation, and the consequence was, the government of the country had during the last one hundred and fifty years passed entirely into the hands of the Aristocracy, a Monarchy which had only recently been compelled to concede a little of their power.

George I. did not understand the English language, and could not sympathize with England. George II. was the last king it was possible in the country; George III. was insane (mad), and when sane his sanity was disastrous to the interests of the realm; George IV. was mostly drunk, except when he was insane; and William IV. was only remarkable for preventing reform until he nearly landed the country in a state of revolution. Again, the people had never been he had no right to say anything, except that during the last few months, during which time he had resided at Wellford, on the 21st of December, 1815, and commenced his studies at St. Peter's College, Wexford. In 1832 he went to Rome, where he joined the Order of St. Francis. He was appointed Bishop of Adelaide in 1856, and was consecrated at Melbourne, on the 5th of August of that year. He arrived in Adelaide shortly afterwards, and was solemnly installed in the Cathedral on the 10th September. Dual titles have also been bestowed with great zeal in the cause of religion.

On the morning of April 20th, an interesting scene was witnessed at the Ennis railway station upon the departure for New York of sisters of the Sisters of the Order of Mercy, to establish a convent at Newtown, United States. All the respectable Catholic ladies of the neighborhood assembled on the platform to bid them farewell. Hundreds of all classes assembled to demonstrate to them the respect in which they are held by the people, and their departure from a community to whom their good services in the cause of religion, charity and education rendered them so valuable. The trades of Ennis, through their banners, were present. Mr. Michael Considine, were not back-ward, the brass band having preceded the Sisters to the train, playing some favorite airs. The Sisters who left were—Mary Agnes (Miss Healy), Ennis; Mary Teresa (Miss Perry), Limerick; Mary Xavier, (Miss Mary Jane Kerin), Ennis; Mary Evangeline (Miss Kerin), Burren; Mary Agatha (Miss Boland), Tipperary; Mary Frances (Miss Fitzgerald), Limerick; Mary Cecilia (Miss Gegan), Corofin; Mary Ignatius (Miss Lean), Corofin; Mary Regina (Miss O'Shea), Kildysart; Sister Walberg (Miss O'Sea); Sister Euphrasia (Miss Crowe), Ruan Tie Rev. Mother and Mr. Macdermond companied them to Queenstown.

The thief who was fined for robbing Parsons' store in this town, was fined to have a quantity of Ayers Hair Vigor in hipoteuse. When asked why he wished to steal the article, he answered that he "wanted to restore his hair if he hadn't been a thief and bald too." If his intention was to restore his own, he could restore a few dozen more as well as he does their natural bony a bald and gray heads. If it could surely be, as they say it can be, truly invaluable.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—R. Ireden, 325 Kearny st., between Pine and Bush, Occidental Block and Shoe dealer, has now on sale a full assortment of Ladies', Misses', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, and also a large stock which he is selling remarkably low for cash. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Pimples on the Face, Eruption Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer does not color, but restores the hair to its natural color.

### Wholesale Marke Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, May 31, 1872.
TUESDAY, May 31, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for flat consumption has continued good, and a fair inquiry for export has existed, considerable quantities of sizes going forward per ship to New York. To-day as follows: Extra at $5 10@5 15; and superfine at 4@4 25; Oregon and Oregon brands—latter at 5 75@6 00 in sks @ 6 25 in bbls.

WHEAT—The market has been rather dull firm, without any movement of importance to-day, since our last weekly review. At the close of to-day's session 1 74@1 78 @ 1 80 @ 1 85.

BARLEY—The demand has continued light for this grain during the week under review, sale of ordinary feed at 1 00@1 05 @ 1 10.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at advanced rates, and sales of good feed at $1 10@1 15; choice sold at $1 20@1 30 @ 1 35 in sks, and 1 40@1 45 @ 1 50 in bbls.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the past seven days, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at 1 00@1 50 @ 1 75 for ordinary wild oat to choice wheat @ 2 00 @ 2 50.

STRAW—Quotable at 45@55 @ 75 @ 90 for cargo lots.

CORN—Market quiet at 1 10@1 15.

CORN MEAL—Sales at 1 75@1 75@ 1 90 @ 2 00 per 100 lbs.

BRANS—We note a fair demand and the following are the ruling rates: Bran, 1 00@1 05; Middlings, 1 40@1 45; Small White, 1 45@1 50; Flint, 1 40@1 50 lbs.

OILS—Linseed, raw, 1 00@1 05; boiled, 1 05@1 10; China wood, 1 00@1 05; Castor, 2 00@2 10; Sperm at 2 75@2 85; Lard, 1 75@1 85; Whale, 1 00@1 10; Neatsfoot, 1 50@1 60; Kerosene, 45@50 cts.

BEANS—Bayos at 3 00@3 25 lb.

POTATOES—Sweets at 1 75@2 25 lb.

ONIONS—Quiet at 2 00@2 50 lb.

BUCKWHEAT—Dull at 2 00@2 50 lb.

BUTTER—Quotable at 25@31 @ 37½ @ 50 lb for choice to fancy roll; 25@31 @ 37½ @ 50 lb for choice to fancy roll; 25@31 @ 37½ @ 50 lb for choice to fancy roll;

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**The Present Retrograde Movement towards Catholicism in England.**

Mgr. Capel, commenced on Sunday evening, May 5, in the Westminster Pro-Cathedral, a course of sermons on the above-named subject. Having chosen for his text the words of our Lord, foretelling that there shall be one Fold and one Shepherd, the preacher proceeded to develop the meaning of the text. A considerable portion of the sermon (which was introductory to its nature) was devoted to pointing out the errors of the Puseyites. They speak, said the preacher, of receiving the Blessed Sacrament, and also of giving benediction with the two species. It is dishonest, said they, to imitate Catholics and yet not to do so. They talk of buying altar-breads at Burns' and Oates' because we do, as if the Real Presence was the result of their taking that course. They imitate the later works of the Catholic Church, and they take our books, mistranslate them, and then put them forth as the production of the Church of England. What they would spread genuine translations, but not as Church of England works. The preacher next spoke of some Protestants he knew who would not attend the Catholic Church in England, but did so regularly in France. If religion were to be geographically arranged, he would like to know what would be left uncreed when they reached the proposed tunnel between France and England. What has the real Church to do with the fact that these more externals? The High Church party claimed private judgment, but that is not Catholic doctrine. The tonsure does not make the monk. There were some who spoke of the High Church party as much worse as being conducted by Jesuits in disguise, but Catholics had nothing at all to do with it. The High Church party would perhaps welcome Catholics even more than genuine Protestants would. A Catholic was not a preacher, a father and a mother turn out their child for becoming a Catholic, and I know that letters are now being written. To such I say, be honest, and carry out your own ideas in their legitimate conclusion. If you wish for our Sacraments and our vows enter the Catholic Church. At first Mr. Posey and others held the hand of many in their hands, but the movement grew beyond their power. The hand of God alone could effect that change. The prayers of the Church, the kindness of England to the refugees, and, later still, to those suffering in France, would all bring down blessings on the sheeves. The preacher, in having spoken of the greatness of the Catholic Church, and of its duty as a priest to spread the Gospel, glanced at some of the results that had arisen from the movement towards Catholicity. It was a fact, for instance, that Catholics had been regularly attended to in England during the last twenty years. It was also a fact that religion was not now considered to mean a servant carrying a book behind one in state to church, but that it was something more practical, for all hours and all days. There was, however, no finish to the following of individuals. Many who shuddered at the infallibility of the Pope, believed in the infallibility of Mr. This or Father That. Let them fix their eyes on that Church whose safety not a few seemingly endangered

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1872.

Sunday—Third Sunday after Pentecost
9—Monday—St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, widow
11—Tuesday—St. Barnabas, Apostle.
12—Wednesday—St. John of San Facundo, Conf. 8th.
13—Thursday—St. Anthony of Padua, Confessor.
14—Friday—St. Basil, Bishop Confessor and Doctor.
15—Saturday—St. John Nepomucene, Martyr. St. Vitus, Martyrs.


# THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 8, 1872.


## GREELEY AND "THE MONITOR."

We publish in another column a letter from a highly esteemed correspondent, who protests strongly against our supporting the Cincinnati nominations, and makes particular objection to our supporting Greeley as Presidential candidate. While we are prepared to admit that there is considerable force in some of our correspondent's allegations, we must insist that he has not made out his case, and has failed to prove that we should oppose the Liberal Republican nominees. Now what are the reasons for our antagonism to Grant? Firstly, that he is scouity, morally and intellectually unfit to be the Chief Magistrate of a great people. Mr. Corkery will, we imagine, agree with us that the election of such an individual must ever be a reproach to the good sense and dignity of the American people. General Grant entered the White House, comparatively speaking, a poor man, and he will leave it a millionaire. How he acquired his wealth we do not care to discuss just now. Secondly, he has shown himself utterly incapable of understanding republican principles of government, has favored centralization, and has, in fact, taken the first steps towards the establishments of a military despotism in the country. Thirdly, he has surrounded himself with a set of incapables, who are miserably incompetent to direct national affairs whether at home or abroad. It can hardly be denied that never, since the foundation of the Republic, did American statesmanship cut a sorrier figure in the eyes of the world than it does at the present day, and for this General Grant is to blame. Fourthly, the financial policy adopted and carried out by his Cabinet is oppressing the people, destroying trade, and squeezing the very life-blood out of the land, thus rendering inevitable, sooner or later, a period of exhaustion and prostration which cannot but have most deplorable results.

To any one these things as facts, as we believe our correspondent will, it must be evident that the welfare and perhaps the very existence of the United States as a nation depends upon our dispelling Grant and his following of all control over public affairs. Consequently the great thing to be done now is to defeat him, and put the Government into abler and honester hands. The question then naturally arises: How is this most devoutly to be wished for consummation to be effected? We should be very happy indeed if we could conscientiously say: By the nomination of genuine Democratic candidates. But we cannot say this because, of our firm conviction that any contest directly between the Democratic and Republican parties would end in the utter discomfiture of the former. Many persons think otherwise, and we know that elaborate arithmetical calculations have been made showing how very easy it would be to beat Grant if only certain and sundry contingencies occurred; but we put very little faith in these prophecies since we saw similar ones fall rather disastrously not long ago in our State. We regret that as much as our correspondent, but still we cannot shut our eyes to the real condition of affairs. It would be an excellent thing to defeat Grant by a Democratic candidate, but in the present circumstance of the country the great probability is that it could not be done. The only chance of overthrowing the actual administration lies in a union there with the Liberal Republicans and fighting in their company. There is no abandonment of principle implied in this. As long as these men contended for our platform they are substantially Democrats, no matter what they may call themselves, and it would be the height of absurdity on our part to refuse to coalesce with them, "Heavens, not men," ought be our motto, and instead of quarrelling about names we should fraternize with all who profess and act up to our cardinal principles. The Cincinnati programme is Democratic enough for us, who prefer even half a loaf to none at all, and any man adopting it will certainly not be regarded as an enemy.

Those are our reasons for advocating a Democratic endorsement of the Liberal Republican nominations. We now come to matters personal to Horace Greeley, whereon Mr. Corkery makes his main stand. The chief editor of the *Tribune* has always been looked upon as a faithful reflex of what is known as "the spirit of the age." Modern infidel philosophy, so far as he is capable of understanding it through the agency of his rather limited education, has taken hold of him. In his youthful days, that is to say when he was making his mark as a literary man, he got credit for being strongly inclined to Fourrierism, and favoring communism of the most profound type. But we think he must have outgrown all that, or, at all events, he must have seen by this time that such ideas are totally opposed to the genius of the American people, and can never be generally received here. Whether this be the case or not, whether he still clings to Fourrierism or has abandoned it, can have no perceptible effect upon his policy as President. In short, the private opinions of Mr. Greeley upon social matters are no concern of ours, since it is not likely that he will be so foolish as to intrude them upon us. The men who will form his Cabinet are not likely to share his peculiar ideas, and it is they who will give tone to the Government. So we may rest assured that Horace Greeley's communism, if such he have, will for a less misdemeanors to us than General Grant's —let us, for propriety's sake, say accidulvicious! Moreover, it must be remarked, that those charges against the Cincinnati nominee, which might have some weight if urged as reasons why we should support a better man, become of no moment whatever when his adversary is Grant. Is Greeley tainted with modern Liberalism? So is Grant: Is Greeley vague in his religious belief? So is Grant. The questions and answers might be multiplied *ad infinitum*.

We should be much obliged if any sane individual would tell us wherein General Grant can claim superiority as the representative of a great and free people over Horace Greeley. The sole issue now before the country is whether an administration, presided over by Greeley, and carrying into practice the principles laid down at Cincinnati, would not be preferable to that now directing the destinies of the country. We think it would, and so do the majority of our contemporaries. Of course we admit that there are many public men, and others belonging to the Democratic party, any one of whom we would rather have as President, and we should only be too happy if we could see a prospect of victory for the strict party platform. Singular as it may appear, we freely confess that when there is question of displacing Grant and remedying the disorders he has caused in the body politic, we had much rather concern with Greeley than fall with a better man. It is too late in the day for punctiliousness or Quixotism, and we must, like rational and patriotic men, take precautions to spoil the detriment republica capiat, and not be slow about it either.

## DEATH OF CHARLES LEVER.

Charles Lever, the celebrated novelist, is dead. He expired at Trieste, on the 3d inst., in the straightened year of his age. For the last thirty years he resided constantly in Italy, rarely visiting England and never Ireland, so that all the public knew of him was as a contributor to some of the leading magazines. There are few conversant with the English language who have not read one or more of his works and been vastly amused therewith. His stories were supposed to be pictures of Irish character and custom, and, of course, they had to be laughable, for, according to all Anglo-Saxon critics, it is absolutely essential that people should be provoked to laughter by everything appertaining to our country. Indeed, it is generally considered to be the special mission of Irishmen to crack jokes and invent witticisms for the delectation of the great Anglo-Saxon race. We may dismiss somewhat to this, but it would be of no use, inasmuch as the verdict of the reading world would be dead against us, and we should be regarded as attempting to deny our own specialty.

Charles Lever was undoubtedly a clever man. He was thoroughly acquainted with our national temperament, and he possessed an humorous fund of genuine and racy humor. He was, we may say, born a novelist, and it became a second nature for him to write Irish stories. But, unfortunately, he had to write for his bread and he had his wares to the market in which he expected to sell. If our native land had been, in his youth, an independent nation —if the Irish had been an educated and self-respecting people—Lever would have produced novels true to life and sure of immortality. The great majority, however, of our countrymen who could afford to buy expensive novels were thoroughly anglicanized as well as intensely bigoted, and for them and the great Anglo-Saxons did he write. Accordingly, he professed nothing but caricatures. All were clever, and abounded in easy flowing humor; but, for all that, they were nothing better than vile libels. To please his English customers—to procure a ready sale for his books—Charles Lever had to attack everything which the true Irishman holds most sacred. Therefore, he seldom alluded to Catholicity unless to misrepresent it most villainously, or to our longing for independence unless to ridicule it. Of course, he had numerous number of priests and monks he describes as drunkards, gluttons and sensualists; all his nationalities—that is, Irishmen who desire the freedom of their country—are wild, half-brained youths, whom one must look upon with feelings of either pity or contempt.

The only respectable characters he portrayed were English or Anglo-Irish. In "The O'Donoghue" and "Tom Burke of Ours" he describes the troubled times of '98, and his account of the insurgents is one which a patriot would certainly not like to endorse. His bigotry is apparent in every one of his novels, but it shines forth conspicuously in "The Daltons," "Jack Hinton" and "A Day's Ride, a Life's Romance." From a careful examination of his works, one would come to the conclusion that the man was not naturally a bigot, for his libels upon Catholicity have, in their very grossness, a forced and artificial appearance, as if they were colored after great exertion. Evidently he disliked them, but they were necessary to secure a large sale of his books in England, and he had not sufficient manliness to prefer honorable poverty to profit. His long residence in Italy among a Catholic people had, it must be confessed, some effect upon his religious prejudices, and softened materially his animosity towards our faith. This is proved by the fact that several of his more recent novels, such as "Davenport Dunn," "Luttrell of Arran" and "One of Them," are less objectionable in this respect than those which preceded them. Yet, in his contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine*, under the pseudonym of "Cornelius O'Dowd," he showed that he retained enough of the old bitterness in him to vilify almost in the same paper the Fenians for rebelling against the British Government and Cardinal Cullen for denouncing them.

Charles Lever has now passed away, and his works will not live very long after him. Already they are more than half forgotten, for the cultivated Anglo-Saxon has grown tired of Irish eccentricities and requires something of a more exciting stimulant. The compounds of murder and adultery which the sensational writers of the present day administer, are much more to his taste. In less than twenty years' time it will be difficult to find any one caring to read even the best and ablest of Lever's works. The fact that they obtained any popularity at all in Ireland, or among Irishmen anywhere, is the reverse of creditable to our country men, since it proves them sadly wanting in self-respect and national pride. However, we are glad to say that "Charley O'Malley," "Handy Andy" and Carleton's earlier tales (written when he was under the patronage of Sir Harcourt Lees and striving to injure his Catholic education) are very little sought after by the rising generation. We have, it is true, no very prominent or famous Irish novelist; but far better none at all than those who would simply make us the laughing stock of the world!

## CATHOLIC ITEMS.

ST. JOSEPH'S.—The Corpus Christi procession, last Sunday, at this church looked grand in every particular. Great credit is due the Rev. Pastor for his well-directed efforts to make it what it was, a success. At a meeting held prior to the procession it was resolved to build four altars, to be erected respectively at St. Joseph's, St. Aloysius' and St. Rose's. A trio of young ladies were appointed in charge of three—the other failing to the care of the Sisters of the adjacent convent. Framing is the church, the procession moved out and around the large lot opposite. The St. Mary's College Cadets acted as guard of honor. From Capt. Mullen, their Captain, we have obtained the following programme: Cross bearer, two acolytes, La Salle band, American flag, Montgomery Guard and Jackson Dragoons as escort; Temperance band, and members of the society, four abreast; St. Joseph's banner, male members of congregation, four abreast; Sunday School banner, boys of congregation, four abreast; little girls of congregation, four abreast, in white, bearing baskets of flowers, which they scattered beforethem; canopy, guarded by military; banner of Clients, followed by choir of society and female members, four abreast; banner of Rosary and Altar Societies, followed by members of these societies, four abreast; all female members of the congregation not belonging to any society; banner of the Rosary and Altar Societies, followed by members of these societies, four abreast; all female members of the congregation not belonging to any society; Edmund J. Mahoney, which drew forth well merited applause, a shower of bouquets and an encore. Master Mahoney seems to be himself a young patriot, not unwilling to "shoulder a pike," and by the "rising of the moon" to stand in the breach for freedom.

THE AGE OF PERICLES," An essay by Bartholomew P. Oliver, was next delivered, without the aid of manuscript. He is a very fine speaker, though very young. He took for his theme Greece in the days of Pericles. As a composition it was very creditable; and altho' brief, contained all the facts necessary to make it complete on the subject treated.

JOHN E. M'COURTNEY

Read a very able essay on "Tradition." It was a brief review of the Pagan and Christian testimony in favor of the existence of a Supreme Being and of a future existence. The traditions of the Indian races, the Chinese and other Pagan families, were brought to sustain these facts. He very eloquently contrasted the arguments deduced from tradition with the doctrines of materialists, skeptics and freethinkers of the present day, the doctrine that sets man down as a liberalized ape, and the tendency which places him on a level with brutes, to honor, slavery to liberty and death to life. The essay was very well delivered.

"THE CONFEDERATION OF KILKENNY"

Was the subject of an excellent essay by Robert P. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan's delivery is excellent, his gestures graceful, and his general demeanor that of a promising orator. In manner and appearance he is determined, and the spark of patriotism which moulds the feelings of his country-men when treating of subjects like this, appeared to have due influence with Mr. Sullivan. This was promptly noticed by the audience, who strewed the platform with bouquets. After describing the battle of Benburb, he concluded as follows: "When we look back at that heroic struggle of six years, and consider the patience, the endurance, the fortitude and the Christian magnanimity of the Confederates for their cruel enemies in the hour of victory, we cannot help crying out, 'theirs was the sublimity of Christian forbearance.' Their bravery never was questioned, their honor never sullied, the justice of their cause acknowledged by the civilized world, and yet victory was deferred. Why? Only to await God's good time, when the triumph shall be the greater, its enjoyment the sweeter, and its perpetuation through all time the surer." The essay on

"INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC LIFE,"

By Mr. Charles Weber, was a well written and logical description of the qualities that should distinguish our public servants. In the course of his remarks, Mr. W. said: The relations of governments are to one another as those of individuals in society, hence a nation cannot be respected abroad unless her citizens are honorable and upright and noted for their integrity. . . . When the people lose their respect for, and confidence in, their governments, what rights, public or private, are secure? There is no guarantee. If national honor is lost, all is lost. A nation's honor is the common property of her citizens, and should be as carefully guarded. The official, therefore, who stains or violates it, should be branded as an infamous wretch, unfit and unworthy to enjoy a good government—a blessing he often helps to destroy.

"Lord, dismiss us with Thy blessing,
Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be blessed."

So the dying dust from which he springs
Tells us our future and our mission.

It is incumbent on all the citizens of a commonwealth to look to its interests as to their own, and to be equally prompt in their censure. Of course, our country offered him a splendid field to treat of, and he did so ably. Mr. Lawlor is a finished orator, whose views are worthy of a statesman, and whose manner and appearance is very marked. He seems to possess all the ability to fire men's souls to noble deeds of patriotism, while his opinions of the duties of legislators and officials are such as every man would bow down before in utter and worship with the laws which should regulate both. Mr. Lawlor is one of the first graduates of the College, having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science, and we have no doubt but he will in the future rank high in the community. [In our next issue we shall publish this interesting essay *in extenso*.]

The music was good throughout, the opening piece, as we have mentioned, having been creditably executed. The piano and violin duet by G. L. Carroll and Tobras and F. Hughes was well done, as was also the piano solo, "Silver Waves," by Thomas Reardan. M. McElroy and F. Camo sang a duet in good time and perfect unison, richly meriting the long applause they received. The "College Quickstep," performed by the entire band, numbering about sixty musicians, showed what the young musicians were capable of doing when they had received coolness and confidence in themselves. Equally meritorious was the "Pot pourri," rendered by the orchestra. Mr. Robert P. Sullivan sang a solo with considerable taste and precision, proving that he was gifted with what will be a magnificent bass voice. The selection from the "Daughter of the Regiment" was good; but the musical gem of the evening undoubtedly was Lambillotti's "Te Deum," which was most effectively rendered by the choir and orchestra. When the programme had been thus got through, the names of the young gentlemen who were to receive honors were called, and as they came forward the Rev. Archbishop and the clergy, who had now been provided with chairs on the platform, presented them with their respective diplomas and certificates. The following are the students who gained distinction:

Mr. J. Alphens Graves, B. A.; Mr. James Lawlor, B. S.

The following gentlement received their second certificates, which entitle them to graduate next year: Bartholomew P. Oliver, Charles M. Weber, Harry V. Reardan, James T. Murphy, William Sulpsey and John E. McCourtney.

The following received their first certificates which entitle them to graduate next year: Bartholomew P. Sullivan, Edmund J. Buckley, James B. King, Redmond J. Mahony, William B. O'Sullivan, Edward J. Kearny, Charles F. Reardan, Edward Hayes, George L. Carroll, John J. Donnelly, James W. Duffy, Herman A. Kellum and John L. Slattery.

The following gentlemen graduated in the Commercial Department: Edwin F. Murray, Edward Sweeney, Hugh McAvoy, Thomas P. Sullivan, Edward O'Connor, James Duffy and Herman A. Kellum.

The following gentlemen received certificates in this Department: William S. White, Henry Hoffman, James F. Cullen, Thomas C. Lyon, Constantine O'Beirne, John H. Connolly, Louis Kearny, Joseph Gilmore, Joseph T. Burns and James T. Kelly.

When the list had been exhausted and the students, ranged in the passages, the official recognition of their merits, had retired to their seats, the Rev. Father Ghirardelly delivered the subjoined address:

### Father Ghirardelli's Address.

MAY HIS EMINENCE, CARDINAL LAVIGERIE, I am sure you will all join with me in congratulating the faculty and students of St. Mary's College for the very excellent address we have just listened to. The well selected music, executed in such a masterly manner, the intrinsic merit of the essays (certainly should more properly say speeches, as well as the masterly delivery, together with the easy and graceful manner in which they were rendered, all fully prove, already spoken volumes in favor of the scholars as well as of professors. But we must not let our pleasure overcome us, and forget that we are speaking with his right in the same presence of the Archbishop of San Francisco, and the learned clergy of this diocese, and the highest honors of secular learning, while from the



The Illustrious Washington, in his inaugural address, says: "There is no truth more essential to the guardianship of his immortal principles on his self-government, than that which ascribes to the Almighty the direction of mundane affairs."

The man thus trained will be adapted to become a statesman, and will be prepared to devote himself to the upbuilding of the institutions of his country, and to the defense of her rights. Such a man will be a true patriot, and will not only prove himself a good citizen, but a good Christian. All laws, social and political, are founded upon the principles of religion, and there are we to look for protection; their basis is the Christian religion, and the Christian alone. Now it is vain to seek elsewhere for the foundation of authority and of order than in the constitution of the universe, in the appointment of God, and in the Christian religion. Any plan which ignores the necessity of such a foundation must be false, and cannot be successful. Here it may be remarked that the Christian religion is the only religion which is the champion of liberty, which is the champion of the rights of man, which is the champion of the rights of conscience, which is the champion of the rights of nations, and which is the champion of the rights of individuals. Other religions have existed, but they have been religions of slavery, religions of despotism, religions of tyranny, religions of caste, religions of exclusiveness, religions of selfishness, religions of cruelty, religions of persecution, religions of bloodshed, religions of war, religions of conquest, religions of ambition, religions of avarice, religions of sensuality, religions of degradation, religions of ignorance, religions of superstition, religions of darkness, religions of death. Christianity is the only religion which is the champion of liberty, which is the champion of the rights of man, which is the champion of the rights of conscience, which is the champion of the rights of nations, which is the champion of the rights of individuals, which is the champion of the rights of women, which is the champion of the rights of children, which is the champion of the rights of the poor, which is the champion of the rights of the oppressed, which is the champion of the rights of the slave, which is the champion of the rights of the prisoner, which is the champion of the rights of the sick, which is the champion of the rights of the dying, which is the champion of the rights of the dead, which is the champion of the rights of the world, which is the champion of the rights of heaven, which is the champion of the rights of God. Christianity is the only religion which is the champion of the rights of God, and it is the only religion which is the champion of the rights of God because it is the only religion which is the champion of the rights of man. Christianity is the only religion which is the champion of the rights of man because it is the only religion which is the champion of the rights of God. Christianity

### DARLING KATHLEEN.

I wonder if any wine ever was made
As red as the tips of my fancy?
I wonder if eyes ever so mocked
The dusk-delighted eyes of my darling Kathleen.
The bonniest maiden that ever was seen?

I wonder if incense e'er grew quite so brown,
Or had so bewitching a curl,
Or shone in the sunlight as golden and brown,
Over the dew of a true-hearted girl,
As shades the white brow of my darling Kathleen,
The bonniest maiden that ever was seen?

I wonder if ever a form more divine
Dispersed odd bewilders of love,
Or dowsed with space-spanning wiles through the air,
With magics of light as above,
As the ravishing form of my darling Kathleen,
The bonniest maiden that ever was seen?

I wonder if ever a womanly breast
Was purer or fairer in view,
Or covered a heart that was freer from guile,
Or beat with a passion more true,
Than the snowy-white breast of my darling Kathleen,
The bonniest maiden that ever was seen?

I wonder if ever a passion-dawned kiss
Was given by warm lips to man,
That seemed more a foretaste of heavenly bliss,
Or was more to be coveted than
A warm, loving kiss from the lips of Kathleen,
The bonniest maiden that ever was seen?

### MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

CHIEFLY COMPILED FROM CONTINENTAL JOURNALS

Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe, whose sensational article on German Envoys at the Vatican is so displeasing to the curia, had a long audience of the Emperor recently.

Father Hyacinthe's Old Catholic Committee at Rome has framed a programme. It demands ecclesiastical reform without discussion, and as a standard of doctrine it rejects the decrees of the Vatican Council, but will submit to legitimate authority when the Church. Father Hyacinthe leaves Rome to-day for Paris.

In connection with the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to his Holiness the Pope, there is a rumor in well informed circles that the English Prince in seeking the interview, simply allowed himself to be made use of by the Italian Government with a view to persuading the Holy Father to leave Rome.

During a recent interview his Majesty of Denmark has intimated to his Holiness that if the priests of Malabar were to take active part in the forthcoming elections, the Government and Victor Emmanuel himself would soon succumb. His Holiness replied: "I am not permitted to think as his Majesty Christian IX."

The Archbishop-formerly of St. Michael in the diocese of Vienna, has made proposals to all the dioceses throughout Austria to institute processions, to adopt prayers and days of fasting, that God, in His Divine mercy, may remit the sorrows of the Holy Father. The first of those processions will probably take place on the 2d of July, the feast of the Visitation. On the 15th of August numerous pilgrimages are to be made to the various shrines of our Lady.

On the 19th of May the popular vote on the revision of the Federal Constitution was taken. It is a well known fact that the projected constitution is contrary to the rights and liberties of the Church; as a consequence the advocates of these rights have a well-founded anxiety. The faithful of Switzerland have implored the Cabinet of all nations to make special intentions on that day in their Communions and on the Holy Sacrifice, that God will direct the Swiss people. French papers commend the appeal, and call upon all who are truly devoted to the interests of the Church to unite at the foot of her altars and beg the Holy Spirit to shield the Swiss people from which they were about to record.

We regret to have to record another act of execrable sacrilege committed in the Church of St. Pancratius. A band of robbers last one night got into the Church and going to the tabernacle broke open its outer marble case, forced the safe, tore out the Blessed Sacrament, and threw the sacred particles out into the mud. Nor were they content with this; they also entered the next convent and stole from it a chalice of great value. A gendarme on his evening rounds dragged a poor priest to the spot where one of their companions was lying insensible, and the latter was arrested and sent him to death for refusing to read the prayers of the Church over the disgusting object. It is fair to add that the murderers have been arrested.

Italian journals again ask why does not the Pope come out of his palace? The outcomes of the paper answer the question. Last Sunday afternoon there were in Rome a large stone at the head of a Franciscan friar who was passing in front of the Minerva's road just opposite the police-barrack. The guardians of the peace did not take the least trouble to punish so gross an outrage. Fortunately the stone just grazed, the head of the friar and struck the wall in violently as to cause an indentation in the plaster. The brave stone throwers, seeing they had missed their aim, and that the friar had begun to run after them to teach them a lesson in civility, fled precipitately, what the policemen laughed at the whole affair. If, however, the religious had dared to disband himself they would no doubt have arrested him. Long live the Piedmontese fashion of doing justice!

On Wednesday, May 8th, the Christian Brothers celebrated the anniversary of the birth of their founder, Jean Baptiste de la Salle. Rheims claims the honor of being his native place. The annals of the town, which name the year of his birth as 1651, speak of his early piety, and describe, even as a boy, his strong bias to afford instruction to the young. He first studied at the University of Rheims, and was afterwards the rival in his zeal of a contemporary of the great Fenelon. In 1703 the Bishop of Rheims ordained the Venerable de la Salle, and from that moment an inextinguishable desire to promote the education of youth filled the saint's mind. His labors were not always successful as they were praiseworthy, and in 1686, when the fruits of his onerous duties seemed to be considerably ripened he assumed the habit of the Christian Brothers, which they wear to this day, and took part in their labors. He died upon the 7th April, 1719, at Paris.

Pius IX.'s refusal to permit a prince of the Church to accept the office of Ambassador to the Holy See may not surprise the Catholic world. His Holiness will see, in this instance, make friends to himself of the mammon of unrighteousness. He is seriously angry with the new Empire of Germany, in which he recognizes the most formidable foe to his Church that modern times have begotten, and his rejection of his Serene Highness Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe as Ambassador at the Court of the Vatican—or rather his inhibition of the acceptance by that gentleman of an office conferred upon him by his legitimate sovereign—is nothing more than an answer to the gage of battle thrown down at his feet by the Prussian Diet when it passed the School Inspection bill. The Supreme Pontiff has seized the first opportunity for returning with interest the baffled "donn" him by his gigantic adversary, and it must be with no small degree of particular satisfaction that Pio Nono proves to the world that, though an "old, forsaken man," as he loves to describe himself, he can inflict with impunity such a humiliation on the greatest power in Europe as were it to come from any other potentate but himself, would have to be washed out in rivers of blood, or atoned for by the payment of milliards and the cession of provinces.

A serious injury may arise in the Catholic world through the marked attention the catacombs of Rome are experiencing at the hands of the mercenary Italian ministers. M. Rosa, formerly guardian of the Borgese gallery of art, at present a Senator and Inspector of antiquities, has been placed at the combined interests of the renowned archæologist, Rossi. Excepting an enviable adaptability for conspiracy, this Rosa has manifested extreme inaptness in whatever has been entrusted to his guidance; now, however, his imbecilities are to be humored at the expense of the Catacombs. The excavations in the Catacombs demand a consid erable outlay, and of necessity funds have been, in former years, established to meet the requirement. Hitherto, wherever a State emolument was to be had at any cost, M. Rossi has been an eager candidate, o tenably proving the benefits that would eventually redound to the State. In the guidance of cupidity Rosa has inspired the property owners immediately above the Catacombs with the notion that their claim to the revenues thereupon is inconteistible, and, consequently candidates nominated by same to the Cardinal Vicar. Many have acted upon this advice, anticipating no inquisition from such an eminent person. Trade is a momentous matter on more accounts than the letting the finances into the pockets of these men; besides the great archæological interest attached to the Catacombs, they are the sacred burial-places in the history of the Church. The tombs, chapels, fragments of ancient marbles and frescoes which have been discovered in subterranean Rome bear strong testimony against modern arrogant, potent means to introduce the sub-Alpine Government to countenance Rom's intrigues.

### CATHOLIC ITEMS.

Emmons.

J. H. Miner, a convert who died in Dunkirk, N. Y., on Easter Sunday, left $40,000 to the diocese of Buffalo for charitable purposes.

His Grace the Archbishop of New York on May 9, confirmed in St. Michael's church 251 males and 241 females, of whom 110 were adults, and 39 were converts from different religious denominations.

Father Isaac Thomas, a Chippewa Indian missionary, has just returned from Europe in excellent health, bringing with him 3,000 francs collected in Europe, were to money for the various shrines of our Lady.

The Indianapolis *Catholic Mirror* announces the death of Brother Cornelius Paul at Rock Hill College, about ten o'clock on the night of the tenth of May, in the forty-fourth year of his age, from pulmonary complaints. He entered the order of the Christian Brothers in September, 1856.

The Aiken Catholic church was dedicated recently by Rt. Rev. I. Persico, Bishop of Savanna, assisted by several reverend gentlemen from Augusta and Charleston. Bishop Persico preached an able dedicatory sermon, which was listened to with attention by all in the large audience.

On Sunday, May 12, the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell confirmed fifty-nine persons in the Church of St. Rose de Lima; on Thursday, 16th, one hundred and sixty-one at St. Augustine's, and the same afternoon one hundred and sixty-six at St. Mary's, Archbishop's.

Rt. Rev. P. J. Ryan administered the Sacrament of Confirmation on Sunday last, in St. John's church to about one hundred and fifty applicants, and in the afternoon at St. Lawrence O'Toole's church to one hundred and forty, four of whom are converts. —*St. Louis Western Watchman, May 11.*

Rev. Jr. Hall has been removed from Lodi to Lake Forest, and Father Maloney of Lake Forest takes charge of the mission at Lodi. Rev. J. Ryan, Gavin, formerly of St. Mary's, Chicago, is now at Rochelle, and Rev. Father Kilkenny of St. Paul's, Chicago, is at McHenry, Ill. Father Luby, from Rochelle, is stationed at the Cathedral.

On May 14, the Archbishop of New Orleans ador his Mass in the Convent chapel, received, for the first time, the veil and, a native of Ireland, in religion Sister Mary of St. Thérese. Before Mass at the same date and place, the Most Rev. Prelate administered clerical Tonsure to Mr. Michael Robinson, a professed religious of the congregation of Salvatorists.

How few the laborers in the vineyard and how great the labor is, we are reminded by a note in one of the New York papers, which tells us that in one parish in New York, containing a Catholic population of 17,000, there are but three priests; and in another, with a population approaching 30,000, there are but seven priests, and these are further charged with the care of the largest hospital in the city.

The *Irish-American* of the 25th of May says: "Father Burke is certainly one of the marvels of the age, in the amount of work he performs, the mental and bodily labor involved in his preaching and lecturing. Take last week, for instance, as a sample of what he undergoes. On Monday evening, the 13th, he delivered, at the Academy, the lecture on 'O'Connell.' On Tuesday evening, he preached at Staten Island, at Father Conran's church. On Wednesday evening he delivered the lecture in Jersey City, and the address to the Temperance men. On Thursday evening he lectured in Brooklyn on the same lecture on the 'Pope's Tiara.'" On the next (Friday) evening, he lectured in Albany, one hundred and fifty miles from New York. On Saturday evening he preached again in Staten Island, at Father Loser. On Sunday he preached three times; at the Dominican church at High Mass; at St. John's College, Brooklyn, in the afternoon; and at St. Andrew's, City Hall Place, in the evening.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.—At the convent of the Good Shepherd on Monday evening, May 6th, the following young ladies took the habit and were received into that order: Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, of Sterling, Ill., in religion Sister Mary of St. Helena; Miss Kate Fitzpatrick, same place, in religion Sister Mary of St. Ignatius; Miss Annette Walsh, of New Orleans, La., in religion Sister Mary of St. Camillus. The following made their first vows: Miss Mary of the Blessed John Berkmans, in the world Miss Kate Cecilia Smith, of St. Louis; Sister Mary of St. Bernard, in the world Mary Ivers, of St. Paul, Minn.; Sister Mary of St. Margaret, in the world Margaret Moore. Rt. Rev. P. J. Ryan officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Donnelly, S.J. The ceremony was witnessed only by a few select friends. The bishop delivered a very interesting and touching sermon on the occasion.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AND PROFESSION.—On the 26th of March, at the convent of Sisters of Mercy, Albany, New York, Leonard, of Ireland (in religion Sister M. Ambrose) was admitted to the white veil and habit of the order by the Rev. D. Colgan, assisted by the Rev. H. Hoffman.

April 16th, at the same convent, Miss Margaret Middleton, of Philadelphia (in religion Sister M. Bonaventure of the Immaculate Conception), received the black veil, received the black veil from the hands of the same venerable priest, assisted by the Rev. E. Sourin, S. J.

On the 13th of May, the Misses Louisa Wilson, of Fast Georgetown, and Miss Charlotte Moran, of Alexandria, Va., were clothed with the habit of novices of the order of the Order of Mercy in the same convent and by the same priest. Miss Wilson having young lady to enlisted in religion, Sister M. Gertrude, and the second Sister M. Innocent. The ceremony of clothing had for his assistant the Rev. G. Nymen.

### Foreign.

We regret to announce the death of Very Rev. D. Canon Hogan, P.P., Ballincollig, which occurr d on the morning of the 15th ultimo.

The beautiful parish church of St. Mary, Carrigtwohill, was recently consecrated by Rt. Rev. D. Keane, Bishop of Roomey, assisted by a large number of clergy from the diocese of Cork and Cloyne.

The Very Rev. E. Rutledge, Lord Fortescue, late Provost of St. Ninian's Protestant Episcopalian Cathedral at Perth, has, together with Mrs. Fortescue, been received into the Catholic Church by the Hon. and Very Rev. Mgr. Stonor at Rome.

At the Convent of Mercy, Kilrush, Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Killaloe, received the solemn vows of three young ladies in the presence of a large number of their relatives and friends. The names of those professed being: Miss Mary Spain, Miss Catherine O'Donnell of Kilrush, and Miss O'Carroll of Limerick.

The Bishop of Kilkenny, presided over by Rt. Rev. Dr. Moran, the Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory, held a meeting in the Town Hall recently for the purpose of taking steps to provide a convent in the city for the nuns; also, an industrial school and a female refuge to be placed under their charge. The sum of £500 was subscribed at the meeting, including £50 from the Bishop.

The process has commenced at Rome of the beatification and canonization of the Venerable Emilie de Rodat. She is stated by the Bishop of Rodez, who announced this fact to his people, to have been born in 1787, at Druelle, near Rodez, and to have been the foundress of the Congregation of the Holy Family, and of 36 houses of the Order, devoted to the honor of the sacred name of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, to the Christian education of girls, and to the maintenance and direction of orphanages, asylums and refuges, and the care of the sick and of prisoners. The Venerable Mother died in repute of sanctity in 1852. There already exist in France 200 houses of her institute.


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ST. VINCENT'S INFIRMARY,
Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

IS NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE A LIMITED number of patients. Applications to be made at the Infirmary, on Jessie street, on the corner of Jessie; or to the Presiding Sister, at the Family House, on Market street, between 4th and 5th. Daily, 720 Montgomery street, between Jackson and Pacific. Sundays, 911 Howard st. Terms: $7 50 per week, in advance.
apr20

WINNER'S NEW SCHOOLS
FOR THE
PIANO-FORTE, CABINET ORGAN, GUITAR, Cornet, Violin, Flute, Accordeon, Clarionet, Zither, Bass, Clarionet, Flute, Flageolet, cording but 75 cents each; for all what are needed for cheap and attractive.
Charming Song, THE GATES AJAR. Thomas, 60 cts.
The above books and piece sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

SALMON.
SALMON IN BARRELS AND HALVES, New Mackerel and Herrings;
Herrings in Barrels and Halves;
Cured Shad, Pickled Salmon and Smoked Fish,
For sale by
A. J. GRIFFITH,
No. 212 Washington street, below Battery.

EBERHART & LACHMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES.
SWEET AND DRY CHAMPAGNES, Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Burgundy and Claret Wines (all kinds and all brands), Angelica, Muscatel, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Hock, Mount Vineyard, Mixed Wines, Brandy, Cognac Brandies, 1 to 3 years old. All our Wines and Brandies are made exclusively from Mountain Grapes. Principal depot, corner of First and Market streets, San Francisco.
5000 AGENTS WANTED. Samples sent free by mail, with terms in circ. from $5 to $10 a day. This entirely new article, saleable as flour. Address S. H. WHITE, Newark, New Jersey.
ap27-3m

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.
WILLIAM B. DOLAN,
163 Third Street.....San Francisco,
Importer and Dealer, Wholesale and Retail, in
French Wines and Brandies,
AND
Irish Whiskey,
Imported direct from Ireland.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE AS-sortment of California Wines of every description, which he will dispose of, in bulk or in case, for the lowest cash prices.
All orders left at the store, 163 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.
jy29

JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc.,
Fire-proof fronts, 421 Front street, bet. Clay & Washington
SAN FRANCISCO.
Pumps, Liquor in Bond, Free of Duty, Purchased for Port, Cases, etc., sold in quantities to suit the purchaser
Also, Gaelart in native California Wines and Brandies.
Call it

JOHN EGAN. JOHN EGAN
Kelly & Egan,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 604 Battery street,
Near Jackson. San Francisco

B. Commins & Co.
(Successors to P. Riley & Co.)
WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS
my6 No. 505 Front Street.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS.
AGENTS FOR THE J. R. CUTTER
OLD BOURBON WHISKY,
C. P. MOORMAN & CO., DISTILLERS,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

OWING TO THE DESERVED REPUTATION of the celebrated brand of Whiskey, manufactured by persons here, at cheaper times, and are now, engaged in counterfeiting the imitations of the same, under the popular names of CUTTER, and the misrepresenting as to genuineness and age of the same, represented in these as the genuine article.
To guard, as far as possible the public against fraud and imposition, we notify the trade and consumers generally, that we are the only genuine brand of Cutter Whiskey, and that we are the sole Agents for the same on the Pacific Coast.
A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
421 Jackson street, San Francisco.
no11

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.
SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,
Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,
Where they offer for sale
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
101, 102 and 103 FRONT STREET,
and 110 PINE STREET.
ap6

Premium Stitcher.
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1871
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1872
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1871
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1865
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1864
First Premium of Bay District Society in 1869
First Premium in New Orleans, 1870.
TO
M. PRICE,
FOR HOME-MADE CUTLERY,
STORE: 618 KEARNY ST., bet. Pine and California.
FACTORY, 16 GUY PLACE, COMMERCIAL STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Razors, Knives, Shears, etc., made to order and warranted. Particular attention paid to jobbing. Inaugural Cutlery polished equal to new. Cutlery sharpened promptly and cheaply.
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DAY SCHOOLS
THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST completed a commodious School Building in connection with their Convent, in which the various branches of an English education.
The Rev. Father Scheerle is the principal teacher, and will be placed in charge of competent assistants. Both Schools will be opened on the 17th inst.
SISTER MARY B. RUSSELL,
Superior and Directress of Sisters of Mercy.
San Francisco, May 17, 1872.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL
THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN 1st Barbara, a short distance from the cars, and combines all the advantages of a city and country. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and commodious.
The course of instruction is thorough and complete, and has been prepared with a view to the best interests of the self-same thing which may slightly be mixed.
Also the special correspondents. Pleased reports are nicely apportioned and placed in the paper. They what is not required and they say what is. Like Turner's pictures there we decided that, as there were only eighteen left of those who had taken part in Napoleon's campaigns, it would be more dignified to show one glorious rage round the mutilated remains of the Emperor, "don't come too near, or we'll make up our minds to do the day" without doing something to remind our correspondents. Hence the fact that the Hotel des Invalides under the conical arcade of the first floor stands a very old friend whom I had not seen since 1855—the bronze statue of the Emperor, wearing the historical hat and the historical cloak.
The 1863 he was the admired and fashionable friend of Paris as he looked goodhumouredly down upon the ship from the height of the Column Vendome. In that long night. He was the idol of the nation happened to be writing a history of Cæsar, intending to illustrate the glorious career of the Roman Emperor, and in order to insure at least an indisputable physical likeness, the artist began in fresh coal was brought down to make room for a tall rival wearing the classical gown and laurels. The rejected statue was sent into exile in the Place de Courbevoie, where it remained almost forgotten until the siege began. Then some patriotic souls thought it a good opportunity to identify his person from the inclemency of the shells. Finally, when the German troops had got as far as Versailles, and when common laboring men, fearing that he might be carried off by the invading country as a trophy, hauled him down, tied a rope round his neck, and dropped him into the Seine, where he lay for days. It was only the other day that he was pulled out by the same men, and hauled over to the Government. Within a hundred yards of his ashes, Napoleon's statue could hardly be in a spot more suited to his fame and to his last wish. The chapel of the Invalides is a spot associated with flags taken in actions—Austrian, Russian, Prussian, Spanish, and even English bunting hangs in a form and numbered more than the whole Protestant press—
Never sit with hundred young-looking boys, decently kneel, repeating prayers for the repose of the dead. Twelve gigantic tapers are burning round a altar, where priests are intoning the prayers. There are a few women and civilians, but it is evidently for the soldiers that the place was meant, for the mass of the people.
The present leaching of the Church or history should re-form, with a knowledge of the Church's influence in the world, is a marvel to Catholics of to-day interpret according to their particular bias; the newspaper interprets the facts in question declaring them to be Napoleon's fault, but, really, it is the Napoleon cannons contravene his Master history *appertaining* to the Church's prejudice, party and press. The present teaching of history requires that people should be taught. To say what is not true is, we are not meant to inge-nument. "Modern thought" is something to their particular bias; but, really, it is the Church's prejudice, party and press. Slavery of opinion is worse than slavery of person, and the latter is the result of the self-same thing which may slightly be mixed.
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The present te

# TELEGRAPHIC!

The crop reports from various parts of Illinois and Iowa show that the season is backward. The wheat crops in most localities are much lighter than usual.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.—The House rejected the bill to sell to actual settlers the surplus lands in Round Valley Reservation. Also the bill to make San Diego a port of entry.

The Senate Finance Committee reported additional appropriations of $160,000 for the machinery of the San Francisco Branch Mint. Also over $44,000 more for the Benicia Arsenal.

The members of the San Francisco Committee, despite Stewart's recent promises, have discovered the purpose of the Union Island advocates to call the bill from the table, if possible, before adjournment, and is try and pass it without reference to the House.

The bill for the erection of the Pavilion Marine Hospital was reported favorably by the Senate.

BOSTON, June 1st.—The San Francisco Committee authorize the announcement that negotiations here between Hager, Sneath and Hopkins, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company were concluded to-day, and satisfactory understanding consummated for joint cooperation in completing the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad. It only remains to advise with St. Louis, at which place the San Francisco delegation will meet June 10th, to complete the business. Sneath, Hopkins, Hager, McMinn, Phelps, Aldrich, Otis, and Upton are expected to participate in that meeting.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Jas. Gordon Bennett died of cold age. His lower limbs had been paralyzed for several months, and he was fully impressed with the idea that he could not long survive. His estate is said to amount to ten millions. The *Herald*, with the building and real estate connected with it, he leaves to his son, and the will provides that he is never to sell it, but that it must remain in the family. His Fifth avenue mansion he left to his wife, and his Washington Heights property to his daughter Jannette.

The Irish National Band, numbering forty musicians, will participate in the Boston Jubilee.

Sumner offered a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of the President directly by the people, and abolishing the Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.—It is known from official sources that the Treaty of Washington is in peril. The telegrams from London give no hope of adjustment, as it is said that Great Britain requires the unequivocal withdrawal of the indirect claims, and the President and Senate are determined to make no further concessions.

The *London Times* asserts that there never has been any genuine agreement between England and America relative to the indirect claims. It concludes: "It is time that we must consider the failure of the arbitration inevitable. We may thank the American Senate for this. Had it accepted the supplemental article without amendment, our position would have been awkward."

THIERS, June 5.—Charles Lever, the Irish novelist, died here to-day, aged sixty-six.

## Sumner and Schurz Denounce the Administration.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The speech of Sumner in the Senate yesterday was over four hours in delivery. It was almost devoted to an elaborate arraignment of President Grant, officially and personally, couched in language always severe, and often bitter.

He accused the President of being a gift-taker; a monopolist; a soldier in pleasure-seeking time with fast horses or in traveling around the country and loitering at the seaside resorts. He referred in severe terms to the San Domingo annexation scheme, repeating the arguments used by him in former speeches. He declared that his government was a personal one; that it thought to coerce the Senators and Representatives of the people to adopt, regardless of the principles of the Republican party which elected it. He charged the efforts to secure General Grant, that they tended directly to the disruption of the Republican party; because the sense of the candidate had become the sign for discord, and this disruption to accept the Executive decision of unduly ratified by persisting in his candidature. He asserted that the President had surrounded himself with a corrupting of personal followers; that he engaged constantly in personal quarrels, unconscious that the President has no right to quarrel with anybody; that he makes personal objects a matter of pursuit, so that instead of a beneficent presence he is a bad example through whom Republicanism suffers constantly and the people learn wrong.

He referred to the President's military education and career, and argued that a successful soldier is rarely changed to a successful civilian, citing numerous cases from history in support of his proposition, notably that of General Andrew Jackson. Frederick the Great and Marlborough. Referring to the President's political history he repeated that he never voted but once in his life, and then for Buchanan. He detailed a conversation which he (Sumner) had with Secretary Stanton in December, 1869, shortly before his death, in that month, in which he said he knew the President better than anyone in the country could know him, and that he knew he could not govern the country.

Reviewing the acts of his administration, Sumner began with his nomination for the Cabinet, in which he said the general disappointment was only equalled by general wonder. He said that all traditions, usages and propriety were discarded, and the just expectations of the people were not met, or sought. The offices of the country, he said, were similarly disposed of, and in this connection he referred to the Custom House question of the President.

Alluding to our foreign relations, Sumner said that he felt bound to say that never before has the management been so wasting in ability and so absolutely without character, and declared that in all directions there was one unvarying mediocrity.

Aside from the personalities of the speech, which were marked and bitter, almost every part of the President's public private and public — were criticised. The speech was much the same as those heretofore made by the Senator on the San Domingo Question, Civil Service Reform, and on the Ames Investigation.

He concluded as follows: I await the determination of the National Convention of delegates from my own much honored Commonwealth, with whom I rejoice to act. With sadness do I say, with the earnest hope that the Convention will bring the Republican party into its ancient harmony, and save it especially from the suicidal folly of an issue on the personal pretensions of one man.

At the conlusion of Sumner's speech SCHURZ

Obtained the floor, and was proceeding to review the majority report of the French Arms Committee, when Ferry, of Connecticut, moved to adjourn, saying it was not in accordance with courtesy and the usages of the Senate to compel the Senator to proceed with his speech at so late an hour. The motion was lost—yeas, 19; nays, 24.

Ferry then moved for a recess until 7:30 P. M.

Sumner said that the object of the motion was to put on Schurz an indignity not usually offered to a Senator.

Conkling said that after what had occurred the question of courtesy was not applicable.

Schurz assumed that it was a dangerous sign of the times to see the lawyers of that Committee acquiescing in a soldier's construction of the law. The sanctity of the law had never been trifled with more wantonly in any constitutional government. He repelled the imputation of the majority report, that either he or Sumner had been instigated by personal motives in their action urging the investigation. Reviewing the circumstances attending the sales, he said they were conducted under the most indefensible violations of the law. Referring to the removal of Sumner from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he said no reason whatever to this day had been given for it except that at Gilmer Sumner had refused to reply to a remark of the Secretary of State, and to this time it was not known whether the question was, "Duck or partridge." It was the President's will that caused that degradation of the Senator from Massachusetts, and the Senate the day the deed was done lay in pitiable prostration at the feet of the President. He claimed also as an action of the majority of the Senate in the San Domingo matter that sanction was given in instance of the subserviency to the President. He rejoiced at the spirit of reform which was sweeping over the country, and the effort which was being made to shake off the fetters which were now binding the country, and he hoped for a union of all the forces that ought to be brought together to secure a victory over the corrupt power which now ruled the country.

## Consecration to the Priesthood.

St. Joseph's Seminary, at Troy, N. Y., was on Sunday, May 26, the scene of a solemn ceremony of an unusually impressive character, by which the Catholic Church confers the high dignity of priesthood on those whom she has chosen to minister at her altars. Those who are to be elevated severally to the priesthood, deaconate and sub-deaconship received at the hands of Rt. Rev. Francis McNierny, lately made Coadjutor-Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, the several orders which they were deemed fitted to receive. The chapel of the seminary was filled at seven a. m. by the friends of the ecclesiastical students, who came in large numbers to witness the ceremonies; and promptly at eight o'clock the seminarians advanced in solemn procession through the great hall, bearing in their hands lighted tapers and clothed in long white albs that covered their whole body and gave them an almost supernatural appearance. The celebrant Bishop followed, attended by Rev. Fathers Poniesmi and Fires, who acted respectively as Archdeacon and Master of Ceremonies; and on entering the sanctuary the Bishop and those while alba that covered their whole body the young neophytes knelt reverently within the body of the chapel, but removed from the altar.

THE CANDIDATES FOR SUB DEACONSHIP,

By which they are required to make the promise of perpetual chastity, were first admonished of the importance of the step about to be taken, and exhorted to withdraw if any obstacle or doubt intervened; but none withdrew, and they were severally of the Archdiocese of Nashville, Tenn.

The ordination of

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE PRIESTHOOD

Was very interesting. After a public profession of faith, in the words of the Apostle's Creed, and of obedience to the Bishop and his successors, the power of absolution was granted and the final benediction given to the newly ordained priests. On the previous day tonsure and minors had been conferred as follows: Wm. J. Foy, Connellius V. Mahoney, Michael Newman and John J. Riordan of the Archdiocese of New York; James Walsh, of the Diocese of Albany; James Chittick and John McNulty of the Diocese of Boston; Thos. O'Neill, of the Diocese of Portland; John J. Donnelly and Michael J. Madden of the Diocese of Rochester; Thos. Plunkett of the Diocese of Ogdensburg.

WERE PROMOTED TO TONSURE,

John J. Corr, Daniel T. Cronin, Wm. J. Hogan, John W. Morris, Michael Newman and Wm. Ward, of the Archdiocese of New York; John J. Crowley, John Hyland, Jas. A. Kelly, Thos. H. Leonard and Francis McGuire, of the Diocese of Albany; John B. Galvin, Mathew McDonald, Thos. H. E. Power and James N. Supple, of the Diocese of Boston; Andrew J. Brennan, Charles Dreer and Wm. Morrow, of the Diocese of Rochester; John A. McMahon, of the Diocese of Hartford; Daniel J. O'Sullivan, of the Diocese of Springfield; Wm. Rossiter, of the Diocese of Ogdensburg.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.—The following is the concluding portion of the judgment of the Court of Inquiry, in the case of Marshal Bazaine:

"We are of opinion that Marshal Bazaine caused the the loss of an army of 150,000 men and of the stronghold, Metz; that the responsibility rests solely on him, and that he did not as commander-in chief do everything his duty as a soldier dictated. We blame Marshal Bazaine for having entered into relations with the enemy which ended in a capitulation not authorized by the laws of war, that essentially ironic and intriguant have been unknown to the Marshal, which he should have repelled the first overtures that were made to him, and which he should have at once broken off. Instead of doing so he allowed the enemy to deceive him, and himself to be deceived by the artful and perfidious Bismarck, who, by the most contemptible means, succeeded in making the Marshal believe that the Government of the National Defense was composed of factious men, who were only desirous of the prolongation of the war for their own personal interests. Finally, we blame Marshal Bazaine for having surrendered the whole material of war in his possession, which he should have destroyed. We blame him for not paying attention, while negotiating the capitulation, to conditions for the amelioration of his soldiers' position, and for failing to stipulate in favor of the sick and wounded; all of which provisions of exception and favor he might have obtained. We blame him for having delivered to the enemy the flags which he might and should have destroyed, and for having in this way added to the humiliation of gallant soldiers, whose honor he ought to have preserved."

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, June 4, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued good, and a fair inquiry for export, has existed, principally for Chili. Sales are as follows: EXTRA at $4 50@$4 62½, and superfine, at $4@$4 12½; interior and trade grades.—EXTRA at $3 75@$4 00 in sks & 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, at a slight decline in prices, since our last weekly review. At the close we quote the range at $1 90@$1 95 in sks & 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has continued fair for this grain during the week under review. Sales of ordinary feed were made at about $1 40@$1 45 in sks. Quoted at the close at $1 40@$1 50 in sks & 100 lbs.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 60@$1 80 in sks & 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, with a fair demand. Quotable at the range at $@$ for ordinary mild and to choice per ½ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $@$ 50 ½ ton for cargo lots

CORN—Market quiet at $1 80@$1 90.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $@$ 3 75 @ 100 lbs from store.

BRANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are the latest prices: Bran, $@$ 17 ½ ton, and mixed, $@$ 18; Pitts, $@ 16 @ 16 lbs.

POTATOES—Are in better demand; but the range is $@$ 50 and $@ 1 12½ for new @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quoted at $@ 3 50 from store.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $2 12½ @ ton from the mill.

BUCKWHEAT—Dull at $@ 3 00 @ lbs.

RYE—Scarce at $@ 2 25 @ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—We quote Flax at 3c, Canary, 3@4c; Alsike, 12½@15c; Timothy, 10@12½c.

HONEY—Is quoted at 12½@15c in comb, and Pointe's, in tins, each, at $1 @ dozen.

HIDES—We quote California dry 11½@13½c, and salted at 9½@10½c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6½@6¾ @ lb.

WOOL—The demand continues to be inactive state. We quote good shipping grades at 34@41c; extra, 42@43c. Spring is totally neglected.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, choice, 30@31c; fresh roll, 27½@27½; pickled, 19@20c; Eastern grain, 26@27½c. Oregon and Washington, 25@27½c; Canterville, 21½c.

CHEESE—California, 10@10½ @ dozen.

EGGS—California, 18@19c @ dozen.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 13½@13½c @ ℔; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, 14½@15½c.

BACON—California, at 11@11½c @ ℔; Oregon, 10½ @11; Eastern, sweet-cured, 12½@13½c; do canvassed, 13½@13½c.

LARD—California, 12½@13½c @ ℔; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, in tcs, 11½@12c; do in cases, 12½@13c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 6½@7c @ ℔; for second do, 5@6; third do 4@5 @ ℔.

VEAL—5@6½ @ ℔.

MUTTON—4½@5½ @ ℔.

LAMB—5@6½ @ ℔.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7½@8½c on foot, grain fed, 5@6c @ ℔.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Live, young, 20@22½c; spring CHICKENS, 1883; Hens, 1883; @ dozen.

DUCKS—Tame, $@$; wild, $@$ @ dozen.

GEESE—Tame at $@$ @ dozen.

PIGEONS—Tame, $@$; Grouse, $@$ @ dozen.

**Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.**

HENS—Large, $@$ @ dozen.

CHICKENS—Large, $@ each.

DUCKS—Tame, $@ @ each.

HARE—$@ each.

RABBITS—$@ each.

PIGEONS—Tame, $@ $@ @ doz.

MESSRS WRAY HE SAYS.—Though "confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ," and as numerous as the sands on the sea shore, were produced to prove that Dr. Pierce, the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is a rascal and means what he says when he declares that he will not be bullied out of his just rights, and that the "Catarrh Remedy" of the Old and World is the most perfectly formed man living. Will make his first appearance on the

**WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29,**

Thirtieth Entertainment given the greatest enthusiasm in the manner of any monumental that has ever been placed before any audience, and has been applied out of the world. The Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is to be, in every respect, superior to any and all other performers extant.

Third Week—GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The press pronounce Little Chrysolite first class worker, and the general verdict of all was, "The best thing we have ever seen." The performance are all first class, amongst whom is

**THE GREAT SAYTHORN'S FAMILY!**

You no number, who have been for a number of years as a unchanged line here Artists in the profession.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is for sale by druggists. Price, $1 00. Beware of imitations. Their failing being perfect, they have no superiors, no equals.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is for sale by druggists at the close at 1 each 50 @ 100 lbs.

**THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH!**

We perform all we advertise the programme is a each performance being literally carried out.

**$2 No increase in prices.**

MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

## RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

AGENTS, we will pay you $30 per week to cash, if you will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

P. A. ELLIS & CO.,
Charlotte, Mich.

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## SALESMEN WANTED.

MESSRS. HAMDIN & HART, Springfield, Ill., dealers in Pianos, Organs, and manufacturers of the "Victor" Music Box, wish to employ 1,500 agents to sell their celebrated Music Box. The "Victor" is conceded by all to be the SIMPLEST and most perfect instrument of its kind in use. This fact is proved by the very large demand for the instrument, over 3,000 having been sold during the past year. We manufacture two styles of cases, Rosewood and Walnut; both are mounted in Silver, and will suit the taste for style. The "Victor" plays sixteen tunes, and is warranted for five years.

A large commission will be allowed Agents who engage in the sale of this instrument. The business is particularly recommended to Lady Agents, being pleasant and profitable. To those who wish to act as agents in the sale of our "Victor Music Box," we will send a sample box, with terms to agents, and a liberal offer for packing extra organs. Complete printed instructions, rate of commission, terms, etc., will be sent with the instruments, or upon application by letter, enclosing a cent stamp. Write name, county and State plainly. Address

HAMDIN & HART,
Springfield, Ill.

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Publishers who copy this notice in the editorial columns of their paper, will receive one of our "Victor Music Boxes" free, upon receipt of copy of the paper containing the notice.

HAMDIN & HART.

A PITIFUL CONDITION.—It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensual pleasure. In other cases out of 100 this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the appetite, and fails to supply the blood with the nutriment it requires. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters supplies the deficiency, and by a due and regular assimilation of food with the blood, revives, refreshes, and invigorates the whole system.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances? Of course, the use of something that is reasoning and strengthening; not merely for an hour or a day, but steadily and perseveringly, for a length of time that ever (as it assuredly would do) if an ordinary alterative medicine were employed. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possesses this

PECULIAR AND DESIRABLE OBJECT to be accomplished: The power to give tone, firmness and vigor to the nervous system of a quarter of a century, is surely sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In most cases instances of the most inveterate dyspepsia and of shorter duration; at the same time, if fighting with the system-up by recuperating the fountain-head of digestion and assimilation, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nutriment and support. By thoroughly purifying the blood of the vitiated vegetable toxic and invigorator have been known, in the case of the writer of this notice, to have effected a complete change in the whole system, and to have supplied the capacity to digest what it receives. Persons who smell the remedy before they taste it, and refuse to let the material of disease and malaria, home and abroad, have been restored to health and vigorous existence by the use of the watery palestum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**INFORMATION WANTED**—Of the whereabouts of ALBERT B. FREEMAN, who, when last heard from, was residing in Virginia City, Nev. He is the son of Reuben Freeman, working on the Pioneer Stage Line, and is supposed to be driving stage from Birmingham, of San Rafael, Marin county, Cal., he will hear of something to his advantage. Address

ROBERT PIDDOCK,
San Francisco.

**INFORMATION WANTED**—Of JOHN WHITE and MARY WHITE, natives of the parish of Ballyhea, County Cork, Ireland, about 21 years old. When last heard from he was in Somerville, Contra Costa county, in the employ of Mr. Ayer. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by the undersigned, or by their brother, who has just arrived from the East. Address, care of Wells, Fargo & Co., 61 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

my29

**INFORMATION WANTED**—Of WILLIAM and JOHN HEALY, natives of Ballyhea, County Cork, Ireland, about 21 years old. When last heard from they were in Virginia City, Nevada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother, James Harry, Valley P. O., Lassen county, Iowa.

my24

## A CATHOLIC YOUNG LADY,

Of good knowledge of Music and French (the latter preferred), wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a comfortable home by applying at THIS MONITOR office.

my11-

## C. MOODY,

DRUGGIST *and* CHEMIST

Dealer in PURE DRUGS and MEDICINES, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Perfumery, Paris Wines and Liquors for Medical Use,

**Nos. 900 and 902 KEARSY STREET.**

my11 SAN FRANCISCO. tf

## SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.,

14 Montgomery Street.

Have just received a large assortment of

## CHILDREN'S

BRAIDED PIQUE SUITS

WITH OVERSKIRTS,

Which they are selling at the following prices for children:

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| 3 YEARS OLD | $ 4 50 |
| 4 YEARS OLD | 4 75 |
| 5 YEARS OLD | 5 00 |
| 6 YEARS OLD | 5 25 |
| 7 YEARS OLD | 5 50 |

ALSO, A HANDSOME LINE OF

**Chili ron's Linen Dresses and Suits,**

Which they offer at prices ranging from $1 50 and upwards.

my25

THE GREAT

## SAN FRANCISCO CIRCUS

AND

## ROMAN HIPPODROME,

ON JACKSON STREET LOT.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT has, with very great care and expense, inaugurated in the Grand Show of 1872, with the intention of traveling from the Pacific to the Atlantic Slope, and to complete in friendly rivalry for the palm of superiority with any Circus they may meet.

**ENGAGEMENT OF JEM MACE,**

Champion of England and America, who has, in his line, no superior living. Also, the Great Leaper, and the Academy of Horses, the Great Acrobatic Troupe, the Performers of Roman and Grecian Statuary, accompanied by the Gymnasts of the Old and New World to be the most perfectly formed man living. Will make his first appearance on the

**WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29,**

This Grand Entertainment gives the greatest satisfaction to the patrons of any monumental that has ever been placed before any audience, and has been applied out of the world. The Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is to be, in every respect, superior to any and all other performers extant.

Third Week—GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The press pronounce Little Chrysolite first class worker, and the general verdict of all was, "The best thing we have ever seen." The performers are all first class, amongst whom is

**THE GREAT SAYTHORN'S FAMILY!**

You no number, who have been for a number of years as a unchanged line here Artists in the profession.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is for sale by druggists. Price, $1 00. Beware of imitations. Their failing being perfect, they have no superiors, no equals.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is for sale by druggists at the close at 1 each 50 @ 100 lbs.

**THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH!**

We perform all we advertise the programme is a each performance being literally carried out.

**$2 No increase in prices.**

MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

## RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

AGENTS, we will pay you $30 per week to cash, if you will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

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Charlotte, Mich.

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Warranted for Five Years.

Will Sew from Fine Muslin to Heavy Cloth.

SELLING ONE DAY ONLY.

Price, $15.00. Cash or Installments.

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DRY GOODS

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DAILY.

Buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our

STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

Which comprises every variety and class of goods in our line, and al

Prices which Defy Competition.

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ALL THE TEXT BOOKS USED IN the Public and Public Schools of California for sale by

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Parents and guardians of limited means will find it to their advantage to trade where no additional charge is made for the selection of books. Catholic Prayer Books for sale. Orders promptly attended to. Catalogues furnished gratis.

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## The Celebrated Trotting Sti

## GLADIATOR

BY GEN. M. PATCHEN JR.

Will serve a limited number of Mares, at his Stables, on Folsom street, between Fifth and Sixth, the farm of P. H. LENNON, one mile south of the Mission Dolores, at the low price of $50 the season.

Mares for the Season, $20, in U. S. coin.

DESCRIPTION:

GLADIATOR, is a dark bay horse, 16 hands high, star and snip, with small hind feet, white hind legs, and is a handsome horse. He is 7 years old, has a fine mane and tail

## IRISH NATIONAL MUSIC.

### Closing Lecture of Father Burke.

(Concluded from last week.)

HOW PAREE IT WITH THOSE HARPS

During the long protracted agony of national woe? They still animated the hopes of the nation; they still made their the pulse of the nation vibrate apace to the vibration of their glorious harps. Spenser, the English poet, reproached them, because they sang only of love. Alas! they had scarcely any other field. The time of national glory—of national prosperity—was gone. They were the voice of an oppressed and down-trodden people; therefore did the Irish bard answer:

"Oh! blame me not, if to the lay of love
Wherein my pleasure ling'ringly is given,
My heart beats most, and, in happier hours,
His most might have burned with a bolder flame.
The spring which now languishes loose o'er the lyre,
Might have lent a proud bow to the warrior's dart;
And the lip which now breathes but the song of love,
Might have poured the full tide of a patriot's heart."

Yet they did not content themselves, these bards, with merely animating the then fighting people, and rousing the national heart and courage. They did more. In the days of battle and danger, when they sounded the tocsin for the war and for the fight, then the bards that could speak awakened, and did awaken, the tenderest strains of song, were foremost in the battle-field, fighting for Erin. It is more than probable that this which is embodied in the poet's verse:

"The minstrel boy, to the war is gone,
In the ranks of death you'll find him;
His father's sword he has girded on,
And his wild harp slung behind him.
'Land of song!' said the warrior bard,
'Though all the world betrays thee,
One sword, at least, thy rights shall guard,
One faithful harp shall praise thee.'"

"The minstrel fell, but the foeman's chain
Could not bind his captive soul;
For the harp he loved sat'sfied his strain,
And it lingered bright and free;
For it told not of a soldier's fame,
They sought vain to dim the minstrel's name,
They could not make the song a slave."

"Then sleep in peace, thou bard of fire!
Thou gav'st thy country her noblest dower,
When thou didst strike her chords of lyre
With a hand as free as her own harp's wire,
And her own heart beat to their power."

Three hundred years ago, that mild and holy name, Ireland, was held sacred at times led occasion to mention before, at the sound of whose name rose before you the gallant and chivalrous, the high-minded, with his blood-shot, inflamed eyes, rocking with rage, and his hand unsheathed for a threat, to grasp a sanfeur and extinguish a life; and his huge frame scarcely able to move—well, his name is History VIII.—one of the first laws that he made was, that every harper, and

EVERY MINSTREL IN IRELAND SHOULD BE PUT TO DEATH.

It was so like him. He was so fond of killing people—especially women. Every good-looking lady in England, in his time, was dreadfully afraid of him, and if you wished a lady to faint, or to put up her hands to see if her head was on her shoulders, you had only to say, "I hear the King is a great admirer of yours." Then, and even before his time, from the days that the German invader first set foot on the soil of Ireland—we have the testimony of history for it) we have the decree of the English monarchs for it—the Irish bards and minstrels—Irish to their heart's core—were in the habit of combining the English camp, and playing their National Irish airs. The English knew that these bards, and minstrels that they had under their care—were in the habit of playing their Irish airs. The English knew that these bards, and minstrels that they had under their care—were in the habit of playing their National

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINS JUNE 16.

Sunday—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost.
M.—Monday—Nativity of St. John Baptist.
T.—Tuesday—St. William, Abbot.
W.—Wednesday—St. John and Paul, Martyrs.
Th.—Thursday—Of the octave of St. John.
F.—Friday—St. Irenæus, Bishop and Martyr. Vigil
Sat.—Saturday—St. Peter and Paul, Apostles.


## THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 22, 1872.


## LABOR QUESTIONS AND THEIR SOLUTION.

There are some people who think that the International Society is destined to attain immense strength and exercise vast influence throughout the United States. The gloomy forebodings of such persons are to be found in the pages of several religious journals—a few Catholic among the number—and certainly they are by no means pleasant to read. For our part, we do not at all share in these apprehensions, and we are far more amused than terrified by the predictions. It seems to us that the International is entirely unsuited to the national temperament of the American people, and therefore can never become thoroughly domiciled here. It may not actually die out, at least for a considerable space of time, but in these and similar diagnoses do not come to pass, be confined to a miserable clique of foreigners incapable of comprehending our free institutions, or appreciating that rational and just liberty which it proclaims to obtain.

The condition of the workingman is, admittedly, not what it ought to be, and it must be improved. The pay of the toiler, in all branches of trade, is entirely too small; the capitalist or employer gets more than his proper share of the profits. Consequently, a readjustment of remuneration has to be brought about somehow or another. The great object of the capitalist is to make money out of his investment, and therefore he has a direct interest in keeping the pay of the laborer at as low a figure as possible. There is really nothing to complain of in this, because it belongs to the natural order of things and cannot be changed by any device. The matter to be deplored is that the desire of amassing great wealth has, and that rapidly, in order to make a grand display in society, and procure all the luxuries which are the overgrowth of an exuberant civilization, has so completely taken possession of the capitalists' soul that he is grasping and unconscientious, and keeps to himself an unfair percentage of the proceeds of industry.

It is no use attempting to correct this by law. Any decree saying, "This shall be the payment for so much work," would be impracticable; inasmuch as, to be just towards all parties, the amount would have to be varied according to the fluctuations of trade. Besides, it would be tyranny of the grossest kind, incompatible altogether with republican freedom. It could not be enforced, that which every citizen should be at liberty to settle for himself—namely, how much or how little money he will give for whatever work he wants performed. It would be worse still to attempt to correct this error by coercion, because that would really destroy the harmony of society, make progress impossible, and bring the world back to barbarism. Trade must be left free: a bargain must remain voluntary on both sides. There are inconveniences, we know, attaching to the plan, but they are as such as compared with the evils inseparable from a departure from it. The real cause of most of the trades difficulties, out of which the International is endeavoring to make capital, springs from a very old cause. They are occasioned by the mischievous plan of reckoning work by a constantly varying unit. The ten-hours and eight-hours movements were simply efforts to define what was the proper duration of a working day, and where men were paid by the day the dispute was a most important one. But if an hour were made the basis of remuneration, all these disputes would vanish, and the only cause of difference left would be that of price. This, we confess, is a thing not easy to arrange.

It would be difficult to lay down in a way which would meet the approval of both parties what ought to be the share of profit allowed to the individual who supplies the money to build a factory, erect machinery, buy supplies of raw material, and establishes a business, and what ought to be the share allotted to the toilers who turn out the manifold articles. The interests of the parties are diametrically opposed, for the more one gets the less the other has to receive, and for this reason an entirely satisfactory settlement is absolutely impossible. Modern theorists have exercised all their ingenuity in devising plans for the solution of this great social problem, but not one of them has even gone near succeeding. Communism is nothing more than a wild endeavor to settle it by the abrupt expedient of depriving all individuals of capital and vesting it in the State or community. Then, when all would be workers, and all remunerated alike, no injustice, the theorists imagine, would be inflicted on any one. The process of robbing a man of his property, taking it out of his control, and handing it over to the people at large represented to the government, is, of course, assumed to be perfectly justifiable and a violation of no right. In theory, and merely written on paper, this plan may appear very fine and very philanthropic; but in practice it would be the largest fraud upon human nature that the world ever witnessed.

The truth is that only Christian philosophy—the philosophy of the Gospel—gives any solution of this problem. "Do unto others as you would wish they should do unto you," is the maxim which, if carried out in the proper spirit, would solve all the questions that vex society. These trade difficulties could not arise in a thoroughly Christian community, as they are the natural product of a state of society which is essentially secularistan and wholly given over to materialism. It is to be remarked that when religion exercised more direct influence over the domestic economy of nations than it does now, these quarrels between labor and capital were hardly apparent. Socialism and anti-Catholics may depreciate what they call the "dark ages" as much as they like, but it is an indisputable fact that in mediæval times the position of the artisan was much better than it is now. The "trade-guilds," of which our trades benefit societies are only poor imitations, at one and the same time took good care of the artisan and ennobled his art. The very circumstance that to-day, in the nineteenth century, notwithstanding all our boasted progress, we can not equal the workmanship of the middle ages in sculpture, painting, architecture, or, in short, in any of those branches of handicraft that are allied with high art, proves this incontestably. A return, therefore, to Christian principles, an abandonment of that godless civilization which the Pope has so eloquently denounced, are the only means left us of solving the great industrial questions now agitating the world and threatening disruption of the social fabric. Progress, as understood by most of our modern philosophers, will only make matters worse, aggravate the difficulties in the way of amicable settlement, and ultimately render inevitable the utter destruction of the civilization and social organization to which we boast so loudly and so frequently.

American common sense and firmness of purpose may, and most probably will, keep International principles in check here until the renovation of the religious instinct among the European populations overcomes and destroys them in the old world. Still, common sense and firmness upon them and seeking their destruction. of purpose are very restricted qualities for religion and conscience, and they may fail when most needed. Do what we will, our destinies are linked with those of our older brethren in Europe, and if they be not able to subdue the monster which threatens to desolate their fields and cities, we certainly shall not come off unscathed. Christianity, warm, earnest and practical, is, thus, the only safeguard of peoples and governments, as it contains the only principles by which they can guide themselves through the dangers created by atheism and materialism.

## THE CHURCH AND THE REVOLUTION.

For nearly a century the Church has been combatting Revolution. She has stood alone in the terrible contest, became the civil power, far from supporting her, aided and abetted her assailant. The end is not yet come, and, humanly speaking, it will most result in a glorious triumph for faith, much bloodshed and commotion will assuredly afflict the world before peace is restored. Freedom, in social matters, is to exhibit the irreligious tendencies of the age that the conduct of governments towards Catholicity, ever since Voltaire and his followers conjured up the spirit of modern revolution. They have striven their best most to hamper its action, to restrict its liberty, to bind it and fetter it with despotic laws, to make it a mere appendage of the State, or else to destroy it altogether. Every revolt against the authority of the Church has been applauded and encouraged as a struggle for freedom. Principles which menaced her existence and denied her divine mission, have been industriously propagated by government organs, and received recognition from kings, princes and statesmen. The man who smote the Spouse of Christ, and who maltreated Christ's Vicar, has been universally hailed as a hero and a patriot, whose memory should be held in honored remembrance for ever.

So it has come to pass that the Church has not among the European governments a single one on whom she can safely depend for support. This espalls on of religion from civil polity is finally proving itself a master stroke of state craft; the crushing of the "spiritual power" is exultantly proclaimed as a brilliant victory gained for human liberty. Secularism, materialism, and atheistical infidelity, are the terms now accepted as the basis of society and the principles of civil government. Naturally enough the Church, which remained faithful to the teachings of its Divine Founder, and clung to revealed religion as the only guide for man's conscience, has been denounced as "unprogressive," as "hostile to science," as "opposed to civilization," and leading to keep the world in mental thraldom. Justice has been persistently denied her; she has been among all peoples insulted, calumniated and persecuted. Governments have flung off allegiance to the great Teacher of Truth; the masses, educated and uneducated, were not slow in following their example, and soon proceeded to even greater extremes. Secret societies were established, in which the worship of the Most High was formally and expressly forbidden, and homage to the Evil One was actually made part of the ceremonies. This is horrible, almost passes credence indeed; and yet it is a fact proved by the most conclusive evidence. In every great city newspapers were published with the object of propagating pernicious doctrines or libelling Catholicity, and the Sovereign Pontiff, as the representative of faith and authority, was constantly and venomously assailed.

The governments, if they did not openly applaud this, at least tacitly encouraged it. Religion was an obstacle in the way of the establishment of that particular form of, does and suggestions shamelessly put, garnished with time-worn slanders, and connected with clap-trap appeals to American liberty, patriotism and love of freedom, artfully contrived to earn applause and "bring down the house" at the right time.

Some of the stories which she retailed were absolutely astonishing for their recklessness mendacity, and could not have received any persons but those totally ignorant of the nature of conventual institutions, and willing to believe the most infamous calumnies. As a sample we shall merely state that she informed her hearers nuns were compelled to regard disobedience to their superiors as a crime scarce *than murder*, and that they were bound to even do what they *knew to be sinful when* commanded by those in authority over them! She also declared that priests could only consecrate the Host at a particular period during the celebration of Mass, and at no other time whatever! This was stated in order to put point on an old fiction about a priest giving unconsecrated particles to communicants, and afterwards justifying about the clever "trick" he had thus played upon his dupes.

It has been our exceedingly unpleasant duty more than once to listen to apostate and unbelievers scoffing at the Blessed Sacrament, and jeering at the doctrine of Transubstantiation, but we must candidly acknowledge that Miss Edith O'Gorman immeasurably surpassed any one we ever heard in the line of blasphemous ribaldry. Her language was enough to thrill any respectable person with horror. Then, of course, she rehashed the stale, old ancient stories about nuns falling in love with priests and priests falling in love with nuns, which have been the material whence all attacks upon conventual life have been coined ever since lascivi business first reared its head against the sanctity of religious chastity. To give them vividness and *verisimilitude* she bestowed upon the localities and actors American names; nevertheless as regards the vast audience with which Exter Hall and Hotywell street literature could easily recognize them in their new dress.

The Escaped Nun's account of herself and her career is the most complete condemnation that any human being could ever invent. She makes herself out a most depraved and abandoned character, and we suppose she thinks so! no injustice. She entered the Convent, a Protestant in heart, though professing the Catholic faith; she did not believe in the Real Presence, because she was too "enlightened;" she was the victim of the artful wiles of the priests; she was too "independent;" she was not to be reconciled to the Sacrament with all outward appearances of devotion; she submitted for a lengthened period to the grossest humiliations and severest penances, and yet she was not humbled by merely opening the door; she was, according to her own version, drugged, fully outraged and despoiled of her virginity, and yet was quite ignorant of criminal intimacy with her fellow-creatures! Hence the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, the chief support and defender of irreligion, now exclaims that there are two opposing forces on the Continent are no longer Revolution and Catholicity, but Revolution and Civil Society. This is as much as to confess that the secret societies seek not only to overthrow the Church, but also Christian civilization and every vestige of legitimate authority. At last they begin to comprehend the true state of affairs! Now, indeed, they must acknowledge that Catholicity in opposing and combatting Revolution, was not only defending itself but fighting also on behalf of order and progress, although kings and governments know the truth, they lack the courage to take sides with the Church, and so hasten on its victory. They prefer temporize, to spend nobly with the revolutionists and try to exact terms. They are arguing with an infuriated multitude of fanatics, and cannot by any human possibility succeed. Their *pretexts* are grown powerful and headstrong, and must have their own way, even if they have to shed oceans of blood. Too Church cannot perish, it will survive the mad rage of the revolutionists; but let kings and governments themselves where will they and their privileges be when peace and harmony come again? And Christian brotherhood is restored to the nations!

## THE "ESCAPED NUN."

Mrs. Professor Auffrey, alias Edith O'Gorman, alias the "Escaped Nun," has paid our city a visit, and treated the public to two lectures on "Convent Life." She has been rather more fortunate in San Francisco than in at least one other place, for not only did she get a hall in which to deliver her address, but she also drew a large audience to hear her. Platt's Hall was thronged on Tuesday evening last with men and women, who thought it a good investment to pay the small sum of fifty cents each for the gratification of prurient curiosity about the imaginary "mysteries of convents." The men were all smiles, as if they expected to hear something "risqué" the women, the greater part of whom belonged evidently to the "Free-love" faction, tried to look severe, but did not succeed. None young girls, who if they had been blessed with modesty, would have stopped away, and a few Bible children whose parents thought, no doubt, to teach them virtue by bringing them to hear tales of profligacy and debauchery, were also present.

We shall not shock our readers by intruding upon them even a brief summary of all the nonsense, falsehood and blasphemy contained in the two lectures delivered by the "Escaped Nun" to her audience during a lecture which lasted nearly two hours. In reality her discourse was nothing more than a repetition of what has been said at least a hundred times before by men and women whose untruthfulness was clearly demonstrated. It abounded with gross animalisms, immoral innuendoes that this "scientific" combination of and Latin words, which "Modern Science" has enriched, as an element on and medium of and for "Science." It is a substitute for the Apostles' Creed. A "Science" teaches (1) as that another *is transubstantiverous*, and what "Science" teaches, the disciples say always occurs "remarkable facts." "*The destroyer of* teaches "Science," is "*turbulvorous*," says the literary disciple, "trash-beating." After that we have the explanation of *foraminiferous*, the *reptiliferous*, and *lamelliferous* part, as taught by "Science." It is clear, therefore, that this human vention teaches nothing but what men able to make it teach by their own explation of it. Whether used or abused, ern or modern, virtuous or vicious, the progeny of human understanding human ambition, and can know noth but what its parents teach it. "He's own son, Mr. Churchwell."—*Ave Mar*

## THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL.

Last week we published a card from Grace the Archbishop in reference to collection for the Building Fund for proposed great Central Schools which to be under the management of the Christian Brothers. It now becomes our pleasant duty to inform our readers that the nations from all classes, rich and have been truly generous and liberal, we stated some time ago, we believ sonable list has been secured, and w will be commenced in a very short time we hope our subscribers who are now in arrears will endeavor to pay up their liabilities. For some time past the remittances to our office have not been any fair proportion to the amount we have a right to expect. However, as times were dull, we knew the reason and made no comment. We speak out our mind now as the second quarter of 1872 is fast drawing to a close, and we trust all our friends will speak the notice.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given in the Pavilion, Hayes' Park on next Thursday evening, 27th inst., for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Cross. Several professional artists of high standing and acquaintance of decided ability have volunteered for the occasion. In addition to the concert, which will be first class, a lecture is promised by a well-known gentleman, whose name we are not permitted to give, but who is acknowledged to be one of our most accomplished speakers.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We have to return thanks to Senator Cassserly for copies of the following speeches: of Hon. James L. Alcorn, of Mississippi on the "Extension of the Ku Klux Act;" of the Hon. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, on the same subject of the Hon. Charles Sumner, on "Republicanism vs. Grantism." The three speeches are admirable, and more than usually interesting at the present time.

## What is Science.

In the whole catalogue of words composing the English dictionary there is no another word so unintelligently nor so flippantly abused as the term "Science." Literally it means knowledge, but by usage it has come to be applied to any thing and mark for imposing the incomprehensible verbiage of superficial pedants on contemptuous ignoramuses. Pedantry by reason of its conceit, and ignorance by reason of its blindness, will never accept a plain commonsense truth. Every little creature who has learned to write its name thinks itself qualified to instruct the world, and forthwith sets out with an article or an essay wherein it gives a "scientific" display of its daring impudence committed in the creation of the universe, and learnedly points out how much better the Creator would have acted if He had acted any way but the one in which He chose to act. What a pity it is that this beautiful world of ours was created before "science" was consulted as to its general plan and special details! Wouldn't everything be lovely and perfect! No wonder darwin and his friend "ere ark" are indignant that instead of resorting to primordial cells, said in His omnipotence: Let us make man like to Ourselves!

"Science," which is also an alias for gross materialism, is simply religious infidelity in disguise, and is essentially opposed to religion and truth. It claims to be progressive, and so it is in the line of the gamutics which a no supposedly throws down, it turns over on its back like a whipped cur and yelps in pleasure because one is forced in sincere contempt to pass on and leave it there. In the same way it treats the Bible. It is the very type of inequality, and yet the first act of "science," when in want of sufficient force from pedantry and ignorance, is it ostracize every intelligent opponent with its sic-nonsense. It is of course by reason of its inequality that it is grandiloquently called "Modern Thought," as cowardly and pusillanimous: for while it attempts to supplant truth and facts by its own peculiar theories, it is more than afraid of any manly opposition, and whenever attacked fall back for assistance and protection on the ridiculous and factious *remissionlance* she bestowed upon the localities and actors American names; nevertheless as regards the vast audience with which Exter Hall and Holywell street literature could easily recognize them in their new dress.

The Escaped Nun's account of herself and her career is the most complete condemnation that any human being could ever invent. She makes herself out a most depraved and abandoned character, and we suppose she thinks so! no injustice. She entered the Convent, a Protestant in heart, though professing the Catholic faith; she did not believe in the Real Presence, because she was too "enlightened;" she was the victim of the artful wiles of the priests; she was too "independent;" she was not to be reconciled to the Sacrament with all outward appearances of devotion; she submitted for a lengthened period to the grossest humiliations and severest penances, and yet she was not humbled by merely opening the door; she was, according to her own version, drugged, fully outraged and despoiled of her virginity, and yet was quite ignorant of criminal intimacy with her fellow-creatures! Hence the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, the chief support and defender of irreligion, now exclaims that there are two opposing forces on the Continent are no longer Revolution and Catholicity, but Revolution and Civil Society. This is as much as to confess that the secret societies seek not only to overthrow the Church, but also Christian civilization and every vestige of legitimate authority. At last they begin to comprehend the true state of affairs! Now, indeed, they must acknowledge that Catholicity in opposing and combatting Revolution, was not only defending itself but fighting also on behalf of order and progress, although kings and governments know the truth, they lack the courage to take sides with the Church, and so hasten on its victory. They prefer temporize, to spend nobly with the revolutionists and try to exact terms. They are arguing with an infuriated multitude of fanatics, and cannot by any human possibility succeed. Their *pretexts* are grown powerful and headstrong, and must have their own way, even if they have to shed oceans of blood. Too Church cannot perish, it will survive the mad rage of the revolutionists; but let kings and governments themselves where will they and their privileges be when peace and harmony come again? And Christian brotherhood is restored to the nations!



(Concluded from page 1.)

Forbes has been continued down—down to the the year before last. A record of Ireland, that was drawn a record years ago, at the beginning of the century, still remains out of the scab- and has not been stretched down to end of the 19th century. Did anybody hear the like of it? And yet, here we are, in Ireland, in the year of grace as it has for—this, on the morning of October, or as Hugh O'Neil was at the field of Benburb, or as Patrick Sarsfield was in the trenches at Limerick, or as Robert Emmet was in the dock at Green

(Concluded next week.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

We are to have a primary for the Congressional Convention in this city on the 15th inst.

Ex-General John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, is a Greeley candidate for Congress.

George H. Pendleton has written a letter recommending Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore.

Ex-President Johnson announces that he is an anti-Greeley man and in favor of a straight-out nomination at Baltimore.

Col. F. J. C. Rowen of Los Angeles, will be the Democratic candidate for Congressional nomination from the Southern District.

The Jefferson Democratic General Committee of Brooklyn have passed resolutions favoring a straight Democratic nomination at Baltimore.

A conference of Illinois Democratic editors at Peoria, on Wednesday of last week, resolved not to support Greeley without reference to the action of the Baltimore convention, were defeated.

John T. Doyle's name has been mentioned in connection with the Congressional nomination in the Napa district, but Sparr are the more prominent candidates.

The Democratic Congressional delegation of Ohio is composed of: S. A. Bishop, Democrat; D. Jones, Ledgy; Wm. M. Lovell, Thomas Bailey, Samuel Blythe, B.B. Bailey, M. Sawford, J. Wm. Christopher, John Trimble, John S. Fitzgerald, F. Fine and E. Miller.

The States that have so far sent delegates to Baltimore are solid for Greeley. Pledged to support or known to be in favor of Greeley are South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, Indiana, Vermont, Nebraska, Kansas, and Maine, thus distributed: Greeley 140, Grant 90, not including the fabulous 350 for Grant, which "Boss" Shepherd and his colleagues have manufactured out of very ancient data. Of the remaining States, Illinois and Wisconsin are supposed to be for Grant, but to the barbarous ages of paganism, and for knowledge to the dark periods of a supposed order of brutes and monstrous phantoms? Tois is not progress; it is trifling with human nature, and adding insult to the adoration of low materialism the precious stones that disfigure the face of the soul. Take the "Science" of Botany for instance, and I am sure if the beautiful flowers could speak they would tell us that they were not always designated, many of them, by such names and in such a way as to put to shame. The "Science" of Geology, as taught, though it ought to be the means of enlightening the world about its origin in combination of Greek epithets which seem to have been invented for the express purpose of abutting out all knowledge of that kind. The "Science" of Astronomy is of the rant phrases in "Science illustrates the star that;" "Science teaches us and so," and "Science proves that," and "Science" is *Insomnitheferous*, and what "Science" teaches, the disciples say always occurs "remarkable facts." "*The destroyer of* teaches "Science," is "*turbulvorous*," says the literary disciple, "trash-beating." After that we have the explanation of *foraminiferous*, the *reptiliferous*, and *lamelliferous* part, as taught by "Science." It is clear, therefore, that this human vention teaches nothing but what men able to make it teach by their own explation of it. Whether used or abused, ern or modern, virtuous or vicious, the progeny of human understanding human ambition, and can know noth but what its parents teach it. "He's own son, Mr. Churchwell."—*Ave Mar*

## THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL.

Last week we published a card from Grace the Archbishop in reference to collection for the Building Fund for proposed great Central Schools which to be under the management of the Christian Brothers. It now becomes our pleasant duty to inform our readers that the nations from all classes, rich and have been truly generous and liberal, we stated some time ago, we believ sonable list has been secured, and w will be commenced in a very short time we hope our subscribers who are now in arrears will endeavor to pay up their liabilities. For some time past the remittances to our office have not been any fair proportion to the amount we have a right to expect. However, as times were dull, we knew the reason and made no comment. We speak out our mind now as the second quarter of 1872 is fast drawing to a close, and we trust all our friends will speak the notice.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given in the Pavilion, Hayes' Park on next Thursday evening, 27th inst., for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Cross. Several professional artists of high standing and acquaintance of decided ability have volunteered for the occasion. In addition to the concert, which will be first class, a lecture is promised by a well-known gentleman, whose name we are not permitted to give, but who is acknowledged to be one of our most accomplished speakers.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We have to return thanks to Senator Cassserly for copies of the following speeches: of Hon. James L. Alcorn, of Mississippi on the "Extension of the Ku Klux Act;" of the Hon. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, on the same subject of the Hon. Charles Sumner, on "Republicanism vs. Grantism." The three speeches are admirable, and more than usually interesting at the present time.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

The workmen in the sugar refineries have joined the New York strikers.

From Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska short wheat crops are reported.

A summary of the British argument under the Washington treaty has been filed, under protest, before the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

The Peace Jubilee opened Monday at Boston with peals of artillery and ringing of bells, in honor of the anniversary of Bunker Hill.

The report of the Department of Agriculture shows an increase of the area planted in cotton of nearly 13 per cent. over last year. The cotton-crop prospects are reported nearly up to the full average.

The cotton crop of Kern county is said to be very promising.

A $14,500 Catholic-house is to be erected this season at Modesto.

John Baker of Gold Hill has challenged Jem Mace to a prize fight.

A savings and loan bank is about to be established in Watsonville.

A new bed of bituminous coal has been discovered near Nanaimo, Vancouver Island.

The Virginia *Enterprise* of Sunday says the Gould tunnel is now in a distance of 2,922 feet.

Santa Clara has just obtained a city charter and now sets up as a real city, with 2,500 population.

The North Pacific Coast Railroad Company propose to relinquish the $160,000 subsidy voted them by the people of Marin county, in favor of a grant of 250,000 acres of land to aid them in their enterprise.

Immense beds of peat have been discovered in Los Angeles county, between Los Angeles and Wilmington, and a large force of men are being dried and ice by the ocean.

Two-thirds of the salt used in this city is manufactured at Alameda; one-fifth is imported from the Gulf of California; and the remainder comes from Los Angeles, San Diego, and from Turk's Island.

An association of Eastern and European capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the old sections of land which each may fail to locate. The Company is claiming deeds will not be decided at the early part of August.

The Democratic County Committee of Santa Clara is composed of: S. A. Bishop, Democrat; D. Jones, Ledgy; Wm. M. Lovell, Thomas Bailey, Samuel Blythe, B.B. Bailey, M. Sawford, J. Wm. Christopher, John Trimble, John S. Fitzgerald, F. Fine and E. Miller.

The Jackson Dragoons, Company B, First Battalion Cavalry, N. Guard, Captain, assembled at their armory on Friday evening, 14th inst., for the purpose of distributing the prizes won at their target shoot.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold their Annual General Picnic on Thursday next, 27th June, at Woodward's Gardens. The "Hibernians" always give their friends a pleasant time on these occasions, and we are confident that they will be true to their ancient fame on Thursday next.

The Black Diamond Coal Company have commenced sinking a new shaft or incline, in the centre of the town of Nortonville. The work will probably necessitate the removal of several stores and dwelling houses from the immediate vicinity.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

(SPECIALLY COMPILED FROM CONTINENTAL EXCHANGES.)

Garibaldi has aged terribly of late. He now can walk only with the help of crutches; his fingers are distorted by rheumatism, and he looks as if he never would be able to leave his residence, except in a litter. He is still cheerful in spite of his crippled state, and his face has preserved its fresh color and genial expression.

The Archconfraternity of St. Michael, of Vienna, took the initiative to celebrate the Pope's eightieth birthday. On the eve of the day a general Communion and solemn service was held at Vienna to implore God to prolong the days of the venerable chief of the Church, that he might outlive evil days, and behold the triumph of religion.

"The Catholic Union for the advancement of good works in Italy" was founded in Florence in 1870 by the Count Edward Crotti di Costigliole. Other societies in a great number of dioceses have since that time been established, all looking to the one in Florence as a centre. It has been determined to hold a general congress in some city not yet named. Cardinal Trevisanato, Patriarch of Venice, will be the President of the first "Catholic Congress of Italy," and his Eminence has written to the Holy Father imploring his blessing upon it, to which his Holiness has sent a reply. "The Association of Catholic Youth" has already about fifty branches.

Under the law establishing civil marriages in Italy (says a correspondent) there is no necessity for any previous religious ceremony. The result in the centre and south of Italy, where the influence of the clergy is still enormous, is that many couples dispense altogether with the civil ceremony. In the north, where the religious influences are purely religious. Hence the inconvenience lately referred to by Dr. Dollinger. A new penal code, to be brought before Parliament during the current year, imposes a heavy fine on the betrothed pair, as well as upon any clergyman who bestows the nuptial benediction on couples who have not previously been joined together by the municipal magistrate.

The present religious feeling which is taking deep root in Austria, must give extreme consolation to the Holy Father. Whether upon the occasion of the Fronleichnag or Brack you have occasion to visit any way diminish the authority of the Holy See, or tend to promote discord in the Church. SPRINGFIELD, Bishop."

The Princess Orsini presented to the Holy Father, recently, the Sisters of Via Crucis and the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, whose special vocation is the care of the sick. The audience was accompanied by the rev. curé of St. Angelo, together with a number of priests and directors of different sodalities. As soon his Holiness presented himself in the Consistory Hall where the deputation awaited him, on his appearance the whole assembly knelt to receive the Holy Father's benediction. Madam Carlotta Siccoli read, in the name of her companions, a touching address recalling the life which embraced the Church, and the absolute necessity of all to be united in the Church's cause. Mdlle. Alessandri then recited a beautiful poem, the sentiments of which vividly moved the Pontiff. In reply his Holiness said: "My dear children, I have heard with extreme pleasure what you have just read, and I also know from experience the good which you have performed. At the ascension of our Lord two angels reproached the astounding spectators with standing fifty long years in heaven. This was a circumstance that would naturally arrest the attention of those who witnessed the ascension. Yet these angels demanded, 'Why do you remain looking toward heaven?' as if to inquire 'Why do you thus lose your time idly?' You will see by this, my dear children, that you must not remain idle even in beholding the marvelous dispositions of heaven. Yes, in your own humble sphere you will require your attention, some poor sick creature requires your care, some wayward member of your family needs charitable correction. Persevere in the exercises of prayer and in giving good example at all times and on all occasions, and do not merit the reproach, 'Why stand you looking towards heaven?' Bless you, dear children, and all the objects of devotion you bear about you." When his Holiness retired he was greeted with the acclamation of "Long live Pius the Ninth," "Long live the Pontiff of the Immaculate Conception."

A Washington special says that the Supplemental Article adopted by the Senate constitutes the following:—It confirms that the President has with the advice and consent of the Senate, consented to the establishment of a new instance of international law for the guidance of both nations, to the effect that neither of the contending Powers shall be held responsible for the acts of its subjects or agents, other than as claim on the part of the United States with respect to indirect damages as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva."

## THE MILITARY.

### Wolfe Tone Guard.

The Wolfe Tone Guard, Company C, Third Regiment, Lieut. Col. Burke commanding, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., at their armory, for the purpose of distributing prizes won at their target excursion a large number of festival guests were present. The prizes awarded were as follows:

First prize, company medal, gift of Remington rifle, gift of Sullivan, Keogh & Co., won by D. W. Hutchinson; second, silver medal, gift of E. J. Crowley, won by C. Fitzgerald; third, set of carvers gift of M. Price, won by P. Meagher; fourth, gilt cast cane, gift of M. Walsh, won by Sergeant E. J. O'Neill; fifth, gold pencil, gift of J. O'Donahue, won by Sergeant J. Hogan; sixth, order for a pair of boots, gift of Stewart Bunny, won by Private Collins; seventh, order for a pair of boots, gift of Sergeant Bunny, won by Private Collins; eighth, order for a pair of boots, gift of Lieut. Sullivan, won by Private Collins; ninth, order for a pair of boots, gift of Sergeant J. Masterson, won by Private Collins; tenth, copy of New York Constitution, gift of John O'Brien, won by Thomas Sullivan; seventh, order for a hat, gift of the Chief Deputy Surveyor, Stretch, won by M. J. O'Brien; twelfth, order for a pair of boots, gift of E. Broderick, won by David Barry; thirteenth, order for a hat, gift of C. Jacobs, won by John Coleman; fourteenth, order for a pair of boots, gaiters, won by Joseph Collins; fifteenth, order for a pair of boots, gaiters, gift of F. Doherty, won by Michael Collins; sixteenth, pair of shoes, gift of J. H. Dupont, won by Private Collins; seventeenth, order for a pair of boots, gaiters, gift of Sergeant Collins; eighteenth, pair of gaiters, gift of D. O'Brien, won by Private Collins; nineteenth, pair of gaiters, gift of J. Wm. O'Brien; twentieth, pair of gaiters, gift of J. O'Brien, won by Wm. O'Brien; twenty-first, pair of gaiters, gift of J. O'Brien, won by Wm. O'Brien; twenty-second, pair of gaiters, gift of Richard McQuade, won by D. Cassin; twenty-third, case of Champagne, gift of Gray & Co., won by S. J. Thompson; twenty-third, case of wine, gift of Gray & Co., won by Lieut. Low; twenty-fourth, order for boots, gift cease, won by Peter McNally; twenty-fifth, gold pencil, gift of Lieut. Low, won by Private Carbrone, Adjutant Taussig, Charles Alpers, Lieut. Low and Sergeant Hogan.

After the distribution the members of the Company sat down to partake of a collation.

Col. Wakes stated that the Wolfe Tone Guard has a good, drilled, disciplined band attached to the Brigade.

### The Jackson Dragoons.

The Jackson Dragoons, Company B, First Battalion Cavalry, N. Guard, Captain, assembled at their armory on Friday evening, 14th inst., for the purpose of distributing the prizes won at their target shoot.

First prize, company medal, gift of Peter Donahue, won by Private Phillips; second, order for boots, gift of Phillips; second order for boots for $20 prize, gift of Sergeant Bunny, won by Private Collins; third, order for a pair of boots, gift of Sergeant Bunny, gift of Company, won by Jas. Gilpin; fifth, leathercovered flask, gift of Lieut. Low, won by Lieut. Low; fourth, gold locket, gift of Lieut. Low; sixth, gold pencil, gift of Lieut. Low, won by Sergeant Bunny; seventh, silver-mounted pistol flask, gift of M. Sawyer, proprietor of City Gardens, won by Sergeant Bunny; eighth, order for a hat, gift of W. Tucker, won by Sergeant John O'Brien; ninth, a Badger, gift as order for a ten dollar pair of boots, gift of Lieut. Sullivan, won by Lieut. Sullivan; tenth, $10, gift of Wm. Bunny, won by Private Alpers; eleventh, order for a pair of boots, gift of Lieut. Sullivan, won by Lieut. Sullivan; twelfth, order for silver cases, gift of Waugenheim & Co., won by Private Alpers; thirteenth, order for a pair of boots, gift of J. O. Eldridge, won by Jas. O'Brien; twenty-fourth, order for a pair of boots, gift of P. Murray, won by Corporal O'Brien.

COMPANY B CASINO.

First prize, a hat, gift of D. Sweeney, won by private Henry; eight long cigars, second prize, gift of Mr. Cafferata, won by Sergeant Bunny, light cigars, third prize, gift of Mr. Cafferata, won by Private Wm. Jas. Bunny; fourth, one pair fancy slippers, gift of Sergeant Bunny and Private Alpers, won by Corporal Collins.

Fourth twenty o'clock, after the prizes had been distributed, the Company and invited guests repaired to the armory, when refreshments were served.

The Company are to have a target excursion to Shell Mound Park, Alameda, on Sunday, 23d inst., when the following prizes will be shot for:

First prize, silver watch and chain and company gold medal, gift of Capt. R. Lowe; second prize, gold locket, and presented by Col. Wakes; 3d, silver mounted pistol, gift of Lieut. Low; 4th, gold pencil, gift of Lieut. Low; 5th, order for a pair of boots, gift of Sergeant Bunny; 6th, order for a pair of boots, gift of Sergeant Bunny; 7th, order for a pair of boots, gift of Lieut. Sullivan; 8th, order for a pair of boots, gift of Lieut. Sullivan; 9th, order for a pair of boots, gift of Sergeant J. Masterson; 10th, order for a pair of boots, gift of Sergeant J. Masterson; 11th, copy of New York Constitution, gift of John O'Brien, won by Thomas Sullivan; seventh, order for a hat, gift of the Chief Deputy Surveyor, Stretch, won by M. J. O'Brien; twelfth, order for a pair of boots, gift of E. Broderick, won by David Barry; thirteenth, order for a hat, gift of C. Jacobs, won by John Coleman; fourteenth, order for a pair of boots, gaiters, won by Joseph Collins; fifteenth, order for a pair of boots, gaiters, gift of F. Doherty, won by Michael Collins; sixteenth, pair of shoes, gift of J. H. Dupont, won by Private Collins; seventeenth, order for a pair of boots, gaiters, gift of Sergeant Collins; eighteenth, pair of gaiters, gift of D. O'Brien, won by Private Collins; nineteenth, pair of gaiters, gift of J. O'Brien, won by Wm. O'Brien; twentieth, pair of gaiters, gift of J. Wm. O'Brien, won by Wm. O'Brien; twenty-first, pair of gaiters, gift of Richard McQuade, won by D. Cassin; twenty-second, case of Champagne, gift of Gray & Co., won by S. J. Thompson; twenty-third, case of wine, gift of Gray & Co., won by Lieut. Low; twenty-fourth, order for boots, gift cease, won by Peter McNally; twenty-fifth, gold pencil, gift of Lieut. Low, won by Private Carbrone, Adjutant Taussig, Charles Alpers, Lieut. Low and Sergeant Hogan.

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### Mutilation of Witnesses in England.

No authoritative censure whatever has fallen upon the judge who displayed such leniency to a wife-murderer as to sentence him to but three months' imprisonment, although, as a London paper has remarked, the instances are numerous of the extraordinary "favor" which men accused of murder receive in England at the hands of their judges, so censure falls. No blame of any kind, from any person or journal whatever, is laid upon those individuals who knew of the murderous intention—nose upon those who refused to hearken to the appeals of the victim for protection—none on those who were passive accomplices in the deeds of death!

Indeed, so intense appears the sympathy with criminals in London, that it is a matter of great danger for a witness to appear to give evidence, even against thieves. Apparently there is a well-known system of intimidation of witnesses.

The cases are not a few in which a person who has charged another of a crime disappears when the case is called on. Reasons for such conduct may be found in what happened to Susan Scallgrove (*Times*, April 19), who had the audacity to give evidence against a criminal.

Mrs. Scallgrove, according to the statement of the *Times*, was subpœned as a witness for the prosecution of a man named Harris, for a daring wood robbery from the person, in broad daylight, which was tried at the Surrey sessions, and convicted, principally on her evidence. But the prisoner's friends did all in their power, by threats and intimidation, to prevent her appearing in the witness-box!

Did they cease even then? Not at all. "They even had the audacity to continue their menaces within the precincts of the court." The police apparently overlooked this intimation, but it came so terrible that the chairman could not avoid remarking "that terror-stricken was the manner in which Mrs. Scallgrove gave her evidence." He had the court cleared, and invited the police to apprehend the intimidators, but they could notone nobody, and poor Mrs. Scallgrove had been so terrified (in court) that she would not give their names.

So great is the terrorism employed in England against witnesses, that the chairman was obliged to have this poor woman conveyed home by a guard of police-men. Even there it did not end. They were ordered to "hold themselves in readiness to produce her, if any attempt should be afterwards made upon her." With all due precaution, the guard of constables protected her to her home. When she went there they "enticed Mrs. Scallgrove on so account to leave her house that evening."

This was in England which makes Coercion laws for Ireland!

However, after some time, the crowd of terrorists dispersed, the streets resumed their usual appearance. Mrs. Scallgrove required to provision her needs, and her husband was a cripple, unable to go out. What happened? We shall let the great organ of English arrogance tell this characteristic incident of English civilization:

"She had not proceeded many yards when she was closely assailed from behind; her right eyeball was completely smashed; and her nostrils were torn from her back. The poor woman's agony was keenly realized by herself, as the mutilated eye was the injured eye which should be removed, as the inflammation was extending to the sound eye."

Again, in that populous English street, not a single hand was raised to aid the poor English criminal. Nor does even one of the English papers censure this sympathetic conduct on the part of the friends among their readers. By their silence they encourage crime as much as the actual perpetrators by their brutal callousness to such horrid acts of barbarity.

Such facts, taken in conjunction with those published last week, plainly prove the urgent need of a Coercion Act for England and her press.—*Irishman.*

### The Christian Brothers.

The official statistics of the Institute of the Christian Brothers, published for the year ending December 31, 1871, contain information of its exact state in every province of the vast spiritual empire which centers in its Superior-General at Paris. In every country where the Christian Brothers teach, or have taught, the Catholic people cannot but be interested in their progress; in no country have their untiring and devoted services earned for them a stronger title to the love and gratitude of Catholics than here, where they have labored with only our religion itself, and growing strong with the increasing strength. Of the many who have learned to read with much interest some of the chief items in the statistical table which follows before us. The Christian Brothers, or, more formally, the Brothers of the Christian Schools, have their establishments now in every department of France, in England, Austria, Prussia, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Algeria, Cochin-China, the West Indies, the United States, Canada, South America, and various other parts of the world. Their numbers throughout the world, at the close of the year 1871, were 8,817 Brothers, living in 1,180 establishments, teaching 2,065 schools, or 6,983 classes, containing a total of 378,468 pupils of all grades and ages, of whom 306,975 were children. They are strongest in France, where the number of Brothers is 7,764, establishments 918, schools 1,727, children 267,231, total pupils 299,946; of these the city of Paris has 754 Brothers, 86 establishments, 78 schools, and 23,103 pupils, the largest number in any one city in the world. In the United States there are 818 Brothers, 80 establishments, 87 schools, 19,071 children, and total number of pupils 22,511. Canada has 218 Brothers, 24 establishments, 27 schools, and 10,695 pupils of all ages. Next to France and the United States, in its stake is most numerous is Belgium. It has there 662 Brothers, 61 establishments, 83 schools, 19,409 children, 23,554 pupils of all grades. We have selected but a few of the most important from the long table of statistics, but we deem them sufficient, even though easily comparable by remarks on its school and college systems, to convey to Jews of the immense development which the Institute of De La Salle has attained within two centuries after the death of its founder.

### BURGLARIES.

MILFORD.—A tornado yesterday in this section uprooted houses, uprooted trees, and killed a quantity of stock.

BINGHAMTON, June 13.—There was a terrible storm of wind and rain here yesterday afternoon. Robinson's menagerie circus tent blew down while crowded with people; the cages with the animals were overturned, and the crowd was terribly frightened, but nobody was seriously injured. The lightning struck the Congregational Church, the Fourth Ward school house and four other buildings, and a number of unfinished buildings were thrown down.

At Rawlinsville, the lightning struck the school house and killed a little girl named Morritt and stunned several others.

### A Contrast—Germany and France.

The two great European combatant powers, France and Germany, or more properly Prussia, previous to the late great struggle presented many features of antagonism, and it has been naively found, that such antagonism was much more deeply seated than was supposed.

Since the termination of the struggle, that seed of disaffection for France, the developments in respects of those countries, are in still more marked opposition, and in opposition the reverse of all reasonable probability. Germany achieved a great triumph, acquired territory, incited enormous contributions and consolidated an Empire. For Kaiser William, and his Chancellor Bismarck, all seemed to go was merry as a marriage bell." The great business seemed to be, the distribution of the prizes of war, and the conferring of honors and dignities. Then there was only the assimilation of the Franco-German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, of course they would return with but little wonderful development, and that which most needs explanation, is the devoted attachment of Alsace and Lorraine, notwithstanding the blood and tears which bars for a century been shed in France, and all those religious ties which unite Alsace and Lorraine would if they could, repudiate Germany, and remain attached to France.

What a study this for William Ewart Gladstone, and for Statesmen of every nation, and of all time. Those provinces were acquired by force of arms within a couple of months. They are there, however, to-day less thoroughly French, and we trust will yet be so in fact. What can the secret be? Is it Frank Overthrow?

Is Ireland, where English rule has been so long and so well established, where the Irish language is almost extinct, yet what is the feeling amongst the most tranquil of the Irish masses with regard to all rule, but what is expressed by Moore's lines:

"Oh, could for an instant be riven,
The vision of years that are fled,
Methinks I should see, through my tears,
The gleam of my sword by my side."

The contrast between Germany and France does not end here. The ruling powers of Germany, that is the Kaiser William and his astute Chancellor, lost no time in indicating their hostility to the Catholic Church. The ruling powers of France, on the contrary, at the moment of President, lost no time in professing devotion to the Catholic Church, and in expressing indignation at the outrages heaped on the Holy Father. M. Thiers has not hesitated to express his belief that the Italian Government in course by the conviction that it will consolidate a tower of strength for France. Many excellent persons considered that M. Thiers ought not only have spoken, but have acted. We recing that M. Thiers during the Empire repeatedly maintained the same policy, give him credit for perfect sincerity in now expressing it and we, also good political strategy in abstaining from precipitate action.

Quiet in harmony with this is the latest expression by Thiers at an interview under no circumstances to resign again, but to devote the residue of his life to the founding on a solid basis, the French Republic. Upon the various points on which he might differ with the Assembly, compulsory instruction, taxes, &c., he would draw, he would make remonstrance, and he should not despair. Thus as to the question of Church and State, he is also explicit. He says:

"The question of Church and State? There will be the great pretension. The meeting Republican chamber will perhaps ask of me to suppress the budget. I will never consent to that. It would be to injure the clergy, to compromise it and not assist in consolidating a war of religion."

We have no fear of any new assembly in France. It may be republican, but as the Catholics there have not been apathetic, we may expect that the great majority will be Catholic, and will take care of the rights of the Church.—*Western Watchman, June 8th.*

### Anglican Charity.

The relations between Bishops and clergy in the Anglican Establishment would appear to be not always of a charitable or edifying character, and "our good friends the Ritualists," seem to be among those who regard the Episcopal Bench with the least amount of reverence. At the opening of the new schools of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster square, on a board well known in "developed" circles, Mr. Stuart, the incumbent, amid cheers and laughter, detailed in the speech now with the "Right Reverend Fathers in God" in saying that a reverend assistant. He said his rubrics experience of the right reverend bench was when he was ordained at Durham by Dr. Maltby. It struck him that as he was going to be ordained deacon he ought not to wear black, like those who are already ministers of the Church; so he donned a suit of the sobriest grey he could get. Strangely enough, another gentleman adopted the same course, and for his pains roused the disapprobation of the Bishop, who got in a passion with him and used language which, of course, must 'be right coming from a Bishop.' He was ordained and the Bishop's chapiain remarked, 'I think, my Lord, Mr. Stuart's dress is open to the same objection.' So it was, and the Bishop made use of some very strong language. Ha (Mr. Stuart) seemed to like saying. The next day he went into the Bishop's study, where his Lordship gave him what was called a 'gobbling' from one who now it was that he had appeared before him in an improper dress. After thinking a moment he was to say, he answered, 'Why, the fact is, my Lord, my clothes had not returned from the tailor's which is perfectly true. 'Do you mean to sell me, sir,' the Bishop answered, 'that you have got no other clothes but those you stand up in?' that was a Bishop to love."

And Mr. Stuart evidently did love him accordingly. Of the present occupant of the See of London the Rev. gentleman was also complimentary. He had to preach before the Queen last year, and was sent to Mr. Tait to consult with him. But of the eccentric Primate of all England, the incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene's did not express himself in flattering opinion, for he tells us that he "generally used to entertain the hope that he (Dr. Tait) might be translated to another sphere, say Timbuctoo or Abyssinia: and sometimes he used to wish he (Dr. Tait) were dead. When he was in the Bishop's house once, he installed him in such a manner that he (Mr. Stuart) took up his hat and left. Simplicity he was now translated to another sphere."

These Anglican priests, while exacting the uttermost obedience and reverence from the faithful, yet seem to draw the line when and where they please as to the obedience and respect that they themselves owe to their diocesans; and an edifying example they present as model "Catholic" priests.

### Patriotism.

The Bishop of Little Rock, Ark., Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, on being asked to dressed some of his fellow-countrymen on the question of patriotism, a question so dear to all Irishmen. What he says comes sounds itself to the Americans as very thoughtful man. "What is Patriotism?" asks the Bishop; "Loving one's country. Then what but love one's country? The inanimate clay, the rocks, the waters, etc., of which its surface is composed; or our fellow-citizens? No! Then what? The men who, like Hector Barack and his friends, who had picked him up more dead than alive upon their return from the festivities. The baron so far recovered from the attack that he was able to travel to Musselrilugen on Lake Constance; but the shock to his system was so great and internal injuries were so severe that he succumbed a few days after. Herr Barack asserts that one of the two professors who committed this heroic action boasted of it to him and his friends before their return on the fatal evening, fully believing that it was a Frenchman with the least amount of reverence. At the opening of the new schools of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster square, on a board well known in "developed" circles, Mr. Stuart, the incumbent, amid cheers and laughter, detailed in the speech now with the "Right Reverend Fathers in God" in saying that a reverend assistant. He said his rubrics experience of the right reverend bench was when he was ordained at Durham by Dr. Maltby. It struck him that as he was going to be ordained deacon he ought not to wear black, like those who are already ministers of the Church; so he donned a suit of the sobriest grey he could get. Strangely enough, another gentleman adopted the same course, and for his pains roused the disapprobation of the Bishop, who got in a passion with him and used language which, of course, must 'be right coming from a Bishop.' He was ordained and the Bishop's chapiain remarked, 'I think, my Lord, Mr. Stuart's dress is open to the same objection.' So it was, and the Bishop made use of some very strong language. Ha (Mr. Stuart) seemed to like saying. The next day he went into the Bishop's study, where his Lordship gave him what was called a 'gobbling' from one who now it was that he had appeared before him in an improper dress. After thinking a moment he was to say, he answered, 'Why, the fact is, my Lord, my clothes had not returned from the tailor's which is perfectly true. 'Do you mean to sell me, sir,' the Bishop answered, 'that you have got no other clothes but those you stand up in?' that was a Bishop to love."

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### Curious Story.

The inauguration of the Strasburg University does not seem to have been characterized by such unmixed harmony as some accounts would have us believe. Indeed, Mally excellent persons considered that M. Thiers ought not only have spoken, but have acted. We recing that M. Thiers during the Empire repeatedly maintained the same policy, give him credit for perfect sincerity in now expressing it and we, also good political strategy in abstaining from precipitate action.

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### French View of the Supplemental Treaty.

Mr. John Lemoine, writing in the *Journal des Debats*, after reciting the explanations the English Ministry concerning the proposed Supplemental Treaty in respect to indirect claims says:

I must not be forgotten that the Convention only bind the two States which sign it, and can in no way constitute a real international principle. This article of the immense extent of their commerce, and who have not signed the Treaty of Washington, is provided for the abolition of privateering. The Americans know perfectly well what they are about. If they sign the English proposition they will decide to themselves for having made a mistake, while they will really establish establishment of a principle from which they will derive all possible advantage. It might, therefore, be supposed that the affair is concluded, and yet it is not. Application is complicated in America by questions of personal pride, and by the feeling of Presidential election. We have on previous occasions explained that the relative power in the United States has not yet in England the right to consider it, and that the sanction of the Senate is necessary to any arrangement. It was against which rejected the first Treaty, adopted in Lord Palmerston's time, as it had been by Mr. Fish's present Cabinet. The Senate appears to be composed of a second Treaty. President Grant accepted the English proposition, since it was Lord Clarendon's, but declared that failing but certain that the Senate will reject it. Presidential elections are coming on, and we should not be surprised, if Lord Granville's speech should reach the Senate before the vote of the Senate has been given, if it produced the reverse of a contrary effect. The feeling of the whole of the Americans have been guilty, and that they have had no mistake in the matter, and will be satisfied to pay for those before leaving the state.

### Leap from the Irish Mail.

A few mornings ago an Irish gentleman named Ferguson, left London for Dublin in first-class compartment of the Irish limited mail. All went well until after Rugby was passed, which took place about half-an o'clock, when it appeared that Mr. Ferguson was fast asleep. After the train had proceeded some time, however, he was awoke by a strange sensation, forty feet he seems to have jumped up suddenly, opened the door, and sprung out. Strain, popularly known as the "Wild Goose," on account of the terrific speed which it ordinarily travels, was flying at the rate of about fifty miles an hour at the time Mr. Ferguson did so. Up on or twelve feet down the embankment, and then rolled down to the bottom of the ravine into a water pit. As might naturally be expected, he was most seriously shaken, but fortunately he had no bones broken. His right arm was rendered useless face severely cut and mangled, in which he had several locks of hair torn out, and was greatly bruised about the body. To add to the discomforts of his position, he found himself in a lonely part of the country, the night pitch dark and the rain pouring in torrents, while the rising the water some time, he got out and attempted to ascend the steep sides of the canal, but his strength failed from the loss of blood and general weakness. Ultimately he succeeded, and proceeded in a way across the fields to a farmhouse, where he begged for a cup of water "for God's sake." The unfortunate man's appearance and the strange circumstances apparently surrounding the application for the loan of water, caused the farmer's wife to refuse to grant the request, and then crawled away to a neighboring cabin, and aroused an old woman. She kindly received him, and, on learning who he was, sent her husband, who had the good fortune to meet with a police-constable named Smith, who procured him some refreshments and conveyed him in a cart to Rugby. Ferguson's wounds and bleeding, and the skin with water from the brook and from the sides, he presented a pitiful spectacle. Mrs. Bird, landlady of the Kendall Inn, at once had a warm bed prepared for him, and Mr. Ferguson removed as while messengers were dispatched for King and Dr. Buckman. These gentlemen, on arriving, found the injuries he severe were the injuries that they advised Mr. Ferguson should be removed to the Birmingham General Hospital. His wife, however, removed him to London by special train, and placed him under the best medical treatment. Mr. Ferguson was unable to assign the cause which led him to jump out of the carriage, but he is of opinion that he had been asleep, and either leaned out under some somnambulic influence, or, suddenly waking up, leapt from the carriage before he was aware what he was doing.

Governor Hoffman has signed the bill creating the "City of Yonkers." The charter includes all the town north of Mount Vernon, Pelham, Eastchester, and Westchester, formerly attending easterly to the Bronx River; a few hundred feet north of Woodlawn Cemetery. The City Government will be composed of a mayor, city judge, and six Aldermen from each of four wards.

Boston, June 13.—During a terrible thunderstorm last night Hugh Graham was killed by lightning; in Lexington, Mrs. Perry and Mrs. O'Brien, and in Waltham Eva Ballinaston.


GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

WILLIAM B. DOLAN,
185 Third Street.....San Francisco.
Importer and Dealer; Wholesale and Retail, in
French Wines and Brandies,
AND
Irish Whiskey,
Imported direct from Ireland.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT of California Wines of every description, which he will dispose of, in bulk or in cases, on the convenience of families.
All orders left at the Store, 185 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city. 1719

JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc.
Fire-proof Store, 421 Front street, bet. Clay & Washington
SAN FRANCISCO.
Foreign Liquors in bond. Fine Brandies, Holland Gin Port, Claret, &c., sold in quantities to suit the purchaser. Also, Goshen in native California Wines and Brandies. 1716

M. H. KELLY. JOHN EGAN.
Kelly & Egan,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 604 Battery street,
Near Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO.

H. Commins & Co.
(Successors to P. Riley & Co.)
WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS
myl No. 808 Front Street.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS.
AGENTS, FOR THE J. H. CUTTER
OLD BOURBON WHISKY,
C. P. MOORMAN & CO., DISTILLERS,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

BANKING.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS
AND
LOAN SOCIETY
Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

DIRECTORS:
President.....M. D. SWEENY.
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M. D. SWEENY, C. D. O'SULLIVAN,
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Attorney.....RICHARD TOBIN

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should be required in the pass-book. Pass-books for same will be delivered in the agent by whom the deposit is made.
Deposits received from $5 to $2,000.
Open from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

JOS. A. DONAHOE, San Francisco. EUGENE KELLY New York.

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NEW YORK
BANKERS.
EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK, LONDON, AND
BANK OF IRELAND.....DUBLIN.
Payable at all the Branches,
AND IN EVERY COUNTY TOWN IN IRELAND.

HOTELS.

Removal.
THE SECOND STREET HOUSE
Has Removed to 119 Second street,
Nearly opposite Harrison. Persons in visiting or wishing board, on the most reasonable terms M. CURRIE,
ad Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
614 AND 616 SANSOME STREET,
Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco.
THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the well known proprietor, M. FARRELL, late proprietor of the Shipping House, where he will be pleased to see his numerous friends and the public in general. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their future patronage.
There is a fire-proof safe in the House, where money and valuables can be left for safe keeping.
The Central House Omnibus will be at each car depot and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House free of charge.
Price of board as with the House.
Parties sending for their friends to the States, in Europe can put it with some comfort MARTIN FARRELL, and he will attend to them on their arrival, and forward them to their friends with the care, and that were much trouble.
Every attention will be paid to the comfort of the visitors of this House.
MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
614 AND 616 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery.....San Francisco.
NEW CONRAD.....Proprietor.
Board, per week.....$4 00
Board and lodging, single rooms.....5 00
Single Meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 15 cents.
Family accommodations on reasonable rates.
Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. Every attention paid to guests. Attic lavatory, and all the city papers taken.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco,
IS NOW OPENED BY
P. CASSERLY,
Late of the Tremont House; where he will be happy to receive his friends and the public in general.
The House is thoroughly fitted up on the latest plan with first-class Baths attached; all newly furnished throughout; the tables will be supplied daily, and the best wines, liquors or ales for families.
The best attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of Boarders.
Board and lodging per week.....$4 to $5
There is a fire-proof Safe in the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.
Free Omnibus to the House. 1638

EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer academical honors, will commence the Twenty-first Annual Session on MONDAY the 22nd of July. The system of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.
TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Board and Tuition, per month.....18 00
Washing, per quarter.....12 00
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness).....2 50
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, extra charges, but there is no extra charge for French, Spanish or German Language, Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, Use of Bed and Bedding.
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Parties will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 1672

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers,
Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half yearly in advance.)
For board, bedding, tuition, washing and mending.....$150 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Half Boarders.....75 00
DAY PUPILS.
Senior class.....$40 00
Junior class.....30 00
Modern languages, music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 1st of August.
jal1 REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

DAY SCHOOLS
FOR
Boys and Girls.
THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST COMpleted a commodious School Building on Powell street, near Bryant, where they will open the various branches of an English education.
The Primary Department will be under their care, and will be placed in charge of competent teachers. Both Schools will be opened on MONDAY, July 1st.
SISTER MARY R. RUSSELL,
San Francisco, May 27, 1871. Sister of Mercy.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL
THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in a pleasant and healthy locality. The buildings, the grounds are extensive, and the building is kept in good repair.
The course of instruction embraces the most branches of an English education, and the terms is also taught.
TERMS:
(Invariably half yearly in advance).
Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, per annum.....$300
Piano, and use of instrument, per month.....$1 00
Harp, do. do. do. do.....1 50
No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, etc.
The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 15th, and terminates on the 31st June.
For further particulars apply to
SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.
jy15

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DEGREES CONFERRED
Rev. JAMES McGILL, C. M.,
jal6-tf President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.
THE FIFTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, commences August 1st, 1872.
The object of the Institution is to give a good English education, with the study of the Latin language, in the lowest possible cost—a want long felt in California—and bring it within the advantages of the reach of all.
TERMS:
Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00
Board and Tuition, per month.....18 00
Washing, per quarter.....12 00
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness).....2 50
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers,
Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.
The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.
The Classical course is the same as that pursued in the best Colleges throughout the country.
The course of studies is classical, commercial and scientific, including Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidences of Religion, History, Ancient and Modern, Composition, Declamation, Elocution, Reading, Orthography, Grammar in English, French and Latin.
TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half yearly in advance.)
For board, including tuition, washing and mending.....$150 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Half Boarders.....75 00
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jy15

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.
Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,
Where they offer for sale
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,
ad3 110 PINE STREET.

Premium Cutler.
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1871
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1869
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1868
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1867
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1865
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1864
First Premium and Medal (Metal) Society of Arts, 1860
First Premium in New Orleans, 1858.

TO
M. PRICE,
FOR HOME-MADE CUTLERY,
STORE: 613 KEARNY ST., bet. Pine and Bush
FACTORY: 10 STEVENSON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

POLL TAX
Now Due,
AND PAYABLE AT THE
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
OR TO A DEPUTY.
mh3

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS,
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE REVENUE law passed by the last Legislature of this State, all assessments made this year prior to the date are void, and it is impossible upon me to levy a tax for the Fiscal Year upon Personal Property made by me under oath, at my office, No. 21 City Hall, without delay.
LEVI BUNCE,
Assessor City and County of San Francisco.
April 10th, 1872. ap12

Silver-Plated,
PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS,
The Latest Improvement and the Best article made.
TIFFANY & CO.,
jy14-6m Union Square, New York.

Murderous Missionaries.—Had as the accounts were respecting the captain of the Romaric slaughtering the inhabitants of a village in the South Sea Islands, a very horrible addition to the intelligence has been made public. It seems that a Protestant missionary named Milner was the person who suggested the blood-thirsty act of vengeance. This is a strange mode of diffusing the Gospel in foreign parts." A Protestant contemporary says that it must be confessed that "the Englishman, under whatever guise he appears among those simple South Sea Islanders, is a messenger of woe. If he comes as a trader, he kidnaps; if he comes as the commander of a war-vessel, it is to use a giant's strength with a giant's cruelty; if he comes as a missionary, it is to call down fire, not from Heaven, but from cannon, which bave all the destructiveness of celestial thunderbolts. Cannot we let these poor people alone? The world is very wide, wide enough, at least, for them and for us without intruding into those happy abodes of primitive simplicity, and converting the mocked people of the Lord into the image and bloodthirsty foe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LYNCH & COMIEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Overstrung, Grand, Square & Upright
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 203, 205, 204, 206 and 208 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
THESE PIANOS ARE UNSURPASSED FOR their Elastic Touch, Singing Quality, Full, Round and powerful Tone, Great Durability, and, in short, everything that renders a PIANO PERFECT
Description and Prices.
The Pianos will be delivered in San Francisco at the prices given.)
No. 1—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, plain legs, carved lyre.....$300
No. 2—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, resonating on plinth, carved legs and lyre.....$10
No. 3—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, serpentine moulding, carved legs and lyre.....$15
No. 4—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, serpentine moulding, beveled top, carved legs and lyre.....$20
No. 5—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, three mouldings, beveled top, carved legs and lyre.....$25
No. 6—7 Octaves. Four large round corners, inlaid back fits front, handsomely carved legs and lyre, three mouldings, beveled top.....$30
No. 7—7½ Octaves. Grand.....1,200
These Instruments are all in Rosewood Cases, beautifully polished.
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Seven Octaves—Black Walnut case.....$400
Seven Octaves—Rose, Rosewood case.....500
PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, of all sizes and styles, at manufacturers' prices.

TESTIMONIALS.
Below will be found a few of many letters sent as complimentary to our Pianos:
From Hon. George W. T. Sherman.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1870.
MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—GENTLEMEN: I am very much pleased with the Piano you made for me. It is really a fine instrument in every respect, and is admired by all who have seen and heard it, for its fine touch and sweet tone. Many of both the good musicians and distinguished persons have called when it has been in our parlor, and pronounce it a fine instrument. We ourselves are charmed with it. I shall most certainly recommend it to my friends who may wish to purchase. I am very truly and respectfully yours, ELLEN E. SHERMAN.
The original of the above letter can be seen at this office.—Ed. MONITOR.
[From the World-renowned Artist, Camilla Urso.]
NEW YORK, May 27, 1870.
MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—GENTLEMEN: After giving your Pianos a fair trial, I am happy to congratulate you on the achievements you have made. Your instruments possess rare merits, and it gives me much pleasure to recommend them to the public.
Yours truly, CAMILLA URSO.
[From Rev. J. Shea, S. J., President of St. John's College, Fordham.]
FORDHAM, N. Y., June 4, 1870.
MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—GENTLEMEN: I give my pleasure to state that the Pianos which we bought of you are giving entire satisfaction to the professors and Pupils in the Music Department.
J. SHEA, S. J., President.
[From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of Holy Cross, Sisters of the Cross of New York.]
Having Lynch & Comien's Pianos in use we take pleasure in recommending them as equal, if not superior, to those of any other manufacturer.
[From Mrs. James Sadlier, 329 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.]
MRS. JAMES SADLIER has very great pleasure in certifying to the excellence and beauty of Lynch & Comien's Pianos manufactured by Messrs. Lynch & Comien, 203, 205, 204, 206 and 208 Broadway, New York. Mrs. Sadlier for over seven years used it (with a really good instrument), rich, and sweet in tone.
Mrs. Sadlier's Pianos were purchased from Messrs. Lynch & Comien by Mr. James Sadlier, and are now in use at 329 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.
Extract of a Letter from the Superior of Sisters of Convent, Drogheda, [Ireland.]
I have much pleasure in stating that the Instrument you have sent us has given satisfaction to all who have seen and heard it. The beauty and finish of the workmanship, added much to the value of the Piano. We selected it [that of April] Lynch & Comien's Pianos, because we thought it the best, and we have not been disappointed.
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MEDICAL, ETC.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING extant, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. HAYES, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider the HAIR RENEWER preparation for its intended purposes."
*Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.*
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.
As our Renewer in many cases restores the hair long after all other means care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye

### TO IRELAND.

Like the Mother of Love,
From the white sea foam you rose,
'Mid the passionate love of your friends,
And the tear of your lasting foes.
Hope placed on thy brows its crown,
And its glory adorned thee posted
And Freedom gave from his side the glaive
To bind on its awful boards.

And from over the boundless earth,
And across the flashing seas,
The praise of this Holy Land
Was wafted upon the breeze:
As birds in a warmer clime,
They fled to their wingéd ships
Sages, poet, and priest, on the words to feast
That fell from thy learned lips.

And high from thy towers flamed
That light thy forefather gave—
On the mind a pillar of fire,
And a beacon upon the wave;
And, numbered with hope and love,
Thy children the nations sent forth,
And where'er they came they spread that flame,
And blessed from South to North.

Then rotared the warrior's bow—
By his vengeful a banner forgot!
And Freedom's unarmed hands
Were as thought-compelling as not,
And as Love's undying name came
Over God was the Nation's creed!
And every wave was a Nation-ark's grave:
For Youngmen's Ulion is dead!

Wast woe! that we cannot blot
The records of centuries o'ers!
For the blood and the tears you shed
Leave their sisters in the latest times,
But worst of the heritage is
That he hand hath been imbrued,
In the wrong heart ofest of our Brotherhood,
Is that monster, Ingratitude!

For amid those foreign hands,
When the bell tolled peace on earth,
And they knelt at sacred shrines,
And rose from a crossed birth,
There, wrapped as we turned and taught,
'Neath Piety's fair disguise,
Some turned their gaze, with the Serpent's wile,
To rum our Parnisus!

Thirds to their gold and to their blood,
Thirds to their sword they were to sell;
But on the heart of our Isle
Remember we all too well!
Broken by wonders of fate,
The spirit of Evil when!—
Thou mockery, curse of a Nation's tears
Is penance for all her sins.

Oh thee, whose thy sons were slain
By the fatal, livegard brand,
Wert choking of thy mothers woe,
Like those, thou mock!
Over into the marble tears
Of Pity, whose fountain is thy love
Is rousing the flood of life.

—Irishman.

### Religious Thought in England—Monsignor Capel on the Ritualists.

LONDON, May 16.—The English public has, during the last week, devoted a great part of its attention to a single discussion. The discussion has been set to motion by a Catholic dignitary, although the phase of religious thought under discussion calls itself Protestant. In some years ago there were, broadly speaking, but two great parties in the Church of England—the High Church party, which clung somewhat tenaciously to the past, and had a liking for ritual, and the Evangelical or Low Church party, which had little respect for authority, and leaned towards Calvinism on the subject of ritual. These two parties have of late years been subdivided into two others. From the High Church party have sprung the Ritualists, who carry respect for authority and ritual to lengths never dreamed of by High Churchmen. And from the Low Church party have sprung Broad Churchmen, whose disrespect for authority and use have carried their love of free interpretation on Scriptural subjects, and on confessions which profess to embody it, shrink from as dangerous latitudinarianism.

The position of the Ritualists is somewhat peculiar one. They are not Catholics, though they but a hopeless contradiction. Setting aside the Catholic Church and the Greek city, they yet staunchly affirm their Protestantism. Like the Dissenters, they repudiate the authorities of the Church as in some way divinely appointed, and, therefore, with the Church of England, implicitly renounce obedience. Yet in almost every diocese in England they have open issue with the Bishops of their Church. In outward form, at least, the Ritualists were supposed to be more reverential to Catholics. They believe in seven sacraments in place of two. Confession and Transubstantiation offered no difficulty to them, and their ceremonies were impressive and elaborate. These things might have led to the supposition that Ritualists would be regarded with some kind of favor by Catholics. The speculation has been very rudely dispelled this week, and he by whom it has been dispelled has been a prominent Catholic. The Ritualists in seven sacraments in place of two. Confession and Transubstantiation offered no difficulty to them, and their ceremonies were impressive and elaborate. These things might have led to the supposition that Ritualists would be regarded with some kind of favor by Catholics. The speculation has been very rudely dispelled this week, and he by whom it has been dispelled has been a prominent Catholic. The Ritualists have

## FATHER BURKE'S

LECTURE ON

"The Irish People in Their Relation to Catholicity."

(Continued from last week.)

Now, my friends, let me ask you, what did the Irish people fight for, for six hundred years? For three hundred years they fought with the Danes; for three hundred years they fought with England. The Danes invaded and desolated the whole land; the English, three successive Harry the Eighths—taking it down to the present—landed in Ireland and spread destruction and desolation upon it. This Irish people fought for six hundred years; what did they fight for? They fought for six hundred years for something they had never seen; they never saw Christ in the Blessed Eucharist, because he was hidden from them under the sacramental veils of time and of ages; they never saw the Mother of the God of Heaven; they never saw the glorious upon the Cross; and yet, for that Christ on the Cross, for the Saviour in the Tabernacle and for the Mother of Purity in Heaven, and the angels and saints, they fought these six hundred years. They shed their blood until every acre of land in Ireland was red with the blood of the Irishman, that was shed for his religion and for the Church. What does this prove? Does it not prove that, beyond all other races and nations, the Irish character is able to realize the Unseen and so to substantiate the things of faith as to make them for us more substantive than things, than property, than land, than education, than life? Ah! any man who goes out and says of an army ready to give up every inch of land it possess; I am ready to go into exile; I am ready to be sold as a slave in the Barbadoes; I am ready to be trampled under foot or to die for Christ, and for the Church, or how, though I never saw him;" that man is preëminently a man of faith. The Irish nation, for 600 years, answered the Saxon and the Dane thus: We will fight until we die for our God who is upon our altars.

Now, I ask you to find among the nations of the earth any one nation that ever asked to suffer confession, robbery and exile and death for their faith, but the Irish people. In one man, for 600 years! When you have found that nation, when you are able to say in the annals of the world did that, and such another people did that, and to prove it to me I will give up what I said—namely, that the Irish are the truest formed in character and in their faith of any people in the world. As soon as you are able to prove to me that any other people ever stood so much for their faith, I stand overpowered; but until you prove it, I shall say the Irish people and race are the m st Catholic on the face of the earth.

Now, my friends, if I want any proof of the Irish faculty of realizing the Unseen, why, my friends, I have it as well. The Irish child, as soon as he arrives at the age of reason, has an innate faculty of realizing God's unseen. When he come out of the back door and looks into the field, he imagines he sees a fairy on every bush. If he sees a butterfly upon a stalk in the field, he thinks it is a Lepreehaun. If a raindrop, since a boy growing up, studying Latin; having made up my mind to be a priest—I was about 15 or 16—I knew that, having made up my mind to be a priest—I was a child and I was a boy—there was a certain old archway to Bowling Green, in Galway, to which there was attached a residence. I know there are some here that will remember it. It was near the place where Lynch, the Mayor, had put his son, hundreds of years ago, near the Protestant churchyard, and told that he had made his son. At any rate, grown as I was, learning Latin, knowing everything about Latin and Greek, and having made up my mind to be a priest—I was never able to pass under that arch after nightfall without fear and trembling for faith. If you will—this Irish superstition is a faith. Remember, this is a subject of study, not superficially of a spiritual character—exists, there is a proof that there is a character formed to realize the Unseen.

Now, my friends, consider the next great impress of the Christian character, as stamped upon the Irish people. The Apostle says, "we are saved by hope." This people of ours, with supreme confidence in the divine promises of God, in the certainty of their fulfilment, a confidence that never shakes, that never loses itself, that never loosens its hold upon God, that never, for an instant, yields to depression or despair. I ask you if that virtue is found stamped upon any Irish character? Tell me, first of all, as I wish to prove it, during this thousand years fighting for Ireland, I never heard of a day in the history of our nation when Ireland lost courage and her shield? That nation was never routed or beaten so as to be defeated on many a field, it has been dragged in the dust, in the dust stained with the blood of Ireland's best and most faithful sons; it has been washed in the accursed waters of the Boyne; it has never had the nation, for a single hour, hesitated to lift that prostrate banner, and fling it out to the breeze of heaven, and proclaim that

IRELAND WAS STILL FULL OF HOPE.

Scotland had as glorious a banner as ours. The Scotch banner was hauled down upon the plains of Culloden, and the Scots, chivalrous as their fathers were, never raised that flag to the mast-head again; it has disappeared. It is no longer "Ireland and Scotland" or "England," as it used to be; it is "Great Britain and Ireland." Why is it "Great Britain *and* Ireland?" Why is it not simply Great Britain? Why is the sovereign called the "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland?" Because Ireland refused to give up her hope; and Ireland never acknowledged that she was ever anything else except a nation.

Well, my friends, it was that principle of hope that sustained our fathers during those thousand years they kept their faith. And the word of Scripture as recorded in the book of Daniel is true, that the Jews were banished into Babylonish captivity—when the people of every nation came to the banks and said, "Why should you be persecuted on account of your God? Give him up. Why do you refuse to conform to the laws and usages of the people around you? Give up your God. Don't be making idols of yourselves." The Jews said, "speak not so; for we are the children of the saints; we know not any God but the true God. We never forsaken those who never change their faith in Him." This is the inspired language of Scripture and well the Irish knew it; and therefore as long as Irishmen kept their faith to their God and their altar, so they nearly and very constantly refused to lay down their hope. The Christian character is made up of hope as well as of faith and of love. If Ireland laid down her hope in despair, that high note of Christian character would never be in her. The Irish people never knew they were beaten. Year after year—one day out and another day in—whilst the nations around were amazed at the bull-dog tenacity of the people with two ideas—nationality, that they were Catholic and a Nation—Ireland never lost sight of her hope. What followed from this? What was the consequence of this? Enshrined in the national heart and in the national aims, there has been, wherever the Irishman exists, there has been the glory upon his head of the man whose courage is the hour of danger could be relied upon. Every nation in Europe has had a taste of what Ireland's courage is. They fought in the armies of Germany, in those Austrian armies, where ten thousand Irishmen and Irishmen with Patrick Sarsfield at their head. Did they ever turn their backs and run away? Never. At the battle of Ramillies, when the French were beaten, and they were flying from the English, the English in the heat of their pursuit met a division of the French army. Ah! that division was the Irish Brigade. They stopped them in the full tide of their victory, and they drove them back and took from the spoils of their hands and marched off after the French army. If any of you go to Europe it will be worth your while to go to an old Flemish town called Ypres. In the cathedral you see it and flags and banners flying about. If you will ask the sexton to explain those flags to you (perhaps you will have to give him a sixpence); he will come to one of these flags and say, "that was the banner the Irish took from the English in the very hour of their victory at Ramillies." King Louis was going to turn and fly at the battle of Fontenoy; but Marshal Saxe told him to wait for five minutes until he should see the Irish. "Your majesty don't be in such a hurry; wait a minute; it will be time enough to run away when the Irish are beaten." Lord Clare he said: "There are your men and there are the Saxons." The next moment there was a harsh hoarse cheer heard over the field. In the Irish language they cried out, "Shanneher Lamh agus Buadh" "Sarsfield and Victory!" That old column of Englishmen melted before the Irish sword, and the Irish soon made them in the ditch when the sun shines upon it. When a man loses hope he loses courage. He gives it up. "Oh, all is lost," he says; "there is no use going on any further." But as long as a man keeps his courage up, with the lion in his heart, so long you may be sure there is some grand principle at the bottom of him. Turn it, you will see it almost "hoped against hope." I say that comes from our Catholic religion—the Catholic religion that tells us: "You are down to day—don't be afraid; hold on; lean upon your God. You will be up to-morrow."

THE THIRD GRAND FEATURE OF THE CHRISTIAN IS LOVE;

A love both strong and tender; a love that first finds its vent in God, with all of the energies of the spirit and the heart and soul and going straight for God; crushing aside the world as it were in the very impetuous of men, and in faith and hope and love, making straight for God. Trampling down the world, the man of love goes straight to God, he will allow nothing to intercept the love of his heart which God calls upon him to make, he is ready to make it; for the principle of love is unselfishness. Accordingly, never did her God call upon Erin for a sacrifice that Erin did not make it. Just sent to Ireland the messenger of His wrath, the wretched Elizabeth. She called upon Ireland for Ireland's liberty and Ireland's land; and the people gave up both rather than forsake their God. God sent Ireland another Elizabeth in Oliver Cromwell—a man upon whom I could not lay an additional curse, for any conceivable curse that could be laid upon him would be but a feather to an additional curse upon Oliver Cromwell would be like throwing an additional drop of water on a drowned rat. Cromwell called upon the Irish people, and said: "Become Protestants or I will have your possessions, your wealth. Remain Catholic, and take your choice—Hell or Connaught.'" Ireland made the sacrifice; and, on the 25th day of May, 1651, every Catholic escaped to the Irish coast, to the Shannon, and went into the wild waters of Connaught rather than give up their faith. William of Orange came to Ireland, and he called upon the Irish to renounce their faith or submit to a new persecution—new penal laws. Ireland said: "I will fight against injustice as long as I can; but I will not, when the arm of the nation is paralyzed, and I can no longer wield the sword, one thing I will hold in spite of earth or hell, and that is my most glorious Catholic faith." If they did not love their God they could have done this! If they did not prize their faith, would they have preferred it to their liberty, their wealth and their very lives? No, no! Patrick sent the love of God and the Virgin Mother deep into the hearts of the Irish; and in our Irish spirit, and in the blood of the nation it has remained to this day. Wherever an Irishman, true to his country, true to his religion exists, there do you find a lover of the Immaculate Mother of God.

More than this, their love for their neighbor shows this in two magnificent ways—the fidelity of the Irish husband to the Irish wife, and the Irish son to the Irish father and mother, and of the Irish father to his children. Where is there a nation in which those ties are more magnificently brought out? England told Ireland, a few years ago, that the Irish husbands might not have their Irish wives. Nothing was heard from one end of the land to the other but a loud shout of "No." Oh, listen to that! So a man can separate from his wife! The curse of Cromwell on ye!" England told the fathers of Ireland that it was a felony to send their children to school. And yet never did the Irish fathers neglect the sacred duty of education. When, actually, it was found that a man was teaching his children at school, he was liable to a fine and imprisonment. In spite of the imprisonment and the fine of their hard earnings, the people, who never have been serfs, refused to be the servants of ignorance, and Irishmen and sirs are educated nation. In the worst day of our persecution—in the worst day of our misery—there was one thing we always respected in the land next to the priest; and that was the "poor scholar;" with a book under his arm, perhaps with but three halfpence worth of clothes upon him going from one farm house to the other, with the "God save all here!" He got the best of the house, the best of the roasted piece in the straw chair. And the children were all called in from the neighboring houses and from the village. He would spend a week from one house to another. Every house in Ireland was turned into a school-house at one time or another. Hence I have known men, old men of my own family, who remember 1782. I have seen them, when a child in their old age, and these men, brought up in the days of penal misery, with its misery, with its inforced ignorance, were first class controversialists. They knew how to read and write; they knew Dr. Gallagher's sermons by heart. There was no Protestant Bishop or Protestant Minister in Ireland that could hold his ground five minutes before them; and the probability was that after having convinced his reason and opened his eyes to the truth, they were equally prepared to blacken both his eyes.

The nation's love, the people's love for that which was next to their God, the very next, is the love of a man for his country.

IS THERE ANY LAND SO LOVED AS IRELAND BY ITS PROPET

Sarsfield, dying upon the plains of Landen; is only a fair type of the ordinary Irishman. There was many a good man, an heroic a man, in the ranks of the Irish Brigade that fell that day as Sarsfield, who in full career of victory, at the head of Lord Clare's Dragoons, following the Irish Brigade, fell from him; William of Orange in their ranks flying and showing the broad of his back to Sarsfield, a sword in hand, gleaming like the sword of God's justice—the Irish hero was in full chase, when a musket ball struck him in the earth, and he fell dying from his horse. The blood was welling out hot from his very heart; he took the full of his hand of his heart's blood and raising his eyes to heaven he cried: "Oh, that this was shed for Ireland!" A true Irishman! Woe's was the nation that was ever so served! In the three hundred years of persecution, in political warnings and protocols; there are Irish ambassadors at the foreign courts; learn what they have to say before you trample upon us." This is what I mean. I am not a slave on a plantation; I am an Irishman. I am not afraid to say: "I don't care if I went under the very nose of Queen Victoria and Judge Keogh."

And now, my friends, you know that, whatever way a priest may begin his lecture, when he goes through it he always ends with a kind of exhortation. In the name of God, let us make a resolution here to-night, to be all that I have described to you—that an Irishman ought to be—and leave the rest to God.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**The Lock.**

Miss Harriet Martineau and five hundred other women have presented a petition to Parliament praying that the cat-o'-nine-tails should be abolished. In the document the petitioners say: "Your petitioners have learned that a bill is now before you, having for its object to extend the punishment by flogging to certain cases of brutal attacks upon women and children. Your petitioners rejoice in the thankfully welcoming this evidence that attention is being directed to the flagrant inadequacy of the punishment inflicted for such offences, utterly repulsive the proposed extension of a penalty to be sent for a protection to their sex, regarding it as certain to increase the brutal, cruel and unmanly spirit from which such crimes invariably spring." We have a great respect for Miss Martineau and some of her excellent ladies, but on a matter of this kind we should prefer to be guided by Mr. Anstey, or Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, than be cat is wholesome; no ruffian who has once been scourged ceases to be a bully and a coward. Flogging, be inhuman, pray let the garroters and wife-beaters take the inhuman punishment of criminal courses and give up their inhumanity first.

**Monsignor Capel on Ritualism.**

On Sunday last Monsignor Capel delivered the fourth of his series of lectures on "Conversion made by the present movement towards Catholicism." In his two first lectures, Monsignor Capel was very members of the Church of England. A sixth of the priests of the Church of England, he estimated, had brought up under the influence of Anglicanism. No week goes by (says Monsignor Capel) without my receiving, three, four or five persons of the Ritualist party into the Church. And this is not by any canvassing of ours. They are persons with whom we have no relations until the moment they come to us, and real earnestness is strikingly characteristic of them. Monsignor Capel, in the remainder of his lecture, insisted that the objections raised to conversions were illogical and theologically faulty. Every soul had an individual existence, and would stand by itself. Ritually before God's judgment-seat. We ought to follow the light of conscience, submitting neither fortune, nor parents, nor worldly influence, nor dependence upon any clergyman or bishop, from following what our conscience dictated.

### FRANCE.

**Fenian Sensation.**

"In the course of the debate in the French Legislative Assembly, a few weeks since, a strange statement was made about the Fenians. In the course of his speech M. Hontier, alluding to the purchase of rifles, said that M. Motta told Gen. Thomas that there existed in England a new conspiracy of Fenians, who have arms concealed, and that M. Motta knew where to buy them, and to bring into France 185,000 rifles!' We opine that if there be one truly more astonished at this statement than another it will be the Fenian, or—what is left of it.

**The Dominican Martyrs.**

The last week in May was celebrated in Paris with all the solemnities of religion, the anniversaries of the murdered Dominicans of Arcueil and the martyred Archbishop. On the 24th May, just a twelvemonth after the 24th May, just a twelvemonth after the 24th May, just a twelvemonth after

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6.

June:
—Sunday—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost (commemoration of St. Paul. Solemn Mass of St. Peter and Paul.
July:
—Monday—Octave of St. John Baptist.
—Tuesday—Visitation of the B. V. M. ob. Procession and Martinmass, MM.
—Wednesday—Octave of St. Peter and Paul.
—Thursday—Of the Octave.
—Friday—Of the Octave.
—Saturday—Octave of St. Peter and Paul.

**THE MONITOR.**
PER ANNUM
**Irish and Catholic Journal in California.**
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JUNE 29, 1872.

## THE EDITH O'GORMAN IMPOSTURE.

Now that the "Escaped Nun" has delivered her last lecture and betaken herself to some other locality, we feel, we can without running the risk of being misunderstood, or of having our intentions misrepresented, indulge in a few comments upon some matters relating to her infamous diatribes. Knowing the antecedents of the wretched creature as we did, being thoroughly acquainted with the incidents of her vagrant career as reported in the secular press, we were well aware of the character of her discourses. When a woman has abandoned virtue and taken up with shame, she invariably endeavors to prove the reality of her sex as bad as herself, for that is the worst she can possibly say of them. The miserable outcast from society seeks by what she take revenge upon the virtuous, who shrink from her, by declaring their purity to be a hypocritical fraud. In like manner Edith O'Gorman sought to satisfy her rankle against the Nuns who refused to take her back into the Convent, whence her own vicious propensities had impelled her to fly, by describing them to the world as fiendish, designing and unchaste. So, long before she reached San Francisco, before she had the opportunity of opening her budget of immoralities in presence of a fashionable audience, we entertained the conviction that her lectures were simply a rehash of all the slanders against the fair fame of religious men and women which have been current among a certain class of society during the last four centuries.

We were not mistaken. We found out that her pretended "revelations" were one and all copied from stories which were invented many years ago. That her lectures did not surprise us in the least, inasmuch as they contained nothing new, no statement the falsity of which had not been clearly demonstrated. We do not, however, acknowledge it, the public of San Francisco astonished us very much, and astonished us most disagreeably. We had not the slightest idea that a hundred people, claiming to be respectable in character, could be found in our city to listen to her. In some of the Eastern cities she could not procure a hall wherein to deliver her addresses; in other places she could not muster an audience; she was almost everywhere denounced as an impostor, and shunned as if she were something positively unclean. We fancied that San Francisco was not lacking in liberality, in good taste or in respect for decency; and we believed Miss O'Gorman would reap no dollars by coming here. The crowded audiences at Platt's Hall proved how vastly we had underrated the morbid and prurient bigotry which was latent in the community.

There is no conceivable excuse for the persons who attended her lectures. They were guilty of gross violation of Christian charity in listening to infamous tales about their Catholic neighbors, who seek only to live in harmony and friendliness with them. They were guilty of a scandalous breach of decorum in being present at the recital of immoral and lascivious stories. It would scarcely lessen their offence if Miss O'Gorman's personal character were free from stain, and every word she uttered were absolutely true. What, would be the name in Heaven, would be thought of the fathers and mothers who would go themselves, or, more horrible still, permit their young and innocent children to go to hear an account of life in a house of ill-fame? Would it be any excuse or justification for them to plead that the woman lecturing knew all about the subject and would only state facts? As there was not a man, nor a woman, nor a boy, nor a girl who did not proceed to Platt's Hall knowing and believing that the "Escaped Nun's" lectures were to be something of that nature. Indeed they would, one and all, old and young, have been deceived and disappointed if they were treated to anything else. Now we would put the question, what must be the character of the people capable of such abandonment of modesty, of such utter shamelessness?

The recognized rules of public decorum are, we know, rather lax in this country. It is permitted here to do and say things which elsewhere would be punished by ostracism from respectable society. Yet we were under the impression that the line dividing propriety from impropriety was drawn somewhere inside going to listen to immoral "revelations," even though they had references to convert life. It may be that we are wrong; but if we are, so much the worse for the purity and innocence of the young girls of California. There are other points of view, less striking perhaps, but still very forcible, whence Miss O'Gorman's auditors do not appear in a creditable light. The "Escaped Nun" has been roundly convicted of mendacity, and her imposture has been most mercilessly castigated by the liberal press. Nevertheless thousands of men and women are to be found in San Francisco willing to pay money for the gratification of listening to wretched fictions, from which others, more intelligent, or more decent it must be, turned away in disgust. Any human being capable of attaching credence to the "worn" story, and the similar tales narrated so glibly by "Mrs. Professor Auffray," should surrender all claim to be considered rational. Again, the history of her alleged seduction constantly varies, contradicting by turns herself, her sisters and her legal advisers in that famous lawsuit which was compromised for the enormous amount of three hundred dollars.

In short all her lectures stand out prominently as audacious compounds of contradictions, absurdities and glaring fallacies. But they are quite good enough, quite decent enough, and quite reliable enough for a large section of San Francisco.

We were about to say "Protestants," but we recoil from doing so. It would, we feel certain, be doing cruel injustice to the great bulk of our Protestant fellow-citizens and fellow-countrymen to confound them with the shameless individuals who availed themselves of Edith O'Gorman's lectures with such avidity. We are heartily sorry to learn that there are so many prurient and nasty-minded bigots in San Francisco, nevertheless we have the consolation that they are not out-numbered twenty fold by those who, if they do differ from us in creed, differ honorably and fairly, giving us credit for as much intelligence, sincerity and love of freedom as they profess themselves.

We shrink almost instinctively from drawing invidious comparisons, yet a regard for justice compels us to say that it was not thus the Catholics of San Francisco, or any other city, would have behaved under similar circumstances. It were an easy task, indeed, to contrast a series of lectures dealing with the scandals occurring in Protestant religious circles, because the ground work might be clipped from a file of the daily papers in a couple of hours; in fact an annually plenteous crop of these unpleasantly colored weeds could be gathered at the present time, as they show up thickly and frankly all over the Union. Supposing, for the instant, that a Catholic woman had had industry enough to collect all those stories of clerical defalcations, seductions, adulteries, and such like delinquencies, and went through the country "lecturing" thereupon, inciting people to anger and hatred of Protestants; what, we ask frankly, would be the reception awarded her by our coreligionists? In not one single town or city in all America could twenty Catholics of any class in society be got together to listen to such a disturber of the public peace; every right-minded man with denunciations of her; the press would hold her up to public scorn and ridicule; every righteous-minded person would shun her presence. The result would soon be that she would reap no dollars by coming, being a golden harvest from her nasty "revelations," she would find herself repudiated and disowned on all hands, and compelled to seek some more honest way of earning the decent means of earning a living. For this conduct Catholics would require no praise whatever, as they would only act in accordance with the promptings of two motives very powerful with them—one a desire to discountenance immoral exhibitions, the other a wish to maintain friendly relations with their Protestant fellow-citizens. Accordingly we are not saying too much, or urging our case too far, when we insist that if those who attended the "Escaped Nun's" lectures had been animated with proper feelings, with the feelings we have a right to expect from them, they would have remained at home and wished as little to go to Platt's Hall last Monday and Wednesday evenings as they would to walk into a pest-house.

But the record of the Sisters of Charity is not yet forgotten by the large-hearted and generous people of San Francisco. The memory of their heroic devotion when a terrible pestilence was smiting down its victims by the hundreds has surely not died out, and it must be more than usually vivid just now when, unfortunately, the probabilities are that their services may soon be required again unless God, in His great mercy, avert the plague which threatens our city. When the parents quitted their children, when the children fled from their parents, when husband abandoned wife, and wife left husband rather than run the risk of the small-pox infection, when nurses for the unhappy plague victims could not be procured, the Sisters of Charity volunteered, and fulfilled the duties of their terrible task with a devotion that nothing could surpass and that words cannot possess powerless to describe.

Can it be that while the record of the generous gratitude of the people is yet inscribed in the archives of our State, and men are living who can testify to their heroism, the fair fame of Sisters of Charity can be blasted by the filthy ravings of a wretch who admits she used to curse the Superior that sent her to the bedside of the afflicted? Never! Never! At least not until human nature in California is recast into some new and monstrous mould!

FATHER LAVELLE'S CHURCH.—Some months ago we invited subscriptions to the fund for the building of Father Lavelle's church, and received the following responses: From Dr. J. F. Gibbon, ten dollars, from Martin J. Conklen five dollars, from Mrs. Julia Reynolds two dollars and a half, making in all seventeen dollars and fifty cents. This small sum we still hold, being almost ashamed to send it to the publication for California. Trifling as it is, we shall either return it to the givers or send it on without much more delay. Catholics here ought be in this State enough West of Ireland men, and men appreciating the character of Father Lavelle, to make up something like a respectable contribution for his church. It is really a reproach that so little should have been collected. We trust those who subscribed will understand our reason for not forwarding the money long ago, and now we await further instructions from them.

## PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.

It is a strange thing, but true nevertheless, that there is scarcely a civilized country in the world where the Church is not undergoing trial or tribulation of some sort. Probably in the United States alone is it completely free from governmental control and persecution. Yet even there we astonish the senseless fanatics who are constantly crying out against what they call the aggressive tendencies of the Papacy; but a review of the several European and American nations will conclusively establish its truthfulness.

To make a beginning at the very centre of Catholicity, nobody can say that the Church is free in Italy. The Pope has been despoiled of his dominions by a lawless invasion, and is secluded in the Vatican to all intents and purposes as a prisoner. So little care have the usurping authorities of his person, that they allow the very dregs of the populace roam through the streets of the Eternal City, singing songs inciting to the assassination of the Pontiff and all who revere him. Every day ecclesiastical property is seized, and the religious who own it are turned adrift to make a living as best they can. In Austria the policy of the State has long been an attempt to make the Church a mere department of government, subject in all things to the civil power. Not a bishop can be appointed or act without permission of the Emperor, and the most important communication from Rome dare not be read in the churches without license from some official. In Prussia the case is even worse, because the government, being Protestant, is more severe, and it is only recently that a bill has been passed to expel the Jesuits. In many Germany States and even the Swiss Republic, faithfully imitate this repressive policy.

Catholicity has, perhaps, gained something by the fall of the Empire and the establishment of a Republic in France, because, although more license may be accorded to its enemies, it has been in great measure freed from the heavy incubus of ministerial supervision, and the advantage rather more than compensates for the disadvantage. Nevertheless, the Church does not possess complete liberty, inasmuch as it is a reproach to a man to be a practical and conscientious Catholic. In Spain, King Amadeo copies the conduct of his father-in-law Victor, and shows profound worthy father in laity, and self-sacrifice during the late Civil War, does his utmost to oppose and persecute it. The fact that many priests have laid aside their ecclesiastical habit and taken up arms as partisans of Don Carlos sufficiently indicates what is their opinion of the Sardinian rule.

Portugal has been for years swayed by secret societies, and therefore has one strong hatred of religion, so we need say no more about it. Belgium, too, has been smitten with the secret society plague, and the Catholics of that country, perhaps better than any others in the world, can understand the saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," inasmuch as they are constantly struggling to maintain their rights. Unless a very great change has taken place within the last few years, it is a high crime, punishable by exile and confiscation of property, for any inhabitant of Sweden or Norway to become a Catholic. Every one who reads the newspapers must be acquainted with the ecclesiastical condition of Poland, under Russian rule, for the tyrannies practiced upon the gallant and faithful Poles are constantly being exposed and condemned. In Turkey, under the sway of the Sultan, Catholicity is tolerated, and not long ago a distinguished prelate declared there was more genuine religious freedom under Mahomedan government than under the laws of any of the so-called Catholic powers.

In England, although many of the penal laws have been swept away, still a number of the disabilities remain unrepealed, and religion yet excludes a man from State offices of certain grades. This is in accordance in law, but the dreadfully intolerant spirit of the people renders it operative in many tradesmen and artizans. He used all that ability wrote. Practically, a Catholic is excluded from every position of trust, and treated as though he existed on mere sufferance. In Ireland, where the Church is the deadly enemy of the people are Catholics, a most abnormal state of things appears. To save appearances, or to reward recreancy to the national cause, the government appoints Catholics to a few subordinate positions in the civil service, but preference is always shown to Protestants. Some time ago, the majority of the judges were Catholics, and English liberality was praised all over the world; but that happened merely because, in consequence of the Repeal agitation, the Independent Opposition movement and the Fenian excitement, the Government had on hands an unusual number of quasi-Catholic lawyers, who had earned promotion by betraying the trust of the people. But all the fat offices were held by Protestants, and the overwhelming majority of the magistrates, grand jurors and all those who really rule the country, belonged, and yet belong, to some of the thousand "reformed" faiths.

It would only be waste of time to talk about the South American States; suffice it to say that in none of them is the Church free from civil interference; and, of course, there is nothing to be said about those countries, such as India, China, etc., where idolatry prevails. We now come to the United States. Here, indeed, the Church is free—that is, free as far as the absence of any penal or restrictive laws from the statute book can make it so. Yet, in the tone of the press, in the opinions guiding society, there is a vast amount of active anti-Catholicism. What chance, we ask, would a Catholic have of being elected President, even if he were the ablest, wisest and best statesman in the Union? Hundreds of thousands would vote against him and in favor of the veriest rogue and carpet-bagger that ever cursed a nation rather than see a "papist" at the head of this Republic! Every day we hear the spread of Catholicity ridiculed as if it were a pest or a plague, and fanatics wear themselves out in trying to check its growth.

We have positive information that even now in this very State and in this very city efforts are being made to start a secret society, having for its object the extension of Catholics from office and from social and political influence. Agents have gone round to persons who were connected with the old Know-Nothing movement, and to others whose opinions were supposed to be strongly anti-Catholic, asking them to join such an organization. In some cases that have come to our knowledge, these apostles of discord have been met with a most curt and peremptory refusal, but in the greater number we have no doubt whatever they succeeded. Now, all these evil-minded men can do is to disturb the harmony of our social relations and set citizen against citizen in most unchristian warfare. They cannot prevent any man from becoming a Catholic who is so disposed; they cannot prevent any Catholic from voting just as it suits their own views; they cannot pass a single enactment upon the statutes; in short, they can do nothing but the devil's work of creating bad fellowship among different classes of the community.

They imagine they do their mischief in secret, and that while plotting against the peace of Catholics, they can carry a fair face and pretend to be the best of neighbors. In this they tell their own souls a lie, and grossly deceiving themselves; they can play no such treacherous game, for they will be exposed when the right time comes, and then it will be found out whether the two classes—Catholic and Protestant—can see who they are and deal with them in the proper kind of way. There is no country on the face of the globe where Catholics unfoist or annoy any persons on account of their religious principles; on the contrary, they are everywhere displaying the most untroubled liberality—and they receive a suitable return or not!

## THE MALLOW ELECTION.

An election forcibly illustrating the strength of the national sentiment has just taken place in the county of Cork, Ireland. The affiliate to the county of Mallow, the result of which we find reported in the Dublin *Irishman*, of June 8th. Candidates for the honor of representing that ancient borough in Parliament were plentiful, six or seven being in the field at once; but finally the struggle was narrowed down to a fight between Mr. John George McCarthy and Mr. Felix M. Munster. Both contesting gentlemen were known as firm Home Rule, Religious Education, Vote by Ballot, Political Amnesty and Municipal Reform, so that there was not much room for choice between them in these respects. Mr. McCarthy was an Irishman, and was specially a Catholic, and with all his opinions, being a near relative of the parish priest, Father John McCarthy, a man of unbounded popularity among the citizens. Moreover he was an outstanding the head of the Catholic Young Men's Society in Cork, and the author of a clever pamphlet on Irish Self-Government. Mr. Munster was an Englishman, son of a wealthy Catholic gentleman, and had no relations whatever with the town he sought to represent. Thus it will be seen that all the advantages were on the side of Mr. McCarthy, and that, according to the usual practice in such matters, he ought have beaten his opponent without much difficulty. Nevertheless he was defeated, after an exceedingly sharp contest, by a majority of eight or thereabouts!

The reason which induced the Mallow voters to prefer an Englishman to a fellow-countrymen, both professing the same political principles, were of the nature we are about to describe: Mr. John George McCarthy, in his capacity of President of the Young Men's Society, had acquired considerable influence among the young tradesmen and artizans. He used all that ability wrote. Practically, a Catholic is excluded from every position of trust, and treated as though he existed on mere sufferance. In Ireland, where the Church is the deadly enemy of the people are Catholics, a most abnormal state of things appears. To save appearances, or to reward recreancy to the national cause, the government appoints Catholics to a few subordinate positions in the civil service, but preference is always shown to Protestants. Some time ago, the majority of the judges were Catholics, and English liberality was praised all over the world; but that happened merely because, in consequence of the Repeal agitation, the Independent Opposition movement and the Fenian excitement, the Government had on hands an unusual number of quasi-Catholic lawyers, who had earned promotion by betraying the trust of the people. But all the fat offices were held by Protestants, and the overwhelming majority of the magistrates, grand jurors and all those who really rule the country, belonged, and yet belong, to some of the thousand "reformed" faiths.

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## IN MEMORIAM.

It is our sad and painful duty to announce the death of Patrick Hussey, one of our subjoinees, to which may be superadded that he was a practical Catholic.

Hussey was a native of county Kilmoon, Ireland; his earlier years were spent under the parental roof, imbibing the principles of sound morality and true religion which so distinguished his amiable parents, and to which he ever remained inviolably attached throughout the varied vicissitudes of his chequered career.

Hussey was also a practical Catholic, as he could not be saved without it. No man can say he is the son of God unless the compass of mercy be upon him. No man can have love of God unless he keeps the golden gates of that heaven to himself with the key of mercy. It will be the crucial test whereby you shall be found deserving of eternal glory that the counterpign of mercy is on your forehead and the works of charity are to your path.

### THE GREAT MANNER OF CHARITY TO BE FOUND IN OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

What are the attributes of His charity? I answer principally four. First of all, the charity in Christ was a constant and abiding charity; secondly, it was compassionate and tender—a most loving charity; thirdly, it was active and efficacious—a working charity; fourthly, it was universal, embracing all and including in its wide sympathy bond—a catholic charity. Consequently, in Christ both the young and the old repose their confidence, and the married the calm repose of their domestic circle. Blessed with a large family, encouraged the other in the pious virtues which render the Church home an earthly paradise—a prelude Heaven. Mr. Hussey was of a religious disposition, charitable almost to a fault. Duty-ridden in the fulfilment of his obligations, he was a stranger to the feasts of the fellow and orphan, the sad. His sympathies made themselves at Asylums, and other charitable and institutions were the recipients of his generous contributions. Amidst all his perplexities and cares necessarily with large families, Hussey was always found time to awake daily at Mass frequently to receive Holy Communion. Duty-ridden in the fulfilment of his family, devoutly recite his morning and evening prayers in the midst of his and his little ones. Oh! that our Catholic parents would, in this, imitate his noble example, sanctified love, and mestic concord would be the result of that Divine love and compassion. There Magdalen rushed to His feet as He sat at table. They came to Him at the time that He was supping with Lazarus, just as Nicodemus came "at the midnight hour." He was always open to the poor. St. Mark says they did not give Him time even to eat bread—to eat His meals. And He left everything behind to console the He ever turn away from them and say there is no rest for Me or Thy poor for your sake Me?" Did he ever show the slightest uncertainty or uncertainty in His mercy? By no matter who came to Him, or at what time or place, or under what circumstances, He was always equal to Himself. That charity, that mercy which made Him seem thus was the business of His life, until the people's Peddler of Judea was laid in the Sepulchre of Joseph of Arimathea. Ought to the work of mercy the infinite mercy of God.

Not only, however, was

### THE CHARITY OF CHRIST CONSTANT,

But it was also a most tender and compassionate form of love. Purely beloved Lord, what was it? It was a glimpse into the inner heart of our Lord. Here it is that we see the infinite compassion and tenderness of His love. In His most invariably surrounds such act of His mercy with every circumstance of tenderness and love. For example, we find Him lifting up the helpless and the lame; again, He is cleansing the leper or raising the dead; at another time confounding the pride of the Pharisees, by the example of His humanity; at another time—the greatest work of all—when He received the sinner with all her sins upon her, and in these words: "Thy sins are forgiven." He sent her forth pure as an angel before the Throne of God.

### THESE ARE THE FOUR PRINCIPAL ATTRIBUTES

Of that charity which existed in the heart of Jesus Christ. When Christ our Lord established His Church, He expressly declares to us that He founded her in all charity, in all love, in all compassion and truth. He expressly declares to us that whatever He was His Church was to be. It has been written of that Church because of My beauty that was upon thee;" and the Church, in return, is ever ready to follow this when He bid us to Discipline: "All Heaven and earth is given to Me; and now I say to you, Go ye therefore and do I send you; as I am the true light that enlighteneth all that come into the world, so are ye sent to spread that light; and the gates of hell shall never prevail against you." The Church, in the fulfilment of that, having power to forgive sins, so I say to you whatsoever you shall forgive shall be forgiven them!"

(Concluded next week.)

## OUR COLLEGES.

### ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME, SAN JOSE.

The twenty-first annual commencement of this flourishing institution took place last Tuesday in the large hall of the Academy. In compliance with a general order issued some years ago from the parent house in Belgium, the annual exhibitions of the colleges of the Order of Notre Dame throughout the world are now conducted privately. This custom has many reasons to recommend it, and we are pleased to learn that it has been followed in all the institutions of other female academies. At Notre Dame, on Tuesday, there were about eighty visitors present, clergymen and special friends of the Academy, besides the members of the community, while the pupils themselves numbered one hundred and fifty. The students displayed great proficiency in their various studies.

The night of the 17th inst. will be, for some time, remembered in Santa Barbara. Lobero's Theatre, though large and commodious, was crowded to excess, as the people expected to witness some grand performances. They were not disappointed. The students, dressed in different costumes, civic and military, went through the entire programme in a manner which reflected the highest credit not only upon themselves, but upon the institution to which they belonged; they spoke and acted their dialogues and dramas with a proficiency that would do credit to professionals. The following were the dialogues and dramas: "The Village Lawyer" (a dialogue), "Ilard to Suit All" (a dialogue), "Pizarro" (a drama), "Los dos Rivales" (a dialogue—original), and "Maurice, the Wood-cutter" (a drama). It was the grandest display of juvenile talent that was ever exhibited in Santa Barbara. Many of the performers retired from the stage loaded with bouquets for the audience was well supplied with "Flora's lovely daughters." The parents of the pupils who received these tokens of appreciation would be delighted if they were present on the occasion; it showed that talent is highly appreciated in Santa Barbara. The music was highly applauded, and the entire course of exercises, with the distribution of premiums, ended the entertainment, giving the utmost satisfaction to all present, after having continued more than four hours. The exhibition of the Franciscan College for 1872 has left a pleasing impression upon the minds of the people that will not be easily effaced. Immediately after the exhibition had been concluded, the pupils took their departure for their respective homes, to spend the vacation till the first Monday in August, on the day on which the College will reopen.

It is with pleasure I can state that the building is undergoing many repairs and alterations, to render it better adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted. The new Superior of the Community, the Very Rev. Father Mono, is a man of energy and progress, and everything will flourish under him. Besides the natural advantages of the place, there is a staff of efficient, experienced and trained teachers, each of whom is thoroughly competent for the department to which he is assigned. Every circumstance taken into consideration speaks well for the future of the College, so that parents who are anxious to have their sons well trained and educated, at the lowest terms, should send them to the Franciscan Friary of Santa Barbara. The small sum of $150 for board and tuition, is certainly within the reach of many parents; and should the neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity, their responsibility before God will be great. It is needless to urge upon Catholics the importance of education; they know it well. The only thing that can be done, is to remind them of their obligations. Great is the account they will have to render to God, if they neglect it. Great, indeed, is the duty of which devolves upon parents and guardians, who are entrusted with the priceless gift of youth. "What things a man shall sow, those also shall he reap."

T. MARTIAS.

### ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL, VALLEJO.

The examination and exhibition of St. Vincent's School, Vallejo, took place on the 13th inst., and was a most successful affair. This institution now affords sound instruction to over three hundred children, most of whom are educated gratuitously by the good Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame. The school-room was specially fitted up for the occasion, and beautiful flowers tastefully grouped hanging every where in festoons and wreaths. The pupils were, of course, attired in their best, and presented a most attractive appearance. The music and literary exercises were really first-rate, showing that both pupils and teachers had their hearts and souls in their work. All present left highly pleased, and must have gone away impressed with the conviction that no city in America need seek for more careful and conscientious instructors of youth than the Sisters of St. Dominic.

Forsyte.

His Grace Archbishop MacHale laid the foundation stone of a convent and new chapel at Castlebar on May 1st.

On Monday, 20th May, S. M. de Pazzis Joseph Sinnott made the sol.mn vows of religion in the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy in this town, the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong presiding, and Very Rev. P. C. O. Shiels acted as Master of the Ceremonies. —*Wexford People.*

Lord Robert Montagu.—This nobleman, who once was a member of the Catholic Church has virtually deprived him of his seat for Huntingdon, a new election having reserve as the Conservative Minister who pressed upon Mr. Disraeli five years ago a measure for a project for a local Irish legislature.—*Nation.*

On Sunday, May 19th, the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly had the investiture-scarves of the new church of St. Patrick, Cross-roads, Killeyleagh, conferred upon the Very Rev. Edward Loughrey, C. C., Banagher, formerly of Strabane, was the preacher on the occasion, and a large number of people assembled to hear the sermon of this gifted and eloquent divine.

On the 24th, the beautiful ceremony of Reception took place in the Convent of the Presentation, George's Hill. The name of the young lady who received the white veil is Miss Ellen Dundon (in religion Sister Mary Evangelista Joseph), second daughter of Edward Dundon, Esq., Rathmines. There was a large audience of clergy and laity, including the Very Rev. Monsignor Forde, who officiated.

On the 26th, two young ladies were received into the Ursuline Convent of Cashel by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel. The names of the ladies are Miss M'Cready, daughter of E. M'Cready, Esq., Annerley square, Dublin, called in religion Sister M. Cecelia, and Miss Ryan, daughter of T. Ryan, Esq., Sandyville Cahercouch, county Limerick, called in religion Sister Mary Columba. The sermon was preached by his Grace the Archbishop.

The Presentation Convent at Drogheda was, on the 28th, the scene of the highly impressive ceremonies connected with the profession of one young lady and the reception of another into that valuable order. The Most Rev. Dr. M'Veigan officiated, and received the vows of the postulants. The young lady who was received into the order was Miss Kavanagh, daughter of Professor Kavanagh, of the Catholic University; and the young lady who made the profession was Miss Walsh, also of Dublin. —*Dundalk Democrat.*

Elevated.—Mr. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is also President of twenty-six other railroads. He controls 7,000 miles of railroad, and receive to his salary account $170,000 per annum. He began as a brakeman.

Reporter—What, as an experienced Detective, is your opinion of her?

The Detective—I would not like to express an opinion except as to her professions. I think she is an promigated impostor Other little things corroborate the facts which I have told you. — *Evening Post*, June 25.

### Another "Escaped Nun."

St. Louis, June 7, 1872.

Editor Freeman's Journal:—Edith O'Gorman has visited us, proposed several lectures, all of which proved failures, and departed. A gentleman who passed her on the street and did not know her, had his attention arrested by the extreme sadness of her expression. Her unconscious did not escape from sunken eyes. Such is the dread picture from behind the mask of hypocrisy. Another "Escaped Nun" has come and gone, and is now, we trust, safe from the Trappists of France.

I know something of her history. About 1859 she was sent to the Convent of the Good Shepherd of this city, to become a Magdalen, and began with her usual thousand dollars, together with diamonds, the accumulations, if her own statements can be taken, of her shame in late Confederacy. In her first furor she would surrender all to Him, their very sight reminding her of scenes she wishes to forget. After a few months she changed her mind as to becoming a Magdalen, and left, and they were all repaid to her, where the diamonds and beads, the thousands have gone I know not. The Convent took her receipts and she went her way to France to enter a Trappist Convent. Her stay there was short. It was with this fact in mind that a reporter of the *Post*, meeting Detective Thos. Sheridan on the street, asked him what he had that week in charge.

The Detective—Nothing that you would publish.

Reporter—How do you know we wouldn't publish it? Tell me of it and see.

The Detective—Well, last Thursday morning I got up at about about 5 o'clock, and went into my office, in Dunbar's building down on California street. I stepped into Lady's saloon on my way, and while there chatting with the barkeeper and porter and one other man,

A WOMAN ENTERED THE SALOON,

and requested to have her bottle filled with brandy. She looked as if she was suffering from a severe drink, and almost on the verge of delirium tremens. She received her bottle filled up towards the Russ House. Her appearance drew some excited comment, and I inquired who she was. No one knew, except the gentleman present, and he said she was Miss O'Gorman, "the escaped nun," who lectured the evening previous.

Reporter—Have you any other reason for believing her to be Miss O'Gorman?

The Detective—Yes, or I would not have told you what I have. When I notice persons once I know them ever afterwards; and I went to hear that lecture that evening, paying my fifty cents to pass the doorkeeper, just to see if

IT WAS SHE WHO GOT THE BRANDY,

And I did found it was.

Reporter—That is a singular statement, although it accords with reports regarding her drunkenness, which I have heard from the East. But what seems most strange to me is that there are two men in the Russ House where she stops, why she did not get her liquor there.

The Detective—That struck me as singular, and I went up to find out what time they opened in the morning, and found that they were never open until after six o'clock; so that she could not have got her bottle filled at half past five, which was about the time she went into Lady's.

All the grain crops in the Santa Clara, Gilroy, San Juan, Salinas, and in the narrow coast mountain valleys will produce heavily.

### BORN.

CARROLL.—At Portland, Oregon, June 16, to the wife of William Carroll, a son.

### MARRIED.

O'CONNOR—LYONS—In this city, June 24, at St. Patrick's Church, by Rev. Father Power, Joseph O'Connor to Miss Maggie F. Lyons.

HEALY—GUILFOYLE—In Jacksonville, June 1, by Rev. Father Blanchet, Jeremiah Noonan to Dora Guilfoyle, all of Jacksonville.

BOURG—DUMONTETTI—In this city, June 20, by Rev. Father Valentini, James Bourg to Miss Mary Dumontetti.

### DIED.

MURPHY—In this city, June 21, James Murphy, a native of county Cork, Ireland, aged 58 years.

CASHMAN—In this city, June 21, John Cashman, a native of Ireland, aged 56 years.

CARRIGAN—In this city, June 21, John Carrigan, a native of Ireland, aged 56 years.

O'KEEFE—In this city, June 21, David Patrick, son of Mary and Maurice O'Keefe, aged 2 years, 7 months and 9 days.

CROWLEY—In this city, June 21, Eliza, daughter of Lawrence and Kate Crowley, a native of Millstreet, county Cork, Ireland.

PHELAN—In this city, June 21, Ann, daughter of Patrick and Mary Phelan, aged 1 year 7 months.

CONWAY—In this city, June 21, Ellen Cronin, infant daughter of Timothy Conway, a native of Kinsale, county Cork, Ireland, aged 10 months.

CASHMAN—In this city, June 21, Bernard Lee, a native of Ireland, aged 56 years.

AHERN—In this city, June 24, Jeremiah Ahern, a native of Ireland, aged 56 years.

DOYLE—In Sacramento, June 19, Thos. Doyle, aged 40 years.

MCCARTHY—In Stockton, June 20, Mary Alice, daughter of Dennis and Maria McCarthy, aged 2 years and 6 months.

CLEARY—In this city, June 21, Mrs. Mary Cleary, aged 36 years and 10 months, mother of Thomas J., Mary A., Annie and Jane McCleary, of this city.

QUINN—In Santa Cruz, June 16, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Quinn, aged 1 day.

MCMAHON—In this city, suddenly, June 9, Lucy A., daughter of W. J. and Mary McMahon, aged 1 year 10 months and 9 days.

DUMOULIN—In this city, June 24, Julia, only daughter of Mrs. Rose O'Leary, a native of Cork, Ireland, aged 18 years and 6 months.

DOWLING—In Washington, D. C., June 13, Captain Thomas Dowling, a native of Ireland, aged 70 years.

CRONIN—In Santa Cruz, June 16, Daniel Cronin, aged 26 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

The deceased was undertakers from this title by the injury occasioned from the fall from a house. He was from the moment of the accident helpless in the possession of his mind and memory, and was fully aware of his approaching end. He died strong in the assurance of his faith and the consolations of religion. Father Pallard attended him every day occasionally visit this part of the diocese, was present at the last moments of the unfortunate accident, and gave surrounding care and attention to the deceased. The funeral took place from the residence of the deceased's brother-in-law, the Messrs. Logan, and from the Church of the Holy Cross, and was largely attended by the most prominent citizens of Eastern Nevada.

### Subscriptions Received.

Subscriptions received this week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonner—Mrs. James Downey | $1 00 |
| Bonner—Mrs. Catherine Baldwin | 2 00 |
| Oroville—Mrs. Mary Ann Hall | 2 00 |
| Orange Valley—James S. Byrne | 2 00 |
| " —Mrs. Mary Byrne | 2 00 |
| Placerville—Rev. Father Nagle | 2 00 |
| Placerville—Mrs. Mary Fallon | 2 00 |
| Butter Creek—Michael Wade | 2 00 |
| Butter Creek—Mrs. Mary Wade | 2 00 |
| Jamestown—Henry Cotter | 2 00 |
| Big Oak Flat—J. D. Murphy | 2 00 |

**New Advertisements.**

PETER DEMPSEY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 6 Montgomery Block.

CURE FOR
LIGHTNING RODS.
SWEEPS THEM OFF,
AND CLEARS the HOUSE SPEEDILY,
TRY IT.
L. L. BUTCHER & SON, Proprietors,
Jobbers in Hardware, 109 Front street.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco. Northwest corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets. In the matter of the estate of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Executor named in the last will and testament of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, deceased, has filed in said Court his petition praying for the probate of said will and for letters testamentary thereon, which will be heard by said Court, in the Courtroom of the said Court, in the City and County of San Francisco, on Monday, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. Dated San Francisco, June 25, 1872. JAMES C. FLOOD, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, deceased.

JAMES C. PENNIE, [L.S.]
Attorney for the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased.

GEORGE L. WEDEKIND,
Notary Public.
Pierce, Detweiler, Attorney for Plaintiff. Jan. 20

Bacon & Company
Formerly Towne & Bacon,
Have the largest office
5 Do the best work 5
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By giving them a Job
At the well known Office,
536 Clay Street.

### AD MULTOS ANNOS.

The eightieth birthday of Pius IX. has passed since our last issue, and the organ of the League of St. Sebastian cannot do better than mark its recurrence—not by barren wishes and empty words, but by a renewal of its vows of allegiance to the throne and person of the venerable and Holy Pontiff, whose wonderful and stormy Pontificate has well-nigh reached twenty-six years of mingled joy and sorrow, such as no other Pope has lived to know.

The League of St. Sebastian represents the "party of action" of the Catholic body in these various lands. English, Irish and Canadian soldiers of Montana and Porta Pia were its founders; and whoever may falter or fail in the present evil days, their loyalty to the Holy See is and must ever be "mens reperta," as it has been proved "mens pura." The scoffs of the infidel press, the dentice and tremors of the weak and timid Catholics, are not for them; and their substance as a body is a standing act of faith in the resurrection of the temporal power.

It is, then, with no mere complimentary phrases, no ordinary congratulations, they approach the Pontifical throne on this anniversary, but with a firm and earnest resolve to let no worldly or personal considerations stand between them and any service they can render to the cause of Pius IX., each according to the talents God has given him. They are the vanguard of the Catholic youth of this country, and by the sheer force of their enrollment are a record of the cause in a special and unreserved manner.

The long and wonderful reign of the Holy Father has now reached within a year (in the month of May) of the limit fixed by the venerable servant of God, Anna Maria Taigi. In the process of her beatification it is distinctly stated that she and Pius IX., whose elevation she had long before announced, would reign twenty-seven years and a little more, and that he would see at least the opening days of that great and wonderful decade of the Church, foretold by countless saints and favored children of the Church. The words of this holy woman has been so completely verified hitherto that it would be rash to reject the unfulfilled portion of them, especially when they are so full of encouragement and consolation to all lovers of the Holy See; the more so as the limit a most ancient tradition assigns to all the Popes since St. Peter has already, by the Divine permission, been happily passed. The existence, seems now, more than ever, to have entered into the supernatural order of things; and his mission has never been so great, his royalty so venerable, as now, crowned as it is with the snows of eighty winters, filled, as with the winter heaven of Bethlehem, with virgory to God, and good will to men.

Human speculations on the future of the Papacy fail to grapple with the giant realities of the time; the craft of the statesman, the hate of the enemy of Christ, the analysis of the Philosopher, all fall short of comprehending the attitude of the Holy Father in his captivity. It is only the Christian who sees it, and who can see it because he and his brethren are the living witnesses and inner sources of inspiration his unwavering faith in the glorious and triumphant future for the Holy See, whether it be in the person of the actual Pope or his successor. In "Ultimus Romanorum" is probably for St. Malachy, who, in concert, with "a holy king of France, a pious aristocracy, a holy clergy, and a holy people," announced as belonging to the prophecy of Pirus, will restore the Latin patriarchate of Rome, and reconstruct Christendom.

Whoso lending undue faith to these fantasticlaims other pious traditions, handed down from remote ages, we cannot deny that, as the Master tells us, no great event has befallen the Church, but it has been heralded by holy persons and preceded by supernatural signs. Those signs are not wanting at the present moment in Belgium, Germany, and France, a land baked in the sun and in a great social or religious crisis, far more terrible in its circumstances than those of the first French revolution, followed by a sudden and almost miraculous change, and by a triumph of the Church so wonderful that it will surprise all persons, even, and realize the reign of Christ on earth, the policy of every state being based on His laws.

We cannot recall the anniversary of the 13th of May without expressing our faith in at least the general tenor of these pious prognostics. We know that the dome of heretings, which has never failed in a most visible manner to strike the principal foes of religion, has never been heard of in the terrible a degree since the sack of Rome by the Constable of Bourbon, as by those who are the pulse of the Palace of the Vicar of Christ and insult his glorious old age. We know that the prayer of the Church for Peter in prison broke his chains, and brought down an angel to liberate him, and we refuse to abandon our confidence in the power of God. We know what befell Heliodorus and Sennacherib when their pride and impiety drew the archangel who slew the Assyrian hosts only unto the signal to do so much in defense of God's cause. We know how struck and the measure of iniquity is full. The watch is long and weary and trying to the faithful nation to those who love the Church, and nowhere can it incline so painful a tension as in a Protestant country. A Catholic can scarcely be one in the full sense of the term, applied to the civilized world at the moment and religious attitude required by this principle, without incurring absolution and the impression of being a traitor to them. To the vulgar world, truth is a mere opinion, a name, honor a shadow. The armed intrusion of treaties, the negation of international right, the basest perfidy under the mask of diplomacy, has been, and is still accepted in its results, as it was in its execution, with general sympathy and approbation; and an honest man, were he a pagan, must find himself out of joint with the blase swaying society in the present day.

When we enter the supernatural order, the difference is naturally still more accentuated, so that a Catholic who has the courage to speak in language befitting a Christian must be considered a religious bigot, a down as something little removed from a heretic. If he go a step further and declare that the interests of God's Church and Christian society may require him to leave home and country and risk his life in a Church's quarrel, he is necessarily set down as one; and this is a hard lot to many, when it comes moreover from persons professing to be Catholics, but whose moral fault, of not heing what they should be, is by a constant study of hostile journalism, and by persistently taking the popular and un-Catholic side, a total measure of right and wrong.

Neither risk nor fatigue will serve Pius IX. at the actual moment; but we can, at least, firmly resist the influence of Protestant opinion, and in a country where the tone of our mind, resulting from the acceptance of the false doctrine of expediency, or the cowardly doubt we hear often expressed of the ultimate issue of our cause. We can rise to the current of passing events the movements that will favor the restoration of the temporal power, even indirectly, and we can give them our active help and sympathy. We can take count of our resources for future action, and have them in readiness; and, setting aside national distinctions, we can learn to recognize a brotherhood of arms with our fellow Catholics in other countries, and so oppose by means borrowed from the enemy, the miracle solidarity of the revolutionary camp.

Every new circle for the practical purposes of furthering the Pope's cause established in the provinces, will be a religious force in case of need, and a center of devotion to the Holy See. Every line written in its defence, every courageous word spoken at the cost of human respect in Protestant society, is so much effective work done for Pius IX., and which if it does not influence events, will at least very greatly influence the formation of a healthy and vigorous public opinion among Catholic children of Montana and Porta Pia were its founders; and whoever may falter or fail in the present evil days, their loyalty to the Holy See is and must ever be "mens reperta," as it has been proved "mens pura." The scoffs of the infidel press, the dentice and tremors of the weak and timid Catholics, are not for them; and their substance as a body is a standing act of faith in the resurrection of the temporal power.

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### The Archbishop of Westminster on Devotion to Our Lady.

The feast of Our Lady Help of Christians was solemnly observed at St. Mary's Orphanage, London, which is under the care of the Very Rev. D. Todd. The Archbishop preached immediately after Vespers. Having spoken of the feast of Our Lady Help of Christians, which the Church observed on that day, the preacher proceeded to point out the real nature of the devotion paid by Catholics to the Mother of God. Those who objected said that there was no warrant in revelation for the Catholic practice, but the truth was that it sprung from the very essence of the faith. There was one thing certain, and that was that the Catholic Church paid no divine homage to our Lady. Devotion to her, as the Mother of the Creator, continued the Archbishop, is the result of faith. God, from all eternity, foreseen that sin and death would come into the world; but He also saw that a remedy would be restored. The first Adam and the first Eve were both human, but the second Adam and the second Eve were the Creator and a creature — God and His Blessed Mother. By a special grace the Blessed Mother of the Son of God was exempted from sin. To make free from sin was the least grace that could be conferred upon her. Let us remember that it was of her substance that God took our humanity, when He was at the same time perfectly God and perfectly man. The Apostles preached the Son of God born of a woman. Consider how the Lord foretold respecting the perfect Kingdom, that whenever the gospel should be preached she should be made known. The words Mother of God gave us a more title of honor than Queen, and the definition of a doctrine. If our Lord was not the Mother of God there must have been two separate persons, and the blood of her Son would not have suffered for the salvation of mankind. God placed her in the highest place that a creature could occupy. We ought to honor her as the result of the grace which He communicated to her. Nothing that has either stained, or ever profaned will receive back as a present. She will be born again certainly, whenever Our Emmanuel comes to judge the world; he compelled to the brief of restitution. Such is what we always await thanks for no more; and when the day shall come when sun in purchase presents for the Holidays, will be found. Our Blessed Lady will then be manifested in her glory. Preparations are being made for the Fall; also at San Jose over six competitors. It is understood that the Santa Clara Fair will not interfere with any other fair over the state. Premiums are given to those who get up clubs.

**Lawful Dissent in the Church.** — Read your Holy Father (see every subscription) by mail. address

REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, Boston, Mass.

### New and Important Publications.

**THE LIFE, PROPHECIES & REVELATIONS**

—OF THE—

**VENERABLE MARY ANNE TAIGI.**

Her recently supposed connection with the prophecy of the 5 days' Darkness, will make the life of this venerable woman of absorbing book at this time.

**VERONICA;**

OR,

**Devotions to the Holy Face of our Lord.**

With prayers and indulgences.

THE SECRET, MYSTERIES AND HYMN BOOK, with 32 beautiful illustrations of the Mass; the most perfect book for offering yet published.

CATHOLIC WORKS and articles of every description, for sale at the lowest prices, by the trade or single copy.

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## ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL,

**CORNER FIRST AND BRYANT STS.**

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE MANagement of the Sisters of Mercy.

JAMES MURPHY, M. D. ..... Visiting Physician.
L. C. LANE, M. D. ..... Visiting Surgeon.
F. A. A. BELINGE, M. D. ..... Resident Physician.

TERMS:

Payable monthly in advance for board, medicine, attendance, etc.:

In the wards ..... $10 per week.
In private rooms ..... 15 "
Lying-in wards ..... 15 "
Undenominational cases, $16 extra.
Medical and surgical cases make a patient leave before the expiration of the month.
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FOR THE

**PIANOFORTE, CABINET ORGAN, GUITAR,**

Clarinet, Violin, Flute, Flageolet, comding but 75 cents each, are just published, and for sale at the music store of

**WINNER & CO.,**

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Charming Song, "THE HATES AJAR. Thomas. 60c.

The above books and piece sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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The latest assortment of EUROPEAN and NEW YORK STYLES—selling at the lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves. mh30

### To My Friends and the Public.

BEING ABOUT TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS I offer my entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, gold and silver Plated Ware, at prices which will surprise all those who wish to purchase presents for the Holidays, will be found on fire. My store and his premises will be refused.

Please call all the Stock, Pictures and good will of the store, or will retain the goods at private sale. Store to be rented. Apply on the premises to

D. A. O'CONNELL,
135 Third street, near Howard.

EBERHART & LACHMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES.**

SWEET AND DRY CHAMPAGNES, Sparkling Moselle and Claret Wines, Angelica, Muscatel, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Claret, Mosel, Virginal, Rose, Sweet and Dry Catawba, Sic, Hock, Burgundy, Brandies, 1 to 5 years old. All our Wines and Brandies are made exclusively from Mountain grapes. Principal depot, corner of First and Market streets, San Francisco.

A YOUNG SQUARER.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. mh15-ly

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### LYNCH & COMIEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Overstrung, Grand, Square & Upright**

PIANOS.

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 204, 206, 208, 210 and 212 Broadway NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS ARE UNSURPASSED FOR their Elastic Touch, Singing quality, full, round and powerful Tone, great Durability, and, in short, everything that renders a PIANO PERFECT.

**Description and Prices.**

(The Pianos will be delivered in San Francisco at the above prices.

No. 1—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre ..... $700
No. 2—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre ..... 650
No. 3—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, serpentine moulding, carved legs and lyre ..... 600
No. 4—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, serpentine moulding, beveled top, carved legs and lyre ..... 550
No. 5—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, serpentine moulding, beveled top, carved legs and lyre ..... 500
No. 6—7 Octaves. Large round corners, finished back like French Grand, carved legs and lyre, three mouldings, beveled top ..... 450
No. 7—7¼ Octaves. Grand ..... 400

These Instruments are all in Rosewood Cases, beautifully polished.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Seven Octaves. Rosewood case ..... $400
Very fine. Rosewood case ..... 350

PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEANS, of all sizes and styles, in handsome cases.

TESTIMONIALS.

Below will be found a few of many letters sent us complimentary of these Pianos:

[From Mrs. General W. T. Sherman.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1870.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: I have very much pleased with the Piano you made for me. It is much admired by persons who have heard it, for its fine quality of tone and heart it, for its fine tone, delicacy of touch, and elegant finish. I have always considered your Pianos among the best, and since it has been in our parlor, and all pronounce it a fine instrument. We certainly are charmed with it. I shall most certainly recommend it to my friends who may want to purchase. I am very truly yours, &c., ELLEN R. E. SHERMAN.

The original of the above letter can be seen at this office.—Ed. MONITOR.

[From the World-renowned Artist, Camilla Urso.]

NEW YORK, May 27, 1870.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: After having your Pianos a few days in my house, I congratulate you on the achievement you have made in the construction of your Pianos, and it gives me much pleasure to recommend them to the public. Yours truly, CAMILLA URSO.

[From Rev. J. Shea, S. J., President of St. John's College, Fordham.]

FORDHAM, N. Y., June 4, 1870.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to state that the Pianos which we have purchased from you have given entire satisfaction to our Professors and Pupils in Music. Yours very truly,

J. SHEA, S. J., President.

[From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of Holy Cross, Forty second street, New York.]

Having Lynch & Comien's Piano in use for a long time, it gives us pleasure in recommending them as superior instruments for the parlor and concert hall.

[From Mrs. James Sadlier, 29 West Thirty-eighth street, New York.]

Mrs. James Sadlier has great pleasure in certifying to the superior excellence and durability of the Pianos manufactured by Messrs. Lynch & Comien, of this city. She has had one of them in use in her family for the last three years, and has found it a perfect instrument—mellow, rich, and sweet in tone.

[Extract of a Letter from the Superior of Sisters of Charity, Academy of Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson, Westchester County, New York.]

I have much pleasure in stating that the Instrument has been universal satisfaction to the Sisters and pupils of the Academy. Its brilliant tone and elasticity added much value to its true, which is rarely found in Pianos of the present day. Its touch is perfect and delightful. The tone improved daily up to the present time, and is now, after two years' use, even more than it—left school. Whilst the Piano remained in the parlor, it was an object of curiosity to all visitors. I am, sirs, sincerely yours in Christ,

SISTER ST. JOSEPH.

The Piano that I bought for my daughter of Lynch & Comien's manufacture, has given perfect satisfaction in tone, and decidedly cheaper than any of our make. Our Sisters can testify to its merits.

CHAS. DONKERY, San Francisco.

**23. Circulars and full particulars can be obtained at The Monitor Office.** 1713

## The Celebrated Trotting Stallion GLADIATOR,

BY GEO. M. PATCHEN, JR.,

Will serve a limited number of mares at his ranch, CLIFFORD'S stable, Napa City, Napa county, at the following rates: To insure, $100; to insure and stand, $75; to stand, $50. Season commencing April 1st, 1872, ending August 1st, 1872.

Terms for the Season, $30, in U. S. Gold coin.

**DESCRIPTION.**

GLADIATOR is a light bay horse with black points, star and snip, and white hind feet; stands 15 hands 3 inches in height on the fore, stands sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds; is finely formed, with a clean, flat leg, good bone and muscle, and excellent disposition. He is a horse of great beauty, and his colts are remarkable as the greatest it has ever effected.

**PEDIGREE.**

GLADIATOR was sired by a horse old last May; was sired by the celebrated Trotting Stallion, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., by Geo. M. Patchen, Sr., by Commodore Wells Ball, Brooklyn to California by James Whitcomb, Lyons, Wayne county, New York; he by Commodore Stallion, Green Mountain, of Vermont.

The dam of Gladiator, Jr., was sired by the celebrated Trotting Stallion, George M. Patchen, Dam by Pop Bellfounder, sire of Lodi, Kentucky Boy, and other celebrated trotters. Gladiator, Jr., is a handsome dark bay gelding of 1064 Eclipse. Messenger was sired by Old Messenger, he by Mambrino, dam by Turf—Hegelian—Starling—, dam by Bagwell, he by Bagwell—Mother of Mary—Newcastle's Tim—Byerly Turk; the dam of Messenger was sired by Engineer—Irish Grey—Old Partner—Mason Arab—Tafolet Barb—Place's White Turk—Natural Barb.

Gladiator, Jr., is a very handsome horse, and is also fast and will be found distinguished for his speed. Since it has been in our parlor, and all pronounce it a fine instrument. We certainly are charmed with it. I shall most certainly recommend it to my friends who may want to purchase. I am very truly yours, ELLEN R. E. SHERMAN.

The original of the above letter can be seen at this office.—Ed. MONITOR.

[From the World-renowned Artist, Camilla Urso.]

NEW YORK, May 27, 1870.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: After having your Pianos a few days in my house, I congratulate you on the achievement you have made in the construction of your Pianos, and it gives me much pleasure to recommend them to the public. Yours truly, CAMILLA URSO.

[From Rev. J. Shea, S. J., President of St. John's College, Fordham.]

FORDHAM, N. Y., June 4, 1870.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to state that the Pianos which we have purchased from you have given entire satisfaction to our Professors and Pupils in Music. Yours very truly,

J. SHEA, S. J., President.

[From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of Holy Cross, Forty second street, New York.]

Having Lynch & Comien's Piano in use for a long time, it gives us pleasure in recommending them as superior instruments for the parlor and concert hall.

[From Mrs. James Sadlier, 29 West Thirty-eighth street, New York.]

Mrs. James Sadlier has great pleasure in certifying to the superior excellence and durability of the Pianos manufactured by Messrs. Lynch & Comien, of this city. She has had one of them in use in her family for the last three years, and has found it a perfect instrument—mellow, rich, and sweet in tone.

[Extract of a Letter from the Superior of Sisters of Charity, Academy of Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson, Westchester County, New York.]

I have much pleasure in stating that the Instrument has been universal satisfaction to the Sisters and pupils of the Academy. Its brilliant tone and elasticity added much value to its true, which is rarely found in Pianos of the present day. Its touch is perfect and delightful. The tone improved daily up to the present time, and is now, after two years' use, even more than it—left school. Whilst the Piano remained in the parlor, it was an object of curiosity to all visitors. I am, sirs, sincerely yours in Christ,

SISTER ST. JOSEPH.

The Piano that I bought for my daughter of Lynch & Comien's manufacture, has given perfect satisfaction in tone, and decidedly cheaper than any of our make. Our Sisters can testify to its merits.

CHAS. DONKERY, San Francisco.

**23. Circulars and full particulars can be obtained at The Monitor Office.** 1713

## The Celebrated Trotting Stallion GLADIATOR,

BY GEO. M. PATCHEN, JR.,

Will serve a limited number of mares at his ranch, CLIFFORD'S stable, Napa City, Napa county, at the following rates: To insure, $100; to insure and stand, $75; to stand, $50. Season commencing April 1st, 1872, ending August 1st, 1872.

Terms for the Season, $30, in U. S. Gold coin.

**DESCRIPTION.**

GLADIATOR is a light bay horse with black points, star and snip, and white hind feet; stands 15 hands 3 inches in height on the fore, stands sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds; is finely formed, with a clean, flat leg, good bone and muscle, and excellent disposition. He is a horse of great beauty, and his colts are remarkable as the greatest it has ever effected.

**PEDIGREE.**

GLADIATOR was sired by a horse old last May; was sired by the celebrated Trotting Stallion, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., by Geo. M. Patchen, Sr., by Commodore Wells Ball, Brooklyn to California by James Whitcomb, Lyons, Wayne county, New York; he by Commodore Stallion, Green Mountain, of Vermont.

The dam of Gladiator, Jr., was sired by the celebrated Trotting Stallion, George M. Patchen, Dam by Pop Bellfounder, sire of Lodi, Kentucky Boy, and other celebrated trotters. Gladiator, Jr., is a handsome dark bay gelding of 1064 Eclipse. Messenger was sired by Old Messenger, he by Mambrino, dam by Turf—Hegelian—Starling—, dam by Bagwell, he by Bagwell—Mother of Mary—Newcastle's Tim—Byerly Turk; the dam of Messenger was sired by Engineer—Irish Grey—Old Partner—Mason Arab—Tafolet Barb—Place's White Turk—Natural Barb.

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**23. Circulars and full particulars can be obtained at The Monitor Office.** 1713

## MEDICAL, ETC.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

**For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.**

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the*

*gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. A thick set of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp also prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so unpleasantly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

**For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.**

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of greater value to suffering humanity than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A trial of its virtues, throughout the land and other countries, has shown that it does surely and efficiently control them. The testimony of our best physicians, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the sufferings members of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most eminent Judges, on the Bench, have also resigned to its power, and cases of Consumption, which, by this dreadful disease, are pronounced by skeptic, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, except by those who have witnessed them. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves innumerable lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived approach of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become fortunately not so often cured, if neglected. Under large need this dreadful foe, and is certain to be withstood. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable. For, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against pulmonary colds, preventing sound and health-restoring sleep, so as will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originating in the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every faith in its utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as unquestionable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

## INSURANCE.

**FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**

**UNION INSURANCE COMPANY**

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ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

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Cash Capital, - - - - $750,000 Gold.
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W W Montague, — L Sachs,
Daniel Meyer, — D Donovan,
Wm Norris, — Joseph Brandenstein,
Wm Schultz, — Joseph Seligman,
Charles Ednier, — Lawrence Peet,
Joseph Sadler, — Geo. H Howard,
W. C. Ralston, — Alexander Weill,
D. Lawrence Pool, — George D Johnson,
A. Weill. — F. C. Lindenberger,

and 10:20 P.M.

SACRAMENTO.
Edward Cadwalader.

J P Hoaglan — L A Booth.

MARYSVILLE:
C Cunningham — Peter Decker.

PORTLAND, Or.:
Henry Failing.

J G Kittle — H M Newhall.
Reed Benjamin — James Phelan.

STOCKTON:
C. H. HASKIN, Secretary. — A. H. TOWER, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agt.
GEO. T. BOHEN, Surveyor.

CHAS. D. HAMM, Secretary.
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**COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE IN SAN FRANCISCO:

**No. 435 CALIFORNIA STREET.**

THIS COMPANY IN NOW PREPARED TO INsure Merchandise against FIRE, MARINE, and Inland Navigation risks.

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## UNDERTAKERS.

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Manufacturer and Importer of

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**Fine Horse Clothing, etc., etc.,**

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Repairing done with promptness and dispatch. Orders promptly attended to. ma25-ly

**TROY BELLS.**

**Old Established Troy Bell Foundry,**

TROY, N. Y. (Established 1826.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHURCH, Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable Bell Stand in use. For prices and catalogues apply to

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
West Troy, New York.

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WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

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mp15

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

**C. P. R. R.**

**Commencing Monday, April 29th, 1872,**

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M.—Overland Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Auburn and Colusa.

3.00 P. M.—Express Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M.—San José Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

6.30 P. M.—Overland Emigrant Train, through Sacramento and Auburn.

7.30 A. M.—Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.—Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.—Steamer Antelope, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Train for Sacramento.

8.00 P. M.—Steamer Yosemite (from Broadway Wharf), connecting with Express Train for S. J. & V. R. R. for Gravesburg, Intermediate points, returning to San Francisco at 7:30 P.M.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Leave Oakland, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 P. M.

Leave Broadway—6:30, 6:00, 7:30, 8:30 and 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30,

# TELEGRAPHIC!

## Eastern.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A *World's* special from Geneva says: In an interview to-day with a *World* correspondent, Charles Francis Adams said: "I adhere to the principles laid before the Cincinnati Convention, and would accept the Baltimore nomination if the platform be good and the other associations; but I will never be wire-pulled into place. I am deeply concerned for State rights in future."

NEW YORK, June 24.—Hon. Robert Roosevelt has addressed a letter to the New York State delegates to the Baltimore Convention, giving his reasons for supporting Greeley, and arguing that the Democratic party will be dissolved unless Greeley is endorsed at Baltimore.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Convention called by Judge Stello at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day was held in secret, no reporters having been admitted. It transpired, however, that ex-Governor Cox spoke, endeavoring to harmonize on Greeley. Addresses urged the nomination of Adams. After a long debate, the question of nominating a ticket was decided in the affirmative, when Cox withdrew from the Convention. A platform was adopted denouncing Greeley and the Cincinnati Convention, and pledging Free Trade to the support of their own policy under all circumstances.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The nomination of Groesbeck to the Presidency by the Free Trade Democracy excites little comment. There is an impression that if the nomination is endorsed at Baltimore he will accept, but will not allow his name to be used against the Democrats.

MONTGOMERY (Ala), June 22.—The Democratic Convention adjourned yesterday after appointing delegates to Baltimore and adopting a resolution that the National Democratic Convention ought not, under existing circumstances, to make any nominations in opposition to the Cincinnati candidates. Ripheus Baker and J. J. Jolly were nominated as Congressmen at large.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), June 24.—The Democratic Convention resolved that the Cincinnati platform, with Greeley's letter, affords common ground on which Liberal men of all parties can constantly unite in opposition to the present Government, and the delegates to Baltimore are instructed to act as a unit in the spirit of the foregoing.

TRENTON, June 26.—The New Jersey Democratic Convention to-day pledged itself to abide and support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention. Gov. Randolph said that a more suitable nomination and more acceptable candidate to Democratic voters than Greeley could not be found.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), June 26.—Senator Trumbull addressed an immense meeting in State House Square this evening. He arraigned at length the opposition, the unwarranted interference with the rights of States, and a military spirit which impelled the Government to use its power in its own person. Such tendencies he pronounced to be full of danger to the people, whose rights and liberties, by being gradually abstracted, were in danger of being lost entirely.

Father Tom Burke has arrived in Memphis, Tenn.

## EUROPE

MADRID, June 23d.—Olazaga' band of insurgents in Navarre, have surrendered.

In his manifesto issued yesterday, the Duc de Montpensier asserts the right of exQueen Isabella's son, Don Alphonso Carlos, Prince of the Asturias, to the Spanish throne, and declares that when the proper moment arrives he will zealously and proudly support his son's claims to Alphonso.

MADRID, June 23d.—The affair of Dr. Howard has been officially arranged by Minister Bulwer and Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Howard's friends consent waives the question of the claim of Dr. Howard to American citizenship.

ROME, June 25.—The Pope to-day received several of the members of the General Executive Club of this city. In the course of his remarks on the occasion, he made use of the expression, "Although the persecution of Catholics has commenced in Germany, but their display of courage under the affliction which the present German Government that persecution of the Church is fully. The Church," he said the Holy Father, "remains triumphant. We have aided Bismarck how it is that once-contented German Bishops have, according to the expressed belief of the German Government, been suddenly transformed into turbulent conspirators. No reply has yet been received. Let us pray to our Father in Heaven that no enemy fall that will help to cripple the overthrow of Colossus."

BERLIN, June 26.—The Federal Council has approved the amendments by Parliament to the bill proscribing Jesuits, and the bill becomes law.

## MINING NEWS.

AMADOR.—The Keystone mine continues to smoothly yield without diminution, never falling below $40,000, and frequently going beyond that objectionable.

CALAVERAS.—The Calaveras *Chronicle* of the 23d says: The tide in mining affairs still sets toward the West Point district. Travel in that direction, large as it has been and is, increasing, and new discoveries in quartz are being made almost daily.

A man named Harper, who for a number of years past has resided in the vicinity of the Jesse Marsh, and spent most of his time prospecting for quartz, has recently discovered a ledge of immense richness. Parties who have seen specimens of the rock say it beats anything of the kind they ever saw.

INYO.—A strike is reported in Mellonegh's mine, situated on the Belmont side of the mountains. All the furnaces are in operation, producing more bullion than the transportation contracts call for—900 tons per month.

NEVADA.—We learn, says the Grass Valley *Union*, that the Blue Point Mining Company, whose hydraulic works are situated on the ancient river channel that passes through Mooney Flat, Scales' Hotel and Cherokee, Butte county, and Smartsville, Timbuctoo and vicinity, has recently washed up their annual clean-up after a 65 days' washing. They took out $90,000.

The *Transcript* says the Erie Company at Granitville struck a five-foot ledge on Friday last, which is the richest of any rock that has ever been found in that district. There is a very large seam of gold running through the ledge, and scarcely a piece of the rock but shows the gold.

SHASTA.—The Yreka *Journal* of the 19th says: In addition to the very flattering news from Little Humbug, heretofore reported, we have to state that, so far as washing up has been prosecuted on said Humbug, the returns are all that claim owners could wish.

SOLANO.—The Vallejo *Chronicle* of June 20th has the following: We learn that work has been totally suspended on Brownlie's quicksilver mine, although there are prospects that it will be resumed at an early day by other parties. Work, however, is to be commenced immediately on the Joe Wilson mine, situated about a mile and a half northeast of the Vallejo Sulphur Springs, and the necessary tools, materials, etc., for operations are now being forwarded to the ground. A smelting furnace will be erected at the mine, the work on which will be initiated some time next week.

## Nominations.

All the men in Beartown are doing pay work in dry diggins, and the deep diggings are obstructed by high water.

## Priests in Politics.

Only those who know Ireland as Mr. Keogh once knew it, can form an idea of the lamentable condition to which the majority of the people, especially in the rural districts, have been reduced through a system of misgovernment: and they are agreed that one of the most important and indispensable duties of an Irish priest, under existing circumstances, is to advise his flock on the political questions of the day, because for Ireland there are no leading questions solely political in their bearings. Some English Catholics, who join in the general chorus, and talk glibly of "the interference of priests in politics," simply do so because they know next to nothing of the true bearings of the case. Faith and morals are so mixed up with the political questions which agitate Ireland, that whoever are the interests of Creed and Fatherland, that religion and true nationality may almost be termed synonymous. Therefore we hold that so long as the judicious interference of the clergy in politics is calculated to save the simple peasantry — "their country's pride" and strength, but too liable to become its weakness, by unwittingly furthering the designs of political knaves—just so long must "interference" remain a conscientious obligation. Were the Irish priests to stand aloof from politics at this moment they would be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty. But it is difficult to distinguish, beyond the possibility of misconception, between working for a principle, and seeming to work only for a man. The adverse critic is ever anxious to overlook that the man is but the exponent as the advocate of the principle. Parties will be formed, and must be formed during the best of contest, according to individual temperament, until there is a fusion of the opposing elements of personal interest. This is always made much of, as the Galway experiences prove, but it redounds to the honor of the priests of Ireland to have so used their weighty influence, through good and evil report, that the ordinance of the measure remains unshaken. Why do they retain almost a monopoly? It is open to the representatives of an Irish race and foreign interests to beat them out of the field by using the same honorable weapons; and so to deserve confidence, where they have long attempted in vain to enforce Saxon confidence. The priests of Galway did "interfere" in the sence indicated, and therefore maintain that they are free from amounting to "ecclesiastical despotism," was as fully within their Constitutional right as the landlords. The representatives now of the two parties are the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Archbishop of Tuam. Can there be a doubt as to which has the people of Galway behind him? Or as to which of the candidates would be most trusted and priests and landlords been caged until the result were known? Protestant writers, who are strong on the subject of priestly insolence and tyranny, appear to ignore the fact that Catholic laymen are, in secular matters, peculiarly jealous of clerical interference—thus making a sort of set-off for doubtful obedience in things spiritual. Against "insolence," as defined in John Bull's dictionary, they would be determined as any Protestant in the realm; and it is manifestly unfair to import into any argument words which in their use in a illegitimate sense and contrary to the acknowledged definition of any writer known to the taste of the superficial cockney, yet, as the representative of the Saturday Review and Fine writing has its attractions, even when it verges on the ridiculous; the journal devoted to it, and which boasts the largest circulation in the world—of which fools are the majority—is not to be condemned to be intelligible even in its exaggerations. The priests of Galway may or may not have advanced "arrogant" pretensions as a man, with the slightest regard for facts, would characterize them as "collegiate lordchinals," or "chartered libertines," when there lives are a standing protest against the Irish priest in the former definition, and Mr. Justice Keogh's adverse decision points the absurdity of the latter. Again, "anti-immoral atmosphere of lay violence and spiritual abuse" must be something beyond the ken of even an efficient Sanitary Commissioners. No one breathing hasany conception of what it means. The man who sits upon the throne of justice is promoted above his fellows, not to air his own credulous, or to gratify private individual spite, but solemnly inhaled: 34 prize—A lady's poplin silk dress. Each rail prize" ticket is sure to win a prize.

## Recacelled.

Cheering news comes to us from Derry, in the North. Factious feelings have long prevailed there, stimulated and kept burning for sectionering purposes. The bells of the city may now toll the knell of such rancors, and with a joyous peal announces the advent of a happy era.

Hogben is the herald of the good tidings. He might have come in a less irresponsible one name; he could not have had a better message.

There is something classic in the narrative of the news, Just as Homer sings how wrath-stood Achilles rose and spake, so the Ulsonian reporter records that "Stubinspector Hogben rose, and, addressing their worships said:"

What he said was this: "Your worship, I have an application to make with reference to band-playing in this city. On Saturday evening last a band played down through the city and round the Shipquay place, and played along the Strand road as far as Pennyburn. I have been making inquiries, and I find there was no instructions to that effect. The crowd was very small, and I understand the opposite party were mixed together, and appeared to be on very good terms." A magistrate (Mr. O'Neill) interrogatively exclaimed:

"The Apprentice Boys and the Bogside party?"

Hogben solemnly and shortly answered "Yes."

Delight was displayed upon the magisterial countenances at this intelligence.

The Mayor announced that the edifying conduct of the philharmonic factions was taken by the magistrates "as a proof that the two parties were somewhat reconciled, and that they may get leave to play." Quarrelling should not be revived. "Then," he proceeded, "we can all live in amity with each other."

Bye-gones should be bye-gones. All could then meet together without party feeling, and every section of the people have their amusement. The gardens of one of the city institutions would be thrown open to all the bands, which could play each in its turn. Harmony henceforth replaces discord.

With all our hearts say we. It is high time that the evil feelings of the past be forgotten, whilst its good is remembered—

"Rusty the swords our fathers bequeathed,
William and James are turned to clay."

Irishmen surely have other work to do than to quarrel over the graves of two English princes, neither of whom cared a jot for the welfare of Ireland. James involved Irish Catholics in an English quarrel; William sealed the destruction of the commerce and manufactures of Irish Protestants. Whatever England may think of them, both of them harmed Ireland.—*Irishman.*

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export only a moderate inquiry has existed, at a decline. We quote as follows: Extra at $7 12½@7 50, and superfine, at $6 @6 75; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $6 25@6 12½ in sks $ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, as a slight decline in prices, since our last weekly review. At the close we quote the range at $1 @$1 37½ @ 50 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has continued fair for this grain during the week under review. Sales of ordinary coast to choice bay brewing at $1 @$1 07½. Quotable at the close at $1 @$1 10 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice seed at $1 @$1 12½ @ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

RYE—No transactions have been fair during the seven days, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $1@$1 05 for ordinary mild oat to choice wheat lb sks.

STRAW—Quotable at $4@$5 50 ₱ ton for cargo lots

CORN—Market quiet at $1 @$1 05.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $1@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs from mill.

BEANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $1 80; Butter, Pea, $2 50; Lima, $3 @$3 25; Red, $1 @$1 50; Pink, $1 @$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs. At auction we quote the range at $1 90@2 75 for new ₱ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—Quotable at $1 @$1 25 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $17 50 @ ton from store.

BUCKWHEAT—Dull at $1 75 @100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $15 @$16 ₱ ton.

ONIONS—We quote Yellow at $2 @ Chanay, 50@c; Almonds, 50@c; Peanuts, 10@c; Walnuts, 20@c; Filberts, 25@c; Pecans, 25@c; Hickory nuts, 10@c; Cocoanuts, $8 @$10 ₱ 100.

HONEY—We quote Los Angeles Comb at $1 @$1 50@1 lb.

BEESWAX—We quote at 25@c ₱ lb.

HIDES—We quote California dry 12½@13c; Salted, 10@c; Kips, 10@c; Calf, 12½@13c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7@c ₱ lb.

WOOL—The market continues to be inactive state. We quote Fall Mendocino at 25@c; Humboldt, 24@c; Coast, 20@c. Spring is nearly neglected.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California choice, in kegs and roll, 27@c; fresh roll, 21½@27c; packed, 18@20c; Eastern firkin, 20@27½@c. We quote Fresh Roll at 30@c; Pickled Roll, 25@c; Eastern firkin, 20@27½@c.

EGGS—California, 20@c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—California, at 12½@13c ₱ lb; Oregon, 12½@13c; Eastern, sage-colored Scotch, 16@18c, do cheese, 15@16c.

LARD—California, 12½@13½c ₱ lb; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, in tcs, 12½@13c; do in cases 14@15c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 7½@8c ₱ lb; for second do, 7@8c; third do 5@6c ₱ lb.

VEAL—Large, 7@8c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—At 5@6c ₱ lb.

PORK—Dressed, 8@9c ₱ lb.

LIVE STOCK—Fat cows, 3@3½c; fat steers, 3½@4c; fat bulls, 2½@3c; fat calves, 4@5c; fat sheep, 4@5c; fat hogs, 6@7c; on foot, grain fed, 5@6c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live, large, per dozen, $10@12; Spring Chickens, 11@3 Roosters, $7@10 ₱ dozen.

GAME—Quail, $1 @$1 50 ₱ dozen.

GEESE—Tame at $12@15 ₱ dozen.

DUCKS—Tame, Canvas-back, dressed 25c ₱ lb.

Hare—$1@1 50 ₱ doz.

Rabbits—$1 @$1 50 ₱ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

TURKEYS—Live, 20@c ₱ lb; dressed, 25@c.

CHICKENS—Large, $1 each.

CHICKENS—Small, $1 @$1 50 each.

HARE—$2 ₱ each.

RABBITS—$1 @$1 50 ₱ doz.

PIGEONS—Tame, $1 @$1 ₱ doz.


Use no other preparation but Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer for improving the growth and restoring the color of the hair.

BOTH ARE BAD AT RENT.

The single-thread ravening stitch and the insecure non-elastic back-stitch are both alike nuisted for the Catholic literature of the "Kenmara cloister." Like Davis we desire to see "art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief. To make music sound in every parson's ear. To captivate the eye with the manufacture, and have our poetry and history sit at every hearth."

Aid us, brothers and sisters, to make the National Drawing a success.

Aid us to save brave ones from ruin. Coöperate with the great and distinguished names who have identified themselves with us, and under whose patronage we seek to demonstrate Ireland's appreciation of the gratitude to

"GALLANT TIPPERARY."

N. B.—A complimentary ticket is presented with each book of twenty tickets, and those who will purchase of the publishers five books (one pound's worth) for the general drawing, will receive a ticket for a special drawing of "all prizes," the first prize in which is a Bank of Ireland ten pound note; 2d prize—A handsome gilt tea service; 3d prize—A lovely inlaid: 34 prize—A lady's poplin silk dress. Each rail prize" ticket is sure to win a prize.

## Recacelled.

Cheering news comes to us from Derry, in the North. Factions feelings have long prevailed there, stimulated and kept burning for sectionering purposes. The bells of the city may now toll the knell of such rancors, and with a joyous peal announces the advent of a happy era.

Hogben is the herald of the good tidings. He might have come in a less irresponsible one name; he could not have had a better message.

There is something classic in the narrative of the news. Just as Homer sings how wrath-stood Achilles rose and spake, so the Ulsonian reporter records that "Stubinspector Hogben rose, and, addressing their worships said:"

What he said was this: "Your worship, I have an application to make with reference to band-playing in this city. On Saturday evening last a band played down through the city and round the Shipquay place, and played along the Strand road as far as Pennyburn. I have been making inquiries, and I find there was no instructions to that effect. The crowd was very small, and I understand the opposite party were mixed together, and appeared to be on very good terms." A magistrate (Mr. O'Neill) interrogatively exclaimed:

"The Apprentice Boys and the Bogside party?"

Hogben solemnly and shortly answered "Yes."

Delight was displayed upon the magisterial countenances at this intelligence.

The Mayor announced that the edifying conduct of the philharmonic factions was taken by the magistrates "as a proof that the two parties were somewhat reconciled, and that they may get leave to play." Quarrelling should not be revived. "Then," he proceeded, "we can all live in amity with each other."

Bye-gones should be bye-gones. All could then meet together without party feeling, and every section of the people have their amusement. The gardens of one of the city institutions would be thrown open to all the bands, which could play each in its turn. Harmony henceforth replaces discord.

With all our hearts say we. It is high time that the evil feelings of the past be forgotten, whilst its good is remembered—

"Rusty the swords our fathers bequeathed,
William and James are turned to clay."

Irishmen surely have other work to do than to quarrel over the graves of two English princes, neither of whom cared a jot for the welfare of Ireland. James involved Irish Catholics in an English quarrel; William sealed the destruction of the commerce and manufactures of Irish Protestants. Whatever England may think of them, both of them harmed Ireland.—*Irishman.*

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DRY GOODS, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

NO. 7

Montgomery St.,

HAVE.....

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF.....

DRY GOODS

IN.....

THE PACIFIC COAST,

AND ARE RECEIVING

NEW GOODS FROM NEW YORK

DAILY.

Buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Which comprises every variety and class of Goods in our line, and at

Prices which Defy Competition.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

No. 7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

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NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

The Public are Respectfully Informed

THAT THE

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AT—

J. J. O'BRIEN'S,

606 MARKET STREET,

IS NOW DRAWING TO A CLOSE, AND ALL who intend to avail themselves of the extraordinarily low prices now offered had better call immediately, for

50 Cents on the Dollar!

We will offer during the next week

75 pieces Heavy French Printed Silks, all colors, 24 inches wide, at $1 a yard; reduced from $1 50.

24 pieces Plain Colored Silks, $1 a yard; reduced from $1 50.

One entire stock of Black Silks reduced fully 50 per cent.

50 pieces Fine French Printed Lawns, 12½ cents a yard; reduced from $1 25.

48 pieces Fine Lawns, 10 cents; 12½ a yard, which is the range at the store.

Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents a yard; reduced from $1.

96 pieces White Bleached Japanese Pongees, 37½ cents a yard; reduced from 75 cents.

One entire stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Reduced to half price, consisting of several thousand yards, at 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents a yard.

A splendid line of Black Alpacas, from 12½ cents a yard upward.

24 pieces best Black Pollard, 62½ cents a yard; reduced from $1.

12 pieces Plaid, Black and Striped Grenadines, from 30 cents a yard upward.

All kinds of Fancy and STRIPED SHAWLS, new styles, from $1 50 upward.

All kinds of Linen Goods reduced in half price.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, the best part warranted fast colors.

Ladies' Linen Suits, 3 pieces in a suit, for 12½ cents a yard upward.

1 case Ladies' Colored French Piqué, 25 cents a yard; seems as is sold for 50 cents.

600 pieces Ribbons, from 37½ to a yard upward.

1,000 White and Colored Marseilles Spreads, from $1 upward.

1,000 dozen all-linen Napkins, $1 a dozen; reduced from $2.

600 dozen all-linen Doilies, 62 cents a dozen; reduced from $1 25.

2,000 all-linen Towels, 12½ cents each; reduced from 25 cents.

75 pieces Heavy Scotch Table Diaper for 37½ cents a yard; reduced from 62½.

600 pieces Heavy Linen Crash, 8 cents a yard; reduced from 12½ cents.

1,000 pieces 4-4 Irish Linen, 33 cents a yard; reduced from 50 cents.

100 pieces Nottingham Lace, 25 cents a yard; reduced from 62 cents.

60 pieces Plaid Flannel Shirting, 12½ cents a yard; reduced from 25 cents.

3 bales all-wool White Flannel, 18 cents a yard; worth 25 cents.

200 pieces Brown and White Cotton Flannel, 18½ cents a yard; worth 25 cents.

1,000 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves, $1 a pair; reduced from $2.

1,000 pairs Ladies' Balbriggan, 12½ cents; reduced from $1.

500 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves, $1 75 a pair; reduced from $2 50.

1,000 pairs Joseph's Undressed Kid Gloves, slightly soiled, 75 cents a pair; reduced from $1.

All makes of American Prints, 10 cents a yard.

A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, slightly soiled, half price.

A call respectfully solicited.

J. J. O'BRIEN,
606 Market Street,
Near Montgomery.

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INSURANCE.

JULIUS MOSES
General Agent
310 CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO

THE

GERMANIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Is the ONLY Company issuing ABSOLUTE NON-FORFEITABLE and INCONTESTABLE Policies.

No application for paid up Policies required; a limitation of time.

WM. P. HUMPHREYS,

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Office, Nos. 33 and 34 Montgomery Block.

C. MOODY,

DRUGGIST and CHEMIST

Dealer in PURE DRUGS and MEDICINES, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Perfumery.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes carefully compounded.

900 and 902 KEARNY STREET,

my11 SAN FRANCISCO.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

PRAYER BOOKS,

TOY & JUVENILE BOOKS.

ALL THE TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE CATholic and Public Schools of California on view for School Trade.

RYAN'S OLD STAND,

No. 40 Fourth street, near Jesse.

Parents and guardians of limited means will find to their advantage to trade where no advantage to be taken, and all goods sold at the lowest living rate. A fine assortment of Prayer Books for the Holy Season. Orders by publishers, to which standard prices will be given.

The MONITOR always on hand. my18 ly

SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.

14 Montgomery Street,

Have just received a large assortment of

CHILDREN'S

BRAIDED PIQUE SUITS,

WITH OVERSKIRT,

Which they are selling at the following prices:

2 YEARS OLD.....$ 5
3 YEARS OLD.....6
4 YEARS OLD.....7
5 YEARS OLD.....8
6 YEARS OLD.....9

ALSO, A HANDSOME LINE OF

Child ren's Linen Dresses and

With every other article ranging from $1 to $6 upwards.

A GREAT

CONSOLIDATION SALE

—OF—

BOOTS! SHOES

BOOTS! SHOES

—AT—

NOLAN'S,

No. 11 Third Street.

HAVING REMOVED MY ENTIRE STOCK of Boots and Shoes from No. 13 to 11 Third street, I am now offering the same at Auction for sale each afternoon at 2 o'clock, and each evening at 7½ o'clock, the entire assortment of Boots and Shoes now on hand, consisting of a full line of

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' French Kid Button Boots | Pegs |
| Ladies' Cloth and Kid Button Boots | C. M. |
| Ladies' Black and C. F. Balmorals, only | " |
| Ladies' Black and Tinsel Kid Tie, Cheap | " |
| Ladies' French Kid Slippers | " |
| Ladies' Cloth and Kid Slippers | " |
| Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gaiters | " |
| Misses' and Children's Kid Slippers | " |
| Misses' and Children's Kid Gaiters | " |
| Misses' Kid Button Boots | " |
| Misses' Kid Pox Balmorals | " |
| Misses' Cloth and Kid Balmorals | " |
| Misses' French Calf Shoes | " |
| Misses' Kip Brogans | " |
| Children's Kid Pox Balmorals | " |
| Children's Cloth and Kid Balmorals | " |
| Children's Rio Goat Slips | " |
| Infants' Shoes, Cloth Tops | " |
| Infants' Shoes, No. 10c. and | " |
| Infants' Shoes, No. 12c. and | " |
| Men's Fine Calf Button Boots | Pegs |
| Men's Fine Calf Balmorals | " |
| Men's Fine Calf Congress Gaiters | " |
| Men's Custom made Boots for Country Retail Trade | " |
| Men's Kersey Congress Gaiters | " |
| Men's Kersey Balmorals | " |
| Men's Brogans, 100 | Sewed |
| Men's Brogans, 100 | Pegs |
| Men's Kersey Congress Gaiters | " |
| Men's Kersey Balmorals | " |
| Boys' Calf Boots, 12 | Sewed |
| Boys' Calf Boots, 12 | Pegs |
| Boys' Kersey Boots, 12 | " |
| Boys' Congress Gaiters, 12 | " |

Come early in order to avoid the rush. Great bargains will be offered.

NOLAN'S MAMMOTH SHOE STORE,

NOLAN'S, NO. 11 THIRD STREET,

NOLAN'S, NO. 11 THIRD STREET.

RUCKUS BUILDING.

FIRST SHOE STORE FROM MARKET STREET.

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THE GETTYSBURG

KATAKYNE WATER is sold at the following rates: The following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $3 each; five-gallon demijohns, $4 each; ten-gallon demijohns, $7 each. If straightened for cash, or if ordered in quantities of not less than five gallons, the price will be reduced to $3 per demijohn. Address all orders by mail or express to the Agents, Tappan Brothers, Gettysburg, Pa. Tappan Brothers, Gettysburgers supplied for their own use with Katakyne Water, and will be glad to receive orders for it. Address as above.

## ADDRESS OF THE GALWAY LANDLORDS.

Now stand together, landlords all,
Of Galway, far and wide;
A fate is on the march to suite
At your ancestral pride.
Strange prophecies are whispered round—
A fear is in the air
Say men are equal if they do
What honest men should care:
That birthlords are no more than men,
Alike they own the sod—
That serfs are equal with their lords
Before the eyes of God.
When priest and peasant dare to prate
About the voter's right,
The time that ye should rise and show
What is a landlord's might.
We've erewhile held the tenants' seats
In hands that answered well!
And in that service good we've made
This land on earth a hell,
And shook the empire to its base,
Until in full assault came—
The hand of fate upon the wall
Had traced the words of fear.
Our tidings around have greatly changed.
The people strong have grown—
Let us still stand, and crushing rise
The changeless men alone!
The signs that flame 'gainst the mere—
The sun recognizes these—
Inferno not as that God above
May hear a people's cross.

For we as serfs are His elect—
To us he wealth He gave;
The land our sires won by the sword—
Our laws we've forced from slave!
Still tenants' consciences we'll hold
Obedient to our gods,
And priests may pray or preach or rail—
The Judge is on our side
Save Catholics in golden chains
Our triumph will adorn,
While remnants of Kromlech Erc will show
How due to ancient scorn.
The well-fed priest will kiss our hands,
The bishop pounded meat
But when the goodly work is done
We'll crush them from our sight.
Dublin Nation. D.G.M.

## FATHER BURKE'S

LECTURE ON

## "CHRISTIAN CHARITY."

(Continued from last week.)

But among the many gifts He bestowed upon Eve, there was one her dear charity and mercy which we have just seen was so perfect in the heart of our Lord. Therefore, at St. Paul tells us, Christ loved His Church, and gave His life that He might present her to Himself perfect, beautiful, glorious, not having spot, wrinkle, stain, nor any such thing, but all perfect in her supernatural beauty and so, wholly to be the spouse of Jesus the Son of God. Among these beauties was the beauty of charity, like His own—because it is written, "I will espouse thee in faith, in justice, in judgment, and in mercy and in commiseration." How, therefore, can mercy and charity not be a distinctive of that Church was to be the Bride of Christ. So, therefore, when we go back to her history, we must find upon her records that attribute of charity like to His. Do we find it? Ah, my dear friends,

MERCY AND CHARITY WERE UNKNOWN TO THE WORLD

Until Jesus Christ founded His Church. Mercy and charity were unknown to the world. The world had benevolence in the sense of generosity, but charity is the noblest gift of the world's history tells us of many acts of grand benevolence performed, of many acts of charity by the Pagans of old; we are told of many instances in which they showed their generosity and their heart was touched and of many in which they were generous and self-sacrificing in their charity; but where was their love—their charity? Nowhere! all these are fair and beautiful adornments of the natural character, but they (though they are not supernatural) they are not. Divine, nor are they the mercy which Jesus Christ shall require of the soul which enters into the kingdom of His bliss. Why? Because, my beloved brethren, as Jesus Christ our Lord speaks, in a charity which must spring from faith and be animated by hope springing from faith, and by love, because, as the Apostle says, "And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity." Unless faith be there pointing out the way of all our charity, it may be generosity, it may be kindness of heart, it may be what you will; but it is not Christian charity—for faith alone tells us to guide our charity! Our faith tells us that we are bound to man only because of God; that we do homage to him in no matter what disguise we find Him. Our faith teaches us to be blessed in our charity that minister to Him, for they shall be ministered to by Him.

Now, where shall we find Him so that our ministration shall reach Him? In Heaven He commands our adoration; but we cannot minister to Him in our mercy. In the blessed Eucharist he commands our purity of soul, and we can minister to Him; but we cannot minister to Him in our mercy. There is one form—and only one on earth—which Christ chooses to present Himself so that He becomes an object of mercy, and that is when he disguises Himself in the form of the poor and needy; and then I say unto you he wants us ye have done it unto one of these little ones ye have done it unto Him. And in the day of Judgment His sole test to the souls of the just, "I was hungry and ye brought me not to eat. And they said to me: I was naked and ye clothed Me; I was sick and ye lifted up my head and visited Me." And when the just said say "Where, oh Lord! did we see Thee hungry and feed Thee, or poor and relieve Thee?" Then the Lord shall say to the just one, "Dost thou recognize Jesus?" "Oh, yes Lord, I know them. I saw them on earth fainting, dying, sick and in their misery." Then He will say: "I swear to you whatsoever you did to these, you did it to me."

BEHOLD, THEN, WHAT FAITH TEACHES US.

Faith establishes the principle—that in serving the poor we minister to unto Jesus Christ—that in the ministering to the poor we are working out our own salvation, for our salvation depends on working out Him within us. What does our hope tell us concerning this work of mercy? Our hope tells us in the promise that although God has made of future glory and bliss to man, is all bound up with the condition of mercy. What do you hope for? Pardon for your sins; the highest mercy of God. God tells us in the Scriptures, "Redeem your sins by alms, and cover your iniquity by mercy to the poor." Do you look for-want to see eternal light and glory? Jesus says, "Deal thy bread to the hungry and bring the harborless into thy house. When thou seest a naked one, cover him; and despise not those own flesh. Then shall thy light break forth in the darkness; then shall thy justice go before thy face and the Lord shall fill thy soul with brightness and give thee everlasting rest." What wonder, then, that the very point to which every Christian man is tending—namely, the moment of judgment—when every Christian man is taking himself, "shall I pass through that golden gate, into the inner glory of God, or shall I be cast away into the flames of hell for ever?" Oh, awful moment! Oh, fearful question! Yet, in the moment when our fate shall hang in that balance which lies before us all, which no man can escape, is that terrible ordeal which every man among us must pass through, our Lord will say, "Show Me your mercy. You wish to pass into my glory; show Me how you have purchased it by works of mercy to the poor. I was hungry and you gave Me not to drink; I thirsty and you gave Me not to drink; sick and you would not visit Me nor confess Me; for as often as you have not refused the unto the poor you have refused it unto Me. Depart now, then, accursed, into everlasting flames." Oh! how sacred is the exercise of that charity and mercy the moment we see it through the eye of faith and hope; and unless it is this seen through the eyes of faith and hope, it may be a base virtue, but it is not the divine virtue of charity.

Now, this virtue, exalted and divine, do we find in the very first days of the Church. She alone could elevate this charity of which I speak. And why? Because she alone has the knowledge of Jesus Christ—she alone can recognize Him—she alone has the commission to preach His word and to evangelize His name unto the nations—she alone has the treasure surpassing all others—of His own Divine presence in her bosom. Therefore, she alone can create the virtue which acknowledged the claims of Him in the poor, and strikes a chord in His through them. From the first days of the Church's existence do we find that mercy shining upon her. During the first 300 years of the Church's existence, when to be a Catholic meant sentence of death; when Christians were obliged to hide their catacombs and tomb—for to show themselves was to meet sudden destruction—even then, the record of the Church tells us, whenever some great Roman was converted or whenever some great family of Rome received the light, the very first thing they did—the very impulse of their new religion—was to call an auction and dispose of everything they had; and then, when the money was lying there in a little great heaps of gold and silver, to call in the poor and distribute all to them. When St. Laurence was in his dungeon awaiting death, they told the Roman Governor that he was a deacon of the Christian Church and bald all the immense riches which it was whispered that they had hidden. They lied in that day about the poverty of the Church just as we hear their lies now, and say that we prizes are always trying to get the people's money. When the Governor heard this, he called his prisoner and said to him, "Lying man, it is true that this Christian Church to which you belong possesses great riches [treasures]" "Perfectly true." "Then," he said, "I will give you your life on one condition; that you bring all the treasures of the Church and hand them to me." St. Laurence went out and gathered the blind and the lame and the poor together and the poor and the sick, and brought them all, hundreds of them, before the Governor, and said, "Behold the treasures of the Church to which you belong possess great riches [treasures]" "Perfectly true." "Then," he said, "I will give you your life on one condition; that you bring all the treasures of the Church and hand them to me." St. Laurence went out and gathered the blind and the lame and the poor together and the poor and the sick, and brought them all, hundreds of them, before the Governor, and said, "Behold the treasures of the Church to which you belong possesses

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK BEGINS JULY 13.

July 7—Sunday—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost. Most Precious Blood of our Lord.
8—Monday—St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, widow
9—Tuesday—St. Benedict Joseph Labre, Confessor.
10—Wednesday—The Seven Brothers, and St. Rufina and Secunda, M.M.
11—Thursday—St. Leo II., Pope and Confessor; St. Pius I., Pope and Martyr.
12—Friday—St. John Gualbert, Abbot; St. Nabor and Felix, Martyrs.
13—Saturday—St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr.

**THE MONITOR:**
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JULY 6, 1872.

## AID FOR THE HOLY FATHER.

On our sixth page we publish the pastoral letter of his Grace the Archbishop which was read in the churches last Sunday. It deals with two very important matters. In the first of which alone we shall direct a few remarks at present. His Grace calls for aid for the Sovereign Pontiff who, in consequence of the unrighteous intervention of the so-called Kings of Italy, finds himself in great measure dependent upon the charity of the faithful. We hope the response to this appeal will be such as to reflect high credit upon the devotion and liberality of the San Francisco Catholics.

When the Pope was master of his legitimately inherited dominions, and was permitted to administer his temporal affairs in peace, he never sought pecuniary assistance from any one. Whatever was left of his moderate revenues, after paying the expenses of the most rigidly economical government in the face of the earth, was spent in providing for the wants of the Church and in responding to the calls of charity. It is truly wonderful how much his little purse was able to do with an income which is far surpassed by that of many men engaged in trade. When one considers that the spiritual wants of about twelve hundred and fifty millions of people, scattered over all over the world, had to be provided for; that discipline had to be maintained throughout the mightiest and most widespread organization ever known, or to be known, on the globe; that constant communication had to be kept up with the remotest parts of Christendom—in brief, when one considers the immense amount of business involved in the government of the Catholic Church, it becomes a source of astonishment how the necessary expenses could be met out of the scanty revenues of the Pontifical States.

Yet all this and even more was done. Pius IX. found something to spare wherewith to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and afflicted of all countries. Now, however, things are very much changed, and changed for the worse. Without any cause of quarrel, without the least excuse for justice, without even the formality of a declaration of war, Victor Emmanuel marched his legions into the Pope's dominions; overcame the resistance of the few soldiers in the Pontifical army, bombarded and captured Rome, and thus took possession of the States of the Church. The additional infamies perpetrated since then in the name and by his authority we need not enumerate. Our readers know well enough how the Robber King "confiscated" the property of bishops, priests, monks and nuns, sold it, and turned the proceeds into his own depleted treasury; how he seized upon churches and ecclesiastical buildings of every kind to use them for his own purposes; how he used every mean stratagem to defeat and persecute the Holy Father on every side; how he drove him from Rome. All these his Holiness bore with dignity, and as became one of those revolutionists who chant the praises of his murder, and promise eternal gratitude to the man bold enough to exorcise Pius IX. Moreover, the Sovereign Pontiff is absolutely penniless, being deprived of all resources, save and except the loving gifts of his faithful children. Some time ago, indeed, the Italian Government enacted the solemn farce of decreeing "a liberal allowance" (out of his own money) to him; but, of course, it never was paid, and it would not be accepted if it were offered. The Pope certainly would not degrade himself by taking any money from his unscrupulous and unchristian plunderers. The Italian Government is utterly bankrupt; every year its expenditure exceeds its income, the deficit has already reached an enormous sum, and really it could not give the Pope a single dollar unless it deprived some of its other creditors of an equal amount. But the agreeing to grant this wealthy Pontiff, whom they had ruthlessly despoiled, an annual allowance was a patent sham—a trick to deceive the world, which has fortunately not succeeded.

These things being so, the duty of Catholics is so plain that it seems superfluous to indicate it. They are bound before God and in conscience to supply the Holy Father with means to carry on the government of the Church and the work of the salvation of souls. The Church, though its existence and final triumph are guaranteed by the word of God, has to depend for its propagation and sustenance, at least in a considerable extent, upon human agencies. Thank heaven, these will never be wanting! In the midst of all the troubles and trials which afflict the Vicar of Christ, it is a consolation to behold with what eager love his children of all tribes and all peoples pour out their offerings before him. We trust that the Catholics of San Francisco will show the world that they are inferior to none in their attachment to the Holy See or in willingness to make sacrifices for the honor and glory of God. It will afford the collection for the Pope has been a splendid success—a success of which even the "land of gold" will have good reason to feel proud.

## AN UNFAIR COMPARISON.

A correspondent, who does not make its acquainted with his name, finds fault with one assertion made in the article which we wrote last week on the Edith O'Gorman lectures. We said, in substance, that Catholics would not, under similar circumstances, copy the conduct of those who went to listen to the "Escaped Nun." Our correspondent, who is evidently not a Catholic, imagines he makes a point against us by telling how our coreligionists flocked to hear "a certain Mr. Dillon Eagan," who, "for reasons known and unknown," came to the resolution of joining the Catholic Church.

Our correspondent balances the one against the other. This is really most unfair, and we believe a little reflection would convince him of the fact. There is no parallel whatever between the two cases. With Mr. Dillon Eagan's reasons public or private, for abandoning the Episcopal Church we have nothing to do; we should prefer not being called upon to make any defence of them. Moreover, that individual editor, or rather, to speak more correctly, is proprietor of, a newspaper, in the columns of which he can, if so disposed, give details of his conversion, "reasons and reasons for his change." But we have something to do with those who went to hear him lecture, inasmuch as their flair fame is not long to be dear to us.

No person for a moment suspected that the convert from Episcopalianism would speak indecently, or so as to shock the sensibilities of the most scrupulous. All knew that he intended merely to discuss theological matters in a controversial fashion, though he could hardly say anything new upon the subject; and, to a point, he did not. The sum and substance of his discourse was that nowhere but in the Catholic Church could be find the principle of legitimate authority or of harmony of doctrine. He did not utter a disrespectful word of his former co-religionists, as men or as Christians. Still less did he charge them with being guilty of crimes he has been special of which humanity might shudder, or with being abominable hypocrits in their religious practices. He maintained that Episcopalianism was untaken in their religious practices. He maintained that Episcopalianism was untaken in their religious practices. He maintained that Episcopalianism was untaken

## AID FOR THE HOLY FATHER.

### Pastoral of Archbishop Alemany.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO:—*Dearly Beloved:* The occasion of our Union seems to demand of us to address you the following considerations: The affairs of the Holy City wake up deep and universal concern. The eyes of the world, both Christian and anti-Christian, are turned to Rome, but with varied hopes and feelings. The Catholic watches the progress of events, and learns with grief the progress of opinion. The schools of sound doctrine are harassed or closed; the teachers of moral principles are set aside, the retreats of holy virgins are nearly gone; religious houses have been seized by brute force, while the inmates of others linger out a sad existence in dread of the moment which will force them to chose an equal fate, and in which, robbed of their homes and means of subsistence, they shall be cast into the streets. We learn, with unmitigated pain, how the sacred images are impiously dragged, the holy temples sacrilegiously profaned, and the most solemn mysteries scoffed at, even within the churches, while no price can be said to adjust personal safety; and, the Sovereign Pontiff himself the father of two hundred millions of Christians, is deprived of liberty, the enemies of the Church and of social order exult over these events, and assemblies their anti-Christian conventicles in the very centre of Christianity, form their plots for the complete overthrow, if it were possible, of every vestige of Christianity. Such is their office conferred on them by the enemy of God and man.

But what is the part of the true Christian? What is the duty of every Catholic throughout the whole world under such an opposite and irreligious system? For he is from us to look with an eye of infidelity upon on the outrages perpetrated on our country, on our Church and its august, good, our Sovereign Pontiff. As Christians, we form part of a most noble society, being supernaturally children of God, made partakers of the divine nature and joint heirs with Christ of the kingdom of heaven. This society, being a visible body, must have a visible head. Christ cannot be the Head of the Church in a visible manner, since he withdrew his visible presence from it at his glorious ascension into Heaven; and if He wished His Church to be visible, as we must, have constituted in it a visible head; was Vicegerent, or representative, or Vicar. "It is a constant fact (says Balmez) that no society great or small can subsist, without the chief directing and governing it. In the family there is the authority of the father; in the town, and provinces there are magistrates and governors; in nations, if monarchies, there is a king; if republican, there is a president, a council, etc., that is to say, a chief under one name or another. The Catholic Church, therefore, being a society spread over the entire world, with its doctrines, its customs, its laws, could it possibly be without a chief? It would be contrived that Jesus Christ would have constituted His Church in such a way as to have left it no authority to govern it? Could He have had less foresight and good will than we, legislators, who, in giving their laws to a people, never forget to create an authority that would see to their observance? It may be said, perhaps, that for that purpose bishops have been appointed; but it is necessary to consider that the authority of each bishop is limited to his diocese; consequently, in matters appertaining to the whole Church, if there were not the authority of the bishops, we would have no competent authority. At every step arises disputes on faith and morals, at every step new definitions on the very foundation of discipline would be universe; whither could the faithful people have recourse, if Christ had not set on earth His vicar, in the person of the Roman Pontiff?" Christ said to His Church: "There shall be but one fold under one shepherd." Thus the institution of a visible Church as one fold, necessarily implies the existence of a visible shepherd protecting and directing his flock to the pastures of sound doctrine and guarding it from the presence of wolfs of error. As without a shepherd the sheep would scatter and wander unprotected till they would meet with their ruin, so, without a universal visible pastor, in the fold of Christ, each bishop would wander at discretion and substitute error for faith. He may believe to baptize as a true spiritual regeneration, or vice versa as a mere ordinance or token producing no moral effect in the soul; or he may admit a sacrament as a serious performance; he may determine at discretion, whether the Eucharist is the real body and blood, soul and divinity of Christ, or simply a piece of wheat bread; he may view matrimony as a sacrament, implying an indissoluble bond, or as a contract at will between two parties at a time or between many at once; he may hold that the entire Bible was revealed, or he may make extensive additions as he may or may not judge to have been written without inspiration, or he may pronounce the Holy Scriptures a great book, a book though rather not reliable in points of fact and mythical in its character; he may declare the resurrection or the divinity of Christ to be untenable; he may consider the Church to be the House of God, in which the faithful are to meet to receive the divine worship prescribed by him, or he may dispense himself and make a Church of his own, or worship God where and when and how he pleases.

Such must be, and are the natural results; such the sad wanderings of a flock without a Shepherd, realizing the saying, "strike the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be dispersed." But the Catholic Church holds, that the identity of Christianity implies identity of belief and necessarily salvation division; it must have but one fold, it must be one, body and one soul by one spirit of truth and directed by one visible head. And as that head is the successor of St. Peter, the Bishop of Rome, we naturally feel that the oppression of the Roman Pontiff is our own, and that a blow aimed at him is aimed at the whole Church. Consequently we all should have recourse to the means within our reach for Christians against the oppression of the first Pope. We should make public and united cry, seeing for the conversion of the erring, the prosperity of the Church and the deliverance of the Holy Father. We must appeal to the Holy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, to intercede to St. Jerome, that he not be indifferent to our petitions, but joining their to ours will present them before the throne of the Most High, the head of that Church, which they planted with so many labors and watered with their blood. We should also invoke the powerful intercession of St. Joseph—the patron of the whole Catholic world. And in a particular manner we should have recourse to the immaculate heart of Mary, whose merciful and powerful intercession with her Divine Son has always been felt by the Church. When Christendom was dismally tried by the strong arm of the Turks, and Christian civilization was on the eve of being superseded by Mohammedanism, the sainted Pope Pius V., miraculously revealed the victory of the Christians at Lepanto and the triumph of the Church through the intercession of the Mother of God, whom he then proclaimed and styled in the liturgy of the Church as the "Help of Christians." When Pius VII. was robbed by brute force of his Pontifical States, and, notwithstanding the most unequivocal guarantees of protection, his churches and clergy were persecuted and himself made a prisoner at home, and then ignominiously dragged from Rome to Savona and Fontainebleau; when, to all appearance, the prophecy of the enemies of the Church seemed to have becomes a reality—namely, that Rome had seen the last Pope—the Apostolic exile prayed and betook of the protection of the Mother of God, and those prayers did not prove in vain; for through her intercession the Pontiff believed, after a few years' trial, Heaven delivered him from the bands of his enemies, and he made his glorious re-entry to the Vatican amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy, both in Rome and throughout the world.

Another equally violent storm is raging over Rome at present, and its fury is not abating. What Pius VII. said to the faithful, "have courage and pray," is repeatedly enjoined on us by Pius IX. We should, therefore, redouble our humble and fervent supplications to God, we should frequently recite the Rosary to the Blessed Virgin, and with special appeal to the most tender and Sacred Heart of Jesus, reminding Him of the great storm which is trying the barque of Peter, and imploring Him to command the disturbing elements and to restore a great calm. And as a proof of our filial piety we should join the rest of the Catholic world by making a holy offering to the Holy Father, for which purpose we direct that on Sunday after next the clergy in charge of the churches of this diocese will receive the collection for the Peter's Pence, which will be sent by us to the Sovereign Pontiff, as a testimony of our profound and devoted love.

**Observance of the Sabbath.**

Moreover, we feel that we should use this opportunity to call your attention to a grave duty, which, no doubt, is faithly observed by many, but thought of too lightly by some arising to be Christians and by others in making no such claims, and that is the sanctification of the Lord's day. It may appear strange that we should blame the non-observance of the non-Christian; yet even such are concerned. All mankind belongs, and destined to happiness without end. And as such they can and ought to read the large book of the universe, which was obviously directed by a most intelligent mind, and is evidently governed by a divine hand, and that nothing short of a superhuman power could have preserved it invariably from the incursions of enemies, who crumble into dust one after the other, while the Church stands secure, ever fresh and vigorous, unchanging and immortal, the same yesterday, to day and forever, like its divine Founder. It is true that nations like—this divine spirit of truth—must ought to convince the world. ing of sin for his remaining in his unbelief. And it is not unreasonable to say that even here among nations there is a visible sanctity of the Church, enter its sacred edifice and worship God in it, especially on the Christian festive days.

But if such be the duty of the non-Christian, the same becomes far clearer and more binding in those professing Christianity. Enlightened by the heavenly torch of divine revelation, the Christian not only sees God as the Creator of all things, the immense ocean of being whose name is "He who is," and from whom everything that exists derives its being and perfection; but he sees Him also as the author of a still more admirable and endearing benefit: the work of the redemption, accomplished by the Son of God, not as at the creation by a simple *fiat* or expression of his will, but through the greatest humiliations, the most excruciating sufferings, the most ignominious and painful death, endured by him on of pure love for us; and this great work of our redemption may be said to have been terminated and happily accomplished on the glorious Sunday of Christ's resurrection. Consequently, the double benefit realised by the Christian lays him under the double obligation of offering to God a perfect sacrifice, for which four things are required—namely, adoration in the first place, thanksgiving and petition, God being the supreme Lord of all, should be adored by all rational creatures; He alone having the almighty power to forgive sin, we sinners should offer him the sacrifice of a contrite and humble heart; He being also the incomparable benefactor who gave us the world at the creation and His Son at the redemption, should receive from our grateful hearts the sacrifice of thanksgiving; and, finally, being the giver of all good gifts, He should receive the sweet incense of our humble supplications.

Thus the holy Scriptures, almost at every page, call our attention to the obligation of offering to God such religious homage. They declare that, since of Him, and by Him, and in Him are all things, we ought to be glory forever; that since He alone is and replenishes us with all His good things, we should give Him glory with a good heart; that we should not forget the joyous revelry of Egypt, but should bless Him with all the powers of our soul; for its forgetful of all our infinities, healeth all our diseases, and redeemeth our lives from destruction; that God is great and greatly to be praised from the rising to the setting sun from henceforth and forever; and that through Christ we should always offer to God a sacrifice of praise. They proclaim to us the sanctity and majesty of God as a supreme attribute that the very angels standing before Him veil their faces as if terrified enough to rest their glances on Him; that they are constantly singing to Him canticles of praise; that the very highest, the Seraphim, cover themselves before His throne of glory; and that all the heavenly spirits, whose number is myriads of myriads are inviting us all to join them in their hymns of praise, saying, "To Him who sitteth on the throne and to the Lamb, praise, and honor, and glory, and power, for ever and ever."

It is, therefore, obvious, both from reason and revelation that man are bound to offer to God the homage of adoration and glory in their minds and their hearts, the study of His divine perfections, of His benefits and laws; and that according to true Christian love most consecrate their souls to Him with acts of praise and thanksgiving, prayer and the most ardent love. It is equally evident, that man cannot generally discharge this obligation as social being, if the assembling of the faithful, ordained by God, to appear in an action brought against Him by the enemies of Christianity, have all been vain, and have only served to prove that its efficacy was have been proved by a divine hand, and that nothing short of a superhuman power could have preserved it invariably from the incursions of enemies, who crumble into dust one after the other, while the Church stands secure, ever fresh and vigorous, unchanging and immortal, the same yesterday, to day and forever, like its divine Founder. It is true that nations like—this divine spirit of truth—must ought to convince the world. ing of sin for his remaining in his unbelief. And it is not unreasonable to say that even here among nations there is a visible sanctity of the Church, enter its sacred edifice and worship God in it, especially on the Christian festive days.

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* Address Demonstrated, ch. 27.

† Is. 14: 16.

‡ Mat. 16: 18.

§ Is. 19: 9, 9.

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AN ANTI-CATHOLIC PAPER.—The *Catholic World* takes the following item of news from a recent number of a leading New York publication:

"The proposition is under consideration to establish in this city (New York) a new anti-Catholic paper, partly devoted to opposing the religious tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, but still more than supposed attempts to secure political control in this city. It will support the ultra Protestant position of the Bible in the public schools, and will be backed, it is expected, by a large subscription among the three or four secret anti-Roman Catholic societies that exist in this country."

Is this to be the organ of the new Know Nothing party now in process of organization by "the powers that be" at Washington.

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## BANKING.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

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Remittances from the country may be sent through any Express Co., Post Office Order, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for the safe delivery. The deposits of the Society must accompany the first deposit. A proper pass book will be issued to the party for whom the deposit is made.

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THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

Has Removed to 115 Second street,

Northeast corner of Mines. Furnished Rooms to let with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine.

M. O'NEIL, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL

614 AND 616 SANSOME STREET,

Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the well known proprietor, M. FARRELL, late proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, and will be kept by him on the same liberal principles that secured for it the liberal patronage of the public for so many years. There is a first-class table, and the bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and cigars. Free coach to and from the house. Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House FREE; also from the House to the boats and cars.

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CITY OFFICE—No. 11 Third street.

RAILROAD HOUSE

Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco, is now opened by

P. CASSERLY.

Late of the Transcript House, and will be happy to receive his friends and the public in general.

The House is situated in the most central place, with Elevator, Baths and all other modern improvements. Private entrance for ladies, who will be met either single or in parties.

The best attendants will be found at the counter and conveyance of Boarders.

Board and Lodging per week.....$5 to $7

There is a fire-proof Safe in the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

☞ Free Coach in the House.☜

P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—IN JUSTICES' Court of the City and County of San Francisco. Between Corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets. E. CUMMINS & CO., PLAINTIF, residents of said City and County, vs. DAVID MALONEY, Defendant, a non resident of said City and County. Action brought in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

The People of the State of California, to DAVID MALONEY, Greeting: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within three days (exclusive of the day of service) after service of this Summons. The said action is brought to recover of you the sum of two hundred and seventy two 30,100 dollars, gold coin of the United States, agreed to you and to the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

And you are hereby required to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for the said sum of $272 30,100 dollars, gold coin of the United States, and damages. The action has been so agreed, and you are required to appear for trial before E. F. BARBIER, Esq., one of the Justices of said Court.

In the name of the People of the State of California, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand, this 6th day of May, A. D. 1872. By order of

JAMES C. PENNIE, U. S.

Presiding Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco.

ROBERT L. WEDEKIND,

Attorney for Plaintiff. 1st Pub. June 22.

Silver-Plated, PORCELAIN-LINED

ICE PITCHERS,

OF THE FINEST DESIGN AND QUALITY.

Being the largest manufacturers of

SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE

IN THE WORLD.

We keep indestructible and finest standards.

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(c) 209 Broadway, New York



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WILLIAM B. DOLAN,

103 Third Street.....San Francisco,

Importer and Dealer, Wholesale and Retail in

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AND

Irish Whiskey,

Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE AS-sortment of California Wines of every description, which he will dispose of, in lots to suit the trade, for the convenience of families.

All orders left at the store, 103 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city. 1719

JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc.,

No. 604 Battery street,

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Foreign Liqueurs in bond. Fine Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit the purchaser. Also, fine wines in native California Wines and Brandies. feb 10

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No. 604 Battery street,

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(Successors to P. Riley & Co.,)

WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS

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No. 805 Front street.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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AGENTS FOR THE J. S. CUTTER

OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

C. P. MOORMAN & CO., DISTILLERS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

OWING TO THE DESERVED REPUTATION of this celebrated brand of Whisky, unprincipled persons have sent out a spurious article now, engaged in counterfeiting the imitations of the same, under the popular name of CUTTER, and the unsuspecting citizen purchases and not the bogus, represented to them as the genuine article.

To guard as far as possible the public against fraud of this character, we would call the trade and consumers that this is the only genuine brand of CUTTER Whisky, and that we are the sole Agents for the same on the Pacific Coast.

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311 Jackson street, San Francisco.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,

Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,

Where they offer for sale

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

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*AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,

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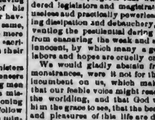

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First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1870
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☞ Razors, Scissors, Shears, etc., made to order and warranted. Particular attention paid to Infirmary Instruments. Every article guaranteed to be as represented. Orders promptly attended to. 1699

POLL TAX

Now Due.

AND PAYABLE AT THE

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

OR TO A DEP TY.

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE REVE-nue Law passed by the last Legislature of this State, all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of July next, and it is imperative upon me to levy a penalty of twenty-five per cent. upon all taxes not paid on or before that date.

I hereby request all citizens and tax payers to come forward and pay their taxes before the 1st day of July, in order to make room for a large number now in transit.

Will and Must be Sold,

No bargains may be expected. You can assure your self of the truth of this statement by a personal examination. The stock consists of a very variety. From the FINEST SILK HAT to a 98 cent FELT.

All who have their trade marked will not touch the

His Hats are fair when others fade,
They look prettier than the rest;
If perfect shape and giant stands
Those from DESMOND the Hatter.

C. DESMOND, A New Montgomery St.,

mh16 Under the Grand Hotel.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay etc., having tried in vain every remedy advertised, has discovered a simple means cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address NATHANIEL MAYFIELD, Station D, Bible House, New York.

## EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

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YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORporated according to the laws of the State of California, and which has been in successful operation for the Twenty first Annual session, will be re-opened on the 1st of AUGUST, 1871. The course of instruction embraces the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$ 10 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....60 00
Washing, per quarter.....7 50

Physician's fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bills in case of sickness) per quarter.....2 50

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish or German Languages, or for Fancy Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

The bonds are required to be made half yearly in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers,

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of B. A. (Bachelor of Arts), B. S. (Bachelor of Science), Master of Accounts.

The Commercial Course has been established for the benefit of those who desire to acquire a practical education in as short a time as possible.

The Junior Department is conducted on the plan adopted in the College, one own language, special attention being paid to Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are pursued in connection with the Elementary Studies.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, bedding, tuition, washing and mending.....$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Graduation fee.....10 00

DAY PUPILS.

Junior class.....$40 00
Senior class.....60 00

Music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two sessions of the Scholastic year commence respectively on the 15th of August and the 15th of January.

For further particulars regarding the College to be addressed to the Secretary, Rev. P. ANTHONY.

Very Rev. P. HENNESSY, Superior.

jy15

DAY SCHOOLS

FOR

Boys and Girls.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST OPened a commodious School building on the corner of Bryant, where little will be received at the following rates, payable monthly in advance:

A Boys' School is being prepared on Rincon Hill, to be opened on the 1st of August, for the reception of boys under the age of seven years.

Both Schools will be opened on the 15th June, 1871.

SISTER MARY JOSEPH,

Superior of Sisters of Mercy.

San Francisco, May 17, 1871.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SAN Barbara, a short distance from the sea. It is most delightfully located. The air is pure, the grounds are extensive, and the building is large and well ventilated.

The system of education embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education.

TERMS:

(Invariably half in advance)

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per month.....$20 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month.....2 00
Use of bed.....1 00
Not extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needle Work.

For further particulars apply to

SISTERS OF CHARITY,

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ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEGREES CONFERRED

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FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion will open on the 15th of August next. St. Francis, will commence on the first Sunday of August.

The object of the institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education, at the lowest possible rate—a want long felt in California, and which will be a great advantage to the ranch of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of about five months.....150 00

Music, French and German form extra charges.

Use of Bed and Bedding, per session.....$10 00

Physician's fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bills in case of sickness) per quarter.....2 50

Payments must be made half yearly in advance.

Parents will pay for medical attendance, and apothecary's bills.

Money will not be advanced by the College; for the same, Parents and guardians are requested to do. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Cal.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers,

Santa Clara, Santa Clara county, Cal.

INDUCTED BY THE PRIESTS OF THE COLlege of Santa Clara, and by the Christian Brothers.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN A PLEASant part of the county of Santa Clara, between San Jose and San Francisco, and is easily accessible by the railroad cars, which stop at the College every day. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and well ventilated.

The course of studies is classical, scientific and commercial. Special attention is given to those destined for teaching the natural sciences.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, tuition, washing and mending.....$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Graduation fee.....10 00

DAY PUPILS.

Junior class.....$40 00
Senior class.....60 00

Music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two sessions of the Scholastic year commence respectively on the 15th of August and the 15th of January.

For further particulars regarding the College to be addressed to the Secretary, Rev. P. ANTHONY.

Very Rev. P. HENNESSY, Superior.

jy15

C. DESMOND,

PRACTICAL HATTER,

No. 5 New Montgomery Street,

GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.

IN CLOSING OFF HIS LARGE AND EXTENsive stock of Hats and Caps, preparatory to the annual stock taking, C. DESMOND will offer his entire stock of goods at a large reduction in order to make room for a large invoice now expected.

Will and Must be Sold,

No bargains may be expected. You can assure your self of the truth of this statement by a personal examination. The stock consists of a very variety. From the FINEST SILK HAT to a 98 cent FELT.

All who have their trade marked will not touch the

His Hats are fair when others fade,
They look prettier than the rest;
If perfect shape and giant stands
Those from DESMOND the Hatter.

C. DESMOND, A New Montgomery St.,

mh16 Under the Grand Hotel.




PIUS II.

The 16th of the month will be the two-hundredth anniversary of the election of Pius the Ninth to the See of St. Peter. Who can forget the burst of enthusiasm which rose and of Europe to the other, greeted the newly-elected Pontiff, filling all with unwonted excitement, and hope here? The anti-Catholic world was not fairly by surprise. Never had the prince of a Pope been hailed with such universal acclamation and joyful feel-ing. Never before had the Vicar of Christ to possess such wonderful influence men's minds. The last years of Gregory the Sixteenth had been marked by many events; nothing had called forth special outburst of those sentiments of devotion and love towards the Holy See, even in the coldest times, cease not in Catholic hearts. Calm had been sought to drown his voice with volleys of sarcasm and abuse.

Blessed be God, who in times of such peril has given us so holy and so fearless a Pontiff. May he long continue to watch over the many dangers wherewith we are beset! May he live to see the final triumph of the Church; and, with the Saints in well-earned reward, may we ha l his sus-tenance during life, and his benediction at the hour of our departure!—*Westminster (London) Gazette, June 8.*

Foreign ambassadors are continually arriving in Paris. A new mission has been opened at the Hotel du Helder. The mission of his immediate suites of the Yussuf, and are Prince Hassan, son of the sultan; Prince Yussouf, Ibrahim Khan, interpreter of Turkish; and several English officers, each of whom are bringing to London presents to offer to Queen Victoria from the sovereign of Yunnan lies between the empire of China and Burmah, and is governed by a Mussulman chief, and has received all the traditions of costume and manners.


MISCELLANEOUS.

LYNCH & COMIEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Overstrung, Grand, Square & Upright

PIANOS.

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 204, 206, 208 and 210 Broadway

NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS ARE UNSURPASSED FOR Their Elastic Touch, Singing quality, full, round and powerful Tone, Great Durability, and, in short, everything that renders a PIANO PERFECT

Description and Prices.

(The Pianos will be delivered in San Francisco at the Prices given.)

No. 1—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, plain legs, carved trusses.....$ 375
No. 2—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, moulding on pilaste, carved legs and trusses.....410
No. 3—7 Octaves. Very large front, round corners, serpentine moulding, carved legs and trusses.....450
No. 4—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, serpentine moulding, beveled top, carved legs and trusses.....450
No. 5—7 Octaves. Four large round corners, serpentine moulding, beveled top, carved legs and trusses, three mouldings.....470
No. 7—7 Octaves. Grand.....600

These Instruments are all in Rosewood Cases, beautifully polished.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Seven Octaves—Black Walnut case.....$ 600
Seven Octaves—Rosewood case.....650

PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEANS, of all sizes and styles, at manufacturers' prices.

TESTIMONIALS.

Below will be found a few of many letters sent as complimentary to our Pianos:

From Gottschalk, Prof. W. T. Thompson,

NEW YORK, May 27, 1870.

Messrs. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: I am very much pleased with the Piano you made for me. Every lover of music will be delighted with it, admired by all who have seen and heard it, for its fine tone, choice of touch and lasting qualities. Our most musicians and distinguished persons have called upon it and have been pleased with it, and pronounce it a fine instrument. We ourselves are charmed with it. I shall recommend you to my friends in my travels. Wishing much success to you, I am very truly and respectfully yours, GOTTSCHALK.

The original of the above letter can be seen at this office. Ed. MONITOR.

[From the World-renowned Artist, Camilla Urso.]

NEW YORK, May 27, 1870.

Messrs. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: After giving your Pianos a fair trial, I am happy to consider them as the achievement you have made. Your instruments possess rare merits, and it gives me pleasure to recommend them to the public.

Yours truly, CAMILLA URSO.

[From Rev. J. Shea, S. J., President of St. John's College, Fordham.]

FORDHAM, N. Y., March 4, 1870.

Messrs. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in stating that the instrument I have purchased from you has given entire satisfaction to our Fr. and Professors and Pupils in Music.

J. SHEA, S. J., President.

From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of Holy Cross, 138 West Twenty-third street, New York.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: The Piano we have purchased from you is a splendid instrument—full, rich, and sweet in tone. We take great pleasure in recommending it to the public.

Yours truly, SISTER SUPERIOR.

Mrs. Jeanne Sadlier, 31 West Thirty-eighth street, New York:

Mrs. Jeanne Sadlier has much pleasure in stating that the instrument purchased from Messrs. Lynch & Comien's Piano is one we fully admire, and we consider it a really good instrument—mellow, rich, and sweet in tone.

[Extract of a letter from the Superior of Sisters of Mercy, Buffalo, N. Y.]

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### MY BEAUTIFUL CHILD.

AFTER THE MANNER OF "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

Beautiful child by the mother's knee,
Be the mystic future what will there be?
A demon of sin, or an angel station—
A poisonous Upas, or immortal Hygeia—
A spirit of evil, flashing down
With the lurid light of a fiery crown—
Or gilding it with a shining track,
Like the morning star that ne'er looks back—
Undistinct dreamer that ever smiled,
Which will thou be, my beautiful child?

Beautiful child, in my garden bowers,
Friend of the butterflies, birds and flowers!
Mate in the sparkling crystalline stream,
Dweak of fresh in thy fairy eye beam,
Was there ever a whiter soul than thine
Worshipped by love in a mortal shrine!
My heart then best sheltered for three sweet years
From watchers of hope through mists of tears—
Mine beyond which the many smile,
With its hale of glory's name all the while.

Beautiful child, in thy look is given,
A gleam serene—not to earth, but to heaven!
With thy half-tale-ups and prattling tongue,
Would thou couldst ever thus be young!
Like the Rapid scrals of the mocking birds,
From mute to last thy voice is heard;
Now often in the garden nooks thou'rt found,
With flowers thy curly head around,
And kneeling beside me with flower so quaint—
Oh! who would not dote on my infant saint!

Beautiful child, what thy fate shall be,
Providence is wisely hidden from me;
A fallen star may not leave my side,
And of sorrow and shame become the bride,
Redeeming, redeeming through the cold street,
With a curse behind and before thy feet;
Ashamed to live and afraid to die,
Famine, no friend, and a pitiless sky;
Merciful Father! my brain goes wild—
Oh! keep from evil as my innocent child!

Beautiful child, may'st thou soar above,
A warning cherub of joy and love!
A drop on eternity's mighty sea,
Blessed in life's beautiful tree—
Floating, flowering evermore,
In the eternal light of a golden shore;
And as I gaze on thy calm bloom
And thy radiant face, they depart my gloom
I pray to Providence that thou may'st be
And His love protect my beautiful child.

### AN HONEST METHODIST.

What need he or we care for Catholic doctrine? Surely, Piety and not of Genuine Catholicism.

### Protestants might well take lessons from Catholics in some things!

1. *In Organized Christian Work.* The Jesuits patrols its parish. He knows the people. He looks after the poor. He has got up educational institutions in the rules and regulations of the Church. He provides especially for the sick and the dying. After all, where has Protestantism been such comfortable hospitals and systematized charity as Romanism can show in our cities?

We have frequently been called to visit Protestant patients in Catholic hospitals, by manner to their own request; and we have been received by the managers with genuine Christian courtesy and permitted to read the Bible, to converse, and to pray with the Romanist under the kindest encouragement—and all this inside Roman walls. Patients, picked up by these Samaritans, have always allowed their choice of religious advisers. If they make no choice, or if they feel indifferent, as is frequently the case, then the priest is sent for to instruct and comfort. Patients need to be taught their personal knowledge, and may more prejudiced disavowal of be truth entered into the heart. Let us learn much more also to be accounted for in the judgment. We have found the priests uniform in their kindness. That is a wiser and more Christian economy than that of many Protestants who will have nothing to do with a Romanist.

Romanism may have grievous faults and open superstitions, but its plan of touching and reaching the masses, of bringing and holding them within the pale of the Church, of forbearing with sinners, of nailing common interests and of looking after the wants of the poor, of the sick and dying, so commend themselves to angels and men.

If a Methodist were to go into a house of ill-fame, and be wounded in some city far from home, too chances to one that he would be fed and find a friend for his life.

Sons of Charity in some Catholic hospital—and one chance to ten thousand in a Protestant would have to lie on a pillow or a plate.

While Protestant brick and mortar go extraordinary lengths to have the doors open for fashion on the Sabbath, Roman Catholic money and material proffer comfort to the afflicted, the poor, the sick, for all, and open every day, with tender hearts and helping hands for the sick of every disease, and the wounded and maimed from any cause. We should take a practical lesson in Christian love from our enemies. And if they are really doing God service, let us not hinder by any sneer, or by any slight upon their motives. Let us say and charge to talk; while it is costly and self-denying to work.

2. *In Devotion.* Roman Catholicism are not more fair-weather Christians. If the church is working-house never leaves our side. And of sorrow and shame become the bride, endeavoring, observing through the cold street, With a curse behind and before thy feet; Ashamed to live and afraid to die, Famine, no friend, and a pitiless sky; Merciful Father! my brain goes wild— Oh! keep from evil as my innocent child!

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### Dr. Newman in the Oratory Pulpit.

The *Birmingham Daily Mail* has been recently publishing an interesting series of pen-and-ink sketches of the style and personal appearance of some of the most prominent of the preachers of Birmingham, and giving them to its readers under the title of "Pulpit Photographs." The last of the series has just been printed, and its subject is the great and venerable ecclesiastic whose name we have given above. Easter Sunday last was one of those rare and longed-for occasions, and it was then that the writer in the *Birmingham Mail* took his "photograph." The High Mass of the glorious festival has just begun, and presently, proceeds the photographer,

A striking figure, habited in cassock and surplice, and wearing the inevitable biretta, left the choir, bowed reverently to the altar, and came a few paces down the church. It was Dr. Newman going to the pulpit, which is fixed against one of the pillars of the nave. As he comes the whole congregation turns to him with affectionate interest, and the few strangers present regard him with much the same feeling, stimulated by natural curiosity. Those who saw him for the first time could not but instinctively feel themselves in the presence of a man of special mark. Physically, even, Dr. Newman is notable. He is now 70, but at a little distance he does not look much over 50. His form is tall, yet unthinned by time, hangs carelessly across his forehead is still in full flow of dark hair, which is somewhat hides the loftiness and breadth of the brow. The face and frame are thin and delicate, but the features, framed into the ascetic shape; but the keen flash of the eyes frequently belies, though small and deep set, shows whatever austerities may be practiced—and we doubt if these are severe as they have not visibly left upon the natural quickness and humor of the man. There is an eager questioning air about him, combined with a great sense of strength, this produced by the massive forehead, the large, sensitive nose and the thin, firm mouth (the mouth somewhat resembling an eagle's), but redeemed by the softer expression of features as a whole. He remembers—which is full of quiet humor and kindly malice—the whole work of mouth that tells a man's character, recollects as to himself and his ideas of truth, yet tolerant of others, and regards them more than instead of persecuting. Indeed, you see in the face generally, and especially in the eyes of the man, the truth of a sentence which Dr. Newman wrote once of himself: "Neither at this nor at any time of my life, nor now when I am fancied, could I have cut off a Puritan's ears; and I think the case of a Spanish *auto de fe* would have been the death of me." One sees this in the lines of the face—lines which are plenty of them—and every movement of the man, as he sets quickly towards the pulpit, with the head of lowly bowed forward, and a slight falter in the gait; and seeing it, one attends the more carefully to the simple, and partly from veneration of his character and his rank, and partly from the clinging influence of ancient associations—does wishes for a moment, to be the acolyte who precedes him, and then stands aside to let him pass. What is the text? The writer is ashamed to say that he forgets it—the result of a habit received in early life, when (however heavily the weight remember) nothing seemed measure, nor persuasion, nor the promise of a coveted reward, could induce the boy to forget a text unbroken. But the loss of the text in this case is made up by the completeness of the sermon in the manner in which it was delivered. Dr. Newman retains all the old slivery resources of his voice, and enough of its strength and quality—penetrating without shrillness, and sonorous without heaviness—are audible, for instance, clear and bell-like, to the very door of the church. Here is another thing which the writer heard when speak in public—the last time was on the famous occasion when, standing in the pulpit, and with folded hands and impassive countenance and thrilling tones he denounced and defended the doctrine on "The Protestant Use." His tones are not as full and rich as they were then—age "stalls" upon the strongest of us, and the finest fools of speakers—but after a moment or two the sense of difference is lost, and one seems to be listening once more to the orator in his prime. The manner of the sermon was perfect. Little or no action—for he remembers that, coming from where he does, the first time he heard Dr. Lynch preach the ascetic stage) but the keen flash of the eyes frequently belies, though small and deep set, shows whatever austerities may be practiced—and we doubt if these are severe as they have not visibly left upon the natural quickness and humor of the man. There is an eager questioning air about him, combined with a great sense of strength, this produced by the massive forehead, the large, sensitive nose and the thin, firm mouth (the mouth somewhat resembling an eagle's), but redeemed by the softer expression of features as a whole. 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Little or no action—for he remembers that, coming from where he does, the first time he heard Dr. Lynch preach the sermon is part of the action—but a fastened attention to the text or theme of style; so thought indeed of style at all. If there was art, it was the highest kind which conceals art; all was natural, easy spontaneous; the language colloquial sometimes; the sentences short, with exquisite finesse, and very simple; the method singularly clear in opening, developing, and sustaining those dreadful helps of "three heads and an application"—Cerberus with an added head—but which seem essential to most sermons. There was scarcely an attempt at argument in the sermon—at least in the sense in which it was said of Lord Mansfield that "Murray's statements are argumentative," the statements of Dr. Newman are compelled by the force of his reasoning; strong, forcible, convincing by persuasion; and, above all, clothed with an air of personal conviction—a firmness that it passed into the calmness of absolute confidence.

Was it a successful sermon? Well, it was not what is called a great discourse, not like those which used to hold an audience breathless and spell-bound at St. Mary's; or like some of those which, on special occasions, Dr. Newman has preached in the Oratory. It was a plain sermon suited to the day, an exposition of the lessons of the resurrection of Easter as a symbol of the victory of life over death, of good over evil, of truth over falsehood, meaning weakness over superstitious strength. As the final words of the preacher died away, and the strain of the Mass rose once more in solemn cadence, the strangeness of the present received the memories of the past. The veil of many years drew itself, the Oratory faded into space, and the towers and spires of Oxford seemed again to fill the air.

### CATHOLIC ITEMS.

**Eastern.**

A Protestant clergyman of Boston has ordered 100 copies of Father "Tom" Burke's great temperance discourse for distribution among his people.

At St. Mary's church Chillicothe there were one hundred persons confirmed on Sunday, June 18th, by Archbishop Purcell. Of the confirmed, four were converts.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of Archbishop Neale's ordination to the priesthood at the Baltimore Cathedral on Sunday last. He died June 18th, 1817, and was buried beneath the chancel of the Visitation Convent, at Georgetown, D. C.

The magnificent church of the Dominican Fathers, of Louisville, Ky., it is expected will be completed by the first of September next, when it will be dedicated to divine service. Father Burke, the renowned orator, is to preach the dedication sermon.

Patrick Walker, known as Brother Clement, a Tyrannical Brother, died on the 7th, at St. Francis' Monastery, in Butler street, Brooklyn, from hemorrhage of the lungs. Deceased was born in Castleconner, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and was 30 years of age.

Mrs. Moore, a daughter of Judge Van Trump, of Lancaster, and Gen. Kirby Smith, a distinguished officer during the late war, were lately received into the Church—the former making her first Communion at St. Martin's Convent and the latter as the Cathedral.—*Cincinnati Telegraph.*

Brother Francois Xavier, Superior of the branch of the Order of Trappists which has been settled in the Township of Lasgivis, in the adjoining Province, for some years past, writes to *Le Courrier du Canada*, that owing to the severity of the climate, which has killed three of the brothers and prostrated others, he was compelled to close the establishment and return to France. The value of the accumulated property of this branch of the Trappists is estimated at $20,000, and this has been made over to the Archbishop of Quebec to be applied to religious purposes.—*Montreal True Witness.*

The Very Rev. John Moore, D. D., succeeds the late Dr. T. Bermingham as Vicar-General of the Diocese of Charleston, S. C. Dr. Moore is a native of Ireland, and was educated in the celebrated College of the Propaganda, in Rome, where he passed the usual examination before the professors of that Institution, and had the degree of doctor of divinity conferred upon him. In this college he was ordained a priest in the year 1850, and soon after, in the same year, he came to Charleston. Dr. Moore is well known and highly esteemed in that city. He is a theologian of eminent ability, and of most correct knowledge in both moral and dogmatic theology; and his appointment as Vicar-General is highly lauded, and has given general satisfaction throughout the diocese.

Rev. John McIlroy, S. J., the venerable nonagenarian, is now at Georgetown, College, having a weakness for Baltimore, and falling inevitable in this powerfully-built clergyman at his advanced age, he has been remarkably well and strong and as robust as at any time for the past ten or fifteen years. His memory is remarkably tenacious, and in early years he discoursed fluently of events that transpired here sixty or even seventy years ago, and his public lectures, sermons, and incidentals as readily as if they related to our own day. Father McIlroy was we believe, the first pastor of Trinity Church in this town—at least, it is nearly sixty years since he was ordained a priest, having been born in 1781. Since his arrival many persons have been to the College to pay him their respects and congratulate him on his prolonged existence, after a career of great usefulness.—*Georgetown Courier, June 1st.*

CATHOLICITY AT THE DALLES.—Most Rev. Archbishop Blanchet, accompanied by Rev. Father Giorda, superior of the Jesuit missions of the Rocky Mountains, arrived at the Dalles on Friday evening, 7th inst. On the following Sunday a mission was inaugurated with a High Mass, celebrated by his Grace, assisted by Very Rev. J. B. Brouillet, V. G. of Walla Walla, assistant priest, Rev. Father Giorda deacon, and Rev. P. Mackan sub-deacon. After the Gospel Father Giorda gave an instruction on the Gospel of the Good Shepherd, after which the sacrament of Confirmation was administered, before which ceremony, the Most Rev. celebrant spoke upon the grace conferred by the same. After Vespers in the evening he gave a text upon another instruction upon the duties of persons confirmed.

During the mission, which lasted five days, three Masses were celebrated every morning in the Catholic church, and sermons delivered by Father Giorda and Benedictions of the Blessed Sacrament given in the evening. Confessions were held in the morning and evening.—*Oakdale Sentinel, June 22.*

MOUTH'S MIND FOR THE LATE FATHER JOHN GRIFFIN.—A correspondent of the Boston *Pilot*, writing from Old Adam's Acre, under date of July 16, says: On the 12th inst. there took place at St. Francis' Church, of this town, another of those sad but consoling ceremonials which are of such frequent occurrence in the Catholic Church, viz., the Office for the Dead and High Mass for the repose of the soul of one of our departed priests — Father John Griffin. Well did we know him when he was but an acquired in the humble sphere in which he lived, Lowell, Ireland, and by his affability and child-like kindness of heart endeared not only to his Professors but to every one of his fellow-students. He was then called to the Sacred Ministry, straight as a dance, and healthy as one of the stout oaks of his own native Ireland. Shortly after his ordination "missionary life" in California broke down that buoyant spirit, shattered that once vigorous constitution, and left him helpless in the vineyard of the Lord. In vain did he cross the Atlantic and return to his Bishop; in those Eastern States to recuperate his health which he had lost amid the fogs of California, but the fell disease, for its prey, and brought him a few weeks ago to an early grave. Father Griffin was born in the County Kilkenny, parish of Kilmacow, at a place called Lisdowney. At the age of 16 he was sent to St. Kyran's College, in his own native diocese, where he remained for five years. Catholic training which enabled him afterwards to distinguish himself in the Irish College, Paris, where he was ordained in the year 1860, and since then the good Bishop of Grass Valley can lay claim to the services of his zeal and efficiency in the cause of God and the advancement of the holy religion. On the occasion above referred to the Requiem Mass was chanted by the Rev. Charles Lynch, the reverend pastor of North Adams, assisted by the Rev. James Heaney as Deacon, and Rev. James Reardon sub-deacon. The Rev. William Sheehan, the distinguished Pastor of West Troy, N. Y., officiated as Master of Ceremonies. The panegyric, at the request of Father Griffin's numerous friends, was delivered by the Rev. P. J. Sheehan, of Pittsfield. Seldom have we heard such a touching, eloquent and heart-felt tribute paid to the memory of departed worth; in fact it drew tears from all that were present, and stamped the orator as a very effective pulpit preacher. Besides the clergymen already mentioned, there were in the sanctuary Rev. Thomas Keeling, D. D., Hoosick, N. Y.; Rev. M. P. Renehan, Troy, N. Y.; Rev. Walter Hennebery, Pittsfield; Rev. Mr. Smith, Holyoke, and Rev. Denis Ryan, of Bennington, Vt. Those who knew poor Father Griffin well, and many of them came a long way to be present on this melancholy occasion, will join in the prayer that his soul rest in peace. Amen.

We regret deeply to announce the death of the Rev. Michael Brady, P. P., which took place at his residence, Upper Lirah, Meadone, county Cavan, on Friday morning after an illness of four months, during which he bore with true resignation the will of God.—*Anglo Celt.*

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, July 6, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, with sales for export only a moderate inquiry has existed, at a decline. We quote as follows: Extra at $4 75@5 25, and superfine, at $4 50@4 75; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $3 75@4 12½ to sale $ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, at a slight decline in prices, since our last weekly review. At the close we quote the range at $1 60@1 65 $ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has continued fair for this article, and prices have ruled steady. Sales of ordinary coast to choice bay brewing at $1 00@1 05. Quotable at the close at 1 00@1 05 $ 100 lbs.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 50@1 65 $ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

MAY—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $9@18 for ordinary wild cut to choice wheat $ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $8@8 50 $ ton for cargo lots

CORN—Market quiet at $1 45@1 55.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $1@1 10 $ 100 lbs from mill.

BEANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $1 50; Butter, Pea, and small White, $2 50; Pink, $1 50 $ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—At the close we quote the range at $1@1 25 $ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $17 $ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote Feed at $27 50 $ ton from mill.

BUCKWHEAT—Dull at $1 75 $ 100 lbs.

HAY—Sales at $11@$14 $ ton.

BEANS—We quote Flat at 3c. Canary, 3@3c; Alisike, 10@10c; and Mexican, 3@3½c.

HONEY—We quote Los Angeles Comb at $13 100@15.

BEESWAX—We quote at 27@30 $ dozen.

HIDES—We quote California dry 12½@13½c, and salted 10@11c.

TALLOW—We quote at 6@6½c $ lb.

WOOL—The market continues in an inactive state. We quote good Spring at 30@32c; choice; extra wool; Fall scarce and nearly neglected.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh, 29@30c; fresh roll, 22½@25c; pickled, 19@20c; Eastern fresh, 20@21c; Eastern pickled, 18@19c; Oregon, 18@19c.

CHEESE—California, 13½@13½c $ lb.; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, to sale, 13½@15c; do in store 15@16c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 6½c $ lb; for second do, 5@6; third do 5@5½ $ lb.

MUTTON—4 to 6c $ lb.

LAMB—6 to 7c $ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7½ to 8c; no fat, grain fed, 6½ to 7c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Hens, large, $4 50@5; Spring Chickens, $4@5; Roosters, $3@3 50 $ dozen.

GAME—Quail, $1 50@2 $ dozen.

GEESE—Tame at $3@3 50 $ dozen.

DUCKS—Tame, $3@3 50; Wild, dressed 3@ 50 $ dozen.

**Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.**

GEESE—Tame, $4@5 $ pair.

CHICKENS—Large, $1 each.

TURKEYS—Young, $1@1 50 each.

HARE—$1 each.

RABBITS—50c $ each.

PIGEONS—Tame, $1 $ dozen.

Our druggists keep for sale Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best preparation ever made for restoring the vitality and color of the hair.

**A RIPPING ANNOUNCEMENT.**

An old style lock stitch sewing machine company advertises an attachment called a ripper, but the public know by experience that ripping is a bad way of unfastening a seam. The twisted loop, or Wilcox & Gibbs seam, is the only one that can be unlocked without ripping and locked again if necessary.

**Success Based Upon Merit.**

It is a subject of general remark, among both consumers and dealers in medicines, that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the American remedy for coughs, colds, and consumption, which has attained a popularity based on merit, in the same length of time, as has Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This standard remedy is having been more largely advertised than any other medicine in the world, but its unsurpassed excellence, which, as found in the fact that it is the most reliable, speedy, and effectual remedy for all kinds of coughs, colds, and throat and lung diseases, that has ever been known to mankind, and has given it the unbounded confidence and esteem which it now universally receives. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral counteracts the tendency of consumption, breaks up the most severe colds, relieves the most violent paroxysms of coughing, and induces refreshing sleep, and by its timely use in the early stages of these complaints, invariably cures them. Its composition is such that no evil effects can follow from its use in any quantity. Its sugar coating preserves it in any climate, and renders it pleasant to take. Being the best, it is the cheapest cough medicine that can be purchased, as it costs no more than worthless preparations. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by druggists everywhere.

### DRY GOODS, ETC.

**KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,**

**NO. 7**

**Montgomery St.,**

HAVE.....

**THE BEST SELECTED STOCK**

—OF—

**DRY GOODS**

—OF—

**THE PACIFIC COAST,**

AND ARE SHOWING

**NEW GOODS FROM NEW YORK**

**DAILY.**

Buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Which comprises every variety and class of Goods in our line, and at

**Prices which Defy Competition.**

**KERBY, BYRNE & CO.**

No. 7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

**NOTICE!**

**NOTICE!**

**NOTICE!**

The Public are Respectfully Informed that

**THE GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL**

**CLEARANCE SALE**

—OF—

**DRY GOODS**

—OF—

**J. J. O'BRIEN'S,**

**606 MARKET STREET.**

TO NOW DRAWING TO A CLOSE, AND ALL who intend to avail themselves of the extraordinary bargains offered had better call immediately, for not one effers a second time.

**50 Cents on the Dollar!**

We will offer during the next week

1 piece Heavy French Printed Cambrics, all colors, $1 a yard; reduced from $1 25.

10 pieces Plaid Colored Silks, $1 in 3 yard; reduced from $1 25.

One case Remnants of Black Silks reduced fully 40 per cent.

50 pieces Fresh Poplin (solid for Irish), 37½ cents a yard; reduced from 50 cents.

50 pieces Fine Irish Poplin (Double), $1 25 a yard; well worth $1 75.

10 pieces Silk Gabardine Stripe, 62½ c. a yard; reduced from $1.

50 pieces Silk Gabardine Japanese Poplins, 37½ cents a yard; reduced from 50 cents.

One entire stock of

**SPRING DRESS GOODS**

Reduced to half price, consisting of several thousand yards, at 12½, 15, 18 and 25 cents a yard.

A splendid line of Black Alpacas, from 25 cents a yard upward.

75 pieces best Black Paillard, 62½ cents a yard; reduced from $1.

15,000 yards Plain Black and Striped Grenadines, from 25 cents a yard upward.

A beautiful assortment of STRIPED SHAWLS, new styles, from $1 50 each upward.

All our Brocade Shawls reduced 25 per cent.

Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, 4 Buttons, for 12½ cents a pair; warranted first class.

Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, 8 Buttons, 50 cents a pair; reduced from $1.

Ladies' Corded French Pique, 25 cents a yard; reduced from 37½ cents.

Ladies' Corded French Pique, 37½ cents a yard; reduced from 50 cents.

Ladies' Fine Kid Slippers, 50 cents a pair; reduced from $1 25 upward.

Ladies' Fine Kid Slippers, Button Boots, 75 cents a pair; reduced from $1 25.

Ladies' and Misses' Toilet Slippers, 25 cents a pair; reduced from 50 cents.

Misses' Scott Vamp Balmorals, 50 cents a pair; reduced from 75 cents.

Misses' Fine Kid Shoes, 50 cents a pair; reduced from 75 cents.

Misses' Fine Calf Shoes, 75 cents a pair; reduced from $1.

Children's Kid Pat Balmorals, 25 cents a pair; reduced from 50 cents.

Children's Fine Goat Balmorals, 37½ cents a pair; reduced from 50 cents.

Infants' Shoes, 10c, 15c, and 20c a pair; reduced from 25 cents.

Just received 500 pairs Gents' Fine Calf Boots, at $3 50 a pair; reduced from $5 and $6.

Gents' Boy Sole Calf Boots, 3 50 a pair; reduced from $5.

Gents' Screwed Congress Gaiters, 3 50 a pair; reduced from $5.

Gents' Screwed Congress Boots, 3 50 a pair; reduced from $5.

Gents' Screwed Congress Gaiters, 2 50 a pair; reduced from $4.

Gents' Brogans, 100 screwed, 2 50 a pair; reduced from $4.

Gents' Screwed Congress Gaiters, 2 50 a pair; reduced from $4.

Boys' Copper toe Boots, $1 50 to $2 50.

Boys' Calf Boots, $2 50 to $3.

Boys' Fine Screwed Shoes, $2 50 a pair.

Boys' Congress Gaiters, $2 50; screwed.

Come early to avoid the rush. Our stock is reduced.

**NOLAN'S MAMMOTH SHOE**

**HOUSE,**

NOLAN'S, NO. 11 THIRD

NOLAN'S, NO. 11 THIRD

**CUCKLES BUSHED**

**FIRST SHOE STORE FROM MARKET**

**CHILDREN**

**BRAIDED PIQUE SUITS,**

WITH OVERSKIRTS,

Which they are selling at the following prices to children:

1 YEARS OLD.....
2 YEARS OLD.....
3 YEARS OLD.....
4 YEARS OLD.....
5 YEARS OLD.....

ALSO, A FASHIONABLE LINE OF

**Children's Linen Dresses and Suits,**

**GERMANIA**

**LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Is the ONLY Company issuing ABSOLUTE NON-FORFEITABLE AND INCONTESTABLE Policies. No application for paid up Policies required. Limitation of time.

**WM. P. HUMPHREYS,**

**CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR,**

Office, Nos. 12 and 14 Montgomery Block,

**C. MOODY,**

**DRUGGIST and CHEMIST,**

Dealer in PURE DRUGS and MEDICINES, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Perfumery, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes carefully compounded.

**200 and 202 KEARNY STREET,**

my11 SAN FRANCISCO.

**SCHOOL BOOKS,**

**PRAYER BOOKS**

**TOY & JUVENILE BOOKS.**

ALL THE TEXT BOOKS used in the Public and Public Schools of California on hand.

**RYAN'S OLD STAND,**

**No. 49 Fourth street, near Jessie.**

Parents and guardians of limited means will do well to call at the store where no advertising is done, and all goods sold at the lowest living profit. A few assortment of Prayer Books has just been received from the publishers, to which especially called.

The MONITOR always on hand.

**SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.,**

**14 Montgomery Street,**

Have just received a large assortment of

**CROCKERY,**

**GLASS AND PLATED WARE,**

Which they are selling at the lowest rates.

**THE GETTYSBURG**

**CATALYSINE WATER!**

The Subscribers are now prepared to supply the above celebrated Water. Three parts of this Water will dissolve more Uric Acid than any other known remedy. It will not only relieve but cure Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Dropsy, Jaundice, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, Stomach, Blood, Skin, Nervous System, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Bad Digestion, or Disordered Secretions.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures, and directions for use, sent free to any address.

Price, $1 50 per gallon, or $1 per half gallon. Sold by druggists generally.

Orders addressed to the Proprietors, Gettysburg, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

**GO TO**

**M. O'CONNOR'S**

Stall No. 1, Grand Central

**IF YOU WANT THE**

**BUTTON, etc., in the**

**Boxable prices.**

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO
Irish and Catholic Literature
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
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M. LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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3 months.....3 00 | 1 year.....25 00
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Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

### THE FRANCISCAN MARTYR.

For The Monitor.

Of hero-band that bear the purpled

O view-throng that wear the livery of the

band hath plucked the branch from Tri-
umph's mystic tree.
ngical note [ed] in suffring's crimson sea,
ted pure shining ranks for him, for him who
ayed on the Paschal Tree.

Louis's sons, ithful, whose calm re-

ather lowly breast; robust and shelter safe and

Assisi's chevied brow, because their
ord had bowed
Poverty of the thorns that once His
ad crowned.

the mocking street, the insult and the

ungry, the path of pain, the likeness of

Loyola's sons' bright heirlooms to rest.
ose the Crucified in each sample greet,
Francesco hung, "Mio Signore, Mio

from celestial shores saw wholeborn

ave not to faithful one the Master's

ministered to these ye ministered."

—*San Francisco Se Rawsay*, one of the exiled Parish priests of Ireland, who has been appointed Parish priest of Kilmacow, the native parish of the tyrannical revolutionary government

Joseph's refuge in our city, and received with hospitable shelter after their weary wanderings, has been appointed Chaplain to the Sisters of Mercy, and will take up his residence with the convent, and also new asylum with the Sisters of Mercy, and also new asylum with the Sisters of Mercy, and also new asylum with the Sisters of Mercy

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

**A Londoner on the Yankee Quorum.**

The American four-cared crew that crossed the Atlantic to "chaw up" the Londoners got "pretty considerably well licked, we guess," on shore. They were like schoolboys beside their powerful and good-humored antagonists. In fact, London can say to-day what Atalanta may now say with her namesake in dear, pure, delicate Mr. Swinburne's poem:

Had thee; but I win nanny face and feet
Thou boastward, and am gone out of mine eyes.

No matter; we respect them Yankees; they are pluck'y fellows to have traveled so far to get so hollow a " whipping." But could we good-natured friends have obliged them nearer home? Seriously, we consider this Atalanta crew an indifferent crew, with a bad style of rowing and a big idea of itself. But Brag, we know, is always a good dog till he meets Isbrfnal.—*Observer, June 15.*

**The Young Men's Societies and Keogh's Judgment.**

It affords us real pleasure to know that the Young Men's Societies are alive to the responsibility that rests on them as Catholic Associations at the particular time, and that the Liverpool branches are determined not to let the opportunity pass without receiving their emphatic protest against Judge Keogh's disgraceful language, in reference to the illustrious John of Tuam, and the venerable Bishops, Bishops and priests, and (Catholic laymen of Galway—and, by implication, the entire Catholic hierarchy and priesthood of Ireland. St. Anthony's branch, we are proud to see, has nobly led the way; and on last Sunday evening—the no faltering voice, but in deep emotive, proclaimed their indignation and disgust of Keogh's harangue.—*Cath. Times, June 15.*

**A San Francisco Man in London.**

There is a satirical journal in London called the *Bigtera* (a weak parody of its Parisian prototype), the wit of which consists in accumulating libels upon its head. The journal is alive, but no one is afraid for its scraggy wopd-scratches and its distempered dramatic criticisms. It has engaged Mr. Hinds, late of the San Francisco *News Letter*, to write a weekly article for it under the caption "The Yankee Critic." He was witty in Frisco, because to travesty Holy Writ is considered funny there; but he is coarse and dreary here, which proves the eminence of Swains, *autium non omnibus, etc.*, is not always true.—*London Observer, June 15.*

**A Dissenter Compelled to Pay a Rate to Support a Church of Anglican Doctrine.**

At Southwark, on Tuesday, Mr. Smith, fishmonger, Railway Approach, London Bridge, and Mr. Joseph, Tooley street, in the parish of St. Olave's, Southwark, were summoned for refusing to pay a rate legally made under the "Sewers Rate" for the support of the rector of the parish Mr. Phillips attended to support the complaint, and informed the worship that the summonses were taken out under a special Local Act of Parliament, entitled the St. Olave's, Southwark, Rectory Act, for the maintenance and support of the rector of the parish. Mr. Partridge thought the Church-rate Act annulled such proceedings. Mr. Phillips produced the Church-rate Act, and explained to his worship that there was a special clause omitting the Local Act from its operation. If his worship examined the Rectory Act, he would see that the trustees retained the power of making a rate to uphold and support the rector, whose stipend was £600 per year. Mr. Partridge asked what was the rate complained in the parish. Mr. Phillips replied £712 4s. 6d., and after the payment of the assessment, collection charges and all necessary expenses, the surplus, if any, was to be applied to the relief of the poor. He produced the minute-book ordering the rate to be made, the rate book signed by three justices of the peace, and other documents to show that the rate was made legally. Mr. Smith's rate amounted to 14s. 7d., and Mr. Joseph's to 14s. 7d. John Gearing, collector, appointed by the trustees, said he had made repeated calls at the defendants for the rates, and they refused to pay. Mr. Smith admitted he refused to pay. He rented his shop from the railway authorities, and they were rated; consequently, he was not going to pay. Besides, he objected to pay such a rate. He did not like the Local Act, and even if he did it would be hard to compel him to support a clergyman he did not like. His was a Nonconformist, and he objected to that £600 a year was a deal too much when so many gallon out-doors connected with the parish did not amount to more than thirty or forty people. Mr. Partridge said he had no option to make the order for the payment of the several sums and costs.—*London Observer, June,* 15.

**News.**

A London correspondent of the *Vienna Gazette* informs that paper that "England is the paradise of Catholicism." "The most dangerous new dogma," he says, "has nothing to fear from an Old Catholic opposition, and the most moderate attempt to begin a Jesuit debate in the House of Commons is at once cried down. The Ultramontane fight here under the mask of Liberalism, and the Liberals are afraid to satie champions of public freedom. With the help of the Irish Brigade, which forms an important element of the Liberal majority in the Lower House, and to whose votes support Liberal Ministries have, for the last twenty years, owed their existence, Ultramontanism in England has not only attained a certain popularity, but has become a power in the State. The lowest and the highest classes of society are Catholic and the Protestant middle-class seems to have lost all the freedom of action and accuracy of judgment which are required for a successful struggle against the Jesuit phalanx. The aristocratic Ritualists are noting but Catholics in disguise, not having sufficient courage or logical consistency to cast off their Protestant dress, though the change from Catholicism to Anglicanism after the Reformation was superficially carried out that there is no great difficulty in returning to the bosom of the Catholic Church. The Liberal party, too, has become so discredited by its former violent policy, that now, when it really has a good reason for raising the country in a struggle against the Papal power, its cries of alarm only inspire ridicule or contemptuous indifference. That Gladstone, who by his family connections and personal sympathies, has confidential relations with the Ritualists, treats the Catholic members in the Lower House with even more favor than his Liberal predecessors in office, is daily growing more evident. In a word, Ultramontane Catholicism has never been better off in England than now, when it is fighting for existence in all other countries."

# GERMANY.

**Frightful Murder of a Priest.**

A shocking murder has just been committed at Wilna, Lithuania. Monsignor Toupalski, rector of the training school for young priests, suddenly disappeared, and with him one of the students who acted as his secretary. A search in the residence of the missing man led to no indication, but a few days later the secretary was arrested at Mariampol, a frontier town, wearing the clothes of the prelate, and having in his possession a box containing the head, arms and legs of the deceased. He admitted that he had poisoned his master, cut up the body, the trunk of which he had thrown into a river, and having stolen a sum of 70,000 roubles (£. 75c. each), had taken the road to Kowno, with the intention of escaping into Prussia. In order to throw the police off his tracks he had alighted from the railway at Josli, and pursued his way to the frontier in a cart. There he was arrested at the moment when he was hiring a carriage to take him away.

# ITALY.

**The Amanti on the Papal Gendarmes.**

The trial of the ruffians engaged in the disturbances which occurred on the 7th of April commenced on Tuesday, 11th June. The Papal gendarmes, who were obliged to be protected by the authorities from the violence of the infuriated populace, were the witnesses. The prisoners denied that they gave any provocation to the gendarmes, who also had been attacked by bishops and priests, and (Catholic laymen of railway—and, by implication, the entire Catholic hierarchy and priesthood of Ireland. St. Anthony's branch, we are proud to see, has nobly led the way; and on last Sunday evening—the no faltering voice, but in deep emotive, proclaimed their indignation and disgust of Keogh's harangue.—*Cath. Times, June* 15.

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At Southwark, on Tuesday, Mr. Smith, fishmonger, Railway Approach, London Bridge, and Mr. Joseph, Tooley street, in the parish of St. Olave's, Southwark, were summoned for refusing to pay a rate legally made under the "Sewers Rate" for the support of the rector of the parish Mr. Phillips attended to support the complaint, and informed the worship that the summonses were taken out under a special Local Act of Parliament, entitled the St. Olave's, Southwark, Rectory Act, for the maintenance and support of the rector of the parish. Mr. Partridge thought the Church-rate Act annulled such proceedings. Mr. Phillips produced the Church-rate Act, and explained to his worship that there was a special clause omitting the Local Act from its operation. If his worship examined the Rectory Act, he would see that the trustees retained the power of making a rate to uphold and support the rector, whose stipend was £600 per year. Mr. Partridge asked what was the rate complained in the parish. Mr. Phillips replied £712 4s. 6d., and after the payment of the assessment, collection charges and all necessary expenses, the surplus, if any, was to be applied to the relief of the poor. He produced the minute-book ordering the rate to be made, the rate book signed by three justices of the peace, and other documents to show that the rate was made legally. Mr. Smith's rate amounted to 14s. 7d. John Gearing, collector, appointed by the trustees, said he had made repeated calls at the defendants for the rates, and they refused to pay. Mr. Smith admitted he refused to pay. He rented his shop from the railway authorities, and they were rated; consequently, he was not going to pay. Besides, he objected to pay such a rate. He did not like the Local Act, and even if he did it would be hard to compel him to support a clergyman he did not like. His was a Nonconformist, and he objected to that £600 a year was a deal too much when so many gallon out-doors connected with the parish did not amount to more than thirty or forty people. Mr. Partridge said he had no option to make the order for the payment of the several sums and costs.—*London Observer, June,* 15.

**News.**

A London correspondent of the *Vienna Gazette* informs that paper that "England is the paradise of Catholicism." "The most dangerous new dogma," he says, "has nothing to fear from an Old Catholic opposition, and the most moderate attempt to begin a Jesuit debate in the House of Commons is at once cried down. The Ultramontane fight here under the mask of Liberalism, and the Liberals are afraid to satie champions of public freedom. With the help of the Irish Brigade, which forms an important element of the Liberal majority in the Lower House, and to whose votes support Liberal Ministries have, for the last twenty years, owed their existence, Ultramontanism in England has not only attained a certain popularity, but has become a power in the State. The lowest and the highest classes of society are Catholic and the Protestant middle-class seems to have lost all the freedom of action and accuracy of judgment which are required for a successful struggle against the Jesuit phalanx. The aristocratic Ritualists are noting but Catholics in disguise, not having sufficient courage or logical consistency to cast off their Protestant dress, though the change from Catholicism to Anglicanism after the Reformation was superficially carried out that there is no great difficulty in returning to the bosom of the Catholic Church. The Liberal party, too, has become so discredited by its former violent policy, that now, when it really has a good reason for raising the country in a struggle against the Papal power, its cries of alarm only inspire ridicule or contemptuous indifference. That Gladstone, who by his family connections and personal sympathies, has confidential relations with the Ritualists, treats the Catholic members in the Lower House with even more favor than his Liberal predecessors in office, is daily growing more evident. In a word, Ultramontane Catholicism has never been better off in England than now, when it is fighting for existence in all other countries."

**News.**

Lanza has had to sustain an attack from a quarter against which he was and is the least protected. The Communal Council of Naples had, it appears, voted the erection of a monument in honor of Marzini, which the Prefect of Naples thought proper to annul. Signor Lanza in an unpropitious moment approved of the prefect's decision, and the consequence has been a storm from the Left, which the unfortunate Minister has shown himself unable to abide. In the words of Cairoli, who is called the Gambetta of Italy, "nothing must be permitted that injures the revolutionary programme;" and that is expressed in one word (perverted from its rightful meaning)—progress. The violation of public and private right, the establishment of terrorism in the place of reason, the spoliation of the Church, the removal of obnoxious persons by means of the Marzinian dagger, these, and a thousand other similar tyrannies, of which unhappy Italy is the helpless victim, are all expressed by the word progress, interpreted "according to the next new dictionary." The action brought by Mgr. Merode against Prince Humbert was tried before the Correctional Tribunal of Milan, on the 18th ult, and resulted in a verdict which explores the fabulous sums have already been offered by visitors to secure seats during the trial. Need we state that the majority of these *gobe-mouches* are our own dear country-

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**The New Governor of Canada.**

Lord Dufferin was entertained at a public dinner in Belfast on Tuesday evening, June 18th, on the eve of his departure for Canada, of which British dependency he has been appointed Governor-General. Here was a large gathering of distinguished people, including the Lord Chancellor, the members of Parliament for the city and county, the mayors of the various local bodies, and gentlemen of different creeds, religious and political. The Mayor presided. Replying to the toast of his health, Lord Dufferin said: "In one respect alone was his connection with Canada of a sad character, and that was from the knowledge that from his earliest entry into public life, neither from fear nor favor, neither from a love of applause, nor from the dread of standing counter to any dominant tide of popular sentiment, had he ever turned aside from advocating what he believed to be fair, just and right." Speaking of the functions of his new office, his lordship said: "At all events there was one function of his great office which was a labor of love, and to the discharge of which he knew he should not be unequal —that which would consist in presenting himself to their fellow-countrymen across the Atlantic as the embodiment and representative of that deep sympathy—of that strong and unobstructed flow of mutual affection with which all classes and parties regard the inhabitants of the great Australian Side by side, the Dominion of Canada, along a frontier of more than two thousand miles, extends the territory of a kindred race, who were working out their own destiny under institutions somewhat though differing in some of their outward aspects from our own, have been elaborated by the wisdom of their forefathers, the love of freedom, that capacity of self-discipline, which characterizes the English-speaking race."

**Jury Reform Denied.**

A Bill to deprive the Crown of the power of packing Juries in criminal cases in Ireland, which power is now in full force and Majesty's sergeants-at-law, is something calculated to make one rub his eyes, and ask if it be a dream or reality. Yet this was the avowed object of a measure, the second reading of which was moved June 11th in the House of Commons by Sir Colman O'Loghlen. The learned gentleman proposed by the bill to adopt the English mode of selection of jurors in criminal as well as in civil cases, and to give the prisoner an equal number of challenges with the Crown. Lastly, after quoting evidence from the Government, he promised to bring on the Bill next session after next, until it should become law. The bill was supported by Mr. Maguire, Mr. Synan, Mr. Sergeant Armstrong, Mr. Callan, Mr. Henry, Mr. Brunn, and other members, while the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Bagwell, Sir F. Heygate, and others. In a division, the numbers were: for the second reading, 57; against it, 124. The bill was therefore rejected by a majority of 137.

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# SWITZERLAND.

**Civil Intolerance.**

Father Segesserhim of St. Gall in Switzerland, according to strict conformity with his priestly duties, has excluded from confession and communion all those who declare their disbelief in the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. But in the State Constitution there is a clause which shall suffer any injury in his civil and constitutional rights on account of his faith in the Infallibility. An argument is held, therefore, that, as Catholics, the citizens have the right to go to confession and communion, and that the priest has no right whatever to exclude any one. We don't see the force of the argument that makes rebellion to one's religion a civil and constitutional right"—nay, more, a duty to guard the equality of the conscience of each individual before the faithful. Take a Protestant case in point: If Queen Victoria were to turn Catholic to-morrow she forfeits her civil and constitutional "right" to reign over England.—*Universe, June* 15.

# FRANCE.

**Associations of Catholic Workmen.**

A number of young laymen of the gentry in Paris have been doing a very good work. They have been organizing an association for the establishment of Catholic Working-men's clubs. The first of these clubs has been opened in the centre of Belleville, an unpromising locality enough, but the club is said to have already become flourishing. The local committee, according to a letter in the *Bien Public* of Ghent, is a man whose history is curious. He is a working-man by trade, and bears the appropriate name of Crepin. It seems that he managed, at some time or other, to give offense to Raoul Rigault, who, as soon as he was installed as prefect of police, put him in prison first at Mazas, and afterwards at La Roquette. Here M. Crepin made the acquaintance of a Dominican friar, and entered into many conscripts. Then come those theeves, the Jesuits, who have taken away the library of the Roman College from the Ministers and Deputies. Then comes that other lot of thieves, the Academy, who have robbed the deputies of the Angelica Library with its eighty-six thousand volumes, and two thousand hundred manuscripts! Then come the Dominican Fathers, who have stolen the Cisterian Library from the Deputies of the Oratory, who have stolen the Villicellan Library; and last of all the Franciscans, who have taken the Corsini Collection. "We are despoiled," Pervari was crying out, and he wished to call the conservatives of all existing in Rome, saying, "We want a bill of suppression of all these orders of priests for morality's sake. And not only do I want to do away with the convents, but also with the churches; for there are seven hundred churches, and there are splendid monuments of art, works of our immortal artists, and these we want to decorate and adorn the poor halls of this Chamber." The "bogey Cossack" was again on the same day, and with great energy, of a second breach in the concordat. The first breach was made, by General Cadorna, near Porta Pia, on the 20th of September, 1870, with sixteen great pieces of cannon. The fruit of that easy victory was the possession of the Eternal City. With that the Pope deprived of his temporal power, and confined as a prisoner in the Vatican. But that was not enough, and a second breach is now inquired about by the Deputy Centi. He addressed the Minister of Justice as follows: "I, the Deputy of the Province of Rome, to whom the question chiefly belongs, did my best to open the breach in Porta Pia; now is your task, as you are an honest official that I am in politics and struggle, to destroy it and to pass triumphantly over it. I mean that the law concerning the suppression of the religious orders should be applied to this Province of Rome; and by this second breach we shall properly begin both the suppression and the dissolution of the Spiritual Power of the Pope. To destroy the convents, to confiscate the Church property and the Church plate, to expel the priests, this is that which will not fail to complete our glorious breach of Porta Pia."

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# FRANCE.

**Arrival of Catholic Workmen.**

A number of young laymen of the gentry in Paris have been doing a very good work. They have been organizing an association for the establishment of Catholic Working-men's clubs. The first of these clubs has been opened in the centre of Belleville, an unpromising locality enough, but the club is said to have already become flourishing. The local committee, according to a letter in the *Bien Public* of Ghent, is a man whose history is curious. He is a working-man by trade, and bears the appropriate name of Crepin. It seems that he managed, at some time or other, to give offense to Raoul Rigault, who, as soon as he was installed as prefect of police, put him in prison first at Mazas, and afterwards at La Roquette. Here M. Crepin made the acquaintance of a Dominican friar, and entered into many conscripts. Then come those theeves, the Jesuits, who have taken away the library of the Roman College from the Ministers and Deputies. Then comes that other lot of thieves, the Academy, who have robbed the deputies of the Angelica Library with its eighty-six thousand volumes, and two thousand hundred manuscripts! Then come the Dominican Fathers, who have stolen the Cisterian Library from the Deputies of the Oratory, who have stolen the Villicellan Library; and last of all the Franciscans, who have taken the Corsini Collection. "We are despoiled," Pervari was crying out, and he wished to call the conservatives of all existing in Rome, saying, "We want a bill of suppression of all these orders of priests for morality's sake. And not only do I want to do away with the convents, but also with the churches; for there are seven hundred churches, and there are splendid monuments of art, works of our immortal artists, and these we want to decorate and adorn the poor halls of this Chamber." The "bogey Cossack" was again on the same day, and with great energy, of a second breach in the concordat. The first breach was made, by General Cadorna, near Porta Pia, on the 20th of September, 1870, with sixteen great pieces of cannon. The fruit of that easy victory was the possession of the Eternal City. With that the Pope deprived of his temporal power, and confined as a prisoner in the Vatican. But that was not enough, and a second breach is now inquired about by the Deputy Centi. He addressed the Minister of Justice as follows: "I, the Deputy of the Province of Rome, to whom the question chiefly belongs, did my best to open the breach in Porta Pia; now is your task, as you are an honest official that I am in politics and struggle, to destroy it and to pass triumphantly over it. I mean that the law concerning the suppression of the religious orders

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20.
July—
11—Sunday—Eighth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor.
12—Monday—St. Henry, Emperor, Confessor.
13—Tuesday—S. S. of Mount Carmel.
14—Wednesday—St. Alexius, Confessor.
15—Thursday—St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor. SS. Symphorosa and Companions, Martyrs.
16—Friday—St. Vincent of Paul, Confessor.
17—Saturday—St. Jerome Emiliani, Confessor. St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JULY 13, 1872.

## THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Baltimore Convention has accomplished its mission in a most satisfactory manner. It has nominated Greeley and Brown, and made the Cincinnati platform its own. Thus all doubts have been removed, and Democrats know the men they have to support in the forthcoming campaign. It is a source of pride to us to be able to assert that THE MONITOR was the first paper in California to decidedly pronounce in favor of the candidates selected by the chiefs of the Peoples party. We saw clearly enough that only by means of an alliance with the Liberal Republicans could the Radical phalanx be broken, and the nation freed from the reproach of a corrupt and incompetent administration. We did not hesitate to express our opinion, and enunciate the arguments in favor of it. We did not wait to receive a sun from any man, or from any party, but gave utterance to our sentiments in a completely independent way. Now it is certainly a consoling and gratifying reflection to think that the best and wisest politicians in the country hold our views, and make profession of our principles. Other journals will take them up now, of course, and support them very earnestly, because they are stamped with the approval of the whole Democratic party; but THE MONITOR stood by them when they were only recommended by their own intrinsic rigid and truth.

The action of the Baltimore Convention has thrown consternation into the Radical camp. Grant's organs are now talking about the "revolution" which has been wrought, they say, in the Democratic platform; and they are cracking some melancholy jokes about the "suicide" committed by the Democratic party. But their hilarity is a hollow sham invented merely to conceal their dismay. All along they hoped that the Baltimore Convention would make an "independent nomination," that is to say, such a nomination as would enable them to create popular prejudice by means of the old slanders against Democracy, and thus secure Grant's reélection. The adoption of Greeley and Brown has literally wrenched these weapons from their grasp, and left them not only incapable of attack but absolutely defenseless. How wanderfully ridiculous, for example, do the diatribes of Mr. Swift, so long inaugurated the Radical campaign in our city the other evening, read at the present time. There was a day when they might excite to anger, now they but call forth a laugh. They appear as intensely indolicrous as any stump oration that ever proceeded from the lips of a burnt cork minstrel, being about as truthful and nearly as attractive.

The fact is that the nomination has utterly destroyed the Republican party, cut the ground clear away from its feet and left it no foothold. It is impossible for the Radicals to put forward a single honest claim to popular support which does not belong in an equal degree to the Democracy. All that rubbish about "secession," and "slavery," and non-recognition of the constitutional amendments, and payment of the Confederate debt, has been swept off with a cyclone that rages in the gulf which separates the gloomy past from the glorious future. We donot exaggerate when we say that Republicanism has been annihilated. Its soul is fled, and it lies upon the face of the country a corpse with the odore of putrefaction emanating from it. The offices of the undertaker are all it requires, and they will be all administered in November next: till then we must bear with its effluvia as best we can. All that made it respectable, all that formed its intellect, all that gave it respectful consideration, has fled from it and are rallying to the support of the Baltimore nominees.

Summer, Trumbull, Schurz, are the men who gave character to Radicalism; their attitude now cannot be mistaken. How are they compensated for such men as Cameron, Butler, Cooking, and the gallant Spy of Nevada? In truth there can be no mistaking the forces which will stand opposed to each other in this campaign. One side, under the banners of Democracy, will be arrayed all that the nation possesses of worth, honesty and patriotism; on the other, under the flag of Radicalism, will be ranged all that we are cursed with in the shape of incompetency, roguery and sottishness. Of the result of such a contest there can hardly be any reasonable doubt. Greeley will be triumphantly elected and all left for Useless Grant will be to nibble his nails together and make a bee-line for Knight's Landing!

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John P. Jones, Wm. Sharon and Jas. W. Nye are Republican aspirants for the United State Senate in Nevada. Thos. H. Williams and John Gartlee are willing to go if the Democrats carry the State. Jim Nye hopes to slip in by luck as a compromise candidate. Storey county, in which lies Virginia City, will be the stronghold of the campaign.

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**School Books**—H. O. Bateman, Catholic Bookseller, 321 Kearny street, corner of Sutter, has just received a large stock of Public School Books, suited to the new books, which he is selling at New York prices

## SUFFERING FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.

Last week when noticing the arrival in our city of the Dominicans and Franciscans exiled from Guatemala by General Rufino Barrios, we observed that we would return to this subject. It seemed to us that the tyrannical act of the South American leader was only an episode in the great persecution which revolutionists and imperialists are now waging against the Church of God, and that, therefore, in order to fully comprehend it, it ought to be viewed together with certain events which are transpiring in Europe. We ask our readers to consider for a moment how Catholicity is attacked at the same time, and in the same fashion, by two antagonistic parties. The so called Republicans of Europe and Southern America assault it on the grounds that it is the friend of despotism and the foe of liberty. Hence we so often hear the declaration: "To be truly free we must sweep away the Church." On the other hand imperialists, supporters of absolute monarchy, persecute it on the pretext that it strives to destroy authority and introduce disorder.

But this is not at all a paradox, because it is simple enough to understand why Catholicity should be hated and feared by men of extreme views. Those whose "liberty" real'y means license, who seek to abolish the fundamental principles of Christian society, who would make atheistic communism supreme among nations, must naturally dislike a power which maintains the laws of God and upholds the cause of order. The Church defends the right of every man to possess in peace his legitimately acquired property: it upholds the sanctity of marriage and the inviolability of family ties: it asserts the divine right of religion to direct every man's conscience. It must, then, inevitably come into conflict with the men who deny and repudiate these things. Again, those who hold that religion should be only a department of government; who maintain that the secular power should control the Church; who believe that the canons of the councils were created for nothing better than to subserve the interests of self-styled "royal houses," have good reason to dread the power which insists upon the independence of conscience and the freedom of mankind.

These are the reasons why Barrios, the Republican, and Bismarck, the Imperialist, both oppress the Church and persecute its religious. They avail of the same pretexts and use the same means to effect their object. According to Bismarck, the Jesuits are conspiring against the German Empire, and he seeks to thwart their designs by depriving them of the rights of citizenship, and driving them from their native land. According to Barrios, the Dominicans and Franciscans were plotting against the stability of his government, and he ships them off to the United States without a cent in their pockets. There are some persons here who cannot understand how such arbitrary and tyrannical acts could excite the hostility of any ruler, and they think that these monks and priests must have been guilty of some great crime, or else they would not have been interfered with. Such individuals, however, do not take into consideration the intense hatred of religious life which has always characterized tyrants and revolutionists alike.

The fact is, that the persecuted ecclesiastics, American and European, have been guilty only of the "crime" of loving and serving Almighty God and reprobating infidel principles. They have been accused of "plotting" against the established authorities. This is an offense defined and duly provided for in the statutes of every civilized country; it is neither a new nor an unknown form of crime. Why then were not the alleged offenders tried for it in a court of law, so that all men might judge of the extent of their criminality? Why but because they not confronted with their accusers and heard in their own defense? The answers to these queries are plain enough: because they were guilty of no infraction of the laws of the country: because they had no accusers but the irreligious fury of their persecutors; because no evidence that could stand the test of examination could possibly be produced against them. The expedient of pronouncing them guilty without the agency of either Judge or Jury simplified matters very much. As the victims were Catholic priests and monks, it was not likely that very much noise could be made about the injustice done to them. To provide, however, for those who might be inclined to cry out against such tyranny, the plea of conspiracy was devised.

It answers admirably. We find "the free press of a free people" accepting the pretext and endorsing the persecution of unoffending men, merely because they belong to the Church of God. If they were traitors, merchants or professional men, or even genuine revolutionists, like the French Communists or Mexicans, the world would sympathize with them, and the great powers would feel called upon to remonstrate; but they are only priests, only ministers of God, and the nineteenth century philosophers all cry out, "Serves them right—what right have they to devote their lives to God; why did they not turn their attention to making money?" How great is Mammon and how numerous are his votaries!

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PRESENTATION.—At a meeting of the Knights of the Red Branch, held at the Hall of the Irish Confederation on Thursday evening, July 11, Mr. John C. Talbot, on behalf of the members, presented Mr. M. F. Cummings with a magnificent gold watch and chain as a token of their appreciation of his efforts in the cause of Ireland's National Independence.

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COLLECTIONS in aid of the Holy Father were taken up in most of the churches of this archdiocese last Sunday.

## THE NEXT PAPAL ELECTION.

It is certainly not in good taste either for Christians or Pagans to wish the death of any one. Yet the Pope's enemies, both monarchical and republican, are evidently anxious that he should die as speedily as possible. Further purposes he has already lived too long, as he would confer a great favor on them by shutting off this mortal coil" without any more delay. Some of them want to abolish the Papacy altogether as an impediment to "progress;" others want to remodel it in accordance with the requirements of the "spirit of the age;" all want to make it something different from what it is now, and has been for over eighteen centuries. But they are such nice scrupulous and considerate people that they actually are prevented from laying hands upon the institution by the presence of the aged and feeble Pio Nono! There are, to be sure, a few Italian cut-throats who make themselves hoarse with crying out through the streets of Rome

"Rendete quella mano
Che Pio Nono ammazzo."

but the majority of the revolutionists only wish him to die quietly and so comfortably as can be in his bed. Still this Pontiff, who has long since exceeded the three score and ten years allotted to man, unfeelingly persists in enjoying excellent health and showing as much vigor and activity as many men twenty years his junior. All Roman correspondents are expected to write something about the "health of the Pope" at least once a week, and in order to comfort their readers, they invariably credit him with some disease certain to carry him off before the aspiration of ten days. Sometimes he has bad legs, very bad legs indeed, has the paralysis, the gout, and they are just *about to begin to commence* to fall him as the correspondent writes. Sometimes the disease is in the stomach, the Pope cannot eat, and of necessity he must die in a short time. Again his brain is affected, particularly when he expounds the chicanery of plotting politicians, and the world knows a man with a diseased brain cannot linger long in this vale of tears. The ten days pass away and the Pope is still present in the flesh. He walks lightly and rapidly; he eats every thing set before him heartily; and his intellect is clear, sound and bright as ever. He does not even appear to be affected by any remorse for the cruel havoc he plays with the predictions of the penny-a-liners and the hopes of the Revolutionists. Yet he is old, and in the course of nature must die in a few years anyhow, and of this consoling reflection his enemies cannot be deprived. Relying on this they have determined upon the plan of action they will pursue as soon as he has passed to his reward. The Republican revolutionists will, if they can, proceed to the election of a successor—pot if they can't—by might as well try to prevent the sun from rising. The Monarchical revolutionists will endeavor to secure the election of a Pope who will be completely subservient to them, who will obey their behests, and make the Church of God a servant of the secular power. These will "use their influence" with the Cardinals, will exhaust all their "cuteness" and all their "diplomacy" in order to effect their purpose in case an objectionable person should be chosen. The French, Spanish, German and Italian Governments claim to have a veto, and they will exercise it if they can. We were told by telegraph the other day that Prince Bismarck intends to claim one for his royal master as successor of the old German Emperors; if he does, we suppose that King Amadeo of Spain to lend him his. The Prussian Minister is dreadfully anxious that a Pope of pro-Teutonic sympathies should be elected. The Catholic world, with three thousand things would ensue if the next Pontiff had any leaning towards the French. Now cannot all these Kings, Emperors and Presidents mind their own business and let the Church alone? Why should they use for selfish and political purposes a privilege which was granted in the ages of Faith to Catholic potentates, and is now exercised by them in a manner destructive in the extreme to the Church? They talk about Catholicity clinging to medieval traditions, and yet they now avail of one in order to trammel the Church. But we are not the slightest fear that their abominable intrigues will succeed. We know that the Cardinals are faithful and many reputible guardians of the Church, and we are confident will find a way to frustrate the machinations of the enemies of the Vicar of Christ. The following extract from the London *Tablet* will explain to our readers the nature of the veto power against the independence of the Church:

THE VETO IN A FUTURE CONCLAVE.—The Roman correspondent of the *Tablet* alludes to a report that the Empire is seriously meditating a claim to the veto in a future Conclave. The *Liberta*, a paper usually supposed to be confidential organ of Rouher, mentions the rumor, and warns the objection that it is inconsistent with the Holy Roman Empire, but as Apostolic King of Hungary, that Austria exercised the veto. Both Governments claim the privilege being merely a concession for reasons of expediency to three great Catholic Powers. The *Journal de Rome* affirms that the intrigue in question is actually on foot, and declares that if the German Empire cannot succeed in its claim, it will ass the veto of a friendly Power. It remains to be seen whether this would be now conceded by the Pope, but it is difficult to perceive how it could be refused, if, for instance, that a veto by the present Spanish Government would be accepted by the Sacred College. The object of those who have now raised the question, is, of course, to reserve for themselves a possible successor to the Holy Father, or to throw a doubt upon the next election to the Holy See. We may be quite easy on both heads. Even if the three vetoes were exercised, such could only be exercised once, and, under the most favorable circumstances, three candidates only could be excluded. And as to the validity of an election being questioned, the Episcopate throughout the world is now drawn to such a character that the attempt would result in an ignominious failure, even if Divine Providence permitted any pirate for it, which, after all, is not so certain. The last election, for instance, was not rapidly made for any vote to be exercised. But a pamphlet, attributed to an Italian diplomatist, and published at Munich, takes quite another line. The author thinks that Italy, if she could establish her right to a veto, should not exercise it, as it is incompatible with the maxim of "a free Church in a free State." And he is further of opinion that the other Powers would be well satisfied to forego their claims, as they no longer any interest in excluding each other's candidates, and have, by their public policy, lost all right to interfere in the Conclave. It was on this ground, he says, that Pius IX. did not invite any of the Catholic Governments to the Council, and he concludes that the next election will be "free," and that it will lead to "a satisfactory solution of the Roman question," which, in the sense of the writer, we take leave to doubt.

## THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

The Committee of One Hundred are thoroughly ventilating the Railroad question if they are doing nothing else. The arguments in favor of the Central Pacific, in favor of the Atlantic Pacific and in favor of an independent San Francisco railway, have all been put forward and examined. If there be wisdom in multitude of counsel, the result of all this discussion must be perfection of the Railroad question, for a great deal of time has been wasted, and that much of the talk indulged in was altogether needless. One thing, however, has been thoroughly established—the necessity of there being a railroad of some description. Having established the fact that we must have a railroad, the Committee of One Hundred have only to call a Mass Meeting to ratify their decision, and then they can proceed to the election of the Directors. Having got a railroad, and having got it by the exercise of the franchises of the people, the people will be entitled to the control of it, and will be able to make it something different from what it is now, and has been for over eighteen centuries. But they are such nice scrupulous and considerate people that they actually are prevented from laying hands upon the institution by the presence of the aged and feeble Pio Nono! There are, to be sure, a few Italian cut-throats who make themselves hoarse with crying out through the streets of Rome

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## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—THE NEW ALMADEN MINE.

We have repeatedly expressed our conviction that these United States would never get one nickel cent in settlement of the Alabama claims. England has not the remotest intention of paying anything, and she would never have agreed to arbitration unless she were assured beforehand that she would not be called upon for money. She is busily engaged in getting up counter-claims or off-sets, and if one-tenth of them are pronounced valid, America will have to hand over a round sum before she obtains a quittance. Subjoined is a history, extracted from the *Alta*, of a single item which would about balance the entire Alabama claims as they stand at present. It is interesting to us Californians, inasmuch as the property, about the ownership of which the Geneva Conference is called upon to decide, is situated in our State, and our Courts have given judgment in the matter long ago. The claim is indirect enough certainly, but it is only this country which is debarred from presenting and for settlement. We might as well observe here that the Grant organs throughout the Union actually indulged in felicitations at the rejection of the "indirect damages" claims as if it were a glorious triumph for this Republic. They congratulated themselves that an obstacle in the way of arbitration had been removed, meaning evidently dresses with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. On whose behalf the authorities to interfere with the poor.

[Martin Hanley Carey was arrested and convicted in Dublin, towards the end of 1865, for the misdemeanor charge of "treason felony." The evidence adduced against him consisted of one of the subsidized informers, swore that he was connected with the revolutionary movement, yet he was interested to five years' penal servitude. Rigors of confinement told upon the unfortunate man, and he became temporarily deranged, and in consequence of which he was released after the first anniversary and, under the care of his friends, was conveyed to Ireland. During the Fenian disturbances of 1867 he was again arrested and imprisoned for a short time, but was released without trial. He was elected a member of the Irish Parliament for Cashel in the intense delight of the entire population. The police thought it high treason that the counterfeit presentment of their arch foe should be exhibited in the shop windows, they removed their diversion with the effigy, and finally burned it in the open air of the city. If these are the men upon whom England depends for keeping Ireland in subjection, we cannot speak highly of her discretion. The Tipperary militia are as much a farce as the fellows as can be found in the world, for pluck and physique they are simply unsurpassable; but their "loyalty" to Queen Victoria is decidedly shaky. We are confident that many of them are sworn Republicans. When the standard of independence is raised, they will make their strength felt in a way that will bake her Most Gracious Majesty open her eyes.

An appropriate sequel to the Commencement Exercises of the Catholic school of San Jose' some mention of which was made last week; was a searching comprehensive examination on Sunday June 30, of the pupils classes as to their proficiency in Christian Doctrine. The result was most gratifying to parents, friends and visitors. For some time such was the excellence of the answering that it was somewhat difficult to determine the respective merits of the pupils. At length the premiums were satisfactorily awarded. Among the most valuable were a gold medal, awarded to Miss Frances Auld, and an elegant and valuable bible, awarded to Master Thos. Sullivan. It is understood that other premiums are contemplated by means of which the Catholic school of San Jose shall be raised to the first rank.

## SADDLER THE SUICIDE!

## KEOCH THE RENEGADE

### Revelations of Irish Political Life Years Ago!

Next week we shall commence the publication in the columns of THE MONITOR of the startling novel now appearing in Dublin Nation entitled "Saddler the Suicide" or the Lacrys of Rathcore." The story of course, founded on the strange career of the Tipperary Bank, and as its personages are "still" living, Anglo, Ali O'Flaherty, Vincent Scully, and a prominent politicians of that time. Writer must have been thoroughly acquainted with the history of his tale's sketches their peculiarities with a master hand. Full of incident and striking as the story cannot but be acceptable to readers.

### Funeral of a Fenian Leader.

DUBLIN, July 9.—The funeral cloak of Martin Hanley Carey, a Fenian leader who died recently, took place to-day, throwing himself into the river while temporarily insane. Guilds and societies took place to-day on the occasion of imposing demonstration on the part of the Fenians. Four thousand persons, all of the working class, belonging to the Irish National Federation in this city and vicinity marched in procession to Glasnevin, the cemetery, where the remains were interred. The processionists were headed by the Artillery Band, and all were in full dress with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. On whose behalf the authorities to interfere with the poor.

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BEAUTIFUL IRELAND.—The *Nashville Gazette* says: We know, of course, of Ireland as called the "Emerald Isle," that the color of the emerald is green, but never had a correct conception of why it was so, and where in the world seen such verdure as it charms us to look upon in the rural districts of that land. The grass, the bushes, the hedges of young grain, ever with breezes creep like playful sprites beautiful in the passage, and the steep of the purest wool; the rolling up into mist-shrouded mountains, all with thick and smooth, velvet green. But Ireland is also called Flowery Isle. Tender aspect in Ireland, I believe, where Nature can find an excuse for it, than her dainty flowers in the gardens and in the meadows. We very well remember the first time the great blooming rhododendron, the smallest flowered that ever sprung forth from a green, exuberant furze, so richly yellow, color that might charm the eye of the sickworm delights several thousands of trees, "to drop a tear," as the poet says, "upon the violet scented pink, and sweet white variety, adorns the gardens of the parterres, flowers of every variety, clamber to hide the bare moral wall, and the hedges of North Sea are fringed and embroidered with flowers and if you search deeply in the valleys you will find little, well nigh invisible, flowers, that, falling from the sik

[From the Dublin Nation of June 15.]

## "CROMWELL FOUGHT AND CROMWELL AGAIN!"

### By the Author of "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland."

I must leave it to my countrymen to choose between the cry of "Cromwell for ever and Cromwell again!" which the Orangemen of Ulster (at all events, of the county of Armagh) will well understand, or that of "Ill for Cromwell!" which Judge Keogh, who is a Connaught man and such a lover of Cromwell, will more obligingly prefer. Unless, indeed, they should resolve to adopt neither, but, using another Orange cry, slightly altered, shall be rather inclined to shout "*To hell* with Cromwell!"

Now, in order to help them in the selection, they shall have some account of this English hero. Not that they are quite ignorant of him: for, though dead for others, he survives for us, not merely in our ruined castles, ruined churches, and ruined nation, which, deprived by Cromwell of its native and naturalized gentry, (a deed repeated at the end of 20 years by taking away their Parliament,) has ever since raged wildly and madly like the one-eyed giant Polyphæmus with his eye out; but Cromwell lives, I say, and breathes in the latest legislation of the English Parliament against the Irish.

"MORTUUS NIT ALIIS—CROMWELLUS, SED MIHI VIVIT."

Though dead for others, Cromwell survives for us! as the Irish said at the Restoration, on finding their Cromwellian tyrants confirmed in power and in the best lands and liberties they had robbed them of. And not merely surviving, but in some respects outdone by the present Parliament in injustice. For, while it has plagiarized the Kinsogue Law, in leaving the Irish of a barody where one of by pressing and robbing and praying and murdering colonels or captains was slain, Cromwell allowed the Irish inhabitants to appeal by writ-of-error and plead that they had raised the Hue and Cry (though their indignant sovereign charged that they often sent in the wrong way and those who perhaps had done the deed seemed to be busiest in the pursuit). But in the present Kinsogue Law for quartering police on the Irish of the neighborhood of a murder, there is no such limitation. In the respect the Kinsogue Law for quartering police on the Irish of the present day are (1 say) more unjust and cruel than the Irish Cromwellian ordinance, revived in the year 1665, they have, however, just enacted a clause and more malicious one, taken from the later Penal Laws, or Laws for strengthening the Protestant interest in Ireland, in they found that the former law had no other during 25 years in producing informers, just as no Protestant discoverer came forward until they were promised the lands held by the Papists as the reward of their discovery, the neighborhood is, by this law, to provide for the widow of a murdered lord of a Cromwellian land lord. Private gain thus promotes the services of this law, and prompts her to arrest the penalty. For penalty it is; not love of the Cromwellian gentry or English Parliament for the widow. If it were, why not compensate her out of the Consolidated Fund? Because a record of innocence are made to suffer out of pure vengeance; for there is no escaping the penalty, even if the neighbors were to catch and convict the assassin.

This is spite and malice and worse (if any again) than Cromwell; for he gave twenty-eight days for finding and producing the criminal, and he kept in the standing army of Irish police, half soldiers, half spies, with power to break into farmers' dwellings in the dead of night, among their sleeping wives and daughters, to search their beds for papers, and empowered to take up and torture men, by force of imprisonment, to answer the questionings of any inquisitive or suspicious landlord, prompted by the pimping policeman.

To not this enough for Judge Keogh? Or would he have Cromwell's whole code resuscited, and revive his legislation against priests as if he has been enhanced against the peasants? Already the English press is calling out for the prosecution of the great patriarch and Archbishop of the West, his safeguard, and his clergy. And as the Judges, notorious through Ireland for their complaisance to arbitrary power, lately allowed the Attorney General, prosecuting a Priest at the order of the House of Commons, to send him before a foreign jury, contrary to the statute of Edward of 700 years, the noble private may be sent to be tried before a jury in subservient Dublin. or in jugged Orange Belfast: or, if need were, the Parliament might push an Act through both houses in three days to try him in London, like Archbishop Plunket, and make another martyr of him—a Thomas a Becket of Ireland. For this is not in the penal days, when none but Protestants are or pretended. Protestants were forced, the Government never could obtain a verdict against priests or friars; and in 1717, in order to a reinforcement of juries there was an Act passed making the forty-shilling Protestant freeholders of the county capable of trying offences in the City of the Tribes.

By this it appears that what the Judges found no difficulty in doing in 1858, neither the Judges nor yet the Parliament itself shared venture on in 1717. For this law is not observed as the constant practice—namely, that the privileges of the Constitution are taken away as soon as they come to be used for the protection of the Irish. Witness the *Jury Law* and its vexes, to be laid, according to the Constitution, in the place of the offence, abolished by the new Penal Laws. Witness the Habeas Corpus Act, no longer requiring the intervention of Parliament to suspend it, but left to the good pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant, whereby the Constitution stands actually suspended. Yet had Irishmen like Brogulan the watchmaker of that English bloodhound, the corresponsent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, vW. S. G.)," whose letters in February, 1870, (with the applications of the Cromwellian landlords of Meath and Westmeath,) lavished the Coercion! "We have three forms of crime to deal with in Ireland (says this "W. S. G."), agrarian outrages, Fenianism, and sedition. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is exactly the remedy required, especially if the Suspending Act contains a clause (which, no doubt, it will) empowering the Government to suppress and seize all incendiary publications. A hundred prisoners (and probably three moderate six dozenths) would suffice to quiet the country and alarm the malefactors, of whom (for example) I have heard men who love to rest, do not love to pine for a few months in Mountjoy, or for a few years at Bermuda. The simultaneous execution of a hundred warrants would show us how hollow and bonafide is the prevalent disquiet of justice, and it might also make us pause before we restored our Grand Palladium Act to a country so little fitted to enjoy it."

But the Gladstone Government have even out-Cromwelled Cromwell. Instead of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, they have given to the Lord Lieutenant (that is to the Cromwellian landlords, to their spies and the police on whose suggestions he acts), the power, as I have said, of suspending the Constitution. And instead of seizing incendiary publications he can seize the printing presses and the property of sinners' proprietors. And in such haste were the Parliament to pass this Bill, that the House of Commons actually gave the Lord Lieutenant power to break into any newspaper office in Ireland without one word of notice, and carry off presses, types, paper and manuscripts, and all they find, a power they qualified for very modestly by requiring him to give one warning.

So much for the Cromwellianism of the present day. Let us turn for a moment to the past, and see if we have any more reason to join the Judge in his praise of Cromwell.

That Cromwell was a good Englishman might be supposed from the universal admiration he is at present held in by England's Sons. But this worship of him is of late days there has been created a Trinity of Gods for England, consisting of Henry the Eighth, Cromwell, and King William the Third—to whom we may add that Blessed Virgin, Elizabeth!—and the chief merit of all of them is the blood they spilled in Ireland: but the greatest of these is Cromwell, as having spilt the most Irish blood. I have heard an Irish Catholic before now (of course of the landlord class) praise Cromwell, much in the Judge's strain. But I will, for the Judge's sake, deemiug it a proof of the following truth:

"And, like the world, men's jobbernowls
Turn round with every point it veers,
And what they're confidently told
By some one else can be controll'd."

In other words, always hearing Carlyle's foolish praises of him, and promising himself to be hearing of some of them, "tried hisen the Cavaliers!" For this they had left the tail of one of their horses, and stripped her naked to the middle, and for three days and three nights, with a new cruelty with their cart-whipe that her body was cut to the bone—the torment being so great that the cat himself (so far as bodies would allow her) to the ground: but that they dragged her along, in so much that her legs were so torn that the flesh was worn from the bones. In this miserable plight they left her, equally celebrated (for temporary account) the poor soul lay for a few days and died of her wounds.

And the soldiers did not hesitate after the battle of Naseby (June, 1645), to massacre the Irish Orgolian the women and Englishwomen, some of them women of equality, on the pretence they were Irish: for the Parliament had forbidden quarter to any of the King's soldiers from Ireland, though Protestants, or to their followers, coming to his aid in England.

After this it may seem trivial to mention their further deeds, as the solemn monuments of piety and history in England are inexcusable, violating the monuments of the dead, and hacking the arms hangings, in the choirs with the figure of Christ and his Apostles. Against another statue of him in the frontispiece of the sixth page of the first four folio editions of Shakespeare, ing when they did hit it in the face or head.

Of Sir William Walker and his men, on the 13th December, 1642, bursting into Winchester Cathedral with drums beating and colors flying, their matches lighted, when some of their horsemen rode up through the church to the choir. They tore to pieces the tombs of the ancient Kings of England, and the troopers broke the stained glass of the windows with their boots, and afterwards rode habited in surplices through the town.

Of how in July, 1643, the soldiers quartered in Westminster Abbey broke the altar rails, and put on the singing men's gowns, and in contempt ran up and down the church, playing "hare and hounds;" he that wore the minister's surplice being hare, the other hounds. How they drank and smoked at the altar, and committed such beastliness as cannot with decency be mentioned.

These were all friends and fellow-soldiers of Cromwell; as were also those of the city of Waterford, who twenty years afterwards (though they then had laid by their long coats and broad swords), on the first Sunday after the Restoration, the bishop being then to preach for the first time in public in the pulpit with human entrenchment, and the font likewise—nearly breaking his heart—a practice they repeated six years after to his successor (Bishop Gore), on the like occasion, who found his way strewed with the same defilement. It is he that tells the tale.

No such deeds as these, or those of Sir Michael Livesays and Sir William Walkers, were ever charged against "the brainless, mindless instruments of ecclesiastical despotism," as the Judge has thought fit to characterize the fiercest minded and noblest people in the world, the most charitable and amenable, but (mark it well!) the highest spirited and the least tolerant of insult.

At this very time, Griffith Williams, Bishop of Ossory, robbed, according to his own account, of all the Liberal Lands of the Bishopric, by a set of Ana-baptist tinkers and tailors, broken English tradesmen, followers and colonels of the perfidious rebel and regicide, Colonel Axtell, as he calls them, so as there was not so much land left him about Kilkenny as would feed a goose—declared that, were it not for Gustave Adolphus (that very year of his religion (who supported him he had rather live in a poor cottage in his own country (Wales) than a bishop among such a crew as Cromwellian Anabaptists and other worse sectaries that infested Ireland.

[Concluded next week.]

### MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

CHIEFLY COMPILED FROM CONTINENTAL JOURNALS

The Court of appeal at Versailles refused to remit the sentence of Fimbert and Magnier, condemned to death by the council of war.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres at their sitting on the 8th inst., by a majority of 24 votes against 14, awarded the second prize to Mr. Leon Gautier, for his beautiful publication of the «Song of Roland." This is the third time that M. Gautier has been honored by this flattering distinction.

Spain, under the *regime* of the son of Victor Emmanuel, is imitating the *(brevity* (?) of Bismarck and his colleagues in respect to religious orders. In the Cortes, on the 8th inst., a motion for the suppression of them was thrown out by a large majority. How long is Catholic Spain to endure the indignities and sufferings heaped upon her? It would be a blessed day for her if a rebellion, or a sea-mark for sectaries to sail by.

Nor did his action belie his countenance. "At the siege of Hillsborough, three miles south of Buckingham (4th March, 1644), Cromwell and 1000 rebels stormed it at several places at once, and took Sir Alexander Denton (the master of the house) prisoner, with Colonel Hungerford and his common soldiers, whereof, as their own pamphlets boasted (says Mercurius Aulicus) they put sixty to the sword. The very children had their clothes torn from their backs, and the grandmother even not by the common soldiers, but; by Captain Taylor and other captains strip'd, most naked, their nailes pulled out of their heads, socks and shoulders, to the very elbows, their hands burnt even with the muskets, themselves dragged about, and then made to march up to their knees in dirt, the soldiers reviling them, and commanded marching, calling them 'Ammonite sow-women.' From thence, by favor of their kindred (for such were some of the chief of these rebels) they were allowed a cart to carry them to Aylesbury, where the cart-wrights' old patch coats for hoods and scarfs, while having robbed them of all their own. The men, many of them, were put to the shift of a bundful of straw for their shirts, their nakedness remaining barefooted to Padbury church; and there they were to wander also stript; and a poor man, for lending him but a coat and a bottle of straw to lie upon, was called a 'cavalering rogue,' and promised a plundering next day." The minister of the parish, Mr. Oakley, was cut in the head with a rapier; and though a sick and infirm man, was marched with the rest through the streets of Aylesbury as a show—the rebels making jest of his infirmities, and saying, "Because he was lean they pulled off his shoes and stockings, to save him a grazing."

But they served other women far more mercilessly than these ladies. On their march towards Gloucester, as they passed through Chipping Norton, a troop of the ladies said in the hearing of some of them, "Hired bines the Cavaliers!" For this they first laid the tail of one of their horses, and stripped her naked to the middle, and for three miles marched with her as scornfully with their cart-whipe that her body was cut to the bone—the torment being so great that the cat himself (so far as bodies would allow her) to the ground: but that they dragged her along, in so much that her legs were so torn that the flesh was worn from the bones. In this miserable plight they left her, equally celebrated (for temporary account) the poor soul lay for a few days and died of her wounds.

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### Local Manufactures at the Dublin Exhibition.

We extract from the *Irish Times* the following references to articles exhibited by local firms in the department for textile fabrics at the Dublin Exhibition: There are many fine specimens of Irish woolen goods in the Exhibition, among which may be specified the now universally celebrated double warp, all-wool tweeds, and the finished Saxony tweeds from the blarney manufactory of Messrs. Martin Mahony and Brothers, which are in variation for clothing the gentleman, the farmer, and the artisan. Among these is a newly-introduced tweed termed "Masaniello," consisting of a mixture of Australian with Irish wool, and possessing the strength of the former coarse article and the peculiar fineness and pliancy of the latter. The character of the production is that it is easy and loose in wear, but gives a dressy appearance. They also exhibit other specimens of double-warp, all-wool tweeds, in the various styles of sharp, color, and pattern, one a light grey being particularly admirable for its delicate coloring, and sensitive fineness of material. The navy blue yatching serge will be found a very desirable material for complete suits during what may be hoped is to be a genial summer; and there are many things which go to prove that well-directed Irish enterprise can accomplish much for the resuscitation of this branch of manufacture. Messrs. Mahony state that they seek no patronage but that first class as received by them of the propriety of introducing the "fine tweed" manufacture into Ireland; and they have been awarded a bronze medal in the International Exhibition of 1862 at London. Within the past few years the demand for the present stage of perfection has been made, and the result is that Irishmade tweeds are now to be had in the English metropolis and other worse sectaries that infested Ireland.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### LYNCH & COMIEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Overstrung, Grand, Square & Upright**

## PIANOS.

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 934, 936, 938 and 940 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS ARE UNSURPASSED FOR Their Elastic Touch, Singing quality, full, round and powerful Tone, Great Durability, and, in short, everything that renders a PIANO PERFECT

**Description and Prices.**

(The Pianos will be delivered in San Francisco at the prices given.)

No. 1—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, plain legs, carved trusses ..... $450
No. 2—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, moulding on pilloth, carved legs and trusses ..... 450
No. 3—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, serpentine moulding, carved legs and lyre ..... 450
No. 4—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, serpentine moulding, beveled top, carved legs and lyre ..... 450
No. 5—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, serpentine moulding, handsomely carved legs and lyre, three moulding, beveled top, carved legs and lyre ..... 470
No. 6—7½ Octaves. Four large round corners, finished back and front, handsomely carved legs and lyre, three mouldings, beveled top ..... 500

These Instruments are all in Rosewood Case, beautifully polished.

**UPRIGHT PIANOS.**

Seven Octaves—Black Walnut case ..... $600
Seven Octaves—Rosewood case ..... 650

PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEANS, of all sizes and styles, at manufacturers' prices.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

Below will be found a few of many letters now in complimentary to our Pianos:

[From Mrs. General W. T. Sherman.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1870.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: I am very much pleased with the Piano purchased of you. It is a beautiful instrument, very compact, and is considered by all who have seen it a perfect beauty. Many good musicians and distinguished persons have called since it has been in our parlor, and all pronounce it a fine instrument. We ourselves are charmed with it. I shall most certainly recommend it to my friends who may wish to purchase. I am very truly and respectfully yours, ELLEN T. E. SHERMAN.
106 J street.

[The building of new Capitol has been at this office.—Ed. Monitor.]

[From the North-restwood Artist, Camilla Urso.]

NEW YORK, May 27, 1870.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: I have given your Pianos a fair trial, I am happy to congratulate you on its perfect success. For a public artist, your Instruments possess rare merits, and it gives me much pleasure to recommend them to the public. Yours truly, CAMILLA URSO.

[From Prof. Sandford, Jr., President of St. John's College, Fordham.]

FORDHAM, N. Y., June 4, 1870.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to say that the Piano which we bought from you has given entire satisfaction to our Professors and Pupils in Music. Yours very truly,
JOHN SANDFORD, Jr., President.

[From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of Holy Cross, Forty-second street, New York.]

Having Lynch & Comien's Pianos in use we take great pleasure in recommending them as musical. If not superior, to those of any other manufacturer.

[From Mrs. James Sadlier, 198 West Thirty-eighth street, New York.]

Mrs. James Sadlier has very great pleasure in certifying to the superior excellence and durability of her Piano manufactured by Messrs. Lynch & Comien, which she has had in constant use in her family house for over nine years, and it still a really good instrument, and gives entire satisfaction.

[Extract of a Letter from the Superior of Sisters of Charity, Emmitsburg, Md.]

I have much pleasure in stating that the instrument has given entire satisfaction to those who have used and heard it. The beauty and finish of the workmanship, the richness of tone, and the power of the instrument recommend it to all who may wish to purchase.
SISTER M. B. BRADFORD

## GENERAL NOTES.

The Isle of Wight is to be the selection of Prince Bismarck.

Count Moltke is said to be pursuing military preparations with the greatest activity.

The Bavarian regiments are to be supplied each with twenty mitrailleuses of a new construction, terribly destructive.

Mrs. Martin, authoress of the new novel "Ethel Mildmay's Follies," is the daughter of the Irish Chief Justice Monaghan.

Twenty Canadian riflemen will be sent to Wimbledon next month to represent the Dominion at the meeting of the National Rifle Association.

Marshal Serrano's conduct in reference to the Carlists, which has been so freely canvassed of late, was definitely approved by a formal vote of the Senate recently.

The Hurrussee Embassy bring some splendid presents for the Queen, among them a gold necklace of beautiful workmanship, weighing several pounds.

An Irish M. P., representing a small borough, has, it is said, netted eight sweepstakes of £200 each and £60,000 on the result of the Derby, principally from backing Strabar to Flurry for a place.

A marriage has been arranged between Don Augusta, brother of the King of Portugal, and the Princess Maria Isabella, daughter of the ex-Queen of Spain, and widow of the Count de Girgenti.

Dick Whittington's statue erected where he heard, like Irving, "Those Bells," has been removed, and sold to a publican, who has had Dick stuck up over his door at Highgate, and repaired.

The Czar will soon have his complete wire to North India. No wood being at hand in the Kirghiz steppes, the Turkestan line of wires from Tashkend to Fort Markie will be mounted on brick pillars.

It is asserted that Prussia has addressed to the Luxembourg Government an ultimatum demanding an immediate decision on the proposal made by the German Government for working the Luxemburg railways.

The right of the 3d Bufis to pass through the City with drums beating and fixed bayonets we are informed arises from their having originally formed part of the Hessian trained bands," and as descendants of that force they in consequence enjoy that privilege.

The death is announced of Lady Grace Vandeleur, daughter of the second Earl of Mayo, at Kilrush House, Clare, on the 3d ultimo. The deceased lady, we see by *Debrett's Peerage*, married in 1835, Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq., M. P. for Clare, and Colonel of the Clare Militia.

One of the most amusing and popular books recently published is "Modern Turkey," by J. Lewis Farley. The "means," about Turkish women are particularly interesting, and may be recommended as useful and instructive to the Women's Rights body.

It is reported that at Preston, on Monday and Tuesday, the 3d and 4th ult., from fifty to sixty of the children were taken to the police-station on each day. In nearly every instance the children were lost in consequence of the drunkenness of the mother. Many of the women were "very respectable."

Among the names of the gentlemen who passed the recent examination in Hindu and Mahomedan law and the law of India in British India, held by the Council of Legal Education in Lincoln's-inn hall for admission to the bar, we observe that of Mohammed Mubidduddin, a prince of the Mysore family, one of the most wealthy and influential Mahomedan families in India.

Five seats have to be filled up in the French Assembly. The votes were taken on Sunday, and, as far as the results are yet known, the following seem likely to be the successful competitors: M. Deregranchi, Republican, for the Department of the North; M. Jules Bernl, also Republican, for the Somme; M. Paul Bex, Radical, for the Yonne; and M. d'Abbatucci, Bonapartist, for Corsica. M. Deregranchi's election is looked upon as a great triumph for Moderate Republican opinions.

Germany is looking far into the future with reference to Alsace and Lorraine. The Government will, for directing the introduction of the Imperial Constitution, have divided the country into second reading. The ground taken was that these provinces were not yet ripe for the Federal Constitution in its entirety, and especially that the preliminary question of nationality would have first to be settled. The Crusetle General would enter on their functions in the course of the current year.

Sir Charles Dutton Price, second baronet, expired at Jersey on the 19th of May last. He was born in 1800, and succeeded his father, Sir Rose, in 1834. His remains at present have been of a somewhat eccentric character, as his death, which took place on the 19th of last month, was only just announced, and we see by *Debrett's Baronetage* that, in 1850, he was in England, and was not directly heard of by any member of the family for more than twenty years, although they had reason to believe he was alive.

The Archeological Society of Liège has just been engaged in getting certain marbles made at a spot called Jupille. The remains of an important Gallo-Roman habitation have been discovered, and a number of walls have furnished fragments of a remarkable mosaic, views of various kinds in fine clay, writing-stylus, hair-pins, some coins, and a large quantity of Roman tiles. Some of the objects are extremely curious, and we are excited such general interest that the digging are to be continued on a more extensive scale.

The death of the Duc Alexandre Edmond de Talleyrand Perigord is announced, at the age of 85. The Duke has already first, the Duchess Dorothee de Sagan, in Courland, and his second wife was the widow of Mr. Hugh McDonell of the house of Glengarry. The eldest son of the Duke inherited, on the death of his mother, the Sagan estates, and his son obtained from Napoleon III. the restoration of the title of Duke of Montmorency. The youngest son of the Duchess Dorothee inherited the estate of Dunoch Wertemberg, in Courland.

One of the bishops of the Anglican Establishment, recently quoted, in the midst of a severe debate on Convocation, the old motto of some friend of his, that over the fireplace of his study should be inscribed "Mangling does here." a witty Southern retort of strong anti-revision tendencies recommended that the motto on the revision report should be preceded by the prayer to be used by persons "at sea." Lastly, a prelate, on being told that he ought never to "wait for twenty-one days," replied that such was the exact period of incubation of a not over-brilliant member of the ornithological family.

A few days ago, a poor Piedmontese corporal was carried in his last resting-place, in the Père Lachaise. Not a single friend accompanied the coffin: three mourners, however, followed—an Italian greyhound, a poodle, and a shaggy little terrier, whom it had been found impossible to drive away from the body of their dead master! Arrived at the cemetery, the gate was shut in the faces of this touching little procession, whom, she bowling piteously to no purpose, they strove to soften the hearts of the grim undertakers by standing upon their hind-legs and waltzing; after three or four turns they went through their whole pantomimic repertoire. After which, finding all their pitiful efforts of no avail, they planted themselves in front of the gate, whining and gazing sunplicantly in the face of the gate-keeper, and, not before a full hour had elapsed did the three poor doggies leave their post, with heads hanging and tails between their legs, in all probability to be taken nightly care by some charitable soul.

One day last week a lady and gentleman of position were married in Cheltenham, and posted to Ross to spend the honeymoon. A relay of horses—four greys—was sent from Gloucester to Huntley, and some wag set afloat a rumor that the horses were to take "Sir Roger" to a meeting of his friends in Ross. It happened to be the annual meeting of the Huntley Club, and a magistrate, who was chairman, announced at the dinner-table that "Sir Roger" would be there at 5 o'clock. At that hour up dashed bride and bridegroom. Their carriage was besieged; cheers were given again and again for "Sir Roger." It happened, however, that the bridegroom was "boarded like the pard," and slim, and thus the mistake soon revealed itself. The gentleman and his newly-made wife were at first evidently as much astonished as annoyed; but when the mistake was explained to them they entered into the joke, and enjoyed it immensely. As they left they were heartily cheered, and all happiness was wished them.

## CATHOLIC ITEMS.

Several conversions have taken place lately in Rome, especially among the American ladies.

Bishop Gibbone, of North Carolina is seeking pecuniary aid for his feeble diocese among the wealthy Catholic churches of Philadelphia.

Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, has appointed Rev. John W. Gerdemann, pastor of St. S. Pontificus Church in that city, Secretary for the German.

Rev. Joseph A. Hainz, has been transferred from the pastoral charge of St. Patrick's Church, Pottsville, Pa., to that of St. Sebastian's, Frank, Philadelphia.

Bishop Wood has purchased Bolmar's boarding-school and property in Westchester, Pa., and is refitting it as one of the academy of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

Rev. John E. Haire, late pastor of St. James Church, Cadyville, N. Y., has been called by Bishop Hallman to be Secretary and Chancellor of the diocese of Ogdensburg.

Rev. Daniel O'Connor, late of St. Patrick's, but more recently of St. Theresa's Church, Philadelphia, has been appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Mahanoy Plane, Schuylkill county, Pa.

The solemn blessing of the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, took place on Sunday, 23d of June. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. J. Roosevelt Bayley, who preached on the occasion.

"The Knights of St. Columbkille" is the title of a new religious association lately organized in Washington, D. C. The name may have a connection with the legendary St. Columbkille, the "Dove of the Cell," was one of the brightest among the glorious Irish saints. Rev. R. A. Maguire has accepted a request to act as chaplain of the new association.

Bishop McQuaide, of Rochester, N. Y., in moving for a reform in funerals. In his Cathedral, Sunday, he said: "I am determined that hereafter not more than twelve hacks would be allowed in a funeral procession, nor would more be allowed on Sunday if they could be conveniently arranged for any other day; and further-more that priests would not be allowed henceforth to indulge in eulogies of the dead.

The Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey has appointed the Rev. John Lynch, lately ordained at St. Paul's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., to assist the Rev. Dr. Brann, in the administration of the parish of St. Elizabeth, Washington Heights. The Rev. Dr. McSweeney, of St. Peter's Poughkeepsie, has come to have the efficient aid of the Rev. William Joseph Kelly in attending to the spiritual wants of his large flock. The parish of St. Joseph's, Van Twiller-fifth street, will be the scene of the first missionary labors of the Rev. Henry Gordon.

DEATH OF REV. THOS. HADDIGAN, P. P.—In the near little parish church, the spires of which rise high above the fir and beech trees which, like sentinels, keep constant guard before it, in the cemetery adjoining its walls, was deposited on Wednesday, June 19th, all that was mortal of the amiable and generally priest of Aughrim and Knockmoy. The "Abbey," as it is called, in Ammina is but a little known locality in its historic associations. One might read on the coffin lid, as the remains lay on the cast'ejine frontlets, like those of other days, the Rev. Thomas Haddican, P. P., died June 19th, aged 38.—*Dublin News.*

In the magnificent new Cathedral at Thurles, on Sunday, June 23, the Most Rev. Archbishop Leahy, advanced the following named st udents of Thurles College to the order of priesthood: Rev. Michael Ryan, son of Mr. Ryan, Esq., who had formerly studied in Thurles College, and subsequently in the University of Louvain, Belgium; Rev. John Power, diocese of Cashel and Emly; Rev. Thos. Mackey, diocese of Raphoe and Emly; Rev. Florence McCarthy, diocese of Cork; Rev. Laurence Roche, diocese of Dubuque, United States; Rev. Jas. O'Shea, diocese of Dubuque, United States. Rev. W. Moore was previously advanced to the order of subdeaconship of the latter diocese. The ceremony was witnessed by eighty of their late fellow-students from St. Patrick's College, Thurles.

It may not be generally known, says the Charlotte, N. C., *Democrat*, that a sister (Hannah) of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, is living in Cabarrus county, N. C. She has remarkably good health, is now 85 years old, and bids fair to reach a hundred.

The ex-Empress and his cousin, Prince Napoleon, have had a violent quarrel at Chislehurst. The Prince reproached the Empress with his inactivity, while his latter expressed his preference for a patient, expectant policy. The scene, it is said, was a very lively one, and was followed by a complete rupture between Plon-Plon and the men of "great intelligence."

If you have a cold hanging from the nose, effensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull and stupid or confidence, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and rest in the grave. No disease is so common more deceptive, or less understood by physicians. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a perfect specific for catarrh or cold in the head. Sold by druggists

## "Doomed to Death."

Prince Humbert has been to Berlin on a pious errand—nothing less than to stand godfather to a Lutheran baby.

It matters little what an excommunicated, imcdicted man may choose to do in the way of violation of the canons; that Church which has cut him off from her communion and delivered him over to Satan. Neither does the question of good or bad taste displayed by the Berlin Lutherans in their election of an outlawed Catholic for the responsibility of godparent affect us very much. The contents of the Catholic Church may prove themselves excellent Lutherans for all we care on the contrary, but what does concern us is the political importance which naturally is attached to the fact of an Italian prince of an old Catholic house joining himself in a sort of relationship with the "representative of that Protestantism" which alone cost all the shedding of the noblest Catholic blood in Christian for many for eight or nine generations of men.

Prince Humbert and Marguerite, his wife, have been received with public honors, both at Berlin and Potsdam, and all the world sees in these festivities a token that the alliance between Italy and Prussia is signed and sealed.

For a long time a party by no means weak has existed on the other side of the Alps, that has openly professed its belief that the accidental alliance between Italy and Prussia, which took place in 1866 ought to assume a more permanent character, and that it was for the interest of both countries to render the alliance eternal, whenever one was endangered it should cause something or more than a mere armed neutrality upon the part of the other. The sad catastrophe of France in 1870-71 has greatly tended to the strengthening of an Italian-Prusso confederacy. Italy is now without doubt, and quite to the delight of Signor Sella and his fellow-conspirators, the ally of Germany. Prince Frederic Charles passed his winter in Rome, and was singularly honored by the Piedmontese usurper during his stay. Humbert has returned the compliment, and the two nations reconciled with the praises of him whom the Italians call the *bel re* of his own country. Poor France finds herself like the "hare with many friends" in the fable; so many ready to help her in the name of her majesty and strength, not one to stand by her in the dark hour of her evil fortune. The strange English neutrality of 1870, and the Prusso-Russian alliance of the same date, made it evident that if it was difficult upon here and elsewhere as a cold political necessity that she who had averted from Europe an incursion of barbarians, who in the Crimea had saved England from destruction, and in the Spanish Peninsula had rescued Piedmont in her death-grapple with Austria, should be abandoned in her own direct need by those to whom she had every right to turn, and from whom the most extraordinary assistance and the same could in the new enterprise, individuals and private associations combined to contribute subsidies, but they become owners in the stock of the road.

The Fair of the California Vine Growers and Wine-makers' Industrial Association, which will be held in Sacramento in connection with the State Fair, commencing the 19th of September, and continuing until the 28th. Two thousand dollars is offered in premiums ranging at about fifty dollars each. The association will hold a business meeting at Sacramento on the 25th of July.

Let the bald and grey use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer if they desire as good a head of hair as in youth.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON GREEN, San Francisco.]

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export only a moderate inquiry has existed, chiefly for the use of grain-fleets. Extra at $4@5 25, and superfine, at $3 25@3 50; Oregon and Oregon brands—Extra at $5 25@5 50; do $4 75@5 00.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, with a slight increase in the demand for milling wheat. The sales were as follows: 1,000 centals at $1 70; 1,000 do at $1 75; 1,000 do at $1 77½; 1,000 do at $1 78; 1,000 do at $1 79; 1,000 do at $1 80; 1,000 do at $1 82½; 1,000 do at $1 85; 1,000 do at $1 87½; 1,000 do at $1 90; 1,000 do at $1 92½; 1,000 do at $1 95; 1,000 do at $1 97½; 1,000 do at $2 00; 1,000 do at $2 02½; 1,000 do at $2 05; 1,000 do at $2 07½; 1,000 do at $2 10; 1,000 do at $2 12½; 1,000 do at $2 15; 1,000 do at $2 17½; 1,000 do at $2

(From the Dublin Nation.)

# SADLEIR, THE BANKER;

## OR, THE

# LACEYS OF RATHCORE.

## A TALE OF IRISH LIFE.

### CHAPTER I.

The pleasant farmsteads of the Laceys—a family who derived their origin from some of the brightest and boldest blood in Munster—reposed in the hazy glow of the tender autumnal moonlight. The woods and hills of Rathcore were bathed in the mellowing beams of the "planet of night," as she weaved her mystic nodes through the heavens. Sounds of falling streams and moaning winds filled the delightful valley, whose abrupt sides shielded the cot and fields of the Laceys from the bitter blasts of winter and the storms blown over the Waterford mountains, with a delicious gurgling music. Peace reigned in the sky; peace reigned on the tranquil, beautiful earth; peace reigned everywhere, but where it never reigns—in the breasts of men torn by complicated agonies of remorse.

Then the moonlight, growing fitful and cold, died out, and "pleasant day" crept up toe on the misty mountain top." As the sun rose, pouring a flow of gold and violet through vale and meadow, and acres of cornland, nigh ready for the sickle, the beauty of the scene was revealed in its unapproachable picturesque richness of outline and detail.

Great clouds of mist rolled up from the valley, and hung in light wreaths like crests at the base, and finally rested on the scalps of the hills. It was a goodly sight. A goodlier sight was the house wherein dwelt the Laceys—a Tipperary race who had given up priests to the altar, authors to literature, pilgrims to the sea and martyrs to Ireland.

Imagine a square-built house, of something like fortalice pretensions, flung on a saddle against a dense background of beeches and firs. The walls are whitewashed, the creepers that run and roll down in a torrent of variegated color over and across the rustic porch take ornaments the principal door. The windows are sky and nature—in keeping with the fortalice pretensions—but an air approaching elegance pervades them in the dainty arrangement of net curtain and blind, and the stainless cleanliness of the glass. There is a flower-stand within the great parlor casement. Only a woman's excellent taste could have grouped together those harmonizing prisms of flowers and delicate leaves of the cresses, which latter, though content to nestle on the humble earth, deserve to be gold-rimmed trees.

Kate Lacey was the first person who descended to the little beautiful parlor, where the Laceys were wont to assemble at morning. A sweet girl was this black haired and blue eyed Irish art seldom, if ever, seen out of Ireland—a delicately-moulded creature with a complexion of the purest and elastic grace of motion—a flexile way of moving from object to object, she would have fastened the gaze of an artist who had made the study of pure form his specialty.

Tom Lacey soon joined his sister at the breakfast table, and was directly followed by her father, a fine, Tipperary gentleman, whose hair hung in white masses over his temples.

"We are to have a companion at breakfast, Kate," said Richard, as he drew a chair to the table. "A noble fellow is the new member. He is a sincere patriot, a burns for the wrongs of his country, and who yearns to redress them."

"A visitor!" exclaimed Kate, as she arrested the spoon which she was loading with tea. "And pray, father, who is he?"

"A man, my dear, destined to make his name in the world. He is a lawyer, and a friend to Irish prisoners. Did you ever hear of Mr. John Sadleir?"

"Why, everyone has heard of Sadleir," cried Tom Lacey, as he threw his hat on the sofa, and brushed quickly the dust off his coat, preparatory to sitting down to breakfast; "he is not only an attorney, but he's a patriot. Look at the magnificent air of eloquence in which he vindicates our nationality, and our right to be a free people. Look at them, and believe him if you can."

"Ah! he's a man in the right direction," murmured old Lacey. "That fellow will make a name that will live when you and I are forgotten. By the way, Kate, I only took five minutes to your mother's time, to make tea."

"Such a long falling back on something older than ourselves," cried Tom, as he flung himself into a chair, and set to devouring the heap of fresh cream which his sister had thoughtfully procured for him. "The *Nation* says that it is the duty of the Irish people to look back on the past, and learn wisdom from it. Well, I'll not let the dead past bury its dead. I'd like to bury the two together. Now, do you know what—I have no faith in this Mr. John Sadleir. Have you ever seen a lawyer that did not deceive?"

"You are most uncharitable, Tom," said Kate. "There you have sat against my lawyer jacket, and he'll require a thousand years to raise the pile. Wretch! I am not going to join in your outbreak against the whole Mr. Sadleir, for I real his address to the electors, and I am sure that he is a good Catholic and an honorable Irishman!"

"Did you see what the *Nation* said about him, his antecedents and his colleagues?" inquired Tom. "Oh, we are in for it again —a patriot is to be sold once more. And Mr. John Sadleir will lead the van of the betrayers."

"Hush," said Mr. Lacey, with imposing gravity, "there are times to talk, and times when silence becomes a virtue. A young man's judgment may be true at times and it may be wrong. My dear boy, yours is a rong this time."

"Indeed it is wrong—most wrong," said Kate, whose fervent patriotism would not allow her to question the honesty or sincerity of any man who came to the front within the ranks of Ireland" on his lips. "Oh, dome," Miss Lacey, because I perceive—I pray pardon the familiarity — that imaginative combination of mobile brow and open eye which betoken a sensitive and receptive intellect, and I prefer to appeal to the discretion in which your genius lies to say other."

"Thank you. I have lived to see this day, and to hear those words," cried Mr. Lacey.—"Kate, Kate, it is gratifying to hear such a compliment paid to you by so eminent a patriot as my friend Mr. Crowe."

Miss Lacey blushed all over. She had no words to thank Mr. Crowe for the fine eulogies he had so lavishly bestowed on her. As she poured out more tea, a soft, subdued gleam of pleasure brightened her eyes, and her hand trembled ever so lightly.

Tom Lacey looked on displeased and amazed with his sister. He had a vivid recollection of '48, and though he gracefully remembered the gallant stand then made for the rights of the people, he remembered that the attempt was disgraced by the defection of one or two ecumenical who rose to opulence and position on the ruins of the popular liberties.

"I don't like to say a word, under my father's roof, about these people," whispered Tom to Kate, "but I cannot believe these men. Observe the scowl that darkens that man's face"—here he pointed to Sadleir. "If there be not ruffianism behind that countenance, I am a Russian, and a dragoon into the bargain."

"I think you can be very cruel when you wish," was the reply. "Look at the priest, think of Mr. Sadleir, and see what they write about Mr. Crowe. I consider you very unfair, Tom."

"Very well. I suppose I was born to be misunderstood."

Said Mr. Crowe in his best of manners:

"May I hope I have said nothing which could be offensive to Miss Lacey—Miss Kate Lacey, as she gave me the delightful privilege of calling her?"

"No, sir," answered Kate, with a whole world of confused prettiness animating her sweet Irish face. "It is good to be praised by those whom you trust."

"Upon my soul, Kate, that epigram charms me. Our countrywomen have such a way of saying things, that it is a positive loss some qualified reporter is not present to record them. Madame de Sael was a smart conversationalist, in her way. Were she alive now she would find it an obvious duty to yield place to Mademoi selle Lacey."

Kate's color rose higher than ever. She was at a palpable loss to know what to do or say in the presence and under the compliments of the judicial-looking Mr. Crowe. A priest brought her to the old-fashioned four-legged quare piano which did duty for a side-board, and a book-rest, in the dusky corner of the room. Her eyes wandered over the flower stand, and across the lawn, and to the gate that opened on to the road bordered by poplars, whose leaves had turned cinamon in the burning heat of the harvest weather.

Her heart leaped as she looked out in the dreamy intelligible way which is the joy of many half-conscious existences. Up the path came a noble-looking young man of some five-and-twenty summers, booted and spurred, and evidently fresh from the saddle. A broad-chested, powerful youth, with sinews as hard and tough as the ribbings on the surface of a statue, he might have stood as the model for the Irish Slaf slee (to Pythons).

"O, Dick," sae said, when he entered the room, and held out both her delicate hands in welcome, without allowing it to run to waste in the barren fields of English speculation."

"And I'll be the first depositor," said Mr. Lacey, rising to his feet, and clasping Mr. Sadleir's hand. "Ah, my good sir, my good countryman, you have come to our rescue in a moment of the greatest difficulty. You are the man in the gap. Ireland will remember this for you through all time."

Mr. Sadleir was affected to tears. Mr. Crowe retired behind his bandkerchief, and Tom looked very much as if he envied Mr. Prendergast, whose joyous emotion was visible in his flushed cheek and strangely bright eye.

"That will be a splendid job, John," exclaimed Prendergast, as the pair of them left the house. "How often does the devil favor you with so fine an inspiration? A bank! Fancy having a bank!"

"A bank is a very useful thing, do you know," suggested Mr. Sadleir.

"To be sure," groaned Crowe, and I never wanted its assistance worse. Could you lend me half a sovereign?"

(To be Continued.)

The Holy Father, after celebrating all early Mass in his private chapel, and afterwards, as is his custom, assisting at a Mass celebrated by his private chaplain, received in audience the Very Rev. P. Bonaventure Pontillo, Commissary-General of the Franciscans in Mexico. He presented to the Sovereign Pontiff, as a pledge of the devoted loyalty and affection of the faithful Catholics of that country, the sum of 20,000f.

(From the Dublin Nation of July 8th.)

## "CROMWELL FOR EVER: AND CROMWELL AGAIN!"

### By the Author of "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland."

Such was Cromwell and his officers and men; and, thorough-paced in such bloody and cruel work exercised to their own countrymen and country women, they came to Ireland.

The first stage here was Drogheda. That town surrendered on many pounds of wellb eaten, on promise of quarter. On second thought, Cromwell held it for the advancement of the English interests in Ireland to take advantage of the surrender thus obtained and put massacre the whole inhabitants and garrison, the latter consisted of the flower of English veterans, and a large body of Irish troops—without mercy, in cold blood. Such a scene is better realized by a single instance than a general description. We have an account of one action not cry from an eye-witness, but an actor in the very deed, related as done by his own hand. It is recorded by Anthony Wood, the biographer and historian of Oxford.

Anthony Wood's eldest brother, Thomas Wood, a Master of Arts of the University of Oxford, was a captain in Colonel Henry Ingoldsby's troop at the siege of Drogheda by Cromwell, and returned (says Anthony Wood) from Ireland to Oxford for a time to take up the arrears of his studentship at Christ Church, and to visit his friends and other colleges. At which time, being often with his mother and brethren, he used to discourse with them concerning the sadness and storming of Drogheda, where in he himself had been engaged. He told them that it continues Anthony, "that 3,000 at least, besides some women and children, were, after the town was taken by storm, and afterwards all the town, put to the sword on the 11th of September in the aforesaid time Sir Arthur Ashton, the governor, had his brains beat out and his wooden leg bestowed upon him. Which he continues Anthony, "that when they were in the heat of the execution of the soldiers to make their way up to the top of the church steeple in companies, and up to the towers where the enemy had fled, each of the assailants crying out for a general fire and with a buckler of defence when they ascended the steps to keep themselves from being shot at."

"After they had killed all in the church of St. Lawrence, they went into the vaults underneath, where all the flower and choicest of the women and ladies had fled for refuge in caverns, and, in those recesses, "a most handsome virgin, arrayed in costly and gorgeous apparel, kneeled down on her knees to Wood with tears and prayers to save her life; and being struck with a present fear, he took her by the hand to lead her out of the church with intentions to preserve her; but a soldier, perceiving his intentions, thrust up his sword—into the middle of the virgin's body."

Such was Cromwell and his officers and Wood's plainer language. What (it will be said) must have been the provocation which could find this beautiful and trembling creature, who trusted in his protecting arm, thus cruelly and inhumanly treated by his brute of an Englishman, as to drive him to such a step? Provocation there was for him and for his countrymen, for the whole Irish people, of course, he struck him in horror and disgust at the deed he had done. He left the vaults and the church; "I can't guess what I would refuse to do for Ireland, or for the sake of it."

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But Mr. Cowan believed that it was his duty to go to the front, and he went. He left Inlis to do as he did. Have we not seen in maintenance of this intense patriotism, that the Irish people, the hundreds, dragged on board ship, and never let out of the railway carriages, from the hours they left Cork, reached their cruel prison in London? Never accepted from one another even the slightest assistance? Have they the lowest needs at nature? Men of education and position, and of the highest refinement, left to the monkeys to gaze on, and compelled to clean the prison privies, mixed with burglars, garroters, and the scum of London? Is not this a fact?

Have we fame lions?" said one of the brutal English turnkeys to O'Donovan Rossa. But they never tamed Amy and Mitchel Henry, or Pigott, or Gray, or Duffy through millions of Irish breasts. For thirty-five years has been recalling all the names, with hands tied behind his back like the terrible prison of "Little Father," and he has never been able to sit or stand at rest, and fed on bread and water, imagine the horrors of the situation, and the condition of a man in those circumstances performing the calls of nature, being unable to undo the flap of his pantaloons, or wipe tears from his eyes, or blow his nose, or even to spit. Yet he expressly stated by the late Sir Robert Peel, on bringing in the Act making it a capital offence to levy war on the maxims of the Constitution, as long as noblemen and gentlemen feared for their lives, that the purpose of the Treason-Felony Act was to take from the Irish the right of meeting in public assembly to discuss their wrongs, and equal them with robbers and burglars. But Parliament, which can do anything, refused to make it a capital offence of sex—all ties are burst when the "English interest" is at stake.

See them, to support the "English interest," flogging women in Jamaica, the hanging of boys and girls in India, the gallows and wire! Although the executioners (it is true) flung them down and called for their liquor to "cut." When they found it would kill the women. "They took down my corpses in order that I might undergo the trial. A few years before and they would have turned them the other way to labor. After flogging they rubbed in pickle. It was in the family-way, and very near after the "Old-Cat-o'-nine-tails" darling of the English—which they cling to after every other thing is forgot—his throne was driven from their cole as brutalizing the people who suffer it, or witness it, or make use of it in their punishments. Let me offer them a suggestion, and it is this: That, just as the bloody-leger that felled Wat Tyler, and the first chief justice the City of London's coat of arms, they might substitute for our ground-ivies here the standard of England (where it seems strangely out of place amid that collection of lions, leopards, and other savage beasts) the bloody English "Cat." We have never forgotten how Lord Cornwallis ordered General Morris tested their instructions to magistrates suprising them that the Fenians had a right to be tried by their peers, and sent to them that flogging was among the punishments they might inflict. Let us not remember the foul of the English press for the lash to be applied to the Fenians.

Who but remembers the bloody orders of General George Neill, (he not the murderer, one of the women and children at Cawnpore, but all those engaged in the rebellion against the English should be upon their head of the murdered, before being hanged, in order that the certainty of hell which was taught them by the priests of the rebels should be allied to their torments.

At each miscreant, after sentence of death, two runs this devilish order of 20th of July, 1857: will be taken down to the house in question under a guard, and be forced into cleaning up a small portion of the blood stains. The task will be made as revolting to his feelings as possible; and the process was repeated until was the last in forcing devoted loyalty and affection of the faithful Catholics of that country, the sum of 20,000f.

This English Protestant's heart by the unostentatious charity, their reverence for their clergy, their respect for their superiors, their real independence, notwithstanding their secrecy of manner, their Oriental nationality, and their country's sad of all inducements to apostacy. And, perhaps, after all, it is only the infinitesimal merit of the noblest and purest principles of mankind, and of virtues that are fondly supposed to be the gift of education and refinement, I believe that the Irish people are more favored by the latter gods than by the former.

While another Englishman (not to mention our country's friend) could find in the mass of the poorer Irish many a one to be ranked among the men of England, and, perhaps, after all, the best apology he made for the cruel government of his country by the English, is that Englishmen take their own craven rural drudges to the hangman of the high-spirited, conquerable Irish.

Shall I, then, for fear of being laughed at, refuse to give my own experience of the sensible between Gambetta and Simon appears to be serious; let us be prudent; it is necessary to know when will pass in publishing, under the form of go obscene novel, a statement that the Jesuits and the Carlists are everywhere victorious. Take this as one of the signs of the times: the Catalonia is fairly opened; Don Alfonso and Tristany having the advance guard, and Count Moré the rear guard. Worthily and wisely appointed to the supreme command of the Navarre throne of Spain, and of the main body. On the 9th the gallant Carlist chief met the forces of Rodegas, and drove him down the hills, taking two hundred prisoners and two mules; the former immediately enrolling themselves under the command. At Esdella and Tafolls he took a large number of guns and ammunition of war, and provisions. He has cut the railway between Pampeluna and Saragossa, and holds the line between Madrid. Velasco's column of 1,500 men took a provision train the same day near Vittoria, escorted by army stores.

Cabalios, the lieutenant of Tristany, has formed a junction with Savalls and Tristany himself with Estatus, is in command of the principal column, well armed, and in the Maestrazgo the rising is general; the parishes mustering at the sound of their church bells, and marching off ready to join the nearest headquarters: and the same is the case in Leon, Zamora, Toro, Benavente, Astorga, Palencia and Medina del Campo. The Carlists are masters of the country, and the Alphonsist authorities are obliged to notify their incapacity of action to the Government of Madrid. The movement in Murcia, Estremadura and Andalusia is organizing its partisans, the two Castilles are preparing for the rising, and in Aragon, General of Catalonia wrote a few days since to Madrid, to ask for Irish reinforcements to replace the army which request has been the dispatch of the garrison of the capital.

In Castile the troops are commanded by the Cura of Alcamleon, and he has twice beaten the espaderos; and at Guadalajara—ten leagues from Madrid—a band of two hundred Carlists holds the passes, and laughs at the efforts of Serrano to dislodge them.

The Royal headquarters are now published for each day. Those de la Reine, in Navarre, a very important strategical position, presented to the Carlists by Dorregaray. The engagement in that neighborhood has ever taken place, as the Amadeist troops have never ventured on a battle. Carnot is virtually in possession of the district; and has shown such consummate skill, courage, and patriotism, that no happier choice of a commander-in-chief could not have been made. General Polo—Cabanas's brother-in-law—has arrived in the Royal camp, and the veteran Conde de Morella, whose years of age and failing health have hitherto prevented his taking an active part in the struggle, will proceed to the seat of head quarters. The Royal cause is therefore, if not yet everywhere triumphant, in a fair way to be the way to be so. The Amadeus is hourly looked for, and he has already decided on Lisbon as his place of refuge, where his sister, Pia of Savoy, has offered him an asylum. It is very evident that the Italian dynasty has no fancy to put its fortunes to the issue of the sword; and the counsels of the stranger is everywhere contemptuously contrasted with the daring chivalry of the king and princesses of the blood. Even the Republicans are not



## ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, SACRAMENTO.

We condense the following from the Sacramento *Record* of Friday week last:

The Annual Examination and Commencement Exercises were held in the above named Institution on Thursday, the 11th inst., in presence of a large assemblage of parents and friends of the pupils—a private examination had been conducted by the Sisters during the preceding week.

### THE EXERCISES

consisted of vocal and instrumental music, select readings, and exercises in arithmetic by the higher classes, in which they showed themselves quick, intelligent and smart. After the reading of several of the pupils was certainly of a very superior order, and the music, vocal and instrumental, reflected great credit on the teachers. The first honors of the school were awarded to the following pupils for correct deportment during the entire session: Annie Daniels, Roger Kohner, Kate Walsh and Mary Boardman. Silver medals were awarded to the following young ladies: Ex-cellence—Kate Walsh; Good Conduct—Elizabeth Mack; Emma Mathews; Premium in Arithmetic—Mary Simpson; Christian Doctrine — Fanny Kohner and Mary Boardman; Application—Annie Hart and A. Schwartz. The first crown for instrumental music was awarded to Emma Mathews and the second to Louisa Marzen.

Quite a number of books were given as premiums to the most deserving pupils in the less classes; even the infants were not forgotten, but instead of a premium, they received the gentle chastisement of ecclesiastical parents, which they seem to be fully aware of by every reverse of it! And we can assure you that even in the case of the infants there did not any approximate unfriendship with the

### Abbe Junqua and Canon Moulis, or "Old Catholics" in France.

The readers of the Protestant Press in England, and especially of the Low Church organs—of the Record and the Evangelical will be surprised to learn that the two priests in France who, almost alone among the forty thousand French clergy, have rebelled against the Vatican Council, and also, on that account, have been held up to public esteem in England as great reformers and martyrs, have been just convicted by the tribunals for publishing a most filthy and indecent scandalous character, and condemned to two years' imprisonment.

The prosecution was instituted by the general "of offense against public morality," and the evidence was conclusive as to the immoral character of the production of the novel, entitled *Mysteres d'un Evesche*, written conjointly by Canon Moulis and Abbé Junqua, and published in a newspaper of Bordeaux. Scenes were read from the obscene publication which the Procureur Général observed, Mouis and Junqua could only plead that they were in correspondence with their own corrupt lives, and evidence of their own corrupt lives, and their own deified imaginations.

Their defense before the examining magistrate contained a series of charges in-sulting such large and Nazarene terms, and the skirmishes with the Ultramontist troops, in which Carys proved to be a mettle and a skill worthy of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement. Their defense before the tribunal was, however, a complete victory. A dispatch, dated June 15, from Genet, on the eastern frontier, and communicated to the London Press Association, was received in Lyons (the centre for the Irish region) recorded in the following terms: "The city of Gerona capitulated yesterday. The town of Figueras is occupied at the same time, and the Carlists are everywhere victorious. Take this as one of the signs of the times: the Catalonia is fairly opened; Don Alfonso and Tristany having the advance guard, and Count Moré the rear guard. Worthily and wisely appointed to the supreme command of the Navarre throne of Spain, and of the main body. On the 9th the gallant Carlist chief met the forces of Rodegas, and drove him down the hills, taking two hundred prisoners and two mules; the former immediately enrolling themselves under the command. At Esdella and Tafolls he took a large number of guns and ammunition of war, and provisions. He has cut the railway between Pampeluna and Saragossa, and holds the line between Madrid. Velasco's column of 1,500 men took a provision train the same day near Vittoria, escorted by army stores.

Cabalios, the lieutenant of Tristany, has formed a junction with Savalls and Tristany himself with Estatus, is in command of the principal column, well armed, and in the Maestrazgo the rising is general; the parishes mustering at the sound of their church bells, and marching off ready to join the nearest headquarters: and the same is the case in Leon, Zamora, Toro, Benavente, Astorga, Palencia and Medina del Campo. The Carlists are masters of the country, and the Alphonsist authorities are obliged to notify their incapacity of action to the Government of Madrid. The movement in Murcia, Estremadura and Andalusia is organizing its partisans, the two Castilles are preparing for the rising, and in Aragon, General of Catalonia wrote a few days since to Madrid, to ask for Irish reinforcements to replace the army which request has been the dispatch of the garrison of the capital.

In Castile the troops are commanded by the Cura of Alcamleon, and he has twice beaten the espaderos; and at Guadalajara—ten leagues from Madrid—a band of two hundred Carlists holds the passes, and laughs at the efforts of Serrano to dislodge them.

The Royal headquarters are now published for each day. Those de la Reine, in Navarre, a very important strategical position, presented to the Carlists by Dorregaray. The engagement in that neighborhood has ever taken place, as the Amadeist troops have never ventured on a battle. Carnot is virtually in possession of the district; and has shown such consummate skill, courage, and patriotism, that no happier choice of a commander-in-chief could not have been made. General Polo—Cabanas's brother-in-law—has arrived in the Royal camp, and the veteran Conde de Morella, whose years of age and failing health have hitherto prevented his taking an active part in the struggle, will proceed to the seat of head quarters. The Royal cause is therefore, if not yet everywhere triumphant, in a fair way to be the way to be so. The Amadeus is hourly looked for, and he has already decided on Lisbon as his place of refuge, where his sister, Pia of Savoy, has offered him an asylum. It is very evident that the Italian dynasty has no fancy to put its fortunes to the issue of the sword; and the counsels of the stranger is everywhere contemptuously contrasted with the daring chivalry of the king and princesses of the blood. Even the Republicans are not

## Spain.

If the transmission of lies could melt the telegraphic wires, those which connect Madrid with the rest of Europe would be fairly worn out by this time. Never, perhaps, has a country been the victim of so shameless an extent as in the official accounts of the Carlist rising, which, after subsisting nearly two months, supreme and triumphant, in the north, has also forced its enemies to recognize it as a belligerent power.

The temporary check it received by the treason of the three Basayan deputies has been amply repaired by the increased ardor of the Navarrese and Biscayans, and the skirmishes with the Amadeist troops, in which Carys proved to be a mettle and a skill worthy of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement. Their defense before the tribunal was, however, a complete victory. A dispatch, dated June 15, from Genet, on the eastern frontier, and communicated to the London Press Association, was received in Lyons (the centre for the Irish region) recorded in the following terms: "The city of Gerona capitulated yesterday. The town of Figueras is occupied at the same time, and the Carlists are everywhere victorious. Take this as one of the signs of the times: the Catalonia is fairly opened; Don Alfonso and Tristany having the advance guard, and Count Moré the rear guard. Worthily and wisely appointed to the supreme command of the Navarre throne of Spain, and of the main body. On the 9th the gallant Carlist chief met the forces of Rodegas, and drove him down the hills, taking two hundred prisoners and two mules; the former immediately enrolling themselves under the command. At Esdella and Tafolls he took a large number of guns and ammunition of war, and provisions. He has cut the railway between Pampeluna and Saragossa, and holds the line between Madrid. Velasco's column of 1,500 men took a provision train the same day near Vittoria, escorted by army stores.

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## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

CHIEFLY COMPILED FROM CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

Large numbers of Garibaldians are leaving Rome for Spain. On Saturday, 8th inst., thirty of these worthies took their departure. Five assassinations are reported as having occurred in the city on Sunday, June 9th.

The foundations of the Po, in the province of Ferrara, have caused incalculable damage. Hundreds of families are in the utmost misery. A number of Catholic youths of Bologna have gone to the relief of the sufferers.

M. Leon Gautier delivered an address on the Gesta Dei and the action of Catholicism," recently to a large and fashionable Parisian audience. The eloquent speaker was listened to with great attention, and was frequently applauded.

The official organs of Madrid are obliged, though reluctantly, to confess that the Carlist rising is not yet wholly put down. They say that in Catalonia it is reviving, and that the bands in that province are daily strengthening and becoming better organized.

Blumarck's crusade against the Catholic clergy is progressing. We read that the Bill directed against the Society of Jesus and other similar organizations has, with a majority of fifty against, passed its second reading in the German Parliament, by a majority of 241 against 101 votes.

On Sunday morning last the steamer Virginia left Toulon for New Caledonia, having on board two hundred Communists, who had been condemned and sentenced for their share in the horrid work of the Commune. Among the number were thirty females.

Bethyl Bey has made a speech in which he says: "If the splendor of the revolution appeared to wane for a moment, it will now shine with all its brilliancy." Señor Zorilla is analogue, so was Prim, and so has been every Minister in the present.

Mustered by the revolutionary party if they dared act other than acquit the assassin of the general, Delacon, they, at a matter of course, pronounced him not guilty. Immediately after being liberated the prisoner was led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The liberal journals, are in a fair frenzy of delight at the event, and say that the Pope is the cause of all, because he keeps his old guards.

The limited national fete in Rome, or, as it has been happily phrased—the viele of the statue"—was a miserable fiasco. The illuminations on the occasion were all but confined to public and municipal establishments, or the government house, and to some habitations of state officials. Yet, with this palpable failure before the eyes of thousands in Rome, the official organs continue to speak of the fete as a very marvel of splendor and enthusiasm. It is a paradox long in splendor anything the world has for a long time witnessed. Neither at Florence, Naples, Milan, nor Venice, was there any spark of this pretended national feeling. Everywhere there was the same indifference to the fete as to the fete itself.

For the management of this large surplus there Peter's Pence collection, which is unfortunately no improvement over preparation. The producer occupies a very uncertain position, unless his fruit has some decided advantage over that of others in quality or earliness of ripening, and his commission will not improve until something is done to prevent the overstocking of the local markets with fresh fruit. The shipments of fruit to the Eastern States in the last three years have generally been unprofitable, and although small shipments will probably continue to be made, yet the Eastern market is practically closed against us by the high freights, the long transit, and the expense of sending men with the fruit to watch over it properly. With a large canning establishment in each of the leading fruit valleys, and an association of the leading fruit-growers of each district to send all their fruit to one commission merchant, and require him to make frequent full reports, so as to give opportunities for comparison, some of the present evils might be remedied.

It is not clear whether fruit can be dried in California more profitably by natural or artificial heat. A fruit-drying furnace lately invented by a Mr. Alden received much praise in a late agricultural Convention in Savannah, Georgia. This furnace was thirty feet high and five feet square inside; and had an endless vertical chain running down in each corner. On these chains, at the intervals of nine inches, were placed sieves or frames, each holding half a bushel of fruit to be dried. The chains descend nearly a foot in ten minutes, so that each frame would pass from the top to the bottom in three hours; and in that period the fruit is dried. A blast of air heated at 165° Fahrenheit is blown by steam into the bottom of the furnace, and, as it passed upwards it becomes saturated with moisture and grows cooler. The fruit prepared in this manner is represented to be much superior in flavor to the common article. The current of air and the heat are no doubt very beneficial, but the steam engine puts the device beyond the reach of the ordinary farmer, and perhaps he could obtain the same object by building a large stone chimney of glass against the sunny side of his house, painted white. Such a chimney open at above and below, on hot summer days would carry a strong draught, and would probably answer most purposes more rapidly than rods of light board platforms, where the air currents have little chance to pass.

## CATHOLIC ITEMS

### Eastern.

On June 21, the Rev. F. A. Donaher, a promising young priest of the diocese of Wheeling, died at the hospital of St. Joseph, Mount Clemens.

Died at the pastoral residence of St. Mary's church, New York, from the effects of a fall, the Rev. Augustine Hennessy, on Monday evening, July 1. Rev. James Coyle, pastor of Peekskill.

An old and most devoted priest, Rev. Mr. Brummer, formerly of the diocese of Cincinnati, but who for years belonged to Columbus, was recently called to his eternal reward.

Died, in the city of New York, on the 4th of June last, Very Rev. Doctor Bermingham, V. G., of Cincinnati, S. C., in the 74th year of his age, and in the 41st of his priesthood.

We much regret to have to announce the death of Rev. Francis Joseph Buesing, pastor of the German congregation of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Schuylkill county, Pa. He died on the 14th ult., after an illness of about one week.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. Nicholas A. Bowden, which took place on Sunday, the 16th inst., at Downingtown, Chester county, Pa. Rev. Nicholas A. Bowden was born in county Kildare, Ireland, where he made his classical studies at our Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, and was ordained for the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood in 1869.

There were received into the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, in New Orleans, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Perche, on the 8th inst., the following young ladies, all natives of New Orleans: Miss Ellen Brophy, in religion Sister Mary Angela; Miss Clara Cook, in religion Sister Mary Austin, daughter of the late Bernard Hughes, Dungarvan, Ireland. Miss Mary Teresa, third daughter of the late James Hartwell Barry, Friesborough, county Limerick; Miss Alice Duggan, in religion Sister Mary Joseph, daughter of Laurence Duggan, Garrystlough, Carbonbine; Miss Louisa Hughes, in religion Sister Mary Austin, daughter of the late Bernard Hughes, Dungarvan. Miss Grace the Archbishop officiated.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.
July
21—Sunday—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost.
22—Monday—St. Mary Magdalen.
23—Tuesday—St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr. St. Liborius, Bishop and Confessor.
24—Wednesday—Vigil of St. James. St. Christina, Virgin and Martyr.
25—Thursday—St. James the Greater, Apostle. St. Christopher, Martyr.
26—Friday—St. Anne, Mother of the B. V. M.
27—Saturday—Vigil of the Immaculate Conception. St. Pantaleon, Martyr.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JULY 20, 1872.

## THE TWELFTH JULY IN NEW YORK.

Although we read in the telegrams that a disturbance was expected during the Orange parade in New York on the 12th July, we were convinced that the demonstration would pass off without any breach of the peace. We gave our countrymen credit for better sense than furnishing the "gallant" Twelfth regiment with another opportunity of exhibiting their fine shooting capabilities. The event has proved we were perfectly right. According to all accounts the parade cannot have been very imposing, for the highest estimate says it was composed of six hundred Orangemen, escorted by twice as many policemen. Several newspapers state there were only two hundred Williamites in the procession, and if that be true they must have made a miserable show indeed. But, taking the larger number, we find a very remarkable falling off from the six thousand mentioned a week previously as likely to parade. In this we have convincing proof that all the efforts of bigots and fanatics to fasten the Orange fiend on American soil are doomed to be ignominious failures. The liberality and sound common sense so strongly characteristic of the people of this country will always defeat them so long as they are left untrammeled. The authorities had a whole year to prepare for this procession; they had their infamous propaganda hard at work making proselytes; they turned to good account all the bad feeling created by the riot of '71; they utilised whatever sectarian bitterness was to be had among the Americans of their neighborhood; and this is the result—at the most six hundred proselytes! There are many Irish societies that could turn out five times as many men on four-and-twenty hours' notice. We daresay that if the Orange Lodges of York would be discovered that the Williamites had to rake up half the Eastern States in order to procure the gallant six hundred that marched so boldly through the streets of New York on Friday last. They had put forth all their strength, and a pretty exhibition they made of it! Now, we ask, what sort of a procession would all the men who are not Orangemen, and never would be Orangemen upon any consideration, make? They would muster rather more than six hundred we fancy, in fact, not one out of every ten thousand men in the United States will have anything to do with them or their pernicious principles. If they are taken no notice of but are let severely alone, they will dwindle down in numbers until they cannot do together a sort of "spectacle" or parody a parade either on the 12th July or any other day. We do not think ourselves bold in prophecying that two or three more such demonstrations as that we have had see in this country. The advantages of a quiet and forbearing policy on the part of our countrymen must now be strikingly apparent. In some who wished it antipated, a riot was created on Friday week last, the consequence would be that last year's massacre would be repeated upon an enlarged scale, and that, as the Williamites increased from eight in 1871 to six hundred in '72, they would increase from the latter figure to six thousand in '73, and so on proportionately. We do not believe the Orangemen are to be allowed parade, inasmuch as they do so for the purpose of creating hatred and ill-will among different sections of citizens. But the authorities ought to be judges of that and if they decide that they have a right to "demonstrate" and keep alive old feuds belonging to another country and another age, we national Irishmen shall do nothing to prevent them. They may stand on their heads, as well as march, for anything we care.

## THE CORK CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. James Hegarty, who was some months ago sent to this country by the Most Rev. Dr. Tuohy on a mission to collect funds for the completion of the Cork Cathedral, has arrived in San Francisco. By the kind favor of his Grace the Archbishop who received him most courteously and seconded him in every encouragement, Father Hegarty will preach a charity sermon at last Mass in the Cathedral on Sunday, 28th inst. The reverend gentleman, on behalf of himself personally, and also on behalf of his bishop, returns sincere thanks to his Grace, to the clergy, and to the Catholics of this city for the welcome accorded him. Donations will be received by the Archbishop or any of the clergy; or they may be forwarded to Father Hegarty himself at the residence of C. D. O'Sullivan, Esq., 1023 Bush street. Next week we shall say a few words in reference to the reverend gentleman's mission, and set in matia in a clear light before our readers. Meantime we bespeak for Father Hegarty a truly Irish *cead mille failthe* from all whom he may meet in the Golden State.

"BILIOUS."—If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, despondent, have frequent headache, a tooth coated badly in morning, irregular appetite not tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "bilious ness." in many cases of "liver complaint" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cure, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

## THE STOKES TRIAL.

The result of the trial of Stokes for the murder of the late James Fisk is not one upon which Americans ought to congratulate themselves. On the contrary, it is of a nature to give rise to most unpleasant reflections concerning the state of public morality and the purity of our law courts. To judge according to all the evidence apparent at the time of the committal—the slaying of the "Prince of Erie"—was as cold-blooded and deliberate a murder as ever figured in the annals of crime. Stokes had every advantage; he took his victim unawares; he shot him, as he might have shot a mad dog, without giving him the least chance of escape. The insanity plea which was set up by the defense, received, we are told, little consideration from the jury, and, indeed, it was not worth much. The self-defense theory found more favor. Some of the jury seem to have thought that if the gambler had not killed the swindler the swindler would certainly have killed, or procured the killing of, the gambler sooner or later. All this may be true enough, and yet it could be accepted as no justification for the deed. No overt act on the part of Fisk or any of his followers tending to assail Stokes' life was proven on the trial, and therefore it may fairly be assumed that no such act ever occurred. The disagreement of the jury can only be accounted for by an unwillingness to consign the accused to the awful penalties for murder which the law stands on the New York statute book, but practically it has been abolished, or at least, it takes effect only in very rare cases. A millionaire, backed by money or political influence may take the life of any one who offends him, and feel perfectly satisfied that a few years imprisonment is the most he has to suffer for his wickedness. There is no country in the world where the law's delays" are half so numerous or so inexplicable as in this free land, and every variety works in favor of the accused. The recollection of his crime dies out, the anger against him in the public mind dies out, merciful considerations are developed; but, above all, time is afforded for "seolog" the jury, and manipulating the jury. We are fast drifting towards that anarchical state of society where murder is only repressed by fear of reprisal at the hands of the slain man's friends. This is deplorable, and yet it is only the natural consequence of the defective and immoral legal system we have borrowed from the English. The English law—all of it that has sprung up since the Reformation is based—makes property more sacred than person, because it has been enacted for the exclusive benefit of the rich and powerful. Thus a man, guilty of burglary, will find it very hard to get off, but a murderer has a hundred chances of escape. In this country, unfortunately, the practice of the Courts has run headlong into these faults, and wholly eliminate all the excellences. A reform is needed very much, but we confess we do not see where it is to come from. Perhaps some terrible uprising of the people against the administration of justice will be the only cure, but even then the remedy might be even worse than the disease. But it is yet possible to prevent all unpleasant consequences by a return to a rigid adherence to the dictates of strict justice.

## THE EXILED FRANCISCANS.

With a generous sympathy thoroughly characteristic of them the Catholic Societies of San Francisco have resolved to come to the relief of the Franciscans exiled from Guatemala by Rufino Barrios. The rev. Fathers and religious were, as is well known, landed here in a state of complete destitution, poorly clad and without a cent in their pockets. They were arrested and marched to the sea coast without getting time to make any preparations for such a long and fatiguing journey. They did not even know whither they were bound until they were put on board the steamer. Then it was altogether impossible for them to make the smallest provision for future necessities. The eight Dominican Fathers who accompanied them were treated in the same way, and with just as little consideration. Among those among them was ever charged with any crime, or even informed of any accusation, and their enforced exile can only be accounted for by crediting Barrios with an amount of heartless and conscienceless despotism of which any human being ought to be ashamed. The Dominicans on their arrival were taken care of by their brethren in this city, and the Franciscans found a refuge inside the hospitable walls of the Jesuit College on Market street. On the 14th inst. a Relief Committee was organized at Hibernia Hall, and all the societies, sodalities and military companies were requested to send delegates. The response made was cordial and unanimous, and at the next meeting, which was held on the evening of Monday last, the following gentlemen attended. The organizers of the Committee, Messrs. Isael, Sweeney, James Sweeney, Hill, W. V. Gaffey, I., D. Reilly, J. P. Rafferty, J. C. Brady, P. T. Wall, and the following named delegates: M. Ward, L. D., A. O. H.; L. Dwyer, Division N. 1; James Cahill, Division No. 3; D. M. Connelly, Division No. 3; James Butler, Division No. 4; J. F. Hanna, Division No. 5; H. Monahan, Division No. 6; Mr. O'Loud, Division No. 7; E. McPhilips, St. Joseph, I., 8.; J. Hill, St. Joseph B. S.; Judge Clooney, Sons of the Emerald Isle; M. Collins, Irish-American; Mr. Tilman, St. Peter's German Society; Wolfe Tone Guard, F. S. Meagher; Hibernia Rifles, Capt. Kenney; Legion of St. Patrick, Co. B.; Jackson Dragoons, Capt. Greany. After some discussion as to the speediest and most effectual way of raising funds, it was at length decided to hold a grand joint picnic and excursion of all the Societies at the City Gardens, to continue for three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 8th, 9th and 10th of August. The Gardens have been engaged on most satisfactory terms, and every effort will be made to ensure an unprecedented success for the entertainment. Besides the usual games and pastimes, the appliances for which are already on the ground, it is proposed that there shall be a grand concert on one evening, a lecture on another and something resembling a Fair or bazaar on the third. The order in which these shall occur has not yet been fixed but due notice will be given when the arrangements are completed. The price of admission is to be one dollar for adults and fifty cents for children. Communication has been opened with the different Catholic organizations throughout the State, and it is confidently expected that large delegations will come from the interior cities and town. In short, the Committee are working indefatigably to make this the grandest, most imposing, orderly and successful picnic ever witnessed in California. The clergy are cooperating heartily with them, and his Grace the Archbishop has signified his entire approval of their undertaking. We are happy to say, too, as a reproof to the bitter-souled bigots who are at present striving to create discord and dissention among a community where such things were never known before, that many prominent and influential Protestants have promised their aid, and will do all in their power to make the picnic remunerative. The work is not only a charitable but generous, being meant to aid pious and peaceable men who have been robbed of all they possessed, and treated with unparalleled barbarity by the revolutionary dictator of a petty South American State. Catholics need no encouragement to induce them to join in the good work, and we trust that liberal Protestants likewise will lend their cooperation.

## BAFFLING SPITE.

The latest files of Irish papers contain long lists of subscriptions to what is called the "Nolan Fund." The cause of the contributors show that all classes in society, the peer and the peasant, the merchant and the artisan, are in favor of it. The sums given range from one hundred pounds down to sixpence, and already upward of three thousand pounds, or about fifteen thousand dollars, have been collected. What is the money wanted for? Our readers, of course, have not forgotten the gross Galway Election Petition case, in which Mr. Trench was the complainant and Capt. Nolan the defendant. The trial lasted for nearly two months, boats of witnesses were brought from their homes and examined, the ablest counsel in Ireland were engaged on both sides—in short, it was a most expensive contest. Judge Keogh's decision saddled Captain Nolan with all the costs—that is to say, decreed that he should pay twelve thousand pounds, or sixty thousand dollars. Being only possessed of a moderate competence, the unexpected loss of a small estate near Galway, the unlucky aspirant for Parliamentary honors is altogether unable to pay this sum. In fact, it even to attempt to do so. Accordingly he sets aside the big itself to believe that he will ever be MeHale and the clergy of the west of Ireland, who are well acquainted with the facts of the case, charge Mr. Trench and his party with having unnecessarily swelled the costs to the amount mentioned, with the express purpose of ruining the popular candidate. Men were brought forty or fifty miles from home, kept for weeks in hotels until after-wards either not examined at all or else questioned respecting matters totally irrelevant to the issue. The case was protracted and delayed as long as any kind of excuse could be framed, though it could easily have been disposed of in a week or two at the farthest. To be brief—the great patriot Archbishop of Tuam declares that the fine from the munent Judge Keogh has imposed to hear the petition, the Trenchites knew the verdict would be in their favor, and therefore entered into a conspiracy to beggar Captain Nolan, in order to compel him to sit times what the defendant could afford to pay; they got their verdict and they expected; they got the seat in Parliament which probably is more than they expected; and are now exulting over the ruin of the young nationalist, who was audacious enough to defy the Clanrickards family and seek the representation of Galway. We therefore conclude by saying once more, every man who is desirous of seeing the United States governed by the Foreign Office in Downing street as an appendage of the British Empire is especially requested to vote for them!

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Prince Bismarck is of the opinion that France has not yet been sufficiently weakened and humiliated. He is anxious that she should be so shorn of her strength and so crippled in her resources that she shall cease to be capable of injuring Germany by taking revenge for her recent defeat. Accordingly, he is by no means satisfied with wresting Alsace and Lorraine from her, or with extorting five milliards of an indemnity, but he is contriving new difficulties and indignities. All his talk about Prussia being non-aggressive and only desirous of peace is mere empty pretence that can mislead no intelligent individual. In reality he wants another war and is now busy preparing the way for it. The outbreak of hostilities may be deferred until the German treasury has received the last sum of the indemnity, but then, if not previously, his legions will once again take the field. Since it is not likely that France will give any provocation or afford any notable pretext for an assault, Bismarck is taking measures to insure that hostilities will be forced upon her. To effect his purpose he is making use of the Italian Kingdom, now become a mere creature of the German Empire. It will be remembered that at the close of the last Franco-Austrian war the city of Nice and a small strip of surrounding territory was ceded to France by Italy. This was a peaceable cession by one ally to another and was not a case of acquisition by conquest. There was no violence done to the will of the population; on the contrary, the transfer was ratified by an overwhelming majority. Since that time there has been no symptom of discontent, and, to all outward appearance at any rate, the people of Nice are as heartily French as the Parisians. They did not fly from their country in horror and despair as the Alsacians are doing now; they did not turn sullky countenances to their new masters like the citizens of Metz and Strasbourg; they accepted their destiny without complaint or reluctance. According to the French Government had no necessity of using towards them anything resembling the harsh measures that Germany has so freely used against the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine. But there is in Italy a party to whom a germanised France is absolutely necessary to existence. Its members are ungrateful for what has been done to advance the power and influence of their country; and like all despicable minds, they even hate those who confer benefits upon them. That is the reason why the intervening themselves for the humiliation of having to accept kindness. These vicious and little-minded men have taken up the cession of Nice as their favorite monomania. Colonel Dunford's Downing street as an appendage of the British Empire is especially requested to vote for them!

## GRANT AND GREELEY.

We now have had time to learn how the nominations at Philadelphia and Baltimore have been accepted upon in England and Ireland. Without attaching great importance to the opinions of foreign journalists on a matter of purely American interest, we may, at least, derive some profit from making ourselves acquainted with them. They are excellent indications if not of the way in which we ought to be governed, at all events of the way in which these people would like to be governed. As we are pretty well posted on the feelings which prompt these newspaper writers, and clearly know the motives dictating their words, they may in a certain degree be taken as guides for our policy, both foreign and domestic. For instance every well-read American is aware that the London *Times* is inveterately hostile to these United States, and, would be vastly pleased if the Union were torn into fragments. It was in the pious hope that its wishes in this respect would be accomplished that it gave such aid, comfort and encouragement to the traitorous Confederacy. Consequently, it ought not require much argument to prove that when the *Times* organically declares that we should do a certain thing it is the spirit of friendliness the very contrary as speedily as possible. Now, what is true of the *Times* is equally true of the majority of English newspapers. The United States is known that the Irish national journals are warm supporters and enthusiastic admirers of the American Government. Indeed, the great object of their existence, the end to which all their efforts are directed, is the independence of Ireland of Republican institutions, similar in all respects to ours. Therefore, we may rest assured that whatever they say is dictated by a hostile spirit or friendliness and expresses their honest idea of what would be beneficial to us. Now its singular, to say the least, that so many English journals should advocate the re-election of General Grant; and precisely the papers which were most bitterly opposed to the success of the Federal Government during the late war are the loudest in demands for the reflection of the Republican nominee. There is after all nothing strange or surprising in this. They know the candidate that suits them best and they support him.

Be it known, then, that General Grant is the British nominee for President of the United States, and that every man who wishes to see this country ruled in accordance with the desires of the Imperial ministers is expected to vote for him. The treatment of the difficulties arising out of the arbitrary imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland during the Fenian excitement, the disreputable management of the Alabama claims negotiations, the neglect and ruin of our naval power as a national force, the enormous taxation, according to the English point of view, with the consequent of the White House should be kept there for four years longer. The *Times* has indignantly characterized the nomination of Mr. Greeley as a "farce," and cannot believe that he will ever be elected. All the petty English journals are out in the same strain, and repudiate the idea of surrounding territory was ceded to France by Italy. This was a peaceable cession by one ally to another and was not a case of acquisition by conquest. There was no violence done to the will of the population; on the contrary, the transfer was ratified by an overwhelming majority. Since that time there has been no symptom of discontent, and, to all outward appearance at any rate, the people of Nice are as heartily French as the Parisians. They did not fly from their country in horror and despair as the Alsacians are doing now; they did not turn sullky countenances to their new masters like the citizens of Metz and Strasbourg; they accepted their destiny without complaint or reluctance. According to the French Government had no necessity of using towards them anything resembling the harsh measures that Germany has so freely used against the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine. But there is in Italy a party to whom a germanised France is absolutely necessary to existence. Its members are ungrateful for what has been done to advance the power and influence of their country; and like all despicable minds, they even hate those who confer benefits upon them. That is the reason why the intervening themselves for the humiliation of having to accept kindness. These vicious and little-minded men have taken up the cession of Nice as their favorite monomania. Colonel Dunford's Downing street as an appendage of the British Empire is especially requested to vote for them!

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The jury in the case of Augustin Castro indicted for the murder of Mathew Ulderson, on trial at San Diego, returned a verdict of "murder in the second degree."

**Robert Hooks.**—H. C. Bateman, Catholic Bookseller, 32 Emery street, corner of Sutter, has just received a large store of Robert Hooks, and all the new books, which he is selling at New York prices.



City, New Jersey.
Q.—You go on and state exactly what you sent to Anabro's office to inquire as authorized the publication of an the Post, reflecting on the character my wife, and to demand of him a satisfactory or retract them. I saw him there—I never saw him before—and him I wanted satisfaction; I wanted to retract that article, as it was false. and it was not; and he could prove it. and he was a liar; and I was a gentleman and took hold of me and pushed me out of the office, saying: "Get out of this—clear out." I had no I never carry a pistol, never owned did not have one in my hand that I used no such language as is imto me by Anabro; did not swear at

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

to France in 1868. I was a Professor Modern Languages in one of the institu of learning in Paris. I taught French, Italian, Greek and Latin, and *Letters*. I graduated in 1859. Got no more, because in those days we had diplomas; they are called letters small. I have such letters. I was child when I was appointed a Professor. I came to New York with Archbishop Odin, of New Orleans, and with him. I left France I left Anabro's office. I went to New York. I was a boy of seventeen months old when I was appointed Professor's chemist; looks to me that they were natural, resumed my position as chemist. My father has never been dyed. I never had any other or any other preparation. I have not dyed my hair. Such are all natural.

Q.—Is the appearance of Mr. Tyler the witness-sides were established from the Court-

Do you write Latin and Greek? A.—

Direct.

Dudley then passed a paper with the "By this sign we conquer!" written and said it was not good Latin.

Dudley looked at it through his and said it was not good Latin.

moment it was referred to Colonel who, like Horatio, was a good Latin-

Colonel looked at it and said it was Latin.

*Dudley* (to the witness)—What is the for God? A.—*Thou.*

Tyler—That is correct. Now save you to God.

Tyler then produced a number of written in French, which he said in evidence, to show that Auffray Rome and Paris at the identical time the witnesses testified to have seen

Australia. Among them were his from the Superior of the college passed through five years' studying the college, bearing date, June 29, a certificate of his baptism, signed by the pastor of baptism, signed by the pastor of Bernard's, Melbourne, dated July 7, 1863; his passport, with an accompanying of him, signed in Paris, by the Minister of Public Instruction; a letter from the Captain of the Pontifical Guard, P. S. Meagher; Hibernia Rifles, Capt. Kenney; Legion of St. Patrick, Co. B.; Jackson Dragoons, Capt. Greany. After some discussion as to the speediest and most effectual way of raising funds, it was at length decided to hold a grand joint picnic and excursion of all the Societies at the City Gardens, to continue for three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 8th, 9th and 10th of August. The Gardens have been engaged on most satisfactory terms, and every effort will be made to ensure an unprecedented success for the entertainment. Besides the usual games and pastimes, the appliances for which are already on the ground, it is proposed that there shall be a grand concert on one evening, a lecture on another and something resembling a Fair or bazaar on the third. The order in which these shall occur has not yet been fixed but due notice will be given when the arrangements are completed. The price of admission is to be one dollar for adults and fifty cents for children. Communication has been opened with the different Catholic organizations throughout the State, and it is confidently expected that large delegations will come from the interior cities and town. In short, the Committee are working indefatigably to make this the grandest, most imposing, orderly and successful picnic ever witnessed in California. The clergy are cooperating heartily with them, and his Grace the Archbishop has signified his entire approval of their undertaking. We are happy to say, too, as a reproof to the bitter-souled bigots who are at present striving to create discord and dissention among a community where such things were never known before, that many prominent and influential Protestants have promised their aid, and will do all in their power to make the picnic remunerative. The work is not only a charitable but generous, being meant to aid pious and peaceable men who have been robbed of all they possessed, and treated with unparalleled barbarity by the revolutionary dictator of a petty South American State. Catholics need no encouragement to induce them to join in the good work, and we trust that liberal Protestants likewise will lend their cooperation.

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## THE CASE OF ALLIS vs. AUFFRAY.

The Police Court was crowded Saturday last in anticipation of the examination of Prof. William Auffray, the husband of the Escaped Nun, on a charge of having drawn a pistol on Detective Allis, at the office of Anabro & Co., Private Detectives.

After the usual routine of business Judge Dudley ascended the bench. Colonel Dudley seated himself in the chair of Burke-Phillips and the examination began.

DETECTIVE ALLIS' STORY.

Phil. Allis, duly sworn, testified: On Wednesday, June 26th, I was in the office of Anabro & Co., 411 California street. I went in about three o'clock in the afternoon, and I passed the Professor, so-called —the defendant—in the outside office. I did not know him at the time. I went in and sat down at the desk in the inner office. He immediately followed me and presented a pistol, and said he would shoot my head off if I didn't retract something in a newspaper which he held in his hand.

Question—Tell the Court the language he used at the time he held the pistol on you. Answer—The first time he said he would shoot my head off. He also used the words "——— a ——— of a b———." "bloody liar," and such words as language, to me. He repeated it several times. There was a lady present at the time. I was sitting and he standing. He held a pistol about a foot from me.

Q.—To what part of your body was it pointed? A.—About my head—in my face. I don't know whether the pistol was cocked or not. His hand was trembling. He was very much excited, and I was more afraid the pistol would go off from the tremor than that he would deliberately shoot me. Anabro came in then, and took hold of him and put him out.

*Mr. Dudley*—Were you ever a detective in 1850; we landed at Boston. I lived in Rhode Island from 1851 to 1862 with my parents all the time. I was brought up a Catholic. I was educated in the Protestant Methodist Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

Q.—Methodist? A.—Methodist, thank God.

Q.—How did it happen if your parents were Catholics that you went to a Protestant school? A.—Because they were more enlightened. I received a certificate of graduation there, Feb. 11 it turned in the convent. The Mother Superior has it. I went into the convent by the advice of my parents and the priests. I had to get the permission of my parents to enable me to bring the required amount of money to the convent.

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Q.—What amount of money did it require? A.—Several thousand dollars.

Q.—How many thousand dollars? A.—That has nothing to do with it. If I should bring the required sum it would be $5,000, but I gave more than that. My father was a farmer in the old country—a landlord. He brought with him as much money as he wanted. I do not know how much. He was a commission merchant in Providence. My father is living. My father's wife died. I considered so by some. He is comfortable today—worth about $25,000 or $30,000.

Q.—Were you married before you went into the convent? A.—No, sir, I was not, nor engaged to be.

Q.—Did you live in the city of Paterson? A.—As a Sister of Charity I did one year in that same month.

Q.—Have you a certificate of marriage? A.—I have. It is hanging up in my parlor in New York. I have not got it here among any copies of it. I have the certificate at home.

Q.—Have you ever had any children? A.—I have had one, born July 17, 1871. It is not living.

Q.—Were you ever in Australia? A.—I never was.

Q.—Never was? A.—Never; never.

Q.—I desire to ask you if you have false hair? A.—I have not—they are natural. I have false hair, because the convent stripped me of my own. They used it for wigs. I had it off and sell it every six months. It has grown some since, but is still short, dark brown. I have it in hand.

Q.—Have you ever lived with any other man? A.—Never (emphatically). I had to leave the convent to avoid it.

Q.—Did not you charge a Catholic priest with debauching you? A.—He tried it, and drugged me for that purpose, but failed, thank God! It was not his fault, though. Q.—And have you not, since you left the convent, charged a Catholic priest? A.—I charged it before the Court, and I charged it to the truth by the grace of God.

Q.—By the grace of God, was it? A.—Yes and I hope you may sometime or other experience it and understand it yourself.

This closed the cross-examination, and Edith retired to the witness-room, and the gloomy walls were deprived of her radiant presence.

John P. Poole, Deputy County Clerk, was called by Mr. Dudley. He testified that he had been a resident of Melbourne from 1858 to 1865. He said that from 1855 to 1865 he had seen in Melbourne a woman so strongly resembling Mrs. Auffray that he had no doubt it was the same person. Saw her almost every day during the time mentioned. She then appeared to be about seventeen years of age. Did not see her after 1858. I went from England to Australia. Was employed in the latter place as law clerk with one of the leading firms. Am forty-three years of age.

*Judge Tyler*—Have you ever seen Mrs. Auffray in California until you saw her on the stand here to-day? A.—I have not.

William Kelly was the next witness: Have been in California about two months. Came here from Australia. Lived in Melbourne for 17 years. Saw the woman who was on the stand a little while ago. I remember having seen her in Melbourne. She was known as Fanny Woodward and used to frequent the Black Eagle Hotel. It was a rather disreputable establishment, and visited by loose characters.

*Judge Tyler*—Do you mean to swear positively that the woman you saw on the stand is the same one you knew as Fanny Woodward in Melbourne? A.—Well, listening to such hard swearing as I have heard in this case is enough to shake a man's belief in almost anything, but I am as positive as a man can be under such circumstances.

At this point the Court adjourned until Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.—*Chronicle, July 14.*

THURSDAY.

Judge Louderback took his seat at ten minutes past one. Mr. Dudley proposed that the evidence taken in the case should also hold good in the libel case, Auffray vs. Anabro, but after some discussion the proposition was abandoned. The "Escaped Nun" was then placed on the stand, and Mr. Dudley began to cross-examine her with respect to the contents of several pages in her "book," but was stopped by the Judge. He then attempted to put in the same pages as evidence, but this was ruled out and the witness resumed her seat.

Two men named Kelly and Quinlan were then examined. Mrs. Auffray was asked if she recognized either. She answered she did not. It seemed they had been residents of Rhode Island. T. Anabro was next cross-examined respecting his pursuits here in the years '54, '55, '56 and subsequently. Nothing important was elicited. Allis was reexamined respecting his life in Australia, and did not vary from the evidence he had previously given. Captain Lees was examined as to his acquaintance with Allis, and to discover whether any professional jealousy did not exist between them. Colonel Crockett was examined to the same purport, and respecting Allis' application to be put on the Police here. A Mr. Bryan was put on the stand to prove that the man known as "Miranda" was a Frenchman. He evidently did not resemble the defendant and testified to that effect. As we go to press a Mrs. Clarke is being examined as to her acquaintance with the O'Gorman family in Rhode Island.

SACRAMENTO CORRESPONDENCE.

Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Valleio—P. McGinty | $11 00 |
| Angels—Thomas Rooney | 1 00 |
| San Pablo—John Shields | 1 00 |
| Forest—William Bennings | 1 00 |
| Sacramento—Thomas Hennigan | 1 00 |
| P. Hannigan | 1 00 |
| P. McGrath | 1 00 |
| E. J. Meeke | 1 00 |
| D. W. Cullinane | 1 00 |
| Stockton—Mr. McCluskey | 1 00 |
| M. J. Curtin | 1 00 |
| Eberhardt City—P. H. Murphy | 1 00 |

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer for the scalp, and for restoring the hair and its color, has no equal.

## MEETING OF THE IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Irish National Convention held a meeting Wednesday evening at Hibernia Hall. In the absence of President Harry, T. P. Wall was elected Chairman *pro tem*, J. H. Gilmore, Secretary. Delegates from the Wolfe Tone Guard were admitted. The Executive Committee appointed at the last meeting, consisting of Donovan, O'Leary, Cummiling, McArdle, Kane, Kenealy and Barry for the purpose of presenting a plan of action for the Convention, presented their report. Several sections of the plan were, on motion, amended. After considerable discussion the following

PLAN OF ACTION

Was unanimously agreed upon.

That one hundred copies of the accompanying address be printed, and that the same be presented to the governing body of each of the following societies, to wit: To the Supreme Council of the Irish Confederation, to the Senators of the Irish Race in America, and to the heads of all the Irish national, civic, military, benevolent and religious societies not hitherto responded to the call for a Convention as will form the Delegates of the Convention.

That the sitting of this Convention be permanent.

The basis of representation is as follows: For each organization of from 50 to 100 members, one delegate; for each additional 100 members, one delegate. For each society of between two and three hundred members, three delegates. For each fifty additional members, one delegate.

That the Convention meet on the first Wednesday at every month, for the transaction of business.

That we suggest to societies represented with us that they appoint three gentlemen in those societies whose business it shall be to collect of and collect the monthly contributions to the

EXECUTIVE FUND.

And to account for the same.

That the Secretary of the Convention having power to add to the number.

That the Executive of the Convention having the proper space for opening up communication with the Irish Race, and accredited representatives of it in the country.

THE ADDRESS

Presented by the Executive Committee is as follows:

Assembled together in the holy cause of Irish liberty and nationality, we, the delegates of the Irish societies of San Francisco, California, have met for the purpose of now making to unite all our countrymen in this State and Union in the work of aiding those, who in Ireland are preparing to make another struggle for the independence of that country. And we do so not only in the name of our common country, to see all your efforts crowned with the success of your devotion, but so as to make them cooperate with us in the work of our own liberation. We are in combination of the united strength of all the Irish societies of America, and we call upon you to unite with us in the formation of a similar one in Ireland, and to raise a similar fund to be perfected by the two organizations, which we hope will be the means of relieving the people of Ireland to establish in their midst

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

Such a one as that which you have the happiness to live under. Such a one as that which, if we had it, would be the envy of the nations of the past and the present nations, the history of the national movements of the world, and the progress of civilization will prove over the course, it is undeniable that they have failed in their object, and that the Irish people are unfree to-day. Of the million of men of Irish blood in America, how many are there who have not themselves or who belong to the national organizations? How many are there who are doing anything to promote the cause of war for the enjoyment of that army which is now in bondage in Irish Ireland?

VINDICATE THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY!

Can you be more free? Indeed not a day. Of the hundreds of thousands of men who form the rank and file of the Irish organizations in America how many are working for Ireland? Not one in a hundred. Of the millions of dollars contributed to the social and military organizations of San Francisco, how much has been contributed to the cause of Ireland? Not one thousandth part of that amount. Has not Ireland the same claim on those contributions as the organizations to which they have been contributed? Is not Ireland by the same ties of love, by the same desire to set Ireland free, and are they not all bound to contribute to the cause of Ireland? Are they not bound to Ireland by the same ties of love, of duty, of gratitude as they are by that of a less degree? Has not Ireland the same claim on those societies as the societies to which they belong

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

### The Ballot Bill.

The peers (as we foretold last week) have smuggled the Ballot Bill in committee, so that it is now worse than useless. There was evidently some danger lurking under the fleshly with which the second reading was passed. The clause adopted on Monday night, making the ballot optional, destroys the measure, for of course the bribed or intimidated voter will now have no choice! Ministers sustained many defeats in the committee, and showed in one instance remarkable vacillation, speaking one way and voting another. The question is not now the old one—"What will the lords do?" They have done their worst. The question is—"What will the Commons do?" If ministers accept the maimed bill, the people are betrayed. Let them, on the contrary, be firm, and the result will show that the peers have really played Mr. Gladstone's game, and have propped up a tottering administration by giving government a first-rate election cry.—*Universe, June 22.*

### Protestant Testimony.

It is good sometimes to read what those who are not members of our faith say of the Holy Father. In a leading article in the *Standard*, on Wednesday morning, we find the following admission:

"The IX. has created a Roman Catholic party in Europe, indeed in every quarter of the globe. It was he who inspired the movement, now unhappily so widely prevailing, which found utterance by the mouth of an English peer—himself once of our own Anglican communion—that a man may be an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a Hindoo, but that he is a Catholic first and before all things. That is Pius IX.'s own doing."

So pleased are we with the frank avowal that we don't care to quarrel with the terms in which it is put. But here is something still better:

"Rome, under the guidance of Pius IX., at least knows its own mind, which is more than can be said of perhaps any other Continental branch of the Christian Church at the present moment. That in itself is no small matter. But, over and above all that, there are certain theories of government, of education, of moral polity, which still recommend themselves to terms of adhesion of excellent and intelligent people, and of which (Rome) is now the only defender and upholder. Upon a calm review of all the circumstances of the case, we think that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that were Pius IX. to die to-morrow he would leave the Roman Church—more powerful, we feel bound to add, and endowed with a far higher vitality. He may live some years longer, and as far as he can see, when he takes to direct ourselves of prejudice, we think it likely that Pius IX. will be regarded in future Roman Catholic history as one of the most distinguished and meritorious of the long line of Popes.—*London Undersec, June 23.*

### Disputed Will Case.

Although judgment in the great will case of Purdie *vs.* Lawlee has not been given, another suit, involving no less an amount than £50,000, has just come into the Court of Probate. It is a suit in which James Vincent Harding and Thomas Farrell propound a will of the late Baroness Weld, to which there are ten codicils, the first codicil being dated on the day of the will, which was made in 1865. The testatrix was the sister of Mrs. Harriet Maria Gordon Smythies, the authoress, and one of the next of kin—the Elizabeth Maria Gordon and Jane Gordon—contest the will and codicils on the grounds of incapacity, undue execution, and undue influence over Archbishop Manning, Dr. Doyle, the late Dr. Grant, Father Ruff, Kirk, Galway, and other eminent Catholic dignitaries. As the Court of Probate on Wednesday, application was made in a most efficient by Mrs. Smythies, Elizabeth Matilda Gordon, and William Clutterbuck, solicitor's clerk, of 6, Whitehall, for leave to inspect certain documents relating to the bequests in the alleged will and codicils, and especially the two deeds of gift and a certain letter in which directions are alleged to have been given by the deceased as to the time, mode, and place of her sepulture. Lord Penzance inquired whether the codicils in question were alleged as to the will and each codicil. Mr. Clutterbuck said there were ten codicils, and undue influence was pleaded to each, but not as being exercised by the same parties. Mr. R. A. Bayford (for the plaintiffs) pointed out they had particulars under his lordship's order. Lord Penzance observed on the defendants were bound to say whether they made the same charge as to codicils, or how many of them and which although he might not be obliged to prove it, short all. Mr. Clutterbuck replied that the really remark that it was a case similar to Purdie *vs.* Lawlee, only ten times stronger (some laughter in which his lordship joined). Ultimately, the order was made for the inspection of the documents as prayed.—*Public Times, June 23.*

### A Transfer of Stock.

A curious ceremony lately took place on the west coast of Africa. It appears that Mr. John Pope Hennessy negotiated the transfer of a district called Almina (near Cape Coast Castle) from the Dutch to the English, contrary to the wishes of the native, who seem to be somewhat in the condition of Ireland, totally without Home Rule. The 4th of April was chosen for the ceremony of changing the ownership of the country, the following being the official narrative of the proceedings:

"Every care was taken to do the thing in the most impressive and cautious manner, the natives being averse to the cession. The boats were manned and armed, and ordered to station themselves close to shore, the eighteen 32-pounders of the Rattlesnake's crew got in readiness. At eleven o'clock the party landed, the officers in full dress, in command of his Excellency the Pope Hennessy and Commodore Commerell. The party, which was received by the Dutch Administrator and his staff, formed into procession. Headed by the fine band of H. M.'s Barbadoes, with Pope Hennessy, Commodore Commerell, V.C., representing the queen, with their suites on each side, the Dutch Administrator and commodore, with their staffs, representing their king, came together in fours (6 reads like the opening of an exhibition); then the British colors, carried by two midshipmen, followed by a naval guard, and, quite an army of blue jackets, all armed; to these succeeded the Royal Marines, and the whole, concluding with a detachment of the 2d West Indian Regiment, arrived at the Assembly Room. The party halted, formed lines, facing inwards, the officials passing into the building the troops presenting arms. Then the council sat, deliberated, read warrants, authorities handed over keys of fortresses, made complimentary speeches on our side for their king, William the Third; they in honor of our queen. At a certain part of the proceedings the Dutch flag was hauled down with a salute, and the glorious British Union Jack took its place, saluted by 101 guns from the Rattlesnake."

It is rather an ugly commentary on all this speechmaking that, by the latest accounts, the Anglian commodore was afraid to land at Almina, and the native were waiting on the beach to kill him, and perhaps to eat him, and Commodore Dowell, having a very natural prejudice against such proceedings, prudently remained in his ship.—*London Universe, June 22.*

### The British Cat.

We pointed out last week, as a plain proof of beastly brutality, the love of the lash as a Government institution in England. Here is a letter published without note or comment in the *North British Daily Mail* under the calming title of "Cat Ireland:"

*Editor North British Daily Mail*—Sir: Perhaps the following would be a certain and admirable cure for Ireland; at any rate it is worth a trial, which would insure its adoption for ever. When a wicked, cruel attempt at disorder and disturbance takes place, send three Irish priests in that district to the lash; that is, make the teachers responsible for the poor pupils they instigate, and liable for the wrong done. A gentle application of this cure would soon give Ireland more quiet and less nonsense than the altar. I am, &c., NEMO.

The writer forgot to add the "piano wire" which her Majesty's officers found so efficacious in the dragging of aged men and even pregnant women the other day in Jamaica.—*Dublin Nation, June 22.*

## ITALY.

### The Pope and Italy.

The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, dated June 16th, in which his Holiness deplores the approaching introduction in the Italian Parliament of a law suppressing religious bodies, and says this suppression will be prejudicial to the interests of the Church and a violation of the international law of the Catholic world. The Pope alludes to the continual encroachments upon the Pontifical authority as a violation of morality and justice, and says: "We might have spared ourselves this spectacle by seeking an asylum abroad, but motives of the highest religious interest counsel us in the present state of things not to abandon our See. The world also will be convinced of the liberty of the Roman Pope and the Church by a change in the state of things independently ordained by God. The Pope, though free, is not independent. The Pope does not comprehend how a reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian Government can be seriously spoken of. The Papacy cannot submit to a usurpation of its rights, and all guarantees are illusory." The Pope concludes by declaring that he has confirmed as nuncios and commodore, with their staffs, representing their king, came together in fours (6 reads like the opening of an exhibition); then the British colors, carried by two midshipmen, followed by a naval guard, and, quite an army of blue jackets, all armed; to these succeeded the Royal Marines, and the whole, concluding with a detachment of the 2d West Indian Regiment, arrived at the Assembly Room. The party halted, formed lines, facing inwards, the officials passing into the building the troops presenting arms. Then the council sat, deliberated, read warrants, authorities handed over keys of fortresses, made complimentary speeches on our side for their king, William the Third; they in honor of our queen. At a certain part of the proceedings the Dutch flag was hauled down with a salute, and the glorious British Union Jack took its place, saluted by 101 guns from the Rattlesnake."

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### Foul Play.

The jury of coroner's inquest who sat upon the mock trial of the man who assassinated the Papal gendarmes has acquitted every one of the former. This was a result that was looked for on all hands by those who were aspiring of the matter. Who ever expected "the raven to chide blackness?" in the eyes of that jury of Piedmontese the lust to land at Ancona, the natives

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The speech of ex-Senator Doolittle to-day on notifying Horace Greeley of his nomination at Baltimore was quite brief and formal, after which Greeley was introduced to the other members of the Committee individually. Greeley spoke as follows:

"I should need time were I to attempt to reply fitly and fully to this important, and, I need not say, gratifying communication. It may be that I should reply in writing, but as I have addressed a letter, which has been pretty widely circulated, to the officers of the Liberal Republican Convention, it may not be necessary. I can only say now, that I accept your nomination—accept it in the same spirit in which it was offered. I am at present in a position which many doubtless regard as a proud one, but which is to me an embarrassing one, because it involves a temporary, and, I trust, only a temporary annoyance, on account of a misconception of my motives on the part of some of my valued and lifelong friends. I can confidently say to all candid observers and to convince all of the disinterestedness and patriotism of the course I am pursuing, and intended to pursue, long before I was assured of so much cooperation and sympathy. The time will come when the world will see that you are no less Democrats because you have pursued the course you have, and that I am no less Republican because I accept your nomination."

Here Mr. Greeley's voice faltered with emotion. He recovered himself and continued:

"I am not much in the habit of receiving nominations for the Presidency. I am consequently unable to say as readily and fluently as others might. I can only say I shall be happy to see all of you, or at least as many of you as can come, at my humble farmer home, where I shall be to-morrow, and where we shall be able to converse and confer more freely than here. If you will come I shall be happy to make you welcome to the best the farm affords. And I now simply wish you farewell."

NEW YORK, July 13.—There was an immense crowd in the Court this morning, awaiting the verdict in the Stokes case. The prisoner was there, and looked rather cheerful. When the jury entered the Court and announced that they were unable to agree, the Court discharged them, and Stokes was returned to the Tombs. One report is that they stood nine for murder, one for manslaughter and two for acquittal; another, that they stood eight for acquittal, two for manslaughter and two for murder; in the first degree. A motion will be made to admit Stokes to bail.

### EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A Berlin correspondent says that General Sherman has expressed himself disgusted, not only with his reception there, but with German manners generally. A dinner at Minister Bancroft's, at which General Von Moltke was present, the two great Generals of the country came in exchange salutations. General Sherman's meeting with Prince Frederick Charles passed off with honors in the same way. At Potsdam, General Sherman was refused admission to the Park because the Emperor was entertaining some Imperial guests. Subsequently, when the Imperial party was taking place, while the troops were being reviewed by the Emperor, General Sherman, who was invited to witness the affair and be presented to the Emperor, remembering the Potsdam incident, politely declined.

PARIS, July 11.—General Sherman and Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews were presented to the Minister of War, General Cissy, yesterday. They were personally presented to Thiers and the Cabinet.

LONDON, July 12.—O'Byrne has recovered from the Chief Secretary of Ireland £25 damages, caused by an attack by the police during the Phœnix Park riot.

LONDON, July 12.—An influential meeting of Catholics was held last night, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Italian Government towards the Papal authorities and condemning the recent law passed by the Parliament prescribing Jesuits.

Lord Francis Conyngham succeeds the late Earl Mayo as Governor-General of the province Leo, His has been created a Peer of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Strick.

### Death of Rev. Peter, Conway, P. P., Rosedford.

This announcement will be received with profound sorrow throughout the land.

The good, generous and warm-hearted "Father Peter" is no more. In his death the poor have lost one of their best, most tried and uncompromising friends, and religion a faithful and zealous priest. He died on Saturday last, at three o'clock, of typhus fever, brought on, it is said, by the nervous excitement to which he had recently been subjected. The zealous, hard-working priest is at rest, and far removed from "the insolence of office." He is gone to receive the reward promised to those who have loved the poor for Christ's sake, who were loyal to their trusts and faithful to the end. In human hearts there did not beat a more generous or sympathetic heart than that of Father Conway. Few men in our time have given more personal proof of their zeal for the welfare of the poor than he. In famine and pestilence he was among them to give them help and comfort; their joys and sorrows were his; their sufferings and oppressions he also knew and if occasionally his zeal exceeded that which some people call the strict lines of prudence in advocating the claims of his poor parishioners, the excess arose from the high and ardent intensity of his sympathy, as well as from his determination to stand by and do battle for the needy and the friendless. His "want of prudence" was the excess of his honesty and his sincerity. He felt that he was amply rewarded for all his toil and self-sacrifice by having secured the affections of his people, his influence over them and his power to do good, while he lived in their affections and in their "heart of hearts." No sacrifice was too great for him to make for his flock. This was well illustrated by his taking two long and very journeys across the Atlantic to raise money among the Irish in America to build the noble parochial church of Headford, which will long be regarded as a monument as of good and holy a priest, as of a people, as Irishman as ever breathed. But Father Conway needs no such monument, for his name will live in the love of the people from generation to generation as that of one who was always the fearless asserter of their rights, the reprover of the wrong-doer, the generous benefactor of the needy, the destitute and the afflicted; as one who stood between the oppressor and the oppressed, and who had closed his life in the service of God and of the flock confided to his care. His death throws a terrible additional interest round the now famous word, "Judgment." We understand from the day of its delivery Father Conway dropped.—*Irishman, June 29.*

## MINING NEWS.

AMADOR.—The *Ledger* of the 13th says: "The Bunker Hill mine has struck very rich rock on the 170-foot level, running from the south shaft, which is now about four feet wide. The Keystone still holds its own, and remits its regular $40,000 per month.

CALAVERAS.—Bariola mine, owned by Messrs. Barnes & Lefoy, claim of 1,500 feet, now down will be sunk 120 feet, has a small steam engine for hoisting and pumping. The ledge averages about 22 inches, and was originally worked eighteen years ago, and then abandoned for fourteen years. Work was resumed by the present company about six months since. Ore worked produced from $30 to $80 per ton, some goes as high as $150 to $200 per ton.

Close by is the once famous French Lead, now owned by Joseph Reed, was originally worked in 1856 by a French woman and her two daughters, who took out $60,000 in six months. After being abandoned for fourteen years, work has been resumed. The shaft is down 100 feet and the ore pays from $30 to $125 per ton.

The Calaveras *Chronicle* of the 13th says: Operations are prospering favorably at the Gwin mine. The damage sustained by the flood of last Winter is nearly repaired.

SAN DIEGO.—The San Diego *Union* says the Kentuck mine has cleaned up thirty-two ozes of ore, which yielded $40 to the ton, in all $1,405 59—a good showing. In speaking of the Golden Chest, the same paper says: A lot of ore from it is now going through the mill, showing it to be one of the richest gold mines in the State.

### BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

ST. JOSEPH'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At a semi-annual meeting of the above-named Society, held on Sunday afternoon last, the statement of the Treasurer showed that the disbursement for the past six months amounted to $1,268, as the receipts for same time to $1,226 83. Total assets of the Society, $8,545 55. Subsequently the following-named gentlemen were elected members of the Council: T. J. Walsh, Michael Kane, John Hill, James McGregor, T. Swift and M. Dolan.

THE NEW COUNTY COMMITTEE.—First Ward—T. Chandler, John Donnelly; Second Ward—O. B. Boyd, Peter Dolan; Third Ward—C. Tracy, A. McGurren; Fourth Ward—R. R. Provines, L. Quint; Fifth Ward—E. Sunkind, T. M. O'Connor; Sixth Ward—M. Fallon, Sandy W. Foreman; Seventh Ward—James O'Connell, Henry Casey; Eighth Ward—John Cooney, James O'Connor; Ninth Ward—H. Comfost, Eugene Casserly; Tenth Ward—J. Boynton, P. Crighton; Eleventh Ward—Bryan Donnelly, E. J. Daley; Twelfth Ward—Louis Schultz, Thomas Bolcom.

At a meeting of the Shields Guard, held in their armory on last Wednesday evening, July 10, the following prizes were awarded to ladies holding winning numbers from the late picnic: No. 15, Mrs Hensley, order for a pair of gaiters, gift of Supervisor Harriett. No. 85, Miss M. Garity, handsome clock, gift of Lieutenant Mcdaire. No. 165, Miss Jenny McKeever, Wheeler & Wilcox sewing machine, gift of Company. No. 76, Mrs. Babbock, lace-dollar dress, gift of Tormey & Hand. No. 98, Mrs. Hynes, order for a picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, gift of Henry Donohue. No. 110, order for ten-dollar dress, gift of Mr. Frank McGloggin. No. 185, Miss Ann Tally, silver goblet, gift of Mr. Cole Duane. No. 203, Mrs. Harley, ten dollar gold piece, gift of Mr. Daniel Harney. No. 304, Miss Forbes, whatnot, gift of Supervisor Goodbaker. No. 340, Mrs Mary Gallagher, basket of wine, gift of T. C. Morrison's party. After the awarding in the evening in a most pleasing and agreeable manner.

### Scene in the Irish Court of Chancery.

The Dublin Court of Chancery was crowded on Tuesday, June 18th, by barristers and the public in expectation of a scene between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Christian. Judgment was to be delivered on an appeal from the Vice-Chancellor, who had refused to take any ruling on a motion to amend a bill, being of opinion that it was a matter not for him but for his chief clerk. The Lord Chancellor has expressed the opinion that the Vice-Chancellor had no discretion to act as he had done. Lord Justice Christian said this was an instance of the jealousy of the Lord Chancellor for taking things easy and occupying giving a judicial answer to the question whether the chief clerk's offices had not been applied to illegal purposes. One of the persons shown in Court of Chancery in Ireland had received what was thought warranted from its connection with the English bar, for the brightest days were when Lord M. Leonards and other ornaments of the English bar practiced in it. The salary of the office of Lord Chancellor in Ireland was higher than that of the English Lord Chancellor, but the emoluments of the additional sum for his duties as Speaker of the House of Lords. The Irish Court of Chancery had outlived its usefulness, and the Irish Lord Chancellor could only escape from the tedious duty of sitting to attend to more attractive duties by illegally referring business to the chief clerk.

The Lord Chancellor should not be a judge of first instance, but his functions should be simply appellate, like those of the English Lord Chancellor, and there should be two Lords Justices of Appeal of equivalent status. His indelible spoke for two hours. The Lord Chancellor replied that it was a warm bath he had never before exhibited on similar occasions. He said he had hitherto exercised the quality of mercy and not of respect to the dignity of the Court, and he would have adhered to that rule still, but that he could not allow reflections to judge—past and present, living and dead—which were as irrevalent as they were offensive, to pass without reply. It was too hard that on a wretched point of this kind he and his colleagues should be made the subject for acting wrongly, but should have improper motives attributed to them. The Lord Justice of Appeal said he did not attribute motives, but when dealing with public matters he could not what individuals stood in his way.

The Colusa *Sun* speaks well of the crops in that county. It says they are immense, and strongly accuses men as being criminal to run the numerous leaders through the press.

The Monterey *Democrat* says harvesting has now fairly commenced in the Salinas country, and it is understood a thousand men could now find work there for three or four months.

SUNDAY, July 14th.—A grand Democratic ratification meeting took place here last night. The occasion called together the largest number of people ever assembled in Eastern Nevada. The streets and sidewalks were literally jammed with people. Bonfires blessed along all the principal streets and on the mountains to the eastward, and anvil artillery fired minute salutes. The meeting was addressed by Hon. F. Tilford, O. W. Baker, T. G. Edwards and others.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY REVIEW, SAN FRANCISCO.]
THURSDAY, July 11, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export only a moderate inquiry has existed, at a decline. We quote as follows: Extra at $4@4 12½, and superfine, at $4 @4@4 25; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $4 @4@4 in sks $ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, at a slight decline in prices, since our last weekly review. At the close we quote the range at $1 86@1 94 for new and $1 80@1 75 for old per 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The market has ruled firm for feeding at unchanged rates. For brewing demand has been limited at unchanged rates since our last weekly review. At the close we quote new and at $1 05@1 15; old, $1 00@1 07½ per ctl.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 15@1 45 p 100 w., which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, with a fair demand. Quotably at the close at $@@@ for ordinary wild oats choice wheat @ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $@@@ 50 @ ½ for cargo lots in bales, as to condition.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $@@@ 75 @ 100 lbs from mill.

BRANS—We note a fair demand, at the following are the ruling rates: Bran, $15 @@ per ton; ½ do; small White and Pea, $1 50@1 60; Mixed Feed, $@ @ 00 lbs.

POTATOES—At the close we quote the range at $1 25@1 50 per ctl., as to quality.

ONIONS—Quotable at $@@@ per ctl.

WOOL—The market continues in an inactive state.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh, 26@27½c; Fresh roll, 22@25c; pickled roll, 18@20c; Mixed, 18@20c; Oregon, 18@20c; Canada—California, 18@19c; Eastern 18@19c.

CHEESE—California, 10@12½c; Eastern 12½@13c.

EGGS—California, 20c @ dozen; Eastern 18@22½c @ dozen; Canada, @@@ @ dozen.

HAMS—California at 13@13½c @ lb; Other, none in the market; Eastern 13½@13½c @ lb.

BACON—California, at 11½@12c @ lb; Oregon, 11½ @12c; Eastern unassorted breakfast, 14@15c; do clear 13@14c.

LARD—California, 12½@13½c @ tin @ lb; 1 second do, 11½@12c; Eastern, 13½@13½c; Tin cans 14@14½c; do in kegs, 12@13c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, we cite @ lb; 1 second do, @@7; third do @@@c @ lb.

VEAL—@@@ @ lb.

MUTTON—@@@c @ lb.

LAMB—@@@ @ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, @@@c; corn @, grain fed, @@@c @ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Live, @@@c @ lb; Dressed, @@@c @ lb.

GEESE—Live, $@@ @ pair; Dressed, @@@c @ lb.

DUCKS—Tame at $@@@ @ dozen.

CHICKENS—Live, $@@ @ dozen; Dressed, @@@c @ lb.

PIGEONS—@@@ @ dozen.

RABBITS—@@@ @ dozen.

HARE—@@@ @ each.

QUAIL—@@@ @ dozen.

VENISON—@@@c @ lb.

GRASS—Tame, $1@@@2 each.

TURKEYS—@@@ @ lb.

SNIPE—@@@ 50 @ dozen.

### Prussia and the Centre.

Of late a very curious amount of journalistic activity has been noticed a perfectly new direction. Basing themselves on the possibility of the Pope's sudden demise, certain persons, not all Italo-Prussian-official, are busying themselves with the German Empire's propagandist views to the effect that in the future no one is to have election of a successor to Pius IX., Prussia would see her influence restored. German prelate, by using her veto in the approaching of the assembled Cardinals M. de Bismarck gives forth that the Italian Pope possesses the right of veto, which for nearly belonged to Austria, as the Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, which ceased to exist sixty years and more ago. The *Augsburg Gazette* informed us that, after a long since, "that for centuries, upp the time of Gregory VII., no Pope's election was valid without the permission of the German Emperors. M. de Bismarck thus presents to claim rights of the same character as those which, in ancient times, the Emperors of Germany had over the Popes, but these Empires were Catholic, but the new Empire of Germany is Protestant and essentially anti-Catholic. Moreover if M. de Bismarck claims the privilege, that namely belonged to Austria, as the Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, which ceased to exist sixty years and more days ago, the *Augsburg Gazette* informed its readers, that the Italian Pope possesses the right of veto, which for nearly belonged to Austria, as the Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, which ceased to exist sixty years and more days ago, and then abandoned by the Emperor of Austria, as the time of Gregory VII., no Papal election was valid without the permission of the German Emperors. M. de Bismarck thus presents to claim rights of the same character as those which, in ancient times, the Emperors of Germany had over the Popes, but these Empires were Catholic, but the new Empire of Germany is Protestant and essentially anti-Catholic. Moreover if M. de Bismarck claims the privilege, that namely

Mr. Crowe. "My friend, Mr. Scully, the respected landlord of this interesting property, is not the person to interfere harshly or rudely with the legitimate rights of man, woman, or child. I will see him, on the spot."

So saying, Mr. Crowe, with a tremendous air of virtuous indignation, led his friend Sadlier into the house.

"I have been listening to you," said Scully, grasping the hands of his guests, as all three burst into a roar of laughter. "O Willum, Willum, why are you not a Judge?

"What are you going to do with those wretches outside?" asked Crowe. He held the petit serve of Cogsac his host had handed him near his lips, and eyed his benefactor with seraphical complacency.

"Evict them, of course, my dear Willum," said Scully.

"I fancy—hee, hee—that George Henry will have a row in the House over the matter," interrupted Sadlier. "He's a smart man."

"Paht that for him!" sneered Scully. "He's like the Scotch minister in one of the romances Orkneys, who used to offer public prayer for the good of his people, and the people of the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland. Why don't you laugh, John?"

"Because I see nothing to laugh at, and besides that I don't think laughing any part of the business of life."

"A man may be funny and yet do well. He may make money, and all that, and yet crack his joke. Crowe said this. By the way, Sadlier, take out a bailiff and should give you a pain in the head some fine morning."

"That would be an inhuman proceedhee, hee," remarked Sadlier.

"Here's a man who protests against ejectments," cried Scully, talking of being shot. I have a letter here from the parish priest, Father Power, in which he an warned that there is nothing impossible in my killing a victim to the relief of an landlords. Very good of the priest, isn't it?" continued Mr. Scully. "He knows that my removal from the property where I am would represent a deficit in his Easter dues."

They sat down to dinner. Mr. Scully's hospitality was profuse; his wine was sacculent, his humor charming. Only thirty years of age, he enjoyed the most glorious abundance of spirit which deserts most men when they attain that critical turning point in one's life. He was good-looking and not ill-framed, but there was a cruel, hard glint of selfishness in his eye that first startled and then repelled you.

"Are you going to turn those people waiting all day?" asked Sadlier.

"Look how long I've been sending," interposed Crowe, "and those poor beach me complaints!"

"I don't see why I should bother myself about them, John," replied Scully. "I want my land; they want it, too. In such cases the weaker party must go to the wall, and, as I do not happen to be the weaker party, I have no idea of going there."

"Good!" remarked Crowe, on whom the port had by this time asserted a characteristic superiority. "Oh, to hear me preach about old Lamy Peppergrass! Why, about Tenant Right and the other Rights of Ireland! Why, man, I'd make the world turn round the same across the table! And his daughter!"

"Don't say one ill word about her," said Scully, with fierceness in his manner. "She is an angel to the poor."

Crowe roared with the air in his lungs at such extravagance.

"How is the building of nagles? that's an improvement on the devil quoting Scripture, at any rate. And talking about goodness of heart, I've met plenty of landlords, who do the angels or the poor think about you? Not they. Why, I'm one of them, isn't right. Neither do I. Sixty people being turned out on the world, and the man who prevents them and turn swearing about angels. Scully! Scully! we may be rogues—and we are—but let us keep up some show of decency."

"A letter from Mr. Grumby, sir," said the servant, Bridget Scully, bringing the epistle on a salver. "The boy's at the door, sir, waiting for the answer."

"Tell him to say I'll call in the morning," said Scully, as he threw the letter into the grate. "I'm to be shot—Why, I was about to say—

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3.

1872

28—Sunday—Tenth Sunday after Pentecost.
29—Monday—St. Martha, Virgin. St. Felix and others, Martyrs.
30—Tuesday—St. Abdon, Citizen and Virtue, Martyrs, and Innocent, Pope and Confessor. St. Abdon and Sennen, Martyrs.
31—Wednesday—St. Ignatius of Loyola, Confessor, Founder of the Jesuits.
1—Thursday—St. Peter's Chains.
2—Friday—St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
3—Saturday—Finding of the body of St. Stephen.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
PUBLISHED AT
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JULY 27, 1872.

## THE AUFFRAY CASES.

On Saturday last the cases of Allis vs. Auffray for assault with a deadly weapon, and Auffray vs. Ansbro for libel, were disposed of in the Police Court before Judge Louderback. The result was just that which might have been anticipated by those who heard or read the evidence given on the first day, 13th inst. The Professor has been acquitted of the assault; Ansbro has been held to answer for libel with bail fixed at five thousand dollars; and Allis, indicted for perjury, who was surrendered by his first bondsmen, Messrs. Kelly and Robinson, is again at liberty —thanks to the friendship of Messrs. P. Donahue, John Reardon, B. H. Keeney and W. B. Jourdan. Before we record any further, in our comments on these singular trials, we wish to declare that, in our opinion, the decisions pronounced by the Judge were eminently just and righteous—at all events as far as Allis is concerned.

It certainly did appear strange that in the first case, Allis vs. Auffray, where the whole matter at issue was the simple question of fact, viz.: Did, or did not, the Professor present a pistol at the head of the private detective? Judge Louderback should allow evidence to travel so far outside the record as to deal with the character and antecedents of the complainant. But since the ends of justice have undoubtedly been served by the introduction of these irrelevant topics, and the true character of Mr. Thomas Allis has been disclosed thereby, we are strongly inclined to approve that which we would at first have condemned as a blunder. The great private detective's account of himself and his wanderings across the ocean, between America, Ireland and Australia, was so strange, contradictory and improbable; his recollection of events which no human being could forget was so astonishingly vague and indistinct, that no intelligent person could attach any value whatever to his oath.

We fancy we are dealing very charitably indeed with him and his witnesses when we admit the possibility of a mistake as to identity lying at the bottom of all the swearing about the Professor and his "wife" having figured in Melbourne under the names of Miranda de Pressian, and Pamela Woodward. Other people would, perhaps, characterize the tale as one manufactured out of whole cloth, and supported with the most reckless perjury, but we prefer to put a less criminal meaning upon it to avoid the risk of committing an injustice. We must say, too, that, according to our judgment, the attempt to identify the Professor with the man styled Miranda the Prussian was so stupid and wretched an imposition as could well be imagined. Leaving the question of age aside altogether, it was an utter impossibility that Auffray could pass for or be taken for the "Prussian" in a country like Australia, where German colonists are so numerous. Again, the only Miranda known in Melbourne and Sydney was not as Allis represented a strolling pick-pocket, whose greatest professional achievement was the theft of a watch, but one of the cleverest, most audacious and successful confidence operators that ever lived. And so far from being a character, consorting with thieves and prostitutes, he was so thorough an aristocrat that the proudest officials in Australia thought it an honor to be recognized with him, and as good as a patent of nobility to keep his company. So unless there were *two* Mirandas, one a contemptible pick-pocket and the other a "highstoned" swindler, Mr. Allis' story has an extremely "shaky" appearance. On the whole we believe we may safely congratulate the Australian colonies upon having been spared the infliction of the presence of such dubious personages as Mr. Professor Auffray and the "Escaped Nun."

Now, as far as the assault alleged to have been committed by the Professor on Allis is concerned, we consider it to have been fairly and legally proven, and therefore cannot agree in the Judge's acquittal of the defendant. For, admitting that Ansbro, Allis and the clerk, Walsh, would perjure themselves to establish their case, there was still the testimony of two independent and unimpeached witnesses, Mr. P. Troy and Mrs. Linscott, and in law and equity it should outweigh the declaration made by the Professor. These two persons swore emphatically and distinctly that they saw Auffray holding a revolver pointed at the head of the complainant, and there was no reason shown why they should not have been believed. Against the oaths of four persons, Ansbro, Walsh, Troy and Mrs. Linscott (we throw Allis aside as worthless), the two latter having no interest whatever to state a falsehood, Judge Louderback sustained the assertions of Auffray made to save himself from prison. Giving all due weight to the discrepancies existing between the statements of these witnesses, and acknowledging the elements of suspicion denoted by the lapse of time between the alleged committal of the assault, and the date of the warrant for the apprehension of the defendant—in short, regarding all the circumstances in the most favorable light possible for the "husband of the Nun"—we are still strongly of opinion that the verdict was a wrong one, and would not be endorsed by the Superior Courts.

We shall make no comments upon the libel case, Auffray vs. Ansbro, because it is yet pending, and we do not feel justified in making any pronouncement. Judge Louderback merely acted as a committing magistrate so that the truth or falsehood, wantonness or justification, of the presumed libel still remains to be demonstrated. Until a legal decision is arrived at we shall not discuss the matter, so we shall give neither party grounds for complaint.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

On Monday last, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, THE MONITOR office was honored by the presence of a very distinguished visitor. Mr. William C. Auffray was kind enough to take the trouble of coming to inform us of the highly interesting fact that he proposed instituting proceedings against us for libel. In a manner "childlike and bland" the great professor of ancient and modern languages declared he expected to make us pay five thousand dollars as a small solution to the wounded feelings of the guileless Edith. He generously acknowledged that he had not read the articles upon which the prosecution was to be based, and consequently could not tell whether they were libelous or not. But some obliging friend had perused them, and told him of their nature; and in consequence of the information thus received he proposed to sue us. The husband of the "Escaped" was disposed to be communicative. He assured the gentleman whom he interviewed, Mr. Lyons, one of the proprietors of this journal, that he either had brought or intended to bring similar actions against some Western newspapers, and particularized the *Western Cult* as having already apologized "like a coward." Professor Auffray, Professor felt hurt at being thus unanswered out of magnificent dungages, and could not help indulging in this bitter taunt. As comfort for the affliction we beg leave to assure him that The Monitor has not the remotest intention of apologizing for anything it has said about him or the Nun. He has our full permission to go ahead if he fancy the prospects of getting five thousand dollars, or any portion thereof, are sufficiently encouraging. The usual and proper method of conducting intimation of intention to commence a suit at law is, we believe, by means of a lawyer's letter. Why the Professor should come himself we do not know, unless, indeed, he wished to get kicked into martyrdom. Some time ago we saw one in London paper an account of an indriet who made a literary business of lling himself in the way of carte, cabs and carriages, getting run over, and then threatening actions at law to recover compensation for his injuries. Many of his victims preferred giving him a few pounds to facing the annoyance of a trial, and thus the honest and enterprising fellow managed to "make both ends meet." It may be that Professor Auffray has improved upon this plan. By coming personally to declare intention of commencing suit he deliberately puts himself in the power of getting soundly thrashed for his impudence. In case he got his deserts of course he would have his action for assault and battery, as well as the libel venture, and would be thus doubly fortunate. If this be his plan of suggesting the law case business, and making a living for himself, we cannot compliment him upon it. It is too risky. *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.* That is better French than *esse has signo* our learned friend, and the Professor will understand it.

## THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Greeley and Brown ratification meeting held in this city, on Monday evening, was a most unmistakable expression of popular will. It was numerously attended; it comprised a large body of our best known and most influential citizens; the enthusiasm was unanimous, it was both manly and outspoken in avowal of principle and policy. In every sense of the word, therefore, it was a thorough and most gratifying success. There was a marked contrast between it and the Grant and Wilson meeting which had taken place some time before. The latter had about it all the characteristics of a "got up" affair, and was in consequence both lame and spiritless. There was neither heart nor soul in it, and it made no impression whatever upon the people. So thoroughly "stale, flat and profitable," failing, that the sort of deification that it was scarcely mentioned the day after it occurred. It created as little popular excitement as the three minute dash of a Pacific Railway buggy horse, to use the simile wellest understood by the individual in whose honor and for whose advantage the affair was organized. Perhaps the friends of the present administration do not care very much about popular enthusiasm and trust more to the power of greenbacks to carry their candidates through the contest. No doubt it would be an easy matter to take eight, ten, or twenty millions of dollars from thesaddled taxpayer, and apply them to the subsidising of the press, the maintenance of stump orators and the purchase of votes when the proper time came, and so manipulate the public accounts that it would be almost impossible to detect the fraud. Yet, we believe that the people are so ineffably disgusted with the dishonesty, incompetency, and meanness of the present Administration, that it would take ten times more money than could possibly be stolen to buy the freelection of General Grant.

But to return to the Greeley ratification meeting in which we are more deeply interested. The assemblage in Platt's Hall on Monday evening was of quite another class, and actuated by other motives than those of office-seekers. He is a poor thinker at best who can discover in such an enthusiastic audience nothing except a desire to have the partition of the Government loaves and fishes. That is truly a miserable way of accounting for the patriotism and devotion to principle exhibited, and could only be imagined by the selfish and mercenary politicians who are living in luxury upon the plunder of the people, in very many cases, men of high lineage and large fortune are doing the drudgery of ordinary clerks, for the good of their respective communes, and in order to hold the power of defending religion and liberty. I might cite among those near Lyons, and who are personally known to me—the Counts Charles De St. Victor, Philippe De Lacroix, Sonnay, Gabriac, the Marquis de Fenoyl D'Albon, etc.—of whom the leading men in the province of the Rhone, and who, since the 4th of September have vested themselves to the religious and political regeneration of their country, as thou-ands of their fellow-rywhile-s are doing at every sacrifice all over France. These men have all near relations in the Chamber of Deputies; and, more over, in the Senate, and also in the Council of the Ponti-ical Zouaves, and since on the Loire, or at Belfort; and the same tripple work is carried on in the Senate, the Chamber and military men, bound by family ties and a common interest to the rest of the province In a more or less degree, and will offer a tremend-ous resistance to the revolution when the time comes. It is this strongest human hope for the reconstruction of France, and the return of the Count de Chambord to the throne of his ancestors, Saint Louis Philippe. The decadence of France date from the hour when, rejecting Christianity and royalty in the same breath, she seated the son of an atheist suicide on the throne of St. Louis.

Nothing can be stronger, or more spelling, than the sort of delirium that seems once more to have taken possession of men's minds in France. It is the old headstrong course: *Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat*, that seems to be settling on us. May not Christiana hope, on the other hand, that when man's intelligence seems utterly blinded, God's guidance will be the more manifest, and the confusion of mind not only for the fall, but the resurrection of many? It is only in the supernatural that we can find the explanation of the events of the last two years; and that view granted, we cannot doubt that God will in his own hour save the nation which His mother has favored with three signal apparitions—Salette, Lourdes and Pontmain—in the last twenty years. *Gesta Dei per Francos* is so completely a part of the tradition of Christendom, that it is only an infidel or a Protestant who can doubt of the destiny of the eldest daughter of the Church, whatever be her passing reverses.

The present moment, however, is a terrible one. Any peace may fix the throne from one sad of France to the other. The truth is that we are in the presence of two extremes, or as French writers say, *Debacle*—the "no man's land," of moderatism, conciliation and its countless political ingenious exile no longer. It has been cut from under our feet by the rapid succession of events, and by the superior energy of the Red Republicans. The Legitimists alone have from the beginning understood and faced the realities, and all men could do to save their country they have done, and done nobly. Had they not been hampered by an office and cowardly *bourgeoisie, and sot disant* Conservatives, ready to accept any form of government rather than risk their quiet enjoyments, they would long since have raised the *drapeau blanc*, and saved France by a Christian monarchy, leaving it in alliance and the prestige of contiguities. It is but little known in England how large and active a part the royalist country gentlemen were obliged to take, and are still taking, in the reconstruction, as well as the defence of France. Every where Legitimists have come forward as mayors and councillors of country districts; and here, in very many cases, men of high lineage and large fortune are doing the drudgery of ordinary clerks, for the good of their respective communes, and in order to hold the power of defending religion and liberty. I might cite among those near Lyons, and who are personally known to me—the Counts Charles De St. Victor, Philippe De Lacroix, Sonnay, Gabriac, the Marquis de Fenoyl D'Albon, etc.—of whom the leading men in the province of the Rhone, and who, since the 4th of September have vested themselves to the religious and political regeneration of their country, as thou-ands of their fellow-rywhile-s are doing at every sacrifice all over France. These men have all near relations in the Chamber of Deputies; and, moreover, in the Senate, the Council of the Ponti-ical Zouaves, and since on the Loire, or at Belfort; and the same tripple work is carried on in the Senate, the Chamber and military men, bound by family ties and a common interest to the rest of the province In a more or less degree, and will offer a tremend-ous resistance to the revolution when the time comes. It is this strongest human hope for the reconstruction of France, and the return of the Count de Chambord to the throne of his ancestors, Saint Louis Philippe. The decadence of France date from the hour when, rejecting Christianity and royalty in the same breath, she seated the son of an atheist suicide on the throne of St. Louis.

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half-penny loaves, sold for a penny, of a three hooped pot with ten hoops, and of a penny of drinking small beer. "All realm shall be in common, and in realm shall my palfry go to grass." Mr. Cade's commonwealth there was to be "no money." In Mr. Mooney's, on the contrary, a paper circulation of £2,000,000. Reading and writing were to be at discount in the old British Utopia; but Mr. Mooney commonwealth without which he has not these accomplishments will be null. Such schemes we are obliged to believe, are sadly like loose generalizations in dialectics. Perhaps the priest, who can only mumble Latin in stage plays; but we are hardly near Gonzalez's republic just yet. Mr. Mooney has a good head as well as a sharp tongue, we have no doubt. The other night a meeting was held in London to promote an association of the rulins of Palestine. Mr. Mooney was the subject in the chair when the Archbishop of York in the course of a speech, in which he spoke of everything was going on in a manner of solemn routine, blew up Jesuits and Protestants in Hanover know that their days will come next, and that a policy of Intidel Militarism will crush Bible Christianity and Catholic Dogma alike out of the business.

Secularism and the negation of God enforced by bayonets is the present system of the Chancellor, and at Rome he hopes to put pressure on the Conclave in concert with Austria and Italy to obtain the election of a Cardinal he would wring concession from, or failing this of an Antipope. To Germany the ruins of Catholicism is no secret and it is awakening them from their slumber, and forcing them into action for the weal of the church, no longer as a local matter but as an interest which is at the present hour the gravest and the most personal that can exist for Christians. The insolent triumphs of the vie civile and the guilt that they cost the Pope, was attacked by four armed men in the streets, robbed himself and his own umbrella for some time, till some friends came up and rescued him. His wife is sister of the Baroness Rothergerdt, and was pursued into her own house by one of the assassins and only saved by the door being forcibly shut in his face. His death, while it relieves them of a civil suit, deepens into the guilt that they have incurred by the accident, and that this year there is not the slightest reason to fear that any repetition of the troubles will take place. Of course, if they obey the commands of their religion they will keep the peace with all men and more especially with their own countrymen. I was at first sorry that my friends would not permit me to address the lecture, but my health has been so shaken by this journey to Memphis that it is now impossible for me to go, and now I find there was never need of any such address. The Irish are more kindly disposed to each other than ever they were at home. Yon know, of course, that the whole influence of the priesthood is always in favor of peace and law and order, and this of itself should be enough to prevent all trouble. If anybody shall be so ungrateful as to make a row in procession through your streets I am told they have a right to, and if anyone feels insulted thereby, sure, by the way to redress it is not by any personal violence, but by peaceable legislative action, and there is no doubt but that such will be the course taken. I am sure I may assure you positively that there will be no fight or anything like it on the part of our people in this city; and I am heartily glad to be able to give this assurance. The continuous labors of the Father since his arrival in this country have evidently told upon his health. He does not look like a well man. His jaded, haggard appearance is enough to justify the gravest fears of the physicians as to his recurring for some time to come.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The next session of the Academy of Notre Dame, Maryville, will commence on the 31 of September.

M. J. GARVEY & SON, Main street, near Mission Hall, Stockton, are the exclusive agents for THE MONITOR in Stockton.

## THE EXILES.

The Central Relief Committee held meeting last evening at Hibernia Hall, and was largely attended by our people. The following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the Committee: M. M. Sullivan, Jas. Kelly, Richard Tobin, J. Broderick, James Callahan, William Sherin, John A. Coffey, C. Farrell, D. Scanlan, J. N. Adams, John Judge, D. Dougherty, R. E. Metfill, John Bulger, Cummings, M. Dolan, John A. Lellen, Thomas Scherreback, Lawrence Nolan, John Walters, J. H. Merrill, Patrick Connolly, P. R. Burmingham, Hugh S. Murphy, James Barrett, P. Hoey, George O'Connor and T. C. Mayer. The Secretary stated that Mr. Nunan, of the Hibernia Brewery, had already given six barrels of ale for the picnic.

Judge Cooney moved that the secretary be instructed to send a communication to the Archbishop asking him to send a communication to the Catholic churches announcing the picnic.

### AN APPEAL.

On motion of Mr. Donahoe, it was resolved that the Donation Committee add to the following in the newspapers a call for contributions:

"The undersigned having been appointed by the Central Relief Committee a solicit donations for the relief of the destitute Franciscan and Dominican Fathers who are expelled by the Government of the Revolutionary Government, on account of their religion, appeal to the people through the press of this city, that the opportunity for charity is a worthy one. Persons desiring to contribute articles for the fancy fair, or articles for the Bazaar, in order to enable the Committee to successfully carry on the object of their appointment, on the first opportunity. Mr. Howard has just returned from a visit to Europe, and the Orleans Princes to minister to the wants of their exiled countrymen, I was at first sorry that my brethren would not permit me to address the lecture, but my health has been so shaken by this journey to Memphis that it is now impossible for me to go, and now I find there was never need of any such address. The Irish are more kindly disposed to each other than ever they were at home. Yon know, of course, that the whole influence of the priesthood is always in favor of peace and law and order, and this of itself should be enough to prevent all trouble. If anybody shall be so ungrateful as to make a row in procession through your streets I am told they have a right to, and if anyone feels insulted thereby, sure, by the way to redress it is not by any personal violence, but by peaceable legislative action, and there is no doubt but that such will be the course taken. I am sure I may assure you positively that there will be no fight or anything like it on the part of our people in this city; and I am heartily glad to be able to give this assurance. The continuous labors of the Father since his arrival in this country have evidently told upon his health. He does not look like a well man. His jaded, haggard appearance is enough to justify the gravest fears of the physicians as to his recurring for some time to come.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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## Orangemen Interviewed by the "Irish people's" Reporter.

On Friday last our reporter visited the Orange Lodges and interviewed some of the leaders of that gang.

The veracity the answers of the Orangemen will be apparent in our readers.

Paterson Tess, Marshal of Prince of Orange Lodge, in answer to our reporter, said that the Orange Organization was in existence in this country six years; that the Association is in every respect a secret one.

Q. Were you an Orangeman in the old country?

A. I was. I always regarded William of Orange as our liberator.

Q. Mr. Tess, I presume you are a very religious man?

A. I am. I read the Bible every day.

Q. How many Orangemen were there in the procession to-day?

A. Six thousand! It took full half an hour to pass a given point.

Q. Were the Orangemen armed to-day?

A. They had no arms but those which every citizen should carry for his own protection.

Q. Are you aware that there is a law against carrying concealed firearms?

A. Yes; but 'tis done.

At this point Mr. John McGee, the Grand Marshal, interrupted Mr. Tess, and ordered him to give no further information to our reporter. McGee looked daggers as everyone around him, and made it a point to call our attention to his appearance, which was nothing more nor less than a miniature coffin, "I will not," said McGee, "allow any more of my men to be interviewed by a detator to-day."

So soon as the wrath of the valiant Grand Marshal had subsided, and that he wiped the dirty froth from the waxed brustles under his nose, I took him in hand and elicited the following replies from him:

Q. Do you know, Mr. McGee, whether there were any foreigners in the procession to-day any men from other States or from Canada?

A. I don't know. There may have been a few, but I could not say whether there were one or fifty.

Q. How many did it take the procession to pass a given point, Mr. McGee?

A. I've told you already—didn't it?

Q. Is your Association a secret one, with oaths, signs, grips and pass words?

A. It is; and we are bound by our oath to oppose, even at the risk of our lives everything that belongs to Popery.

Q. Is it true that since you have split the Dublin Orangemen have been totally disorganized in the most furious manner, ripping the most shocking blasphemies, and threatening to "exhaust" all reporters out of the window—and finally addressing the latter personally, he said:

"I know you, you Devil's—Papist son of a bitch! I'll be able to give this hump like you before and I shot the Popish sneak, too."

Such this Orange ruffian had finished his harangue he was hustled down stairs by the brethren to "thjuse up" in an adjoining room.

Mr. McGee meanwhile assured me that I was safe, for that he would not permit me to be thrown out of the window because it would bring discredit on the Order. I was pleased to hear it, though it was the first time that I ever had the questionable honor of being under the protection of a McGee, and I'll never be in the employment of a "Irish people's" Reporter.

## Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

We have been favored with the Pastoral of Mgr. Gastaldi, Archbishop of Turin, His Grace was well-known in England and Ireland for many years as a zealous and eloquent missionary priest of the Order of Charity.

We give the following extract on the origin and success of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith:

"The sacred year will bring with it, on the Feast of the Holy Ghost, the fiftieth anniversary of the institution for the Propagation of the Faith.

In the year 1822, a pious young lady of Lyons, desirous of seeing the Holy Catholic faith propagated throughout the world, invited some of her companions to form a society among themselves with a view to providing missionaries with the requisite means for preaching the faith among idolatrous nations, deciding that each one at the same time to contribute weekly a small sum of money for this purpose, and every day to invoke the divine blessing on those Apostolic men in a short ejaculatory prayer. The infant society was called into being on the third of May, in honor of the august and sacred standard of the Cross, whereon Jesus Christ, elevated for the salvation of mankind, and which was discovered on that day by St. Helen, the Mother of the first Christian Emperor—Constantine the Great. God showered His grace abundantly on this pious undertaking, and with propriety it may be likened, according to the parable of our Divine Redeemer, to a grain of mustard seed, that grew up vigorously and became a great tree, whose branches literally overshadow the whole earth, and whose holy and hospitable shade thousands of zealous missionaries have found repose and millions of heretics and idolators the grace of conversion.

The throne of St. Peter was occupied at that time by the Sovereign Pontiff Pius VII. That rare example of firmness and endurance, to whom our forefathers gave convincing proofs of their veneration and love, when dragged captive from Rome by Napoleon I, and when subsequently he returned in triumph to Rome after an exile of many years. As soon as the formation of the association reached the ears of this saintly old man, he gave thanks to God for the holy thought, took it under his protection, enriching it with many indulgences. All the Pontiffs who have governed the Catholic Church, Leo XII., Pius VIII., Gregory XVI., and the angelic Pius IX., all, without exception, have made it a duty to promote this great work, adding new favors to those already granted, and recommending it to all Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops and Abbots, in order that they might distribute among all pastors sent in the dioceses and regions over which they hold jurisdiction. And indeed the Patriarchs, Archbishops and Abbots, invested with power in virtue of the obedience they owe to the Roman Pontiff, or through an ardent desire on their part to cooperate in propagating the faith, have repeatedly exhorted their flocks to enroll themselves as members of this holy association. Aided thus by such authoritative protectors, the association has increased marvellously, and now, with full fifty years of life, may well cast a glance behind, and with holy complacency contemplate the many abundant fruits of its labors, which have far and away surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

When this eminently Christian undertaking was in its infancy, the Holy Catholic Church, confined within a few, and those bound; she lay concealed, unable to make one single step in advance. In the United States, Canada, China and Siam, despite the long and bloody persecutions which they had to suffer, there existed in their midst only maintains her ancient conquests, but is ever gaining new ones. And in Japan, which persecution even to blood, the Catholic faith begins to flourish anew on the ashes of its martyrs. Australia displays on her shores, churches, bishops and priests in great number, and Oceania, scarcely an island in the ocean which covers two-thirds of the globe where priests and churches may not be found.

And for this stupendous progress of the faith, for this constant increase of the Catholic Church, to whom are we indebted. Undoubtedly we are indebted to those thousands of priests who, filled with apostolic courage, have renounced the comforts of the domestic hearth, together with their love of fatherland, who have boldly confronted the dangers and inconveniences inseparable from long voyages, and who, at a sacrifice of all they had dear, have hied away to foreign lands to diffuse the light of the gospel at a distance of five or six thousand miles, or even more from their native land. We are indebted also to the thousands of Sisters of St. Vincent of Paul, of the Sacred Heart of the Holy Family, and of the other religious orders, who, emulating the zeal of the priests, would be their companions, taking upon themselves the arduous task of directing the schools, the asylums, the orphanages, hospitals, and houses of refuge; and of purchasing infants and visiting the poor and infirm in their private houses. But who has furnished these magnanimous priests, and these heroines of religion and charity with the means required for undertaking their long journeys, and for building and maintaining the churches and schools and houses of mercy? This great Society of the Propagation of the Faith has in great measure done this, and for this reason it must be accounted as a wonderful instrument in the hands of God, and as such encouraged and assisted, and promoted by Catholics with all possible energy and zeal.

They who had the honor of sitting in the Vatican Council, beheld a praiseworthy feature, which perhaps was not to be seen in any preceding Œcumenical Council. We refer to the numerous assemblage of clergy, who had come from the remotest quarters of the globe, furnished, and from lands far, far away, where, prior to the formation of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, no Christian voice had not yet penetrated. What a sublime spectacle to behold! What an irrefragable proof of the Church's heaven-derived power! What a convincing argument of the divinity of that Society for the Propagation of the Faith! What a testimony against these perverse and foolish men, who persist in asserting that the Catholic Church is in her last agony. Never, on the contrary, did she exhibit to the world more life and vigor; never did she possess within her pale so vast a number of bishops and priests, who, filled with the divine word in its strictest acceptation, over every ocean, along every coast, across every mountain, through every place and in every nook and corner into every nation and tribe on earth, bearing the sacred banner of the standard of the Cross of Jesus. What solace, what joy to the Christian heart, downcast and afflicted by the sad spectacle of the shocking and piteous way where in the world is not more kindly disposed to each other than ever they were at home. Yon know, of course, that the whole influence of the priesthood is always in favor of peace and law and order, and this of itself should be enough to prevent all trouble. If anybody shall be so ungrateful as to make a row in procession through your streets I am told they have a right to, and if anyone feels insulted thereby, sure, by the way to redress it is not by any personal violence, but by peaceable legislative action, and there is no doubt but that such will be the course taken. I am sure I may assure you positively that there will be no fight or anything like it on the part of our people in this city; and I am heartily glad to be able to give this assurance. The continuous labors of the Father since his arrival in this country have evidently told upon his health. He does not look like a well man. His jaded, haggard appearance is enough to justify the gravest fears of the physicians as to his recurring for some time to come.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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## Fearful Suicide by Drowning of Mr. Martin H. Carey.

With heartfelt sorrow we record the sad death, July 6th, of Mr. Martin Healey Carey, who, while laboring under mental derangement, leaped into the Liffey, near Essex Bridge, Dublin. All heroic efforts to save him, was proved. Mr. Carey was and bore with honor a commission as lieutenant in the Inner-Irish Company which was attached to the famous Irish Brigade through the recent French war.

Previously he had suffered as a severe pressure treatment so severe and relentless that he was forced out of prison by the stagnation—Irish Government as a result of which he was for years the subject of bitter taunts by his family and friends, how ever, he gradually recovered, mentally and physically, until eventually the effects of the dungeon torture disappeared. There can be little doubt that they would never have returned but for the fearful beating on the head which he received at the hands of the Central Committee, the Phœnix Park meeting and August. On that day a particular set seemed to be made on him. His head was severely battered in with police bludgeons, until he was carried off in gorge of blood, and for some time until the wounds on his head were healed; but it is now only too plain that the effects of the day's brutality had crowned the murderous fork of the prison cell—his mind was overthrown, and the dungeon scene once more apparently at times, the least redescent or a comparatively trifling excitement would be sufficient to render him unfit for business. Some such circumstance occurred last evening or the early morning, and the poor fellow rushed to his death. He does not look like a well man. His jaded, haggard appearance is enough to justify the gravest fears of the physicians as to his recurring for some time to come.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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## THE GALWAY JUDGMENT.

QUEENSTOWN, July 1, 1872.

EDITOR CORK EXAMINER:—SIR: I beg to send you inclosed a letter from the Bishop which was to have been read at our meeting on Sunday, but was adjourned until two o'clock on next Sunday. You will wish to place this letter at once in the hands of your readers. Yours truly,

J. S. RICE.

QUEENSTOWN, June 30, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. RICE:—The enclosed five pounds have been forwarded to me from Clarksville, by the Rev. Dr. Croke, P.P. of V. G., as his subscription towards the Galway Election Fund. You are hereby requested to put down my name for five hundred pounds towards the same fund. For myself and for creed, the people and the priest of Ireland have, during centuries of trial, been united as if "they had but one heart and one soul." Attempts to weaken, from whatever quarter they may be made, will only strengthen the binding powers of the sacred link that unites them together. The lay gentlemen of the parish who have volunteered to move in this unpleasant duty, deserves all the aid and all the cooperation you can give them. Success is merited, and success will be achieved by experience, intelligence, and zeal, which they will be by the united efforts of a united people. I remain, my dear Mr. J. WILLIAM KEANE.

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## THE SILKS.

The Central Relief Committee held meeting last evening at Hibernia Hall, and was largely attended by our people. The following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the Committee: M. M. Sullivan, Jas. Kelly, Richard Tobin, J. Broderick, James Callahan, William Sherin, John A. Coffey, C. Farrell, D. Scanlan, J. N. Adams, John Judge, D. Dougherty, R. E. Metfill, John Bulger, Cummings, M. Dolan, John A. Lellen, Thomas Scherreback, Lawrence Nolan, John Walters, J. H. Merrill, Patrick Connolly, P. R. Burmingham, Hugh S. Murphy, James Barrett, P. Hoey, George O'Connor and T. C. Mayer. The Secretary stated that Mr. Nunan, of the Hibernia Brewery, had already given six barrels of ale for the picnic.

Judge Cooney moved that the secretary be instructed to send a communication to the Archbishop asking him to send a communication to the Catholic churches announcing the picnic.

### AN APPEAL.

On motion of Mr. Donahoe, it was resolved that the Donation Committee add to the following in the newspapers a call for contributions:

"The undersigned having been appointed by the Central Relief Committee a solicit donations for the relief of the destitute Franciscan and Dominican Fathers who are expelled by the Government of the Revolutionary Government, on account of their religion, appeal to the people through the press of this city, that the opportunity for charity is a worthy one. Persons desiring to contribute articles for the fancy fair, or articles for the Bazaar, in order to enable the Committee to successfully carry on the object of their appointment, on the first opportunity. Mr. Howard has just returned from a visit to Europe, and the Orleans Princes to minister to the wants of their exiled countrymen, I was at first sorry that my brethren would not permit me to address the lecture, but my health has been so shaken by this journey to Memphis that it is now impossible for me to go, and now I find there was never need of any such address. The Irish are more kindly disposed to each other than ever they were at home. Yon know, of course, that the whole influence of the priesthood is always in favor of peace and law and order, and this of itself should be enough to prevent all trouble. If anybody shall be so ungrateful as to make a row in procession through your streets I am told they have a right to, and if anyone feels insulted thereby, sure, by the way to redress it is not by any personal violence, but by peaceable legislative action, and there is no doubt but that such will be the course taken. I am sure I may assure you positively that there will be no fight or anything like it on the part of our people in this city; and I am heartily glad to be able to give this assurance. The continuous labors of the Father since his arrival in this country have evidently told upon his health. He does not look like a well man. His jaded, haggard appearance is enough to justify the gravest fears of the physicians as to his recurring for some time to come.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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## ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL, SAN RAFAEL.

### Annual Examination, Exhibition and Award of Premiums.

The annual examination of the boys of St. Vincent's orphan school, of San Rafael, was held yesterday at the Asylum, and the programme presented was particularly interesting and well carried out. The Asylum is situated among the foot-hills of the Coast Range, about five miles from San Rafael, and presents a very picturesque appearance, surrounded, as it is, by luxuriant foliage and groves of tall trees. The main building is a two-story frame, substantially built, and comprises three class rooms a study hall, 100x20 feet, large dormitories, and a wash hall 70x30 feet, besides parlors, dining-room, and sleeping-rooms for the preceptors and attaches of the establishment. Among the out buildings is a commodious dairy built of brick, a laundry and stables. The buildings are surrounded by neatly-kept gardens, and the entire establishment gives evidence of the fact that it is well conducted in every department, and that it is an institution worthy of general support. The Exercises yesterday were conducted in the study hall, where a large number of friends and visitors had assembled, besides the children of the school.

The exercises were conducted by John Mullany Esq., the Principal of the school, who was assisted unremitting in his duties toward the little orphans under his charge, by Mrs. Mullany and the Misses Mullany, the hours of 5 a. m. and 9 P. M. to the numerous cares which attend his position and the responsible duties of the profession, and aptitude displayed by the pupils under his tuition, Brother Isidore addressed the children and guests in a few very happy remarks, complimenting Rev. Father Bernard, the founder of the Asylum upon his careful management and supervision of the Institution, and in his pleasant and impressive manner, sensibly and instructively addressed the little ones before him.

A COLLATION.

From the study hall the guests repaired to the dining rooms, where a sumptuous repast had been spread, at which justice was done by all present, followed by a long drive and an appetite sharpened by long waiting. Among the guests present at the collation we noticed Grace Archbishop Alemany, Rev Father Sanchez, of Santa Barbara; Rev. Father Jansoone, of Los Angeles; Rev. Father Gallagher, Auden, Durkeen, King, Geary, Quahing, Foley, Donahoe, Quinn, Dogan, O'Brien, Cassidy, McCullough, Cayse, and Dole. Also Peter Donahue, Tyler Cottle, Wm. Scott, and Hon. Newton Booth, Governor of Utah, and wife; D. J. Oliver J. B. Oliver, James Miller, John Sullivan and at the same time to point out to them the way that leads to eternal bliss. This is true to all Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops and Abbots, in order that they might distribute among all pastors sent in the dioceses and regions over which they hold jurisdiction. And indeed the Patriarchs, Archbishops and Abbots, invested with power in virtue of the obedience they owe to the Roman Pontiff, or through an ardent desire on their part to cooperate in propagating the faith, have repeatedly exhorted their flocks to enroll themselves as members of this holy association. Aided thus by such authoritative protectors, the association has increased marvellously, and now, with full fifty years of life, may well cast a glance behind, and with holy complacency contemplate the many abundant fruits of its labors, which have far and away surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

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### FATHER PETER CONWAY.

Queen guard, who, standing in the Field of God,
Unarmed and single-handed from the wolf
Who firmly held the then-besprinkled food
Which stirs the sheer edge of the shadowy gulf,
Whose hand goes down to us unshrivel'd yet,
Our trusting martyrdom's excruciated token!
And stirred with whitenesses and covered brave—

A holy mastery and a great heart broken.

Broken by savage sneer and obscene jest—
The cold and sharp brutalities of speech—
By one who, by the Lord's supreme behest,
Met gentleness and decency should teach. [bead—
Poor priest, meanwhile were heaped upon thy
The meanest it could—noblest slander,
That Truth will enumerate in't narrow bed:
For Truth is great, and nothing can withstand her.

Stopped all emotion—pent storm and hate—
But not past our affection—there last gone,
As through the splendor of one ex-pate zone,
The illimitable glow of higher dawn.
Whom shall no cruel jeer and slander smite—
It's labor of accustomed pains is over,
For thou art safe within the perfect light
Of the serene exalterless Brilliance.

He Judge shall wrong thee there—no heated scorn,
Bathed in the heated blood to overflow, [more
Shall hurt thee: thou hast passed the verge of
On which the falsest heart at midnight pale
The tantling—the wretchedness of evils
Which hold our vague world, have fled thy seeing
Into the fullness of a perfect life.—
Into the glory of a never better.

Unscreen'd, unshored thee, where all others presided:
Save one friend of thee, whose name all unsay
One man's anxious conscience into fury blazed,
Thou thou hast fought—Faith hath kept her
And trust the path which Irish martyr's trod.
Hath, through the reaches of our tearful story—
Who hath the blood of heroes in his veins
The sacred highway that leads up to glory.

Go every the last sweet last beam shed:
Not yours alone the mission to bless
Who united in that could they share in thy lot—
The palm, the white robe and the diadem.
And thou, poor widow-mother pore of heart—
Hath in the peace of God, it'll not discernible
Which the only favored of heavenward start
Would'st to make the sensitive heart trembling.
Dublin Nation. J. F. O'D.

### SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

ROME, June 22.

The audiences of congregations have continued all this week at the Vatican. The Roman nobility were received on Sunday, when of the whole number of old historic names but few were wanting besides the half-dozen shorn whose deduction to the Quirinal enough has been said. On Monday the Sacred College was received, there being about twenty-five Cardinals present, or nearly the whole number at present in Rome. The Noble Guard presented their homage the same day: and at another audience the officers of the Palatine and Swiss Guard, of all these undergone the Holy Father spoke with wonted energy; but the length of his Holiness' note in Cardinal Antonelli, which, it is said, will precisely by sending any summary of the addresses. This important document will serve to put to silence any gossip which has been forged into currency designed to lead the world in error, and Rome in particular, to imagine that any transactions were possible between the Vatican and the revolutionary Government.

Since the suppression of religious Orders in Rome, is not to be regarded by any means only in the light of a manifest injustice towards certain individuals, who have deserved better things at the hands of society, but rather as an attack on the international rights of the whole Catholic body.

It is a duty of gratitude, further, to point out that the oppression of religious houses in Rome would carry with it no little detriment to this Apostolic See, where their most distinguished members dedicate themselves to the work of safeguarding in its sacred minister, whether in rendering assistance to the different ecclesiastical congregations; or in affording information concerning the abilities candided to them, or giving themselves to deep study necessary for the refutation of errors and for tendering their advice upon various disciplinary questions concerning different churches.

Hence it appears clearly, my Lord Cardinal, what is the true scope held in view by the usurping Government in the promulgation of the Decree which was to be taken from us. Regardless that it was a patrimony with which the Roman Pontiffs were endowed in the admirable ordering of Divine Providence; possessed by them for ages with centuries under right and title the most sacred and legitimate, and that in the most sacred and legitimate, and that in truel for the benefit of the whole of Christendom.

Who is he that can keep up any illusion concerning the tendency of the Italian Government, as it does to the destruction of our authority and dignity, and to shackle us in the due exercise of the most sacred functions of our ministry? Yes, my Lord Cardinal, are witness day by day of the usurpations which are perpetrated, now under the pretext, now under another, to the detriment of religion, morality and justice. Usurpations, which all form part of it the one scheme of destruction. To what other end, if not this, can be directed the continual abstraction from under our authority of all the institutions of charity and beneficence, of the ecclesiastical establishments and lyceums which have ever been the prominent objects of the solicitude of the Roman Pontiffs for the good manners? To what other end, if not this, can be directed the unjust law which condemns to a forced military service youths dedicated to God, than cutting off the most promising hopes of the Church, and depriving the missionary and the cloister of an ample band of new laborers? To what end, if not this, is directed the unbridled license of teaching with impunity every kind of error, whether by means of the press or by a public and scandal-giving preaching by apostate and rebels from the Church? To what other end is the relaxation of manners, this license in public spectacles; these continued insults offered to sacred things and to the ministers of the Lord; these frequent processions of religious worship; this revelling in the blood of Christians, if not to mislead the unfortunate people, and charge them with the heavy chastisement of the anger of God? To what other end, if not this, is directed the unbridled system

### TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

BOSTON, July 20.—Clement, the leader, and fifteen members of the Irish Band, left yesterday on their return to Ireland. The members who remain claim the title of the band. It is reported that they refused to forfeit their original band leader and have taken a new one, and will make a tour of the United States before they return to Ireland.

NEW YORK, July 20th.—It is reported that A. T. Stewart has given $50,000 to aid the children of Greeley.

Mr. Greeley resolutely declined to furnish money to sustain a newspaper in Washington saying "I do not consider that a legitimate political expenditure. If the people will not support a newspaper there favoring my election we must go on without as best we may."

It is reported that ex-President Johnson will make two or three Greeley speeches in North Carolina, replying especially to Secretary Boutwell.

RALEIGH (N. C.), July 18th.—Samuel G. Smith, colored Marshal of a Greeley and Brown rail-mass meeting, was attacked and beaten by some negroes last night, and was brought to a place of refuge in the police headquarters. He stayed there a short time and then started home, and has not been seen or heard of since.

Another colored Marshal of the same meeting was beaten and his life threatened by the negroes.

BOSTON, July 22.—A special from Washington to the *Transcript* states that Gunner has written a letter to Gardner Brewer, of Boston, coming out in favor of Greeley and BROWN, and against Grant strongly.

### MEXICO.

MADRID, July 19th.—At midnight last night an attempt was made to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain. Their carriage was fired on. One of the assassins was killed and two were captured. The King and Queen are living here from the present day forward. The Prince of Asturias when the world-be assassins fired upon them. Neither was hurt, however. There is immense excitement in the city.

The marriage of the King and Queen occurred a party of men who were conservatively posted in the street. One of the gentlemen in the party was the Chief Constable of the royal party. The greatest precaution is expressed every where at the cowardly deed.

MADRID, July 19th.—The King and Queen attended at the Te Deum in the Royal Chapel. The King subsequently walked through the streets and was cheered enthusiastically by people of all classes manifesting to show their loyalty and sympathy for the royal family. A crowd has since taken the assassins out of jail and shot them, and a strong force of police prevented the crowd.

A judicial inquiry is actively progressing into the circumstances of the attempted assassination. There is no doubt that all connected with the crime will be dealt with according to the utmost rigor of the law.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The English press say that Judge Keogh went to Longford to speak on the 17th July. On the train Capt. Keogh, accompanied him. The train was preceded by a pilot engine and two hundred police. Hundreds of police were guarded every station on the route. At Longford the station was surrounded by police and thousands of people. Shots were heard during the night, and the Orangemen's carriages, which conveyed the Orangemen from the town after the meeting, were wrecked, but no demonstrations were made.

### BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

A. O. H.—The Committee on General Arrangements met on Thursday evening, 18th inst., at Hibernia Hall, for the purpose of making the arrangements for the grand ball which will take place on the 15th of August. It is reported that they refused to forfeit their original band leader and have taken a new one, and will make a tour of the United States before they return to Ireland.

Foot race—rider in tournament—A gold medal, the gift of Col. Forbes, and a gold clarionet, the gift of Owen McMahon; won by Mr. Dunn.

Foot race—boys belonging to the city—for a hat, gift of Sullivan, Kelly & Co.; won by Michael Conway.

Foot race—boys under fourteen—first single prize, gold medal, gift of Mr. Thomas Cleary; won by J. Harrington.

Foot race—boys under fourteen—second prize, gold medal, gift of Jas. Hanley; won by Master Joseph Clapper, 324 Natoma O'Connor; won by Miss Sprague.

Foot race—boys under fourteen—third prize—to lady—A $12 dollar shawl, gift of Foley, Donnelly & Co.; won by Miss O'Neill.

To gentlemen—A silver butter dish, gift of Supervisor Meagher; won by Mr. Hanley, 324 Natoma street.

Foot race—boys under fourteen—gift of Mathew Nunan; won by Master Joseph Murphy, 324 Natoma street.

*Note bene*—A barrel of Cary's gift of Chas. J. Hendy; won by Thomas O'Neill.

Foot race—boys under fourteen—gift of Chas. Fay & Co. Somehow. The contest was won by a gift from Tyler Curtis, we were told, but the name escaped us, we should like to have rendered the donors.

On Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the building occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, at No. 128, corner of Sacramento and Leavenworth streets, which is owned by the Fire Department, which is detailed for that section of the city, responded; but when the arrived at the building the flames had they discovered that they were not needed in the vicinity, so they left their services were rendered to some two and a half hours beneath a mass of earth which had fallen from the hill in the rear, and a house, No. 1826 Sacramento street, where the men had been at work excavating. The damage to the house is about $1,000, and is in a short time extracted Michael Curry, one of the men, who was found to be in the basement of the house. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, and dressing of the other men, who were also injured, was attended to. Curry, the other man, was taken out, but he was dead. In a few minutes afterwards, Mr. Coroner Coffey arrived at the Receiving Hospital, and impaneled a jury, who viewed the unfortunate corpse, was taken out, and he left.

EMMET GUARD.—At a special meeting of the Emmet Guard, Co. K, Third Infantry, held on Tuesday, 17th inst., the following newly-elected non-commissioned officers were elected: Quartermaster-Sergeant, M. Whelan; Color Sergeant, Edward Hartnett; Second Sergeant, Matthew Conlon; Third Sergeant, J. W. Nolan; Fourth Sergeant, William Hartnett; Fifth Sergeant, Jas. J. Grant. Corporals—John McInnis, Wm. Hartnett, Louis Davis, M. J. B. Dandrid, D. J. Driscoll, Tho. Reilly, P. Corrigan, James O'Brien. Secretary, W. J. Byrne; Treasurer, M. Meehan.

TO PREVENT RUNAWAYS.—Mr. A. Modden has invented a plan for the prevention of runaways, which he proposes to submit to the Board of Supervisors, and which, when made the use of the preventive contrivance. The plan is to have a bolt-rod fitted attached to the headpiece of a horse, passing down to the forehead alone, and fastened down over the eyes, and it is impossible to make the horse run.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—The offices of the Register Clerks of the Third and Nineteenth District Courts, and the office of the Great Register, have been removed to the second floor of the City Hall—the rooms formerly occupied by the City Surveyor. The entrances to them is from the same hall as that into which the Probate Court opens.

The men employed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, filling in the line of Illinois street, near the Potrero, ceased work on Friday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, not owing to a strike, as has been reported, but to wages being discharged for a time—until further instructions shall be received from headquarters. A change in the formation of the dump, rendering it impossible to proceed on the present plans, is said to be the reason for this stoppage. The roads extending on the car track, on the left-hand side of the road, said to be dangerous, are in no worse condition than they have been during the last six months, but they will be examined by the overseer of the works.

### MINING NEWS.

AMADOR.—The *Ledger* of the 20th says of the Union mine: "Work was commenced on this mine a few weeks ago under the superintendence of Mr. Williams. The hoisting works over the main shaft has been completed and the water drawn from the mine, and workmen are now engaged in taking out rock. Since the water has been taken from the mine work has been resumed upon the drift and a fine ledge of really valuable rock discovered."

CALAVERAS.—The *Chronicle* of the 20th says: "Ten tons of quartz taken from the San Bruno mine at Mosquito Gulch have recently been crushed in Harris' mill, at Sandy Gulch. The result showed an average yield of $70 per ton. There is a large quantity of a similar grade of ore in sight, but as much water has been encountered in the shaft that it will be difficult to obtain it."

FRESNO.—The *Republican* says of the Bachman Copper mine: This mine has been idle for two years until about three months ago, when it changed hands, and under its present management promises something good. One hundred tons of ore has been shipped with an average assay of sixteen per cent. copper. There are some thirty hands employed in and around the premises, and the number of buildings, etc., give the place an appearance of quite a lively place. There is considerable ore in sight, but how copper ore is in the immediate vicinity, and it will not be long before other mines will be in active operation.

NEVADA.—The Marysville *Appeal* of the 18th says that the miners at Campbellville, North San Juan, Sweetland, Buckeye, Forest City, French Corral, etc., are doing well. Generally they have plenty of water, and the mines never yielded better. The strike made in Bald Mountain, near Forest City, some months since seems to be permanent, the gravel developing into a perfect lead of great richness. Forest City is rapidly improving and begins to assume again the old time activity in business.

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### PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

STOCKTON, July 22.—The Board of Equalization now in session have refused to reduce the assessment on the property of the Central Pacific Railroad in this county. The property is assessed at nine thousand dollars per mile, and the Railroad Company desired to have it greatly reduced.

RENO, July 20th.—Col. Finnegan, Secret Service Detective, arrested Wm. H. Lantz, ex-Postmaster of Petaluma, at nine o'clock last evening, in Virginia City, for embezzlement of Government moneys, while he was Postmaster. He takes him to San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO, July 22.—At a meeting of the State Board of Equalization this morning, an order was passed granting fifteen days further time to the San Francisco County Board of Equalization, to hear and determine the applications for reduction of the assessments in that city and county; and a copy of the order was telegraphed to the President of that Board. This step was deemed necessary, in view of the numerous applications for reduction undetermined, for that might be for want of time, or by reason of a ring formed to prevent applicants being heard, and that the people may realize fully the public benefit secured by the operations of the statute constituting the State Board of Equalization. The additional time thus granted expires with and includes August 8th.

PETALUMA, July 18.—A tragedy took place to-day near the Eagle House, about six miles from this city, on the Santa Rosa road. It appears that a young man, by the name of Mrs. Keeney, living in East Petaluma, who has been married but a short time, has had trouble with her husband for the past week or two, on account of remarks made about her by a man named Cummings, derogatory to her character since the meeting. Keeney left home about a week ago she left her husband, taking away all her things and going back to her father's. This afternoon Cummings was passing near her father's house with a load of wood, when she approached him with a loaded shot-gun, and fired it through the head, killing him instantly. She immediately came down to town to her father, Mr. John Bannin, and gave herself up to the authorities. She seems to have the sympathy of the whole community, and she is believed to be innocent of the sinister motives reports are against her by Cummings, which caused the separation of herself and husband, and led her to commit the deed. She is a quiet young lady of possessing, not being over eighteen or nineteen years of age. She will have a preliminary examination before Justice Cavanagh to-morrow morning.

### Lord Byron on Catholic Claims.

The speech which Lord Byron delivered on the 21st of April, 1812, during the debate on the Earl of Donoughmore's motion for a Committee on the Roman Catholic Claims, is interesting not only on account of the extraordinary genius of the young nobleman, but because the discourse is altogether worthy of his subsequent fame. Its interest to us, moreover, is enhanced by the fact of his manifesting in after life a decided leaning to the faith of those who cause he had sadly advocated in Parliament. He caused his daughter Allegra to be educated as a Catholic, and when Lord Byron replied: "in some degree I concur with those who say it is not the time exactly; but when is the proper time? I ask you, sir, the country, that the Catholics possessed at the present time. The demand of the committee of 1805 was not to be thought of at the present day, and the claims of the Catholics would be whole to-morrow. The millions are poured forth like water, and the public credit exerted every by annual loads. To clean up each a flume is no light job, and it will require about two months' time. The most pleasing part of the miner's service. They average yield of $70 per ton. There is a large quantity of a similar grade of ore in sight, but as much water has been encountered in the shaft that it will be difficult to obtain it."

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### Stamp Tax Abolished.

According to the *Internal Revenue Circular*, stamps are no longer required on the following written instruments:

Contracts for insurance against accidental injuries.

Affidavits.

All agreements or contracts, or renewals of the same.

Appraisements, of value or damage, or for any other purpose.

Assignments, of lease, mortgage, policy of insurance, or anything else.

Bills of exchange, foreign, inland, letters of credit, or anything of that kind now taxed by stamps.

Bills of lading, and receipts, in the United States or for anywhere else.

Bills of sale, of any kind.

Bonds of indemnification, of any kind.

Bond of administrator or guardian, or anything that has the same of bond in it, and now taxed by stamp.

Brokers' notes.

Certificates of measurement of any thing.

Certificates of stock, profits, damage, deposit, or any other kind of certificate now taxed by stamp.

Charter or its renewal, or a charter party of any kind.

All contracts or agreements.

Conveyance, or any part of the work of conveying.

Indorsement of any negotiable or non negotiable instrument.

Entry, for consumption, warehousing or withdrawal.

Gaugers' returns.

Insurance policies, contracts, tickets, renewals, etc. (Life, marines, inland and fire.)

Leases. All through the lease list is abolished.

Legal documents. Writ or other process, confession of judgment, cognovit-appeals, warrants, etc., letters of administration, testamentary, etc.

Manifest of Custom House, or any, otherwise, or for any purpose.

Mortgage of any kind.

Passage ticket to any place in the world.

Powers' checks.

Power of attorney, for any purpose.

Probate of will, of any kind.

Promissory note for anything.

Protest of any kind.

Quit-claim deed.

Receipt. Not generally exempt, and if included in present law in any case will be hereafter exempt.

Sheriff's deeds.

Trust deed.

Warehouse receipt.

Warrant of attorney.

Weigher's return, of any character.

Any one of two cards on checks, drafts and orders is all of Schedule D that is retained. And this is the detail of the stamp abolitions in the law of June 30th, 1872.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, July 20, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export only a moderate inquiry has been noted. We quote as follows: Extra at $5 37½@5, and superfine, at $4 50@4 87½; Oregon brands—Extra at $5 12½@5; in sks $5 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, at steady prices. We quote shipping lots at $1 57½@1 60 per ctl.

HAY—The receipts have been fair for the season of date, viz.: Wheat, 1,000 tons; Barley, 1,000 tons; Oat Hay, 1,000 tons; Straw, 1,000 tons. We quote as follows: Wheat and Oat, $14@16 50; Red and Tule, $12@14; Barley, $12@14; Alfalfa, $12@14; Straw, $5@6 50 per ton.

BARLEY—Quotable at $1 05@1 10 per ctl.

OATS—Quotable at $1 60@1 70 per ctl.

BRAN—Quotable at $20 @ 25 per ton sold.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $25@30 per ton from the mill.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $1 75@1 80 per ctl.

CORN—Sales at $1 07½@1 10 per ctl.

BEANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are the quotations: Pinks, $3 50@3 75; Small White and Pea, $4 50@5 00; Red and Pink, $4 @4 50.

POTATOES—Quotable at $1 @1 25 per ctl.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 50@2 per ctl.

BUTTER—Quotable at 25@30c per lb.

CHEESE—Quotable at 15@16c per lb.

EGGS—Quotable at 25@30c per doz.

We quote shipping grades as Staple, the latter price for extra selected, and Ordinary, nominally.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh, 30@37½c; fresh roll, 30@37½c; pickled, 25@30c; Oregon, 25@30c.

CHEESE—California, 13@15½c; Oregon, 13@15½c.

EGGS—California, 25@30c per dozen; Eastern, 19@21c per dozen; Oregon, 25@30c per dozen.

HAMS—California, 13@15c per lb; Oregon, 13@15c per lb; Eastern, 15@17c per lb.

BACON—California, 11½@12c per lb; Oregon, 10½@11c per lb; Eastern, 12½@13c per lb.

LARD—California, 11½@12c per lb; Oregon, 10½@11c per lb; Eastern, 12½@13c per lb; in tierces, 11½@11c; do in cases 12½@13c per lb in kegs, 13@13½c.

### FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 10c; for second do, 6@7; third do 4@5c per lb.

VEAL—Large, 7@8c; small, 8@9c per lb.

MUTTON—At 6@8c per lb.

LAMB—At 8@9c per lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7½@8½c; do fleet, grain fed, 6@7c per lb.

### POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Gobblers, 20@22½c; Young Spring Chickens, [illegible] 50; Roosters, 15@17½ dozen.

GEESE—Young, $1 50@2 00 each.

GOSLINGS—Young, $1 50@2 00 each.

DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.

HENS—Large, $1 each.

RABBITS—Wild, each.

RABBITS—Tame, $1 50@1 75 doz.

GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.

SNIPE—$1@1 50 per dozen.

### Midsummer Malodia.

The hot color rays that ripen the harvests, generate many detestable odors, and drive the sick to the hospital in irregularities, this is the season in which the Bitters are most needed. Their use is not confined to, but is eminent in the summer months, and the loss of appetite, the bilious attack, the nervous prostration is as great, that a wholesome tonic, combining also the properties of a diffusive stimulant and gentle aperient, is in many cases necessary to health, and the only safeguard against fever to the unacclimated and the debilitated. Of all the preparations recommended as a refuge, comfort and fortify the human frame, there is none that will compare with the Bitters, which is endorsed by the best men. They have been restored to the balance of supremacy and not only that, but they have been restored to the confidence of the people, and in spite of interested opposition from manufacturers of spurious stimulants, and from the venders of all proprietary medicines intended for the prevention and cure of fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague, the fever, the bowels and the nerves. In the unhealthy districts bordering the great Rivers of California, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be classed as the standard and by far the most reliable safeguard against remittent fever. The people who inhabit those districts, place the most implicit confidence in the preparation—a confidence that is increased every year by the fact that it deserves it.

A BUTTON, a cabinet, of the most perfect construction, and of the most approved pattern, is the latest novelty. We quote shipping grades as Staple, the latter price for extra selected, and Ordinary, nominally.

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GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.

SNIPE—$1@1 50 per dozen.


INSURANCE.

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Is the ONLY Company issuing ABSOLUTE Policies NON-FORFEITABLE and INCONTESTABLE.

No application for paid up Policies required: no limitation of time. jy1

SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.,

14 Montgomery Street,

Have just received a large assortment of

CHILDREN'S BRAIDED PIQUE SUITS,

WITH OVERSKIRTS,

Which they are selling at the following prices for children:

2 YEARS OLD.....$1 75
3 YEARS OLD.....4 00
4 YEARS OLD.....4 50
5 YEARS OLD.....5 00
6 YEARS OLD.....5 75

ALSO, A HANDSOME LINE OF

Children's Linen Dresses and Suits.

Which they offer at prices ranging from $1 50 and upwards. my25

THE CETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the Spring at $5 per case (twenty). Three gallon demijohns, $1 each; 50 gallon casks, $15 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $9 each. Orders by mail will be not keep it. Invalides may have it sent free of charge by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Postoffice Money Orders at Checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three gallon demijohns for $5 50 each; with six-gallon demijohns at $7 50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $6 50 each. Medical or clerical certificate must be certified by nearest Postmaster or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 127 S. Front st., Philadelphia, Pa. 1m5-Sa

GO TO

M. O'CONNOR'S,

Ball No. 1, Grand Central Market,

IF YOU WANT THE BEST BEEF, MUTTON, etc., in the market, and at the sonable prices.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

SWEEPS THEM OFF,

*AND CLEARS the HOUSE SPEEDILY.*

TRY IT.

L. L. DUTCHER & SON, Proprietors, 81 Albion, N.Y.

LEGAL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—IN JUSTICES' Court of the City and County of San Francisco. Before Justice of the Peace, Jas. Dunne. R. CUMMINS & CO., Plaintiffs, residents of said City and County, vs. JOHN DALY, Defendant, late a resident of said City and County. Action brought in the Justice's Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

The People of the State of California, to DAVID DALY, Defendant, late a resident of said City and County, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint, as above required, the first day of the next regular term of said Court, after the expiration of twenty days from the service of this summons. The said action is brought to recover of the said defendant the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, gold coin of the United States, agreed by you to be paid to the said plaintiff for the hire of a certain horse of the said plaintiff for your special business and purpose. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment for the said sum and interest, and interest thereon, together with costs and disbursements of this action, and will apply to the Sheriff of said City and County for a writ of attachment.

Witness my hand and seal of the Justices' Court of the City and County aforesaid, this 4th day of May, A.D. 1872. By order of

JAMES C. PENNIE, [L.S.]
Presiding Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco.

BROWN L. WEDEKIND,
Attorney for Plaintiff. jy20-Sa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of California, held at the city and county of San Francisco. C. FLEMING, Plaintiff, vs. HARRIET M. FLEM INGS, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, in the city and county of San Francisco, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, in said city and county of San Francisco.

The People of the State of California, to the said Defendant, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed in this action, within ten days after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere within thirty days; or you will be notified that unless you appear and answer as required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[L.S.] H. BY BENT MCNULTY, Deputy Clerk.
Dudley & Dudley, Att'ys for Plaintiff. jy20-Sa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE NINETEENTH Judicial District of the State of California, held in and for the city and county of San Francisco.

MARY ANN ROBERTS, Plaintiff, vs. N. ROBERTS, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Nineteenth Judicial District, in the city and county of San Francisco, and filed in the city and county of San Francisco, and the city and county of San Francisco, and the city and county of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California, to the said Defendant, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed in this action, within ten days after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere within thirty days; or you will be notified that unless you appear and answer as required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Nineteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, this fifteenth day of May in the the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[L.S.] WILLIAM RABNEY, Clerk.
By HENRY MCNULTY, Deputy Clerk.
Dudley & Dudley, Att'ys for Plaintiff. jy13-Sa

DRY GOODS, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

NO. 7

Montgomery St.

.....HAVE.....

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK

.....OF.....

DRY GOODS

.....IN.....

THE PACIFIC COAST

.....AND ARE SERVICING.....

NEW GOODS FROM NEW YOR

.....DAILY.....

Buyers will find it to their advantage to examine

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Which comprises every variety and class of Goo our line, and at

Prices which Defy Competition.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

No. 7, MONTGOMERY STREET.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

The Public are Respectfully Informed that

THE GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

.....OF.....

DRY GOODS

.....AT.....

J. J. O'BRIEN'S,

606 MARKET STREET,

IS NOW DRAWING TO A CLOSE, AND all those desirous of purchasing themselves of the extraordinary bargains now offered had better call immediately, for you can save a series of

50 Cents on the Dollar!

We will offer during the next week

75 pieces Heavy French striped Silks, all colors for [illegible] per yard, formerly $1 75.

50 pieces Black Silks, at $1 50 a yard; formerly $2 50.

Our entire stock of Black Silks reduced fully 50 per cent.

75 pieces fine French Poplin (solid) for [illegible] yard, formerly $1 50.

75 pieces real Irish Poplin (Dublin), at $1 a yard; formerly $1 50.

75 pieces best Japanese Silks, at 50c a yard; formerly 75c.

50 pieces Silk Striped Japanese Poplins, 37½ cents per yard; formerly 75 cents.

Our entire stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Reduced to half price, consisting of several thousand yards, at 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents a yard.

A splendid line of Black Alpacas, from 25 cents a yard upwards.

75 pieces best Black Pollard, at 50 cents a yard; formerly $1.

10,000 yards Plain Black and Striped Grenadines, at 25 cents a yard; formerly 50 cents.

A beautiful assortment of STRIPED ZEPHYRS, at 12½ cents a yard; formerly 25 cents.

75 pieces splendid French Lawns for 12½ cents a yard; reduced from 25 cents.

50 pieces White and Colored Piques, 25 cents a yard; reduced from 50 cents.

Case Heavy Corded French Piques, 25 cents a yard; reduced from 50 cents.

500 pairs Blankets, from $1 50 a pair; reduced from $2 50 a pair.

300 pieces Brown and White Canton Flannel, 10½ cents a yard; worth 25 cents.

750 pieces Scotch Diaper, 25 a piece; reduced from $3 50.

50 pieces Boys' Clothe, 36 cents a yard; reduced from 75 cents.

All makes of Muslins and Sheetings at greatly reduced prices.

A splendid line of Corsets, from 50 cents a pair upwards. 1,000 dozen Ladies' Hose, at 25 cents a pair; reduced from 50 cents.

1,000 dozen Jouvin's Kid Gloves, at $1 a pair; reduced from $1 50.

Case Ladies' Linen Embroidered Kid Gloves, at 50 cents, to-day; reduced from $1.

A full assortment of Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.

A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, fully reduced, half price.

A call respectfully solicited.

J. J. O'BRIEN,
606 Market Street,
Four doors above Kearny.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO Irish and Catholic Literature AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY LYONS & BARRY

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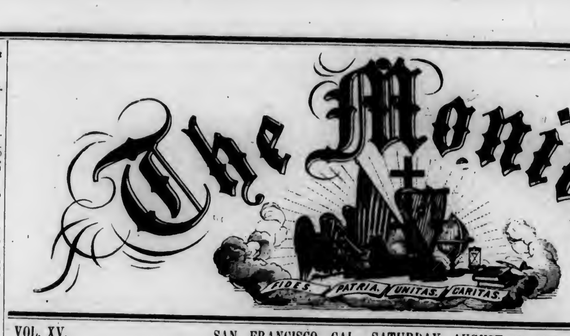



VOL. XV. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872. NO. 39.


### OUR ROMAN LETTER.

ROME, July 10th.

No event could be more consoling to the Holy Father than that which has just happened, namely, the publication of the long-planned pastoral letter containing the full acceptance of the Holy Father's (Ecumenical council by the Bishop of Orleans. Although Mgr. Dupanloup had long since sent in his adhesion, yet the public act of submission to the Holy See, cannot fail to be attended with great edification to others, and blessings on his own diocese and the Church of France. As the document will no doubt have ere this reached the extensive diocese of Orleans, it is unnecessary for me to enter into details. Suffice it to say that it is in perfect accordance with the Vatican decrees, and that it is signed by the above-named prelate in the presence of the Clergy of the Cathedral of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[L.S.] JAMES C. PENNIE, [L.S.]
Presiding Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco.

BROWN L. WEDEKIND,
Attorney for Plaintiff. jy20-Sa

### SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.,

14 Montgomery Street,

Have just received a large assortment of

### C

Another love more dear than I, wears those sweet flowers to-day!
Too free in kindly bosoms, where host with cheer and welcome meet!
And the lockets we wear would to praise are grave and big this year!

I know I would not falter, if at Death's alluring kiss
For Thee!
But 'tis poet all telling, the pain is my heart sweet-ness.
To know that! had known a lover, feeble and untrue, but I will not discover the name of my false lover;
God give to me some root of heart, and give him length of days,
The neighbors all say nearly, that I am looking poorly—
A shadow wasting in the sun, a sorrowful young lady;
Indeed, I cry for you—O, darling, I'd die for you!
Come back, and kiss—if only once—before my grave is made.

"Has that any foundation in fact!" asked Tom, as he closed the manuscript volume of music, and placed a chair for Miss Prendergast.

"Aye has it," was Prendergast's reply. "I will tell you the story some day, but not here—he off with the pair of you. I haven't had enough sleep."

"Put on your hat and let us go into the garden. 'In the spring a young man's fancy,' you know, Tom, and all the rest."

Kate's eyelids drooped, and her color changed inwardly. She went about the room in a dreamy condition of mind—a sort of psychological confession—for which the French have the happiest of words, but for which the English we are obliged to speak of as nerves.

And into the garden they went. Apart the lilacs, which were beginning to feel the first sap in their trunks—under the tangled shadow of bare laburnums that had not yet taken heart to flower—by a seat, sheltered rose-beds, which the marigolds had dared to environ with happy gold, and into the open space where the garden, by the most natural transition, melted into the lawn.

"You know, Kate," said Dick, "that taken in the lump, or mixed up with the general range of the people around us, the philosopher who picked me out of the heap wouldn't lay much stress on my importance. He might see me for a type. Would you take me for a unit?"

"Can I worship to be your wife?"

And poor Kate shuddered to the fanciful shadow of her own dissatem.

"You are worthy to be any man's wife—I don't care who he may be—prince or duke, or Lord Cardiff and Dick Prendergast, who would lead a forlorn hope or climb an Alpine precipice, become auditor-general of Ireland or emeltor."

The day deepened into evening, and still the two walked under the scented lilacs, and no thought of separating occurred to the one or the other.

"I only tell you," said Kate, "as she nearly released her waist from the arm of her lover, without perhaps being conscious of some provision for me which you don't suspect."

"You are afraid it's not accepted; but I would rather not meet the man or woman who suspected you."

"Oh! you ill-tempered!" and, to reassure him, she took his arm and playfully fondled his hand. "There you not heavily on my aunt, poor Mrs. Roche, left me three thousand pounds? Papa has put it in the new bank. Isn't he a clever papa, dear? Say 'yes' or we shall be enemies."

"Yes, dear," said Dick Prendergast.

### CHAPTER VIII.

At the most luckless period of Irish history, or, rather, of Irish national politics, there had got into a strange confusion. Fed ed, it appeared as if no man knew his right hand from his left. Misery in the boroughs, demoralization in the cities, cant in most classes in which it was possible to make public affairs with any hope of having them rationally discussed—these were the order of the time—the hypothesis of the hour.

Rathcore was a socio-dingly small place; but the perverted sentiment of the nation penetrated into it. When the *Weekly Outlook Revolver* arrived by the Saturday mail from Dublin, everyone rushed to buy it. It was so good, so intensely polemical, so desirous of guarding the faith, so reverential to the clergy, so considerate towards the sensibilities of the flock, so fond of politics, and—what some at the time cared to oppose—so keenly subservient to the Whigs.

Mr. MacHeir—from London—undertook to edit this reputable publication; and it was with a sense of completeness that he established his contemporaries, and it might have surprised even himself. He told the people, week after week, that there was only one savior in Ireland, and his name was Saint Patrick; that the readiest method of political redemption was to be looked for from any quarter, it was from "the Liberator." He lectured the landed lord and assay to invest, to put it in the Tipperary Bank, because the Bank was angel guardian, and under the pure shadow of his protecting wing nothing could go wrong. In short, what is necessary than the sedulity, the Irish people took the man's advice; and were sedd.

Everything the miserable organ could do was done, to uphold the reputation of Mr. Bedlard and Mr. Sadlier's bank. And so de vice was spared or hesitated at, to blacken and destroy the characters of the men who in that hour of financial peril, when accidentally seem to have gone to the dogs, by unbounded greed and folly, could declared that Mr. Crowe was a humbug, that Mr. Sadlair was a rogue, and that Mr. MacHeir—all his jelly notwithstanding—was not a per-son for decent men to swear by.

Here the very pivots—the bone of the Irish fold—were overawed by the audacious hypocrisy of this paper and the party which it served. Where honest journals were cursed and expelled, the character of the people was impressed with a strange, considered as dogmatic. It had no literary ability, to speak of, but it had unbounded impudence and no sense of shame. Unconsciously corrupted by the fals-attation of goodness, this open profile of virtue, the people were induced, for the greater part, to side in with the wretches who betrayed the country's misfortunes to their own account, and to dread the men who were fighting to save the National funds from extinction.

This was Ireland in Mr. John Sadlier's day. It was not also his day, but that of every low adventurer who then thought it fair game to traffic and baten on the blind credulity of the millions who survived the wreck of '48.

"I wonder, Lucy," said Tom Lacey to his little Protestant sister, as they sat together in the deep embrasure of a window, "what the people in the parlor are conceived to be plotting up for the Pope. Look at that papa!" and he moved the *Catholic Standard* with his foot, as a thing too foul to be handled. "Do you think that the men who support that sort of thing really mean what they say? Pshaw!"

"Tut, tut!" said old Maurice Prendergast, who had caught Tom's words, but as he was swaking from his afternoon nap, "it's all very fine to go on supposing people, but give me the proof."

In favor of the idea he forms of Mr. Sadlier and his party," exclaimed Kate, with some warmth.

"Very well, said Lucy, "we shall see. It is not everyone who says Lord, Lord, that shall enter Heaven."

Said Lucy Prendergast:

"Look at what the people of whom you speak so bitterly and so unjustly are doing. They are putting Catholics into every vacant place, and thrusting the Dungeonon out into the cold. And, then, sir, they are so pious."

"I give in," exclaimed Tom. "if give in body and soul. There's a curse on Ireland."

Lucy suddenly rose, and surveyed her lover with a calm, reproving glance.

"You did not say, sir," she began, "that my father or myself would be an apologist for what you have just maligned!"

"That's no devil's a-fraud in Tipperary," exclaimed old Prendergast. "If ever there was one he's dead and gone to his own place."

"I am very sorry that Miss Prendergast should misunderstand me," said Lacey, placing his chair in its proper place, and taking up his hat. "The world is full of errors, and I've committed no—intentable, I suppose."

He walked to the door, his cheek pale, his eye lighted up with a wild suppressed fire.

A lovely spring afternoon, the birds were singing on every spray; the tender, tearful sky like a mother over the cradle of her first-born.

And among the trees and along the gray roads which streamed right and left in tangled confusion through Rathcore, walked Tom Lacey. Attached, he felt that he was apostate, unfaithful, he knew that, in part; terribly confident in his judgment of men, he writhed that his sagacity was called into question by those he loved best, and whom at no distant day he hoped to call his wife.

He turned back to the cottage. Lucy was at the garden gate, her eyes red for weeping, and her whole appearance was the colored by tears.

"So good, Tom," she said, "and forgive me, I have been very rude to you; but you are the stronger nature, and you might, for my sake, be good and follow, not lead."

She put out her hand as if pleading for her lover's pardon, and Lacey took it and pressed it in silence. Hand in hand they walked down the b reen that led into the high road, and not a word was said by either until they came to a well overshadowed by a sycamore, and singing to itself with a fresh clacking delight.

Lacey paused, and his companion followed his example.

"We were happy when we first met there, Lucy," he said, pointing to the well.

"Were happy, Tom? Oh, Tom, is it only *were* happy?" she gasped with quivering lip.

As he looked his eyes to meet the loving gaze directed into his face, a cry of low moan or half suppressed wail of anguish broke from the heroes cross lady, startled and thrilled h'm through and through. It was a woman's voice.

Lucy clasped his arm convulsively, and shivered like a-aspen leaf.

With a bound Tom leaped into the narrow road.

"Oh, master Tom, master Tom, he's dying ha-d by the ditch, by the ditch!"

It was Mary Ryan; a poor woman whom old Lacey some years before had allowed to shelter herself in a distant corner of his land. Her father had died of famine-fever caught from an unknown wayfarer—a poor beggar-woman whom he found one evening stretched on the road outside his house, and, rather sinning the road reclining against the ditch or fence, had insensible, with a little infant, a girl, at her breast. Mary Ryan, himself, only a cottier or workman under Squire Lefroy, brought the poor cross are in. Mary made up a bed for her in the outer room of the cabin; and during twelve days of raging fever, had nourished her with that compassionate care and tenderness which the poor show to each other in times like these. "The neighbors," too, were kind. They contributed milk and other nourishment. But when the fever was at last brought, and stood by his head and ordered wine, it was a sore task to find it. Mary, frutiful in resources, was off early next morning with a coupe of pullets to Cloghsen, and having sold them, came back with half a bottle of wine. But all was in vain. Twelve days after she had received the stranger into her cabin the Ryans were "waking" the poor creature for whose life they had longed so hard; and whose infant children now received to bring up with their only boy. Mary was a fine fellow, and her resources out of many of the heroism of the Irish poor to their fellow poor—a week afterwards Jack himself was down with the fever, caught from his late charge; and before three weeks were gone the Boy Mary was a widow, with her own boy of two years and the adopted beggar child to support and educate.

The big man, the squire, could not let papers squat on his property to establish any responsibility on the shoulders and dwellers rates. His workman, Ryan, was dead. He wanted in the cottage and the bit of land for a new hand, he said; at all even a be would not let paupers squat on his property. Mary Ryan had therefore left it by herself," he said, and moreover, had violated the rules of the estate in housing an unknown vagrant. She must give up his holding and go elsewhere.

"Elsewhere" meant to the town of Cloghsen, where, after a bitter struggle of a few years, Mary and the little ones would eventually be reduced to the last resource chargeable to the poor electoral division, or the union at large.

It was in this extremity that old Mr. Lacey—on the appeal of Tom and Kate, if the truth must be known, pressingly they were then little better than children—gave the outcast widow a cottage on a distant corner of his land, and gave positive orders that Mary Ryan, industrious, hard-working, cheerful, must have one hundred days' employment; working in the harvest in the meadow and the cornfield; reaping fuel and selling eggs, and, always excepted from "the neighbors" (and by young Master Tom and Miss Kate), no pauper was ever more kindly treated by his employer.

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Master Tom, the little adopted daughter, and young Ned her a-n, grew apace. The latter was employed on a property some three or four miles distant; but Tom, a quiet boy, and often passing under the striking pigtrying fees one of which was a great deal indeed-ed to children, his absolute de-otion, to his mother and to his foster-sister, Maureen. Tom was too much of a boy to fear Ned Ryan was involved in the agrarian combination, the members of which were in the habit of making secret trials for arms at their chief occupation. The poor mother, from time to time, seemed vaguely uneasy or alarmed by some such surmise, but Ned had always a plausible excuse for them; and he and always the secret of finding his way to the mother's heart with some burst of genuine honest affection that stilled all her fears.

Down on the road at Tom's feet the poor woman now knelt, her hands cla-ped, her head bowed to the earth, and she rocked her self up and down, be ween her convulsive sobs, she had ever and anon struck her forehead against the stony mud.

"He's dying! Oh, master Tom! Oh, he's dying!"

"Dying, Mary! Who—who is dying?"

"Oh, sirr! oh, sir! Ja—Ned sir. Oh, my God, my God—is it the son of my heart to go from me!"

"Ned, dying! Why, in Heaven's name," gasped Tom, "what has happened? Yesterday I met him coming from early Mass."

"Oh, he's dead, sir! bad work, bloody work, black and bitter work for me! I feared 'tis old sins that is back."

(To be continued.)

## POSITION AND PRIVILEGES OF THE POPE.*

*Lecture by Father Burke.*

(Continued from last week.)

Oh, how fair, how beautiful is this man as he comes forth, from out the mind, from the loving heart and omnipotent hands of God! Oh, how grand is that soul, beaming with knowledge, filled with light! To him all the highest things of God, as well as the most intricate secrets of nature are open—his mind illuminated by their contemplation. How grand is that creature that rises before my eyes of faith, as I go back, contemplating him before he allowed sin to ran his soul and to destroy in him the gifts of God! When I behold my first parent entering into familiar conversation with Almighty God, his voice falling upon the ear of the Most High as sweet music—when I behold him commanding with undisputed sway every passion, every power of soul and body—while, as he goes forth from his leafy home, the eagle, upon wings, soaring amid the clouds, descends rapidly upon him, and swoops to his feet—the lion and the tiger, the elephant and their fair ly lick the feet of their imperial master; all nature is obedient to the command of God. These, when they see the man in his truth, obedient to the command of God. These, when they see the man in his truth, obedient to the command of God. These, when they see the man in his truth,

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, A.D.

11—Sunday—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.
12—Monday—Of the Octave.
13—Tuesday—St. Leo Levite, Confessor, &c. Hippolytus and Cassian, Martyrs.
14—Wednesday—Of the Octave. Vigil of the Assumption. Fast. St. Eusebius, Confessor.
15—Thursday—Assumption of the B. V. M. Holiday of obligation.
16—Friday—St. Hyacinth, Confessor.
17—Saturday—Octave of St. Laurence.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

## THE NEXT POPE.

The German and Italian papers, now in wonderful accord on most subjects, are still harping on the theme of the next election to the Papacy. With a persistent ignoring of the prominent name to be put in Declaimer to the Prince of the Apostles, which tells plainly of the anti-Christian spirit actuating them, they keep on discussing their plans for coercing the College of Cardinals into choosing a Pope who shall be the creature of their governments rather than the head of the Church. A more insane idea, a more utterly hopeless project, was never yet conceived by men presuming to have possession of their faculties, and yet these infidel writers, backed up no doubt by their kingly masters, talk about it in all seriousness, as if it were the most feasible thing in the world. It positively amusing to notice with what gravity they speak of preserving the independence of the Papacy, and securing freedom of election to the Cardinals! The best way they can devise for accomplishing those laudable purposes is for that orthodox Catholic, Kaiser Wilhelm, and that extremely devout monarch, Victor Emmanuel, to lay their two heads together and nominate the next successor to St. Peter. With what feeling of gratitude must not the two hundred and fifty millions of Catholics who are scattered over the face of the habitable globe regard this touching proof of the kind concern which these most gracious sovereigns have in their eternal welfare! Is it not really presence of them to endeavor to take the government of the Church into their royal hands, and dispense with such antiquated personages as Cardinals, Bishops, priests, etc.? Would it not save a great deal of trouble, and put an end to all unpleasant speeching about *ultramontanism* and *Jesuitism* and the like, if Catholicity were presided over by a High Joint Commission appointed by the Cabinets of Berlin and Berlin? To be sure the faithful in Ireland, France, Spain, Austria and the American Continent might complain about national influences, and might ask what special revelation from on High authorized these powerful monarchs to select a Vicar for Jesus Christ, but they could be answered that they did not know what was good for them, while the aforementioned potentates did understand it well! The learned and far-seeing director our attention to the circumstance that one German newspaper, supposed to be inspired by Prince Bismarck, declares one of the reasons why Kaiser Wilhelm's interference is necessary is because the Jesuits have determined that the successor to Pio Nono shall be an ecclesiastic pledged to forward their terrible designs upon the peace and harmony of the world. This astonishingly well-informed journal assures us, moreover, that the Supreme Pontiff himself and all his Cardinals are engaged in the awful plot against the welfare of the Church, and have agreed to an arrangement whereby the election is to be made in *an unconscious manner*! Is it not well for all of us, poor Catholics, that these Teutonic politicians have put themselves up as interpreters of Canon Law, and are gallantly coming to the rescue of our imperiled faith. The Prussian Minister has been thoughtful enough to seek the cooperation of the President of the French Republic, but the latter, strange to say, declined at once, and in peremptory terms. M. Thiers answered that he would not meddle directly or indirectly with the Cardinals, but would let them fulfill their duty conscientiously for the glory of God, and the good of His Church. The Republican President disclaimed all pretensions to act as an expounder of Canon Law for the Catholic world, believing very probably that the Redeemer will prove faithful to His promise and preserve His Church in her foundation on a rock without the agency of kingly despots. The anti-Christian, revolutionary, and, with very few exceptions, the Protestant papers of both hemispheres, loudly applaud the designs of Prince Bismarck and urge him on to their prosecution. Some of them are foolish enough to imagine that the Papacy which, much to their chagrin, has survived the loss of the temporal power, can thus be finally and irremediably overthrown. Others, less hopeful, are yet delighted at the prospect of having doubt or discord thrown into the bosom of the Church. "If," they say to themselves, "the appearance of an anti-Pope is accused by the machinations of Emperor William and King Victor, if confusion is created in the ranks of the hierarchy, we shall be satisfied." Thus do they shamefully exhibit their malice and hatred of truth. In the meantime the Catholic millions of all nations take this matter very coolly, and are not even inclined to find amusement in it. Their trust is based upon those glorious words which issued from the divine mouth of the Son of God. "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." They know, therefore, with absolute certainty that the Church cannot be destroyed. Trials and tribulations may come, persecutions and misfortunes may come, as they have come repeatedly during the course of eighteen centuries, but these things cannot disheaten the faithful who are ready to bear them with firmness, and with resignation to the will of Providence. And, moreover, they have such confidence in the piety, zeal and wisdom of the Holy Father and the Cardinals by whom he is surrounded, that they firmly believe such precautions will be in due time taken, if, indeed, they have not been already taken, to prevent the possibility of these designing politicians being able to harass the slightest confusion in the Church, or to cast the smallest imaginable doubt upon the identity of the true successor of the Prince of the Apostles. For our part we feel perfectly satisfied that the miserable plots and intrigues of imperial despots and their soulless creatures will come to nothing, and fall utterly through their own intrinsic stupidity. Kaiser Wilhelm and Victorio Emmanuele will not be able to usurp authority in the Church of God as they were able to possess themselves of the property and revenues of the United Italy—by the strong hand. They may indeed play the persecutor within the limits of the territory subject to their power as monarchs, but that is the utmost they can ever accomplish. We would advise those journals, here and elsewhere, which busy themselves with predictions as to the result likely to be achieved by German and Piedmontese coercion of the College of Cardinals, and which fairly go into ecstacies over their splendid expectations, to cease their ridiculous attempts at prophecy, and prefer quietness to having any difficulty about the matter. The excuse is frequently made that they are in ignorance of what kind of company their boys keep outside of home, or what they do during the hours of recreation. That is true certainly—but the ignorance is deliberate and wilful on their part—it is precisely that of which they are accused. They could know everything requisite if they only took a little trouble. There is not the slightest *necessity* for undue severity, or for interference with the freedom of action proper to be enjoyed even by children. Before a lad is utterly corrupted and depraved, he will naturally respect the admonitions of his parents and follow their advice. But when from negligence or indulgence, wholesome admonitions are not given, when it is found that parents display no concern whatever in the movements of their children, the propensity to will grows strong, and bad habits are acquired. We wonder do the parents of these misguided young lads ever reflect upon the terrible fact that Almighty God will hold them responsible for the conduct of their offspring. If through neglect of their duties as fathers and mothers, their boys become lost to grace and given to all manner of wickedness, are they not accountable? Now the papers are discussing—what is to be done with the Hoodlums, how ought they be repressed? It is certainly high time to ventilate such questions whether robbery, burglary, manslaughter and murder are to be numbered among the crimes imputed to them. But, whatever course will be adopted to save the community from their outrages, the fact remains, that the first criminality as well as the responsibility before God, lies with the parents whose neglect of the most important duties has alone made Hoodlumism what it is.

## JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

The fact that there are four young men, or rather boys, now in the city Prison charged with the awful crime of murder, is one suggestive of much profound reflection. Their guilt or innocence is yet to be decided in our courts, so we shall make no reference whatever to them as individuals. But, it cannot be denied, that the crime imputed to them are the natural result of that rowdy spirit which is generally termed "Hoodlumism." The papers every day contain accounts of the doings of "Hoodlums," which show that in regards these young desperadoes are prepared to go for the gratification of their wicked propensities. The most innocent of their demonstrations consist in knocking up a watchman, assailing the passers-by with obscene and profane language, rudely jostling defenceless women, or engaging in pugilistic encounters among themselves. From these "sports," they proceed frequently to robbery, and occasionally to murder. All of them, even the youngest, go armed with knife or pistol, often with both, and they use their deadly weapons upon the slightest imaginary provocation. The question is asked repeatedly:—Who is to blame for the conduct of the Hoodlums?" Undoubtedly their parents in the first instance. Who are the Hoodlums? Mostly boys, who are under no restraint at home, who are allowed to roam the streets at all hours of the day and night, who receive little or no religious instruction, and who, therefore, speedily become conversant by bad example. Their elders, whom they meet in the streets and in the saloons, are bad and lawless. The decent members of society, the respectable part of law abiding, have no time to spend "loafing around;" they are engaged in their proper business. But the thief, the burglar, the gambler, the card sharp, all the fraternity that live by their wits and prey upon others, have to remain on the streets and lounge in the saloons, for it is there they secure their game. It is contact with sad companionship with such characters, that made the first Hoodlums. Boys are highly susceptible of impressions, they naturally follow the example of those they find around them—in a word, they are what they are found—corrupt and depraved. The fault of the parents consists in neglecting to exercise any supervision over the intimacies and friendships contracted by their children. Perhaps, they send them to school for a few hours each day—that is if they are very young, for the older boys will not endure the restraint of school discipline; but from the hour they return home, until an advanced time of night, they know absolutely nothing of their whereabouts or what they are doing. The fathers and mothers do not seem to care about these matters, or if they do care, they prefer quietness to having any difficulty about the matter. The excuse is frequently made that they are in ignorance of what kind of company their boys keep outside of home, or what they do during the hours of recreation. That is true certainly—but the ignorance is deliberate and wilful on their part—it is precisely that of which they are accused. They could know everything requisite if they only took a little trouble. There is not the slightest *necessity* for undue severity, or for interference with the freedom of action proper to be enjoyed even by children. Before a lad is utterly corrupted and depraved, he will naturally respect the admonitions of his parents and follow their advice. But when from negligence or indulgence, wholesome admonitions are not given, when it is found that parents display no concern whatever in the movements of their children, the propensity to will grows strong, and bad habits are acquired. We wonder do the parents of these misguided young lads ever reflect upon the terrible fact that Almighty God will hold them responsible for the conduct of their offspring. If through neglect of their duties as fathers and mothers, their boys become lost to grace and given to all manner of wickedness, are they not accountable? Now the papers are discussing—what is to be done with the Hoodlums, how ought they be repressed? It is certainly high time to ventilate such

## TIPPERARY NATIONAL BAZAAR.

We print elsewhere in our columns an appeal to Irishmen in general and Tipperary men in particular signed by Thomas Francis Burke, Edward L. Carey and John McClure. Its purport is to solicit the aid of their fellow-countrymen throughout the States in relieving some of Tipperary's truest and bravest nationalists for the expense incurred by them during that memorable election contest which resulted in the return of O'Donovan Rossa as parliamentary representative for Ireland's premier county. Rossa was at the time lying fast bound in an English bastile branded as "a felon" according to law, a convicted rebel against her Most Gracious and Sovereign Majesty, Victoria; yet the Tipperary men showed the world that he had not thereby lost their confidence or esteem. An election contest is always, and under all circumstances, a most expensive affair, and unfortunately this one was particularly so. The Government officials and Castle authorities did their utmost to embarrass the patriot voters and make the struggle a costly one. Money was no object to them, they had plenty of it, and they fancied they could beat down Rossa's friends by the sheer weight of their purse. They failed ignominiously, because the rebel republican was returned by a large majority. Of course his prison doors was not opened, of course he was not allowed enter the Halls of St. Stephen's, but the constituent was made—Tipperary had chosen the fetter-bound Fenian as its representative. A more significant expression of opinion, a grander endorsement of the principles of republican liberty, was never yet made by any people. A great deal of the work was done by volunteers who asked nothing for their services; much of the expense was borne by ardent nationalists who put their hands in their pockets and paid out more than they could actually afford. Still a debt of thirteen hundred and fifty pounds, about six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, remained to be provided for. A few spirited men with, probably, more patriotism than prudence, made themselves liable for it. They trusted that the generous pride of their countrymen all over the world in the magnificent demonstration of nationality they had made, would come to their rescue whenever payment was demanded. That time is close at hand, the money has to be paid soon, or these men will be ruined. They are not wealthy, and it is impossible for them to liquidate a debt which is really not theirs but belongs to every true Irishman in an equal degree. To save them the Tipperary National Bazaar has been organized. The prizes are numerous and valuable and the entertainment is such as cannot fail to give satisfaction to all. The committee in Ireland has sent to this country as an agent one of the truest, staunchest and noblest patriots that ever trod the soil of Tipperary, or, indeed, of Ireland, T. P. O'Connor, Esq., of Laffanns, Clonouty. He is now in New York, where a most cordial welcome has been tendered to him by his fellow countrymen, and where a Committee has been appointed to promote the affairs of the Bazaar. We feel certain that California will not be without taking a share in the good work. A Committee of a few earnest men is about being formed, and they will either send on to Mr. O'Connor for a supply of tickets, or else devise some other means of helping to liquidate the debt of the Tipperary patriotic exiles. The tickets, only fifteen cents each, are sold singly or in books of twenty containing one complimentary one for the vendor. Communications addressed to Captain John McClure, 382 Bowery, New York, will be promptly attended to. Next week we expect we shall be in a position to say something about our local Committee, and what they hope to accomplish.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The first report from North Carolina was to the effect that the Democrats, or Conservatives as they are termed there, had carried the State by a large majority. It was at one time asserted that the majority would mount up as high as seventeen thousand votes. Since then, however, each successive report has decreased the Democratic vote, until it now stands at little more than fifteen hundred ahead of the Republican. It was also believed at first that Merriman, the Conservative candidate for Governor, was elected, whilst the latest dispatches accord that good fortune to his opponent, Caldwell. Here we have a series of the most remarkable changes recorded of any election in this country. Popular opinion is very seldom astray in these matters. It is next to impossible that so large a miscalculation as fifteen or sixteen thousand votes could have been made. Consequently, we are convinced that if the ballots were properly cast and the count thereof made in good faith, Merriman's majority would stand pretty nearly as at first described. We allow a great deal when we admit that it might be brought down to ten thousand; that it should be overturned altogether and a small majority be accorded to the Radical candidate, we regard as being completely irreconcilable with the idea of fair play. We have no hesitation, therefore, in proclaiming our profound conviction that some of the grossest frauds ever perpetrated in this country have been committed by the Administration party in the late election. If "co-operation" and repeating and stuffing could be secured by an unscrupulous distribution of greenbacks, we may rest assured they were duly purchased. But what have the people of North Carolina to say of this outrageous violation of their rights, this fraudulent transfer of their State to a Radical Governor?

## PROSECUTION OF THE GALWAY PRIESTS.

We notice in the daily papers a paragraph stating that the Attorney General for Ireland had declared in the House of Commons his intention of prosecuting twenty-four of the Galway clergy for their conduct during the Trench-Nolan election. Without a word of explanation, the paragraph in question might create impressions unfavorable to the priests, quite unjustified, and moreover extremely unjust to them. The fact is, that this prosecution, if such it can be properly called, is brought in accordance with the publicly avowed wishes of Protestants and their Bishops. Immediately after the publication of Judge Keogh's monstrous judgment—that is as soon as they became aware of its charges against the Galway priests contained in it—the Most Reverend Archbishop of Tuam and the Most Reverend Dr. McEvilly signified their intention of getting its correctness tested in a court of law. It was the duty of the Bishops to thus act in defending the Judge of libel, and if they did not avail themselves of it, or if they could not bring it to pass, the clergymen whose honor was at stake in question, and the Bishops in the main under the stigma cast upon them. Both these distinguished prelates petitioned Parliament to grant a trial of the case, and we were not in the least willing to be a slave to redeem the slave, of a Francs who was potent the blindness of men because they neglected their interests—the love of God.

I know, Rev. Fathers, you claim no land as yours. I know you have forsaken home and country, abandoned the joys of science, renounced, perhaps, the gown of the toga of minister to the poor and you, to console the captive in his chains, the slave in the mines, or the oppressed wrestling under the horrors of tyranny. I know the Religious Orders are everywhere. They have peopled the desert, they have cultivated too soil, they have mastered the arts, and science—in a word, they have ministered unto the needy in every phase of suffering. They were the first Europeans that visited the coasts of Guinea—the first, they were to minister and its teachers. In Paraguay they were husbandmen, mechanics, artists, legislators and statesmen—they gave birth to our own glorious Republic, evangelized and most devoted citizens. They are all things to all men to gain all for Christ. With no other weapon but the cross, they have raised the standard of civilization, and called around them the children of the forest, and beheld a commonwealth spring up at which even Voltaire says: "it is the triumph of humanity."

Such ladies, and gentlemen, are your guests—the noble men for whose benefit you have so generously got up this magnificent festival.

Some writers—libellers of the fair fame of the best benefactors of our race—tell these men lazy monks, tools of despots, and enemies of liberty and education. They

## THE MAJESTY OF LAW.

At the recent Assizes there were just three prisoners to be tried in the whole county of Meath, Ireland. The offences with which they were charged were quite insignificant and demanded only a moderate penalty if the parties were convicted. To dispense justice to this trio, the British Government sent down two judges, to wit: the Right Honorable Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, and the Honorable Mr. Justice O'Brien, thus giving them the small allowance of a victim and a-half each. In addition to these high functionaries, there were the High Sheriff, the Under Sheriff, twenty-four Grand Jurors, thirty-six Petty Jurors, a Crown Solicitor, several police Inspectors and the usual army. If the three prisoners in the dock and the entire population out of it were not properly impressed with the force and majesty of the law, it certainly was not the fault of the paternal government. The Dublin *Irishman* says the following in connection with the singular display, speaks of the great expense attending it. As long as the right of fixing the amount of taxation lies with the government, and the people have nothing to do but pay, there will not, we fancy, be much economy practised in these matters. Yet, a few very important reflections suggest themselves in reference to this grand judicial turn-out. It must have cost, we are informed, considerably over fifteen thousand dollars, or more than five thousand dollars apiece for the supposed culprits—a sum which would have been a small fortune to each of the men, and would have insured justice from ever being troubled with them again. If the plan of dealing with criminals engaged by this last case carried out, what an immense saving there would be effected, not only in Ireland, but all over the civilized world! Too much money is spent upon the punishment of crime, and too little upon the prevention of it. In Ireland, particularly, there is an amount spent in punishing offenses mainly attributable to poverty, which would suffice to remove all temptation from those likely to be guilty of them. So blind is human justice—so poor are our plans for dealing with crime! The worst of it is, that the more civilization progresses the greater is the mischief caused by this method of dealing out justice.

## THE EXILED FRIARS.

### Great Festival at the City Gardens.

The grand three-days' festival in aid of the Franciscan and Dominican Fathers exiled from Germany was inaugurated quietly on Thursday morning of this week. At 11 o'clock about three the sand persons were on the grounds, perambulating the various avenues and disporting in the light, manner as seemed to them best. The swings and rocking horses were well patronized by the youngsters, whose merry laugh resounded through the gardens. Two excellent bands of music were in attendance, and their electric strains made those wicked and unfounded charges the cause for their expulsion! If they were lazy how could they accomplish such wonderful works. They have traversed vast countries, climbed high mountains, passed over burning deserts, visited the islands of the sea, and everywhere they have proved themselves the best friends of the aboriginal inhabitants. Many have over been the tools of despots, but how is it that the vilest despots of the earth have, wherever they could, waged a relentless and cruel war against these friars? We have the highest authority for saying, that they are the friends of the world would love its own. If they are the enemies of liberty, how is it that they have ever been the loved friends of the people? Send I refer you to the great services they rendered Christendom in the days of its sternest trials? Will I speak of the monks of the Rio de la Plata, by the illustrious sons of St. Ignatius? They gave to the world the most perfect form of government it has ever known. If they are the enemies of education, why is it that they have everywhere among the best educators, and have always been found in the front rank of the benign influences? Were they not the preservers of letters, of the arts and sciences, during the dark ages, with all the splendor of the most solemn promises to the word of teaching? While were the lights that blazed the brightest in the most famous Universities of the world? Shallow, narrow-minded men, ignorant of all personages, that the only safety for society or individuals is to be found in the principles of liberty, in the recognition of the rights of the weakest, even when most in the wrong, in the practice of charity to all—to all of any kind, we are proudly interested in the welfare of the exiled friars, and we are glad to see that the people of this city are so generously disposed to manifest their sympathy with them. Both these distinguished prelates petitioned Parliament to grant a trial of the case, and we were not in the least willing to be a slave to the redeem the slave, of a Francs who was potent the blindness of men because they neglected their interests—the love of God.

I know, Rev. Fathers, you claim no land as yours. I know you have forsaken home and country, abandoned the joys of science, renounced, perhaps, the gown of the toga of minister to the poor and you, to console the captive in his chains, the slave in the mines, or the oppressed wrestling under the horrors of tyranny. I know the Religious Orders are everywhere. They have peopled the desert, they have cultivated too soil, they have mastered the arts, and science—in a word, they have ministered unto the needy in every phase of suffering. They were the first Europeans that visited the coasts of Guinea—the first, they were to minister and its teachers. In Paraguay they were husbandmen, mechanics, artists, legislators and statesmen—they gave birth to our own glorious Republic, evangelized and most devoted citizens. They are all things to all men to gain all for Christ. With no other weapon but the cross, they have raised the standard of civilization, and called around them the children of the forest, and beheld a commonwealth spring up at which even Voltaire says: "it is the triumph of humanity."

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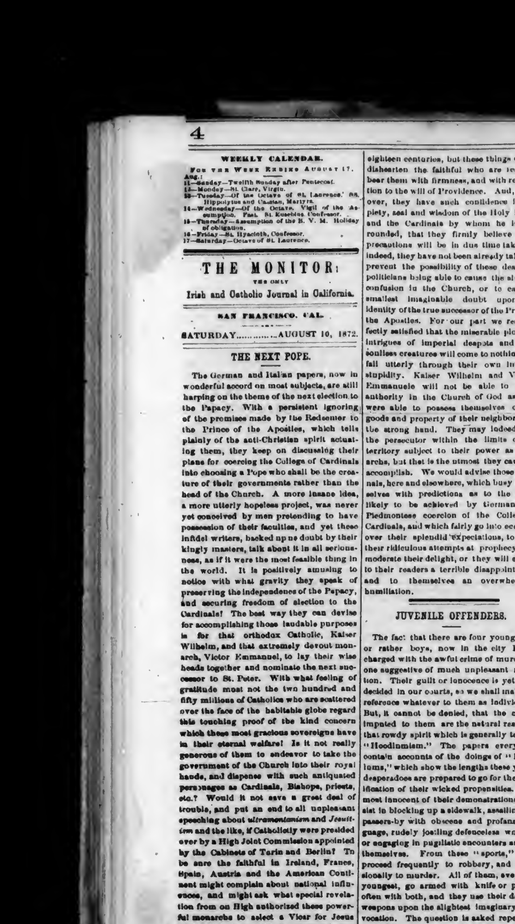

Hannah Barry, Maggie Hickey and Katie Flier.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Of the Exiled Friars are sold in the bazaar. They are represented as fine looking-men, of all ages; one of them in particular, the new Superior (40 odd one recently deceased) being of very imposing appearance, and exceedingly venerable aspect.

GOLD-HEADED CANE.

There is a handsome gold-headed cane on exhibition, which is to be balloted for between the friends of Grant and Greeley. On Thursday evening about 1500 tickets had been sold, Greeley being the favorite. The following names ladies will receive the ballots and act as judges of the elections: Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. J. Schoonmaker Mrs. O. C. Comstock, Miss Annie McGrath, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Mary Collins, Miss Lizzie Lowery, Miss Mary A. Murphy; Miss O'Neill, Miss Mary P. Hinz, Miss Annie Green, Miss Davies and Miss Josie Dunning. The balloting will commence until the close of the festival. Woman suffrage will be fully recognized, but separate ballot-boxes will be provided for the men who want to vote, at the suggestion of the ladies, who aver that they will vote as if accustomed to it all their lives, and that they will outnumber the sterner sex two to one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The officers selected by the Literary Committee are, President of the Festival, Hon. Thomas H. Williams, Jr.; Grand Marshal, Hon. Thomas Vivier; Vice-President, C. Brenil, Consul of France; Mr. Mueske, Consul of the Austria-Hungarian Empire; Camile Martinez, Consul of Spain; Hon. John B. Felton, Myles D. Sweeny, Gen. J. R. Hardenbergh, James Otis, Kelly, Dr. Sir A. Gachet, P. Herman Isenecks Esq., Hon. John McGlynn, Hon. P. A. Roach, W. H. Rhodes, Louis Kentrick.

Miss Annie Green is the name of the Chairman of the various Committees; Frank Capt. M. Greany; Refreshments, James Cahill; Sports and Games Capt. J. P. Dougherty; Printing and gate, W. V. Gaffey; Music, James Sweeney; Invitations, Thos. Reilly; Donations, Mr. Indebaugh; Literary, T. P. Wall; Prizes, Daniel Sweeney; Grounds, Judge Connolly; Bazar, Capt. H. C. Beteman; Secretary of the Bazaar Committee, J. F. Sullivan.

THE CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN.

The girls are in a pitiable sight. All are nearly barefoot, and there are those among themselves to their utmost to provide for their wants. Hundreds visited the scene of the disaster yesterday, and numerous offerings were contributed by the kind-hearted. The society is in a prosperous condition, no debts of any amount have been contracted, and it will not be long before everything will again be in working order.

IMMEDIATE AID WANTED.

All charitable persons are earnestly requested to assist immediately in providing the clothing, sustenance, and shelter necessary for the poor girls now temporarily deprived by fire of their home, which the Board of Managers have already commenced to make arrangements to replace.

HISTORY OF THE PROTECTORY.

The Protectory has a very remarkable history, one which illustrates the trials and vicissitudes of a great organization which began its work with a light treasury. It was founded to preserve the faith of Catholic children, and to prevent their commitment to Protestant institutions. Dr. L.K. Ives first conceived the idea which resulted in the establishment of the Protectory. The doctor was accosted to the Catholic Church, and he adhered to his new faith until the hour of his death. He was at one time a bright luminary in the Episcopal communion, having been advanced rapidly from the office of deacon to that of Bishop of North Carolina. His wife, a daughter of the distinguished Bishop Hobart, was inclined to follow in the path of her husband, but he left her for a brief period to prepare for entering the priesthood. The doctor, however, did not receive Holy Orders, but remained a layman. He founded the Protectory in the year 1863, his associates in the charitable enterprise being Charles M. Connolly, John O'Brien, E. C. Donnelly, Henry J. Anderson, Daniel Devlin, Eugene Kelly, II. Hilton, Jr., J. White and the Rev. Wm. Quinn, the popular pastor of St. Peter's Church, Barclay St. The nucleus of their arrangements to provide for little ones that only time to reach the poor when applications in behalf of unprotected children became so numerous and pressing as to compel the executive committee, in view of their limited means, to restrict the number of inmates to such boys as might be committed by the courts and branded as vagrants by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

PROVIDING FOR THE GIRLS.

They also made provisions for girls. Dr. Ives raised a public building at Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue to establish an Asylum for female children, and this asylum, which preceded the female branch of the Protectory—just destroyed—was placed under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. Executive Committee also rented two houses connected by their yards at Thirty-six and Thirty-seven Bloomfield, and these are set apart for boys. In the first year of the organization 323 children were committed to the Institution. The Boys' House of the Protectory from all sources in 1871 was \$235,025 65. The number of children now under its care is about 1,000, and there has been 5,021 children who have been sent in as wards to the Protectory.

AN UNKNOWN DONOR GIVES $10,000.

Soon after the Protectory was founded the Executive Committee found it to be utterly impossible to meet the obligations they had incurred. Dr. Ives came to their rescue, but even he was finally at his wit's end for money. He went among his friends and raised a small amount of money, too small, however, to pay some urgent claims against the institution. The Executive Committee required $10,000 to pass them over the financial troubles, but how and where to obtain that sum was a puzzle for the executive committee. Dr. Ives spoke to a number of Catholic gentlemen about the embarrassments of the Protectory, but no one volunteered to help him out of the difficulty. One morning, however, while sitting in his office, the Doctor received a letter by mail, containing a check for the amount. It contained $10,000, and was signed by a name unknown to Dr. Ives, and the donor was not given.—*N. Y. Sun, July 28.*

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The son of Rear-Admiral Winslow shot himself through the head at the Occidental Hotel on Tuesday night.

About $700,000 have been subscribed towards the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The subscribers so far number about 1,500 persons.

On Tuesday of last week, a man named Marshall, formerly Marshal of Salt Lake City, fatally shot James Crotty, familiarly known as Short-Haired Jimmy. Marshall has been arrested.

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society has obtained judgment for foreclosure of mortgage against Dr. A. J. Bowie for $1,100. The property is worth more than the amount due.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. Gray, on the retired list, and formerly Captain in the Second U. S. Artillery, died Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, on the corner of Guerrero and Twenty-third streets, from a severe attack of apoplexy. His remains will be buried from the Presidio Barracks.

The Irish National Convention met Wednesday evening at Hibernia Hall, 9 Market Wall in the Chair. Reports were received from the various delegates of the Societies represented. All stated that their Societies and organizations were willing as individuals to contribute to the Convention, but did not wish to touch their Society funds. It was stated that it was not the intention or wish of the convention that any Society should do so, and that they did not wish to interfere with the internal economy of any organization whatever. There being no further business before the Convention, it adjourned until Friday, the 23d inst., at their usual hour.

An Irishman Declares.—Before the Board of Supervisors adjourned last week, as a Board of Equalization, they decided that they will not levy a tax on the deposits in the savings banks for the fiscal year should they be assessed, and cancelled the assessments. The amount of mortgages from which this decision removes taxation is $35,416,782, 90. The cash in hand amounts, perhaps, to one million dollars, making the value of the bank buildings and fixtures in, of course, good condition. Borrowers are indebted for this pleasing decision to the representatives of the Irish Hibernia Bank, and the convincing manner in which the case was presented by the Bank's attorney, Richard Tobin, Esq.

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

A Quebec telegram of the 6th says: That at the general elections for Center and West Wellington yesterday, the Canchon men in the Center took possession of the polls and committed fearful excesses. The Rose men barricaded themselves in their houses, were too weak for their assailants, who were 2,000 strong and were armed with revolvers. A fearful encounter took place at the foot of Eustachs street. Several lives were lost, while wounds were numerous. The polls being taken possession of, no fair returns could be made, but Cauchon, the French Canadian candidate, is declared returned. The English-speaking population, it would seem, are to be determinated by the French, according to the statements of the leaders of the French party. It is feared that more blood will be shed, as the Diamond Harbor boys are going up town to revenge the murder of their men.

A Washington telegram of the 8th says that there is a rumor there to the effect that Colonel Moody and Dr. Watson fought a duel that morning, in which Colonel Moody was killed. The report comes from Alexandria, Virginia, and needs confirmation.

A London letter says that one of the most influential members of the International Workingmen's Association asserts that it is not improbable that the dissolution of the Association will be consummated at the coming General Congress at Hague, on the 2d of September.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Amat preached at St. Mary's church, Gilroy, on Sunday, July 28, to a crowded congregation, on the virtue of humility. The discourse of the venerable prelate was pregnant with piety and good advice. After the celebration of Mass, Bishop Amat administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to some eighteen persons of both sexes.

A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Francis' Church on Thursday, for the repose of the souls of the brother and sister of Rev. Father Vedelago, whose demise in France we recently recorded. Father Vedelago himself acted as celebrant; Father Valentini as Master of Ceremonies; Father Guasco of San Pablo, Deacon; Father Gairigs, sub-Deacon. There were present in the Sanctuary, Rev. Fathers Aerden, Olivey, McCullough, Largan, Fowar, Derham, Doogan, Bowman of San Mateo, Dejaret of Napa, Fergus of Mission San José.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—We have just received two late for notice this week, from Mr. Waldteufel of San José, on behalf of the Catholic Publication Society, of Warren street, New York, the following books: "The Betrothed," by Manzoni; "The Spiritual Exercises of Saint Ignatius," and "Canon Oakley on the Mass." We also acknowledge receipt of the *Catholic Record* and Peters' *Musical Monthly.*

THE NEW SPANISH CHURCH.—A dramatic performance in the Spanish language will be given at Maguire's Opera House, in aid of the Building Fund of the above institution, on Monday evening the 12th inst. The performance will be under the direction of Señor Llata, and the characters will be represented by a company of amateurs.

GAME LAW.—After the 1st day of August, according to the game law, hunters can kill elk, deer or antelope, until the 1st day of January. The balance of the year it is unlawful to kill such game. On and after the 15th of September quail and all kinds of duck, geese, brant, grouse, snipe and plover can be killed, up to the 15th of March.

The San Diego *Daily Bulletin*, a Republican paper, has suspended, and the *Daily World* has been started on its ruins. The announcement is to be a lively paper, and will support Greeley and Brown. W. Jeff. Osborne, Esq., a veteran journalist, is chief editor.

THE LADIES' FAIR in aid of St. Rose's church, Sacramento, will commence on the 14th October next. The ladies of Sacramento are straining every nerve to make the Fair what it undoubtedly will be, and ought to be—a grand success.

Rich hawk, hawk, spot, spot, blow, blow, and dingeon everybody with your calamity and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor, arrest the discharges and cure you.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The Duchess de la Torre, the wife of Marshal Serrano, is going to establish herself in Paris.

The *Germanica Herald* states that Mrs. Dr. Mother of Mr. Asbeston Smith, of Mount Bay, Archbishop Alemany officiating, has been received into the Catholic Church.

On the 6th ult., two Englishmen, attended by their seconds, perambulated the streets of Frankfort-on-the-Main, distributing facts right and left.

It is announced that the Russian Government has instituted inquiries into the recent murders of Englishmen in the Caucasus, but without satisfactory results.

It is stated that the German Government has postponed until January, 1873, the compulsory use of German as the official language in the French-speaking district of Alsace.

*Figaro* informs us that, at a meeting in the quarter St. Germain, ladies resolved to propose a tax of ten francs per cent. on every fresh that cosie more than a hundred francs.

We understand that proceedings are about to be taken against Dr. H. W. Blandell, of All Saints', Clifton, for alleged ritualistic practices. Dr. Stephens has been retained on behalf.—*John Bull.*

Lieutenant-General de Guiben, who commanded during the war the cavalry of General de Mantauffel, has been ordered to go and spend three months at Hogan (Silesia), in consequence of a quarrel with the lieutenant-officer.

The French Foreign Minister has notified the Powers that the sittings of the International Congress, to take into consideration the universal introduction of the metrical system, will commence on the 24th of September.

In answer to a memorial on the subject, it has been announced that steps will shortly be taken to make the Exhibition more accessible to the working classes by keeping it open one night in the week until ten, at an admission of sixpence after six o'clock.

The House of Commons has refused a vote of £500 for painting one panel in fresco in the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament, on the ground that the frescoes were all crumbling away, and that it was folly for any more of them.

The decay of the frescoes of Mr. Maclise in the Victoria Gallery of the Houses of Parliament has been referred to an eminent chemist, and a process will be adopted for the preservation of the pictures which has proved successful in other cases.

It is said that a proposition will be laid before the Dublin Exhibition Committee at its next meeting, to invite the Emperor and the Empress of the French to visit the Exhibition in August, and, if possible, on the 15th of that month, it being the Emperor's

New Advertisements.

THE WORLD'S JUBILEE!

One of the notable facts of the World's Jubilee at Boston was that the ONLY PIANOS used were the

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

NOW PRONOUNCED THE UNRIVALLED.

That the PARLOR AND UPRIGHT ORGANS of

WOOD & CO.,

Which took the highest rank, were the soonest sold, while all other Pianos were discarded at the World's Jubilee, those of HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. were selected as the best, and the only ones used.

WM. G. BADGER,
Sole Agent.
1927 No. 7 and 18 Sansome street.

Twenty-six'h Semi-Annual Report
OF THE
HIBERNIA
SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HIBERNIA Savings and Loan Society:—Gentlemen: The undersigned, your Auditing Committee, having examined into the affairs of your Society, beg leave to report as follows:

Having examined the books and counted the Cash on hand, we find the same to be correct, as per following statement:

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from Jan. 31, 1872, to July 31, 1872.

| | |
|---|---|
| There was on hand in cash January 31st, 1872 | $441,183 39 |
| Received from depositors | 1,731,000 00 |
| Received from borrowers | 1,181,700 84 |
| Received from interest on borrowers | 33,548 20 |
| Received sundries fees | 2,140 00 |
| Paid depositors | $1,343,554 56 |
| Paid borrowers | 1,210,400 00 |
| Cash expenses | 13,871 43 |
| Taxes | 25,000 00 |
| U. S. Bonds | 462,000 00 |
| Cash Balance | 334,746 24 |
| | $3,389,572 23 |

There are no "worn official notes" in the state of saving machines in this or any country, but the second special committee state that the carded double-thread sewing machines of the family beee exchanged for the Wilcox & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing Machine, has recently been sold in New York, and the double-thread companies are so rified about it that a little sewing machine is now thought to be almost, by any means, proper.

New Advertisements.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

Catholic Books.

ON AND AFTER THE 5TH AUGUST I will sell all my Catholic and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery at New York prices.

I have now in stock a large assortment of all kinds of Catholic Books published in the United States and Ireland, including editions of Varvel, Peart and Ivory Prayer Books and all kinds of Catechisms.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Schools and country dealers will be supplied at wholesale rates.

H. C. BATEMAN,
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,
308 KEARNY STREET, COR. SUTTER.
au10-1p-if

MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE

—FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY—

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12th,

SPANISH PERFORMANCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Building Fund

—OF THE—

NEW SPANISH CHURCH.

The performance will be under the direction of SEÑOR LLATA

C. JOSEPH

HAS REMOVED HIS STORE TO

403 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California.

IT IS THE ONLY FRENCH HOUSE IMPORTING DIRECT.

PH. HERBER OF PARIS.

C. JOSEPH has the honor to inform his numerous friends that he has removed from No. 406 to entrance of

Boots and Shoes

—FOR—

Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's Wear

403 KEARNY STREET, 403

Between Pine and California Streets.

au10-3m

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

P

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLAND.

**The London Times on Greeley.**

*The Times* is horrified at the idea of Horace Greeley, "an ignorant pamphleteer," as it described him the other day, being accepted by the American Democracy as their candidate. His nomination it describes as a flagrant instance of demoralization. It expects that Grant will be returned. *The Daily News* also regards the nomination as a very extraordinary one.

**Strange Bigotry!**

Amongst the wills mentioned the other day in the newspapers there was one very strangely worded. The testator, a Sir Thomas Philips, left a considerable library, and one of the provisions in the will is that "no Roman Catholic shall ever be admitted to inspect the books or manuscripts." What can the poor man have been afraid of? Did he dread that Popish eye might discover in his virtuous sons secret which might be turned to account to the detriment of Protestantism? Sir Thomas is described as M. A., F. H. S., F. S. A., J. P., and D. L. Another title, in addition to all these, he fairly earned, namely, that which was conferred on the great Dr. Pangloss, the high and honorable distinction of A. S. S.—*London Queries, July 15.*

**Another Scene in a Church.**

The Bishop of Wilchester has inhibited the Rev. Mr. Wilkens, of Swanmore, Isle of Wight, for kissing his sons in the pulpit of St. Michael's Church, Southampton, on the occasion of the reopening a few days since, and his lordship has also called upon the Rev. F. M. Gregory, the vicar to offer explanations as regards the use of incense and the performance of other practices contrary to the Rubric on the same occasion. There was another scene in Chesterton on Sunday evening. The Rev. Herbert Smith, who publicly protested at the opening festival against what he had seen, has taken his seat in the centre aisle, and on the entrance of the vicar he rose and said he felt it to be his bounden duty to expose him. "What," said Mr. Smith, "is it to be done with you who set at defiance the authority of the bishop and churchwardens? People ought to leave the church." The vicar endeavored to remove Mr. Smith, but he, notwithstanding a great disparity of age between the two, rallied stoutly, and a policeman was sent for and came. "You," said the REV. GENTLEMAN, "represent the Queen, and I will accompany you directly," and he then left the church.—*London Times, July 8th.*

**Gunpowder Tasted by the Sun's Rays.**

On Tuesday evening an explosion, which happily was not accompanied with its usual grim companion death, occurred in a gun factory in Lichfield street, Birmingham. A gun finisher, named William Warton, was employed in extracting powder and shot from a quantity of old "Spencer repeating cartridges," which had been in his possession for a long period. He performed the operation in a garret, which was used as a workshop. The powder of about 50 or 60 of the cartridges was put into a basin, which was placed on a table opposite the window. Warton was standing near this table, engaged with the cartridges, when the sun, which had been rather powerful during the day, and, although evening, was then reflecting its rays into the room, ignited the powder, and consequently exploded. Warton was severely burnt on his face and arms, and was conveyed to the General Hospital. Fortunately there was not a large quantity of powder in the basin, or the consequences might have been more serious. Beyond a few panes of glass being blown out, and the ceiling of the room being discolored and damaged, little or no injury was done.

**Progress of Catholicism in England.**

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Weekly Albion*, noticing in his last letter the presence of Monsignore Capel at all the aristocratic gatherings in London, goes on to say:

That Roman Catholicism as spreading among the higher classes of the country is a fact of which any one may obtain evidence for himself by visiting certain of the Roman Catholic churches in London. Let him take three—say, the Pro-Cathedral of Kensington; the Oratory South Kensington; and the Jesuit head-quarters in Farm street. If there be a "function," or even an ordinary holiday service, he will find a line of splendid equipages outside the entrance to any one of these churches, and an array of powdered footmen about the doors. Let him enter and look at the congregation, and he will see among them members of many of the greatest families in England. If no "function" or special service be going on, let him look up the names on the seats, and if he is not already acquainted with Roman Catholic statistics, he will not be a little suprised at the titles borne by some of the pew owners. Very strong exaggeration on these points are indulged in by those who are always trying to make out that Mr. Gladstone and one-half our public men are "Jesuits in disguise;" but all exaggeration being put aside, there certainly is much going on all around us to show that the aristocratic ban has been taken off Roman Catholicism in this country, and that it is not unfashionable to worship with Dr. Manning and the disciples of Ignatius Loyola. Many Roman Catholics thought it was a mistake of the authorities at Rome to make Dr. Manning Archbishop of Westminster. Those persons now admit their mistake. He has given their religion an influence in English society such as they had not hoped to see it attain in their lifetime. He is a leading man among them, whether on the same platform with the Premier of the Church of England, or as a guest of the Conservative Lord Mayor of London. When he is present at a debate in the House of Lords he stands close to the Episcopal benches, and the right rev. Prelates converse with him before the assembled Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland assembled."

## ITALY.

**Bismarck and the Papacy.**

The most improbable rumour has been current that Prince Bismarck has dispatched an officer of the German army as *charge d'affaires* to represent the empire at the Vatican. This would be the first instance on record of a soldier appearing before the Sovereign Pontiff the representative of any Christian power. It is certain that Pius IX. would never consent to receive such an envoy. The Roman municipality, with a consistent shabbiness, have refused this year the meagre gift to St. Peter's of a stallion, on a recurrence of the festival of the saint. Besides saving a few *scudi*, these large minded citizens have thus broken through a tradition some centuries old. Disgusted with such baseness, the Prince Campagnano has himself made the offering in the name of the city of Rome. The last citizen of political energy. When warned at four in the morning that their sentence was about to be executed, they abused the jailers, and said their friends would avenge them. They both refused to listen to the priest, and repulsed him rudely. When asked if they desired anything before leaving the prison, they took some wine and coffee. Rouillier smoked a dirty short pipe, laughed frequently, and sang snatches of songs. While this scene was going on Beaulon recognised in one of the jailers an old comrade in the Artillery of the Guard. With him he conversed quietly, and spoke with great coolness of the certainty he felt that his political friends would soon get the upperhand. After the very short interval for refreshments and preparation, the prisoners were conducted to the execution ground in the prison vans. The chaplain, Abbé Folet, rode with them. On the plateau of Satory at five in the morning the usual scene, 10,000 troops drawn up on three sides of a square, and two firing parties opposite two posts. The prisoners walked steadily to the posts, but again refused the priest so roughly that he hastily withdrew to a carriage, quite frightened. They placed their backs against the posts, Rouillac still smoking his pipe and singing, and seemed to wish their fate as bravely as they would from have done in the same place. But in consequence of its having been found a recent execution that the soldiers were made nervous by the sight of the prisoners' eyes, and could not take good aim, permission to cover them has been given that bandages shall be put around the eyes of every man brought out to be shot. Both Beaulon and Rouillac strenuously resisted the soldiers sent for execute the order. They loudly declared they would look death in the face. They tore off the bandages after they had had been put on, and threatened to push the soldiers away. It was a shocking and unparalleled scene. Ultimately they were overpowered by numbers, and not only bandaged, but they were forcibly lashed with cords to the posts. Both kept their position they were shot. Every bullet took effect. The bodies were so strongly tied that they did not fall. Their heads alone fell. Then they dropped without the least life in them. The like of this was never seen before at Satory."—*Daily News.*

**A Commemorative Chapel.**

Sunday, July 7th, was a gay day with the prosperous village of Villers-Bretonneux, now rapidly rising to the importance of a town. This town was brought into public notice on the 27th of November, 1870, the day preceding the Prussian occupation of Amiens, from which it is some ten miles distant. It formed the central portion of the great semicircle over which the series of detached actions, better known as the Battle of Amiens, extended. Last year the bodies of those who fell and were hurriedly buried were exhumed and re-interred in the cemetery of Villers-Bretonneux, when a funeral service was performed. Since then a subscription list, made in the North of France has raised a commemorative chapel on the spot which has seen the severest fighting. It is now nearly ready for consecration between the woods whence the Prussians debouched on the high road over the railway where the French made a determined stand, and where their General in command received a wound which obliged him to be carried from the scene of action. From an early hour the carriages of all descriptions brought their had dozen, while special trains brought their hundreds, generally consisting of Zouaves and Mobilisés who had taken part in the fight or the friends of those who died, for the battle of Villers-Bretonneux was almost a Mobilisés' battle, only four corps of Regulars having taken any part in it—viz., the 2nd and 20th Battalions of Chasseurs, 15th Regiment of Artillery, 43rd of the Line—and a small body of sailors. The Mobilisés engaged belonged principally to Lille, Roubaix, Douia, and St. Quentin; consequently this ceremony appealed strongly to the North of France. Invitations had been sent to the Red Cross societies of the Northern towns, nearly all of which sent delegates, the British National Society being also represented on this occasion, and their representatives received hearty thanks and acknowledgments from all the delegates present, as also from the inhabitants of Amiens and Villers-Bretonneux, who, to extend that, had it not been for the instantaneous and liberal supplies of the British National Society's depot, then at Amiens, many wounded must have succumbed. The names of Colonel and Mrs. Ouvrie were heard with words in this district, where they rendered such good service. The ceremony on Sunday consisted of service in the handsome Gothic church, of recent construction in red bricks with stone corners, a style very prominent in this neighborhood. An official reception of the Prefect of the Somme, M. Bonnaud, which General Henry, commanding the Military Division of the Somme and his Staff, the General in command of Lille, as also the Prefect, were represented, was held at the railway station, hence these gentlemen proceeded to the church, where the united choirs of several parishes performed a capital musical service, after which Père Jonin, Dominican *censeur*, of Arques du Nord, who was commanded to take the Lent at Saquenay, delivered an eloquent address. The procession having re-formed, proceeded to the commemorative chapel, a handsome Byzantine building constructed of brick and stone. The ceremony of benediction was performed by the Grand Vicaire of Amiens in the absence of the venerable Bishop, who had been unable to leave his palace, and after six two slabs bearing the names of those killed and the regiment they belonged. The ceremony concluded, the guests present repaired to the cemetery to visit the tombs of those slain, and afterwards to a banquet at the Mayor's. The battle had other victims than those who fell on the spot. Jacky Fisher, who has succeeded the late Captain N. E. Bulteke, whose untiring devotion to the wounded of the English Red Cross Knight, sowed the seeds of consumption, which produced their harvest very lately by carrying off this gallant soldier and kind Christian in the grave at the early age of 38. Many of the inhabitants of Villers-Bretonneux shed tears last Sunday on hearing of his death.

# FRANCE.

**Most Executions at Versailles.**

Our Paris correspondent, writing on Saturday night July 6th, says "The bloody plain of history was the scene of two more executions this morning. The men shot this time were obscure individuals belonging to the dregs of the Paris population, who were sentenced to death by a court-martial for common law crimes during the reign of the Commune, with-out, the as prosecution alleged, any political pretext. And yet, one of them Rambois, was convicted, not only of murdering a man named Herrion, but of setting fire to public buildings. The other convict, Houillac, killed a man named Dubois, and afterwards robbed his house. The gentlemen, under a plural form, whether justly condemned of not, assumed the airs of political martyrs, and refused to listen to the priest, and repulsed him rudely. When asked if they desired anything before leaving the prison, they took some wine and coffee. Houillac smoked a dirty short pipe, laughed frequently, and sang snatches of songs. While this scene was going on Beaulon recognised in one of the jailers an old comrade in the Artillery of the Guard. With him he conversed quietly, and spoke with great coolness of the certainty he felt that his political friends would soon get the upperhand. After the very short interval for refreshments and preparation, the prisoners were conducted to the execution ground in the prison vans. The chaplain, Abbé Folet, rode with them. On the plateau of Satory at five in the morning the usual scene, 10,000 troops drawn up on three sides of a square, and two firing parties opposite two posts. The prisoners walked steadily to the posts, but again refused the priest so roughly that he hastily withdrew to a carriage, quite frightened. They placed their backs against the posts, Rouillac still smoking his pipe and singing, and seemed to wish their fate as bravely as they would from have done in the same place. But in consequence of its having been found a recent execution that the soldiers were made nervous by the sight of the prisoners' eyes, and could not take good aim, permission to cover them has been given that bandages shall be put around the eyes of every man brought out to be shot. Both Beaulon and Rouillac strenuously resisted the soldiers sent for execute the order. They loudly declared they would look death in the face. They tore off the bandages after they had had been put on, and threatened to push the soldiers away. It was a shocking and unparalleled scene. Ultimately they were overpowered by numbers, and not only bandaged, but they were forcibly lashed with cords to the posts. Both kept their position they were shot. Every bullet took effect. The bodies were so strongly tied that they did not fall. Their heads alone fell. Then they dropped without the least life in them. The like of this was never seen before at Satory."—*Daily News.*

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BANKING.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

OFFICERS:

President.....M. D. SWEENY
Vice-President.....C. D. O'SULLIVAN

TRUSTEES:

M. D. SWEENY, M. J. O'CONNOR,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, P. MAHON,
JOHN SULLIVAN, GUSTAVE TOUCHARD,
R. J. TOBIN, JOHN O'HARA,
PETER DONAHUE.

Treasurer.....EDWARD MARTIN
Attorney.....RICHARD TOBIN

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable business house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A passpr pass book will be delivered to the agent by whom the deposit is made.

Dividends received from 1st of each month.

Open from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

JOS. DONAHUE, San Francisco. | EUGENE KELLY, New York.

DONOHOE, KELLY & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.

EUGENE KELLY & Co.

NEW YORK.

BANKERS.

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK, LONDON, AND
BANK OF IRELAND.....DUBLIN.

Payable at all the Branches,
AND IN EVERY COUNTY TOWN IN IRELAND.

SAN FRANCISCO

Savings Union,

532 California st., cor. Webb.

Deposits.....$4,561,481 01
Guarantee Capital and Reserve Fund.....210,000 00

President.....
Vice-President.....
Directors:

DENIS J. OLIVER, C. ADOLPHE LOW
CHARLES BAUM, GEO. C. POTTER,
WASHINGTON BARTLETT, CHARLES PACE,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, &c.

Cashier and Secretary.....JAMES D. PHELAN
Attorney.....JOHN ARCHBALD
Surveyor.....HENRY C. CAMPBELL

DEPOSITS DEPOSITS AND LOANS MONEY on real estate security.
Country remittances may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, or any reliable business house; but the responsibility of the Society will not extend beyond the safe receipt of the money.
The signature of the depositor should accompany the first deposit.
No charge is made for pass book or entrance fee.
Office hours—9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Open Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FRENCH MUTUAL PROVIDENT SAVINGS and Loan Society.—The Board of Directors declared a dividend of four per cent. per annum, and a bonus of one per cent. per annum, on all deposits, payable on and after July 1st, 1872, from profits realized in 1872, and in conformity with the report of the Committee of Verification appointed by the members of the Society, have been declared by the Board of Administration at its Semi-Annual meeting held on the 10th inst. This dividend will be payable on and after the 10th instant, at the office of the Society, 151 Montgomery street.
STEWART MAHE,
Director ad-hoc French Savings Bank.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, for the semi-annual dividend, at the office of the Society, No. 101 Sansome street, San Francisco, July 21, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a dividend was declared on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, for the six months ending with the 31st of July, 1872, payable on and after the 1st of August next.
EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

HOTELS.

Removal.

THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

Has Removed to 123 Second street,

Northeast corner of Minna. Furnished Rooms to let, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine.
M. GOGGIL,
Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

614 and 616 SANSOME STREET,

Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS House has been thoroughly renovated, and the undersigned, late proprietor of the Russ House, would be pleased to see his friends and the public generally. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are large and well ventilated.
There is a first-rate safe in the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.
The Central House Coach will be at each car depot and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House free of charge.
Price of board per week.....$5 00
Single meals.....25 cents
Lodging.....25 cents
Board and Lodging per week.....$6 00

THE PACIFIC SCHOLASTIC BUREAU

Payable half yearly in advance.
For board, washing, tuition, warm and cold baths, and lights.....$10 per week.
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....$5 00
Vacation at Lodings.....$5 00

DAY PUPILS.

Classical and commercial course, drawing, painting, and music.....$5 00
Use of the scholastic year reference may be had to the Rev. Father Maraschi, S. J., Univ. N. Y.
For further information address the Rev. Father Maraschi, S. J., Univ. N. Y.
Rev. P. BERO,
Director.

N. B.—One of the first Professors of the Jesuit College, Rome, has been appointed Professor of Italian in the College, and now has charge of the Italian class. Parents desirous to give their children an Italian education will do well to send them to this College.

DAY SCHOOL

FOR

Boys and Girls.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE opened a commodious school in their convent, near Bryant, where girls may be thoroughly instructed in the English branches. A Boys' School is being prepared for the reception of boys, and will be opened on the 15th inst. Both Schools will be opened on Monday, July 15th, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Apply to the Superior of the Convent,
San Francisco, May 12, 1872.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

The Academic Year Begins
First Monday of September, 1872.
The regular course of Lectures in the Medical Department will commence on the first Monday of October, 1872.
REV. JOHN BAPST,
President.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

WILLIAM B. DOLAN,

145 Third Street.....San Francisco,

Importer and Dealer; Wholesale and Retail in

French Wines and Brandies,

—AND—

Irish Whiskey,

Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE AS-sortment of California Wines of every description, which he will dispose of, to suit or in case, for the convenience of families.

All orders left at the store, 145 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc.,

Fine proof Rums, 612 Front street, bet. Clay & Washington,

San Francisco.

Foreign Liquors in bond. Fine Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit the purchaser.

Also, dealers in native California Wines and Brandies.

H. H. KELLY. JOSE FOGG.

Kelly & Egan,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

No. 604 Battery street,

Near Jackson. San Francisco

D. Commins & Co.

(Successors to F. Riley & Co.)

WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS

and No. 605 Front street.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS.

AGENTS FOR THE J. H. CUTTER

OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

C. P. MOORMAN & CO., DISTILLERS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

OWING TO THE DESERVED REPUTATION of this celebrated brand of Whisky, unprincipled dealers are imposing upon the public by false labels, as concerning the brand of the same, under the popular names of CUTTER, and by other names of a similar nature, to the injury of the bogus, represented in these spurious labels.

To guard as far as possible the public against fraud and imposition, we notify the trade and consumers that this is the only genuine brand of Cutter Whisky, and that we are the sole Agents for the same on the Pacific Coast.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
605 and 607 Battery street, San Francisco.

THOMAS J. POWER, 110 SECOND STREET
Marysville, over the city Mail Branch, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, on sale. A Brooklyn Lunch set daily.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,

Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,

Where they offer for sale

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PAINTS,
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101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,
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Premium Cutler.

First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1871
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STORE: 615 MERRY ST., bet. Pine and California.

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Razors, Knives, Shears, etc., made to order and warranted. Parties having Razors, Knives, Scissors, Damaged Cutlery, pointed equal to new, Cheerly orders promptly attended to. ap27

TROY BELLS.

Old Established Troy Bell Foundry,

TROY, N. Y. (Established 1825.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHURCH, Academy and Fire Alarm, and other Bells constantly on hand, and made to order. Made of genuine Bell Metal, Warranted. Full Set of Bells for Churches, the best and most durable ever used. All Bells Warranted satisfactory.
Large Illustrated Catalogues and free upon application. Address
E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
(or 103 Jackson street, Chicago, Ill.

DOG LICENSES FOR 1873

NOW DUE.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

ALL DOGS NOT PROVIDED WITH A NEW Tag will be arrested by the Pound-keeper, and destroyed after the 1st inst. Tags now ready at office, No. 7 City Hall
jal2-1m
C. P. HERRICK,
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ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

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DEGREES CONFERRED

Rev. JAMES MACHILL, C. M.
jal2-tf PRESIDENT.

EDUCATIONAL.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS ON THE 15th of August. Parents, guardians and students are reminded of the following rules and regulations: Students will be admitted at the beginning of the vacation or Christmas holidays, and present on the day appointed for their respective classes, will, by the fact of absence, be liable to the tuition for the following half month, during which they have been absent, unless a satisfactory reason be rendered. Students will be received at any time during the year. Terms for washing.....$5 00
Board.....$150 00

A. CARAL, S. J.,
ap5-2m President.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS IN every respect according to the laws of the State, is empowered to confer academical honors, and to grant Diplomas and Certificates of Graduation. The next session will begin on the first Monday in August, 1872. The course of instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish or German Languages, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid only once.....$10 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....50 00
Washing, per quarter.....12 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bill to each doctor).....
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, each.....10 00
Use of Library.....1 00
French, Spanish or German Languages, each.....10 00
Bedding and Furniture.....
Payments are required to be made in advance. Parents will not be permitted to visit their children to be present at the speech of the latter.
Dec. 1, 1871.

SAINT MARY'S COLLE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Br

Offers every facility for receiving a Scholastic, Commercial or Commercial.

Those who complete the Classical Course in the degree of A. B., the Scholastic, Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Classical course embraces the best branches of knowledge that are taught in the Colleges, and now held in high esteem by the public. The Commercial course includes Book-keeping in its various forms, Composition and Rhetoric and all other studies connected with the course.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Payable half yearly in advance.
For board, washing, tuition, warm and cold baths, and lights.....$200
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Vacation at Lodings.....30 00

DAY PUPILS.

Classical course.....$50 00
Use of Library.....1 00
Physician and Medicines.....
Graduation Fee.....10 00
Use of Philosophical Apparatus.....5 00
Extra charges for Music, Drawing and Painting.....
Studies will be resumed on the 1st of August.
REV. B. JUVITY, C. S. C.,
President.

Unrivaling Letters.

Unsolicited letters connected with the very judgment are not exclusively to Mr. Justice Keogh, but it seem that gentlemen who have their dispute at that Judge's chapel of the Convent of Mercy, Bay St. performances, and have appeal Clarke and Urmston Rwardon, subl to the defense fund of Captain sons, have enjoyed the Dec Mr. Mitchell Henry, the senior for the county of Galway, ha a blood-thirsty document, beginn lago, Clonliffe, and St. Patrick's, Maynooth, and ending that the degraded Orange on the occasion to the band of reliefless workers who have accomplished so much and for the Catholic population of the colony.

A Friendly Remonstrance.

*Daily News* has published a few of not unkindly remonstrance on the ever-recurring strife amongst ishmen on the occasion of the celebration the battle of the Boyne. It says that there is no reason why Irishman should not be proud alike of the victory of King William over the plains of Saradaid, and deplores that the which at this distance of time might be no cause for any feeling of triumph should only be the constant stimulus of the blood of Irishmen. It says that the votaries of Orange and the sons of Green are declared to be rival families in Scottish story, blood, it was said, would refuse to be poured into one dish; and the ancient and famous enemies, the Percys of the Cheviots and the Douglas such that the smoke of their funeral blazed to island in one column, but the hatchet of friendship appears to be buried effectually enough now, and that it appeals to Irishmen to make up their minds to forget and forgive, and not think the least thing England can do to refrain from taking sides with Irishmen, or the Anglish Dublin and English public opinion are desirable in the matter. There is any of the disputes of these old and weary traditions of we cannot now too carefully abstain from the slightest touch of one or the law of the controversy.

The Orange Celebrations.

Belfast, July 12.—Accounts have been received in Dublin from all parts of the north of Ulster of the manner in which the great Orange anniversary to-day has been celebrated. At Derry, Lurgan, Lisburn, Glenavy and a number of other localities Orange meetings were held, at which there was a great display of regalia, and the proceedings in all cases were characterized by the most violent and disgusting sectarian animosity. The Orangemen abstaining from any display of party emblems, and from the disgusting practice of burning effigies of the Pope, and the Pope's wife, and the Pope's children, which has been the usual accompaniment of the celebration in former years. Nowhere, however, was the peaceful character of the proceedings more marked than in Belfast, where the Orangemen, with the exception of a few isolated instances, behaved with the greatest good humor. The orangemen abstaining from any display with the Catholics and burning their demonstrations. This is the 182nd anniversary for many years at the battle of Aghadoe, and the gathering was held in the Ballynafeigh, Belfast, Orange demonstration. We observe a dispatch from Belfast of the 13th inst., to the effect that the Orangemen of Belfast celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne yesterday (July 12th) with great enthusiasm. The demonstration was the largest ever held in Belfast, and was participated in by 30,000 Orangemen. The procession was a splendid one, and was witnessed by immense crowds of people. The Orangemen were addressed by Lord Enniskillen, Lord Rossmore, Lord Arthur Hill, Lord Dunleath, Lord Waterford, Lord Leitrim, Lord Annaly, Lord Clanwilliam, Lord Farnham, Lord Erne, Lord Templetown, Lord Lurgan, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Dunluce, Lord Ranfurly

### GREELEY AT HOME.

**Senator Gwin and Frank McCoppin's Speeches.**

Harry George has written a sprightly letter about the visit of the California delegation to Chappaqua, the home of Horace Greeley, from which we make a few brief extracts:

Of the Californians eight were on hand, Downey, Gwin, Hardy, McCoppin, George, Butterworth, Workman and Wolfskill, the other four not being in New York.

Chappaqua is on the Harlem Railroad, in Westchester county, about thirty-five miles from the city, a run of an hour or so on the fastest train.

This little village, now known over the whole Union, lies between two ranges of low but well-wooded hills, and consists of perhaps a dozen houses, with two or three village stores, a country inn and a ticket office. Here Sinclair the publisher of the *Tribune*, was in waiting with a couple of carriages to take up the ladies, and Greley's gate, only a good stone's throw from the station, being pointed out, the males of the party started for it on foot. A good road runs from the white-washed gate along the hillside, passing through the thickly grown beeches and maples, spruces and hickories, which are the pride of the philosopher's heart, and upon which he does his regular chopping. It is really a beautiful situation, at least at this season, when the coolness of the woods seems so refreshing, and the eye rests with delight upon the fields of grain which clothe the hills on every side. Pretty well up the ascent, but a little distance below the house, advanced to meet us a stalwart but venerable looking man, whom to no one who looked at the pictures of papers could fail to recognize as Horace Greeley. He is however, a bigger and a better man than the idea suggested by these thousand and one portraits and caricatures. There is more of strength, much more refinement, and more, too, of shrewdness in his face; while in any printed portrait I have of course been able to see that he all very looks and beard give to his face. There was nothing, either, of ostentation or of affected carelessness in his dress. Both legs of his dark pantaloons came down over the top of big, strong, heavily blacked shoes. He wore a dark alpaca sack coat, and had a white hand kerchief turned up of soft, brownish white fall. The old man seemed to be brimful of happiness, there was a pleased twinkle in his eye, eye behind the gold rimmed spectacles, and an expression of quiet satisfaction and cordiality on his benevolent face, as he welcomed us to Chappaqua. It was a curious meeting, and like ridiculous aspect some have suggested itself to him, as it did to some of us, though mingled with fresh deeper emotions. * * * * The introductions and hand-shakings having been disposed of, "Now, friends," said he, "I am glad to expect you are all hot and tired, and I guess the best thing we can do is to

ALL GO AND TAKE A DRINK,"

And he shambled off to lead the way, the long procession of Democrats following.

* * * * * * * *

As we rushed up the hill side, the White Hat in the van, many were the speculations as to what we were about to drink, and it had just about been considered that Horace, though a non-drinker himself, was going to show so much deference to the time-honored custom of the Democracy, whose nomination he had just received, as to offer those who chose to take it a glass of sparkling champagne, when the Old Man halted at the edge of a rocky and precipitous chasm, through which shaded by thick trees, meandered a little stream, and saying, "Friends, in something like this you won't hurt you," plunged below.

There was a murmur of disappointment, and a laugh, in which McCoppin joined his fashion physique against a maple and commenced fishing himself. Butterworth and a shaved across the brook and began to bow down a small sapling with a big jack-knife, but though some turned inside the house, who, though having been led to water, would not drink, the majority of us followed the philosopher down the dell and bailed out his little spring with the tumblers that we found there. We all drank, and many jokes had been cracked, "Now," said the old man, "every body who wants to see what I know about draining had better come with me, and the rest of you might as well amuse yourselves under those trees till I come back," and down into his farm proper, he led the way with a walk which I cannot describe, but which is something between the roll of an old sea-dog and the prance of a biker with a game leg, and which suggests the idea that he knows about walking had been learned in ploughing and not on deck.

When the thoroughly enjoyed meal had been concluded the Philosopher proclaimed that there would be some speaking in which he would lead off, gathered as upon the hillside, the whole company sitting or reclining on the ground, and planting se arm shad at our feet prepared to speak.

Mr. Greeley having told them what he knew about farming, smiled upon

SENATOR GWIN OF CALIFORNIA.

He became Gwin and "Twenty-eight years ago I was a member of the National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore, to nominate a Presidential candidate. The delegates were instructed to vote for Martin Van Buren. But, in the meantime, he wrote a letter opposing the annexation of Texas, a pro-slavery measure, and therefore upon the Alabama platform. The result was the annexation of Texas and the bounding and settlement of California. In 1860 another Democratic Convention was held in Baltimore, at which the Democratic party split up and divided on the question of Slavery in the Territories. Crimination and recrimination ensued, and the result was strife, war and devastation. The Democratic Convention just held at Baltimore was harmonious beyond everything. The gentleman nominated there was not a favorite of any of the delegates; he was not the choice of any State in the Union; but it was said that his previous nomination was a fair, and that the representatives of 3,000,000 of the people of this country went there just to vote for Horace Greeley as their Presidential candidate. What is the cause of this gentleman's bold upon the hearts of these people? They know that he is honest, that he is incorruptible. We have not had strict honesty and incorruptibility in the Presidential chair since Jefferson's day. We are going to put them there next November.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Judge Rogers was next introduced, and after adverting to the evils of corrupt government in the South, said: At the close of the war the Confederate soldiers disarmed, with the feeling—that of accepting the results and securing an early reconciliation. This you may think was strange but why so? It was not a war of personal hatred. It was a war between neighbors and brothers on a question involving $500,000,000—a question too big to be settled by civil strife. It was a war of sincere principle fighting to maintain an institution which is cherished and believed in, and the other fighting to maintain the integrity of the Union. There is now no reason why we should be enemies. We have no apologies to make for accepting the Liberal Republican platform, and no apologies to make for accepting the Liberal Republican candidate. We care nothing for Democracy or Republicanism. We ask only peace, reenfranchisement and a closing of our old wounds. To us that is life and death.

Col. Shorter of Alabama, an ex-Confederate Congressman and soldier, Francis Wilbird and Chas. Davis of Massachusetts, also made remarks.

HON. FRANK M'COPPIN.

Mr. Frank McCoppin, former Mayor of San Francisco, said: My connections in San Francisco, knowing how I always shrink from everything in the way of public exhibition, will be greatly surprised to learn that I had the temerity to stand up here and address this most intelligent assemblage, and indeed, when the excitement incident to this happy occasion shall have passed away, I have no doubt but that I shall be surprised myself. Ladies and gentleman, though we of California are far removed from you, nevertheless you are ever present in our thoughts and affections, for our population has been drawn from every State, you from every town and hamlet in the whole land; and, therefore, whatever affects you upon this side moves us profoundly in California. We fortunately had no part in the civil war. Our victories were all peaceful and for this reason we have no bloody chasm to bridge over. Four years ago, believing in the absurdity of the Grand Old Party cry, "Let us have peace," our State gave him its electoral vote, but after, when elected a term of suffering almost of agony came up from the people of the South, and was wafted across the prairies and the mountains that separate us from them. That cry penetrated the hearts of our people in their homes in the valleys and mountains of California—it was heard even deep down in the bowels of the earth where many of them work day and night in unearthing the treasure that California pours upon the world. These people came forth in response to that cry for succor and support, and having associated in State convention they sent us hither upon a mission of peace. We came more than three thousand miles to vote for Horace Greeley for President, and to-day we feel that our journey has not been in vain. After November next we shall have not a hollow truce, but perfect tranquility, such as was intended by the Clay Whigs, when he said: "Let there be peace on earth and good will among man." For this we care, and nothing more, and I beg to assure you that California will give a larger majority for Mr. Greeley than she ever gave for any candidate for the Presidency since our admission as a State.

Col. McRae of Tennessee, Major Chalmers of Mississippi, and Col. G. W. Anderson of Missouri made speeches, after which the guests took the cars for home, seemingly well pleased with their visit.

### CONTINENTAL LETTER.

LYONS, July 12th.

The Republican movement has received a tremendous stimulus from the declaration of M. Thiers, and though it is not probable that the manifestations on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille will be permitted generally to-morrow, there will be one or two banquets at which the Left will reiterate their programme. That at Ferté-sous-Gonarre being near Paris, has been chosen by M. Gambetta himself as the occasion of declaring his coming policy, and in it, godless and compulsory instruction will occupy an important place.

The dissolution of the assembly in the present object of the revolutionary party, and it will probably be executed ere long, as Right and Left are in the majority still, but must certainly be got rid of before a second Commune is possible. As for a moderate Republic nobody believes in it, and the first effect of a definite proclamation of that form of government will be measures on education, public worship, property and the army. The first will be of a character as will be obinoe to Royalist and Christian France, and entail civil war sooner or later.

Blanqui, Motta, Gaillard, Pyat, and all the scum of the Commune will be assembled and return to power and place, the wreck vengeance on priests, nuns, nobles and clericals of every description. They only will be safe whom the outbreak finds upon this side moves as profoundly in California. We fortunately had no part in the civil war. Our victories were all peaceful and for this reason we have no bloody chasm to bridge over. Four years ago, believing in the absurdity of the Grand Old Party cry, when he said, "Let us have peace," our State gave him its electoral vote, but after, when elected a term of suffering almost of agony came up from the people of the South, and was wafted across the prairies and the mountains that separate us from them. That cry penetrated the hearts of our people in their homes in the valleys and mountains of California—it was heard even deep down in the bowels of the earth where many of them work day and night in unearthing the treasure that California pours upon the world. These people came forth in response to that cry for succor and support, and having associated in State convention they sent us hither upon a mission of peace. We came more than three thousand miles to vote for Horace Greeley for President, and to-day we feel that our journey has not been in vain. After November next we shall have not a hollow truce, but perfect tranquility, such as was intended by the Clay Whigs when he said: "Let there be peace on earth and good will among man." For this we care, and nothing more, and I beg to assure you that California will give a larger majority for Mr. Greeley than she ever gave for any candidate for the Presidency since our admission as a State.

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### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, San Francisco, Thursday, August 8, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export only a moderate inquiry has existed, at a decline. We quote as follows: Extra $4 87½@5; and superfine, at $4 50@4 80; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $4 @4 37½; do ats @ 3 90.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, at a slight decline in prices, since our last weekly review. At the close we quote the range at $1 36@ $1 44 for new and $1 37½@1 40 for old; $ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The market has ruled firm for brewing at unchanged rates. For a fair demand has existed at unchanged rates since our last weekly review. At the close we quote new bay at $1 10@1 15; old, $1 @1 07½ per 100 lbs.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 70@2 @ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $16@18 for ordinary to choice new $ ton.

STRAW—@$15@20 $ bale for good and bright.

CORN—Market quiet at $1 45@1 70.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $1@2 75 $ 100 lbs from mill.

BEANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $5 50; Butter, $4 50; Pea, $4 50; Pink, $4; Red, $4; Bed Kidney, $4; Small $ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—At the close we quote the range at $1 25@1 50; Salinas, $1 75@2 $ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quiet at $1 75@2 $ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quiet at $16 $ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—Nominal at $20 $ ton from mill.

BUCKWHEAT—Dull at $1 75 @ 100 lbs.

CHICKEN FEED—Steady at $2 @ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—We quote: Flax at 3c; Canary, 4½@5c; Alfalfa, 12c; and Mustard, 7½@8c $ lb.

HONEY—We quote Los Angeles Comb at@12 50@13, and Extracted at 9@10c $ lb; Sonoma at@.

BEESWAX—We quote California dirty 17½@18c, and refined at 24@25c $ lb.

TALLOW—Nominal at 6@6½ $ lb.

PORK—Steady at $15 @ 100 lbs.

LARD—Quiet at 12½@13c $ lb.

MIDDLINGS—Nominal at $16 @ ton from mill.

BUCKWHEAT—Dull at $1 75 @ 100 lbs.

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LARD—Quiet at 12½@13c $ lb.

MIDDLINGS—Nominal at $16 @ ton from mill.

CURED MEATS.

Rose—California, 12½@13c; Eastern, none in the market.

Bacon—California at 15@16c M B; Oregon, none in the market—Eastern, 16@17c $ lb.

Hams—California, at 12½@13c $ lb; Oregon, 13½ @14c; and sugar-cured Breakfast, 16@16c, do rirne 16@16c.

Lard—California, 12½@13c; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, in tcs, 11½@12c; do in cases 12½@13c $ lb.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—For Beef Cattle only, 6@6c $ lb; for second $ lb; third do 5@5½c.

Veal—4@5c $ lb.

Mutton—4@5c $ lb.

Pork—For Dressed Hogs only, 8@8c $ lb; for second do, 7½@8c; third do 7@7½c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls—California, 4 @5 00 @ dozen for Spring Chickens, $3 @4; Roosters, $4@5 @ dozen.

Ducks—Tame at $4@5 @ dozen.

Geese—Tame at $3@4 @ dozen.

Turkeys—Live, Gobblers, 20c $ lb; dressed 18c $ lb.

Hare—@60c @ 50 doz.

### A Perilous Season.

Illurious and delightful as the summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers, and to many strangers are sometimes prostrating by the effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of diseases. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are disordered, and the nerves are in a feverish state; but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. Now, as we have said, all this is caused by the sultry heat of the climate, and is a revolutionary manoeuvre intended to force M. Thiers to expel them, and to provide action in this sense, on the spiritual advent of the thambetists to power. Hellgium is preparing to receive the German Jesuits, and when the dispersion of the orders in France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, may hope for a similar grace. The first great movement towards Catholicity in England we owe to the priests of the first French emigration. The generous impulses of the country broke down the barriers of bigotry, and brought a blessing on the people. May not the last grace of conversion be reserved for a similar act of national charity we may also be glorious period be called on to make?

Faith, however, in spite of the *Reporter*, is not dying out, and in the south especially, the Catholics are fervent and energetic. At Carpenti, a few days since, the entire population went in procession, at two o'clock in the morning, in fulfilment of a pious vow of their ancestors. A terrible epidemic visitated the town about a hundred years ago, and the inhabitants were driven to prayer and prayer to obtain its cessation. It was at its height when the town was aroused by the sound of a bell from the cathedral, and found standing at the gate, dedicated to Our Lady Health of the Sick. The whole population hastened there, and found the chapel closed and no one there to account for the ringing of the bell. The miraculous character was proved by the cessation of the plague at the same moment, and in gratitude for this great deliverance the procession takes place annually at the same hour. This year the whole population assembled to the church with lighted torches and increased devotion.

Mgr. Place, Bishop of Marseilles, has been suddenly called to Paris, where his father is dangerously ill.

Marshal Bazaine's trial will begin, it is thought, about the 16th, when the witnesses will be heard. It is thought that it will last till the end of September, being of a very complicated nature. The general is firmly believed it will go very hard with the Marshal, unless the liberal side be in a majority into power, when his grade in Freemasonry may save him.

The population of Metz, which before the war was 45,000 has, since the German occupation, gone down to 16,000, the Lorraliers preferring exile to German nationality.

The committee for securing Christian education and French nationality to the countless orphans of the war of Alsace-Lorraine, are doing a noble work. Money is help not only to France but to Catholics in all countries, and will publish a list which will reach you in a few days. The orphans who remain in Alsace are now forced by the Prussian authorities to go to the German and infidel schools, and are also robbed of nationality and faith in the same breath. It is the common cause of all Catholics and lovers of their own country to help in averting such an injustice, since the Committee is gradually placing these poor children in the French colonies in Tunis and Algeria, where Mgr. Lavigerie, takes a paternal interest in the Alsatian colony which has been formed in the desert.

The excess and brutality of the Prussian soldiery in the annexed provinces is like Cromwellite Puritans in Ireland, and all prospect of a consolidation of German nationality in the provinces is at an end. The Alsatians look for deliverance to the first outbreak in Europe, and bid their time, but not patiently, for they are being robbed of their faith and their children's education by the Prussian rulers as a means for the suppression of religious corporations in Germany, and extend to Alsace and Lorraine, by which the great Jesuit College of Metz, the Sacré Coeur of Issenheim, and various other religious and educational establishments, will be broken up and dispersed.

SPAIN.

My correspondence from Trim, Pampeluna, Estella, and other points of interest in Spain, agree in stating that the centre of the Carlist movement is now in Catalonia. Olozaga has taken the Commune will be assembled and return to power and place, the wreck vengeance on priests, nuns, nobles and clericals of every description. They only will be safe whom the outbreak finds upon this side moves as profoundly in California. We fortunately had no part in the civil war. Our victories were all peaceful and for this reason we have no bloody chasm to bridge over. Four years ago, believing in the absurdity of the Grand Old Party cry, when he said, "Let us have peace," our State gave him its electoral vote, but after, when elected a term of suffering almost of agony came up from the people of the South, and was wafted across the prairies and the mountains that separate us from them. That cry penetrated the hearts of our people in their homes in the valleys and mountains of California—it was heard even deep down in the bowels of the earth where many of them work day and night in unearthing the treasure that California pours upon the world. These people came forth in response to that cry for succor and support, and having associated in State convention they sent us hither upon a mission of peace. We came more than three thousand miles to vote for Horace Greeley for President, and to-day we feel that our journey has not been in vain. After November next we shall have not a hollow truce, but perfect tranquility, such as was intended by the Clay Whigs when he said: "Let there be peace on earth and good will among man." For this we care, and nothing more, and I beg to assure you that California will give a larger majority for Mr. Greeley than she ever gave for any candidate for the Presidency since our admission as a State.

Col. McRae of Tennessee, Major Chalmers of Mississippi, and Col. G. W. Anderson of Missouri made speeches, after which the guests took the cars for home, seemingly well pleased with their visit.


INSURANCE.

JULY'S Golden Rule Agency 310 California ST. SAN FRANCISCO

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Is the ONLY Company issuing ABSOLUTE Policies, NON-FORFEITABLE and INCONTESTABLE.

No application for paid up Policies required; no limitation of time. jy1

SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.,

14 Montgomery Street,

Have just received a large assortment of

CHILDREN'S BRAIDED PIQUE SUITS,

WITH OVERSKIRTS,

Which they are selling at the following prices for children:

2 YEARS OLD.....$3 25
3 YEARS OLD.....3 50
4 YEARS OLD.....3 75
5 YEARS OLD.....4 00
6 YEARS OLD.....4 25
8 YEARS OLD.....4 75

A NOVELTY IN LINEN SUITS.

Chil'ren's Linen Dresses and Suits.

Which they offer at prices ranging from $1 50 and upwards.

LEGAL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—IN JUSTICES Court of the City and County of San Francisco. Northeast corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets. E. CUMMINS & CO., Plaintiff, residents of said City and County, vs. DAVID MALONEY, Defendant, a non-resident of said City and County. Action brought in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

The People of the State of California, to DAVID MALONEY, greeting: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Justices' Court for the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within three days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons. If such service is brought to recovery of the sum of two hundred and seventy two 50/100 dollars, gold coin of the United States, agreed to be due and delivered to you by the plaintiff at your request, and if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for said amount, and interest due, together with the costs of this action. This action has been assigned and you are required to appear for trial before E. P. Hacker, Esq., Justice of the Peace of said City and County of San Francisco, (three under my hand, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1872. By order of E. P. HACKER, Esq., Justice of the Peace.

GEORGE L. WEDEKIND, Constable and Ex-Officio Clerk.

PETER DARBY, Attorney for Plaintiff. jy20

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE NINE Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and county of San Francisco. Action brought in the District Court of the Nine Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and county of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in the office of the County Clerk of said City and county of San Francisco. The People of the State of California send greeting to JOHN HARNEY, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear before the District Court of the Nine Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and county of San Francisco, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, then within thirty days; or otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. This action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, upon the grounds set forth in the complaint, and for such other relief as may be proper in the premises. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Nine Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and county of San Francisco, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1872.

[L.S.] WILLIAM HARNEY, Clerk.

By HENRY MCNULTY, Deputy Clerk.

Dudley & Dudley, Att'y for Plaintiff. jy20 4w

DRY GOODS, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & C

NO. 7

Montgomery

—HAVE—

THE BEST SELECTED S

—OF—

DRY GOO

—ON—

THE PACIFIC COA

AND ARE RECEIVING

NEW GOODS FROM NEW Y

DAILY.

Which comprises every variety and class of our line, and al

Prices which Defy Competi

KERBY, BYRNE & C

No. 7 MONTGOMERY STREE

Buyers will find it to their advantage to call

STOCK OF DRY GOOD



NOTICE!

The Public are Respectfully Info that

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CLEARANCE SA

OF

DRY GOO

AT

J. J. O'BRIEN'S

606 MARKET STREET

NOW DRAWING TO A CLOSE, at which time I intend to start the season of 1872-3 with a stock of Goods unsurpassed in variety and cheapness by any house in this city. Do not fail to call and examine my stock.

50 Cents on the Dollar!

We will offer during the next week

Heavy Brown French Percales at 12½ cts. per yard; reduced from 25 cts.

25 pieces fine French Percales at 15 cts. per yard; reduced from 25 cts.

50 pieces fine French Percales and Satteens at 20 cts. per yard; reduced from 40 cts.

15 pieces real Irish Poplin Poplins at 25 cts. per yard; reduced from 50 cts.

15 pieces real Japanese Silks, 36 cts. a yard; reduced from 75 cts.

20 pieces Silk Bonnet Japanese Poplins, Plain and Figured, at 25 cts. per yard; reduced from 50 cents.

Our entire stock of

SPRING DRESS GOO

Reduced to half price, consisting of over 50 pieces of Spring Dress Goods, at 12½ cts. per yard.

15 pieces Linen Lawns at 12½ cts. per yard; reduced from 25 cts.

15 pieces Linen Black Pointed Percales at 12½ cts. per yard; reduced from 25 cts.

1,000 yards Plain Black and Striped Grenadines at 12½ cts. per yard; reduced from 25 cts.

A beautiful assortment of STRIPED and PLAID GRENADINES at 25 cts. per yard.

All our Striped Shawls reduced to half price.

All our Plaid Shawls reduced to half price.

All our Plain Shawls reduced to half price.

50 pieces White and Colored Piques, from 10 cts. per yard upward.

1 case Heavy Corded French Piques, 36 inches wide, at 25 cts. per yard; reduced from 50 cts.

1 case Linen Damask Napkins, $1 a dozen; reduced from $2.

1 case Linen Damask Doilies, 50 cents a dozen; reduced from $1.

25 dozen Bleached Table Damask, 50 cents per yard; reduced from 75 cents.

50 pieces Heavy Heavy Cloth, 6 cents per yard; reduced from 12½ cents.

100 pieces Fine Bleached Sheeting, 12½ cents per yard; reduced from 25 cents.

1 bale of Bleached and White Flannel, 25 cents per yard; reduced from 50 cents.

1 bale of Bleached and White Canton Flannel, 25 cents per yard; reduced from 50 cents.

250 pieces Scotch Paper, 12½ cents a yard; reduced from 25 cents.

250 pieces Royal Cloths, 50 cents a yard; reduced from $1.

All kinds of Muslins and Shawls at Half Price.

All kinds of Linen Goods at Half Price.

All kinds of Domestics at Half Price.

All makes of Japanese Poplins at Half Price.

All makes of Japanese Silks at Half Price.

A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear at Half Price.

J. J. O'BRIEN,

606 Market Street

Between Kearny and Montgomery.

jy20 1m



POPULAR DEMONSTRATION

IN AID OF THE

EXILED

CAPUCHIN AND DOMINICAN

Clergy Banished from Guatemala!

A GRAND PICNIC,

Dancing, Foot-racing, Games, Sports

Bazaar and Fancy Fair

WILL BE HELD AT THE

CITY GARDENS,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

August 8th, 9th and 10th.

THE FESTIVAL WILL OPEN THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock a. m., when an address will be delivered in ST. PATRICK CHURCH by the Rev. Father Joseph of St. Mary's College. Addresses will also be delivered in the Evening, by Rev. Father Thos. Caruin, Father Hastings, and John Hamill, Esq.

A Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert

Will be given on Thursday evening. On Friday evening short addresses will be delivered by Rev. Father Caruin, Rev. Father Hastings, Rev. Father Montgomery, and other talented speakers.

A POEM,

Written expressly for the occasion by R. C. RYAN, Esq., will be read on Friday evening by Miss Keating, after which the grand drawing of prizes will take place.

Games and Sports each day.

For which prizes will be awarded. A programme of the various Games, Sports, &c., for each day will be published in the Daily Papers.

The Bazaar and Fancy Fair, held in the large Pavilion, will be filled with a choice assortment of useful and ornamental articles, contributions for the same will be thankfully received by the Ladies Committee, and by Father Caruin, at the Presbytery, on Dupont street, near Jackson.

Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.

Tickets for the Festival, including admission to the Grounds, Pavilion, Bazaar and Fancy Fair, $1 each.

Committees on Donations

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOSEPH HUGHES, from Antrim, County Down, Ireland, who came to California in April, 1851. Information will be sent to the [illegible] Francisco, Cal. jy20



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606 MARKET STREET



THE KATALTINEN

KATALTINER WATER, Nature's great remedy for Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases, Neuralgia, Kidney, Urinary, Nervous, Heart, and other Chronic Diseases, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Invaluable wherever resulting from Impure Blood, Obstructions of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Nervous Prostration, Female Complaints, &c. Prepared only at the Spring in Lake County, California, and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Having been appointed by the Central Relief Committee to solicit donations for the relief of the destitute Franco-Prussian sufferers, Sendings will be handed from Grassmarch by the Revolutionary Government, and the Committee will publish a list of the names of the subscribers as literally received, as the charity is a worthy one.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, Mr. Rodolphe Lemoin, 1 Rue Bonaparte, in order to enable the Committee to publish the list before the departure of the Assembly from Versailles, all persons sending will have their donations published in the following number.

The sympathy and cooperation of all sects and classes is respectfully solicited in this noble work.

The well known banker of Rodez, Chase & Co., have kindly tendered the use of one of their banking Grand Piano.

The city has had of any member of the committee on behalf the people.

Subscriptions to date, $1 00; Ladies, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

Passe-tickets will be issued, available for day of issue only.

WILLIAM HARNEY,

Proprietor Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco.

GEORGE L. WEDEKIND,

Constable and Ex-Officio Clerk.

PETER DARBY, Attorney for Plaintiff. jy20

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE NINE Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and county of San Francisco. Action brought in the District Court of the Nine Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and county of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in the office of the County Clerk of said City and county of San Francisco. The People of the State of California send greeting to JOHN HARNEY, Defendant:

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Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Nine Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and county of San Francisco, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1872.

[L.S.] WILLIAM HARNEY, Clerk.

By HENRY MCNULTY, Deputy Clerk.

Dudley & Dudley, Att'y for Plaintiff. jy20 4w



THE MONITOR:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO Irish and Catholic Literature AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY LYONS & BARRY

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VOL. XV. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872. NO. 40.


### OUR ROMAN LETTER.

ROME, July 18th.

The result of the elections for the Municipality of Rome is so much dreaded by the government, that it has postponed them till the 4th of August, so as to be able to dispose of its measures and insure a majority. All decorated officers of the Italian army possess elective rights wherever they may be. It has been resolved to draw up here from every part of Italy, and so swamp the votes of the Romans in their own city. Such an act needs no comment; a moment's contradiction to the principle of free local voting is too patent to escape any one.

All the newly arrived employés moreover are threatened with the sack, and dismissal, if they do not vote for the Liberal candidates. Such is the liberty of the subject, and such the tyranny of the Italian Government. The great bulk of its employés are Lombards, Tuscans, and Piedmontese, and are therefore entirely dependent on the favor of the schools and the support of the Liberal party. The intellectual capacities of the Romans, turning to three Piedmontese gendarmes, and give its chief a share of its spoil. It appears to be specified that a number of the convents confiscated are to be turned into workshops and asylums for the aged and infirm. We shall see how long the Liberal and the Italian Parliament will tolerate such charities. Meanwhile, the numbers know that they sell by auction, and the religious are driven to prayer to obtain its cessation. It was at its height when the town was aroused by the sound of a bell from the cathedral, and found standing at the gate, dedicated to Our Lady Health of the Sick. The whole population hastened there, and found the chapel closed and no one there to account for the ringing of the bell. The miraculous character was proved by the cessation of the plague at the same moment, and in gratitude for this great deliverance the procession takes place annually at the same hour. This year the whole population assembled to the church with lighted torches and increased devotion.

Mgr. Place, Bishop of Marseilles, has been suddenly called to Paris, where his father is dangerously ill.

Marshal Bazaine's trial will begin, it is thought, about the 16th, when the witnesses will be heard. It is thought that it will last till the end of September, being of a very complicated nature. The general is firmly believed it will go very hard with the Marshal, unless the liberal side be in a majority into power, when his grade in Freemasonry may save him.

The population of Metz, which before the war was 45,000 has, since the German occupation, gone down to 16,000, the Lorraliers preferring exile to German nationality.

The committee for securing Christian education and French nationality to the countless orphans of the war of Alsace-Lorraine, are doing a noble work. Money is help not only to France but to Catholics in all countries, and will publish a list which will reach you in a few days. The orphans who remain in Alsace are now forced by the Prussian authorities to go to the German and infidel schools, and are also robbed of nationality and faith in the same breath. It is the common cause of all Catholics and lovers of their own country

on the bed, lay Ned Ryan. The pillow, the bed clothes, and a towel that lay on the back of a chair were dashed with great patches of blood. A large sticky flight of the tallow candle, the face of the man already seemed that of a corpse, yet the heaving of his chest and his painful breathing showed that he still lived.

"What is it all, my son, ask me. I'll tell you, Tom: the story that we priests have to tell every day; crime and blood tracking the lawless embravors of maddened men to revenge their wrongs. I'll tell you how this has come about, God help us."

It was, indeed, a strange story Father Quaid had to narrate.

It was, alas! but too true, as Mary Ryan had feared, that her son was involved in the agrarian combinations to which allusion has been already made. Not a week passed, scarcely a night, that in one corner of the county or another some house was not surrounded and the owner called upon to "come out" or worse might be possessed. It almost invariably proved that the assailing party were accurately informed as to the exact number of grain in the house; and it was in very rare instances indeed that anything like a refusal to surrender them was attempted. Ned Ryan had to take his turn on the rota at intervals. On the previous day, which was Sunday, he and two others were to "lift" the arms in the house of a Protestant farmer of good position, Ralph Allen, who lived at a place called Ardmanus, some distance.

Owing to reasons easily appreciated by all but superficial observers, the Protestant portion of the population in Ireland were always well supplied with arms; and instances of recently their stores may be said to have been at all acquainted with the use of arms. Through two hundred years stainless had been passed in prohibit Papists —the masses of the Irish people—from possessing, or learning how to use arms, while on the other hand the favored minority—the planted garrison — was always taught to regard the possession of arms by them as of a token of their superiority of caste, and a portion of that duty and service which as a garrison they were bound to render. A fowling-piece in the hand of a young man marked him as belonging to the legal truth. When Papists began to carry arms, the privileged caste affected awful alarm. It must be a measure of the Protestants was intended! Was it not nonsense that any should be in such hands? What did they want them for? So Arms Acts were pass ed in Parliament by the dozen, to check in accordance with the Penal Code brought about; that is to say, to keep all the arms in the country in the hands of a couple of people; and to keep the bulk of the Irish population all the did not belong to the garrison caste, as destitute of arms, and as ignorant of their use, as are the inhabitants of Central Africa.

The residence of a Protestant, like Allen, therefore, always offered the temptation of a rich spoil. But, on the other hand, there was all the greater danger assailing such a house in the ordinary way. In such a case resistance would be inevitable, and death and disaster highly probable. There was but one way of getting Allen's arms with any chance of success or safety. He was known to be extremely regular in attendance with his family at Ardmanus service every Sunday; the nearest place of Protestant worship being four miles distant. Ned Ryan and two companions were detailed for the duty of entering his house at midday on Sunday, while he and his wife would be absent at Church, and of carrying the guns and photols known to be in Allen's possession. Wrapping rags round their boots so as to deaden the sound of their footsteps on entering the flower-garden or small shrubbery in front of the house, they boldly knocked at the hall door, and demanded admittance. Their approach had been noticed by the servant boy left in charge of the house; these, with a child of Allen's, aged ten or twelve, being the only persons on the premises. Those two servants themselves were "out" (as the phrase was) as well as Ryan and his companions; they had been on like "duty" themselves that week; and had, are now, along with the identical assailants at the door, participated in similar raids elsewhere. But, as they put it to Ryan, in a hurried and earnest parley, they were now in charge of their own masters house, and they warned Ryan and his companions that they would feel bound emphatically to resist any attempt to take Allen's arms *while under their charge*. They intimated plainly that under other circumstances it would be fair enough to join matters in a scrimmage; they were ready to do so again; they were ready, if put to it, to help in taking even Allen's arms when not under their charge and trust, as in the present instance; but they could not stand by and see a man in a bonid enter the house to rob it while in their care. Again and again, they warned the party outside to withdraw under (for them) untoward circumstances of this visit; and ending their evolution with an oath, declared their intention to resist force by force. From half-friendly expostulation, or dispute, the party grew set and passionate. One of the assailants, seeming probably only to frighten the mother to his chivalrous defenders whilst threw a horse-pistol from beneath his vest and fired it at his adversary through one of the panels of the door. Splinter and bullet tore through the arm of the young man who had just been shouting a warning to them to desist. The reply was a deadly volley through the narrow side-lights of the hall door. Ned Ryan fell on the gravel plot in front, mortally wounded! He had just time to hear, angrily exclaiming to his companions against the madness of having fired into the house, when a bullet from the defenders' volley struck him in the head, and he fell forward with a groan.

Consternation seized the companions of the hapless youth. The contingency of having to use their firearms had, in fact, been too remote to have been regarded as a probability; for noise or alarm was most dangerous to their success. Whether there was an alarm raised, and their chance of escape encumbered by the necessity of bringing off their dying comrade the neighborhood, however, was sparsely populated. It was about midday, when everyone was away at Church or Chapel. They had an hour or more yet, during which they might get off unseen; but how could they carry the wounded man?

Lifting him as best they could, they hastily took to the road. They had proceeded a mile or more toward Baldboyne, when more considerations than one told them further flight thus encumbered was hopeless. Their progress was extremely slow; and now half-a-mile ahead they could notice little groups of men and women coming towards them, evidently returning from Mass. Moreover, by this time Ned's agonies had become unendurable.

"Boys," he gasped out, "it's no use at all. I'm done for, entirely entirely. Lay me down on the road, and let me die. You cannot save me, save yourselves."

They were fain to comply. They carried him into a copse of underwood growth that sloped downward from the road to a little stream, and laid him gently down in a spot where he would be completely hidden from view by passers-by.

"Ned," said the unfortunate man, "if you can hold quiet here till night falls, as sure as God is over us we'll be back wid you, an' bring you off safely."

"Till night falls, Mike, ah"—and a spasm of agony made him writhe till the ears cursed down the road—"Mike, Mike, long before nightfall 'twill be all over with me."

"Tut, tut; cheer up, Ned. Not at all. It's not so bad maybe. We'll have the doctor an' all ready; only, Ned, for the love of Heaven, don't spike or cry out when you hear any one a passin.' We'll be back sure."

Squeezing his hand in farewell, they leaped across the little stream and soon disappeared in a plantation beyond.

CHAPTER X.

For three hours of mortal agony Ned Ryan lay in his covert alone. He could hear the tread of the people passing by, the rattle of the cart-wheels, the merry laugh and the loud remark, &c., on foot, or on horseback, or in carts, the peasant household would of their way homeward contented and happy from the house of God. Ah! Even thou, perhaps, were his mother and Maureen now returning to that home which on high fall would fill with horror and despair! And to the thing he had done despite many an anxious look and silent entreaty from Maureen; many a loving warning from his mother would he so blinded! No issue now for her in the future brightened by Maureen's smiles and made plentiful by his hand! No realization of those castles in the air which pass as well as poor builds in the golden days of youth; no fulfilment of those dreams which, almost without the exchange of a word, Maureen and he had fondly in each other many a summer evening in the leafy lanes of pleasant Rathcreel!

He bore this intense physical and mental agony for more than three hours without once crying out; but now that the first severe torture. Thirst, all-consuming, raging, maddening thirst, set in—"Oh! could it be longer; discovery, nay, sudden death, would be, he felt, a mercy, so that he could but get a drink of water. Again and again he strove in vain to rise, and asked the fire that parched him. An hour or two before his anxiety was to hear the voices on the road rise by degrees in the distance. Now his ear was strained for the sound of an approaching footstep. At length he caught the sound of wheels on as it seemed to him, a by-road that skirted the plantation. Then again, it se med to be on the high-road that ran in a different direction. Ah, was this not an ill-omened mocking bird! Then, as the sounds seemed nearer and nearer on the by-road, they were those of a dogcart. He groaned in despair, he caught other sounds. Footsteps on the by-road! Yes—no. Wheels on the high-road! No? Yes—yes; ever nearer and nearer; no deulion, but really they was approaching.

"Water! water! for the love of the Blessed Redeemer one drop of water! Help! help! Christians! Help! I am dying—"

A side-car, dashing along the high road, pulled up suddenly. It carried a respectably-dressed man, his wife and three children.

"What's that? A cry for help, was't it?" "Oh, help! mercy! mercy! One drop of water!"

The man sprang off the car.

"Here, Jimmy, hold the reins;" and then, as a bound, he was over the ditch and kneeling by Ned's side.

"Qh, water! water!"

The stranger rushed to the stream, pulled his new Sunday hat off his head, filled it, and ran back to Ned.

"Here, my poor fellow, drink."

"Oh, oh, God's blessed, blessed water! Oh, more."

"More! Yes, to be sure, my hearty. Here's enough of it."

"Now you're refreshed and better. What has happened? But wait; don't answer; you mustn't speak. Here—Mary, Gracie—come here and help me. My poor fellow you must come along with us, for you need ill to stay here. Ned, you'll have a car on the road. Aye, there; let him go on a bit, and the horses and children can walk; we don't live far off, only a couple of miles; only at—"

"At—at—*where?*" gasped Ned Ryan, with a convulsive start.

"Where?"

"At Ardmanus."

A shriek, a wail, burst from the wounded man.

The good Samaritan by his side was Ralph Allen.

"No," cried Ned; "no, you must leave me here. I ask you for the sake of our common humanity, for the sake of your children, but leave me here. I am all right now!" and he shuddered.

Allen seemed all bewildered. However, there was an earnestness in the tone of Ned's voice that awed him. "Well, my poor fellow, so be it; only here, you may want a drink again. I'll fill the hat and leave it by your side."

And five minutes afterwards the honest-hearted Allen, call it not a sin, was on his way, himself, was driving off homeward, little imagining what an explanation of the event awaited him at Ardmanus.

The last few words reached ears other than those of Ned Ryan.

"Well, by the holy, if that doesn't beat everything!" and slowly rising out of a dense leaf of fern where they had hid themselves on the approach of Allen's car, two of Ned's confederates (dispatched by the flying Allen to give the alarm) and left no longer; discovery, nay, sudden death, would be, he felt, a mercy, so that he could but get a drink of water. Again and again he strove in vain to rise, and asked the fire that parched him. An hour or two before his anxiety was to hear the voices on the road rise by degrees in the distance. Now his ear was strained for the sound of an approaching footstep. At length he caught the sound of wheels on as it seemed to him, a by-road that skirted the plantation. Then again, it se med to be on the high-road that ran in a different direction. Ah, was this not an ill-omened mocking bird! Then, as the sounds seemed nearer and nearer on the by-road, they were those of a dogcart. He groaned in despair, he caught other sounds. Footsteps on the by-road! Yes—no. Wheels on the high-road! No? Yes—yes; ever nearer and nearer; no deulion, but really they was approaching.

"Water! water! for the love of the Blessed Redeemer one drop of water! Help! help! Christians! Help! I am dying—"

A side-car, dashing along the high road, pulled up suddenly. It carried a respectably-dressed man, his wife and three children.

"What's that? A cry for help, was't it?" "Oh, help! mercy! mercy! One drop of water!"

The man sprang off the car.

"Here, Jimmy, hold the reins;" and then, as a bound, he was over the ditch and kneeling by Ned's side.

"Qh, water! water!"

The stranger rushed to the stream, pulled his new Sunday hat off his head, filled it, and ran back to Ned.

"Here, my poor fellow, drink."

"Oh, oh, God's blessed, blessed water! Oh, more."

"More! Yes, to be sure, my hearty. Here's enough of it."

"Now you're refreshed and better. What has happened? But wait; don't answer; you mustn't speak. Here—Mary, Gracie—come here and help me. My poor fellow you must come along with us, for you need ill to stay here. Ned, you'll have a car on the road. Aye, there; let him go on a bit, and the horses and children can walk; we don't live far off, only a couple of miles; only at—"

"At—at—*where?*" gasped Ned Ryan, with a convulsive start.

"Where?"

"At Ardmanus."

A shriek, a wail, burst from the wounded man.

The good Samaritan by his side was Ralph Allen.

"No," cried Ned; "no, you must leave me here. I ask you for the sake of our common humanity, for the sake of your children, but leave me here. I am all right now!" and he shuddered.

Allen seemed all bewildered. However, there was an earnestness in the tone of Ned's voice that awed him. "Well, my poor fellow, so be it; only here, you may want a drink again. I'll fill the hat and leave it by your side."

And five minutes afterwards the honest-hearted Allen, call it not a sin, was on his way, himself, was driving off homeward, little imagining what an explanation of the event awaited him at Ardmanus.

The last few words reached ears other than those of Ned Ryan.

"Well, by the holy, if that doesn't beat everything!" and slowly rising out of a dense leaf of fern where they had hid themselves on the approach of Allen's car, two of Ned's confederates (dispatched by the flying Allen to give the alarm) and him four hours ago) gazed after the departing vehicle.

Ned's ears had not deceived him in the least. He had heard wheels on the by-road, and he had heard footsteps. His comrades had brought a car for him, which they pulled up in the plantation close by the road, and they were just stepping towards him when the noise of Allen's approach compelled them to hide themselves.

"Well, by the holy, if that doesn't beat the—" but bullies, Ned, logy, here we are, hold on my sword. All right, they grasped his hand.

"Oh, it's no great matter; I'm done for, I'm afraid."

"Tons for, man; phew! never a bit; not badly hurt at all. Come, keep up your heart; all right; easy," and they bore him to the car, in the bottom of which was some clean straw and covered him with the sacks.

"Now, Ned, we must go home by a long round-about; and if there's any danger on the road, draw the end of this gun over your face, and I'll say it's the hare ing, boy."

A little before sundown that evening a car pulled up before the cottage of Mary Ryan; and amidst a scene that would have needed a hard of a one they took that night, Ned was borne the wounded and dying eldest's son.

Such was the story which, necessarily in much briefer shape than our narration, Father Quaid related to him Lo—

"And now, Maureen, you must, as I said awhile ago, either send or I must go myself to Mrs. Shea, and here, give her my keys and tell her to send what I mentioned."

The priest acted from the group and re-entered the little bed-room. Taking his

* The whole of the episode we are here relating is given almost literally as it occurred and may be seen (as I typewrit)—ALTHOR.

stole off the table where he had laid it a moment before, he kissed it, and was in the act of putting it on his neck, when Maureen rushed past him, pale ghastly, silent as before, yet evidently laboring under some fearful excitement. She hurriedly pulled the blood-stained towel off the chair, lifted Ned's head, and turned the pillow so that the stains were no longer visible.

Father Quaid seemed not only not to understand the interruption, but was evidently about to address the girl reprovingly, when a scream from the window attracted his attention. Glancing into the kitchen he saw it filled with police.

(To be continued)

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**A Shrieking Prayer.**

The Vicar of St. Saviours, Hoxton, has been attacked for recommending diocesan gregation to pray for the souls of the women so barbarously murdered in his parish. He writes to say that the words he used were these: "Let us, if it be but an unspoken act of charity, humbly commend to the mercy of the All-Wise—we can do no more, and we can surely do no more—the souls of the murdered women." If it be not a prayer for the dead to commend souls to the mercy of God, we should like to know what is. It would have been more straightforward and candid of the Vicar to admit that, like the whole Church of Englandism, he believes it to be real Christianity to make the sentence of no-time *they were murdered.* This in the name of the rights of man! A little later the fair again took to Maria Indonesia, and stopped through—again in the name of the rights of man! At all events the "rights of man" people at that period were considered by far more than Master Gambetta is.—*Universe, July 20.*

**Dumas' Morality.**

Dumas the younger is again anxious to speak to France to be more. The last of this a lengthened pamphlet with the show-box title of "The Man-Woman." We have not read it through—we have a care for our stomach—and even a slight perusal assures us we have glanced at were so rankly unwholesome that we have been obliged to keep a phial of sesqui-carbonate of ammonia beside us since. The last work of the "Lady with the Camellias" seems to have had strange effects on the author's mind of late years. At first he was only a little coarse, and then he took an eneic. In language unfit to be repeated in the society of females, he assails the Republic generally and praises the celibacy of the Catholic priesthood. The Catholic priesthood! Why, we are almost speed, with instructions not to retire until they had seen the Mayor of the city, the officer commanding the troops, and the chiefs of police, city and county. These urgent orders the officers seriously objected. They saw the Deputy Mayor, the officer commanding the troops, the ordinance officer (Captain Burchard), the chief of police, and the chiefs of the city and county police. During the morning of the very Monday mentioned by General Chuseret. Instead of there being 700 Fenians present fell about, danced and embraced one another, everybody would laugh. He did not believe in the union of the sexes, and was not one of the congregation. Frederick Church, 436 ft, said the chapel had been opened for worship on Sunday, and had been removed from the Walworth road. Mr. Arnold said he was afraid if people adopted a form of worship so very unusual and new to the present day, they must expect a congregation of the class that evidently assembled; but at the same time this was a certified place of worship, and those who objected to it should not go there and disturb people who thought they were doing right. He hoped there was some mistake on the part of the complainant and his witness about the expression imputed to the defendant if that had been proved, he should have severely punished him. However, according to his own account, the defendant had laughed, and though his mirth might have been provoked, he should not have answered the question in the offensive manner he was going on. He should require the defendant to find one surety in £5 to keep the peace for three months. The surety was at once entered into.—*London Universe, July 20.*

### FRANCE.

**The Bastille.**

The capture of the Bastille has been celebrated in France by a splendid display of fire-works, discharged from the mouth of Master Gambetta. The capture of the Bastille was the first glorious victory of the great French Revolution. Forty Swiss soldiers and eight or nine hundred field of prison-fortress; they were promised life if they *Universe* surrendered; they surrendered and *they were murdered.* This in the name of the rights of man! A little later the fair again took to Maria Indonesia, and stopped through—again in the name of the rights of man! At all events the "rights of man" people at that period were considered by far more than Master Gambetta is.—*Universe, July 20.*

**Sering of Despots.**

A forthcoming meeting of Emperors begins to excite some indispensable circles. It is reported from Berlin that an invitation has been sent to the Emperor of Russia to be present at the autumn review of 100,000 troops, between the 4th and 12th of September. As that is the time when the Emperor is in visit the Prussian capital, the meeting is often called the meeting of the three Emperors; but this phrase is really inappropriate, as Italy and Austria do not count as Empires. The Emperor of Austria is to go to Italy to meet the King, and will then proceed to Berlin. The Emperor of Russia is to meet the Emperor of Austria at Berlin, and the Emperor of Germany, and the Emperor of Austria,

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1872.

11—Sunday—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost, St. Hyacinth, Father of the R.V.M. Confessor. St. Appolina, Martyr.
12—Monday—The Octave of the Assumption.
13—Tuesday—St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
14—Wednesday—St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow.
15—Thursday—Octave of the Assumption. SS. Timothy and sol-ete, Martyrs.
16—Friday—St. Philip Benitt, Confessor.
17—Saturday—St. Bartholomew, Apostle.


## THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 17, 1872.


## PERSECUTION OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS

We observe with pleasure that a portion of the secular and Protestant press of this country correctly estimates the conduct of the German and Guatemalan Governments towards the religious orders. Many influential and widely circulated Journals are conducted by men deeply imbued with anti-Catholic prejudices, who forget all fair play and even all decency when dealing with matters pertaining to our faith, and for them the simple fact that a Minister of State, either Republican or Monarchical, has thought fit to exile or disfranchise religious communities, is sufficient to obtain the victims Heroe, ever since it was announced that Prince Bismarck had expelled the Jesuits from Germany and Rufino Barrios had driven the Capuchins from Guatemala, innumerable articles have been printed casting odium upon the crimes of which these orders must have been guilty to merit such heavy punishment.

It is quite unfair to judge for granted, without one particle of proof, that these religious men have committed high misdemeanors against their respective States. It is easy to see that these men must have been first a great willingness to condemn them, and second a readiness to support any form of government, no matter how much at variance with American principles, provided it dealt severely with priests and monks. Our readers are aware that both in Germany and Guatemala, the offense charged against the religious orders was that of conspiring against the government—of seeking to change the established order of things. In these United States such a crime is almost impossible, because the system of Government is decided and sustained by the people, and whenever the majority think it ought to be changed, changed it will be without much more ado. In the meantime any minority, however small in number or influence, however opposed in opinion to the great bulk of the people, are affluent liberty to seek to impress their peculiar stamp upon the national institutions. Therein lies true liberty of speech and action. But in the monarchical nations of Europe and in the so called republics of South America, it is not lawful for men to express any opinions, social or political, except those held by the persons in authority for the time being.

The criminal codes of these places contain very minute descriptions of and award various penalties to all the crimes against government, from what is called high treason downwards. Now if the Jesuits or Capuchins were guilty of any of these misdeeds, even the least among them, they should have been tried according to law, confronted with their accusers, convicted or acquitted upon good evidence. In neither of the cases to which we are alluding was this done. All the outer world knows about the guilt of the Jesuits in Germany or the Capuchins in Guatemala, is that Prince Bismarck and Rufino Barrios say they were convicting against the govern ment. So in effect it comes to this, that if a Minister of State in any country asserts Catholic priests or monks are trying to effect a change of government, no shall be at liberty to put them, confiscate their property, or imprison them, at his option. And American editors, believing in Republican institutions, talking much about the blessings of liberty, will be found willing to applaud such cruel and despotic conduct! They demand no trial, they look for no evidence, they hear no defense, the mere pronouncement of some tyrant of a day is amply sufficient for them. But we must remark it is only with reference to Catholic ecclesiastics that they are ready to sanction this high-handed mode of proceeding. If Bismarck or Barrios were to behave in such a manner to any other class in the community—bankers, lawyers, journalists, doctors, or what you will—there would be a regular storm of indignation raised. So it does make a vast amount of difference whose cat is gored!

There are, however, as mentioned in the beginning of this article, a few honorable exceptions to our communion who will not allow themselves to be lead away by prejudice, and who carefully examine the principle involved in this anti-religious policy. They discover that it practically establishes government supremacy over religion, and empowers officials, who may be mere creatures of a temporarily successful revolt against order, to destroy, as far as in them may lie, any creed the adherents of which may not be in sympathy with them. If the German authorities expel Jesuits for imaginary conspiracy against them, if Guatemalan revolutionists exile Capuchins for the same ostensible reason, if the Swiss Republicans drive out Christian Brothers for daring to teach school, some other officials may yet behave in a similar manner to Protestant clergymen, and make use of similar pretexts. To admit a vicious principle, to applaud injustice, to encourage despotism simply because they are used to embarrass a particular religious system, is the most fatal policy that could be pursued by men calling themselves rational. Moreover, if the conduct of the Prussian or Guatemalan dictator be sustained, it follows necessarily that pagan nations, like the Chinese and Japanese, are fully justified in expelling Christian missionaries of every denomination. There are, we know, thousands of men here and elsewhere who would make small complaint about that as long as trade and commerce were not interfered with; but we cannot believe that the nations to whom the Gospel has been preached are wholly given over to the spirit of Mammon as to prefer the spread of wealth to the spread of Christianity.

For these reasons, and for others which we do not wish to dilate upon now, all intelligent and conscientious men who investigate the matter will condemn the course pursued by Bismarck and Barrios. For our part we can see in the policy of these two statesmen only additional proof of the evil effects of that supremacy of the secular power which the Popes so forcibly condemned in the famous Syllabus. It would appear indeed as if Providence specially directed the course of events since the publication of that much discussed document, so as to illustrate the wisdom and righteousness of its decisions. We hear a great deal about its being reactionary, medieval in spirit, a defiance hurled at progress, civilization, and so forth; but now the profoundest scholars, the ablest thinkers, and the best philosophers of the age are gradually, and, as it were in spite of themselves, coming to adopt its principles. In a few years we may expect that the master minds of the world will fully recognize the fact that the safety of society, the preservation of law and order, the security of governments, the welfare of the entire Christian family—all depend upon the maintenance of the principles enunciated by Pius IX.

## KINDLY FORBEARANCE!

A telegram, the wording of which is somewhat confused, tells us that the Catholics of Ireland intend to have a demonstration in favor of the Home Rule. There is no such Act known to us, and we are safe in asserting that no parliamentary decree bearing any such title, or recognized by such, has existence. Probably what is meant is the Emancipation Act, the Act by which Catholics were allowed hold or purchase real estate, practice the liberal professions, and educate their children in their own religious belief.

For this piece of legislation, which only accorded them the rights belonging to citizens of any free country, and which could not long be denied them if England cared to be accounted a civilized and progressive nation, some Catholics are immeasurably grateful. Their hearts are full of pious gratitude, because about five and forty years ago their Anglo Saxon conquerors, out of pure benevolence, thought fit to cease flogging, robbing, hanging, and outlawing them as mere Papists, and to permit them live in comparative peace and safety. For this one minor persecution, To-day we find it asserted that the "Catholics of Ireland" are preparing to make a public demonstration in honor of this wonderful recognition of their existence.

The demonstration is, we presume, to be of the nature of a parade or procession. Here comes in the ludicrous feature of the case. The Orange leaders are represented as begging their followers not to interfere with this demonstration if it should take place. They evidently want to make it an effort against their own petty displays on their sectarian anniversaries. The trick is by no means a clever one, and it must fail. We heartily condemn the day demonstration, which we think worthy of men endowed with a proper sense of their own dignity, and we hope our country-men will discountenance it. We do not relish the idea of Irishmen parading, or banqueting, or speeching, in commemoration of the passing of an Act of Parliament which simply took the brand of helotism off them, and gave them these national rights. It is far enough as they should be proud of the patriotism and genius of the celebrated men who won their rights for them; but that they should feel or express any gratitude to England for the concession argues a degree of self-abasement positively disgraceful.

Nevertheless, if this demonstration does take place it will be a very different affair from the annual Orange processions. It will be nothing more or less than a commemoration of an act of Justice and reparation which had the approval of every right-thinking man in the civilized world. If the Orangemen regard such a demonstration as an offense or provocation, if they identify themselves with penal laws and religious persecution, they simply prove how just are the accusations which Catholics bring against them. They show plainly that if they could have their way there would still be a price upon the head of a priest, to say Mass would be punishable with death, and it would be felony to educate a Catholic child in his faith.

As for their refraining from any molestation of the processionists it is about the wisest thing they could do if they love whole skins. Their manifest desire to gain credit for forbearance in this matter is so ridiculously absurd that it could scarcely fail to move a sole to laughter. Those fellows know right well that if they dared meddle with a demonstration in which the Catholics of Ireland were interested they would receive such a thorough drubbing that they would never again be able to make a similar attack. They are well-nigh to make the attempt if they feel so disposed, and the processionists decline to bring about any temptment to them by keeping the peace. Indeed we are sadly afraid that a singularly large number of the men likely to be in this parade would only be exceedingly obliged to the Orangemen if they did "come on." By remaining at home they merely prove that they have a laudable wish to keep their "four bones" free from fracture!

## SAN FRANCISCO AND COLORADO RAILWAY.

In another column we print an ad dress issued to the public by order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco and Colorado Railway. The very existence of this city and the welfare of the whole State depend upon the railway system to be adopted. It is needless, therefore, to tell our readers that they should weigh well and deeply the merits of every railway enterprise affecting San Francisco which is laid before them. They have too much at stake, their property is too closely concerned, to permit them to treat such a matter with indifference. We by this address to draw them to-day, that they may reflect seriously upon its contents. For our own part we shall pronounce no judgment upon it just now. We shall, however, call attention to the list of names accompanying the document. The men figuring therein are all well known. They possess great wealth and enjoy good reputations. They have a large interest in the prosperity of our city. Their interests are seemingly identical with those of the mass of their fellow citizens. The proposed road appears to be as necessary to them as to any fifteen members of the community. Moreover, they are all keen, practical business men, who know what they are about and know how to do it. Their address has the right ring in it. It is now only remains to be seen how their project will be received by the public. If they get the large subsidy they ask, there is no doubt they will commence work immediately. Indeed, there is no time to be lost. The sooner San Francisco possesses a line of communication with the Eastern States, which shall be worked for its advantage and not to its detriment, the better it will be for all its inhabitants, rich and poor. The monopolists will certainly strain every point and spend much money to prevent the building of any line of road than their own, or those in harmony with them; but if the people are true to themselves they cannot succeed.

## Publications Received.

THE REFORMATION, By Monsenl. Nov Swit; Catholic Publication Society; San José: A. Waldteufel.

This truly beautiful story has been translated into nearly every European language, and has run through a great many editions in each. It is a novel written for a good purpose, inculcating sound moral principles, and therein contrasts forcibly with the hot-house productions of the sensation-mongers of the present day. The translation before us is not altogether free from faults, being somewhat stiff and inelegant here and there, and in some places it is more an abridgment than a good rendering. The episode of Father Lange, for instance, is omitted altogether; nevertheless, the continuity of the tale is preserved, and the moral taught loses nothing of its application. We could wish every Catholic to read it, if it were only for the purpose of gathering some idea of how the monks and nuns of the middle ages, so grossly misrepresented now-a-days, labored for the poor and lowly against the tyrannies of the great lords and potentates.

MANNERS, OR THE SPIRITUAL EXERCISES, OR SAINT IGNATIUS. New York: Catholic Publication Society; San José: A. Waldteufel.

These exercises are intended for the use of persons about to make a spiritual retreat of more or less duration. But they form excellent reading for any person who wishes to avoid, tending as they do to show the littleness of the things of this life and the immense importance of the matters pertaining to the soul's eternal welfare. Any one, then, may serve as a powerful antidote against the spirit of worldliness and indifference to religion, which unfortunately appears to be the presiding genius of modern society. A little more of such reading and a little less of sensational novels would vastly improve the tone of public morality.

THE CHRISTIAN AND CHRISTMAS; or, the Child of Bethlehem. By Canon Oakley. New York: The Catholic Publication Society. San José: A. Waldteufel.

In this little hand-book, the order and ceremonial of the most Holy and Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass are explained in a series of dialogues between a priest and a catechumen. There is also an appendix containing instructions relative to High Mass, Compline, Vespers and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. In this form is seen that the volume contains a vast deal of information which should be possessed by every good Catholic, and without which the solemnity of worship can hardly be properly understood. Moreover the explanatory dialogues take place between a priest and catechuman aiming at holy orders, they are not without fitness, adapted for the use and benefit of the laity.

HUMAN ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE. A Text-book for schools and families. By Joseph C. Hartshorne, M.D. Philadelphia: Eldridge and Brother, 17 North Seventh street.

This book deals with a branch of knowledge strangely neglected at the present day. If the young were taught more about their own physical structure and the laws of health, there would be far less need of doctors than there is at present. We cannot understand that sort of delicacy which, while teaching boys and girls all about the formation and growth of plants and inferior animals, leaves them in utter ignorance respecting the nature of their own bodies. It is by no means necessary to make physicians or surgeons of them, yet we are convinced that infinitely more good than harm would be done, if every young person knew all contained in this text-book.

THERE are letters at this office for Rev. J. Foley and Mr. Austin King.

## THE ONE HUNDRED.

Is the Committee of One Hundred really in earnest in its proposition to join hands with the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. of St. Louis, or is it merely deluding the people in order that *real* opposition to the Central Pacific monopoly may be stifled or discharged at the time and in the manner it deems to the city. The Committee started under excellent auspices, and good men are yet connected with it; but as a whole it is a sleepy body, and unless it soon stirs up it will find itself one of for all practical purposes. We must have another commercial railroad, whose western terminus will be in San Francisco, and we will literally contribute to that which gives most assurance of early completion.

A. WALDTEUFEL'S STORE, FIRST STREET, SAN JOSE.—Mr. Waldteufel's stock of Books, Sheet Music and Musical Instruments is more than usually large just now. Many of the most desirable volumes are marked at prices fully as low, if not actually lower than the prices prevailing in the East. Those wishing to possess themselves of foreign works, in the French, Spanish, Italian or German languages, will save money, time and trouble by ordering them through Mr. Waldteufel, whose arrangements with European publishers are now perfected. Those in search of a good yet cheap piano would be wise if they examined his stock, which comprises some of the finest productions of the manufactories of Steway & Sons, Dickerings, and Hayes Brothers, as well as parlor and church organs by Burdett, Mason & Hamlin, &c., etc.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.—The beautiful ceremony of Profession took place at the Sacred Heart Presentation Convent on Taylor street on Friday of this week. Very Rev. Father Shoke, V. G., officiated on the occasion, and Rev. Father Prendergast preached, as is his wont, a most edifying sermon. The young lady who took the final vows was consecrated to the Lord, and now to God, in Sister Mary Joseph, known in the world as Miss Frances Hegarty. Miss Hegarty arrived in this city less than two years ago from Ireland, and, indeed, before she expires purpose of joining the order of Notre Dame in California. She is said to be a young lady of high mental attainments—attainments that will hereafter be devoted to the gratuitous education of the female youth of San Francisco.

OPENING OF A NEW STORE.—We desire to direct the attention of our readers and friends to the reopening the store 14 Fourth street, by Messrs. Brown & Barry. These gentlemen have purchased a very choice stock of dry goods for cash, and are selling them at prices which are really moderate. An inspection will satisfy anyone of the truth of this statement, as well as affording a pleasant visit. The style and variety in all the different lines. Those intending to pay Messrs. Brown & Barry a visit should carefully note the address, 14 Fourth street.

PASTORATE.—The picnic of the Satsfield Independent Grenadier Guard, Cap. H. C. Bateman, which was announced to take place at the City Gardens on the 25th August, has been postponed until September 8th. This change of date was rendered necessary, because the officers and members of the company devoted so much time to the Franiscan Festival that they had none to spare for their picnic. The picnic on the 15th promises to be a fine affair.

DEATH OF "SHIEL THE POET."—The Drogheda *Argus* announces the death of Mr. John Shiel, better known as "Shiel the poet," who died on the 5th of July, in the 88th year of his age. He was born in the north of Ireland, but in the turbulent days of penal persecution was obliged to fly thence. He was active in the struggle of '98. His memory of the events of those stirring times was singularly retentive, and up to within the present few months he enjoyed great popularity, and his works will long outlive him. Such was the popularity of his ballads and the really fine they commanded among the rural population, that Shiel decided his whole attention to versification as a livelihood.

PUTTY FOR WINDOW FRAMES.—An excellent putty for windows, it is said, is prepared by boiling four pounds of brown umber with seven pounds of linseed oil to about seven hours, and then adding four ounces of finely sifted wax. This is then to be taken from the fire, and five pounds half pounds of powdered chalk and eleven pounds of white lead stirred in. This cement is very durable, and adheres perfectly to window frames, even when they have not been previously primed.

OIL.—A Scott, the great railway king, and then, Judge, the principal builder of the Union P. R. R., have united in the State for the purpose of pushing the Pacific branch of the Texas Pacific road about a large number of surveyors are at work near San Diego locating the road. National City, about three miles from New San Diego, is selected as the western terminus.

It is a somewhat strange coincidence that Marshal McMahon and Field Marshal Moltke served for a time together as instructors of the Turkish army, and that General Bazaine, the French commander of the Army of the North, and his gifted Prussian adversary, General Von Goben, served together during the Carlist wars in Spain, frequently sleeping in one tent.

THE French Invasion Asylum will be established near Napa. The Commissioners have virtually, but not formally, so decided.

MR. THOMAS WRIGHT is the authorized agent for The MONITOR in Chico. Persons in arrears will please pay their subscription to him.

FATHER O'TOOLE.—Burke, the great Dominican, is preparing a volume of his sermons for the press. Haverty, of New York, will be the publisher.

TIPPERARY ELECTION FUND.—Representatives from the various National Clubs in this city, met on Wednesday evening last, in the Irish Confederation Hall, 751 Market street, to take action in regards to helping to swell the fund now being raised. In reserve from rum the liberal-hearted gentlemen who made themselves responsible for the expenses incurred in the election of Osborn Ross for Tipperary.

There were three delegates each from the Knights of the Red Branch, No. 1 and 2, and the Rourke and Luby and Thomas Davis Clubs of the Irish Confederation.

Mr. J. Keneally was appointed Chairman, and Mr. J. O'Leary, Secretary. Mr. Keneally briefly stated the object for which they were met, and called on the gentlemen present to state their opinions as to the most suitable method of helping on the movement.

Many projects were then brought forward and discussed amongst them, being those of having a public subscription list opened, of selling tickets for the National Bazaar in Dublin, and of holding a picnic at the City Gardens.

Mr. Keneally stated that several Tipperary men had been urging on him strongly the advisability of holding a public meeting.

It was finally resolved to found a committee consisting of some of the most influential Irishmen in the city, to take the matter in hand, and to inaugurate a public subscription.

The names of the committee will be published next week.—ED. MONITOR.]

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at Confederation Hall, on Monday evening next, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when it is hoped that all sympathizers with the movement will be present.

HOLY CROSS CHURCH.—A Ladies' Fair will be held some time next month in the Pavilion, Hayes' Valley, for the purpose of erecting a fund for the erection of a suitable church in the Lone Mountain parish. The Mortuary Chapel, which has been used as a parish church for some years past, is required exclusively for the purposes for which it was built; besides, the congregation has increased so rapidly since the parish was set apart for Father Iargan, that the little edifice is now unable to accommodate all who attend. A new and more commodious church is a necessity.

IGNATIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.—At the quarterly election of the Ignatuian Literary Society the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing term of six months: President, Rev. E. M. Nattini, S.J.; Vice-President, Robert Tobin, A. B.; Recording Secretary, James H. Clark; Corresponding Secretary, John F. O'Day; Treasurer, R. F. Mcgilly; Librarian, Hubert Wallace; Assistant Librarian, Thos. Riordan; Board of Directors—Chairman, Jer. F. Sullivan, A. M.; P. E. Dunne, Jas. Mcgilly, Thos. Mcgilly; Institution Committee; Chairman, Jas. F. Johnson; John Clark and Thomas Riordan.

"O'R all Irishmen living." wrote Hon. John Martin in relation to Keogh's Galway election speech, "although Shiel was the man best loved and most venerated by Irishmen all over the world, and while generation after generation will cherish his memory, the name of the Right Hon. Justice the Keogh, his traducer, shall live in infamy."

CONGRATULATIONS PRESENT.

Besides the Parnell medals, whose presence we noticed at the dinner in our last, the Jackson Invincibles presented their captain with an "ebony cane, with a gold head, suitably inscribed," during the Montgomery Guard, the Hibernia Guard, and the Sarsfield Guard of St. Patrick all in uniform. The Austrian order of Hibernia to full regalia, to the number of about two thousand, were present on the occasion.

BEQUESTS.

Following are the principal portions of the Bequests as by the Chairman and Secretary of that committee, Capt. H. C. Bateman and Mr. J. F. Sullivan.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Mary Ann Bowden | $ 100 00 |
| Miss Alice Bowden and daughter | 100 00 |
| Miss Mary Bowden | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Thos. Byrne | 100 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Ann Bowden | 100 00 |
| Mrs. T. C. Roberts | 100 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Ann Bowden (for Bishop Hendricken) | 100 00 |
| Bishop Loud—The Misses Fitzgerald | 100 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Ann Bowden | 100 00 |
| Total | $ 850 00 |

The following returns are not official, but are near accurate as if they were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts of Fair | $ 9,332 16 |
| Returned—Mrs. J. W. Hill | 450 00 |
| Total received for Fair | $ 8,882 16 |
| Standing liabilities | 181 42 |
| Total amount | $ 9,063 58 |

There are about 10,000 tickets yet unaccounted for, most of which, no doubt, have been sold, and when the returns are in the total receipts will not fall far short of $12,000.

The raffle for the various articles on exhibition at the Fair will take place next week, at which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

The fully prize-winners stating that eight thousand and odd votes had been cast for the three-drawing 2,66 headed race, their 1,00 were realized on this race, and that the Fair netted $1,000 over and above the 1,00 ballots. Grimey was the race by about 200 votes.

We hope to be able to publish a more complete list of the successful numbers at the raffle, as well as at the statement of receipts and expenditure.

PROTESTANT EXCOMMUNICATIONS.—The history of the German Government's obstruction to ecclesiastical discipline, as successively involving civil consequences, may possibly be yet studied. Not only have the Protestants recently cut off several persons from the Lutheran communion, but the Protestant authorities before now have done the same. The excommunication against a young woman was promulgated by the Protestant Pastor at Lippspringe, and in a village near it bedeckt the case occurred which created still greater sensation. The father had been sending his son to a Catholic school, and being admonished by the pastor, replied that he considered himself free to choose the best education for his children. His case was then brought before the Consistory, and on the 18th of June, 1869, it was notified to him by the pastor that he had been subjected to excommunication provisionally, and that this sentence involved exclusion from the Lord's Supper, inability to act as sponsor for a child, loss of right to vote for church officers, and deprivation, in the case of his death, of ecclesiastical burial. The letter further added that this sentence would be publicly promulgated during divine service on the following Sunday. The *Courrier de Bruxelles*, from which we extract these facts, is not unnaturally at a loss to distinguish between the civil illness resulting from this excommunication and those inseparable from the excommunication inflicted by a Catholic bishop.—*New Orleans Morning Star.*

## THE FRANCISCAN FESTIVAL.

In our last issue we gave a full account of the opening day of the great festival in the city Gardens in aid of the Franciscans exiled from Guatemala. As predicted, Friday and Saturday eclipsed even that. The immense concourse of persons present have been present some portion of the three days and evenings that the festival continued, and during this time not a single unpleasant incident occurred to cast a shadow over the scene.

The gross receipts will not fall short of $20,000. The much grace cannot be bestowed upon the ladies and gentlemen whose energy and indefatigable exertions the affair to such a successful conclusion.

On Saturday evening, Wm. H. Rhodes, Esq., rising with Rose Hill immediately in front, spoke to R. C. Hopkins, Esq., entitled

"CHARITY."

The thousands who have heard some [illegible] since know a mark and learn the [illegible] by the shores of heaven, the law of love and charity.

My Spirit pulses with a kindness toward, And whenever such gush warbling bird, And whenever such gush warbling bird, And nothing tears of misery shed.

And softer sang the Summer breeze Of love the [illegible] shed, Or in its balmy wings it bore Her fragrance to the needy poor.

No golden mantle did he bear, Nor [illegible] of purple wear; His indwelt were the humblest men Of earth's poor, struggling suffering sons.

To these he taught these truths sublime That love dwelt of the heart of Time, And still shall live till man no more Shall dwell upon this changing shore.

He taught that in the choirs above Though sweet the melting strains of love, The sweetest song in heaven to be That which is clothed in CHARITY.

That angel who [illegible] Of which a tear drop finds the eyes, And softly [illegible] Of man's sorrow and his sighs, That they this seraph's name may bear, He did a [illegible] Of [illegible] He gave his life and his last breath, Breathed forth in [illegible] Upon the Cross for Charity.

But see [illegible] Of [illegible] and [illegible] Would to darkness fall [illegible] Of [illegible] and [illegible] And to mankind His Gospel preach.

That they the Master heeded well, Let poverty [illegible] To read [illegible] Let [illegible] And [illegible] Charity.

While some in gloomy dungeons lay, Some were devoured by [illegible] And some by sword, and some by flame, Won for [illegible] a martyr's name.

In every land the martyr sleeps, And o'er his [illegible] weeps, And gentle pity turns aside [illegible] Where [illegible] has died.

Where'er we seek the lowly grave Of him who [illegible] In [illegible] in burial clime, In [illegible] And [illegible] Of Charity.

No drooping willow tells us where The lowly man is [illegible] Nor sleeps [illegible] in the dust Holiest vigil keeps.

Nor [illegible] cross may mark The wild, barbaric spot, Where silent sacred dust of one Whose name is now forgot.

Far from [illegible] and home, And far from cultured lands, He sleeps [illegible] Of Charity.

By rude and heathen hands.

And ere his hand the rank grass waves And earth [illegible] And winds alone a requiem sing [illegible] Of Charity.

Well, let him rest; his work is done; And for his toil so hard, In better lands than this, be sure, A crown [illegible]

Weep not nor wail his passed away, For from the [illegible] Of the true, And seraphic [illegible] Of [illegible] Of Charity.

May that bright [illegible] Of [illegible] Of [illegible] Of

### GENERAL NOTES.

A metrical translation of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" into Armenian has been published at Venice.

The *Dien Public* announces that Mr. Bradlaugh, "the English Republican agitator," arrived in Paris on the 15th ult.

The *Athenæum* regrets to learn that the visit of Signor Mario to London is prevented by the extreme proceedings of his creditors in Florence.

A fort for the protection of Chatham and the road to London is shortly to be erected on Chatham-hill. The greater part of the works will be executed by convicts.

Prince and Princess Czartoryski have arrived in Paris from Italy, where they went to spend their honeymoon. They will soon join the other members of the Orleans family on the coast of Brittany.

Baron Rothschild has given 3,000 guineas for the whole-length portrait of Mrs. R. B. Sheridan, by Gainsborough, exhibited in the Academy in 1783, which was a long time at Dalspro Abbey, where Sheridan was a frequent visitor.

Northumberland house is about to come down, and a new street from Charing Cross to the Thames Embankment is to take its place. The purchase-money is said to be £489,500!

Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Gladstone met the other night at a party for the first time, and immediately had a long and practical consultation. The subject was Homer, and the time covered four hours. They were both much at home on Homer.

The Germans are so slackening Metz that it cannot be exposed to bombardment, and will be able to hold their own sufficient to support the garrison and the town for two years.

A dish swords has been fought in Paris by M. Tirard, Deputy for the Department of the Seine, and M. Francis Aubert, an editor of the *Gaulois*. Both were slightly wounded.

The Archduke Charles Louis, next brother to the Emperor of Austria, is about to be married for the third time. The new bride is the Princess Maria-Immaculate Louis, sister of the dethroned King Francis II., sister of the Archduke's last wife, Maria Annunziata, and only seventeen years of age.

One of the newest drawing-room toys is a richly bound volume, stocked with an elegant writing case. The book contains a series of amusing questions, with blank spaces for answers. Each visitor is required to write a response, and to sign and date it. The collection is extremely funny.

It is announced as a fact, not without even political significance, that Prince Bismarck, who ceased attending the Masonic Lodge when war was declared against Austria, is about to return to it. His return is regarded in Germany as an act of hostility against the Catholic Church.

The German Emperor has given the celebrated military library of Metz to the general staff at Berlin. The library comprises 40,000 volumes, many of them exceedingly rare, and a great number of valuable manuscripts and drawings. It is the result of 200 years' collecting.

The *Frankfort Journal* professes to know that some serious derangement has broken out between the King of Bavaria and the German Emperor, which is attributed to Russian influence. The fact is that the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia will shortly arrive at Bayreuth, when she will be met there by the bachelor King Louis II.

The mug of Bavaria was near being drowned a few day ago. He was out boating alone on the Kochensee, one of the Upper Bavarian lakes, when his boat upset. Fortunately he was able to grasp at a post, and there he remained afloat until some peasants, who had witnessed the accident from the shore, could come to his help.

The Emperor Napoleon's cousin, the Princess Mathilde, is selling off her magnificent palace; price, one and a half millions of francs. She is wealthy, for her Russian husband was very rich. She prefers literature and art to politics, and was no niggard in aiding struggling talent. Over ten doors of her palace she had notice: "politics prohibited."

An account has just been made up of how it became the fashion for ladies to faint during the siege. Fifty-seven reached a safe destination, carrying 150 passengers. Two came to grief by falling into the sea, where the passengers lost their lives in the other fifty-five were saved by the Germans. By means of pigeons carried out of Paris by the nonsuits 50,000 messages were sent back into the besieged city.

"Serious news" has reached the *Gaulois*. The civil war in Mexico has rendered life and property so unsafe that President Grant has resolved to send General Sherman with 50,000 men to take possession of the Gulf, while, on the other side, General Mcmuot will operate on the confines of California thereby we must go from home to learn news!

Madame Tiltens has made a stipulation with her American patrons that she shall be allowed to visit Ireland once more before she leaves England for America. Quite a compliment to the country, for it cannot offer her the munificent terms which our Transatlantic cousins can give. She is to have her passage to America, hotel expenses, carriages, horses, etc., for herself and two other persons, and £20,000. She is indeed be styled "realising."

A correspondent has made a calculation of the height the bank-notes would reach, if piled up, that were demanded by Prussia from France after the late war. One thousand bank-notes of 1,000f. each, placed on one another, measuring exactly one centimetre; consequently, 1,000 of the same of bank-notes necessary to pay five milliards were packed into a column, it would have to the height of 500 mètres, or, in English measurement, 1,000 feet and two-thirds.

On one occasion Lady Lovelace paid a visit to Newstead Abbey. In the great library, Colonel Wildman, who had invited her there, read one of the finest passages of Byron to Byron's daughter, who, touched with the beauty of the verse, asked who was the author. Colonel Wildman stared at her, and said, "There is the portrait of the author," pointing to the portrait of Byron by Phillips. He read yet more of Byron's poetry to her. Lady Lovelace was mute with astonishment at new revelations bursts upon her. "Do you think this a fiction?" he asked. "Oh, no, when I tell you I have been brought up in ignorance of all that regards my father!" From this moment a passionate enthusiasm for everything which recalled the memory of Byron took possession of her. While at Newstead Abbey she used to shut herself up for long hours in the apartments he had lived in and which still retained much of the furniture which had belonged to him.—*Lady Clementina Davies's "Recollections of Society."*

The author of "Tennysoniana" writes: Every student of Tennyson will learn with surprise and pleasure that in the fourth volume of the library edition of the works of the Poet Laureate some additional stanzas, now published for the first time, have been interpolated between the sections hitherto standing as the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth. The new thirty-ninth section takes up the burden of the famous apostrophe to the Yew Tree, which occurs almost at the outset of the poem (section two). Thus it runs—

"Old warder of these buried bones!
And answering now my random stroke
With fruitful cloud and living smoke,
Dark Yew! that graspest at the stones.

And dippest tips wards the dreamless head,
To thee, too, comes the golden hour
When flower is feeling after flower,
But vainer. Red upon thy sprays

And darkening the dark grass of man,
*What whispered from her lying lips,*
Thy gloom is kindled at the tips,
And passes into gloom again!!"

The line italicized is an allusion to the opposing stanza of the third section.

The Royal Humane Society has issued the following important notice to bathers: Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, when exhausted by fatigue, or from any other cause; or when the body is cooling after perspiration; or altogether in the open air, if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet; but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid cooling the body by eating or remaining undressed on the banks or in the boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water; leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. Those who are not strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young, and those who are weak, should bathe two or three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and any sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

### Archbishop Manning—The Expulsion of the Jesuits.

At a great Catholic meeting held in London, July 16th, to protest against the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany, his Grace Dr. Manning thus spoke. The report is taken from the *London Universe*, of July 20:

They had been assisting in a very solemn act of prayer in the acts, and that drama was nothing more than a manifestation of the old fable of the Wolf and the Lamb. For a century they had seen a hypocritical revolution in Italy, casting the justification of its sacrilegious acts upon a pretended aggression on the part of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. The second act had been played in Germany. He had shared with Mr. Allies in the anxious hope that the unity of Germany might be consolidated. But when he found that the great chancellor of that empire, dazzled, as it were, with his success, was not content with having his hands full in securing political liberty, but must needs engage himself with the religious divisions of the people, he was lost in amazement. Some half-century ago that man would have taken possession of Prince Bismarck that he should thus undo the work of his own hands.—Dr. Manning conceived the explantation to be this. During the eight months of the Vatican Council he had touched as it were with his own hands the intrigues of the government of Europe, and had seen the preparations made for that unhappy schism which had followed. The animating spirit of the whole was the work of men who, baffled and put down by the irresistible authority of the Bishops of the world at all most ba, had no other course but to stir up in governments and peoples a passionate hatred, opinion and penetrational fear of the Jesuits. forsooth; of aggression of the Holy See, and of what they called the ultra montane and sacerdotal doctrines of the Vatican Council. dreams and impossible schism could hardly be heard with patience. The Prince Bismarck, saying, as a rational man would, that he was not a Catholic, and did not understand these things, sent for those who did, and, taking counsel from the King of Bavaria and Archchancellor, had got the sidious programme which had been hid from the eyes of the Holy Father treated to building up the works of his hand he might have prospered; that he could prosper no one was to be beyond his responsibility. The third act was behind. He had seen it with many present knew better than he did, that there was a power behind all governments. They had heard of the Encyclopedists. The German empire, and there were other bodies which, with or without law, in the dark, had Jesuits were to be cast out, and while the bishops of the Church were to be restrained in the performance of their duties, there was a power which was never to be restrained. Behind the Jesuits was Socialism; because it had obtained its hold with a too complete grasp and was ministering to the politicians of Germany at its will; because in the breach between the civil and religious powers the flame of rebellion always obtained its opportunity. With regard to the resolutions before the meeting, he should most heartily second an amendment, since there was but one question now before us, to uphold supreme the religious orders. Pius IX. could do it, and no one else. They might be robbed, despoiled, persecuted, driven from the borders of kingdom after kingdom; but supreme they would act. The world had no fear of exile. That great society which for 300 years had been hunted and chastised and persecuted, imprisoned and hunted away, and which had with unbroken constancy kept up the faith alive in England, at this moment stood at the head of the great Catholic mission in this land. Our Master had told them that if men persecuted them in one city they should flee to another, and thus they would act. The voice of this meeting would go all over the world, the free independent articulate voice of the English laity—for the time to speak at the end of the meeting simply because he would not have any should say that the English laity were acting without them with whom they were so intimately connected as the Bishops, there was only in the world which exceeded them, and, on the other hand, it was not amiss that at the conclusion of this great meeting they should allow him to move a vote of thanks to the noble duke who had presided over it.

Lord Wentworth, a grandson of Lord Byron (son of "Ada, daughter of my bones and heart,") has the family frailty of getting into trouble with his wife. Lady Wentworth left the home of "my lord!" lately, and advertises to the British public that its will not pay any debts she may contract, nor be responsible for her board.

The electoral movement is gaining ground in Rome, and Catholic committees are being formed. The elections, however, are partial, as only 12 out of 90 municipal councilors are being elected.

Cardinal Ciarelli Paracciani, Bishop of Frascati, died on Tuesday.


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By order of the Board of Trustees.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets, will pay a dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the deposits of the Society for the last six months, ending June 30, 1872, on and after July 1, 1872.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

TWELVE MAHL, Secretary.

Office—Hibernia Savings and Loan Society.

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$10 made from 10 to 15. Call and examine, or 12 samples sent, postage free, for 50 cts. (Hat will retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 161 Chatham square, New York. 815 1y eow

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THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS UNDER the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, opened for the reception of pupils on the Second Monday of August, 1851. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once..... $ 5 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter..... 50 00
Washing, per quarter..... 12 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness, per quarter..... 2 50

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting being the extra charges, but there is no extra charge for French, Spanish or German Languages, the use of which is considered a necessary branch.

Clothing is required to be made half a year in advance. Pupils will find it much to their interest to be present at the opening of the session.

For further particulars address

REV. J. J. CROKETT, C.S.C.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Conducted by the Christian Brothers.

*Offers every facility for acquiring the Higher Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial Course, a Diploma.

The Commercial course has been established by the Christian Brothers in view with the wants of a practical education to as short a time as possible. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, etc., receive special attention. The daily exercises in Composition, Declamation, Reading, etc., are carefully discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS: $50 per month, or $500 per YEAR. (Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Board, Tuition and Washing..... $250 00
Bed and Bedding..... 10 00
Use of Library..... 2 50
Vocation at College..... 5 00
Use of Piano..... 10 00

Vocal and Instrumental music, drawing and painting, Shorthand and Typography, form extra charges. Full particulars concerning these and other matters may be had on application to

Very Rev. F. BENNEBERY, Superior.

N. B.—One of the Rev. Fathers of the College is in attendance every day at the office of the Company, corner of Sansome and Market streets, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., to receive the names of such persons as may desire to enter their children in the College. He will also accompany them to their homes.

SISTER MARY B. RUSSELL,
Superior of Sisters of Mercy.

San Francisco, May 27, 1871.

DAY SCHOOLS

—FOR—

Boys and Girls.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST OPened a permanent school building on Fifth street, near Bryant, where little will be taught the following branches, viz.:

A Day School is being prepared on Howard street, between Fifth and Sixth, where the following branches will be opened on the 15th inst.:

SISTERS MARY B. RUSSELL,
Superior of Sisters of Mercy.

San Francisco, May 27, 1871.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,

PETALUMA,

*Day and Boarding School, Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.*

TERMS for Boarders including tuition in the above branches, Fine Embroidery, Fancy Work, and use of Library.....$20 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music with use of Piano, per month..... $ 4 00
Washing, if done at the Institution..... 2 00

Only a limited number of Boarders can be received. The Scholastic year commences on the 15th of August. Payments invariably in advance. 20

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the Second Monday of August.

The object of the Institution is a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education, but there is no extra charge for French, Spanish or German Languages, the use of which is considered a necessary branch.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once..... $ 5 00
Board and Tuition, per session, if paid in advance (or monthly)..... 100 00
Washing, per session..... 20 00
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness, per session..... 5 00
Bed and Bedding, per session..... 20 00
Use of Library..... 2 50
Use of Piano..... 10 00

Clothing is required to be made half a year in advance. Pupils will find it much to their interest to be present at the opening of the session.

For further particulars address

REV. J. J. CROKETT, C.S.C.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cal.

CONDUCTED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE ORDER OF THE HOLY CROSS.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN A HEALthy and picturesque locality, between Eel and Eel Rivers, and near the town of Rohnerville, which is connected by daily stages and from other parts of the State. The grounds are extensive, and well adapted for the exercise of studies in classical, scientific and commercial branches, and the terms are moderate for receiving the necessary instruction.

TERMS (PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR):

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, tuition, washing and mending, use of Library, Bed and Bedding..... $250 00
For use of Piano..... 10 00
Vocation at College..... 5 00

Bed Pillow..... $ 2 50
Mosquito Bar..... 2 50
Use of Violin..... 5 00

Vocal and Instrumental music, drawing and painting, Shorthand and Typography, form extra charges. Full particulars concerning these and other matters may be had on application to

REV. FATHER ANTHONY, Superior.

Very Rev. F. BENNEBERY, Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross.

REV. S. JUSTIN, Prefect.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM CONTINENTAL JOURNALS

Cardinal Asquini is named ecclesiastical secretary.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Holy Father enjoys excellent health—indeed has never enjoyed better than he does at present.

During the last few days some street fights have occurred between the pupils of the Ecclesiastical and Communal Schools at Rome. The latter attacking the former whilst on their way from school.

The committee of the Catholic Assembly of Gratz, in Austria, held a meeting on the 6th inst., at which the programme for the pilgrimage to Monte Santo was arranged. Agreeable to the wishes of the Holy Father, the 23 of September next was fixed for the date of the pilgrimage.

His Holiness received a deputation from the city of Adriano, introduced to him by Cardinal di Pietro and Prince Alibert. Also a thousand pupils of the local Christian schools were received by his Holiness, and they sang a beautiful anthem for the Holy Father, entitled "*Ecco il Sospito Padre.*"

The Council of the Propaganda held an important sitting on Saturday, 13th, relative to Eastern affairs and the course to be adopted respecting the Armenian patriarch, Mgr. Hassoun. Mgr. Hassoun declares that he will only yield to force. The French Embassy in Constantinople is making great efforts to persuade the Porte to adopt violent measures for compelling Mgr. Hassoun's retirement.

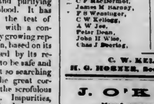
DR. SCHAUBRUCK'S WORK.—The *fete day* of the patron saint of the church of Wiesbaden, Nassau, was celebrated on May 12th, with all imaginable pomp. His lordship the Bishop of Limburg, in Holland, who had just arrived in the city, kindly consented to officiate at the High Mass. Before the commencement of the solemn ceremony, His lordship was assisted at the alter by the very rev. grand vicar and by the Canons Albers and Dr. Lindnour, Father Lindnour preached the sermon in the German language.

DEATH OF CARDINAL CLARELLI.—It is with deep regret that we learn the death of Cardinal Niccolo Paracciani Clarelli, which took place at Rome on the 2nd day ago. The deceased Cardinal was born at Rieti, April 12, 1796, and was consequently in his 76th year. He was raised to the dignity of a Cardinal on the 23d January, 1845, and was Bishop of Frascati since 1867. He exercised at the same time the functions of archpriest of the Vatican Basilica, secretary of the apostolic briefs, grand chancellor of the pontifical decorations, &c., &c. Suffering from a severe illness, the deceased Cardinal was aggravated by the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, and by the seizure on which they occupied his apartment in the Consulta palace, all those entertained with the deceased Cardinal, and in which all the Cardinals made by Gregory XVI., with the exception of two, viz., Cardinals Patrizi, Amat, De Angelis, Cagiati, Schwartzenberg, Angulos, Carafa, Altieri.

THE STATE OF SPAIN.—The insurrection in the provinces of Catalonia still continues. The Carlist chiefs threaten the railway companies if they refuse to grant the demands made upon them. The Carlists are also, it is reported, preventing the trains from running, and have cut the telegraph wires. Madrid is a veritable political Babel. The Republicans are divided into two parties, who are constituted—and are again repeated the following day with some modifications. It is said that King Amadeus is about to rejoin his father, and will certainly abdicate at the end of October. The Duke of Madrid calls do not hesitate to affirm that a Republican demonstration in favor of Don Carlos is apparent in Madrid. On the other hand the Alphonsists pretend to believe that the days of their sovereign are near. The war is favor. Notwithstanding numerous assertions, Whatever, Don Carlos has not returned to Spain and is not inactive. The Carlists are by no means put down. In La Marche, Maronni and Lopez have gathered bands of Navarri soldiers, as the Amadeists are commonly called. Lopez, one of the chiefs of the affair at Betamar, where he made several prisoners. In the province of Toledo, the chief, Don Carlos de Bourbon, has 500 horse and some foot, quieted Madridejos without encountering any resistance. It is also joined by several volunteers, received contributions, requisitioned some horses, and having remained about 15 hours in the city, took his departure unmolested.

DR. SCHAUBRUCK, BISHOP OF PORTSmouth, preaching from the following text in *Le Pays*, a French Journal published in Fort Louis. *Le Pays* of May 11th, says: "On the new basis of Fort Louis, arrived to-day by the Emires. As had been agreed upon, a solemn service was held early in the morning, announcing to the clergy and the faithful of Maurice the presence of the cholera. The children assisted to the instructions of his Excellency the Governor, His Captain of the Port, seized upon his Lordship, and offered whatever means were at their disposal in case he wished to land. The Vice-Administrator, the president, and several members of the Cathedral Council also remained on board the steamer, and were invited by the captain; M. Baron, to breakfast with him. At half the sail down the harbor, a salute with great upon the arrival of the guns at Pragueus. Towards the close Charles de Rosnay, Archbishop of Rouan Catholic succession raised the the one party and the hopes of the When the public crowd, the well known priests of the Lord. The outcry against the Jesuit churches. His Lordship the new Bishop was received with the acclamations of the Vicar General and the clergy of the diocese, and having been clothed with the sacred vestments, the procession set out to be more strict in reporting and the 1678 and 1679 of allegiance were drawn up by the bishop Rouan Catholics in the diocese, and those who refused had to undergo a of punishments and were thrown the Bastile. All suspicious persons were the way-piece was then given to the deathbed neighborhood was put arrested. Ravaillac was at this time of Ignorance embraced. The houses of poetry were searched, and all papers and arms, the oath of allegiance Ravaillac himself was forced to sign, and by the special desire of the Sovereign Pontiff.—*Catholic Times*, July 26.

The Marseillaise branch of the Society for Defending Catholic Worship has addressed the following letter from Rome:—"By the grace of God and the favor of St. Peter, do you assume a benefit in religion and spiritual advantage to youth, but we and thus in the most effectual manner, by the total dishonour of said order, and by the great increase of your country in her glory and prosperity. We are not surprised, we doubt not, that you have engaged to do it; and that you will be found in support a motive which promises to be of so great



Ayer's

Sarsaparila

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually cast out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contaminations, the impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and cruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other obstinate complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhœa, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even when no disease appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

*Practical and Analytical Chemists.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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FLORENCE

Will we everything needed in a family, from the Sewer to the lightest fabric.

IT DOES SURE WORK,
SOLE KINDS OF WORK,
AND BETTER WORK.

Than any other machine.

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco not working well and giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to and without expense of any kind to the owner.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
19 New Montgomery Street,
Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

*Send for Circulars and samples of the work. Active Agents wanted in every place.*

MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY,

WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

Established in 1826.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY AND OTHER Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke, the most recent and desirable Bell Hung in the market. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LYNCH & COMIEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Overstrung, Grand, Square & Upright

PIANOS.

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 628, 624, 626 and 628 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

THESE PIANOS ARE UNSURPASSED FOR their Elastic Touch, Singing quality, full, round and powerful Tone, great Durability, and, in short, everything that constitutes a PIANO PERFECT.

Description and Prices.

The Pianos will be delivered in San Francisco at the prices given.

No. 1—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, plain legs, carved fall board..... $290
No. 2—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, moulding on plinth, carved legs and lyre..... 310
No. 3—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, carved legs and lyre..... 340
No. 4—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, carved legs and lyre, moulding, beveled top..... 370
No. 5—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, three mouldings, beveled top, carved legs and lyre..... 410
No. 6—7 Octaves. Large front, round corners, three mouldings, beveled top, carved legs and lyre, three mouldings, beveled top..... 450
No. 7—7 Octaves. Grand..... 1,000

These Instruments are all in Rosewood cases, handsomely polished.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Seven Octaves—Rosewood case..... $400
Seven Octaves—Walnut case..... 500

PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, of all sizes and styles, at manufacturers' prices.

TESTIMONIALS.

Below will be found a few of many letters sent as complimentary to the above:

[From Mrs. General W. T. Sherman.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1872.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: I am very much pleased with the Piano purchased of you. It really a fine instrument in every respect, and is admired by all who have seen and heard it, for its fine tone, delicacy of touch and beauty of finish. Many of my friends and acquaintances have since called since it has been in our parlor, and all pronounce it a first-class instrument. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to my friends, and shall always be pleased to recommend them to any one who may wish to purchase. I am very truly and respectfully yours. ELLEN S. F. SHERMAN.

205 J street.

The price of the above letter can be seen at this office.—ED. MONITOR.

[From the World-renowned Artist, Camilla Urso.]

NEW YORK, May 27, 1872.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: After having your Piano for a month, I am happy to congratulate you on the splendid success you have made in the manufacture of your instrument. It gives me much pleasure to recommend them to any artist. Yours truly, CAMILLA URSO.

[From Rev. J. Shaw, S. J., President of St. John's College, Fordham.]

FORDHAM, N. Y., June 4, 1872.

MESSRS. LYNCH & COMIEN—Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to state that the Parlor 6-Oct. we bought of you some years since, has given entire satisfaction to us and Professors and Pupils in Music. Yours very truly, J. SHAW, S. J., President.

[From the Sisters of Charity, Academy of Holy Cross, Port Jervis, Orange County, New York.]

Having Lynch & Comien's Pianos in use we take great pleasure in saying that we consider them not superior, to those of any other manufacturer.

[From Mrs. James Sadlier, 19 West Thirty-eighth street, New York.]

Mrs. James Sadlier has very great pleasure in certifying to the superior excellence and durability of the Piano purchased of Messrs. Lynch & Comien, which has remained here it was an object of curiosity and admiration to all visitors. I am, sir, truly yours, SARAH M. V. SADLIER.

The Piano that I bought for my daughter of Lynch Brothers, I have had ample opportunity to test, and have never in tone, and decidedly cheaper than one of similar grade. CORCORAN, Bishop of Pittsburgh.

☞ Circulars and full particulars can be obtained at The Monitor Office.

C. JOSEPH

HAS REMOVED HIS STORE TO

403 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California.

IT IS THE ONLY FRENCH HOUSE IN-gaging the manufacture of

PH. HERBER OF PARIS.

C. JOSEPH has the honor to inform his numerous friends that he has received from Paris a large assortment of

Boots and Shoes

FOR.....

Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's Wear

403—KEARNY STREET—403

Between Pine and California streets.

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C. DESMOND,

PRACTICAL HATTER,

No. 5 New Montgomery Street,

GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.

TO SELLING OFF HIS LARGE AND VARIED Stock of Hats and caps at less than half its value, preparat

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Two lines of stages now make tri-weekly trips between Julian and San Diego.

Very rich ore has been struck on the Silger ledge, near Greenwood, El Dorado county.

The mining excitement in the Silver Zone District, Nevada, runs high, and valuable mines are discovered daily.

Charles Andrews, a young man of 19, shot himself accidentally at Crystal Springs on Saturday. He died instantly.

James C. Nealon late of Sacramento, won the prize for throwing light weights at the City Gardens on Friday.

Several persons are agitating the practicability of erecting a new hotel at Salem Oregon, on Mallory's corner.

The construction train on the Oregon and California Railroad has reached the North Umpqua river.

Great fires are raging in the Blue Mountains near Walla Walla, destroying large quantities of wood and rails.

The crops of nuts in the fertile district of Los Nietos promises to be very large and especially where irrigated.

There is much talk in business circles in Tulare county of a branch railroad to connect with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The daughter of J. M. Sanford, County Commissioner of Churchill county, Nevada, was accidentally drowned in Carson slough at Stillwater lately.

The Vallejo *Independent* says: The collecting of voters on the Yard has begun. There are nines men enrolled than there is work for, and still they come.

Senator Cole has authorized the statement that he will not be a candidate for a nomination to Congress outside the regular Republican organization.

J. B. Lamer of Mendocino county, who was a prominent candidate for Congressional nomination at the time Pearce was nominated, is again in the field.

On Tuesday, August 6th, a man by the name of Mr. McGrade, while working near Napa City hauling hay, fell off of a load and sustained a capellar fracture of the joint.

A California lion was killed recently by Robt. Williams in a gulch near his house, about six miles from Mariposa. The animal measured seven feet from the nose to the end of its tail, and weighed over 150 pounds.

The laborers and teams, to the number of 700, employed on the State Capitol grounds, were all discharged last week. About half the number will be soon again employed.

A party of diamond hunters at San Diego have fitted out to start for Arizona in a few days. They propose going into the vicinity of the Burro mines. Many old Arizonians seem to think diamonds can be found in that neighborhood.

Josiah Lee, while hunting in the redwoods near Cornelius, was badly bitten by a rattlesnake. He went to Wauscerville for medical assistance. Five pints of whisky were then administered. If he survives the dose he may possibly recover.

W. B. Crane and the superintendent of the gold mining company (Jackson), have purchased the controlling interest in the Conner Creek Gold Lode, and they say it is the richest quartz lode ever discovered in Eastern Oregon.

A party of tourists returned to Visalia August 10th from the Kaweah Valley, last bringing a measurement of the big tree "General Grant." Circumference, 102 feet 6 inches. One stump is over 130 feet in circumference. Hundreds will average 100 feet.

General Schofield and other officers of the army, with the Paymaster, are now at Fort Independence, their business being to determine the character of the improvements to be made there, to hold a court-martial for the trial of deserters lately brought in, and to pay off the troops.

Casper Lukebe, residing about twelve miles north of Yuba City, on the *Honcut*, has in a pen about 140 young wild ducks, which he has caught in a low adobe flat back of the house, when nearly full grown, before the little fellows could fly. They are feeding and growing, and propose to sell them as soon as grown.

Napa County assessment—Number of acres, 396,000; value of real estate, $3,341,925; value of improvements on same, $1,289,765; value of city lots, $189,350; improvements on same, $126,950; personal property, $2,176,912; total value of all property, $6,203,987.

Butte County Assessment—Valuation of real estate, $3,463,369; improvements on the same, $1,121,150; personal property, $2,685,347; total assessed value, $7,176,866, as against $4,521,830 last year. Land assessed, 111,671 acres; city property assessed, 845 acres; in wheat, 46,636 acres, in barley 16,041 acres.

Hatlett has a force of over eleven hundred men at work on the Northern Pacific Railroad beyond the Newaham. There are several deep cuts and heavy fills to make more. It is expected that the track will be laid to Hodgden's by the end of September.

There are details of a horrible crime last week in Weber county, Utah. Two bard boys, thirteen and fourteen years old, met a girl named Janet Lowy, of fifteen years, on the street. They induced her to come from her home, violated her person, and then pushed her into a slough, where she was drowned. The boys were then arrested.

The *Prescott* (Arizona) *Miner* of August 3d has the following: Cyrus Burnett left home on Thursday, and went into the woods with a pan load of wood. Not returning at night, his friends went in search, and found the next day in the woods near town Burnett, and both his horse killed by lightning.

The Santa Cruz *Sentinel* of the 10th says that on Friday last a man named Charles Houston, a partner of Perry of the tannery, was driving his wagon to roll them apart, when they suddenly commenced to bite a pair of bears, crushing his hips and diaphragm in a very serious manner.

The Tucson *Citizen* of the 3d has the following: The Apaches continue to murder our people just as if they had not promised to keep the peace. They shot down J. M. Flores to death near the Sopori Ranch, on July 30th; also killed his horse and that of his companion; the latter escaped. Yesterday, within three hundred yards of Kitchen's ranch, they shot and killed J. Martinez, an old and respected citizen.

We have noticed the fact that surveyors have been employed locating the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad, from the town of San Diego, five or six miles eastward. On the eastern end of the line, commencing at the town of Marshall, in Texas, work is also soon to be commenced in earnest. General U. M. Dodge has advertised for proposals for the grading, bridging, tieing and tracklaying of about five hundred miles of the road westward—the bids to be all in by the 1st of October. This looks like business.

A severe earthquake shock was felt in the Salinas and Hollister valleys on the 4th inst.

Miss Laura A. Patterson, a girl of about 16 years, drowned herself in the Pajaro River on the 3d inst.

Dr. C. W. Norcom, of Stockton, suicided by means of a pistol shot on Wednesday.

The State fair will commence in Sacramento on the 16th inst.

Capt. Leroy was fatally shot in Arizona City last week by a Chinaman.

It is rumored that the Panama steamers advertised to stop at San Pedro and San Diego, have been bought off by Holladay.

Ex-Chief of Police Downey of Virginia City, Nev., committed suicide on Wednesday of this week by swallowing an ounce of laudanum.

A correspondent from Nanaimo says that upward of twenty square miles of timber are ablaze, and that bridges and roads are blockaded with falling timber.

A coal-passer on board the California, named Michael Fitzgerald, committed suicide on the vessel wavetering the Straits near Victoria, B. C., on Monday last.

A Spanish boy, about ten years of age, was drowned while swimming with other boys in a reservoir near Spanish Dry Diggings, El Dorado county, on Wednesday.

Near Napa, on Wednesday, Mrs. Colburn and Mrs. McCombs each had a leg broken, and Miss Chiles had an arm broken by the upsetting of the wagon in which they were riding.

The Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county ordered an election on the proposition whether five per cent. of the assessable property of the county shall be given to the C. P. R. R. for building fifty miles of road south of that city.

John Kearney, who was thrown from his buggy in a field on the San Pablo road, several years ago, and remained lying on the ground all night, has received from the effects of his wounds.

Nine hundred men are now employed to the Mare Island Navy Yard, and as many more will be put to work before the end of the 4th November, and be compelled, as they were last year, to vote for the straight Republican ticket. After the election the majority will be discharged, as they were last year.

The *Amador Ledger* of the 10th has the following: The Kennedy mine cleaned up last Saturday, after a fifteen days' run, the snug little sum of $10,660. The rock on the lower level is looking very fine and gets richer the farther down they sink upon it, and is also widening. The hanging and foot walls are exceedingly well defined, and at no time since the mine has been opened has it shown such encouraging prospects for a lasting and paying stock-farmers—their tastes inclining that way.

Young ladies of that warm, brown color that so pleases Joaquin Miller and Dr. Linsley, are to be found in the Sierra foothills—the Willows & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing Machine, and when it is pretty clear that when, cold Dentine into gushing bellow.

Commodore John L. Worden, now in command of the Naval Academy at Annapolis has been promoted to the grade of Rear-Admiral, which promotion takes place on the 5th day of November next, then Rear-Admiral John O. Winslow retires on account of long and faithful services.

Mitchell Hart, the millionaire pawnbroker of Chatham street, New York, was buried last week by Tarbe. He was found in the old house in that street, and for many years it has been known as the haunted house by the neighbors. The joint estate of himself and his brother is estimated at six million dollars.

President Thiers said the other day, in the French Assembly, that, in his opinion, King William of Prussia would have done then Frederick the Great; that Bismarck was greater than Napoleon; and that Field Marshal Moltke the most eminent strategist that ever lived.

The Stockton *Herald* says that Tarryt-own, N. Y., recently horse-whipped a man because he had named his mare after her, and then entered the mare for a race with another mare named Josie Mansfield, and placarded the two names all over the city all over town, which Miss Maggie considered an insult and an injury.

The Rev. Talcott Tilton talks about his sister, Susan B. Authony: she slighted, dove-like in the midst of the Cincinnati Convention, and refused to go to her or her pretty feet in that surging flood. She was done down by Baltimore, like an eagle descending from her mountain eyrie to snatch a kid from the flock, but was scared away without so much as one lamb having to flush her beak upon. At Philadelphia, however, it was otherwise; there she and her sisters found recognition, and upon Philadelphia she drops her benediction, and over its doings she flaps her wings."

Late advices from North Carolina leave little doubt that Governor Caldwell and the gubernatorial seat will be contested before the Legislature. The Democrats claim that sufficient frauds can be proven to secure the election of Merrimon. The Republicans also allege that gross frauds and fraudulent returns were perpetrated in working a cheepity as that at Oakville.

Prof. Olney, of Colorado, and the Todd party, are now arrived in Los Angeles on their return from an extended geological tour in Arizona and New Mexico, and are direct from the diamond fields. They have with them 1,000 pounds of specimens of gold, silver and other ores, and several pints of precious and doubtful stones, which will be exhibited in San Francisco. On the route from Fort Wingate to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and on the borders of Arizona, in what is called the Ani Mal Hosting, their gems were discovered, all at the surface. There are specimens of genuine rubies from the size of a large pea downward. The diamonds, if there are any, are small, and the bed of clay in which they found rich gold and silver-bearing quartz near Fort Wingate. The party claim to have discovered and located flowing oil springs that will yield from seventy to one hundred barrels per day. The petroleum issuing from these springs they will not develope. In old mounds and ruins of ancient cities they found relics of tools, pottery and woven cloth. The party are not sanguine as to their diamond discoveries. The ruby specimens will weigh a quarter of a pound. The party suffered privations on the road, and narrowly escaped perishing while crossing the Colorado Desert.

LOCATION OF THE DIAMOND FIELDS.—We have no information from an independent source, so particular and explicit as hardly to leave a doubt of the true location of the diamond fields which have created so much excitement in this city for the last few weeks. The diamond mines are situated in the southeast corner of Arizona Territory, south of latitude 32 degrees, at a point near to the boundaries of New Mexico and Sonora. Any one by taking a map of the country can readily find the point where the boundary lines of Arizona and New Mexico intersect; Mexico on the south. The country has several silver mines laid down, and the Apaches are designated as occupying the same district. The country is not surveyed. It is situated at no great distance from the old southern trail crossing the country from Fort Yuma to El Paso. We have not much reason to doubt but the true locality has been sufficiently given in this paragraph. If that is the diamond territory, we do not think half-a-dozen men would be able to gobble it up or to keep everybody else out of it. But we advise nobody to go there. The diamond hunter is a fool. Africa is a hard luck. Hardly more than a dozen gained anything at all edequate as a compensation for the risks and sufferings encountered. If any extensive diamond fields are discovered, it will be very difficult to prevent as free competition as was established in South Africa. There is not sufficient evidence within reach to warrant any one in running off blindly to this distant and inhospitable territory. Diamonds are used for cutting diamonds; and just now very sharp men are disposed to try the cutting powers of diamonds on the public.

### PERSONAL.

Barnum's gorilla threatens to strike on account of the hot weather. He swears with an Irish accent.

Fred. Douglass said, in his speech at Raleigh, N. C., that he did not ask for social, but civil equality.

One of the most brilliant paragraphists in the country is Chas. T. Congdon, who writes the minor editorials for the New York *Tribune*.

From the De Noailles family, whence we get our name, seven generations have been four Ambassadors to England and one to Rome.

Mr. Sanders, the husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is a tireless man. Mrs. Cady Stanton and Mrs. Gage are both Grant men.

M. Bernadotte of Sweden, grandson of Napoleon's generous marshal of that name, has gone to Paris. He is the only prince who is known as King of Sweden.

Filippo Casabona, convicted lately, and six of his gang, were executed at Naples on the 8th of July. Casabona, on his scaffold, confessed a number of robberies and murders, beside the kidnapping of a nobleman's child.

Fanny Fern and James Parton are billing and cooing at Newport this Summer. Jim is writing up a biography of Aaron Cardiff Giant, while Fan scribbles at the world through the *Ledger* at a dollar a line.

Ex-Governor Leonard J. Farwell, of Wisconsin, burned out in Chicago, has settled in Grant City, Mo., where he can bring up his boys and educate his daughters among stock-farmers—their tastes inclining that way.

Young ladies of that warm, brown color that so pleases Joaquin Miller and Dr. Linsley, are to be found in the Sierra foothills—the Willows & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing machine, and when it is pretty clear that when, cold Dentine into gushing bellow.

Commodore John L. Worden, now in command of the Naval Academy at Annapolis has been promoted to the grade of Rear-Admiral, which promotion takes place on the 5th day of November next, then Rear-Admiral John O. Winslow retires on account of long and faithful services.

Mitchell Hart, the millionaire pawnbroker of Chatham street, New York, was buried last week by Tarbe. He was found in the old house in that street, and for many years it has been known as the haunted house by the neighbors. The joint estate of himself and his brother is estimated at six million dollars.

President Thiers said the other day, in the French Assembly, that, in his opinion, King William of Prussia would have done then Frederick the Great; that Bismarck was greater than Napoleon; and that Field Marshal Moltke the most eminent strategist that ever lived.

The Stockton *Herald* says that Tarryt-own, N. Y., recently horse-whipped a man because he had named his mare after her, and then entered the mare for a race with another mare named Josie Mansfield, and placarded the two names all over the city all over town, which Miss Maggie considered an insult and an injury.

The Rev. Talcott Tilton talks about his sister, Susan B. Authony: she slighted, dove-like in the midst of the Cincinnati Convention, and refused to go to her or her pretty feet in that surging flood. She was done down by Baltimore, like an eagle descending from her mountain eyrie to snatch a kid from the flock, but was scared away without so much as one lamb having to flush her beak upon. At Philadelphia, however, it was otherwise; there she and her sisters found recognition, and upon Philadelphia she drops her benediction, and over its doings she flaps her wings."

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### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export only a moderate trade is reported, at a decline. We quote as follows: Extra at $5 42½@5 75, and superfine, at $4 75@5 00; interior and Oregon brands—Extra, at $5 25@5 37½; low grades, at $4 12½@4 25.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, at a slight decline in prices, since our last weekly review. At the close we quote the range at $1 57½@1 60 for shipping grades, and $1 62½@1 65 for good to choice milling; to $1 70.

BARLEY—The market has ruled firm for brewing at unchanged rates. For new a fair demand has been noted at unchanged rates since our last weekly review. At the close we quote new bay at [illegible] and [illegible] for low to.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 [illegible] @ 2 00 for seed, and 1 [illegible] @ 1 [illegible] for feed at the close.

RYE—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $1[illegible] for ordinary to choice new to [illegible].

STRAW—[illegible] at $[illegible] 25 @ [illegible] for cargo lots.

CORN—Market quiet at $1 [illegible] 55.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $[illegible] 75 @ 3 00 for fresh ground.

BEANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are the leading rates: Bayos, [illegible]; Butter, $[illegible]; small White and Pea, $[illegible]; and Red, $[illegible] @ [illegible].

POTATOES—At the close we quote the range at $1 [illegible] 75; Carolines, $1 50 @ 1 [illegible].

ONIONS—Market [illegible] 50 lbs.

VEGETABLES—We quote [illegible] as follows:

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $23 @ [illegible] from the [illegible].

BUCKWHEAT—Sold at $1 25 @ 1 [illegible].

HAY—Sales at $[illegible] @ [illegible] 00 for Barley, [illegible]; Alfalfa, [illegible]; and Mixed Grass, $[illegible]; and Timothy, $[illegible] @ [illegible] 00 for Wheat and Oat, and Timothy, $[illegible] @ [illegible] 00 for Barley, Oat and Timothy, and [illegible] @ [illegible] 00 for Wheat and Barley, and [

Mrs. Bowling, my good woman, are you anything better?"

"May the Lord bless your reverence for counts' all the way," said a feeble voice, from the corner. "Sure, only for the drop o' wine and broth that I got made with my wife the reputed synonym for legalised robbery hard to say what would have come of us, Jemmy, gal Father Quaid the stood."

The priest sat down silently, and for awhile his eyes, which had just been gazing on the grace and the glory of the moon path, were unable to make out objects with anything like distinctness. Gradually they became accustomed to the semi-darkness of the place, and then the scene which they took in was enough to move a stouter heart than Father Quaid's.

In the corner, lying on a bundle of straw and broom, lay a young woman in the last stage of consumption. Her thick, dark hair was loosely twisted into a knot over her forehead, an arrangement which led an adventitious strength to the deadly whiteness of her temples, and the vivid scarlet spots that glowed on either cheek. Her delicate and thread-like hands were laid listlessly on the ragged blanket, serving for sheet and counterpane, and a mysterious, settled light filled her large eyes with unnatural lustre. At the foot of the miserable bed crouched a little boy, of seven, three years, with a tattered coat thrown over his shoulders and a crownless cauboon on his head. His face rested at the priest, and grasping his forlock, made a child's reverence, which the pitying clergyman returned by tapping him under the chin.

"Jemmy," said the latter, "I'll give you the picture of St. Patrick now," drawing one from his breviary, "and I'll send you a whole gridiron for yourself when I get home. If you'll go and play on the hillside till I call you."

"Do, alanna," said the lad's mother; and the little fellow, having kissed her, scrambled through the doorway, and disappeared in the open.

The priest kissed his stole, put it over his head, and prepared to hear poor Peggy's confession. It was not a long one, and would have been short if the interruptions of the penitent had not interrupted occasionally by the hacking cough which was sounding her strength and reducing her to a shadow. Absolution being given, Father Quaid rose.

"I will send what I have spoken of the minute I get back," he said, "and now command your child to God and the Blessed Virgin, and take the crosses they send you with patience. Good bye."

"Father Quaid," said the sufferer, as the priest turned to depart, "there's something weighing on my mind that I'd like to tell you afore you go."

"And what is that, Mrs. Dowling?"

"Only about Phil, your reverence. I'm afeard he'll be doin' harm and gettin' into throuble, and that what out beconse of poor Jimmy?"

The priest looked at the woman with a newly aroused interest in his pale and sunken face.

"I shall be going to do wrong and you can stop him doing it, it is your duty to stop him, if you would not be a sharer in his sin. What is it, will you trust me?"

"Why my heart's blood, your reverence." The coughing resumed with great violence, and the hectic bearer of the sufferer's chest seemed as if it would be the last. "He's been told," she continued, as soon as the fit had subsided, "that Mother Ellis she turned us out of our little houldin'—may the Lord forgive her!—and we'll be gone to-night by the road, and he's gone, he wouldn't tell me where; but I know that Phil, my boy, is heavy for my big feare; too well I guess where he's gone and what he's after doing—following on the same topic, Norry could give no information whatever. The few words already spoken, seemed to sap all the life from her.

The short day was dying out, and the rain was beating in the dusk and cracks of the mountains, as the priest, with the sick catechist, darted out of the shieling, and held up his head to inhale the fresh air which he suspected Phil might be lying in ambush. The lane was in with awful rapidity, and solid darkness seemed to close the hills. Still the brave priest held on, nothing daunted by the discomforts to be met in the life of his enemy, if needed, with his own.

At times he fancied he heard voices addressing him, but his common sense at once resolved these airy syllablings into the female-tricks played by the wind to the carved interstices of the rock. Then a tall figure would seem to loom up in his path, which, on approaching, would be proved to be a withered ash or a gaunt fir, standing alone in the moorland night.

He felt with his stick and satisfied himself that he had found a narrow pathway—one of those ancient lanes so common in hilly districts. Surely that would lead him somewhere! He followed it fully an hour, and was increasing his speed, when he was dashed by a massive cloud, split in twain by the lightning, and he came to shine to other.

The priest's heart gave a bound as if the last trumpet had sounded in his ear. A few steps, and he was lost; for he was standing on the brink of a precipice whose vast hollow his eye could not penetrate. Thanking God fervently for his miraculous preservation, he resolved to trust to that of the chasm. The faint watery light at the same time enabled him to see his surroundings, and his quick glance took in the whole circle of familiar country at once beyond. He retraced his steps somewhat leisurely, and was at length rejoiced to find himself on the embankment skirting the road along which Ellis was expected to come.

But where was Phil Dowling to be found? He shouted his name until he was hoarse, and was glad to refresh his throat at a little rivulet into which he had inadvertently dipped his boot. No answer but the echo's. "I cannot go, too, in the name of God to show yourself," he exclaimed, but only had no response. Vexed and disappointed, he paced the bank for some minutes, and then seated behind a heavy elder which in some measure protected him from the piercing wind.

He waited, and listened, as the storm rolled in fitful gusts, each more fierce than the other—short, anguish breathing—the exhaustion of pent-up hatred and fiercest vengeance. He stooped—his hand touched the boot of a man's foot, and, at the same moment, Phil Dowling leaped to his feet, and confronted him!

CHAPTER XIV.

"And what are you doing here, at this hour of the morning, Phil?" asked Father Quaid, "Honest men are generally in bed at this hour."

"Honest men that have beds to sleep in are, of course, your reverence," was the answer. "Them that haven't must sell themselves as best they're able."

There was something at once disingenuous and defiant in Dowling's answer that confirmed Father Quaid's worst fears, and satisfied him that Norry's story was no hallucination, but a serious and well founded alarm.

He looked sorrowly at Phil, who refused to eye him in turn, but kept gazing on the ground in a sort of sullen, fretful distraction. The cornered peasant, whose roofree had been burned, whose crop had been seized, whose prospects had been for ever blasted by Ellis, in the name of law—then the reputed synonym for legalised robbery—was a giant, in his way, standing on six feet in his vamps.

His face, once frank, open, and handsome, was now so narrowed and disfigured by incessant brooding over his wrongs—over the (fancied) ill-usage and insults he was compelled to endure in his lanonest and child-like—that people remained for days from each other who lived for you, and who forgave his murderous on Calvary—

As if struck powerless, the hasting of Dowling's frame ceases; the weapon drops from his hands, and the peasant, who until this appeal was made had behaved like an incarnate fury, falls flat on his face to the ground, and sobs until his whole frame shakes with convulsive emotion; while Ellis rides past, unconscious of the danger he has escaped."

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

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Two returns have just been published showing respectively what peers and what members of the House of Commons are in receipt of public money from the National Exchequer, and the amounts and allowances which they so receive, whether by way of salary or compensation. The peers receive army votes £29,741 11s. 10d.; under navy votes, £3,042; from civil funds, £235,225, 7s. 10d.—in all, £268,268, 11s. 10d. The House of Commons receive under army votes; £7,540, 4s. 8d.; under navy votes, £2,066, 7s. 2d.; from civil funds, £79,771, 18s. 10d.—total, £89,396, 8s. 1d., or about a third of what is received by the Upper House. The largest sum paid to any peer out of the Royal family is £29,000 to Lord Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—the lowest, £3 4s., with £1, 4s. 6d. allowance to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lieutenant, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Dunraven, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Bolton, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Viscount Hardinge. The largest sum paid to any member of the Lower House, as a member of the Cabinet, is £1,000 received by Sir H. Storks as colonel of the 70th Foot, and the smallest £3 3s., as allowance of a cornet of yeomanry, (e Mr. M. A. Bass, Lord F. Cavendish, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Cheetham. A vote of £60 15s. is received by Sir T. E. Colebrooke as compensation for being a Lord in Waiting. Pensions for civil services, in no case amounting to more than £2,000, are received by seventy gentlemen. The large sum of £7,700 paid to the late Lord Ellesborough as compensation for the abolition of the office of Chief Clerk in the Court of Queen's Bench, to which he was appointed by his father the Lord Chief Justice, reduces the holders of abolished offices to be represented by only two—Lord Broughsam, as formerly Master in Ordinary in the Court of Chancery, and the Duke of Grafton, late Controller of Seals in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

**The Irish in England.**

The Dublin *Nation* has sent a "Special Commissioner" to England to examine the social condition of the Irish residents in that country and report thereon. The following is the first instalment of some very interesting. From one of them we extract the following testimony to the moral purity of our race:

"The Irish people in England. That they are immeasurably superior to the English people in the metropolis is an undisputed fact in single and of which he has given me authority to use his name. When asked if since he wrote his pamphlet he saw any reason to alter a word of his judgment, his reply was "certainly not, but the contrary. In such a course of vice the Irish are pure to a marvel. The standard of purity has to be judged by comparison with a people nearly as vicious as they are strant, and though relatively very high, there is still a dreadful loss. The cure for all this is to be found in the Irish race, and this can only be done by a radical alteration of the relations existing between Ireland and England. The Irish people in England, as a consequence of the present system, are debased to a fearful degree. The strength of our manhood is crushed and worn out in the struggle, and must wasting later here—labor and in the majority of cases breaks down man's strength and vigor by four or five years, whilst the land which nature designed as the heritage of our race is converted into profitless waste by the very system which opens his drives the people here. It is the same with the moral tone of the people, as to the good and virtuous daughters of Ireland, who under a different regime would be respected, and be in a state of living children at home. The system, however we look on it, is a curse to Ireland, to the Irish people in England, wastes our wealth and resources, degrades our manhood, and destroys the purity of our womanhood who has been compelled to be forced to seek a living in England. The curse is wide as the world, and is only inferred when I add that at the very least one in ten of the Irish in London and their offspring—both sexes and all ages—are given to morals—and to fatal and the percentage would be higher in some of the other towns in England, as I shall hereafter have occasion to point out. This, so-called to the most accurate estimate we can form, and be decidedly less instead of being under 40,000 for London alone, and from three to four times that number for the whole of England. Ireland threatened Irish race to the Anglo-Saxon race, civilly, in the name of God to show yourself," he exclaimed, but only had no response. Vexed and disappointed, he paced the bank for some minutes longer, and then gained behind a heavy elder which in some measure protected him from the piercing wind.

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"Tramp, tramp, tramp!" Every stride of the beast he rides brings the exterminator nearer and nearer to his doom."

"Would you redden your hands with blood, madman!" asks the priest, and his voice is full of rich, agony and excitement. "I must have that weapon."

Dowling eyes him fiercely, slope back and distance. Again the priest tries a hint on himself on him and gets the barrel of the pistol into his hands. Recovering it, they relapse about, but as yet neither side has the advantage.

Tramp, tramp, tramp.

The beating of the horse's feet grows more terribly distinct. There is a red light in Dowling's eyes, but his lips are ashen grey, and his frame trembles all over with a maddening excitement. He makes one tremendous effort to disengage the pistol, but does not succeed. Another, but still the priest clings to it like grim death.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp.

The ground where they are struggling is torn up, and they can hardly hold their feet on the slippery grass and sodden earth. They reel round, stagger, and look up down, the priest below, and Dowling uppermost.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp.

There is a sharp click, and the pistol is

* Two of the actors in this scene—which is correct almost exactly as above described—are still alive.—EDITOR.

hurled from the hands of the struggling combatants, and, as it falls, it explodes!

"Ha!" Bowling hoarsely murmurs, "he deserves his doom, and now"—

Suddenly, as they writhe in unequal struggle, the priest thrusts his hand inside his vest, and pulls out a crucifix. Pressing it on the lips of the howling murderer, he gasps into his ear:

"Here, wretched man, kiss the wounds of your Redeemer who died for you, and who forgave his murderers on Calvary—"

As if struck powerless, the hasting of Dowling's frame ceases; the weapon drops from his hands, and the peasant, who until this appeal was made had behaved like an incarnate fury, falls flat on his face to the ground, and sobs until his whole frame shakes with convulsive emotion; while Ellis rides past, unconscious of the danger he has escaped."

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**The Jesuits.**

We presume that the character of the present Sir Robert Peel is so well known that there is no risk of public opinion being in any way influenced by his words or actions in or out of Parliament. He was at once the subject of an amusing caricature in *Punch* as the "dirty boy" whom Lord Palmerston was always lifting out of the mud. That was on the occasion of the Italian War. The O'Donahue ghue, and then consulting his person, the not-genuine Premier, as to the propriety of choke-b-tween valor and discretion. On Tuesday evening the chivalrous lar-d-t was in no such difficulty. It was then safe to be insolent, for the Jesuits were in the minority by a challenge, and the weapon they use is not a bladed pand, Ace-ding, not in perfect consistency with his character, Sir Robert Peel, a friend of the Communist commander-in-Bombasatti. This commissary took it into his head that a clerk in the Premier's quotation "with reference to an equally dangerous and obnoxious class of persons, the Order of Jesuits." If the person who used this language were not a member of Parliament we should

**Shocking Case of Murder.**

A shocking case was tried on Friday, July 26th, before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, namely, the murder of a son, who was in the Versailles army during the insurrection of 1871, by his parents, the names of the accused are Pierre Joseph Louis and Marie Euphrasie Hanard, both 51 years of age, and parents of (strange to say) twenty children. The murdered son, Jules Hanard, was a member of the Catholic Relief Act, and if he will only read the letter of his illustrious father, published in the memoir of that truly great and good man, he will see why the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel consented to disfigure their noble measure of justice and wisdom by the miserable provisions against the Jesuits and Monastic Orders. Those penal clauses were a sop to Cerberus. They were the means of inducing the Tories to give consent to the emancipation of the Catholics. It was never intended that they should be enforced, and so O'Connell well understood. And they never have in a single instance been enforced by the Liberal and Tory, Whig or Liberal, that have held the reins of power in the United Kingdom since April, 1829.—*Weekly Register, July 27.*

**The Origin of "Punch."**

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**DARKNESS.**

The line of one sighing has come, and the cries are cold and drear!
The heart of the land is ice, that was warm and brave all year!
We frown as they stagger abroad, there is wrath in the children's eyes,
We abide no moaning along in their fullness of birth and of rise.
Where the mantling ocean preach patience what pa-
tience we know,
The wild-eyed troops of murderers shoot out to the
waves their woes—
Cannot us, good God! for we want it, poor slaves to
Discreet and wrong,"
Or the hooves-colored seas in their anger cry out,
"Oh, Lord, how long!"
We wonder? the reeds are broken they lent on
last prosperity,
And the tall great idol of beauty turns out to have
feet of clay!
The anger that they loved to hearken, when Pro-
claim was their's alone
Is the deep of our night and fervor, now fall upon
hearts of stone.
The men of our pride and promise, in the clamor of
Gods and of days
Have not the thirty pieces, and with them the
come that stays;
They want flesh, black-hearted cravens—no honor
for them or stories—
In the future or glistening glory, or the presence of
and praise.
The heart of the hills is sick, and the reapers no
more are there;
Famine no more is Spring, howl curses along
the air;
The sowers of deserted were built of granite, cement
and grace,
And have to be done, to be nothing—unable to hold
life's race.
Famine is the might of your kings with the rifle
of lore and gold,
Your royal sons are no more—they who
fought your fight of old!
You are scattered like chaff to our land, there is
it any will go suffer for them, when ye know they
are not alone.
Famine is the moment they gave re-love, duty, and
duty's call!
For of the promise unblocking to answer to God
com, praise, they faced the lions ay, face them to
ain their needs in their hands for an offering, and
their wrath at your feet alway.
Suffer—the honest, the fearless—there is pain in
the land to share they live;
They would die, if they dared, and ye know it, oh! ye,
ye who are sacrificed!
If they want is your voice, your endurance to prove
s the enemy's hand
The most cowardly wars are wars in the battle, that they
good by their soldiers and land.
—Dublin Irishman.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**The "Superior" Race!**

The journal to whose condescending recognition of us as "an inferior race" we had occasion to refer the other day, kept up another highly-spiced congeries of horrors for the healthy appetite of its readers on Saturday. Among the wide achievements of the great Anglo-Saxon race, we find the following circumstance. It appears that the stranger was wholly grounded; and the circumstances having been brought within the notice of the President of the Republic by the action of the Spanish Minister, who demanded justice upon the murderers of her husband, M. Thiers ordered the accused to be tried at Lyons, the scene of the crime, by a court-martial, of which Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was President. At the trial it was proved that Serres had assumed the title of "Delegate of the Minister of War," although he was not the representative of clemency in Court proposed that he had no right—his proper duty being to look after the accused. Serres replied that it was upon the authority of this person that General Cremer, without even the formality of a trial, seized and shot an innocent French citizen. The defense set up by Serres was that he did not mean his misdeeds to be taken as an imperative order to shoot the man; and he further declared that he was simply that he misconceived the position of Serres, and thought he acted under the plenary powers of tribunals. That a brutal murder was perpetrated seems to be beyond all doubt, but the tribunal treated it as a comedy of errors, and sentenced the culprits to the nominal punishment of one month's imprisonment. This will be the justice, all we can say is that many Communists who have been sentenced to death or transportation at Versailles have had hard measures dealt unto them.—*Weekly Register, July 27.*

### GERMANY.

**Swiss Shooting.**

The gallant Switzers are holding their annual festival—shooting matches—in the world, having the English—is flocking into Zurich, where the targets are erected. The Americans are there in great force, but the noble fellow-countrymen of Tell are there at Wimbledon hanged back. Their firing is, indeed, inferior to that of the Swiss and Yankees, but the universities for both their modesty and their absence. On Saturday last, a Swiss took the prize, Mr. Corbaz, Chaplin, to the great delight of the people, and in a few voice said that the popular discussion pronounced by an which I declared to all the powers that refused to listen to those who would rise against Austria, and said, "The Very Christ must keep at peace with all the people, but he might suffer guilt, but he might suffer guilt, but he might suffer guilt

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINS SEPT. 1.

Sept. 1—Sunday—Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
2—Monday—St. Stephen, King of Hungary, Conf.
3—Tuesday—Of the Feria.
4—Wednesday—Of the Feria.
5—Thursday—St. Laurence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor.
6—Friday—Of the Feria.
7—Saturday—Octave of the Immaculate Conception.

THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 31, 1872.

## THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

We confess we cannot understand the action of the men who are working in favor of the Louisville Convention. They profess to be Democrats and to have great attachment to their party, but they are really acting like Radicals or Know-Nothings bent on destroying it. The adoption of the Cincinnati platform and the nomination of Horace Greely saved Democracy from a good deal of odium which had been unjustly cast upon it and opened up a glorious future. Consequently these, sepa were highly approved of by an overwhelming majority of the people and heartily endorsed by the leading journals. The administration party were terror-stricken. They affected to treat the "Bolsophet's" nomination as a capital joke, and indulged in countless witticisms, which were apparent their hilarity was a hollow sham intended to conceal their misgivings and to the result of the approaching contest. They knew very well that the Baltimore Convention would be followed by the saddest joke perpetrated during the last twelve years. The most blatant Radical boasters were compelled to acknowledge, where they would not concede a foreclosure to victory; that the fight would be an unusually close and severe one.

Thus on all sides it was agreed that the prospects of the peoples' party were never brighter or more promising. But while all the bulk of the Democrats were engaged like Carnot in organising victory, a clique of malcontents suddenly sprung up, and, under the pretence of finding fault with the past record of Horace Greeley, flung the apple of discord into the popular ranks. Those revolters are about holding a convention in Louisville and it is believed they will nominate Charles O'Conor for the Presidency. We entertain the very highest respect for Mr. O'Conor, and we believe there is no man in the United States better fitted for or more worthy of the chief magistracy than he. We should only be too well pleased to find him occupying the White House, being sure that his administration would reflect honor on the country. But what are his chances of success? That is the important question. It would be worse than useless—indeed, it would be criminal—to pay that gentleman such a snob compliment as a nomination for a representation thereof, and they will undoubtedly support both.

If Mr. O'Conor had been chosen by the Baltimore Convention we believe he would indubitably be beaten next November. His name, his faith, his well-earned renown as an antagonism that is almost impossible to overestimate. It is certainly humiliating to have to confess before the world that in this land of free and free Republic a man's creed and blood will act as a barrier against his advancement, and prevents the proper recognition of his merits. But such is the undeniable fact of melancholy fact. There are thousands—we may go so far as to say hundreds of thousands—of men in this country who would repudiate the strongest party obligations and vote against any candidate—no matter how pure unsullied his character, no matter how prominent his abilities, no matter how unswerving his patriotism—who happened to be a Catholic and have Irish blood in his veins. The day is, we trust, fast passing away ing when such unchristian and illiberal prejudices shall be unknown, but at present they are strong—much stronger than many people would imagine.

If, then, Charles O'Conor would be sure of defeat, when put forward under the most favorable circumstances, what chances can he have when nominated by a small fraction of malcontented Democrats? Evidently none at all. He cannot carry a single State in the Union; or, we are sure, even go near accomplishing that much. Those who intend to nominate him cannot be so foolish as to imagine for a moment that there is the smallest probability of his success even granting that he undertakes the contest. And for our part we do not believe he will undertake it because we think him too high spirited and too honorable to allow himself be used as a cat's-paw by a petty faction misculling themselves Democrats. It is possible, nay, even highly probable, that a number of Democrats sufficient to overbalance Greely's Liberal Republican supporters may be induced by their admiration for Mr. O'Conor's character, career and principles to vote for him. But this, in itself a highly commendable tribute of personal esteem, would not elect him. It would only elect Grant by rendering inevitable the defeat of Greeley. This is the reason why some of the administration organs encourage the Louisville Conventionists, and why in terms of extravagant praise of the merits of Mr. O'Conor. It will answer their purpose admirably to have him elected, as it will ensure a defeat on which the Democratic ranks large enough at all events to give them an easy victory.

Why did they never think of bringing him forward before? His claims upon the esteem and honor of his fellow countrymen are not new any more than they are scanty or insignificant. The Democrats, as a body, however, will not vote for him, and that, we daresay, he knows himself. It is not that they do not think highly of him, the honor, not that they do not believe he would make one of the best Presidents America ever had; for it would be sheer folly to attempt to compare either of the present candidates to him so far as culture, refinement, intellect and integrity are concerned; but because they are convinced there is not yet sufficient liberality in the country to elect him. They do not want to fight a losing battle. There is nothing particularly attractive in going to the poll and voting for a man foredoomed to defeat however estimable he may be. That sort of devotion is ridiculously quixotic, and is indefensible as when by supporting a man of identical principles on the most important matters of policy, though decidedly inferior in intelligence, culture and rectitude, a substantial triumph may be achieved.

## THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

The meeting recently held by the German Catholics of Cincinnati for the purpose of adopting resolutions condemnatory of the expulsion of the Jesuits from the German Empire, was in every way creditable to those who attended it. It was an expression of devotion to faith of which people might well be proud. Ever since the late war there has been a continued effort to underestimate the Catholic element in Germany and to make little of its power. This is done for the sake of flattering the Protestant element, giving the defeat of the French a particular significance not really belonging to it.

There are people who want in have the Franco-Prussian campaign go down to posterity as a struggle between Catholicity and Protestantism, in which the latter, as usual, came off victorious. To do this effectually, it is of course necessary to altogether ignore the very large proportion of Catholics existing in the Prussian army, and also to forget the services rendered by the Bavarians, who admittedly did some of the hardest fighting of the war. Indeed, if the history of the campaign be conned over, it will be discovered that the Catholic soldiers were always in the van, and invariably occupied the post of danger. They fought gallantly and successfully because they believed the battle was in defense of the honor and safety of their beloved country. Had they thought otherwise, they had been told how to turn into the field that the contest was one of Protestantism against Catholicity, they would not have fired a single shot against the French, for they certainly would not have sought to destroy their own faith. And if they had not borne the brunt of the battle the end would have been exactly the reverse of what it was. Berlin would have experienced the fate of Paris, if indeed it did not fare even worse.

Thus the German Catholics are in truth and reality the saviors of their Fatherland, and compliments are a meagre recognition of valor and fidelity. They have not met the return they had a right to expect. On the contrary, they have been repaid with the basest ingratitude. They find not on foot by the wily and astute Chancellor a deliberate plot to crush the Catholic Church in Germany and make it a mere department of State of the government. They find the zealous and pious Jesuits exile a simply because they are Jesuits and for no other reason. They find their schools interfered with and the eternal salvation of their little children endangered. This is what they earned by the lavish expenditure of their blood and treasure!

For the present their persecutors have the upper hand and can do just as they please; but this security is not always, however Emperor William is preparing; secretly but rapidly, for another war which he hopes will realise the wildest dreams of his ambition. France is to be deprived of yet more territory, Austria destroyed, Bavaria annexed to the Empire, so that the Hohenzollerns may rule despotically over all Central Europe. If he counts without his host able to accomplish this vast scheme without the assistance of, or still worse, in spite of, the Catholics of Germany, he overrates his own power exceedingly, and his courts disastrous defeat. The Cincinnati meeting, though comparatively speaking it was small, expresses the sentiments of millions of the best and bravest in Fatherland, and we will not be duped a second time even by Prince Bismarck. They will know very clearly what they are to fight for, and that are to be their rewards in case of success. Unless they can be satisfied upon those points, they will remain neutral if they do not actually take sides against Prussia. Things are every day assuming a aspect which must be very distrant them in adopting the latter alternative.

## Hon. J. K. Luttrell,

Who, on the 22d inst., received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention for Congress in the Third District, is unquestionably a man of the people. He came to this State when quite a lad, blessed with a stout heart, a strong will, robust health, a buckskin pants and a red shirt; and this capital he invested to such good advantage that to-day he is financially independent, while his mental and physical powers have increased in more than equal ratio. He has filled many public positions, and often represented his country in the State Legislature, where he made a magnificent record for probity, foresight and fair dealing. As a debater he had few equals in the late Assembly. Many of his fellow members have cause to remember the fearlessness with which he attacked their nefarious schemes, and the success that usually crowned his efforts. He is sound on subsidies, sound on the Chinese question, wants the public domain reserved for actual settlers, and, like Horace Greeley, never tasted evilest spirits in his life nor used tobacco.

## "PRIESTLY INFLUENCE IN IRELAND."

Some days ago the *Sacramento Record* published an article entitled "Priestly Influence in Ireland." Taking Keogh's Galway Judgment for its text, it preached a short but bitter homily concerning the alleged use of "spiritual intimidation" by priests during parliamentary elections. We want so far as to assert that all the religious feuds now existing in Ireland were mainly owing to the bigotry and intolerance of Catholic clergymen: With a semblance of fairness and an affectation of sympathy for our co-religionists, it did them as much injustice and maligned them as foully as their deadliest enemy could desire. Moreover, the *Record* displayed an ignorance of Irish affairs utterly inexcusable in a journal presuming to instruct the public on such matters.

Any man at all acquainted with the condition of affairs in Ireland knows right well that such a thing as the priests coercing the people is an absolute impossibility. Priests and people have identical interests, they stand or fall together, their views —religious and political—are the same, there is no necessity whatever of coercion between them and none is ever exercised. It is easy enough to understand what the *Record* and other papers of the same stamp mistake for coercion. A vacancy occurs in a parliamentary borough and two candidates immediately come into the field. The first is a rank Tory, a Conservative, a Protestant ascendancy man, a firm believer in the divine right of kings and all that. The second is a Liberal, a man of progress, a friend of religious equality, a firm believer in the rights of the people, an incipient if not a fully developed republican. Naturally enough the landlords adopt the first candidate; equally naturally the peasantry favor the second. If the contest were a fair one the liberal representative would be elected by a majority of twenty to one. But the landlords begins to coerce, they tell their agents, the agents tell the bailiffs, and the bailiffs tell the tenantry that unless the Tory candidate is supported eviction and its necessary consequence pauperism will follow. This is where the spiritual intimidation exists. Now, come the priests sprung from the people sympathizing heartily with them, and they say in effect "Do not give way to this landlord coercion; follow the dictates of your own conscience; vote for the man of your own choice; let not your fears induce you to do that which you know to be wrong." There is no coercion about—nothing but an encouragement to persevere in manly independence. That is all the priests want.

But there are cowards and time servers, who have not soul enough to "grin and bear it," and there are knaves and time servers, who hope to win a smile from a great man by persecuting the poor voters and endeavoring to extort promises of support for their honest candidate." "His honor" himself broasts at his club of this the idea of "his voters" doing anything that he does not approve of can scarcely enter his head;it is so "monstrous, you know." Well, the priests denounce the great despot, his creatures and his deeds more or less forcibly, more or less elegantly, according to their individual abilities. The language used sometimes appears extravagant, but it is never false, or in an excited moment. People who see tyranny of the grossest kind practiced under their own eyes, who see men treated worse than beasts if the field, can not always measure their language as philosophically as those living thousands of miles away. This precisely what happened in Galway. The landlords exposed the cause of the Hon Mr. Trench, one of themselves, a Tory of the Tories, who wished to perpetuate class divisions. The people favored Captain Nolan, a gentleman of moderate means who had endeared himself to the peasantry and earned the hatred of the aristocracy by his liberal and generous dealings with his tenantry.

The first and only coercion was used by the landlords who sought to compel their tenantry to vote for a man they held in abhorrence. The priests resisted this intimidation and exhorted the people to stand true to themselves, to defy their "masters" and assert their independance. That is the head and front of their offending. Individuals among them may not have been very nice or precise in the phrases used against those sought to coerce the voters, but these are purely matters of good taste and discretion. The people carried the day—nearly three thousand of them voting for Nolan, while all the power of the landlords, unscrupulously used, could only rake up six hundred to support Trench. Keogh's judgment was pronounced in the interests of the landlords, and had for its main object the keeping of the Irish peasantry in a state of serfdom.

The *Record* may not understand this; nevertheless, it is the case. Several English journals of high repute, the *Spectator* among others, declared it was ridiculous to call the priests' "spiritual intimidation" when every one knew that if the voters were left free to choose they would almost to a man go for Nolan. That is a new kind of coercion which makes a man do that which he is only too anxious to do himself, but such is the "coercion" charged against the priests! American journalists ought surely not endorse the accusation. The candidate whom the Galway priests supported, whom the peasantry supported in spite of the wrath of their landlords, was just the man whom every lover of freedom should vote for. The principles held by Trench are those in vogue with the infatuated adherents of antiquated monarchy; those held by Nolan are advocated by liberal-minded and liberty-loving men all over the world. In Ireland, our contemporary last learn, the much calumniated priests are foremost among the party of freedom, progress and enlightment.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The third quarterly meeting of the Catholic Sunday School Teachers' Union was held last Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. The attendance was very large, and included the following named clergy: His Grace Archbishop Alemany, Rev. Fathers Gibney, Prendergast, Cassidy, Specchio, Slittery, Deegan, Accolti, and Brother Justin.

THE MEETING.

Was called to order by H. N. Adams, President of the Association, and a select choir of Sunday School children, led by the "Hymn to our Patron Saint, St. Charles Borromeo," the beautiful words having been written by Mrs. Adams. The singing was excellent, and was under the supervision of Mr. McCabe, who presided at the piano.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary was then read and as it contains many articles of interest we publish it as follows:

During the time which has intervened since my last report, the affairs of the Union have been quietly but steadily progressing. The work in which we have been immediately engaged not being of a character to obtain the attention of the public, little has been said on the outside concerning our organization, a fact which has led some few persons to imagine that the work of the Union was suspended, or that we had entirely ceased to exist. Being engaged in a

WORK OF CHARITY,

The members of the Union had no desire to herald their good works in the world, but, like the "Master" whom they serve, preferred to labor in silence and to wait. Sufficient, however, has been accomplished during the past three months to assure our friends the good work is still in progress, and that the Catholic Sunday-schools of the city has become a permanent institution.

After a working experience of six months we have deemed it expedient to amend our Constitution in some particulars. Accordingly, it was revised and amended during the month of June.

The monthly meetings of the active members of the Union were discontinued, and only business of the Union will henceforth be conducted by the Board of Directors, composed of the officers elect and one delegate from each Sunday School.

The collection of dues from members has been abolished, and a contribution of 25 cents quarter from each Sunday School will hereafter defray its expenses.

Power has been given to the members to fill vacancies in the names of distinguished Catholic ladies and gentlemen for

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

in the Union. Since last meeting, the Rev. Brother Justin, of St. Mary's College, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Board of Directors.

For the greater convenience of the children, and to meet a want which has long been felt in the schools, it has been decided to publish, with the approbation of the Archbishop, a monthly catechetical exercise, prayer and hymn-book combined.

The Chaplain of the Union, Rev. Father Gibney, and the Ladies' Visiting Committee of gentlemen, has been preparing and compiling the command which those people seem to have never heard of—"Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day," and are not to be found when during the quarter Catechism exercises. The evil this year has been considerably aleviated by the zeal and devotion to the revered pastor, aided by the good example of the teachers. And here let me remark that if parents would only earnestly second the efforts of the pastors and teachers throughout the city, hundreds of young persons would be saved from the moral degradation which the associations of those Sunday parties are certainly producing. Some two or three hundred volumes have been added to the library, and a thousand people of the Young Catholic Series have been distributed to the children during the past quarter; and on next Sunday week a public examination of the pupils will be held.

ST. PATRICK'S.

Under the able superintendence of Mr. P. J. Sullivan, this school has taken a long stride forward during the quarter. The Sunday School is now held in the large basement of the church, a Christian Doctrine Society has been organized, numbering thirty teachers, with the following officers: President, J. J. Sawyer; Secretary, Miss M. A. Hassell; Treasurer, Miss ——. There are three hundred boys in attendance.

ST. JOSEPH'S.

The nine others' class in this church is said for the children, who, to the number twelve hundred, assist at the devotions, singing appropriate hymns and devotional music. At its conclusion the children are marched into the school, and Rev. Father Cullen opens the session with prayer. The girls are instructed by the Sisters in the Christian Doctrine, and the boys are taught by the Christian Doctrine Society. The boys are instructed by the gentlemen of the Society, which numbers thirty-three, with Mr. Hogan over forty members. Superintendent Hart speaks very highly of the zeal of the pastor's efforts in getting so large an attendance of children. Much credit is due to Mr. Hart and Father Cullen for their devotion, and also to the teachers and their President, Mr. Wards. The children in the number of three hundred, and the Society of the Clients of Mary to the number of five hundred, receive Holy Communion each month.

ST. IGNATIUS'.

The boys of this school number some five hundred, are orderly and are well instructed by the Rev. President and his assistants, to the great care in which their charitable work. The greater portion of them are organized into Sodalities, and receive monthly. The attendance is not as large as it should be, and the discipline excellent. The Sunday

ST. BRIDGET'S, MISSION DOLORES AND HOLY CROSS

Is reported in a flourishing condition. At St. Bridget's the library has been increased, and a noteworthy feature of this school is the excellent singing of the pupils.

The Mission Sunday School is progressing favorably, and the Holy Cross, a younger organization, bids fair to outstrip the older schools in the number of its pupils and in the additional number of teachers and pupils during the year. The children to attend dance at the different

CONVENT SCHOOLS,

It is unnecessary to add, are receiving at the hands of the pious sisters a thorough course of training which their experience and life long devotion enables them to give. It is the earnest desire of the parents of their pupils is the only legitimate reason of the effect which their teaching, and above all their example, has upon the minds of the children under their charge.

REV. FATHER GIBNEY.

After another hymn entitled "We'll Bind Us Together," sung by the children, Rev. Father Gibney was introduced, and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

The work inaugurated by the Sunday School Union, where reduced to active shape less than a year since, is now the pressing want of the age in improving our system of sunday Schools; and I am happy to be able to bear testimony to the gratifying fact, that the above anticipations have been fully realized.

The Union has brought to play an activity hitherto unknown in the history of the different schools, it has promoted a praiseworthy spirit of rivalry, each endeavoring to excel in doing good, thus successfully carried out the worthy project. Pleasant visits, calculated to awaken a spirit of gratitude for this, as well as for other favors, have been paid, being among the most effectual of our Sunday School exercises. While reflecting on the many blessings we enjoy in dwelling on the Sunday School exercises, I will give you to-day.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER

Is a very important personage. His position is honorable, and his duties are many. He is placed by the child; he is the guardian and dispenser of true wisdom. He is the child's instructor, and as such his life ought to be above reproach. The influence of the teacher over the child is great, and it is his duty, as a conscientious man, to endeavor to fulfil the duties of his position, so that the child may look up to him with confidence and respect. Nothing will more surely destroy that confidence than a want of punctuality, and a failure to be present at the appointed time. Punctuality indicates in the person an earnest and conscientious desire to fulfil the duties of his position, and commands the respect and confidence of the child. Punctuality is the life and soul of the Sunday School. Without it the best regulated school will be a failure. Punctuality is a virtue, and a virtue is always rewarded. Punctuality is the first step to success in life, and the child who is punctual in attending his Sunday School will be punctual in attending to his duties in after life

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

We understand the Rev. Father Coghlan, S. J., is appointed to the mission of Kansas.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Capel has been appointed by the Holy Father to be one of his domestic prelates.

We regret to announce the death, at the Convent of Mercy, Cahir, of Sister Mary Berchmans Dunne, in the 33rd year of her age and third month after her solemn religious profession.

We regret to announce the death of an estimable lady, one of the Sisters of the Convent of the Visitation in this city—Sister Justina.—*St. Louis Watchman.*

Very Rev. James A. Corcoran, D. D., has been appointed Rector of the Seminary of St. Charles Boromeo, vice Very Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., resigned.

Bishop Hennessey confirmed two hundred and forty persons at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Baltimore, on Sunday, August 4th.

The Archbishop of Manilla, the Capital of the Philippine Islands, has forwarded to Rome 12,544 piastres, as an offering from Catholics of his Diocese our Holy Father the Pope.

The diocese of Liverpool has again to mourn the loss of a priest, just in the prime of manhood. The Rev. James Singleton, of St. Mary's Chorley, died at his residence on Monday morning, July 29, after a short illness.

On the 26th of July, Feast of St. Ann, Miss Olivia Crichlad, in religion Sister Mary Joseph, was admitted to the white veil and received the habit of the Order of Mercy, at the hands of the Rt. Rev. A. M. Martin.

The Very Rev. Augustine Canon Magaire of the Parish of St. Paul's Cork city, has been appointed pastor of the parish of Ballincollig, rendered vacant by the death of the late Canon Horgan.

The Rev. John MacNamara, C. C., of the Cathedral North Parish Cork has been appointed to the dignity of Canon, a vacancy in the chapter of the diocese having been occasioned by the death of the late Rev. Canon Horgan of Ballincollig.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION AT MT. ST. CHANTEL, W. V.—On July 16th, Feast of St. John the Baptist, St. Mary Almee, formerly Miss Sadie Robertson, of Wheeling, W. V., made her vows with the usual ceremonies. Rt. Rev. P. J. Whelan presided, assisted by Rev. M. Fitzpatrick.

It has been rumored here for the last few days that the Rev. U. J. Boarke, President of St. Patrick's College, has been appointed Vice-Rector of the same, in room of the late ever-to-be-lamented Archdeacon Brown. Up to the present we have received no authentic information on the subject.—*Oakdale Telegraph, July 23.*

The funeral of the Rev. J. V. Moyes at Hinsdale was very largely attended, all the adjacent towns being represented. The service was preached by Bishop Lynch of Toronto, who is visiting at Pittsfield, and will occupy the recent pulpit at Hinsdale on that Sunday. The remains were interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Hinsdale.

The Very Rev. Father Pius, of the Order of Passionists, late Rector of St. Paul's College, Harold Cross, Dublin, Ireland, arrived in New York on the 16th of July. He is accompanied by the Rev. Father Lawrence, of the same order. Both priest and gentlemen are here for the sake of recovering their health and visiting the United States.

TAKING THE WHITE VEIL.—Rev. J. J. Power, in the absence of the Bishop, on Sunday received the vows on Friday, 24th inst., at St. Anne's Church, Worcester, Miss Mary Ann Heslon and Miss Mary Agnes Higgins. Having passed their novitiate at St. Anne's Convent, they assumed the white veil of profession and worship, taking in religion the respective names of Sister Mary Cecilia and Sister Mary Agnes.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.—On Monday, July the 22nd, in the beautiful little chapel attached to the Convent of Mercy in this town, Miss Johanna M. Ryan (in religion Sister Margret Mary Alacoque of the Sacred Heart) youngest daughter of Mr. Ryan, Tomcoole, Tagshmon, made her solemn religious profession.—*Wexford People.*

The law for the expulsion of the Jesuits will affect a member of the Prussian Imperial party. Prince Frederic William Wladislas de Radziwill, who is a direct descendant of the Emperor. He is at present in Berlin. Some Sundays ago, a meeting of several thousands persons was held in Berlin, to protest against the law for banishment of the members of the Society of Jesus. Only a few hundred of the persons who assembled were Catholics.

Father Dawson, S. J., the founder and the architect of the College of St. Ignatius and the Holy Family Church, is to have his headquarters, as heretofore, in the college, and will continue to conduct the series of religious missions which have already given him so wide a fame, and effected so much good in various parts of the United States. Father Dellbeck, S. J., the orator and philosopher of the college, has gone to his post in St. Louis.

RECEPTION OF NUNS.—At Clondalkin Protestant in Convent, on the 2nd of July, two young ladies received the white veil. The celebrant was the Rev. J. G. Moore, P. P., Clondalkin. The preacher on the occasion was the Rev. T. L. Hickey, O. S. A., Prior of St. Augustine's Priory, Tallaght. The names of the young ladies are Miss Katie McDermott, Collinstown, Kildeek county Kildare, in religion Sister Mary Gabriel; and Mary Jane Teeson Grivin, of Irish Hill, Cratloe, county Clare, in religion Sister Mary Angela.

A LADY IN HIGH LIFE CONVERTED TO CATHOLICITY IN CHARLESTOWNSHIRE.—The *Hereford Journal* that Mrs. Duff the wife of Captain Duff, and mother of Mr. Ambrose Smith, of Varnol, near Bangor, the wealthy owner of the great Llanberis slate quarries, has been converted to Catholicity, and has been received into that Church by Monsignor Capel. Mrs. Duff is a member of the Pile family, and has therefore been a powerful local Church woman but with especial leaning to high Church, or ritualistic doctrines.

On Monday, 12th inst., Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley, of Chicago, promoted Mr. Aloysius Antony Lambert, B. A., to the sub-deaconship in the Church of the Holy Family. On Tuesday, the same gentleman was promoted to the deaconship, and on Wednesday, in the presence of a numerous congregation, he was raised to the priesthood. The Rev. Father Lambert has held a professorship for two years in the St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and has enjoyed the confidence and affection of all the students of the institution. He will continue in the college.

NEWS from Rome announces the decease of the eldest member of the Sacred College, Cardinal Cirille de Alameda Y. Brea, M. O., Archbishop of Toledo, and Primate of Spain. The venerable Cardinal was born at Torralon, Valasco, July 14th, 1781. He was appointed to the Archiepiscopal See of St. James, Cuba, September 30th, 1831; transferred to that of Burgos, April 20th, 1849, and that of Toledo, August 3d, 1857. He was created and published a Cardinal in the Consistory of March 15th, 1858. His was a man of great attainments, true hidalgo, and the most energetic of the Spanish episcopacy. R.I.P.

Within the last three weeks the Archbishop of New Orleans has confirmed in his diocese nearly six hundred applicants. On Sunday, August 4th, in the Church of St. John the Baptist in the city, he confirmed fourteen, minor orders and subdeaconship on Magin Palmer, of this diocese, and Mr. Michael Robinson, of the congregation of the Holy Savior, and elevated to the dignity of the priesthood, the Rev. Jeremiah Moynihen, John Dumas and J. G. Foote. On Monday, August 5th at St. Mary's Church adjoining the Archbishop's residence, the Revs. Magin Palmer and Fracois Rouge were ordained deacons.

### The Keogh Debate.

If political wisdom were the necessary consequence of political knowledge, experience were never wasted or its teachings thrown away, we might well expect in Ireland to reap substantial advantage from the debates of the last few weeks. The hard, practical lessons that the hour of national trial brings with it have been shrewed on us thick and fast; and, if the intelligence of intelligent men of future guidance are best taught, the people of Ireland can hardly complain of the instruction at present being supplied to them. The Galway Judgment, its exposition in Ireland, its effect upon British opinion, the revival of bigotry, the exhumation of penal statutes, and the proposals to repeal the Ordinary power in some quick succession to enlighten and guide us, and to remind the Irish people of the real nature of the relations subsisting between themselves and their rulers. Finally, we have the debate on Judge Keogh in the House of Commons—especially intended, one is tempted to believe, to complete the course of education which commenced in the Court house in Galway.

Bitter and deep as was the indignation already convulsing the Irish mind, it has received additional bitterness by the whole record of that debate. Galling as were the words already inflicted on the Irish nation by the slanderous tongue and lying pen which found a theme in the Galway harangue, they have been widened and lengthened by the history of that memorable discussion. The claim for justice spurned, the cry of the injured denied, the appeal of a nation mocked at, its sorrows stifled in callous brutality, and the wrong-doer extolled into public jubilant cheer,—this is the spectacle presented to us by that tribunal to which our country men are expected to look for succor, sympathy and redress.

If the result of Mr. Butt's motion in the House of Commons could be affected by the logic of facts or the weight of arguments, there would be little left for the pathos of Judge Keogh to rejoice over. If the discussion of the House could be affected by considerations of right and wrong, there would be but a poor chance of a repetition of the Galway performance. Strong as such a measure as the removal of Mr. Justice Keogh from the Bench may appear, it is clear from the debate on the impartial review of the arguments urged by the member for Limerick in its support must have failed to have fully established his case. That Mr. Keogh had succeeded not only in lowering the dignity of the Bench, but in shaking the confidence of the people in the administration of justice—already effectively undermined—Mr. Butt had no difficulty in proving. In the case of the London papers *Punch* and *Judy*, and the Irish *Shamrock* and *Shillelagh*, the Judge had established a claim to the sympathy and admiration of the Court house in Galway. But the British House of Commons recked nothing of all this. Little heed they gave whether Judge Keogh acted on evidence or without it, or whether he had or had not outstepped the limits of decency and duty. True, he had outraged the feelings of a whole race, and filled the land with a deep portent sedition of her Majesty's subjects with anger and indignation. But it was all in the day's work. Shafts were aimed, it was Irish feelings he insulted; and so the legislators passed on, instead impatiently to the exposure of his offenses and cheered to the echo the unblushing defiance of Judge Keogh. Between Mr. Henry Jones and the Hon. Mr. Plunket they got much to satisfy them, and, having heard as much as could possibly be urged in defense of the Galway scandal, they magnanimously determined on listening to no more. The Government lent its assistance to the work of muzzling the Irish members and a chorus of all forces the expression of the feelings that agitated the country. By 350 votes to 59 the House decided on shelving the subject and virtually endorsing the mass of slander disseminated from Galway, and it was only by rescinds and parliamentary endeavors that the Irish members prevented the debate from being summarily strangled on the spot.

To would the sensibilities of Irishmen, to deny them their constitutional rights, and to encourage their revilers and defamers, were apparently the objects aimed at by the supporters of Judge Keogh in the House of Commons, and it cannot be said that their labors were unattended with success. But they accomplished much more, and there is one important portion of their results which we can survey with satisfaction. —The despair of a heavy legislative union, which an English weekly journal mournfully admits to be a consequence of the action of the House of Commons in this matter, is a sentiment which we rejoice to see strengthened and developed, and it would be hard to imagine anything better calculated to foster it than the combination of English contentment, Whig and Tory, in favor of Mr. Justice Keogh. To the bigoted and tyrannical the Keogh debate will, doubtless, afford some short-lived gratification, but to the people of Ireland it will remain a lasting proof of the total want of sympathy and incompatibility of feeling between them and the nation with whom force and fraud have temporarily united them.—*Nation, August 3.*

### Industrial Condition of the State.

The lack of ships to carry away the surplus wheat of the State furnishes a new proof, if any more were wanted, that the production of grain is large quantities, for exportation, is a very unsafe business in California. Many of the farmers will make less profit this season than they did from the small crop of last year. When the supply of freight exceeds that of ships the ship owners have the farmers at their mercy—of course they will be in business. The future presents no assurance that the experience of the present will not be repeated in every favorable year, so long as we export so best largely wool, cotton, brandy, wine, hops, dried fruit, sugar, and, indeed, nearly every other thing we can produce, can bear transportation by rail. It is not an easy matter to change the basis of agriculture; those who succeed best, with profit, in a dry climate; but the extension of the irrigating canals will facilitate the inevitable change. In many places combining wool will be a good substitute for wheat. At a late meeting of the Napa Farmers' Club a statement was made that 1,600 sheep are kept the year round, pasturing from field to field, on forty acres of alfalfa, or 25 sheep on an acre. The land was irrigated in both cases. Five acres are allowed for one cow or five sheep, of good natural pasture; so that one acre of irrigated alfalfa is as good as twenty of wild grass, not irrigated.

Among our numerous imports which might perhaps be produced in California with profit, is white lead, which is made by exposing the metal in the form of vinegar and spent tan-bark, which last material supplies the carbonic acid to convert it into carbonate. Neither fuel nor machinery is necessary for this process, but the carbonate lead must be ground dry before it is ready for the market. We export more than 100 tons of lead monthly; we have a large surplus of vinegar, and tan-bark is abundant. A gentleman who superintended a white lead factory in an Eastern city, gives us the following estimate of the monthly expenses and receipts in a mill of a capacity to work up 100 tons per month:

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 tons of lead at $100 | $10,000 |
| 10,000 gallons vinegar at 15 cents | 1,500 |
| Labor, 61 men 26 days, $3 | 5,000 |
| Incidentals | 500 |
| Interest on investment | 300 |
| Total | $18,300 |

The product would be 260,000 pounds of white lead, worth 12 cents, or $31,200, leaving $12,900 profit. These figures are based on present prices; but a considerable reduction can be made in them by changes of circumstance.—*Alta, Aug. 26.*

### PUBLIC COURT TERMS.

Butte county has 353,067 acres of land under cultivation, and the total value of real and personal property is $7,174,924.

Ex-Governor J. Neely Johnson, who was stricken by paralysis near Salt Lake, July 29, is very low, and believed to be beyond recovery.

A new at Los Nitos, Los Angeles county, recently gave birth to three calves. The mother and calves are doing well, and will be seen at the State Fair.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for the week ending July 27th, were $76,200; for the first seven months of the present year, $6,767,800.

The agent of the Texas Pacific Railroad—engineered by Tom Scott of Pennsylvania—was in the Santa Cruz forests last week, to see what the chances are for ties.

SAN DIEGO, August 19.—Mr. Geo. Blair, late from Arizona, reports that Colonel Jack Swilling has been murdered by the Apaches somewhere beyond Arizona City.

The famous Kentucky farm, Woodburn, has been sold, containing 4,000,000 pounds of wheat this season. Its proprietor proposes to put in upward of 12,000 acres of wheat.

An Apache chief and sixty men, women and children, recently left the reservation near Fort McDowell, Arizona, to surrender their arms and take up their residence on the reservation.

VIRGINIA, August 17.—Jack Morrison and James Cain, two of the men supposed to have been connected with the Nusbaumile stage robbery near Reno, yesterday morning, were arrested in the city to-day.

PORTLAND, August 18.—Track-laying on the Northern Pacific Railroad has been resumed, and forty miles will be completed by October 1st. Two thousand laborers are at work, and work is proceeding rapidly in the mountains and valleys.

LOS ANGELES, August 20.—The Citizens' Committee is making arrangements for the reception of Governor Booth and party. Relays have been arranged for every fifteen miles of the route, from Santa Barbara overland to the city.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 18.— Isaac Moore, late Postmaster at Hughes, Juab county, was arrested for stealing a package containing $10,000, mailed at San Francisco to the first National Bank of this city. He is held in custody in default of $20,000 bail, for examination next Monday.

The Santa Cruz Gem reports that Quicksilver Mining Company have struck very rich rock in the their claim, a few miles south of Pacheco Pass. The claim is located about six miles south of Pacheco Peak, at the head of Los Espalios Creek.

BRANCH HAILROAD.—A subscription paper for the building of a branch railroad to this place is in circulation. The first person it was presented to subscribed $5,000, and it is thought the movement will succeed. The intention is to incorporate, and to offer stock to the town to own the whole thing.—*Visalia Delta.*

SALT LAKE CITY, August 17.—Three companies of United States troops left this morning for the field of Indian troubles in San Pete County. Cavalry arriving to-day from the line of the Union Pacific are hurrying on. A fourth company of cavalry has been ordered by General Gird on this city to keep the roads open. General Morrow left for the front, and General Gird on Monday, from the scene of operations.


BANKING.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS

—AND—

LOAN SOCIETY

Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

OFFICERS:

President.....M. D. SWEENY.
Vice-President.....C. O'DONNELL.
Cashier.....JOHN O'KANE.
Secretary.....JOHN SULLIVAN.
Attorney.....RICHARD TOBIN.

DIRECTORS:

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Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, or any reliable banking house, but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should be given in his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the agent by whom the deposit is made.

Deposits received from $1 to $5,000.

Office hours—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOS. A. DESMOND, San Francisco. EUGENE KELLY, New York.

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Savings Union,

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Deposits.....$1,911,[illegible]
Guarantee Capital and Reserve Fund.....[illegible]

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Vice-President.....ALBERT MILLER.

DENIS[illegible], OLIVER,
CHARLES BRUN, A. DOLPHE LOW,
WASHINGTON BARTLETT, CHARLES PACE,
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aug24

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets, for the half year ending July 31, 1872—A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a dividend was declared on all deposits at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half year ending with the 31st of July, 1872, payable on demand, and free of Federal tax.

aug17 M. D. SWEENY, Secretary.

HOTELS.

Removal.

THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

Is Removed to 113 Second street,

Northeast corner of Minna. Furnished Rooms to let, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms Call and examine.

aug3 M. O'NEIL.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

SIGARI DE SANGONE STREET,

Between Commercial and Pacific.....San Francisco

HIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hall has been thoroughly renovated by the present proprietor, and is now open for the reception of the travelling Public, where he will be pleased to greet his friends and the public generally. The Bar will be supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the House a comfortable home for travellers.

The Grand House Coach will be at each car depot and steamboat landing on the arrival of each train.

Free Hack for Passengers.

Parties calling for their friends at the above Hotel will please inquire for the name of MICHAEL FARRELL, who will attend to them on their arrival. All friends of Mr. Farrell will please call and see him at the above Hotel.

The strict attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests of the House.

aug17 MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

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The Bar is thoroughly fitted up on the latest principles, and will be supplied with the choicest Liquors.

The Rooms are large and airy, and can be had by the day, week or month.

The restaurant is all to the comfort of the guests.

Board and lodging per week.....$8 to $9
Single meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.

Free Coach to the House.

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HUGH CHAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per day.....$1 00
Board and lodging, per week.....6 00
Board and lodging, single room.....8 00
Single meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.

Family accommodations on reasonable rates.

Every attention paid to guests by the House present; also from the Rooms to the boats and cars.

A CHOICE BRANDY, and all the other liquors before the counter.

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EDUCATIONAL.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

—FOR THE—

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,

*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per annum.....$300
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Tuition on piano, per month.....2 50
French.....5 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$1 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....1 00
Tuition on Piano, " .....2 00
French, " .....3 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

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## GENERAL NOTES.

The War Office has sanctioned the erection of a monument to King Robert the Bruce on the esplanade of Stirling Castle.

According to the official returns the construction of the Indian Railway during the last six months has been favorable than during the corresponding period in 1871.

Women work at bricklaying in Austria, and we are told that it is common to see them carrying loads of bricks and mortar up long ladders. And this is what it will end in here, if women persist in their decided for women rights.

It appears from a local paper that at a quiet coast watering-place there lea dog which has severely bitten no less than seven children. After tasting a few more perhaps the insidious creature will be good enough to make a choice.

A restaurateur of Tours having used the French Government for the keep of Prince Frederick Charles (the Red Prince), and his staff in February and March 1871, to the amount of £1,200, has had awarded him one-half of his claim, £600.

Marshal MacMahon is going on a visit to a relation of his, the Marquis de Rosambo, the resides at Fontenay Saint-Pere. A grand fete will be given in his honor on the magnificent estate of the Marquis, which was nearly destroyed by the Prussians.

Few people can form an exact idea of the number of cafés, estaminets, and eateries spread this there are 5,800 establishments where liquor is supplied to 2,500 individuals. The amount of business done nearly is 150 millions.

It is authoritatively stated that the diary of Dr. Livingstone, forwarded to Miss Livingstone, will in no case be published unless satisfactory proof be given that he is still reaches England. The diary was handed by the Doctor himself, with instructions to this effect.

Assuredly odd practice regarding the employment of the Sabbath prevails in Australia. It seems that no sooner does there appear in the *Times* the announcement of the marriage of any colonist, than a telegram is forthwith the hapless bridegroom is posted to a ship about to start on a voyage to a distant station.

The journals announce the death, in her 91st year, of the Marquise de Cornicuelle-Jodonaine, at her chateau in the Vosges. The deceased was lady of honor to Queen Marie Antoinette, and was present at the arrival of a band of ruffians who came to dig the lineaments for the liberty and life of his captive.

### MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FROM CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.]

Monsignor Hassoun, the Armenian Patriarch, has arrived at Rome.

The Ottoman Government has banished Mgr. Hassoun, the Catholic Armenian Patriarch.

Father Beck, general of the Jesuits, has been seriously ailing in the Province of Bohemia for some time past. He has now quite recovered his health, and is about to resume his duties.

The Empress of the French, with the Prince Imperial and suite, left Chiselhurst on Wednesday, and traveled by the Venice route to Mestrae, where they left the train, and after a short stay went to Abbotsford. The distinguished party returned to the Grande Hotel, Mestrae, for luncheon. On their return they left the train at Eelsbank and spent some time at Mount Melville. They left Eelsbank for Edinburgh by the Caledonian Railway.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN SAVANS.—The fiftieth annual meeting of the Deutsche Naturforscher und Aerzte, a body somewhat similar to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, takes place this year at Leipzig from the 18th to the 24th of August. It may be interesting to scientific men in Britain, and also to the New England, during the year 1871, France contributed to the Society £140,000; the total of Switzerland was only £50,000. The income of the Society is only £8,000 less than it was before the war.

The Italian Government has refused to admit the pupils of the Catholic schools to any examinations, and to consider their studies as valid. The pupils are placed in painful dilemma of being compelled either to send their sons for training to the public schools, or to see them excluded from employments in every capacity, whether public or private.

THE ARMENIAN SCHISM.—A telegraph says that an encyclical letter of the Pope is expected soon. It is to be addressed, in which the schismatic Armenian Catholics of the East will be declared to be separate from the Church, and to be under the power of the major excommunication.

Sunday being the anniversary of the death of the celebrated Pere Vianney, cure of Ars, a grand ceremonial will be held at that place on Monday next. Mgr. Devie and Mgr. Mermillod will be present. The commemorative services will commence at 10 o'clock, and on the same occasion the statues of St. Peter and Paul, Francis de Sales and Vincent de Paul, will be inaugurated.

CATHOLICS AND ELECTIONS IN ROME.—Despite the efforts of the members of the Government and the radical parties, some 8,000 Catholics have succeeded in getting their names upon the lists of the municipality. This has somewhat disturbed the ruling parties, and every effort is being made to unite all parties against the friends of the Pope. A circular has even been issued to the soldiery, calling on them to be ready with their votes to crush the aspirations of the *Blacks*, as the Catholics are called.

GREAT RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATION IN THE PALATINATE.—On the 21st ult. a vast procession took place in the city and Sanctuary of Kongisau. Some 20,000 pilgrims visited the shrine, and communion was given in the chapel to 4,000 persons. The feast was inaugurated by a procession of the Blessed Sacrament; after which High Mass was celebrated, and a discourse delivered on the indissolubility of marriage. The procession was then formed, and shortly afterwards a sermon was preached from the balcony. Finally the ceremony was closed by prayers for the Vicar of Christ, our chiefs injured pontiff, Pius IX.

PILGRIMAGE AT BOULOGNE.—On the 25th inst., the inhabitants of Boulogne, to the number of 1,400, went in pilgrimage to Notre Dame des Miracles at St. Omer, for the deliverance of the Holy Father and the welfare of France. During the whole of the present month of August, Boulogne will be scene of ceaseless pilgrimages. There have been two already—that of 1,200 fishermen of the quarter St. Pierre before leaving for the fishing season—and that of the male population of the Portal, for the same intention. On the latter occasion more than 600 men communicated. Next comes the turn of the females to pray for their absent husbands, fathers and brothers—and then each village in this neighborhood will take its own day to visit Notre Dame de Boulogne.

THE ELECTIONS IN ITALY.—Although Rean-


MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. J. BRODERICK

(Late Broderick & Kent.)

IS RE-ESTABLISHED AT

NO. 24 THIRD STREET,

West Side, two doors below Mission.

T. J. B. begs to acquaint his old friends and the public that he keeps a large stock of

Fashionable Boots and Shoes,

At lower rates than at other house in the city.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order, of the best material and workmanship. A fit guaranteed.

Please call and order for yourself, at

aug31 No. 24 Third Street.

C. JOSEPH

HAS REMOVED HIS STORE TO

403 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California.

IT IS THE ONLY FRENCH HOUSE IMporting the manufacture of

PH. HERBER OF PARIS.

C. JOSEPH has the honor to inform his numerous friends that he has received from Paris a large assortment of

Boots and Shoes

—FOR—

Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's Wear

403—KEARNY STREET—403

Between Pine and California streets.

C. DESMOND,

PRACTICAL HATTER,

No. 5 New Montgomery Street,

GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.

IS SELLING OFF HIS LARGE AND VARIED Stock of Hats and Caps at reduced rates, in order to make room for a large invoice now in transit.

Will and Must be Sold,

So bargains may be expected. You can assure your self of the truth of this statement by personal examination. The stock embraces everything, from the FINEST SILK HAT to a 50c CAP.

All who are in need will find it to their interest to call.

His Hats are fair when others flee.

They neither break nor bairn!

Of perfect shape and glossy wind

Those Hats DESMOND sells you find.

C. DESMOND, 5 New Montgomery St.,

mh8-tf Under Hesmond Hotel.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL,

CORNER FIRST AND BRANNAN STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE MAN agement of the Sisters of Mercy.

JAMES MURPHY, M. D.....Visiting Physician.
E. C. LANE, M. D.....Visiting Surgeon.
P. A. A. BELINGE, M. D.....Resident Physician.

TERMS:

Payable monthly in advance for ward, medicines, attendance, etc.:

In the wards.....$12 per week.
In rooms with one or more.....15 "
Private rooms.....$1 per day.
Liquors and washing, extra.
Children under ten years of age.....half price.

Money always refunded in case patient leaves before the expiration of the month.

Entrance—Dentistes are not respect to pay or receive visits.

dec17

OUTSIDE LAND CLAMS.

ALL THOSE HAVING REMVED INSTEAD one per cent. of their claims on lands taken by the city for public uses, under Ser. 800, will please hand to the undersigned, and thirty days from date, their statements of bakery fees.

San Francisco, July 31, 1872.

A. AUSTIN,

Collector of Municipal Revenue.

aug3 No. 1, City Hall.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT

For Ladies and Gentlemen their own homes that will not interfere with usual occupation. Address Randall & Co., Providence, R. I.

aug10

SHAW'S

PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP,

For the Cure (Relief of all

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

For sale at SHAW'S DEPOTS, corner Sutter and Powell and San Francisco.

$10 made from $1. Call and examine, or 12 Samples mailed free. Sec for Circ. that will retail quick for $10. I. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham street, New York. 'y1-1yow

MEDICAL, ETC.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a youthful, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

*Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by Medicines.*

Price One Dollar.

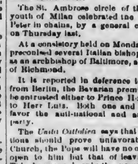
Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much once, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one *preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild cathartic, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury, mineral, or other noxious substance, and may be taken with safety by their timid patient. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and renders them easy of administration to children. For derangements of the digestive organs, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listless-ness, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, and Biliousness, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore healthy action to the digestive organs.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic, and as a Cathartic, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the disordered action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one bottle is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continued for some time, as

(Continued from page 5.)

good report and through ill report has stood behind what he thought the rights of his countrymen and of his beloved fatherland. Hasenforth he shall "pain his ineffectual fire," and concluded he has done a virtuous, sentanced by that upright Judge. But, sir, is there not a cause? Did not that same Archbishop once brand with infamy the violation of a self imposed oath, and mark with shame the first step in the official ladder which enabled the hasted politician of 1852 don the judicial ermine; and does this House suppose the people of Ireland are too stupid not to appreciate the coincidence? One name still remains, that of the Bishop of Galway. A fine and elegant scholar—a voluminous ecclesiastical writer, of whom Judge Keogh is good enough to say that he is "an intellectual, educated, solemn, grave, and religious pastor," and whom he has the incredible audacity and bad taste publicly to single out of the association of the venerable Archbishop of Tuam, a few days before actually cross-examined for hours in that very court house, and who, as the Judge says, "exhibited all his mental as well as his physical faculties unimpaired." Does the House clearly appreciate what this means? Imagine an English judge in the courses of a trial, in which both were examined, publicly giving it as his opinion that a particular bishop would be duly promoted to the See of Canterbury, if he did not, lately before him, should shortly die. Come from what quarter they may, it seems to me that in such observations the "force of impudence could no further go." Sir, you may invest a judge with the authority of the Crown, you may clothe him in all the dignity of the judgment seat, but there is no power on earth, nor on any exist in heaven or beneath the earth, to make others respect a man who does not respect himself. Pause before you reject this motion or give it to the go-by by adopting such an amendment as that of the learned and learned member for Taunton. Pause, that you may think what worthless and miserable men the judge who scales his hearers with the sinuilitions of an unruly temper and a flattering tongue. You may crush the great fault of Ireland is, that she has no respect for the law; be deeply rancid, therefore, whom you make. Of what stature of the law. The judge, I say (whether evidences establishes his charges or not), who cannot command his passions, and let loose his tongue among a Catholic population to speak of the religion and their character as this man has done, is a recruiting sergeant to increase the number of your troops. In Ireland, suppose you array you may stretch your coercion laws you can, but there is one thing you cannot do—refuse justice and demand in your Empire in peace. If such a judge is permitted to roam about the country on the plea of judicial duties, dishonoring the delivery of the law, then must England think that Irishmen are dead indeed to shame, and the God of justice has retired his face.

## History of Missions and Missionaries.

NO. 1.—FATHER CROQUET, OF RONDE, OREGON.

EDITOR INDEX REPUBLICAN:—I see with pleasure that in the last number of your journal you have given a most interesting history of the Catholic missions of the northwest. But your most able notice of these missions is still incomplete, and in order justice to such an important subject I am of the opinion that you should review each of the missions singly. Therefore, to-day I shall give you a short history of the Catholic Oregon, mission, by which I feel from the importance of the subject, will be of interest to your readers, even if it should be written hastily.

The Grand Ronde reserve was put into operation in the spring of 1857, by a treaty made with the Indians in 1855. The bands of Indians that were put upon this reserve were the following: the Chasonach, the Molalley, the Tenlaxin, the Tonwvra, the Takemeh, the Kalapuya, the Hunkpapa, and the Rock River. These several bands numbered, in 1857, about this time or thereabouts. To-day they count but 1,500! They have perished by the insalubrity of the climate, the sacrifices of the reserve and the ill-treatment of the Department, which kept agents there who were nothing but birds of clay, without brains or religious sentiments. The consequence has been, that the Indians have become poorer, and the order of agents have become rich, to the disgrace of the Christian Government of the United States.

In 1857 those Indians had a noble agent —Upsain Miller. In 1861 he was superseded by a man named Dixon, and in 1862 Harvey, occupied the position of Indian Agent of Grand Ronde from 1862 to 1870. Three years during those years, was the terror of not only the Indians, but the inhuman proceedings of Father Croquet, who considered him more of a barbarian than the adored him more of a barbarian than the agent of a civilized government. The second in 1871 by a man named Dyer, a more worthless man than his predecessor, if possible.

To give you an idea of the state of affairs in Grand Ronde during these years would occupy too much of your space.

In 1866 an election took place, under the direction of the then agent, Captain Miller, a Protestant gentleman, and in presence of Rev. Mr. Condon, a Methodist minister, who desired to see the interests of the Indians and who had been receiving subsidies from the Government. The election was to decide the religion and teachers which the majority of the Indians desired. The entire vote—about six hundred—of the agency was given in favor of Catholicity and Catholic priests. There was no priest at or near the agency, but Father Mesplie—who must be now in Washington—arrived with Father Croquet a few days after the election. There was one Indian who voted for Condon, and on being upbraided for it, he said that he did so to be rewarded for his labor without some friend in the agency.

The result of the election and the portion of those Indians were sent to the Indian Department where they must be on file with. "That good American gentleman, Captain Miller, will bear testimony to all these facts. Captain Miller sent the result of the election to Archbishop Blanchet, who at once sent Father Croquet to the mission. Matters went on smoothly while Captain Miller remained in the agency; but from the hour when Harvey succeeded him the troubles and sufferings of the great and good Father Croquet commenced.

Time after time has this brave Harvey waited on Father Croquet to tell him that if he dared to open his mouth on the score he would kick him out of it. Imagine the sufferings of this priest for almost twelve years with this tyrant!

Father having endowed with the courage of a hero, although deprived of his schools and the emoluments from that source, kept on teaching and comforting the Indians in the very teeth of the wild beast, Harvey. The Father erected a nice church at his own expense and the expense of the Archbishop of Oregon, and for twelve years he administered the consolation of our holy religion to the Indians without having received a cent from the Government, while his persecuting agents were drawing their subsidies for taking care of the Indians!

To-day Father Croquet is surrounded by a most beautiful congregation of Christian Indians, who are intensely devoted to him. These Indians are employed in agriculture, raising, etc., and never cease blessing the "black gown" which taught them the blessings of pure Christianity.

Father Croquet is only fifty-three years old. He is a man of ordinary size, but of the most robust constitution. He was born in Belgium, graduated in the University of Louvain, and for his great talents received the degree of D. D. from that celebrated institution. He took charge of a parish in his diocese in Belgium, but in a few years the spirit of missionary life took hold of him, and he started for Oregon in 1850, and was sent immediately to Grand Ronde by Archbishop Blanchet. At last the Almighty has heard the prayer of his faithful servant, for last Spring, by direction of the present able Secretary of the Interior and by advice of the President, Grand Ronde was fully restored to the Catholic Church. Thus, after twelve years of persecution and perseverance, the good Father can teach, preach and direct his Indian neophytes in peace. His reciving a compensation as teacher, from the Government. In a little while the good Sisters will be at Grand Ronde, under whose angelic influence the Indian children will grow up in the love and fear of God.

This is but a rough sketch of one of the great priest of this Catholic Church. Some day I may be able to fill up the imperfections, and make a book not inferior in interest to the history of martyrs to the lives and heroism of our early martyrs.

M.

MONTREAL, August 9, 1872.

## Catholic Indian Missions.

The *Irish Republican*, of the 26th ult, published in Washington, D. C., by Mr. Scanlan, contains a very interesting article on this subject from which we extract the following striking facts relating to the new policy of the Government towards the savages which has been under the direction of Rev. Father Mesplie, the distinguished missionary now sojourning in Washington:

"Fort Hall, in Idaho Territory, contains about 1,900 Indians, 1,000 of whom are Catholic, and have been Catholic for years. The remainder were to be brought into Christianity, and were already under missionary influence. There was a nunnery and church there, and the Indians were also trained to reading and writing, and were as truly Christian as any congregation in Washington. Yet this was turned over to the Methodists, and a young man trained high opinioned agent. He and some of his friends are large stock-raisers there, and the more saving of Indian scrip is a farce. He is not even a minister. Father Mesplie knows that he could have 5,000 Indians in and around Fort Hall inside of three years if the mission was left in the hands of the Catholics. There never was a Protestant nunnery among those Indians.

"At the Warren Springs Agency, Oregon, all the Indians are Catholics. Pa ter Mesplie has attended them for ten years.

"At Simcoe, Washington Territory, there are 1,700 Catholics. There is a church and a priest.

"The Blackfeet Indians of Montana number 6,000 Catholics. In fact, all the Montana Indians are Catholics. Yet the Indian Superintendent of Montana makes no opportunity of insulting and harrassing the Catholic priests in their intercourse among the Blackfeet.

"The Poncz Round Indians number two thousand, and are Catholics. They were able before the organization even of the Indian Department to have a Catholic agent—only a sub-agency from the Government. This mission is considered by the departments a model mission. It is under the charge of Messrs and Brothers.

"The Cœur D'Alenes are all Catholic. They received the name of Cœur D'Alene, Crooked Heart," from the trappers, on account of their treachery before they were converted. Now they are the most peaceable tribe in the Great West. But the old spirit only slumbers, and nothing but fair treatment can keep them peaceably. Father Mesplie informs us that the Government set apart a reservation for the Cœur D'Alene, which places the old mission established over forty years ago by Father De Smet in the center of the reserve.

"It is of the utmost importance that measures should be taken to prevent the encroachment of the whites on the reservation, for the Cœur D'Alenes will not be the imposition or prosecution. They being Catholic, it is only simple justice to appoint a Catholic agent. Father Mesplie informs us that the able Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Delano, who is the chief of the Indian Bureau, who is the chief of the Indian Bureau, who knows Father Mesplie, who represents the Archbishop of Oregon, on such appointments, will, we have no doubt, soon bring into the cruel treatment in '58, and were it not for the labors of Father Jouet, the result would have been a massacre. Father Mesplie has been the means of saving the lives of hundreds of the Indians.

"General Tilton, who commanded the United States forces, bore testimony to this in his reports.

"Chamash, Oregon, has a thousand Indians, five hundred of whom are Catholic. The new venerable Archbishop Blanchet has established a mission and a mission in his young days, long before it was a reserve. The Catholics have no priest.

"The Neo-Perces Indians at Lapway Agency, Idaho, number four thousand, and all are Catholics, with a few exception. They were first converted by the great French Jesuit, Father De Smet, about forty years ago. Father Jouvet, was the companion of Father De Smet. He has been dead about a quarter of a century. He died in Santa Clara, California. His missionary work was continued by Father Ravalli, (priest), Catholic, and the present priest, Father Cathalde. The Presbyterians had sent representatives among the Indians several years, but they were haunted off for some reason by the Neo Perces. Yet the mission was turned over during the last Spring to the Presbyterians—more than three thousande Catholic Indians. Father Cathalde is now added to the number of the Indians about one hundred miles from the agency. (Of course all this impediments fell on the heavers in the way. The Presbyterians are paid for leading to about fifty Indians, while the Catholics get nothing for taking care of 3,000.

"All these mistakes taking from the Catholics are only those which were under the supervision of Father Mesplie. They constitute but a small part of the mistakes done from the Catholics."

We clip the following from the *Troy* (N. Y.) *Whig* of some three months since, Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., commenced advertising in the Whig, as of late custom for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy." We inferred at that time it was one of the many contemporary arrangements to swindle people out of their money for curing the sick a few weeks have become convinced to the contrary. We know of several prominent citizens who have suffered from this confidence dreaser, unfairly, and they promptly by Sage's Catarrh Remedy as humbug, and by giving numerous facts have entirely cured. We desire to give Dr. Pierce the benefit of the same.


FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC

OF THE

SARSFIELD

INDEPNT GRENADIER GUARD,

AT THE

CITY GARDENS.

SUNDAY.....SEPT. 8, 1872

ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS

CHILDREN.....HALF PRICE

au17


## BORN.

CURLEY—In this city Aug. 19, to the wife of Patrick Curley, a daughter.

## MARRIED.

MITCHELL—BELLEAU—In this city, Aug. 26, by Rev. Father Prendergast, John L. Mitchell to Clara J. Belleau.

ARD—THOMAS—In this city, Aug. 13, by Rev. Father Prendergast, Thomas P. Ard to Fannie V. Thomas.

DIXON—HOLMES—In this city, Aug. 21, by Father Conway, John J. Dixon to Elizabeth G. Holmes.

## DIED.

GERMAIN—In this city, Aug. 26, Christina, only child of Jessie and Mary Ordnegan, aged 3 days.

SHEEN—In this city, Aug. 24, George Washington, youngest son of Timothy and Alice Sheen, aged 5 months and 2 days.

HURLEY—In this city, Aug. 24, Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of J. P. and Hannie Hurley, aged 6 Mon. and 14 days.

MURPHY—In this city, August 24, John Murphy, a native of Ireland, aged 75 years.

ROBIAN—In this city, August 21, Bridget Borgan, a native of Ireland, aged 52 years.

MAHONEY—In this city, August 25, Daniel, son of Andrew and Mary Mahoney, a native of Bangor, Parish of Murrogh, county Cork, Ireland, aged 31 years.

O'BRIEN—In this city, August 28, Edith Mary, daughter of John and Mary O'Brien, aged 5 days.

CROWLEY—In this city, August 26, Ann Crowley, a native of County Cork, Ireland, aged 50 years.

JORDAN—In this city, August 27, Grace, youngest child of William and A. A. Jordan, aged 4 months and 12 days.

McAVLEY—In this city, August 27, Margaret Ann, daughter of Denis and Fannie McAvey, aged 3 mos.


The use of simple bottles of Mair's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is sufficient to show its efficacy in restoring the natural color of the hair and cleansing the scalp.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MORNING OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.
THURSDAY, August 29, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export only a moderate inquiry has existed, at a decline. We quote as follows: Extra at $5 12½@$5 50, superfine, at $4@$4 50 for interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $4 75@$5 25 in sack @ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, as a slight decline in prices, since our last weekly report. At the close we quote the range at $1 45 for shipping grades, and $1 45 for good to choice milling @ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The market has ruled firm for brewing at unchanged rates. For new a fair demand has existed at unchanged rates since our last weekly report. At the close we quote feed at $1 15@$1 17½ @ 100 lbs.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 @$1 30 @ 100 lbs, which is the nearest at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $@$ for ordinary to choice new in bales.

STRAW—Quotable at $@$ 25 @ ton for cargo lots and $@$ 50 @ ton for small lots.

CORN MEAL—Sold at $@$ 75 @ 100 lbs from mill.

BRANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are our latest prices: Bran, $@$ 00; Shorts, $1 50; small White and Pea, $@ $@; Red and Pink, $@ $@ @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—At the close we quote the range at $1 25@$1 75 in sacks @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Scarce at $@ $@.

VEGETABLES—Quotable at $@$ @ ton for cargo lots.

MISCELLANEOUS—We quote feed at $@$ @ ton for small lots.

BUTTER—Fair to choice, 25@30c.

EGGS—Quotable at $@$ @ doz.

CHEESE—Quotable at 12½@13c.

BEANS—We note a fair demand, and the following are our latest prices: Bayos, $@ $@; Sieurs

of protection for the people whom he now urges to this struggle."

"I hope so."

"Hope so!" Why, he has sworn it; has called upon the Most High God to witness and attest his oath. Is a man ready to perjure his soul a devil out of hell in human shape would betray or mock a people under such terrible circumstances?"

"Well, I suppose you must be right, friend Power. Forgive me my ugly-going prudence. I am a touch older than you are. Yet, as I say, perhaps you are right. As we are in for this fight, we must box it in all force or not at all. I, too, will do my best in the name of God!"

"Bravely spoken," shouted Father Power. "Let us, in Tipperary, return Frank Scully and James Sadleir; Cork will be good for Vincent and Burke Roche; J. D. Fitzgerald, an amiable and unselfish jurist, will carry Kerry; Limerick will give us Mossell, a friend of religion, largely trusted by Mr. Sadleir; then there will be Duffy and Lucas—two more after our own hearts, only they are more in the mind than the bright. George Henry Moore will sweep Mayo; Maguire will be safe in Dungarvan; Wexford looks safe for Mc-Mahon; Leitrim for Brady; Sligo for Swift; Dundalk for Bowyer—why, man alive, we cannot count them all! At least fifty or sixty Tenant-Righters will enter the new House of Commons; and this is a power able to conquer the concession of the last Land Bill!"

"And God—Ulla; so be it; we'll try the issue, John."

Well, then, come over and dine with me to-morrow, you'll meet our honored friend Sadleir, who, with his brother James, is staying with me just now; you remember him and Mr. Crowe coldly enough when they called on you the other day;" and Father Power rose to depart.

"I can't promise that; but you may rely on it I'll do my part by your side in the coming fight. Good night."

"Yes," soliloquized Father Quaid, as he paced slowly up and down his little garden while his hearty and genial companion's footsteps died away on the high-road—"yes, he is right, after all. We will try it, we will try the struggle. The our last chance in this generation, and, if we be true to ourselves, we must win."

Father Power, with the noble and fiery spontaneous characteristics of his Celtic nature, headed his people—a race whom he might have led by a silken thread through all the barren seas of Sahara. He attended Mr. Sadleir to place his brother's election bills at the office of the clerk of the crown on Sunday after Sunday, when, denouncing the legalised robbery of the tenants, and the ferocious and hideous injustice of the Establishment, he exhorted his hearers to be true to the Church and country in the impending crisis, and to vote for "those trusted, tried, and incorruptible patriots, Scully and Sadleir," usually adding a warm tribute to the merits of the great brother, John himself. This gentleman, who invariably knelt close to the altar rails, manifested profound emotion at hearing his good qualities so generously and openly eulogised. The congregration beheld him with feelings of reverence approaching to awe, as he covered his face with his hands and lay there prostrate around him but at a respectful distance—when, on leaving the chapel, he dipped the fingers in the holy water font, and devoutly made the sign of the cross on his forehead. "He is a most eminent man, indeed," observed to the priest, and universal opinion confirmed the assertion.

What further helped to confirm the good [illegible] was an incident which [illegible] but which, nevertheless, got general circulation. One night, as he prowled, as usual, about the house before the family retired to rest, with a equally baby in his arms, he met Mr. Crowe at the door of the chapel-house, and begged to see his reverence. He was admitted, and told his story. It was a painful and pitiful one. After the "husband" (as she called him) and she had lived together for many years, but never been received into the Church's embrace. And now tied bless you both. Farewell—don't mention a word of this to anyone."

Notwithstanding this disingenuous appeal to the peasant's reticence, the story rapidly flew from mouth, and the Catholic peasantry began to see in their Parliamentary representation an angel of light, who, at some Heaven-directed moment, might behold his wings and disappear from their eyes up the luminous road which marked Elijah's ascension beyond the clouds.

Still, although his prospects were of the brightest, Mr. Sadleir's mind was ill at ease, and it was only by the strongest mental effort he could restrain himself from openly expressing an impatience and vexation with his circumstances. As he tossed wearied and sleepless in bed, during the long nights, the image of that naughty English girl who had sent him, all his blood in his head, and all his flesh quivering with pain, out of her presence, rose up in the darkness of his chamber to torment him with the magnificent mockery of her mouth and eyes. As the spectrum faded into the phosphoric background, he would strike his head with his clenched hand, and find comfort in the sound of the falling blow, as proving that he was displeased. He would have her yet. He was doomed to see her writhing at his feet, and laugh even a month of repentance from him whose love she had scorned. The struggle between his passion and humiliation was reflected distinctly in the sombre mirror of his unhealthy imagination, and afforded him a fiendish delight. He had ceased to love—he had learned to hate her; and his vengeance was of that implacable sort which knows not the name before. He'll be smashed to death before he's ten yards nearer."

"Paddy Maithews!" exclaimed Father Power, "is the famous reporter of the *Limerick Pioneer*. He roame the country for a season or two and sometimes, they say, takes a free lance, and is the standing terror of all the parish priests in the three counties."

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* Poor Matthews has long since gone to his rest, but his name must still be a household word in many of the districts he visited. I trust they will bear me out in stating that the outline of his character in the page text is on the side of minimum, not exaggeration.—AUTHOR.

you and the people who boast so honorable a son. Do me a favor, will you?"

"Anything, your honor—just say it, and thry it!"

"Then, your wife will oblige me by wearing that ring for a week or thereabouts at happy meeting, and if you do not retain the money for your own use, do for the future what you will with it. I regret to have been received into the Church's embrace. And now tied bless you both. Farewell—don't mention a word of this to anyone."

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CHAPTER XVIII.

One of those clearances as the priest and his guest were strolling along the mountain road, they saw a wretched little boy, a balloo, and, on turning around to ascertain who challenged, they found the urchin hotly pursued by a gentle gentleman seated on a side-car, and driving as fast as his legs could carry him.

"Who can this be?" asked Sadleir. "He will break his neck against a stone, and his own is he comes down the incline at that rate. Is he mad?"

Father Power put on his spectacles and looked steadily for a moment at the headlong charioteer. "If I'm not deceived," he said, "that is a sensible looking man face, nay, also, the wretched pair had bother. He has got a drop of his own in his composition, and supplied it and his purse into the hands of the shrinking peasant, who dropped the reins in his shake, and wiped his eyes with the back of his weather-beaten hand, while the woman's face fell on her and fast on the ragged clothes which wrapped her babe.

Having obtained that the child was not baptised, Father Power led the way to his flock. But where were a godfather and godmother to be found? The poor man who had an old acquaintances in Ameriky, in whose name he was baptised, suggested them that his overture was well considered and definite, and the right was performed accordingly, the man of wealth and position and intellect set as sponsor to the child of a peasant.

"Now rise-rood," said the peasant bridegroom, as the little group passed from the chapel back to the priest's house, "if not fit to spake to the gintlemin like Mister Sadleir, and I don't know how to say that all I have, but my sowl, is at his biddin' for the good turn he's done us to-night."

"Oh Father Power, pointing to Mr. Sadleir, whose figure was some paces in advance of the speaker, "and now, good-night."

"But I want to give him back his ring and his money, your reverence," urged the man, in troubled, insisting voice. "The Lord foreland I'd be that mane as to keep them."

Father Power turned to the speaker, and was puzzled as to how he should proceed. After some seconds' hesitation, however, he called to Mr. Sadleir, who halted at the door of his car-carrier, the sensible man in his hand, and a benevolent smile rippling over his ordinarily imperturbable face.

"This honest man wishes to return your property," began the priest. I must leave you to put the matter straight between yourselves."

"What honesty, what rectitude, what rare nobility of character!" exclaimed the other. "Ah, my dear Father Power, well may we call our dear and noble country the Island of Saints!" My hard-learned son of toil," he continued, turning to the peasant, "your high spirit is a credit to

Mr. Sadleir, I am delighted to meet you!" and the little man shook the great man's hand, as an American would say, "considerably."

"I fancy we have met before now," remarked Mr. Sadleir, in no whit offended by the other's familiarity."

"Deed dear! Of course we have. You may have forgotten my name, I am, in common parlance, Mr. Patrick Matthews, the honored guest of priest and prelate; and"—here he bowed deeply—"a poet, a, a man of letters, and an author of your service."

"Are you still on the *Pioneer*?" inquired the priest.

Mr. Matthews raised his hands and eyes simultaneously, *yes le ciel*. He next inserted his thumbs in his vest pockets, and uttered a terrific "No!" which astounded both his hearers. "That disreputable yard of flour cloth, gentleman," he explained, "had the benefit of my services as long as it kept the unclouded heaven of independence and the other manly torches burning in pristine purity. But when [illegible] the noble flame quenched in the breast of Tory corruption, I cut adrift from the compromising anchorage to ride in the main waters of honorable poverty and unprovoked neglect.

"I trust the press has not lost as valuable a connection," said Mr. Sadleir. "Really this men are scarce."

(To be continued)

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ENGLAND.

**Home Rule is Coming.**

Lord John Russell's adherence to the *principle* underlying the Home Rule demand has startled the Gladstone people and amazed their press. "It appears to me," says his lordship, "that if Ireland had a legislature of her own for purposes of assembly for each of its four provinces, and if Scotland in a similar manner were to be divided into towlands and Highlands, having for each province a representative assembly, the local wants of Ireland and Scotland might be better provided for than they are at present. The Imperial Parliament might still retain its hold over the legislation, and refuse, if it so chose, to give a third reading to any bill that passed in first and second reading in the local assemblies." This scheme won't do; but any scheme, having as its object the "ultimate contentment" of the British Horse in Commons, should proceed from the hereditary head of the Whig party in England, is a sign most encouraging that the overhanging clouds are breaking up, and the lightning of the bright sky above is to be dear old Erin are opening on us.—*Irish-town*.

**A British Holiday.**

It seems that when the Prince of Wales and Princess Ireland breakwater the other day the yards of the ironclads were manned three times over though a gale was blowing, and that two sailors fell from their perilous position and were killed. This is indeed an illustration of court flattery—blindness to human life, and a disregard for the princes may be expressed with that the yards should not be manned. It is to be hoped that this lesson will not be lost on the proper authorities, but that they will sufficiently exposed to danger, resulting from official [illegible]. Nelson's [illegible] verse, "A [illegible]

**A Singular Error.**

Mr. Scully Bruce gave a very curious answer the other night in the House of Commons to Serjeant Shee. The latter asked him if his attention had been drawn to the report of the speech of the Bishop of Gloucester, in which they pass a passage distinctly [illegible] the [illegible] to know who had labourers in their rights, [illegible] and he had urged on the people to [illegible] in [illegible] business of ministers to inquire to carefully into the language of spiritual pastors and masters. Mr. Bruce said he was among the honorable members at the time of a tipsy babble, but that would have been said if a Roman priest, had uttered sentence half so objectative of breach of the law! The Attorney-General for Ireland has been ordered to prosecute him and Parliament would have applauded the order. Perhaps the Solicitor-General for Ireland will be good enough to explain why the Bishop of Gloucester has escaped prosecution.

**Mr. Osborne Morgan Speaks to the Keogh debate.** He declared that had no sympathy with Ultramontane vice, but that he was quite convinced of the practices of Mr. Keogh's opinions. He denounced the conduct of the Judge in departure from "judicial decency," adding that there would be a different tone if an English or Scotch judge had conducted himself of such a "passionate a manner." A sense of news and attentiveness, like a free lance, and is the standing terror of all the parish priests in the three counties."

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## FRANCE.

**Quick Subscribing.**

The great loan has been the subject of a curious calculation by the subscription lasted twenty-two hours or 1,320 minutes. As forty-one milliards, five hundred millions of francs, were subscribed in that time, it follows that a sum of 31,439,022f. was subscribed each minute.

**A Big-Little Man.**

M. Thiers is a wonderful being. He is one of the youngest men of his age and biggest men of his size we know. Having acted as orator before the war, ambassador during the war and financier since the war, he is not content to give himself even the silvertired enjoyment of eight hours at the sea side, but works still and always. Down at Trouville sends he is to be found at cock-crow prattling with a four-pounder field-piece like a common artillery-man. Verily an Admirable Crichton come to life again! This is really the only news from France this week. It is not grander than the enormous gooseberry of old acquaintance or even the great sea serpent!

**The Communists.**

We have not seen the last of the Satory executions, for another Communist has been condemned to death. He was arrested more than a year since, but set at liberty then for want of proof. Some few months ago he was again arrested, and he now lies under sentence of death. The charge brought against him was that of pillaging and setting fire to the Palace of the Legion of Honor.

A new party has just sprung up in France, which styles itself the National Party, and has published an address to the country declaring that it will support M. Thiers in his efforts to free the territory from the foreign occupation. It also declares that the assembly for each of its four provinces, and if Scotland in a similar manner were to be divided into townlands and Highlands, having for each province a representative assembly, the local wants of Ireland and Scotland might be better provided for than they are at present. The Imperial Parliament might still retain its hold over the legislation, and refuse, if it so chose, to give a third reading to any bill that passed in first and second reading in the local assemblies." This scheme won't do; but any scheme, having as its object the "ultimate contentment" of the British Horse in Commons, should proceed from the hereditary head of the Whig party in England, is a sign most encouraging that the overhanging clouds are breaking up, and the lightning of the bright sky above is to be dear old Erin are opening on us.—*Irish-town*.

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## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**A Well Merited Compliment.**

On Tuesday evening the jurymen who inquired into the death of the late Lieutenant Smith-Barry, and Martin Hanley Carey met at Wynn's Hotel, Abbey street, for the purpose of presenting the young gentleman who had performed so gallant and praiseworthy an action. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Carey, who was honorary Secretary of the Society of Ireland during the agitation for Emancipation.—*Universe*.

**Parliamentary Representation.**

Mr. Butt has given notice of two important motions for next Session of Parliament. One is in reference to the Parliamentary representation of Ireland, and will declare the expediency of making provisions at an early period for the allocation of the seats in the House of Commons to the constituencies of Cabel and Sligo, and generally for the distribution of seats and the alteration of boundaries in Ireland. The other motion deals with the votes given for disqualified persons at elections, and proposes the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the present state of the law in relation to the matter. The first announcement startling decision of the Court of Common Pleas will come under review.—*Nation*.

**An Unwarrantable Compliment.**

A large number of the Irish members of parliament and other gentlemen have lately presented to the Countess Waldegrave a strand of her husband. Mr. Chichester however, in recognition of the services as Chief Secretary for Ireland." It is quite in keeping this presentation had been made to the Countess Waldegrave instead of Mr. Forsecue's social habits in Dublin and the "genial hospitality and gracious kindness" of its counties, the compliment might pass without remark. But they are not. Mr. Forsecue is detested and despised, and ought to give a political significance to the affair. Mr. Forsecue ought to feel hanged to get the Disestablishment Act passed, and also the Land Act; but no matter, we have not the minister who abolished the Coercion Acts (still the law unrepealed), and so long as Ireland is in a state of [illegible] Government! The Irish people will not be [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] Under the heat of the southern summer. But they had shrunk from being drawn to pay the "tribute of blood," or from the hearths they feel labored to support. They were *contents de loin*, Men who had had the courage to assert their rights, and to exercise the liberty others are content to brawl about in drunken songs; for this they were seized and chained like dogs and dragged in fetters like convicts. Those who talk so much sentimentality about the sufferings of African slaves, might find a hearer and more congenial subject of sympathy in the history of home and the thousands who died under a civilized lash. As they passed along, murmurs of sympathy and indignation were every where uttered, and many a servant at the cabindoors who gazed them along, testified to the concentrated hatred of the Roman population for their Italian and Irish oppressors. Remains that the present day—evidences of their displeasure otherwise than by expressions. Remains that the people themselves of that privilege, by holding a monster demonstration and unarming the constabulary in every town and village in the suburbs of the city, on Thursday, the 15th of August. Every man in the procession was the working and respectable class in the city, and the procession took about two hours to pass a given point. Fifteen o'clock Mass, and after the principal thoroughfares of the city, it came to a halt, to bring the proceedings to a close. Speeches followed a black boy, five years of age. The quick memory, and ready tongue of the little fellow made in a few weeks had learned to make himself easily understood by the Italians, were highly amusing. Pity a precocious development of this kind too often implies that it will stimulate the child to a premature order. The appearance of this poor Abyssinian waif excited the estate in a high degree. It is very well to see such a spirit in the play and equally enlaying between two rivals within the walls of the house.

**The Priest Prosecutions.**

The Galway prosecutions will take place before Chief Baron Pigot at the Autumn Assizes, said the Attorney-General for Ireland on Saturday, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question put by Mr. McCarthy Downing. Mr. Bowes added, however, that "much depended on the result of the Trial, we venture to think, is not very likely to be eligible. Counsel for the Government order the trials to take place at any time they like. The incriminated gentlemen surely are not sensible that they had anything to fear before it can be changed to any other place. Mr. Butt's speeches on the question of the Irish fisheries have shamed the Government into doing a small share of their duty in this matter. The motion of the Marquis of Hartington announced that there was a ballance of £30,000 remaining from a fund raised for the relief of distress in Ireland in 1822, and that of this sum £20,000 may be made immediately available for the purpose of assisting by loan our poor fishermen to buy fishing requisites.—*Nation*.

**Consecration.**

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen consecrated on Sunday last, August 11th, a new church at Killown, in the neighborhood of Newry. There was a large concourse of persons, lay and clerical, at the ceremony, and in the evening the parish priest, Father O'Neill, gave a banquet. From the speeches delivered at this dinner we learn the gratifying fact that the kindest relations prevail among the clergy of all creeds in the district. It appears that the site of the new church was given gratuitously by a Protestant gentleman — Mr. Walmsley—and that other Protestant gentlemen contributed liberally to the building fund.

**Operation of the Coercion Act.**

A Parliamentary paper issued on Wednesday, August 14th, gives the list of persons detained in custody under the Coercion Act, under warrants signed by the Lord Lieutenant, under the authority of portion of the above named Act. The following is the list. Patrick Walsh—the ground stated for his arrest on the warrant, under which each person is detained, being a member of the Fenian Society: Stephen Turney, the same; Patrick Casey, the same; Luke Walsh, the same; John Seery, the same;

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MONSTER PROCESSION IN LONDONDERRY !!

The Party Procession Act being repealed, the Catholics of Derry, in connection with the temperance movement, resolved to show themselves of that privilege, by holding a monster demonstration and marching through the principal streets of the city and suburbs of the city, on Thursday, the 15th of August. During the week previous to the working men were requested to be in their lodges by seven o'clock Mass, and there principal thoroughfares of the city, a halt was made in front of the Bishop's residence, when the Bishop came out and addressed the assembled multitude. The procession was the largest and most respectable ever witnessed in the city, and the enthusiasm displayed by the people was unbounded. The whole affair passed off in the most orderly manner, and the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The Bishop's address was received with loud cheers, and the people dispersed to their homes.—*Belfast Morning News, Aug. 17.*

**Extension in the West.**

The organ of Trenton Bay party (Sentinel), commenting on it, says: "The Protestant party have enjoyed their day, and we see no reason why the Roman Catholics should not enjoy theirs. Let the principle be carried out. It is very well to see such a spirit in the play and equality existing between two rivals within the walls of the house.

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The Rev. James Magee, P. P., has been promoted to the Archbishop of Tuam to the parishes of Castlebar, Ballyhaunce and Finally.

The Mayor of Belfast, Mr. Savage, and is Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners—the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D. The Chairman of the Poor Law Board presided on the occasion. An address was adopted fully executed by Sister Mary Frances Clare, of Kenmare Convent.—*Nation*.

**The Bishop of Ossory.**

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, died on Sunday morning last. The venerable prelate reached the patriarchal age of 82, was in the 55th year of his priesthood, and in the 25th year of his episcopate. He was specially remarkable for the simplicity of his character, his fervent piety, his unbounded charity, and the zeal with which he watched over the interests of his flock. He was moreover a man of very considerable literary and scientific attainments; in proof of which we may mention that even before he was ordained he fell in Dushfield College (of which he was afterwards President) the Chair of Moral and Natural Philosophy. On Tuesday his remains were interred in the vaults beneath the Catholic Cathedral of Kilkenny. After a solemn religious ceremonial and a public funeral, in which the clergy and gentry of the surrounding neighborhood, as well as the inhabitants of the town, took part. The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh is succeeded in the See of Ossory by his coadjutor—the Most Rev. Dr. Moran.—*Nation, August 17.*

**Foul Play at the Limerick Races.**

Mr. H. S. Brooke, the stroke oar of the Glenbrook who competed for the Limerick Cup last week, complains that at the crisis of the race his boat was deliberately run down and stopped by a semi-barbarian in a steam launch, who, last there should be any doubt as to his identity, he states is named Cochrane should be allowed to win upon the Shandon. The matter is now under the consideration of the stewards, and we have procured a canoe for the purpose. He has not gone far upon the river when a heavy steam launch comes down upon him, and the doctor was adjusting his coat, he was run down by the latter. Steering Oyer reach the bat the boat capsized, and he precipitated into the water. The steamer came on and the Irish boy to [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21.

Sept. 15—Sunday—Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost. Holy Name of Mary. St. Nicomedes, Martyr.
16—Monday—St. Cornelius, Pope and Cyprian, Bishop, Martyrs. St. Euphemia and others, Martyrs.
17—Tuesday—Stigmata of St. Francis.
18—Wednesday—St. Joseph of Copertino, Confessor. Ember Day.
19—Thursday—St. Januarius, Bishop, and Companions, Martyrs.
20—Friday—St. Eustachius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day.
21—Saturday—St. Matthew Apostle and Evangelist. Ember Day.

## THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....SEPT. 14, 1872.

## THE SUPERVISORS AND THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Are the Supervisors supreme autocrats in San Francisco? They ought not to be; they are not; nevertheless, they act as if they were. The one great question now being discussed by the citizens is that of railway communication with the East, and it is most intimately connected with the future welfare of the city. There projects are placed before the public, all of them demanding money. Two look for that money in the shape of an absolute donation; one offers to give the city, or rather representatives of the city, a certain amount of stock as value for the grant. Mr. Stanford only wants ten and a half millions of dollars. The Colorado Company require ten millions; the Atlantic and Pacific Company ask ten millions also. It is in the power of the Supervisors to say that not any one of these projects before the people, all three, or none at all, as it pleases them. They are lucky men, and they have a rare chance of doing a "nice thing" for themselves. There is money in this railway job, and, unless they are very grievously maligned by their fellow-citizens, these Supervisors are the identical men to earn it. It would pay Stanford to spend a hundred thousand dollars, or three times that amount if necessary, in buying up the Guardians of the city, and, literally, bribing them in order to put either of the two other schemes before the people for approval or rejection by vote. There are many persons who say that the shameful sale and transfer has been consummated already, that the great Central Pacific magnate owns the Supervisors, and that there will be no ballot on the railway question. It remains for the Supervisors to prove by their acts that they have not been bribed to betray the city, and that they are not the personal property of any man or any party. They can do so readily enough by resolving to lay all those three projects before the people, and let them decide which they will give their money to. This plan of dealing with the question would be a fair one, and would not well be complained of by any party. Stanford, Colorado, and Atlantic and Pacific would stand on the same footing, a minor one providing the city with a railway on the water-front. Should the Supervisors adopt the extreme plan of putting their veto on the several issues, the citizens will be forced to the belief that they are not soldiers, but lackeys of the New York Tammany ring.

## RIOTS IN GERMANY.

The German Catholics are not quite disposed to lie down at the feet of Prince Bismarck and allow him trample upon them. They will not tamely submit to outrage upon their consciences, nor to insult heaped upon all they hold sacred. Therefore it is that they have chosen to express very emphatically their disapprobation of his late exciting the Germans from the impartial dominions. The Rhenish Prussians are nearly all Catholics, and they are, moreover, the wealthiest, best educated, most intelligent and hard-working of Prussians. In all their wars with France, Austria, Sweden and other powers, they stood foremost and bore the brunt of the fighting. In the late war they and their Bavarian brethren particularly distinguished themselves. They earned the gratitude of the Emperor and his Minister, but it has not been paid to them. The only return for their services they have yet been favored with, is a relentless persecution of one of the most zealous and able religious communities of which their Church can boast. They put their protest against the treachery in the form of a procession in honor of the Jesuits, and they have been answered by the edge of the sabre and the butt-end of the musket. The Government torched the procession and dispersed it by armed force, killing several people and wounding a great many. As usual, an attempt has been made by the telegraph agents to trump up the Catholic party, and the dispatches are so worded that one would imagine the processionists made the riots and endeavored to wrick the houses of obnoxious individuals. But the whole story is clear enough to all who investigate the ascertained facts. The demonstrationists wanted no riots and made none; the disturbances were created by the troops who broke up the procession. Consequently, the Government alone is accountable for what has happened. It would be absurd to maintain that Prussia is a free country, or that liberty is at all favored by the authorities. If people are to be bludgeoned and sabred by dragoons for marching in procession in honor of a religious order whose piety, charity, learning and zeal entitle them to the very highest respect, they must come to the conclusion that they are living under an abominable despotism, and that they are regarded by those in power as having no rights whatever. The German mind is slow to receive ideas, but when once it has fairly entertained them, it clings to them tenaciously and works them out to their fullest development. The true Teuton is patient and long-suffering, but terrible in his wrath. When, therefore, the Prussian Catholics collee to the resolution of gaining redress of their grievances, they will do so in a manner the reverse of pleasing to Emperor William or his unprincipled creature, Prince Bismarck. They will, however, have to make up their minds very soon, or else their religion will be so hampered and bound down with restrictive enactments that it will be little more than a department of government presided over by secular functionaries.

## THE POPE AND ITALY.

Once again we find appearing in the newspapers reports to the effect that his Holiness the Pope intends to abandon Rome and seek a refuge in some foreign country. It may be that the wish is father to the thought. We know that when the infamous work of annexation was completed, and Victor Emmanuel was master of the Eternal City, the revolutionists were extremely desirous that the Vicar of Christ should fly. It was thus they hoped to "put an end to the Papacy," and utterly destroy religion. The special correspondents," the compilers of telegraphic news, and all the scandal mongers that gather in Rome from every quarter of the world, who have the thorough sympathy with the Massinians, and hated Catholicity with the venom of fanatics, gave shape and form to these wishes, and authoritatively declared that the Sovereign Pontiff should go. It appeared, however, that the illustrious personage most nearly concerned was of a different opinion, and expressed a firm resolution of staying where he was, in his own city and palace, to the very last, until he was forced out by violence. So, from that time to the present, the Holy Father has remained at his post, though practically a prisoner. Yet, if he so seem as if he would at last be compelled to quit the spot so dear to him and seek a home among strangers we will not say, for surely the Sovereign pastor of the Church cannot find strangers anywhere—but among foreign sympathizers. To effect this—to exile an aged man and drive him from the land of his fathers—no artifice or trick has been spared. Every little party personality has a mean and dastardly spirit could devise has been resorted to by the Italian Government and approved of by the Italian people. To this abyss of shame and degradation has revolution dragged a nation once the proudest and most chivalrous in Christendom! Pius IX. finds ecclesiastics of all grades insulted, beaten and hunted through the streets of Rome by howling mobs; he finds his late defenders, the gallant soldiers of his little army, deliberately assassinated in open daylight and their murderers escape unwhipt of justice; he finds the monasteries and convents built for religious men and women turned into barracks and stables; he finds the colleges suppressed altogether or else turned over by Victor Emmanuel's Government. Pius IX. is a very mark less in devotion to Victor Emmanuel's Government. Pius IX. is aware that if he ventured to show himself to the gaze of the public he would be insulted and not unlikely assaulted by the dregs of the populace; he is aware that the windows of the priest-shops are filled with the vilest caricatures of himself, and with the inimitable buffoonery upon the most sacred subjects; he is aware that the images of the Redeemer and His Blessed Mother, which a pious custom placed in niches on the principal thoroughfares, are insulted in the same way that this world and its cares most not absorb all their time, are every day flung prostrated on the ground or else bedashed with filth; he is aware that the journals most widely circulated teem with blasphemy, scurrility and obscenity. It would certainly, then, be no wonder if he turned away in grief and contempt from a people apparently so utterly bereft of spirit, honor, decency and faith. There are good Catholics, moral, order-loving, God-fearing men in Italy—millions of them we might safely say—but, owing to the present extraordinary and their invincible dislike of assertion, to their culpable timidity, they leave their beautiful country to be governed and represented to the world by men who are a disgrace to humanity. We are not using the language of exaggeration by any means. We need take a file of no more than three months issues of the leading journals of Rome, Turin, Florence, Milan or Naples and ask any man, we care not his creed so long as he loved God and virtue, what opinion would he give of a people who could support such prints or favor their doctrines. We know very well what the answer would be. The cool ignoring of the difference between right and wrong, the revolting ribaldry with which things holy are assailed, the sneers at the restrictions of decency and decorum, the undisguised appeals to the passions, the abominable communisms preached, could not possibly fail to shock and wound his feelings. It is truly time for the Pope to quit Rome, for the Roman's have given a sweeping answer to him. The pure character is quite above their comprehension. Only such refined and irreproachable personages as King Victor Emmanuel can they understand. We confess we shall not be surprised to learn that his Holiness Pius IX. has quitted the Eternal City or intends to quit it at an early

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—It is extremely inconvenient to us to be again compelled to politely notify our subscribers that we are in earnest, that we desire them to pay for our paper, and that we have been for months past, and still are, very nearly all bankrupt, while others have had several washings up since the Spring opened, so that it will inconvenience some-body when we have to shut down on them. We cannot, without further delay. Separately the amount that each subscriber owes us is small, but the whole sum is an object to us. Some have small, but the whole sum is an object to us. Some have small, but the whole sum is an object to us. Some have

### MY SPIRIT'S HOME.

Where is the home my spirit seeks,
Amid the world of sin and care,
Where eyes joy of mirror speaks,
And feets is lacking everywhere?
No! sorrow is its fading bowers
My wearied soul can find repose,
For serpents lurk beneath its flowers,
And thorns surround its fairest rose.

The home of earth is not for me!
Far off my spirit's dwelling lies;
The joys of faith alone can see
Its pearly gates beyond the skies;
The var of faith alone can hear
The music of its ceaseless song,
As nearer with each passing year
Its rapt chorus rolls along.

Then is the home my spirit seeks,
Above the fadeless stars on high!
Where not a note of discord breaks
The silver chain or harmony!
Where first without a shadow lies,
And joy can equal without a tear,
And Death alone—the tyrant—dies:
The home my spirit seeks is THERE.
—Catholic Herald.

### GENERAL NOTES.

The *Cross Gazette* says that most of the German Prince's will be present at the three Emperors' meeting at Berlin.

The town of Kehl and five villages in the Grand-Duchy of Baden are now comprised within the rayon of the fortress of Strasburg.

The *Avenir National* says that M. Thiers, before his departure for Trouville left his will with M. Grevy, the President of the Assembly.

It is stated that the eldest daughter of Mario is residing in Scotland with a noble family. The youngest is in Florence with her parents.

Queen Isabella de Bourbon, who was to have gone to the seaside with the Prince of the Asturias, has decided upon making an excursion for a few days to Switzerland. The Queen Isabella leaves Paris for Interlaken, where she will remain for a week.

Wagner is said to intend suppressing the applauses in the famous Bayreuth Theatre with a view to render it the complete model to transfer it behind the scenes, the composer assuming that the visible working of the instrumental mechanism destroys the illusion of the music.

The Duc de Guise, who was the only remaining child of a family of eight, was to have inherited £680,000 from his mother. The property will now revert to his grandmother, the Princess of Salerno, to be by her divided amongst the Imperial family of Austria and some members of the Royal d'Orleans and Sicily families, Louis Philippe's Queen of Naples having been the sister of the late Prince of Salerno.

The monumental church erected in memory of the late Queen Louise Marie of Belgium, at Laken, was consecrated on the 6th inst., with solemnity. The King attended by the officers of his household and those of the Queen's, arrived at noon and was met at the principal door by the Archbishop of Malines, Archbishop. After the usual ceremonies had been performed the Archbishop delivered an eloquent discourse in the course of the ceremonies terminated at about 2 P.M., when his M. left the church for the palace.

The following pleasant news for wine connoisseurs is contained in a letter from Carlsruhe: "Just, as usual now at this season of hilarities are coming through our city *en route* for Wurtemberg, where they will undergo the process of preparing and sold to the wine dealers for coloring wines, &c. Many a wine dealer thinks, while he quaffs his red wine, that he is now that the Government from the glowing sun of Bordeaux or the Upper Rhine, where as in reality it is to be detained for it is to the pine forests of the Odenwald."

The watering-places of France have never been so much frequented as they are this year. The Casinos of the Rhine are the theatre by many of their visitors. Vichy is crowded, the esports of Normandy invaded, and never have the Pyrenees been favored by such a lot of water-drinkers. At "Eaux-Bonnes" the colony is half of French, half Spanish. The baths of l'Yeres are full; at Uriage it is difficult to find a room. All these bathers lead an easy life. A bath in the morning, a walk till 10 P. M., breakfast, a ride or drive, to admire the beauties of nature in the afternoon, a ball regularly followed by dancing from 9 P. M. till midnight.

It is stated that Livingstone's two letters to Mr. Gordon Bennett were cabin at a cost of about £3,000. To the descriptions of Stanley's personal appearance which here been given it may be added that, though quite a young man—not more than thirty—his hair is very nearly gray. He is about five feet seven, powerfully built, and has a moustache, frank, English-like face. A sore shot, an expert swimmer, a practised horseman, and a trained athlete, with a very wide and varied experience of "roughing it," he was admirably fitted for the duty he has so successfully and successfully performed.

A large part of the apartments at Versailles are now open to the public, and all the central part and the west wing may be visited. The former Queen's rooms, which were recently occupied by the Political Direction of Foreign Affairs, will shortly be added, with the Galleries des Batailles. As for the private apartments of Marie Antoinette, near the Œil de Bœuf, they can only be seen by special permission. In the celebrated chamber of Louis XIV. has been replaced a very handsome bedstead and a medallion representing the King in 1700, M. Grevy, President of the Chamber, slept in the room once occupied by Louis XV. and Louis XVI. and has their library for a study. In the right wing are also handsome rooms are used as committee rooms.

A curious invention has just been patented for coating wood with metal. An galvanic current in sufficient quantity, when passed over fine platinum wire, raises the temperature to a white heat. The inventer discovered that wood, a comparatively dry substance even when green, could be cut in the same way. By arranging the wires with handles or other means, so as to guide it readily, trees, logs, or planks may be cut as desired. There is here, therefore, a simple and easily applied force, which may be employed to fell trees, divide them into logs, and perform all the operations of the saw and the axe. The surface of the wood is slightly charred, but the black layer is very thin. The battery employed need only be of the simplest character.

Count Emanuel de Mirafiori, the natural son of King Victor Emmanuel, is shortly to be united with the Countess Blanch de Larderel. This is the great event of Florence, and, moreover the affairs relates to a charming girl not sixteen, and a fine young man of twenty-two. The family of the bride, established but recently in Italy, is very rich. The grandfather of the lady was the architect of the immense fortune of the family. It was in the important trade of borax that he gained his millions and his nobility; the Grand Duke of Tuscany, had named him Count and Gonfalonier of Leghorn. General Menabrea was the officer charged by his Majesty to demand officially from the Countess de Larderel the hand of her daughter Blanch, from the part of the Countess de Mirafiori, my wife, and on my part for the Count Emmanuel. Such are the very terms of the Royal letter. It is needless to say that after lavishing the most courtly flattery to consider the mother of the young girl declined the messenger with a favorable reply.

The journals of Vienna relate a mysterious occurrence which took place some eighteen back in the Imperial Palace, and which has not yet been cleared up. A sentry saw a female figure in a long white veil issue from the apartments of the late Archduchess Sephia. Being terrified, he ran away and informed the chamberlain, who, although disbelieving the story, caused the passages to be occupied. The next night the apparition was again seen by several persons, disappearing, however instantaneously. But on a subsequent occasion another sentry, of firmer nerves, saw both the figure advancing towards him barefooted and passage, on which the sentry cried, and the soldier pursuing and overtaking it, prostrated it by a buyonet thrust through the back. Gendarmes came up at that moment, and discovered that the pretended ghost was a handsome young woman, and first taken for a priest. He was mortally wounded. Since then the employes of the Court have maintained as a shocking secret on the event, and the soldier has been put in prison and locked up in an isolated cell.—*Westminster Gazette, Aug. 17.*

### Does Rome Rule Mean Rome Rule?

Let not those of our Northern friends who, when the fit is on them, cry out against Home Rule as Rome Rule, lay the flattering unction to their souls that they may with impunity damping our hopes or frustrating our designs. They are at the best only a portion of the people of Ireland, and as the history of the past has established, are by no means the most influential portion. It has been their unhappy lot to stand opposed to many excellent reforms, in the advantages of which they have come largely to participate, and it is their unhappy lot still, led or driven no doubt by the less thoughtful and more bigoted of their clergy, to lift up their voices against Home Rule, the realization of which would in all probability have the effect of consolidating and extending their material interests in a way and to a degree not possible under the present uncertain and unsatisfactory order of things. Our Northern friends fought desperately against Catholic Emancipation, which their clergy led them to believe would revolutionize British Society, overthrow the British Constitution, and in all likelihood upset the British throne. Their delirium on that subject has long since passed away, and now not a wreck behind." They protested many long years against the abolition of the Corn Laws and were the chief representatives into the House of Commons to denounce the ruin that would be brought on the agricultural interests of Ireland by the withdrawal of protection to native industry. It [illegible] and extending till all sections and classes of the people will take up and decide questions of common interest on their own merits, and altogether irrespective of whether the so-called leaders of this sect or that faction are by is benefitted or injured by them. Protestants in the south and west of Ireland do not let towards their Catholic neighbors as Protestants in the North do; nor do the Catholics of the North of Ireland regard their Protestant neighbors with anything like the same friendly feeling that those in the South do. There is a substantial reason for this, and it is bound in the fact, which bigots and intolerants have not yet been brought clearly to see that Protestants being greatly in the minority in the South and West feel it to be their interest to be on good terms with their Catholic neighbors, while Protestants in the North, forming the large majority, are not predisposed to insult and smug those who religiously differ from them. When our Presbyterian friends in the kingdom the North carry out against Home Rule as Rome Rule we ask them to consider just a few facts. Belfast has a population of, say in round numbers, two Protestants to one Catholic. How many Catholics has it in the Town Council? How many of the Board of Guardians? How many on all the Public Institutions of the town? Has it ever had a Roman Catholic Parliamentary representative; a Roman Catholic Mayor; a Roman Catholic Provost? Has the head of any of its numerous public schools? Dublin has a population of, say, two Catholics to one Protestant. It has Protestants in its Town Council, in its Boards of Guardians, and in nearly all Public Institutions. It gives "a turn about" to Protestantand Catholic Mayors, and Protestant and Catholic Societies, and it has always one and sometimes more than one Protestant M. P. One fact on the subject is this: that Home Rule is worth a thousand arguments. We give this one; we undertake to prove by a rather contrast in the same manner the liberality of all the Southern and Western towns where Catholics form the overwhelming majority with those of the leading Northern towns where Protestants are only a bare majority, and we point to the recent returns of Protestant M. P.'s for four of the most Catholic constituencies in Ireland, as if possible a still more conclusive proof that Protestants have no fear, even for the free exercise of the franchise by Catholics than Catholics have from the free exercise of the franchise by Protestants. It is offeld the *amour propre* of the more arrogant and presumptuous of our Northern friends to say so much. We do so in neither sect nor party, however, we shall state the truth, "language is whom lies," and trusts to time to rid us of this new Northern bugbear, as it has already rid us of old ones—that of Rome Rule, of Home Rule, or is so understood by those who urge it, and who are straining every nerve and employing every legitimate influence to make it good.—*The Home and Home Rule Journal, Dublin, Aug. 10.*

### The Church of the Law.

The occasions when we get an authentic description of what the Church of the law—the Church established in these realms—is, are rare, therefore to be valued. Such a description is given in an editorial article in the *Observer* apropos of the marriage of a divorced woman recently in St. George's, Hanover Square, by a clergyman of the Anglo-Catholic type, who performed the ceremony at the request of the husband that if marriage were sacred and divorce impossible as in our Church, such troubles could not occur. To pass by the cheap gross further and dogmatize (as it has a perfect right to do under a religious system where private judgment is supreme) on what the Protestant Church is. Here are some of its opinions:

"Our bishops and minor clergy should be taught a wholesome fear of insubordination and obedience. They must understand for once and for all, that the Church of England, like the Irish Episcopalian, the Welsh House, or any other chartered body, depends upon the State for existence: that the State has absolutely power to end that it has had a Roman Catholic Parliamentary representative; a Roman Catholic Mayor; a Roman Catholic Provost? Has the head of any of its numerous public schools? Dublin has a population of, say, two Catholics to one Protestant. It has Protestants in its Town Council, in its Boards of Guardians, and in nearly all Public Institutions. It gives "a turn about" to Protestantand Catholic Mayors, and Protestant and Catholic Societies, and it has always one and sometimes more than one Protestant M. P. One fact on the subject is this: that Home Rule is worth a thousand arguments. We give this one; we undertake to prove by a rather contrast in the same manner the liberality of all the Southern and Western towns where Catholics form the overwhelming majority with those of the leading Northern towns where Protestants are only a bare majority, and we point to the recent returns of Protestant M. P.'s for four of the most Catholic constituencies in Ireland, as if possible a still more conclusive proof that Protestants have no fear, even for the free exercise of the franchise by Catholics than Catholics have from the free exercise of the franchise by Protestants. It is offeld the *amour propre* of the more arrogant and presumptuous of our Northern friends to say so much. We do so in neither sect nor party, however, we shall state the truth, "language is whom lies," and trusts to time to rid us of this new Northern bugbear, as it has already rid us of old ones—that of Rome Rule, of Home Rule, or is so understood by those who urge it, and who are straining every nerve and employing every legitimate influence to make it good.—*The Home and Home Rule Journal, Dublin, Aug. 10.*

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## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Bouchenell sailed on Saturday for New York in the Scotia.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—Many of the Jesuits as passed from Germany will come to Ireland, where they are promised a hearty welcome.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Andrew Carrigan a well-known citizen and one of the Commissioners of Immigration, died to-day, aged 56.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool for New Orleans yesterday, took out six hundred Mormon emigrants for Utah, the majority of them saints-in-law.

A *World* special from Geneva states that the Tribunal have made an award for losses by the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah, and for the expenses incurred by the United States in pursuing them. The award is said to be fifteen millions.

CARLISLE (Pa.) Sept. 5.—S. M. Weakley, State Senator and editor of the *Herald*, was beaten nearly to death last evening by A. B. Sharp, a prominent lawyer, in a quarrel growing out of a contemptuous allusion in the *Herald* to a recent speech of Sharp.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—The *Igualidad*, in referring to the suggestions of English papers, indignantly repudiates the idea that the Spanish will part with Cuba upon any consideration.

LEWISTON, Sept. 11.—The Lewiston *Journal* publishes the returns from 340 towns, making more than nine-tenths of the vote of the State, which gives Perham 16,-838 majority. The remaining towns gave last year 185 Democratic majority.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—It is rumored that Nellie Grant is to be married to Davegier de Haussez, author of a work on the Institutes of the United States, and the son of the distinguished historian of parliamentary government in France. [Hauseau indignantly denies the said impudent lie].

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—There was a grand military parade to-day, at which the three Emperors were present. The eldest son of the Crown Prince, Frederick William, was born on the 27th. Andrew Johnson was one of the Order of the Black Eagle conferred on him this morning by the Czar.

The Czar has made Princess Frederick Charles and Fredrick Henry Albert, Field Marshals of the Russian Army. Today, after review, Bismarck had a long private interview with the Czar. He was afterwards closeted for two hours with Gortschakoff.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The President has issued a proclamation abolishing jail fines and imprisonment for Japan in Japanese vessels, so long as Japan observes a similar rule in relation to exports to that country from the United States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The following call is published this morning, signed by seventy of the most prominent of our citizens, including Henry Greenebaum, as well as Democrats. Mayor Wilson, editor of the *Tribune*, and Andrew Shuman, editor of the *Journal*:

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 11.—At the Liberal State Convention to-day, the following nominations were made: For Governor, Charles Sumner: Lieutenant-Governor, Alexander H. Bullock: Secretary of State, George H. Monroe: Treasurer, Levi Haytaken with Francis Kernan, A. Schell, Lucius Robinson, A. Beech and H. A. Nelson. In the ballot Kernan received a majority of votes, and the nomination was made unanimous.

S. S. Cox was then nominated for Congress for the State at large, and John F. Hubbard for Canal Commissioner.

The Liberal Convention then ratified the nominations of Kernan, Cox and Hubbard by acclamation, and nominated Chauncy M. Depew for Lieutenant-Governor, and E. C. Brooks for Prison Inspector. The Convention then adopted a platform embodying the principles of the Liberal party, and pledging a warm support to the State ticket, and a majority for and for Greeley and Brown equal to that given Lincoln.

After each Congressman had ratified the nominations and adopted resolutions separately, the Liberals closed their day in a body to the Democratic Convention. The two bodies then fused with great enthusiasm, and finally, with three cheers for the ticket, adjourned *sine die*.

## Industrial Condition of the State.

We called attention last week to the figures given to the Federal Agricultural Report of the cost of fences in the various States of the Union, including California. This State is there represented as having spent $29,596,000 for her fences, and as paying $1,797,000 annually for repairs. The ordinary rate of interest in the farming districts is not less than 12 per cent, and at that figure, the annual interest on the cost of the fencing in the State, would be $3,551,760, making the entire annual cost of the fencing of California, $5,348,-760. The Report does not state the authority for the estimates, but as they are below the estimates generally made here, we do not object to them. The agricultural statistics of the Federal Census of 1870, tells us that the gross value of all the domestic animals of the State, is $35,000,000, and if we estimate the annual profit on that sum at 15 per cent., we shall have a total of $5,700,000. The fencing needed as fortification against some of these, half our live stock being in sheep, which are herded, and not fenced, is kept in town, or in stables in the country. The owners of beautiful fields, vineyards and orchards, must pay $5,348,760 every year, to enable the owners ofcertain cows, horses and pigs to make a profit of less than $5,000,000. Those figures give the condition of the fence question as nearly as we can get at it. A preparation, however, was made for the restoration of the abuse by the Fence laws of the last Legislature, and something more in the same direction may be expected at the next session.

So much as a transcontinental railroad shall reach the Pacific, by either the thirty-eighth or the thirty-fifth parallel, a branch to this city, running west of the Diablo Range, will be a necessity, and indeed the necessities of the business demands its construction, without regard to the Eastern traffic. Here is a district with an average width of fifty miles and a length of four hundred, established on the line between Sonoma and Marin, here a district with an average width of fifty miles and a length of four hundred, established on the line between Sonoma and Marin, from the Golden Gate to San Diego, containing a large part of the population and wealth of the State, possessing the most salubrious climate, sites for the most luxurious homes, and important advantages, not possessed by any other part of the world; and certainly not equalled to our continent. This district is cut up into a number of small valleys, by spurs branching out from the main mountain ridge, and containing many obstacles to railway construction. But no matter how great those obstacles may be they can be overcome by the expenditure of a energy all rail is necessary to bring the southern counties practically into this market. As twenty per cent. at least of the people of the United States die of diseases of the respiratory organs, and of these diseases caused by threats from other causes, it is safe to say that the people of San Francisco in the United States are now suffering with those diseases, and should, if they could afford it, make their homes in Southern California, the climate of which would do more to cure them than any all the remedies in Materia Medica. The American consumptives who could afford to make their homes in Southern California, number several millions.

We have heretofore spoken of the advantages of the ocean shore from Santa Barbara to San Diego for the cure of pulmonary and bronchial diseases, but perhaps a still better district can be found in the southern portions of the valleys of the Salinas and Cuyama rivers at the eastern base of the Coast Diablo ridge. The rainfall is greater there than on the southern coast, and the heat during the Summer air is much dryer, the ocean being thirty miles distant, and the trade winds being kept back by the coast range. Although the southern coast has little fog during the Summer months, with the exception of Santa Barbara, still the sea air always carries much moisture with it over the land in the day time. The winter part of the inner coast valleys ought to realize 25°, or of the ocean shore south of 34° 30', as more equable than any consumptives than the best place in the basin of the Mediterranean.

Healthy people prefer a cooler Summer climate than that of either the coast beyond Santa Barbara or the inland valleys, and they find it at numerous places between Santa Barbara and Point Conception on the oceans bore. Pascadero and Santa Cruz, the most accessible of these places, have received the attention of parties in search of pure air, and we doubt not that among many visitors after they shall be connected by rail with San Francisco. A Summer so cool, with a Winter so mild as that of Santa Barbara will be found to be a most delightful resort for those afflicted with pulmonary complaints, and we have no doubt that this many of the invalids who now spend their rich quarts leads in the district. The mine is owned and worked by a company of poor, hard-working men, and we were pleased to know they have the prospect of a nice thing that will pay them for their labors.

NEVADA.—The Nevada City *Transcript* of the 7th says: "The lost channel of Alder Hill, Grass Valley, has now been struck by the Hope Gravel Company, after a systematic exploration of more than four years, and the result is one of brilliant promise to the Company. The last three runs of the Hope of eight days each, ending Saturday, September 8, 1872, produced 850 ounces of gold, worth in this market $17 20 per ounce. This makes this year's yield of thousand dollars for the three clean up, that is a little more than one hundred dollars per day, and more running a tunnel into this channel. There is no doubt in the minds of experienced miners that they will succeed in their efforts, and that they will prove one of the most valuable claims in this county."

## Sunday School Examination at St. Francis' Church.

On Sunday last St. Francis' Church, Valejo street, was well filled with Sunday School children, parents and friends, the occasion being a public examination of the school and presentation of prizes. A competent present were the Most Rev. Archbishop, Fathers Valentini, Gerrigs and Prendergast. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Arden, conducted the exercises as all critically examined the pupils. At each class was examined the following hymns were sung with much feeling by the children. Glorious our Lord has chosen for His song:" "To love thee, O Mary, is our daily joy;" "Hymn to St. Joseph;" "Mary, Queen, is at my side," and "Jerusalem, my happy home." The music during the pastor part of the organ and the singing was extremely creditable.

At the close of the examination—which was very satisfactory—the Archbishop presented the most meritorious pupils in each class with books, as a reward for their proficiency in their studies of the Christian Doctrine; Miss Willie, Ellen Cashin, Mary Cashin, Maggie Grosil, Mary and Sara Donovan, Mary Cosgrove, Kate Mogher, Lale Byrne, Jennie Houston, Katie Manning, Annie Gillespie, Ellen Bodkin, Louise Laule and Mary Duffy. Also the following pupils: Joseph Reed, Ambrose Watson, Owen Hevorin, Ambrose Magher, Jesse Cullen, Seymour Carty, Samuel Cashin, John Gillespie, James Cosgrove, Peter Fay, John Shiven and Charles Reynolds.

The Archbishop then delivered a very instructive address, dwelling I length on the great importance of knowing the Love of God and practicing it, and illustrating his little hearers to practice everything in the teachings of Christianity, and to adhere to the instruction of our Sunday School teachers in the precpts of the Christian religion.

The names of the teachers as Misses Elizabeth Cashin, Smith, Seamon, Rodgers, Byrne, Quigley, Delevera, Biffy, Harrigan, Watson, Sullivan, Ward, Wood and Vidella. Messrs. J. H. Ryan, H. N. Adams, A. D. Kenniff and M. J. McGrath are the male teachers. Mr. Thomas Sullivan, Secretary of the Sunday School Union, is Superintendent of St. Frank' School.

The grave of "Miles O'Reilly" (Halpine), in Cypress Hills Cemetery, lies the very picture of neglect and desertion. Noticing it devoid of stone or inscription, lit the weeds grow rank and high all over it. Of the hundreds who flattered him, and the many more who received of his bounty, not one has dropped a tear upon the grave, or a sprig of sorrow tarf above his bones kept clear of brambles.

Messrs. Early and Bowie of Sacramento, have contracted with the late lamented Most Rev. Br. Power, Coadjutor Lord Bishop of Killaloe, which is to be erected in the Pro-Cathedral, Killaloe.

## MINING NEWS.

At the Horse-thief mine, near Jesus Maria, ten tons of rock crushed in the arastra lately put up yielded $423—an average of $42 per ton.

SONORA.—Reliable parties just from the mountains, six miles east of this place, report the discovery of quartz veins from four to six feet wide, rich in silver and gold.

AMADOR.—The Kennedy mine, after another run of fifteen days, cleaned up Monday a little over $9,000. This mine has become one of the most reliable paying institutions in the county.

SANTA CLARA.—The *Sentinel* says: Otis Ashley, who is now running a tunnel into his mine, above Fall creek near the San Lorenzo, has struck a ledged rock which assays $50 per ton—$30 in silver and $20 in copper. The main ledge is not yet struck.

The *Silver State*, Humboldt, Nevada, says a drift in the Arizona mine, from the old work south of the turn-tale, discloses a large body of excellent milling ore. In the new tunnel the ledge is four feet thick, and the ore is of excellent quality. There is more ore in sight in the mine at present than at any previous time during the past year.

EL DORADO.—C. H. Cummings, a cashier of the Sacramento Valley railroad, and Governor Sanford, are the owners of a mine in El Dorado county, which is now being worked, and has developed such fine ore that they have been offered $200,000 for their claim. Mr. Cummings owns twothirds and Governor Sanford one-third.

MONO.—A silver vein has been discovered eight miles south of Benton, in the slate belt on the flank of the Sierra Nevada. It contains argentite, stephenite, rich gray sulfates and sinchlend, trace of copper carbonates, etc. Two companies have been formed. One and one-half tonnors, worked at Columbus, assayed nearly $60 per ton. Many of the miners' claims are very promising. We one shown a piece of quartz a few days ago from the Belle mine which was very rich, and the ledge is said to carry this same rock when pounded fine and washed will yield a very handsome amount. Considering this rock comes from near the surface, we have no doubt that this may in time prove to be one of the most valuable rich quartz leads in the district. The mine is owned and worked by a company of poor, hard-working men, and we were pleased to know they have the prospect of a nice thing that will pay them for their labors.

NEVADA.—The Nevada City *Transcript* of the 7th says: "The lost channel of Alder Hill, Grass Valley, has now been struck by the Hope Gravel Company, after a systematic exploration of more than four years, and the result is one of brilliant promise to the Company. The last three runs of the Hope of eight days each, ending Saturday, September 8, 1872, produced 850 ounces of gold, worth in this market $17 20 per ounce. This makes this year's yield of thousand dollars for the three clean up, that is a little more than one hundred dollars per day, and more running a tunnel into this channel. There is no doubt in the minds of experienced miners that they will succeed in their efforts, and that they will prove one of the most valuable claims in this county."

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has been quiet, while for export only a moderate inquiry has existed. Quotations are unchanged. Extra at $7 75@8 00, and superfine, at $6@6 37½; Oregon brands—Extra at $7 75@8 00; superfine at $6 25@6 50.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, and prices have ruled steady for all grades of wheat. At the close we quote the range at $1 52½ for shipping grades to $1 60 for milling.

BARLEY—The market has ruled firm for feeding at unchanged rates. For new crop we have had sales at 80c@$1 05 per ctl., and last month's crop at $1 10@1 15. The closing range of prices is 80c@$1 05 per ctl., which is the outside figure for choice.

OATS—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $1 75@2 per ctl. for fair to prime.

STRAW—Quotable at $7@7 25 per ton for large bale.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $1@1 25 @ 100 lbs from mill.

BEANS.—We note a fair demand, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $4; Bener and Small White, $3 75@4; Pink, $3@3 25.

POTATOES—At the close we quote the range at $1 50@1 75; Carsons, $1 12½@1 25 per 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 75@2 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—We quote Salted at $12@13 per 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Quotable at $6@6 50 per 100 lbs.

WOOL—The market continues to be inactive trade, the great importance of knowing the Love of God and practicing it, and illustrating his little hearers to practice everything in the teachings of Christianity, and to adhere to the instruction of our Sunday School teachers in the precpts of the Christian religion.

The names of the teachers as Misses Elizabeth Cashin, Smith, Seamon, Rodgers, Byrne, Quigley, Delevera, Biffy, Harrigan, Watson, Sullivan, Ward, Wood and Vidella. Messrs. J. H. Ryan, H. N. Adams, A. D. Kenniff and M. J. McGrath are the male teachers. Mr. Thomas Sullivan, Secretary of the Sunday School Union, is Superintendent of St. Frank' School.


Valuable Hints.

A regular habit of body is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot co-exist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes, it is necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most common results is constipation. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminating blood and bile, hemorrhoids' headache, loss of manner, and general debility.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs, and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant or a tonic, or an anti-bilious agent, or a corrective, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these qualities entering judiciously into its make-up render it restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the bestand most exhausted stomach, relieves the most obstinate of its obstructions, and gives tone to the most debilitated liver. Dyspepsia, biliousness, liver, bowel, nerves and chronic rheumatic agonies. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristic virtues that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label in the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.


## LEGAL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—IN JUSTICES' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, before Justice of the Peace, JOHN A. ANDREWS. E. CORNWELL, Plaintiff, vs. DAVID MOLONEY, Defendant. The people of the State of California, to DAVID MOLONEY greeting: You are hereby required to appear before me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, at my office, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer the complaint filed herein by E. CORNWELL, Plaintiff, and to answer unto him in a civil action, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, or show reason, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of $50 and costs. Given under my hand, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1872.

JAMES C. PERRIN, Jr.,
Presiding Justice of the Peace, City and County of San Francisco.

GEORGE L. WEDEKIND,
Clerk of said Court.
PETER DEMPSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff. [s12-19]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE NINTEENTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco. MARY ANN ROBERTS, Plaintiff, vs. S. ROBERTS, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Nineteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in said city and county of San Francisco, in the office of the County Clerk thereof.

The people of the State of California send greeting to S. ROBERTS, Defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Nineteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or within thirty days after the service hereof if served elsewhere within this district; or within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant on the ground of wilful desertion and wilful neglect of duty for the period of one year next preceding the commencement of this action, and for such other and further relief as may be meet in the premises, as will more fully appear by reference to said complaint, to which reference is hereby made. And you are notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said relief, or for such as to the Court may seem meet.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Nineteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1872, and of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[L. S.] WILLIAM HARNET, Clerk.
By REES M. NEWBY, Deputy Clerk.
Dudley & Dudley, Att'y's for Plaintiff. sl2-9m


Buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Which compress every variety and class of goods in our line, and at

Prices which Defy Competition

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

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NOTICE! NOTICE!

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CLEARANCE SALE

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DRY GOODS

—AT—

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606 MARKET STREET.

IS NOW DRAWING TO A CLOSE. A large and fashionable assortment of Fancy Dry Goods Embroideries now offered had bottom prices. No one can afford a sacrifice of

50 Cents on the Dollar!

We will offer during the next week

78 pieces Heavy French striped SILKS, all new shades, at 75c per yard.

50 pieces Plain Colored SILKS, $1 50 per yard.

Our entire stock of Black SILKS reduced from 10 to 15 per cent.

10 pieces Black Satin Rhadames, 22 in. wide, at 75c per yard; reduced from $1 25.

10 pieces Black Satin Rhadames, 27 in. wide, at $1 per yard; reduced from $1 50.

15 pieces Black Satin Rhadames, 36 in. wide, at $1 25 per yard; reduced from $1 75.

15 pieces Black Satin Rhadames, 40 in. wide, at $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2 00.

15 pieces Japanese SILKS, 22 in. wide, at 50c per yard.

25 pieces Polka Dotted Japanese Poplins, 27 in. wide, at 50c per yard; reduced from 65 cents.

Our entire stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Reduced in half price, consisting of several thousand yards of Poplins, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard.

A splendid line of Black Alpacas, from 20 cents per yard upward.

A beautiful assortment of STRIPED SERGE, at 25 cents per yard.

Our Heavy Corded French Plaids, 22 cents per yard; warranted fast colors.

200 pieces White and Colored Piques, from 12½ cents per yard upward.

1,000 Yards Corded French Plaids, 22 cents per yard; warranted fast colors.

1,000 Yards Plain Linen Lawns, at 8 cents per yard.

1,000 White and Colored Marseilles Quilts, from $1 25 upward.

1,000 Dozen All-linen Napkins, $1 a dozen; worth $1 50.

75 pieces Heavy Linen Damask Doilies, 50 cents a dozen; worth $1 25.

75 pieces Heavy Scotch Table Linen for 50 cents; worth from 75 cents.

500 pieces Heavy Linen Crash, 6 cents per yard; worth 10 cents.

100 pieces 4-4 Irish Linen, 25 cents a yard; worth 37½ cents.

200 pieces Nottingham Lace, 25 cents per yard; worth 37½ cents.

60 pieces Plaid 3-band Shirting, 12 cents per yard; worth 18 cents.

1 bale all-wool White Flannel, 10 cents per yard.

200 pieces Brown and White Canton Flannel, a yard; worth 25 cents.

150 pieces Scotch Diaper, $1 a piece; reduced from $1 50.

25 pieces Boys' Cloths, 50 cents a yard; reduced from 75 cents.

All makes of Muslins and Shirtings at unprecedented prices.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Hosiery, from 10 cents per pair upward.

100 dozen Jouvin's Undressed Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, at $1 per pair; reduced from $1 50.

All makes of American Prints, in every variety of style, at 10 cents per yard; reduced from 15 cents.

A full respectfully solicited.

J. J. O'BRIEN,
606 Market street,
Between Kearny and Grant Avenue.

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WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FIRST-CLASS in French, English, French and Music. Address MONITOR Office in the handwriting of the applicant. sl1-4t

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—HAVE—

THE BEST SELECTED STO

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DRY GOOD

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THE PACIFIC COA

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Prices which Defy Competit

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No. 7 MONTGOMERY STREE

SEWING MACHINES.

WM. B. HIGGINS,

NO. 310 THIRD STREET, (WEST SIDE),

Bet. Howard & Folsom, San Francisco.

WHO HAS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF SEV eral years' experience as a Machinist in the United States, and in the city, having gone into business for himself, now offers his services to the public who may favor him with their patronage. Repairing and cleaning sewing machines on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Sewing Machines adjusted. ☜

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## ROMAN LETTER.

ROME, August 25.

Garibaldi is once more *a'Dordre du jour*. The population of Nice are raising a monument to him, consisting of a bronze statue on the Piazza del Focesi facing the sea, on the spot which witnessed the first exploits of the hero—namely, his betrayal of the Sardinian frigate Costitutione on board of which he was a midshipman, to the agents of the revolution. It was in consequence of this act on the part of Garibaldi that he was obliged to leave the Sardinian service, and take up the cause of Tunis. The city of Genoa is also erecting a medal in honor of the campaign of Garibaldi in France, of which in a military point of view it is the least said the better. It is enough to remind our readers that the legion was everywhere safe in the rear, and that the only occasions on which it met justifiable contempt for its fighting power.

If Garibaldi's sword rusts in its scabbard, his pen is not idle. The *Unpolitic* publishes a new letter from the hero, based on the style which is happily in this case—a mixture of threats, flattery, blasphemy and bragging. The flattery is addressed to the members of the Italian committee established in Rome, and which is the nucleus of the monster meeting in the Colosseum, while the threats are addressed to the neighboring haughty nation, *i. e.*, France. "Alas," exclaims the ex-contrabandist of Monte Video, "why is not the Italian fleet at least equal to the French navy?" thereby because the Breton *foupe de mer*, whose young gallant sailors are fervent Christians, and see the wonders of God when they go down to the sea in ships." The brigandage of Italy continuing more formidable proportions in Sicily, the Calabrias, and the frontiers of the Pontifical State. We will remember the state and extent of the brigandage in Italy, by the recent discussions in the *Times*, and Mr. Russell's dispatches, regarding the support given by the Vatican to the brigands. Such religious and harmless cruelty of such an accusation is before the Pope in a despatch, bearing on the sins of Christendom, and has before the officers for the necessities of the Church, and the consequent responsibility of complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant on the ground of wilful desertion and wilful neglect of duty for the period of one year next preceding the commencement of this action, and for such other and further relief as may be meet in the premises, as will more fully appear by reference to said complaint, to which reference is hereby made. And you are notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said relief, or for such as to the Court may seem meet.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Nineteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1872, and of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[L. S.] WILLIAM HARNET, Clerk.
By REES M. NEWBY, Deputy Clerk.
Dudley & Dudley, Att'y's for Plaintiff. sl1-2m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PATRICK Smith, from Limerick. Emigrated to California eight years ago. Last heard of in Sacramento. Any one knowing his present address will confer a favor by addressing his brother, Thomas Smith, Fairfield, Solano county, Cal.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JOHN DANORA FLYNN, late of Dublin, Ireland. When last heard of was in Virginia City, Nevada. Was left New York in October, 1871, for San Francisco. Any information will be thankfully received by her sister Ann and her friend, Michael Farrah, at No. 100 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PATRICK Dolan, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years and 7 months. Emigrated to America from Liverpool, 1871—was in Sacramento, Cal., in the month of May last. Any one who will be kind enough to address Patrick C. Jordan, San Francisco postoffice, Washington street, will be suitably rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOSEPH GRIMLY, from Scarries, county Dublin, Ireland. Left Liverpool for San Francisco in 1870. Any one knowing his address will please write to the Rev. C. C. Orphan Asylum Market st., San Francisco.


SEWING MACHINES.

WM. B. HIGGINS,

NO. 310 THIRD STREET, (WEST SIDE),

Bet. Howard & Folsom, San Francisco.

WHO HAS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF SEV eral years' experience as a Machinist in the United States, and in the city, having gone into business for himself, now offers his services to the public who may favor him with their patronage. Repairing and cleaning sewing machines on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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## Fashionable Intelligence.

Reduced prices for Dress Goods.

Reduced prices for Dress Goods.

Reduced prices for Dress Goods

said Mr. Sadlier, "and now good-bye for a moment."

As he was mounting the stairs, he met Mrs. Hennessy, whose kindly eyes and gracious state of admiration compelled the gentleman to pause and address her.

"The good lady of the house, I presume," he said.

"I am Pat Hennessy's wife, sir, and I am so glad to see you under his roof. Oh, Mr. Sadlier, that bank will be the making of us. My sister, Kate Leary, has three of her—put seven hundred pounds in it the week before last, and faith the nanny s free boy will be looking after her."

"What a beautiful house you have got," said Jemmy Sadlier, as he peered at the door and then ran round the stairs, and the drips of faded tarpaulin edged out to cover the landing. And what a noble prospect towards the Waterford mountains!"

"You may call it noble sir," exclaimed Mrs. Hennessy, as a wonderful light stole into her quiet eyes. Over that roof John O'Mahony ran in forty-eight, when I had the house filled with policemen. 'Where is he?' says they. 'Look for him,' says I, and sad look to the look, stook and barrel o' ye."

"You might have been tried for high-treason, Mrs. Hennessy."

"And what about it, sir, if I was? John was nervous them, and skidaddled over the fields and dropped into Bryan Martin's family, and stopped there till the forge. God bless Bryan. 'Will you sell me that house, Bryan?' says John. 'Would I sell myself to the divil?' says Bryan. 'Did you ever hear of such a thing, Mary, in the cold stook? And to be thin and be that,' says he, taking up his sledge, the first policeman that axes for John O'Mahony here,' says he, 'will go home with the butt end of this in his head.'"

"And this is actually the spot in which that historic escape took place?" said Mr. Sadlier. "Oh! dear lady, I did not calculate upon so happy a piece of good luck when I made up my mind to call. This shrivel spot will be for ever sacred in my memory. Sweetest, I think, is your husband's name is Patrick. How fortunately Irish, is it not—so sweet! And your husband's name is Patrick. How suggestively Irish, to be sure!"

"Well, sir, we knew what it was to get into good luck till you came to Tipperary, Mr. Sadlier. May the heavens bless your father, brother, and the whole seed, breed and generation of the Sadliers, and give this country a lift which it sorely wanted."

Mr. James Sadlier bowed his acknowledgments, and passed towards the drawing-room. To his modest entreprendre, he heard a cheer, and "Sadlier for ever!" "Hurrah, Sadlier," and Father Quaid, rising from his chair, and cordially extending his hand to the visitor, "I am exceedingly happy that this meeting can take place, and does take place. I hope it may be a good omen for the cause we own, but I can offer you a chair."

Mr. James Sadlier took the chair and was seated.

Said Father Quaid: "I am very fond of my people, and my fondness is not altogether independent of religious and of race. I respect those two living elements in the Irish c s great and noble people, which, I trust to be acknowledged, the Irish people must be."

Mr. James Sadlier inclined his head in the acknowledgment of the truism.

"Are you aware of the reverence," continued Father Quaid, "that I don't want to use any other word, for the term—

"Quite right, sir," said Mr. Sadlier. "Who would call them?"

"Certain politicians," was the reply.

"Men who would go to Mass to-day and serve the devil to-morrow? Men who would swear to him bound to protect my flock.

"Sir," said Mr. Sadlier, as he composed his face in the glass over the chiffonier, "I find my present position one to regard peculiar. Do you imagine for a moment that I would be the enfan of a banking cur constituents over to the common enemy."

"I detest theorists," said Father Quaid, "and I have a poor notion of your theorists in general. Will you vote for Mr. Sharman Crawford's Land Bill, Mr. Sadlier?"

"With all my heart."

"And support a measure of Church Disestablishment?"

"Why not? Is there any other point on which you feel troubled?"

"Except the bank, none."

"Then your mind ought to—may—be at rest. John is so fool."

"Certainly not. I admire his enterprise and prudence—he has immense prudence, hasn't he?"

"Abounded!" said the other.

"And no too much prudence!" said Father Quaid.

"But I'm not my brother's keeper," was the answer.

"Oh! it comes to that. I had the hope of a common policy among relatives."

"And I have the misfortune of being the most curiously uncomfortable. Your people will have tied up down my hand and foot to the details of a programme which everyone might feel justified in qualifying everyone might feel justified in qualifying as—high-minded, honorable to the last degree. They are prepared to run any risk, if in a fraternity of honor will confide them to something better than the law gives them at present. What are you going to do for your country?"

"Everything in my power. Everything in John's power. Why do you look upon him as the sole exception? What cause have we given you to form so grossly low an estimate of us and mine?"

"You exaggerate the force of my conception," answered the priest, "if by the way, would you have the kindness to open that door? I have a sprained hand."

Mr. Sadlier rose willingly, and admitted Father Power.

"My dear Power," he began, "you are always right, and I am right in this case. There is dear Father Quaid catechising me on the question of political principles, and it is amusing of him!—as if I were a person not to be trusted beyond the length of my nose."

"My dear sir," said Father Quaid, "I never gave you so much discretion. I only wanted to know what you meant to do for Tipperary."

"Tut, tut," put in Father Power, with his best laugh. "You don't mean to say that we shall swear a man to a certain line before we accept him?"

"Not I am willing to be sworn," observed James Sadlier. "Thrice is he armed who has justice on his side. Tis a je ne sais quoi, to be sure; but you are to the men to excuse a hasty intimacy."

A knock at the door, and young Prendergast, his eyes radiant with surprise, entered.

"I hoped to find you here, Father Power," he said. "The balcony is up in front of the hotel, and everyone is waiting to hear Mr. Sadlier.

"You will open the business by recommending him to the confidence of the county—won't you, Father Quaid?" asked Father Power.

"To be sure he will," said Prendergast. "I wish, Mr. Sadlier, I were a speecher; but I never can say two words on my legs without making a fool of myself."

"My dear Mr. Prendergast," replied Mr. Sadlier, "as your enemies could not affect that imputation, I don't see how it is possible to your best friend—I mean your-self. But surely Father Quaid will not be so perfidious as to say—to the front."

"I'm afraid my modesty will keep me back this time," observed the priest. "Go on the window whilst I say my office, and I'll pray God to direct you the best."

"The multitude is assembled—all ye bidding," said Mr. Matthews as he entered the room, and pointed to the made purpose cambric which had been hastily put up in front of the house. "You will have the goodness to make no delay, as the unseemly demeanor is impatient to hear me."

"How many people are there in the street, Mr. Matthews?" asked Father Power.

"About forty thousand."

"Forty thousand!"

"Tis a moderate estimate," said Paddy; "but the number is large enough to influence the decision of the county. Of course Father Quaid, as the eldest clergyman present, will preside."

"Not this time, Mr. Matthews."

"Not this time! Do I trust my senses? And the fate of Ireland trembling in the balance! Do you hear the cheering?"

Loud and vehement shouts were, indeed, audible in the room. The day had waxed late, and the people had fatefully tortured so that the heart part of the street was illuminated, and the reflection of the lights thrown from the windows of the hotel and some made a queer glamor in the room. Then sounded another shout, and some one drove hurriedly through the dispersing crowd, and made straight for the hotel. A path was made for the new-comer, who smiled on all sides in return for the courtesy of the people.

"Come out, and speak, sir," said Mr. Matthews.

"I wish I were somewhere else," said Father Quaid. "This is very awful."

Matthews looked tired and sulky. And while he was again preparing to appeal to Father Quaid, a hoarse demand rose up to the windows, and the popular excitement grew to fever heat. He took up his position on the balcony.

CHAPTER XXI.

The streets were thronged, and a hollow, vehement and sustained roar burst from the throats of the multitude as Mr. James Sadlier appeared on the balcony. The gentle man graciously raised his hat in response to the welcoming cry that hailed him from the depths below, and the dusky congregated streets extending right and left. Only one of the windows opposite was lit. The Conservative fraction of the town considered it decorous and dutiful to keep their blinds down, and to hide their faces in behind the same. The tranquility of their repose must have been rudely disturbed by the tempestuous bands, several of a number of people wearing green ribbons and rosettes, marched into the approach before the hotel, and the close bands of instrumentalists played "Garryowen" with unmistakable fervor, whilst the other regimental bands and its followers in playing "Kell Roos"—an air destitute of anything like political significance. Then the party cry who paid their dues to-day, and shirked Mass to-morrow, gloriously breed name Mr. James Sadlier—model Papist, model patriot, model reformer. What could not be accomplished by the Tipperary flung their hats in the air, and danced in delirious excitement, and a few lieutenants of the brass band turned out of his lodgings to address them.

Mr. Sadlier had not seen them, but he attacked the popular point—which was a rare discretest. "Why," he asked, and his voice rose in correspondence to the swing of his chest—"should Ireland be the perpetual there in the flesh of the ass of the nations? Is there a countryman well, and he was in a position to say that a finer race never existed." Here he was met with a full and flattering cheer. "He did not," he asserted, "come a mongst them for place or profit. Everyone present knew his antecedents and antecedents, and would bear him on in saying that he could disclaim the charge before he died to see a great Catholic party in Parliament—a party that would not be the tools of the Castle—because upnorious—"who would go to the stake rather than forsake a principle, and who would perish to obtain that essential to the common interest and the common safety. To be sure, in the old country men with whom he had the honor of being associated were opposed to the attacks of persons of no religious creed at all, and who—he would say it with all the consequence starring him in the face—had no religious creed to lose. He took up that fiendishly miserable rag the *Nation*, and studied the foul and feculent details with that abomination of journalism blisted against his colleagues and himself, he thanked God that he deserved to earn the wicked insinuations of an organ of systematic slander and barefaced sedition.

"We're all sedit ous in that sense," exclaimed a voice. "Bully is not the black devil you would paint him. And, talking devil you would paint him. And, talking devil of the devil, may I ask who are you?"

"My facetious friend," said Mr. Sadlier, "wishes to provoke me into a controversy."

"It is a piece of assurance to call me your friend," said the voice.

"Then my enemy," said the conceding James.

"Not unless I quarrel with my self-respect," was the reply. "I look upon the county as already had. I was out in '82 and carried a pike—though I never used it—when the only Sadlers we knew in Ireland were people who covered the backs of land were people who covered the backs of horses. It is your ture to cover the backs of asses; and we're the donkeys."

"Pray don't knock the gentleman down," said Mr. Sadlier.

The words were warm on the speaker's lips, when the crowd opened right and left, and a scoundrel—*bottom boy* was the Colonial appellation—advanced towards "the voice." The latter, nothing daunted, stood his ground, and quietly faced Mr. Sadlier's enemy. He undid his neck-tie, gave it to a friend, and waited with the considerate calmness of a man sitting down to breakfast for which he has no appetite.

Jack O'Shea, the Whig bully, strode through the crowd, knocking the people right and left about him. He was a favorite to whom Mrs. Radcliffe would have delighted—a base vagabond who had been a pervert a dozen times before—had gone to Mass—had gone to "church"—and had entailed disgrace upon all his connections. He walked up to old Tom Dwyer (the voice), and thrust his fist in his nose. Tom, who had seen the world in New York and Melbourne, and to whom the Continent was no sealed book, quietly put out his hand, and with one tremendous blow, laid O'Shea on his back. Even the hired ruffians who had come to answer Mr. Sadlier's purpose, roared in approval of the deed.

(To be continued)

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FROM CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.]

ASSUMPTION DAY IN ITALY.—On the 15th ult., the Holy Father said Mass in the Sistine Chapel, and afterwards in the *Sala del Trono*, where a solemn meeting for beatification and canonisation of Frate Carlo da Sezza, Franciscan lay-brother, was held before him. The Promotor of the S. Congregation of Rites were afterwards admitted to audience, and those concerned in the cause of the above-named beatification. In the evening the Romans kept up their old custom of illuminating their houses very generally, in the afternoon there was a tridue of thanksgiving at S. Peter's, which was instituted by a work-man who fell a few days before from the cornice of the church, and, invoking the aid of our Lady, received no sort of hurt, —a preservation which he openly speaks of as miraculously miraculous. As he is acquired some notoriety, and in accordance with which a gentleman who had pushed his spouse under the wheels of a passing train in order to insure himself money by a brief term of imprisonment. It appears that it all depended upon the success or riddance selected by the husband. Thus a Liverpool tailor, named Speight, indicted his wife, and after having tried to poison her drown his wife, has found himself amitten with the sentence of penal servitude for life. Another liverpudlian who drove himself and his wife down to the river side upon pretence of sending her to heaven, and observing a favorable opportunity, pushed her into the water. To the husband's credit be it said, he was not equal to the job of drowning her, and after having made several attempts to do so, gave it up in despair, and brought her home. Another Liverpool husband, named Speight, indicted his wife by pushing

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28.

29—Sunday—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Michael Archangel.
30—Monday—St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
Oct.
1—Tuesday—St. Remigius, Bishop and Confessor.
2—Wednesday—The Holy Guardian Angels.
3—Thursday—Vottve of the Blessed Sacrament.
4—Friday—St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor.
5—Saturday—Vottve of the Immaculate Conception. 50 Vaches and Pompadours, Martyrs.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....SEPT. 28, 1872.

## THE SUBSIDY QUESTION.

The Supervisors have persisted in their arbitrary opposition to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. They have also confirmed their subserviency to the great and wealthy monopoly of which Mr. Stanford is the representative. On Monday evening last, by the fixed and unalterable majority of ten against two, they decided to let the people declare whether or not they will give ten millions of dollars to the Colorado Railway and two millions and a half of dollars in aid of the Central Pacific Ravenswood Bridge project. So now it is for the citizens of San Francisco to determine whether they will give this immense sum of money away to men who are already rich enough, or keep it in their own pockets for their own purposes. We earnestly hope they will come to the latter resolution. Property of all kinds in this city is at the present moment too heavily taxed, and to demand twelve and a half millions of dollars more is putting a strain upon the citizens that they cannot bear. Even if the people could afford to donate the amount mentioned to a Railway Company, it would be the height of folly to do so in the manner approved of by the Supervisors. It is not prudent or business like to part with all that money without seeing whether we could not get more or better value for it from some other parties. There are many capitalists in the East who would not be averse to engaging in the construction of a transcontinental railway if they were properly encouraged. It is more than probable that some of them would be willing to give our city easier terms than the Directors of Company are offering. But this is a matter which no one appears to have taken any pains to investigate. According to all appearance we are in such a tremendous hurry to make Stanford and his friends a donation of twelve millions and a half of dollars that we will not pause to consider whether somebody else would not give us a better return for our liberality. Honestly speaking, there is not the slightest necessity for any subsidy at all. The construction of another line of railway from the Eastern States hither is a legitimate commercial enterprise, giving promise of more than ordinary profits, from which even the most cautious speculator need not shrink. The amount of money that would be required to build it is large, of course; yet there are associations of capitalists in America that would not find the smallest difficulty in procuring it according as it was wanted. Moreover, we are convinced that a very large proportion of the sum would be subscribed for in this State. We have seen proof of this assertion already shown in the popular support given to the Atlantic and Pacific project. Now, these things being so, is it not monstrous that the citizens should be asked to give twelve millions and a half dollars of their money to a number of rich men for graciously condescending to engage in an enterprise which is certain to make them richer still? And will not the citizens deserve to be accounted arrant simpletons if they agree to lavish their gold in this absurd and unbusiness-like manner? We trust, therefore, that the people whose property is at stake, whose dollars Stanford and the Colorado Company are angling for, will see to it that their wishes are not misrepresented. They should term out in full strength, go to the polls, and vote against both subsidies. If they are supine, stop at home, or prefer the gain of one or two hours' work, the consequence will be that a few hundred roughs, idlers and bad characters will be bribed by money and whisky to pass themselves off as the people and vote the twelve millions and a half into the pockets of the railway gentry. That is how it happened before, and that is how it will happen again unless proper precautions are taken. For this reason we ask the workingmen particularly to be for once alive to their own interests and vote against this monstrous imposition. It is their manifest duty to do so, and they ought not neglect it when the time comes. If they do they will be saddled with the payment of twelve and a half million dollars, in return for which they will get actually nothing.

THE "THREE DARK DAYS."—On Sunday next, at 3 P. M., the Rev. Father Kaiser will preach in St. Joseph's Church, Tenth street, on the "Three Dark Days," which, according to the alleged prophecy of the venerable Anna Maria Taigi, were to have come upon the world some time ago. It is now satisfactorily established that that holy nun never made such a prediction at all; still the "Three Dark Days" may be treated from another point of view and be taken to mean the three great scourges of Christian society. Father Kaiser, we know, can frame a most eloquent discourse upon this singular text. As the proceeds are to be used in aiding the magnificent free-schools—the largest, most communodious and best situated in the State, thanks to the zeal of Father Gallagher—we venture to hope that a great audience will assemble to hear Father Kaiser.

## THE HEIGHT OF LIBERALITY.

It is extremely amusing to read the comments made by the Protestant and secular press upon the few cases of apostacy from the Catholic faith with which they are made happy every year. The tone of jubilation with which the "authorized version" of each abandonment of truth is given would be of itself sufficient to excite the merriment of a stoic; but there are other matters still more ludicrous which are often, somehow, passed unnoticed. One of them is the readiness to praise and applaud every one that renounces Catholicity, no matter from what cause or with what intention. Most of the alleged "converts" who figure in the public papers are notoriously unfortunate, suspicious, if not positively disreputable, antecedents; yet none of their new brethren appear to think the less of them on that account. Moreover, they do their best to prevent the crimes or scandals of which the "regenerated" have been guilty from becoming known. It is not so long ago since we had a striking example of such deliberate suppression of truth exhibited in this city. A person claiming to be a "convert" to some form of Protestantism, created a great deal of excitement and was extensively patronized, it being known all the while that this precious "brand from the burning" had been guilty of penitentiary offences. It employed very forcible pens of respectable society. But because the individual in question had forsaken the "errors of Rome," and professed, relatively, one of the so-called reformed faiths, past was completely ignored and condoned. Another remarkable feature in this general rejoicing over "conversions" is the absurd and illogical liberality the sects display towards each other on these occasions. Nobody thinks of inquiring, or, indeed, cares to know, what particular church or communion is joined by him or her who has abandoned "popery." It seems to make no difference whatever whether the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Shakers, Quakers or Mormons enjoy the honor of the "convert's" allegiance—as long as Catholicity is flung aside everything else is right. The misguided Dollinger apostatized, according to himself, merely on account of the proclamations of the dogma of Papal infallibility—that was all the fault he found with Catholicity—confession, the sacrifice of the Mass, prayers for the dead, the Host Precious, all the other distinctive doctrines and practices of the Church occasioned him no trouble at all—yet the sects forgave him all his "papistical" infelings for the sake of the single fact of his rebellion. M. Loyson, once Père Hyacinthe, also, forsook the faith of his fathers because the great Council did not decide certain matters exactly as he thought fit, and immediately he became quite a hero in the eyes of the Protestant world, and received generously the support. Charles, his son, entered the office of, and studied law with, a Mr. Key. He was tall of his age and presented long before others usually do the appearance of manhood. His hair was quite dark and his eyes a light blue, and of a bright and penetrating character.

There never has been penned a grosser libel concerning a man's personal appearance, than that which has recently been given of Mr. O'Connor by some malicious scribbler in the following language: "His countenance is decidedly Irish, and is of that medium stamp that is found between the gentry and the kern of that island. He might reasonably be taken for a successful grocer, or a thrifty dry goods merchant, or even for a second rate physician."

Now, in reply to this diluted and dingy portrait of revengeful malice, we have only to say that Mr. O'Connor's bearing and aspect is that of a highly intellectual character, and although like Mirabeau and John Philpot Curran, he has not been an Apollo, yet always and unmistakably the dignity of his mind is mirrored in his face.

Mr. O'Connor's great grandfather was the Charles O'Connor of Ballinagar, the friend and correspondent of Samuel Johnson, the revered of English literature. Mr. Heavell, in his life of Johnson, has preserved two letters addressed by Johnson to "the Chevalier O'Conor, soliciting him to persevere in his philological researches, a subject dear to the heart of that lexicographer.

The present Charles O'Connor's ancestors, for he is both by his father's and mother's side an O'Connor, have left behind them the evidence of their literary ability in clever treatises, the most of them in the Latin language, while others of them again have been distinguished as soldiers and have won high orders and decorations for their valor on the field of battle.

The present O'Connor Don, member of Parliament, is his kinsman, and it was once within the bounds of possibility, as hair presumptive, that Charles O'Connor's father would have inherited the estates of this historical family. Not improbably the O'Connor entertained this kinsman at his beautiful residence at Fort Washington on the Hudson river. Nothing, perhaps, was more suggestive in the darkest of the brief days of Irish bondage than the hale and gracefully sustained, and the other a descendant of an exiled cadet of the same family who had won for himself on the battle of his birth, although starting on his career friendless and moneyless, great wealth and an exalted fame, not inferior to that of any lawyer from the time of Lord Coke in England to Kent in America.

For such is Mr. O'Conor's proficiency in knowledge of the law in all its numerous branches, of the civil and the common law, the feudal system and the land laws of England, the real estate in England, the laws of nations and of commerce, that he could stand at any hour in Westminster Hall, and argue the most abstruse legal point that ever that has so benefited the city of Brooklyn.

Many years ago, Mr. Carrigan secured a spacious residence and grounds at Hoboken in that city, where he resided and dispensed a bounteous hospitality. It was here he constructed an extensive and elegant conservatory, and had collected during many years from the great exotic regions of flowers and exotics in New York until unfortunately destroyed by fire.

It was Mr. Carrigan who called the attention of the late Archbishop Hughes and arranged the terms of purchase of that valuable property known as St. John's College at Fordham. It was through him, too, that other desirable locations were secured for the church, convent and seminary purposes; such as the grounds where the Ladies of the Sacred Heart have their institution at Manhattanville, and the Sisters of Mercy their beautiful home at Fortieth on the Hudson River.

It was, however, in the organization and establishment at the present Irish Emigrant Savings Bank in New York, and the putting on a firm basis of the facility of safe remittance of money to Ireland, in place of the many swindling and rotten concerns that had devoured their means, and in the establishment of the present Board of Commissioners of Emigration, having the care and protection of the immigrant, that Mr. Carrigan is to be regarded with honored esteem for the invaluable and long protracted services he rendered in connection with these institutions.

They were regarded with more than ordinary jealousy from the many interests they controlled etc., and balled in attempts to wrong the umigrant; and they would early and log ago have been murdered and have perished, but for the vigilance and integrity of such men as Andrew Carrigan.

A notable instance of his sterling qualities was displayed in his appointment as the Receiver of one of the Wall street banks on the occasion of its suspension of payment.

Under Mr Carrigan's management the bank went on with its business as usual, its obligations and permanently established itself again, within the shortest time on record after suspension, as a sound and solvent bank, which it would not have been but for it if it had not been for a confidence in his integrity, and for the financial ability and economy he exercised.

Intimately connected with the building and influential men of the day, he was at all times consulted for his judicious opinions by men men as Thurlow Weed; and he served the adopted country with patriotic efficacy in the liberal contributions of his means, when those means were pressingly needed.

He has left, to cherish his memory and mourn his life, his wife and several children, among whom we have as residents more or less for some years on our coast, his sons Andrew and John, and his daughters Mrs. V. J. O'Connor and Mrs. Robert Pardow, Jr., of San Rafael. A man of sterling character and remarkable business talents, beloved by his friends and family, useful as a citizen and serviceable to his country's, he has gone to his rest with all the consolation that a life of virtue and the steady practice of Catholic piety afford.

The loss of such men is to be deeply deplored, shining lights, as they are, for initiation, and rocks to be admired for their incorruptible integrity, honorable accumulations and steady devotion to the best literature and the highest science. We always sympathize with his family and friends in the great loss they have sustained.

## HANDS OFF, OF RELIGION!

The following article, from a leading Republican paper of the tirant stripe, the *N. Y. Evening Post*, is, with the exception of a few needless words here and there, very excellent reading about these days.

A FORBIDDEN GROUND.

There is, we suppose, no hope, that is never to be introduced into our politics, and that is the question of the religious opinions of the candidates for office. The distinction between the political and the religious spheres of duty is so clear, so broad, so marked, that there is never any occasion for confounding them; and to do so, in any case, is not only wantonly or wilfully impertinent, but falsifies, with that generation, subtlety and comprehensiveness of judgment that characterizes so much of their public work, made it a constitutional principle that Congress should pass no law respecting the establishment of religion, or forbidding the free exercise thereof. And a like spirit pervades the Constitution of nearly all the States. They but express the liberality of religious intolerance in the Old World, and they determined, so far as it depended upon them, to sever for ever in the New World from its effects. Among the most sacred rights of the individual they recognized the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, and right they placed on a level with the right of free speech, free press and free association.

The same noble determination has animated their descendants, at all periods of their history, except when some "Native American" frenzy swept over the land, and a special party was organized against the Roman Catholics. It is no more than a frenzy, and, though many distinguished politicians engaged in it, and many more gave it a sympathizing glance of favor, it passed away speedily, and the instigators of it, as well as their dupes, became heartily ashamed of their temporary meanness. Now it is used as a ground of reproach against a public man that he has exhibited in that direction. Mr. Greeley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Banks, and we do not know how many others, would be glad to be able to say that had never seen, even so much as a suspicion of that monstrous perversion of American principles. They carefully hide their complicity, though it was practically, provincials about it, and try to excuse their weakness by ascribing it to some other motive than the true one, which is, not only in its central hopes and fears, but in all its outlying dispositions and prejudices, a religious spirit. It becomes difficult, if not impossible, to compress or confine it, or to exercise it within the limits self-generated beat kindles into the rage of fanaticism, and burst every restraint of reason, manliness and charity. At this very moment we are receiving from a foreign land the dreadful reports of outrages, conflagrations and murders, growing out of religious feuds that their origin from our own country back, that have ever since ceased to smoulder in their ashes, even when apparently extinguished, were quick to inflame again, on the least provocation, or with no provocation at all.

The riot that recently stalked with blood the streets of Belfast, instigated by insane Protestants, and the riot that last year cost some fifty lives in New York, instigated by no less insane Catholics, [No, sir!] had neither of them any other instrument than the brutal grudges and hatreds. To state, ling oppressions, no present injustice, no meditated wrong, can maintain application of a wrong to be inflicted, set on those hellish passions of mutual slaughter, that have hereditary animosities that hang after hundreds of years with a lurid and malignant glare.

It, then, we desire to avoid the reoccurrence of such scenes, which are religious intolerance and suspicion. That noble spirit of justice which informs our laws must also guide our conduct and opinions. Let us not be worse than our institutions, which would be to be unworthy of them, and consign them soon to ruin. When candidates ask our votes, let us ask in return whether they are honorable men, capable of declaring their political and earnest for the commonwealth; but let us leave their religious faith to their own consciences. With that it is not ours to deal; we are incompetent in the premises; but of their intelligence, their probity, their patriotism and the rightfulness of their views of political affairs we are ably judge, and when they are commanded by these qualities we may safely leave the rest to another tribunal.

## Tipperary Election Fund.

At the usual weekly meeting of the committee of this Fund, held at Irish Confederation Hall, on Monday evening the 23rd inst., the following subscriptions were handed in: Per Mr. P. M. Toner, T. H. Connelly, Lakeville, $1; S. McDonough, Lakeville, $1; total, from Lakeville, $2; per Mr. Thomas Bellew, $0 50; per L. Curran, Thomas Bellew, $0 50; total, $1; per J. J. Cunningham, $1 00; per J. Canitts, M. F. Walsh, $2 50; Richard Jamieson, $1 00; Pat. Preston, $2 0; Edward Hughes, $1 00; J. G., $1 00; J. $1 50; John Kirkpatrick, $2 00; R. Foley, $1 50; John Hughes, $1 00; total $14 50; per John Kenealy—M. J. Gavan, $2 00; total handed in, $22 50. Reported up to last week, $724 50. Grand Total, $747.

The Committee adjourned to meet again on Monday, 30th inst.

THE A. O. H. IN VIRGINIA AND GOLD HILL.—A division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was formed in Virginia City, Nevada, last July, which already numbers 120 active members; and another in the adjoining town of Gold Hill a couple of weeks since. The officers of the Virginia City division are: Hayes, State Secretary; Patrick Tierney, Delegate.

*Division No. 1, Virginia*—President, Thomas Kelly; Vice President, Edward Dolan; Financial Secretary, John Cosgrove; Treasurer, J. E. Larkin.

*Division No. 2, Gold Hill*—President, Thomas Kelly; Vice President, Edward Dolan; Recording Secretary, John Cosgrove; Financial Secretary, James Moore; Treasurer, Denis Flynn.

HARSH TREATMENT OF A POLITICAL PRISONER.—DUBLIN, MONDAY, September 2.—Michael Davitt, one of the Fenian prisoners, who has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, complains to the Dublin papers, complains of the cruel manner in which he has been treated in prison. He has only one arm, and he says he was compelled to do the work of a full laborer on one occasion while drawing a cart with a rope over his shoulder. On another occasion he caused the bone to protrude through the skin of the amputated arm, and was then compelled to labor. He also complains of the extreme harsh medical treatment, and says that the Governor of Pentonville Prison he was immediately sent to Dartmoor.

THE POPE'S RESIDENCE.—A rumor has been set afloat in Rome to the effect that the Pope is about to take up his residence at Pau, where a chateau has been placed at his disposal by the French government. It would appear that both Germany and Italian governments are anxious that his Holiness should leave Rome and city, and so learn from the *Times* that Prince Bismarck has recently addressed a note to the German representative at the Quirinal, calling upon the Italian Government to put an end to the existence of the sovereignty at Rome, and urging the step as a measure of conciliation for Europe.

## HANDS OFF, OF RELIGION!

The following article, from a leading Republican paper of the tirant stripe, the *N. Y. Evening Post*, is, with the exception of a few needless words here and there, very excellent reading about these days.

A FORBIDDEN GROUND.

There is, we suppose, no hope, that is never to be introduced into our politics, and that is the question of the religious opinions of the candidates for office. The distinction between the political and the religious spheres of duty is so clear, so broad, so marked, that there is never any occasion for confounding them; and to do so, in any case, is not only wantonly or wilfully impertinent, but falsifies, with that generation, subtlety and comprehensiveness of judgment that characterizes so much of their public work, made it a constitutional principle that Congress should pass no law respecting the establishment of religion, or forbidding the free exercise thereof. And a like spirit pervades the Constitution of nearly all the States. They but express the liberality of religious intolerance in the Old World, and they determined, so far as it depended upon them, to sever for ever in the New World from its effects. Among the most sacred rights of the individual they recognized the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, and right they placed on a level with the right of free speech, free press and free association.

The same noble determination has animated their descendants, at all periods of their history, except when some "Native American" frenzy swept over the land, and a special party was organized against the Roman Catholics. It is no more than a frenzy, and, though many distinguished politicians engaged in it, and many more gave it a sympathizing glance of favor, it passed away speedily, and the instigators of it, as well as their dupes, became heartily ashamed of their temporary meanness. Now it is used as a ground of reproach against a public man that he has exhibited in that direction. Mr. Greeley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Banks, and we do not know how many others, would be glad to be able to say that had never seen, even so much as a suspicion of that monstrous perversion of American principles. They carefully hide their complicity, though it was practically, provincials about it, and try to excuse their weakness by ascribing it to some other motive than the true one, which is, not only in its central hopes and fears, but in all its outlying dispositions and prejudices, a religious spirit. It becomes difficult, if not impossible, to compress or confine it, or to exercise it within the limits self-generated beat kindles into the rage of fanaticism, and burst every restraint of reason, manliness and charity. At this very moment we are receiving from a foreign land the dreadful reports of outrages, conflagrations and murders, growing out of religious feuds that their origin from our own country back, that have ever since ceased to smoulder in their ashes, even when apparently extinguished, were quick to inflame again, on the least provocation, or with no provocation at all.

The riot that recently stalked with blood the streets of Belfast, instigated by insane Protestants, and the riot that last year cost some fifty lives in New York, instigated by no less insane Catholics, [No, sir!] had neither of them any other instrument than the brutal grudges and hatreds. To state, ling oppressions, no present injustice, no meditated wrong, can maintain application of a wrong to be inflicted, set on those hellish passions of mutual slaughter, that have hereditary animosities that hang after hundreds of years with a lurid and malignant glare.

It, then, we desire to avoid the reoccurrence of such scenes, which are religious intolerance and suspicion. That noble spirit of justice which informs our laws must also guide our conduct and opinions. Let us not be worse than our institutions, which would be to be unworthy of them, and consign them soon to ruin. When candidates ask our votes, let us ask in return whether they are honorable men, capable of declaring their political and earnest for the commonwealth; but let us leave their religious faith to their own consciences. With that it is not ours to deal; we are incompetent in the premises; but of their intelligence, their probity, their patriotism and the rightfulness of their views of political affairs we are ably judge, and when they are commanded by these qualities we may safely leave the rest to another tribunal.



## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

### Eastern.

CONNECTICUT, Sept. 22.—Hon. Gurrel Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, died of his residence in Bath, Kentucky, of which this morning, after an illness of four weeks duration.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—A party of six hundred Mormon converts, English and Scandinavians, passed through this city last night en route for Utah. They were under the charge of a good-looking set of people, and in charge of four Elders from Salt Lake.

COLUMBUS (O.), Sept. 20.—Joseph Crilish, of California, while en route home from New York, was robbed, somewhere on the road, of a pocket book containing one hundred dollars in currency, and the same amount in notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A Washington says trouble between this country and Mexico is imminent. It is said that if the Republic is being built from Washington being constituted on her border. President will suspend diplomatic relations already intimated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Fourth Auditor Allen is now busily engaged in making out warrants to pay the Navy employés second due them for the reduction of pay under the eight-hour law. About seventeen hundred persons are entitled to this relief, under the law of May last.

### Foreign.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Minister Washburn of Admiral Alden dined with Thiers to-day.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The examination of Marshal Bazaine, at Strasbourg, resulted in a verdict of guilty.

It is reported that an engagement has taken place at the Caldera, in which three hundred were killed and wounded.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The authorities have issued the transportation of 5,000 persons to Spain, and 1,500 words, signed "Napoleon."

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21.—The festival of the Holy Virgin was celebrated to-day, and Charles pardoned fifty persons convicted of crime, including a number of bandits.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 21.—Edgar, brother of Edward King Charles XV., has succeeded to the throne of Sweden and Norway. All the Ministers have taken the oath of allegiance to the new monarch.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A meeting of the officers of the League St. Bavian, at Dublin yesterday, has led to the formation of an organization to afford material aid in restoring the temporal power of the Pope.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Eighteen thousand Communists are yet confined. It is the intention, however, to immediately release the most innocent. Only those accused of murder, robbery, and arson are to be tried.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The *Gazette* publishes a new and stringent law, compelling Chinamen now here to again make contracts for their labor for another five years. Those who can not obtain employment will be deported.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The removal of a public prose here, by the Swiss Government, has caused considerable excitement. It is the right of any secular power to refuse the clergy, and maintains that his action is the Pope is superior to all laws.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A report is current that Prince Bismarck has declined to appoint as German Minister to Paris, in consequence of the unpleasantness of that mission.

It is stated, if his resignation is accepted, the Embassy to France will be offered to Count Arnim.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Daily* professes to have received from Spain the authenticity of the announcement which it makes that the Government of Prussia has recently been in communication with the Spanish Government with a view to connect the Baltic with the North Sea, and thus doubling, it says, will be denied out of the French indemnity.

Caleb Cushing, seventy-three years old, is being buried in Newburyport. It is said Caleb has written and spoken French for forty years, but he is getting pedantic in his old age. He was a warm friend of "liberty for expression" in the language of diplomacy and banning.

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THE ERNEST GUARD OF VIRGINIA numbers 60 stalwart men, and is officered by the following gentlemen: Captain, Richard Arnold; First Lieutenant, John J. Young; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Hayes. The Emmets are making arrangements for a picnic to Sandy Bowers' handsome place at Washoe Valley, within a couple of weeks.

THE new Catholic church at Livermore, Alameda county, will be dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop on Sunday, the 29th inst. Title to the land on which the church on the line of the railroad from San Leandro to Stockton, and is the gift to the real of the energetic pastor, Rev. Father Nugent of San Leandro.

HON. JOHN WILLIS of Gold Hill is on a visit to our city. As a member of the Nevada Legislature, Mr. Willis made an excellent record for intelligence, probity and liberality. The Catholic Female Orphan Asylum of Virginia City and other charities had reason to thank him for the noble fight he made in their behalf.

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J. BARRY & SON, Main street, near Dock Hall, Stockton, are the exclusive agents for the Monitor in Stockton.

## MINING NEWS.

The last run of the Eagle Company gave $2,000.

The Illinois, at Moore's, paid $8,000 for their run, which ended last week.

The hydraulic claims at Moore's and Woolsey's flats are yielding splendidly this season.

Rich bank diggings have been discovered on the Klamath river, below Buckeye flat, which are paying $30 per day to the hand.

There seems to be no longer any doubt about the richness of the mines recently discovered in Santa Barbara county.

The Boston claims at Woolsey's have yielded $30,000 this season, and to this it is expected $7,000 will be added by the cleanup this week.

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The Blue Bank Company, at Woolsey's flat, is paying well, and the Oriental Company at the same place in their last run took out $6,000 at an expense of $2,000.

The vein of gold quartz recently discovered near Fort Tejon, sixty miles from Santa Barbara, is said to be very rich on the average. A mill is to be erected at once, for working it.

A correspondent of the Nevada *Transcript*, writing from Grizville, under date of September 16th, says that quartz mining and prospecting runs at fever heat in this district.

The Rising Star or Grizzly mine is a paying one, and the owners are working a number of men. Canon Ridge presents features to all those interested both in quartz and gravel.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.—The Santa Maria quartz mine, situated four miles east of Mæslin's mill, and within twenty miles from Sonora, in Tuolumne county, was sold on Friday last to L. Tilson for $16,000, cash. Contracts are already let for the erection of a 10-stamp mill thereon.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.—The *Chronicle* of the 21st has the following: Lewis and Smith, who recently discovered a very rich lode of quartz near Mosquito Gulch, have struck a shaft sixty feet deep upon it. The last crushing yielded $40 per ton. We understand the proprietors have now about three hundred tons of ore in their dump, a large portion of which will pay fully as well as that first crushed.

The Trinity *Journal* says: Last Monday W. H. Nichols of Minersville sold M. F. Griffin of Weaverville 133 ounces of apparent gold dust we have seen for a long time. It was the result of a recent clean-up on Nichol's claim, on the mountains of Canon Creek, and equals the nuggets found in the days of the first excitement in this county.

NEVADA COUNTY.—A Grass Valley correspondent, under date of September 16th, says: "The Empress mine was about to close down a few days ago, when, fortunately, the miners struck a rich streak, and have taken out $10,000 in specimens in two days. The strike was made in the 700 foot level, running south toward the old Rush & Laton ground. The ledge at this point is ten feet in thickness."

The Folsom *Telegraph*, of the 21st, states that an extensive deposit of asbestus has been lately discovered in Granite Gulch, in this county, by Mr. Frank Bowman, of Folsom. The location of the deposit is described as being within a mile and a half of the town, and miles distant from Folsom. We have tried a practical test of it, and fire has no effect upon it whatever.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.—The Yreka *Journal* says: The sale to the London and Yreka Mining Company of the Yreka Creek mining property has been completed. It sells, we understand, for $200,000. Mr. Gutierrez was in this city on Saturday, and has left for Yreka to-day. The Union Bank has declined to make any further advances to the company, and will immediately place a large amount of money in circulation besides at least $200,000 additional which the company will expend in building tunnels, flumes, etc., to open claims during the coming year.

## Pera's Debt to Meiggs.

Among the prominent actors in our recent disturbances appears Harry Meiggs, but in most a favorable contrast to those who endeavored to ruin the Republic and plunge the country into anarchy. The Dictator Gutierrez was in urgent want of money. No one could be found willing to advance a dollar to such a dubious cause, and Gutierrez had recourse to the treasury of Peru, a forced loan on the banks and commercial houses in Lima.

The profound consternation caused by this determination may be readily imagined. The people, once aware that an impoverished government considered itself authorized to procure funds in such a manner, would have lost all confidence in the banks and all credit and commercial transactions would be at a dead lock. Meiggs, who had long series of services to the late Peruvian Government, came forward and proposed to himself and entire satisfaction to the community. The Rev. Canon Baldwin has been entrusted to fill the vacancy.

The European monarchs are generally fond of horses and good ones too. Queen Victoria has given $50,000, the late Czar, Nicholas, $65,000, Prince William's at $65,000, Francis Joseph's at $140,000, Victor Emmanuel at $10,000, Czar Alexander's at $65,000, Leopold's of Belgium at $20,000, and the Sultan's at $300,000.

Captain P. S. Wilcox and Dr. Samuel Merritt fitted out a ship a few months ago to visit the Arctic Ocean in search of whales, the oil and bone left in vessels from that in a year ago. The ship just heard from was the Superior, commanded by Captain Williams, of Oakland. He reports that they have secured 2,500 whale oil, 16,000 pounds of ivory, and a quantity of valuable fore.

The distinguished Californians have selected the city of Boston for their future home. The Hon. George C. Gorham, now secretary of United States Senate, has built a house in Dorchester. The Hon. John Conness, United States Senator from 1863 to 1869, has purchased an estate in Milton. The Hon. T. N. Machin, Lieutenant-Governor from 1863 to 1867, has bought a residence in South Lincoln.

The Polish Countess, Maria Vera Kaminski, of Yreka, who was married in 1863, in Western Russia, recently, for the murder of her husband, was executed in the city of Irkutsk in the Polish insurrection of 1863.

The question of the closing of the Ecumenical Council has been again and urgently brought before the Pope by influential prelates of the Church. The French Cardinals have requested his Holiness to reconvoke the Council to some French city where he has no hostile influences to fear, but the Pope insists upon closing the Council at the Vatican, or leaving his successor to do so.

## PERSONAL.

William Penn's house in Philadelphia is now a drinking saloon of the lowest grade.

It is published in Washington that Senator Sumner has applied for a divorce from his wife on the ground of incompatibility.

The Marquis of Bute has established a line of steamships from Cardiff, Wales, to New York, of the first vessel of the line has been launched.

Thomas Mooney has been enlightening the people of Dublin in a series of lectures on "The Structure of the Swiss and American Governments," "Irish Rights and Wrongs," "The Land, Labor and Money."

Miss Spines, of Montreal, a Catholic lady and a Canadian heiress, has just been married in England to the Marquis of Hastings, son of the Grand Chamberlain of Napoleon III., and grandson of the late Duke of Hastings, secretary of Napoleon I.

Caleb Cushing, seventy-three years old, is being buried in Newburyport. It is said Caleb has written and spoken French for forty years, but he is getting pedantic in his old age. He was a warm friend of "liberty for expression" in the language of diplomacy and banning.

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## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

About 10,000 chairs have been made at the Amerille, Sonoma County, Factory and, keeping forty men steadily employed.

Company "H," of the Twenty-first Infantry, now stationed at Vancouver, left Portland on Saturday, from Portland to San Francisco, to which place they have been ordered.

SAN JOSE, September 23.—A young man, 20 years of age, named John Hyde, was killed this morning on the Guadalupe Road, was killed this morning in an old landmark.

Farmers in the vicinity of San Andreas are busily suffered extensively by having their hay burned. Losses are estimated at $50,000, one farmer alone, William's at $65,000, Francis Joseph's at $140,000, Victor Emmanuel at $10,000, Czar Alexander's at $65,000, Leopold's of Belgium at $20,000, and the Sultan's at $300,000.

Cotton picking has commenced in Merced and the yield is very good. The first of the Merced packages alone, Spalding *Argus* thinks, will be worth the market not less than thirty thousand dollars.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, September 22.—Wm. Yates, and other Directors of the Pacific Railroad, have resigned, and left to-day for Puget Sound, via San Leandro, to determine on the Pacific terminus of the road.

SAN LUIS, September 20.—The attention of the people here is occupied with the sensational reports of discoveries of silver lodes, twenty-five miles north of here on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Butterfield & Co. have over 2,000 Angora goats on their ranch fourteen miles above Hollister. They are raised principally for exportation. Ten thoroughbred Angoras, recently, brought $2,400.

LOS ANGELES, September 22.—A man named Magee was thrown by a horse last Saturday, while on the road to the city, and soon after died. He had a leg and three children in Grass Valley. There was quite a row at Calaveras Big Tree, on the other day, in which three men, the steward of the hotel, who declined himself effectually with a knife, killing his assailants quite severely.

SANTIAGO, September 14.—A. S. Oliver, a pioneer employed in taking out cement on the Bull-Head' Ranch, about one from this place, was instantly killed on morning by a cave in the bank falling on him.

PORTLAND, September 24.—A collision occurred to-day on the Oregon and California Railroad, near Roseburg, between two construction trains, by which five or six Chinamen were killed, a car smashed to pieces, and the locomotive damaged slightly.

Dr. Robinson, a passenger by the Union Pacific Railroad, reports that immense work is going on along the line to protect the track from snow. The division superintendents are confident that there will be no blockade the coming Winter.

SAN JOSE, September 22.—All the salaons and business houses, save three or four, were closed to-day, in accordance with the Sunday law. A test case will doubtless be made of these to secure a decision upon the constitutionality of the law. Considerable feeling is manifested in the matter.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 25.—Affidavits taken to-day concerning the Mountain Meadow massacre fully corroborate the testimony of Bishop Smith, and give further details, showing still more positively the guilt of the Mormon leaders. Testimony is also being obtained proving the identity of the assassins.

On Wednesday night a dastardly attempt was made to fire the town of Angels, Calaveras County. The would-be incendiary saturated a linen coal with coal-oil, wrapped it around a piece of charcoal, set it on fire, and threw the burning mass upon the roof of the building adjoining Cosgrove's Hotel. Fortunately the fire was discovered in season to extinguish the flames.

CASTLE MURRAIN.—The Gilroy *Advocate* says the dry murrain has appeared among the cattle at San Felipe. It first made its appearance in the herds of James Dunne. So fatal was the disease at first

## SUNDAY RECREATIONS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

In Catholic countries, and according to Catholic usage, it is not lawful to hold courts, serve process, administer judicial oaths, or examine witnesses, on Sundays or holidays; but it was one of the refinements of cruelty in Elizabeth's reign that priests were subjected to torture on Sunday's or other great Catholic festivals. It was on a Sunday, July 30th, that the Lords of the Council wrote to the Inquisitors, Dr. Hammond, Hopton, Norton, and Beale, to instruct them how to proceed with the saintly Campion; and directing them "to deal with them by the rack" if he refused to answer the question put to him. It was on a Sunday, or on the anniversary day of St. Ignatius' death, or on the Festival of St. Peter and Vincula, that he was first led to the rack-chamber; but the function for which the Council in mockery chose a holyday was to bim a function of religion—a glorious confession which was to win his eternal crown. As he passed the threshold of the door, he crossed himself on the breast and whilst he was being stripped and bound to the rack, he invoked the names of Jesus and Mary. They racked him, but they racked in vain, although they asserted the contrary, as was their wont, to astute others; but Lord Burghley wrote to Lord Shrewsbury that he would confess nothing of moment, and Campion himself wrote to a fellow-prisoner, Proud, that he "had discovered no things of secrecy"—that is, which were not already known—"nor would he, even rack come rope." And yet whilst this heroic and innocent man thus wrote, he had declared "that reckling was more grievous than hanging, and that he had rather choose to be hanged than racked."

His appearance proved the truth of his words, when he was brought to a conference in the Chapel of the Tower; for his sickly face and mental weariness, his memory destroyed, and his force of mind almost extinguished, showed to the bystanders how he was worn with the rack. "Was it," he asked, "an answer to his challenge to rack him first, and to deprive him of books, and to set him to dispute? When life was in question, with the gallows before and the rack behind, the mind was hardly free for philosophy. He did not compare

### THE CRUELTY OF THE RACK

With that of others; he only complained of the positive tortures inflicted. He never persecuted; it was folly to make distinctions when there was no difference, for the Elizabethan racks were as bad as the Marian expertness, and he had rather be hanged than racked. He told Hopton he did not complain of what he had suffered, he only deplored the sufferings of Catholics, who were daily treated in prisons like thieves and murderers." The audience was seriously moved at this, when Beale interposed, and said the racking and torture was not for religion, but for treason; whereupon Campion rose, and with indignation cried out, "If you can prove me guilty of any crime except my religion, I will willingly agree to suffer the extremest torture you can inflict." The minions of Elisabeth were silent.

On Monday, the 29th of October, 1581, directions were again given by the Council to put Campion on the rack as he was thought the blood of a few Catholics was required to reassure the Puritans, in consequence of the spread of revolt in the Catholic Duke of Anjou, with whom Elisabeth thought she was in love, as she had been with so many others. For the third time was Campion then put on the rack, and irsted more cruelly than ever; he was, in fact, so cruelly rent and torn upon the tortures that he thought they meant to make away with him in that manner. And Lord Hunsdon said that one might sooner pluck may know more of that Virgin Queen of whose greatness England is never tired of boasting;

"You must go to the place from whence you came, there to remain until ye shall be drawn through the open city of London upon hurdles to the place of execution, and there be hanged, and let down alive, and your privy parts cut off, and your entrails taken out and burnt in your sight; then your heads to be cut off, and your bodies to be divided into four parts, to be disposed of at her Majesty's pleasure. And God have mercy on your souls."

Campion then cried aloud, "We praise, thee, O God, we confess thee to be our Lord." Sherwin took up the song, "This is the day which the Lord hath made, let us exult and rejoice therein." All the other prisoners expressed their contentment and joy, some in one phrase of Scripture, some in another; whereby the multitudes in the hall were visibly astonished and affected. They were then taken back to their respective prisons, were put in irons, and otherwise hardly treated.

### IN THE COUNCIL-CHAMBER

There was some indecision as to the execution of Campion. Some of the councillors considered him a man of Campion's genius, knowledge, scholarship, European reputation, gentleness of manner, and integrity of life, could not be executed without rousing the indignation of Europe without wantonly sacrificing one of the ornaments of the English name, or without disgracing the fair fame of English justice, since the trial had been public, and had convinced every body except the jury that he was innocent of treason. Lord Burghley, which by nature was the purisanical part of the council, overruled all doubts, and clinched the matter by saying that Campion and Sanders were in the same boat; and as they could not punish Sanders, they must hang Campion instead. This was an avowed principle of action during the reign of the Tudor dynasty, that if the real culprit could not be caught or could not be punished, punishment should be delivered on the first substitute that could be found. Friday, the first of December, was eventually appointed the day of execution, and Campion prepared himself for it by five days' fast from temporal and bodily refreshments, and by two days abstinence from sleep and bodily rest, bestowing these two nights in meditation and prayer. He met death calmly and observfully. In the splash and mud of a rainy December morning, he was brought forth from his cell, clad in the same gown of Irish frieze which he had worn at his trial, was bound on a hurdle which was laid to the tail of a horse, and with a smile on passing the wicket was dragged through the gutters and filth, followed by a rabble of ministers and fanatics to Tyburn, the altar on which so many martyrs shed their blood for the faith. "There was throng on Tower hill," says the writer of his life from whom these details were taken, "there was throng also through all the streets; but the throng at the place of execution at Tyburn exceeded all that anybody could remember. They had been gathering all the morning in spite of the rain and wind; and when at last the hurdles were driven up, the clouds dividedd, and the sun shone out brightly. Campion was put into the cart under the gallows, and, with his head in the halter, after the mighty murmur of so many people was somewhat stilled, lifted up his sweet voice and with a grave countenance stoutly spoke out,

### THESE WORDS OF ST. PAULARE VERIFIED

"The hope that I have in my heart I speak unto my Lord God, a spectacle unto his angels, and unto you men. As to the treasons which have been laid to my charge, and for which I am come here to suffer, I desire you all to be witness with me that I am therefore altogether innocent. I am a Catholic man and a priest; in that faith I have lived, and in that faith I am ready to die. If you esteem my religion treason, then I am guilty; as for other treason, I never committed any. God be my judge. But you have now what you desire. It remaineth you to have patience, and suffer me speak a word or two for discharge of my conscience." He protested that he was guiltless and innocent of all treason and conspiracy; craving credit jio be given to his words, as to his last answer made upon his death and soul. The jury might be deceived, but his forgave all, and he desired to be forgiven. "I pray for Elizabeth, your queen and my queen, unto whom I wish a long quiet reign, with prosperity." While he was speaking these last words, the sheriff unseemly interruptions on the part of bawling ministers and officious officials, the cart was drawn away, and amid the tears and groans of the vast multitude, he meekly and gently yielded his soul to his saviour, possessing it at he died a perfect Catholic, the body which had been allowed to hang until he was dead, was cut down and quartered, and chopped to pieces, and flung into a cauldron of boiling water, according to the barbarous sentence pronounced upon him. He has left to Catholic England the precious inheritance of his glorious martyrdom, and an unstained memory; for his very enemies were obliged to confess that he had won a marvelous goodly report as well among the wise as he was not to be found either for life, lacking, or any quality that appertained to a man. He died guiltless of all treason; though, in the words of his latest biographer, "the government of Elizabeth was such that any Catholic who could destroy it had every right to make the attempt."—*Catholic Times, August 31.*

### Communism in Germany.

In these days plain speaking is more than ever necessary, for not the least of the dangers which beset Catholics is self. Deceived by false principles, and that we are on the point of victory, but we forgot that victory over strong and determined enemies on alone be obtained by hard fighting, and often only after a long series of defeats. Taught by faith that the Church will eventually triumph over her adversaries, we swait with folded arms, for the coming of the triumph, and to begoile our hopes or soothe our weary, tired natures, we invent or interpret prophecies, and predict for ourselves all sorts of smooth things which, as yet, we have done but little to deserve. In Italy, especially, there are some Catholic politicians so sanguine as to look upon the triumph of the Church in Europe as a mere matter of time or years, and who even predict that Pius IX. will live to witness the final victory. But such delusions only show that they who cherish them fail to understand the real nature and extent of the apostacy of which Europe is guilty. That the Church will triumph in the end, no Catholic for a moment doubts, but we should very much that she will triumph but until Catholics display a far more heroic spirit than they now possess. Let us, in the name of common sense and of Christian prudence, put away all such delusions, and look at things as they are in reality.

### IN TRUTH WE ARE IN AN EVIL PLIGHT.

Not only is the Pope a prisoner in the Vatican, abandoned by Europe, but the priesthood everywhere is persecuted by one Government after another, until scarcely a single State can fairly claim to be regarded as Christian. Where, then, shall we look for the approach of the predicted triumph? Not in the Parliaments and National Assemblies, for they, almost without an exception, are the open and avowed enemies of the Catholic Church. Not to the literature of the day, for it is anti-Christian in its spirit. Not in public opinion, for the public opinion of Europe is so perverted by those who have assumed its direction as to denounce the Catholic Church as the enemy of civilization. Where, then, can we look? we see signs of active and bitter hostility against that form of Christianity which alone possesses a corporate existence, and a vitality capable of resisting the progress of infidelity. The final contest, therefore, lies between the Catholic Church and infidelity. From this conflict there is no escape; in vain Catholics may seek, as they have done too much already, to avert the evil day by holding their peace, by shrinking from their public duties, and by separating religion from politics. But to remain within the walls of the sanctuary is to give up the vast field of political life to the enemy, and to concede a vantage ground from which he is enabled, as is now the case in every State in Europe, to sap the foundations of religion. How often have we not heard of the Catholic reaction which was about to set in, of the reconciliation of literary, whose glorious task it was to rescue Europe from the political tyranny, and to stay the progress of religious unbelief! At one time Napoleon III. was hailed as the leader of the Catholic revival, at another time, the Emperor of Austria; and recently, Lord Beaconsfield as the great revolutionary Empire of Germany with the mission of protecting the Catholic Church, and of restoring her to her rights. Each one these delusions have vanished, and the broad fact remains that, in spite of local gains or of partial and temporary successes achieved by the Catholic cause, the progress of the Revolution in Europe has been uniform and rapid. It is hastening to its ultimate and inevitable triumph, and Bismarck Cesarism, the military centralized State that relies by brute force, and recognizes no right but that of might, is only prepared the nature of things, be of long duration. It is a mere parenthesis, its inevitable successor is the Commune.

### IN FRANCE, GERMANY, AND AUSTRIA,

In Hungary, in Italy, in Portugal, and Spain, they who govern are in reality in public life—they who make themselves heard and obeyed—do not belong to the Catholic party, they are Liberals and Revolutionaries, or they belong to the various shades of opinion, such as Socialists, Socialists; or they are crafty politicians, who make a pretense of holding no contradictory opinions; or, finally, they are the holders of the sword, who maintain order, as the Emperor Napoleon for a time maintained order in the streets of Paris, and as Prince Bismarck and King Victor Emmanuel at Rome, and King Amadeo at Madrid, and all the rest of the Revolutionary kings and princes and presidents who have to do, in order to hold down that power and open conspiracy which is surveyed, not only against the throne, but against the whole existing order of society. We all know what the Commune of Paris was capable of; its power was not equal to its will. In Germany the Socialistic Democracy is a power which is not to be trifled with those of the Commune of Paris, but with the leaders of the Democratic party, who declared at a late trial that the time of action for the Socialistic party would be when, owing to the rural population in Germany were reduced to poverty. The proletariats of the towns be at last driven to despair, and to seek revolutions; but to effect a successful conflict with the army, and to gain over the horny hands of the peasantry. The men who are at the head of this original party—

### THE LEADERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL

Of which the three Emperors, about to meet at Berlin stand in such just dread, know well how the peasantry of Europe, as a rule, is the conditions of the Prussian military system, and how completely it has estranged that class from which are drawn, not only the chief supplies, but the very material of that gigantic army. It is not surprising in France, but which threatens, in the end, to ruin quite apart from the ruin of the military burdens, in which are included the conscription, that takes away from the cultivation of the soil the best workers, and has increased taxation, progress at the same rate as during the last two years, then there is but little room to doubt that the whole class of peasant proprietors will have entirely disappeared. Take, for instance, the splendid peasantry of Bavaria, of a few years ago, a strictly religious people, powerful class, cultivating their own lands, and standing as a bulwark against every revolution, they are now, as a class, disappearing, are already in a state of dissolution; in ten years' time, for want of labor applied to the barracks, and burdened with the heavy taxation imposed upon the Prussian model, they will have become the victims of semi-pauperism, in which the agricultural classes in Lombardy and the fertile districts of Germany have been reduced. Emigration, too, in a country where the population increases so rapidly, is another of the decay which threatens to throw the rural population into the arms of Socialistic Democracy. Into the arms of the rural population, as in France, offered the strongest barrier to the plans of the German Communists; but now they see in the poverty and discontent of the peasantry their strongest support. Such is the present war, a war of labor against capital, has, as well it may, an ominous sound in German ears.

### THE INTERNATIONAL HAS ALREADY MADE GREAT PROGRESS

Among the populations long inflamed their minds, and incited more than one turbulent rising. The splendid army which Prince Bismarck holds in his hand may suffice to down the Communists in the large cities, as the Commune was crushed in Paris, but when the town proletariate is recruited by the almost numberless hands of brawny, armed peasants, organized, drilled, armed and inflamed by the idea of a redi'ction of the land, of a war against the only real army for which so much has been sacrificed?

Whilst the three Emperors are concerting measures to put down the International Society, and whilst Prince Bismarck, in sacrificing the Jesuits, throws a sop to the whale, the International itself, undaunted and unsuppressed, has resolved itself again into a secret society. As long as in all the present holders of political power in their warfare against the rights of legitimate and Christian monarchy, and in their conspiracy against the Church, the International was patronized and protected by the Liberals; but now that it completes its work by carrying out the designs of the Commune of Paris, and of the Socialistic Democracy of Germany, it is denounced and proscribed by those even who by its aid have obtained supreme power. What fate awaits the Catholic Church when the Democracy Socialists of Germany, the Communists of Paris, and the Red Revolutionists of Italy let loose their hordes upon Europe, we can faintly imagine from the action of the Commune at Paris. What we do know, however, is that the Church, which withstood the perquntions of the Roman Empire, will not flinch before the rage of modern atheism. Martyrdom is a sure path to victory. But the question which is of more immediate and practical consequence to us is the treatment the Catholic Church is likely to receive in that preparatory period in which we seem to be entering. This inquiry, our space warns us, we must reserve for consideration in our next number. What, however, at least humanly speaking, seems certain, is that this generation can scarcely hope to witness the triumph of the Church over her two inveterate enemies—impious Liberalism, now in possession of political power, and atheistical Communism, preparing for a life-and-death struggle with its formidable rival.—*Westminster Gazette, August 31.*


## BANKING.

### HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

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Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be issued to each depositor, to whom the dividends and interest will be credited in the pass book.

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## HOTELS.

## Removal.

## THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

Has Removed to 115 Second street, Northeast corner of Minna. Furnished Rooms to let. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Call and examine.

M. O'NEIL, Proprietor.

## CENTRAL HOTEL,

814 AND 816 SANSOME STREET,

Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS House has been recently opened by the well known proprietor, M. FARRELL, late of Pioneer Hall, Sacramento, who will be happy to receive his numerous friends and the public generally. The Central is the most convenient house in the city for business men. There is a first-proof fire-escape to the House, where money and valuables will be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

The Central House Coach will be at each car, boat, and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House Free of Charge.

Price of board to suit the times.

Parties sending for their friends to the States, or who expect any, will please notify MICHAEL FARRELL, Central House, San Francisco, and forward them a letter from their friends with date, care, and there were much trouble.

The undersigned will be found to the comfort of the patrons of the House.

MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

## RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco,

IS NOW OPENED BY

P. CASSERLY,

(Late of the Fremont House, where he will be happy to receive his friends and the public in general.

The House is thoroughly fitted up on the latest plans, with Elevator, Baths and all modern improvements. The Rooms are large and airy, and can be had either single or in suits for families.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of Boarders.

Board and Lodging per week.....$9 to $12

There is a fire-proof safe in the House, where valuables may be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

Free Coach to the House.

P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

## FRANKLIN HOTEL,

814 AND 816 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery.....San Francisco.

HUGH CURRAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week.....$7 50
Board and Lodging, single rooms.....$1 50
Board and Lodging, Meals, Lodging, 25 cents.

Family accommodations on reasonable rates.

Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House free; also, from the House to the boats and cars.

A city livery, and all the city papers taken.

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## CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

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GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,

*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per ann.....$200
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Tuition on piano, per annum.....50
French.....10

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$2 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....3 00
Tuition on piano.....5 00
French.....2 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to SISTER CARMEN ARMAGIA, Superior.

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## WILLIAM B. DOLAN,

104 Third Street.....San Francisco,

Importer and Dealer (Wholesale and Retail) in

## French Wines and Brandies,

AND

## Irish Whiskey,

Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE AS-sortment of California Wines of every description, which he will dispose of, in bulk or in case, for cash or approved credit.

All orders left at the store, 104 Third street, will be promptly delivered free of charge to any part of the city. 1713

## JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers in

## Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc.,

Fire-proof Store, 413 Front street, bet. Clay & Washington; also

Fireproof Cellars in Rear. Fine Brandies, Refined Gin, Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit the purchaser.

Also, dealers in native California Wines and Brandies. Feb 17

M. H. KELLY.

## Kelly & Egan,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

## FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

No. 604 Battery street,

Corner Clay, San Francisco.

## E. Commins & Co.

(Successors to P. Riley & Co.,)

## WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS

No. 606 FRONT STREET.

THOMAS J. POWER, 102 SECOND STREET, Marysville. Only the very best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars on sale. A first-class Lunch set daily. 11

## PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

## SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,

Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,

Where they offer for sale

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

## PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

*AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET, and 110 PINE STREET. tf

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FOR

## Boys and Girls.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST opened a commodious School Building on Stevenson street, near Fifth, where they will be glad to receive applications for admission. The course of instruction will be the same as that pursued in the Academies of the Order, and will be placed in charge of competent Teachers. Both Schools will be under the direction of the

SISTER MARY B. RUSSELL, Superior of Sisters of Mercy.

San Francisco, May 27, 1871.

## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR BEGINS ON the first Monday of September, and ends the last week of July.

The regular course of Lectures in the Medical Department will commence on October 1st.

For further particulars address

REV. JOHN EARLY, S. J.

Jy27 30m

## ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## DEGREES CONFERRED

Rev. JAMES McGILL, C. M.

EDUCATIONAL.

## COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, which in 1868 passed according to the law of the State, empowered to confer academical honors, rewards of merit, and diplomas, will open its Fifth Session on the First Monday in August, 1872. The course of instruction will embrace the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Board and Tuition, per month.....20 00
Washing, per quarter.....2 50
Physician's fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per month.....1 00
Harp.....5 00
Piano.....5 00
Use of Library.....1 00
Drawing and Painting.....5 00
French, Spanish or German Language, each.....5 00
Sewing and Fancy Needlework.....5 00

Pupils are required to be provided with bed and bedding. Terms to be paid in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the school.

REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, S. J.

## ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Robson'ille, Humboldt County.

CONDUCTED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE ORDER OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN A most salubrious part of the country, and will open its session at the conference of the Feast of the Most Precious Blood, on the 1st of August. It is accessible from the rural districts in the vicinity of the county seats, and from the principal towns and steamers, via San Francisco and Humboldt Bay. Its object is to afford a solid and commercial, splendid appearances have been made for the reception of pupils.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending, including Bed and Bedding.....$300
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10
Vocation at College.....10

Physician's fee and Medicine.....5 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing, each.....10 00
Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August.

REV. B. JUSTIN, C. P.

## ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,

PETALUMA.

*Day and Boarding School, conducted by the Sisters of Charity.*

TERMS for Boarders, including tuition in the English branches, Plain Needlework, Bed, Bedding, Board, Washing, Use of Bath, per month.....$20 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music with use of Instrument.....$10 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.....5 00

Only a limited number of Boarders can be received. The next session will commence on the 1st of August. Payments invariably in advance.

## FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will open on the first Monday in August.

The object of the Institution is to give a practical education to youth, and to prepare young gentlemen, at the lowest possible cost, as a starting point in life—and thereby bring the advantages of education within the reach of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....$ 5 00
Board and Tuition, per month.....15 00
Short term months.....1 50
Medical Attendance and Medicines, per month.....1 00
Use of Library.....1 00
Washing, per month.....1 00

Parents will please furnish their children with bed and bedding, towels, and two suits of clothes. Payments required in advance.

REV. J. O'KEEFE, O. S. F.

## ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

## Conducted by the Christian Brothers,

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Commercial, or Scientific.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the Degree of B. A. (Bachelor of Arts); the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Institute has been established in the most convenience of those who wish to give their children a solid education, at the lowest possible rate.

While proper care is bestowed on the moral training of the pupils, their literary progress receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Class-rooms are supplemented by Lectures, Compositions and Recitations.

TERMS:

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

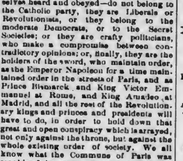
Board, Tuition and Washing.....$200
Bed and Bedding.....20
Physician's fee.....5
Use of Library.....2
Drawing.....10
Use of Instrument.....10

REV. BR. JUSTIN, Director.

## ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

Very Rev. P. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

N. B.—One of the Rev. Fathers of the College will be in attendance every day of the week, except Wednesday, at the Academy, corner of Fifth and Howard streets, to meet parents who wish to call and confer with him in regard to the education of their children in the Academy. He will also receive pupils on their journey.



## Premium Cutler.

First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1871
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1869
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First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1866
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1865
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## M. PRICE,

FOR HOME-MADE CUTLERY,

STORE: 615 KEARNY ST., bet. Pine and Bush.

FACTORY: 10 STEVENSON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Razors, Knives, shears, etc., made to order and warranted. Particular attention paid to lodging. Razors set and put in order. Saws filed and set. Scissors polished equal to new. Country orders promptly attended to. jy11




## GENERAL NOTES.

An extensive coal bed has been discovered about two miles from Waterford.

Lesseps has arrived in Paris, on his way to Rome, where he hopes to retrieve his fortunes.

Count Paraine is preparing a reply to Count Moltke's history of the recent campaign.

The Swiss Federal Council has ratified the agreement with the contractor, M. Favre Geneva, for the construction of the St. Gothard tunnel.

Count Milan, of Servia, has just come of age and there have been great festivities in Belgrade. The dispatches say "perfect peace prevails throughout Servia."

*Prelat Civilta* says that Cardinal Antonelli has just consecrated a new church at Ellenzen, the site for which was given entirely by a Protestant gentleman resident in England.

Dublin the small-pox, which has already about 12,000 persons, is now almost at an end. It has lasted from July, 1871, and has caused about 1,500 deaths.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the following device for a flag of South Australia: The Union Jack, with a star, intended to represent the Southern Cross, emblazoned in the centre, and surrounded by a wreath.

The Napoleon has sold his house, 109 Piccadilly, and has left London for Paris. It is said that he is to reside in Italy. Prince Emmanuel has given a palazzo as one of the members of the Royal Family of Italy.

The Hotel de Ville of Paris does not speedily from its ruins, it will not be for want of money, as the sum of 2,000,000 francs have already inscribed their claims to take part in the competition for the construction of the new building.

It is curious fact, one well worth knowing, that the death rate of Europe is nearly double that of the United States, and is nearly one out of every forty-three persons, while there it is only one out of every eighty-one.

The paper that undertook to report the speeches and addresses at the Ecumenical Council in Rome, and to publish for some days boldly and successfully in the enterprise, at last took fright at the word "Dinitrobrombenzene."

Members of Belgian and Dutch peasants in the modern Panorama, on their return home, after assisting in the harvest in the fields of France. They will be at the Crystal Palace, England, shortly, with a full complement of the many that will leave their homes for a harvest in the land that hitherto has given employment to so many of their countrymen.

The population has been brought out by the name of fulminaine, which is the name of a mixture of nitro-glycerine and silicous earth, and which is said to be of such a nature the composition of which is kept secret, which is dissipated as gas on the

French Geographical Society, after having received information about the discovery, is now having a gold medal struck for the discoverer. The medal is to be presented to the Emperor Napoleon on his departure from Paris as a souvenir of his visit.

FAMILY SETTLEMENT.—The Norfolk (Va.) *Virginian* says that Cardinal Antonelli has just consecrated a new church at Ellenzen, the site for which was given entirely by a Protestant gentleman resident in England.

Public

### Industrial Condition of the State.

The prospects for the next farming year—to begin on the 1st of October, when agriculturs are busy and contracts for farm labor, to continue for twelve months are made—are fair throughout the Pacific Slope. In the State more depends on the rainfall than in Nevada or Arizona, where although the drought is greater, the tillage is so limited that a severe drought would cause less loss than a light one in California. We anticipate no less than the average rainfall in four years out of five at least, and the presumptions to be formed of any one season in advance, are always favorably by four to one. Attempts have been made to learn the character of our approaching wet season from the Summer rains of Northwestern Mexico, the snows in the higher mountains of the Pacific Slope, the rising of the springs, the forms of vegetable growth, or the conduct of wild animals in the Fall; but no trustworthy basis for calculation has yet been found, and all the deductions from such premises are useless, if not pernicious.

Presuming that the season will be favorable, we say that the prospects of the agriculture of our Slope for the next year are encouraging. The area of irrigated plain and reclaimed tule will be considerably increased, and will help to break up the present subjection of our farmers to the necessity of devoting themselves almost exclusively to wheat. Tulare Valley having been made accessible by rail, will no doubt attract many settlers, and the peculiar character of its soil, lying, as much of it does, in inland deltas, may develop peculiar forms of industry. The production of wheat there for exportation would not pay the cost of delivering at sea port being too great. The Federal Agricultural Report for 1871 recommends as suitable for cultivation in the warmer parts of the United States, Turkey rhubarb, supposed to be the species known to botanists as *rheum palmatum*, ginseng (*aralia quinquefolia*), liquorice (*glycyrrhiza glabra*) and jute. The liquorice roots are not fit for digging until the third year, and are then found from three inches down to a depth of three feet. A moist, sandy loam is the best for it, and it would probably thrive in the valleys of the Southern Coast. Jute has been tried in Louisiana, and has borne and thrive, and it produces what is nearly as much fibre per acre as cotton, it might be tried here. The stalk grows in five months to be eight or even twelve feet high,and after cutting they are laid for a week in water, when the fibrous bark is ready to fall off from the unclean wood. The annual export of jute from India now amounts to 250,000 tons in weight at $25,000,000 in value.

The yield of this State in precious metals is decreasing nearly four millions. Numerous claims that have been worked by shinning and hydraulic process are exhausted every year, and very few are opened. The productive auriferous quartz mines are not increasing in number and importance, perhaps because many of the most intelligent and enterprising miners and mining engineers find a larger profit in the Nevada silver mines, which more than compensate by their rising importance for the decline in the yield in California. At present, the Ely District is the favorite of both miners and speculators, and the wonderful productiveness of a few mines, and the richness of the ores found in a number of others, contribute with the rapid increase of the yield for the last two years, to excuse if not fully justify the expectation, that Pioche will in 1873, export more silver than Virginia City.—*Alta, September* 23.

### The Old Trade Again—An Atrocious Calumny.

To bludgeon to death and shoot down their unoffending Catholic fellow-citizens, and dye the streets of Belfast red with their blood, seems not to have been enough to satisfy the cravings of the Orangemen. They must, alone, morally assassinate them; and so the *Dublin Express*, the trusty organ of Orangeism and intolerance, true to itself, and in the manner characteristic of its antecedents, unable to fasten to the Catholics the charge of originating the late deportable riots that have rent the very heart of every true lover of Ireland, united through the instrumentality in the last week's latest issue that, on Friday night, a rumor was prevalent in Drogheda that the Catholics of that town were to "rise," and, on the eve of the tercentenary of St. Bartholomew, their blue-tigers, and Protestant neighbors, sparing neither age or sex. That, in consequence of the rumor, extraordinary precautions were taken by the authorities there—the military being confined to barracks ready to act upon at a moment's notice—the town patrolled by bodies of the Royal Irish—and desperadoes hurriedly forwarded to the north for additional reinforcements, &c. We need hardly assure our readers, at home and abroad, that the only foundation for this atrocious charge against our countrymen and co-religionists was in the benighted brain and distempered imagination of the cowardly scoundrel who invented it for his own vile party purposes, and who, no doubt, could be effect his purpose in the dark and without fear of detection, would at once send the bullet or knife of the assassin through the hearts of his Catholic countrymen, as his infamous and abominable charge against their characters and manhood through the columns of the press. The gallant men of Louth neither desire or seek any such unchristian retaliation; and whilst the patriotic Catholics of Ireland Drogheda—as firm and patriotic now as they ever were in the past to trials unflinchingly borne, hardships undergone, and sacrifices made by their heroic forefathers, in the defence of faith and fatherland, as the bloodstained annals of Irish history clearly show, they can well afford to at once pity and scorn the miserable wretch who, in the columns of the *Dublin Express*, was the first that ever dared to lay at their charge the crime of wholesale assassination.—*Catholic Times, August* 9.

### BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

On motion of the Prosecuting Attorney, the case of M. J. Kelly, charged with conspiracy to murder B. J. Shay, was dismissed in the Police Court, it being stated that the testimony was insufficient to convict Kelly.

Messrs. Holladay & Bronham have sold all their steamers, their good will, right and title in the Northern Pacific Transporting Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The sales include the steamers *Californian*, (side-wheel and propeller) *Oriziba*, *Senator* and *Pacific*. The steamers touching at that port are the Oregon, Santa Barbara and Anaheim, and the Mexican ports of Guaymas and Mazatlan. The first steamer to run under the new arrangements will be the *Oriziba*, on Monday, for San Diego, at Santa Barbara and Anaheim. After that all the steamers for the southern coast will leave from the Pacific Mail Company's wharf.

This hair thickener, baldness razor, and gray hair made to return to its youthful color by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

### Germany.

Our private information, derived from good sources, satisfies us that the main object of the forthcoming Imperial Congress at Berlin is the junction of the eagles, black and many-headed, against the anticipated resuscitation of French power, and the application of the latter to the natural purpose of revenge, and the legitimate purpose of recovering those provinces which Bismarck was so unwise as to sever from France. The worst deeds done by the Germans against the French during the war might, and in course of time would, be forgotten, and the monstrous war fine by which it was hoped, believed, and intended, that the French should be put *hors de combat* for at least twenty years, would cease to be held in bitter remembrance; but the severance of Lorraine and Alsace are permanent refreshers in the French memory of the sufferings and humiliation they have been forced to endure, and will, sooner or later, bring the French and Germans once into violent collision. Bismarck knows this, and hence his anxiety to reconcile Germany with Austria, and Austria with Russia. The Robber-King will not be present at the Imperial Congress, but he is ready, as Bismarck is well aware, to enter at any moment into the alliance against France, and his price is to be the re-annexation of Savoy to Piedmont when the Holy Alliance shall have effected its purpose. The policy would be masterly, if only circumstance favored its accomplishment. But, "there's the rub." Unless the conspirators achieve their purpose very speedily, circumstances are more likely to play against them. The Czar is a bad life, and with him goes all that unites Russia to Prussia. The Heir-Apparent and all that is influential in Russia are thoroughly anti-Germanic, and at any moment the occasion may arise for giving effect to the Muscovite feeling in favor of an alliance with France in the interest of the two nations. In such a state of circumstances there is not, we presume, a dotard in Germany so silly as to suppose that the Emperor could safely calculate upon the support of Austria in his difficulties. However the Austrians may dissemble and cook their real feelings, they do not forget or forgive Sadowa, and they do not, and will not, forget or forgive their contemptuous extrusion from Germany by Prussia. They can have not interest in upholding the ascendancy of Prussia—an ascendancy acquired by the foulest infraction of treaty stipulations and obligations—and they will, without a doubt, side with the strongest—*i. e.*, France and Russia—especially as by so doing they will recover position and settle revenge. Bismarck and his master has shown how easily treaties may be broken when there are the will and the way. They broke without hesitation or compunction the Treaty of Vienna, and with supreme contempt for even the semblance of honor, they violated the treaty made at Gastein by the King of Prussia with the Austrian Emperor, by which the high contracting parties bound themselves to respect the rights of Denmark over one, at least, of the Elbe Duchies. The Seven Days' War, which lost Austria her European rank and her German ascendancy, was waged by Prussia against Austria solely because Austria insisted upon the fulfilment of the Gastein Convention. With such examples of Prussian faithfulness and disregard of treaties before the world, is it reasonable to suppose that the Austrians will stand unconditionally upon an understanding come to with Prussia, in favor of Prussia, should the moment arrive when Prussia is called to defend her predominance in Germany against two powerful antagonists ? That Prussia and the German Empire—in necessary and apprehensive of an early conflict with France, is evidenced by the heavy earthworks she is raising at Metz, and still more by the enlargement of the great fortress of Mainz, which the Mainzers were assured would be dismantled. They say that the Emperor gave them a promise to this effect. If he said so, he is respecting it as he respected the Treaty of Vienna, the Gastein Convention, &c., on both sides of the Rhine—at Mainz and Castein—they are increasing the strength of the great fortress on the one, and the fortified red and white paint upon the lamp-posts on the other. But where a Prussian soldier is as great a rarity as at Portsdown hill or Dover. The gentleman in short, light blue tights, dandy, blue tights, and jäegerist boots may be met with at Weisbaden or Homburg, or some other German bungling place, but at Mayence, and surrounded by the black trousers and long blue frocks with the plain red facings, which attest the presence of the dominant Prussian.—*Weekly Reynster, August* 31.

### Rome Under Victor Emmanuel.

EDITOR CORK EXAMINER:—1. Rome in 1872 is inundated with soldiers and officers lounging about parading themselves and their uniforms.

2. There is forced enlistment, a conscription from which does not even spare those in Holy Orders.

3. Terrible dissension among the inhabitants of the same families, caused by the unjust usurpation of the Pope's sovereignty.

4. Great distress, especially amongst employés of the Pontifical Government, among artists, through the necessary absence of strangers from Christmas, and among the members of various professions, consequent upon the break of families, the poor misery and starvation to allegiance to the usurping government.

5. Taxation enormous—*e. g.*, a small barrell of wine, before taxed at one franc, now is taxed at five francs, a hundred property of £500, which in England would pay £20 income tax, here pays £81.

6. Infidel teachers appointed as professors in the University and in the public schools.

7. Heresy and dissent allowed in their chapels and meeting-houses.

8. The marriage contract protected and privileged only as a civil contract.

9. Ecclesiastical interests no longer protected by special tribunals.

10. Charitable endowments taken from the ecclesiastical and subjected to secular administration—the intentions of pious founders ignored, and religious direction in most instances removed from hospitals, orphanages, prisons and asylums.

11. The Quirinal Palace, the Pope forcibly seized, and made the dwelling-place of Prince Humbert and his wife.

12. The dwellings, gardens and landed property of religious seized and expropriated in the most arbitrary manner, without any adequate compensation.

13. Eighty-six religious houses occupied wholly or in part as barracks, police stations, or municipal schools.

14. Religious silence in the occupied convents disturbed by trumpet calls, and the almost ceaseless shouting or singing of the soldiers. The grounds, gardens or courts of the religious overlooked by soldiers or police officials.

15. Public works carried on on Sundays and Holydays of Obligation without any necessity. Such as leveling earth, digging out ancient ruins, plaster and stone work and street paving.

16. Plays, indecent or grossly insulting to Church dignitaries and to the Sovereign Pontiff, allowed in the theatres.

17. Insulting mimicries of the Holy Father and other dignitaries printed and circulated.

18. Blasphemous and obscene pictures and books exposed for sale.

19. With the single exception of the *Standard*, a Catholic humoristic daily paper, impious and scandalous journals are the only ones hawked about the streets and placed in the cafés.

20. Sacrilegious robberies in churches, and insults to religious and priests, of frequent occurrence.

21. The Madonnas hung with lamps and votive offerings at street corners and on the walls of houses are frequently pelted with mud and stones by impious roughs with impunity.

22. Roughs from the libretto and elsewhere are allowed at times to parade the streets, and to mob the principal ecclesiastical institutions with cries of death to the Pope, Death to the Priests, &c., and with expressions against Christ and the Blessed Virgin too blasphemous to record.

23. Pope Pius IX cannot therefore leave the Vatican, and the Cardinals do not appear in the streets of Rome.

The Holy Father cannot visit the great sanctuaries of the city on the recurrence of their annual Festivals; and the Pontifical celebrations in St. Peter's and the great Basilicas are no longer continued.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

AN EYE-WITNESS OF ROME.

August 5, 1872.

P.S.—Things are looking worse in Rome. More of the Gens house within a week or two will be exterminated, and there is little doubt but that the Piedmontese invaders intend as soon as they can to turn the Religious out of their houses and homes. You remember the beautiful convent of St. Martino on the heights above Naples.

Well, it is now a stable for the horses of the Kingdom or on the Continent. Many bridewells throughout the country are, I suppose, occupied by the Religious, and such a confession as to be unfit for the safe keeping of prisoners, or the maintenance of regularity or discipline. The Inspector also point out that in some of the prisons the cost of maintaining the soldier is as high as £50 a year. They attribute this to the existence of small prisons, where the officers outnumber the convicts, and strongly recommend that prisoners under sentence for long terms should be sent (as in Scotland) to a central depot under Government supervision.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

### Crime in Ireland.

The recently issued report of the Inspectors General of Irish Prisons will be turned to with great interest, giving, as it does, an accurate idea of the present condition and statistics of Irish criminals. The first fact we gather from the report is a cheering one—namely, that comparing the returns for the last two years, we find a decrease (exclusive of debtors) of nearly 3½ per cent. in the number of committals, and of 3 per cent. in that of individuals committed to the several county and borough jails in 1871. The Inspectors also furnish some interesting figures which bear on the great liquor discussion now going on on all sides. The total of commitments for drunkenness in 1871 had largely increased amongst the female sex numbering 846 more than in 1870, while commitments of males show a decrease of 200, and they draw special attention to the progressive increase in the number of commitments for this vice since 1867, when they numbered 6,646, while in 1869 they amounted to 7,934, in 1869 to 7,510, and in 1870 they rose to 8,963, being 2,310 in excess of 1867, while in 1871 there was a further increase of 446 as compared with the previous year. These returns are only of persons committed to county and borough jails, but in addition we find that in 1867 7,524 persons were committed to bridewell for drunkenness, and in 1870 7,606, showing an increase of 82, on both sides of the Rhine—at Mainz and Castein—they are increasing the strength of the great fortress on the one, and the fortified red and white paint upon the lamp-posts on the other. But where a Prussian soldier is as great a rarity as at Portsdown hill or Dover. The gentleman in short, light blue tights, dandy, blue tights, and jäegerist boots may be met with at Weisbaden or Homburg, or some other German bungling place, but at Mayence, and surrounded by the black trousers and long blue frocks with the plain red facings, which attest the presence of the dominant Prussian.—*Weekly Reynster, August* 31.

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Thos. Carroll.....2 00
D. J. Mahony.....2 00
Camp Douglas, Utah—Patrick Coyle.....2 00

### MARRIED.

DIXON—MARTIN—In this city, Sept. 16, James D. Dixon, Esq., to Mary C. Martin, both of Mayfield.

The readers of THE MONITOR are indebted to the kindness of a correspondent for a number of charming poetic effusions which appeared from time to time in those columns over the initials of M. G. M. They displayed much grace of style and a remarkable delicacy and harmony, proving that the writer was animated by no mere poetic inspiration. It may be that the duties of her own sphere of life prevent her from again contributing the Muses; but in any event the numbering 846 more than in 1870, while commitments of males show a decrease of 200, and they draw special attention to the progressive increase in the number of commitments for this vice since 1867, when they numbered 6,646, while in 1869 they amounted to 7,934, in 1869 to 7,510, and in 1870 they rose to 8,963, being 2,310 in excess of 1867, while in 1871 there was a further increase of 446 as compared with the previous year. These returns are only of persons committed to county and borough jails, but in addition we find that in 1867 7,524 persons were committed to bridewell for drunkenness, and in 1870 7,606, showing an increase of 82, on both sides of the Rhine—at Mainz and Castein—they are increasing the strength of the great fortress on the one, and the fortified red and white paint upon the lamp-posts on the other. But where a Prussian soldier is as great a rarity as at Portsdown hill or Dover. The gentleman in short, light blue tights, dandy, blue tights, and jäegerist boots may be met with at Weisbaden or Homburg, or some other German bungling place, but at Mayence, and surrounded by the black trousers and long blue frocks with the plain red facings, which attest the presence of the dominant Prussian.—*Weekly Reynster, August* 31.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON OLIVER, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export only a moderate inquiry has existed, at a decline. We quote as follows: Extra at $5 75@5 85, and superfine, at $5 25@5 37½; burrifle and Oregon brands—Extra at $4 75@5 25 in sak & $6 10@6 50.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet but firm, at a slight decline in prices, since our last weekly review. At the close we quote the range at $1 60@1 67½ for shipping grades & 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The market has ruled firm for feeding at unchanged rates. For new a fair demand has existed at our range of rates since our last weekly review. At the close we quote new bay at $1 10@1 17½.

OATS—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Ordinary to choice sold at $1 50@1 75 & 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past seven days, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $20@25 for ordinary to choice new & ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $7 50@8 50 & ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Market quiet at $1 90@1 92½.

JOHN MEAL—Sales at $3@3 75 & 100 lbs from store.

BRAN—We quote a fair demand, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bran, $25; Butter and Feed, White at $1; Pea at $1; Chick, $1 & 100 lbs.

POTATOES—At the close we quote the range at $1 @1 50 for Sacramento, $1 @1 50 for Salinas.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 12½@ for Silverskins & 100 lbs.

BEAN—Quotable at $1 75 @ from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote fresh at $1 75@2 & ton from the mill.

BEESWAX—Quotable at $1 @1 05 & 100 lbs.

HOPS—We quote at $1 75@2 for 1871 crop.

SEEDS—We quote California dry Timothy, and Red Top at 6@7c & lb.

HONEY—We quote Los Angeles Comb at 12@16c & lb, and Potter's Bulk comb at 8@9c & lb.

HIDES—We quote California dry Hides, and dry Kips at 20c & lb.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@7c & lb.

WOOL—The market continues quite inactive state. We quote shipping grades at 32@35c, the latter price for choice. Fine grades, 17@22c & lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, 30@32½c; fresh Rodeo, packed, 28@30c; Eastern fresh, 30@37½c.

CHEESE—California fresh, 15@16c & lb.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 15@16c & lb; Oregon, 13½@14c; Eastern sugar cured, 15@16c; do in canvas, 13@14c.

BACON—California, 12@13c & lb; Oregon, 12½@13c; Eastern sugar cured, 13@14c; do in canvas, 12@13c.

PORK—Mess, $20 @ ; Prime, $18 @ ; Prime Mess, $19 @ ; Clear, $22 @ ; Extra Clear, dressed 13@13½c; Hams—[illegible] @ 9c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls—Mixed, per dozen, $7@8; Spring Chickens, $4 50@5; Roosters, [illegible] @ dozen.

Ducks—Tame at [illegible] @ dozen.

Geese—Tame at [illegible] @ dozen.

Turkeys—Gobblers, [illegible]; dressed 18@19c & lb.

Hare—[illegible] @ 50 & doz.

### LEGAL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—IN JUSTICES' COURT of the City and County of San Francisco. Northwest corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets. E. CORMINN & CO., Plaintiff, residence of said City and County, vs. DAVID MULONEY, Defendant, late resident of said City and County. Action brought in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and complaint filed in the office of the Justices' Court, in said City and County.

The People of the State of California, to DAVID MULONEY, greeting: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, and complaint filed in the office of the Justices' Court, in said City and County, of which the undersigned is Justice, and for the county and county aforesaid, and answer the said complaint, or a copy thereof, to the said plaintiff, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, but if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days—or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

This said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the above named plaintiff and defendant upon the ground of habitual intemperance, and for the care, custody and education of the minor children of the marriage, and for general relief.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, this second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

WILLIAM HAWLEY, [L. S.]
Ex Justice of the Peace.
O. Frank Smith, Atty for Plaintiff. sep6

### MISCELLANEOUS.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PATRICK DUNNE, a native of the parish of Kilrag, county Meath, Ireland, who left Ireland in the month of September, 1865. When last heard from, four and a half years ago, he was living in Virginia City, Nevada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by Mrs. M. Dunne, Oakland, California. sep28

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF MICHAEL and PATRICK MCGOVERN, natives of Ballyvan, A native of the Parish of Drumshaw, county Leitrim, Ireland. When last heard from they were in California. Any information of her will be thankfully received by Mrs. Mary McGovern, 1 Bowdoin Street, Medford Tercan, or, No. 726 West Fourth street, Los Angeles. sep28

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF PATRICK MAHON, a native of Ballyhaise, county Cavan, Ireland. When last heard from—February, 1871—was living in Stockton, California. Any information of him will be thankfully received by Patrick O. Farrell, San Francisco postoffice. Washington Territory and Montana papers please copy. sep28

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JOSEPH GRIMLY, from Waterloo, county Dublin, Ireland. He left Ireland for California in April, 1871. Information to be sent to the R. C. Orphan Asylum Market st., San Francisco. sep28

## SEWING MACHINES.

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WANTED—A LADY TEACHER COMPETENT to teach Music, French and Music. Address Musician Office in the handwriting of the applicant. sep21

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### CONTINENTAL LETTERS.

From Correspondents of the "Catholic Opinion."

ITALY.

Their Remuneasel sent one of his Court Chamberlains to a personage of high rank in the town, requesting an audience of the latter in order to propose some plan of action. The personage very speedily circumstances are more likely to play against them. The Czar is a bad life, and with him goes all that unites Russia to Prussia. The Heir-Apparent and all that is influential in Russia are thoroughly anti-Germanic, and at any moment the occasion may arise for giving effect to the Muscovite feeling in favor of an alliance with France in the interest of the two nations. In such a state of circumstances there is not, we presume, a dotard in Germany so silly as to suppose that the Emperor could safely calculate upon the support of Austria in his difficulties. However the Austrians may dissemble and cook their real feelings, they do not forget or forgive Sadowa, and they do not, and will not, forget or forgive their contemptuous extrusion from Germany by Prussia. They can have not interest in upholding the ascendancy of Prussia—an ascendancy acquired by the foulest infraction of treaty stipulations and obligations—and they will, without a doubt, side with the strongest—*i. e.*, France and Russia—especially as by so doing they will recover position and settle revenge. Bismarck and his master has shown how easily treaties may be broken when there are the will and the way. They broke without hesitation or compunction the Treaty of Vienna, and with supreme contempt for even the semblance of honor, they violated the treaty made at Gastein by the King of Prussia with the Austrian Emperor, by which the high contracting parties bound themselves to respect the rights of Denmark over one, at least, of the Elbe Duchies. The Seven Days' War, which lost Austria her European rank and her German ascendancy, was waged by Prussia against Austria solely because Austria insisted upon the fulfilment of the Gastein Convention. With such examples of Prussian faithfulness and disregard of treaties before the world, is it reasonable to suppose that the Austrians will stand unconditionally upon an understanding come to with Prussia, in favor of Prussia, should the moment arrive when Prussia is called to defend her predominance in Germany against two powerful antagonists ? That Prussia and the German Empire—in necessary and apprehensive of an early conflict with France, is evidenced by the heavy earthworks she is raising at Metz, and still more by the enlargement of the great fortress of Mainz, which the Mainzers were assured would be dismantled. They say that the Emperor gave them a promise to this effect. If he said so, he is respecting it as he respected the Treaty of Vienna, the Gastein Convention, &c., on both sides of the Rhine—at Mainz and Castein—they are increasing the strength of the great fortress on the one, and the fortified red and white paint upon the lamp-posts on the other. But where a Prussian soldier is as great a rarity as at Portsdown hill or Dover. The gentleman in short, light blue tights, dandy, blue tights, and jäegerist boots may be met with at Weisbaden or Homburg, or some other German bungling place, but at Mayence, and surrounded by the black trousers and long blue frocks with the plain red facings, which attest the presence of the dominant Prussian.—*Weekly Reynster, August* 31.

VOL. XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872. NO. I.

"The Revolution is only to be dreaded when there is no longer anything to be sacrificed to it; but happily we have the Jesuits, the Religious Orders in general, and even Christian Kings all worn out matters was on such space. All we use the old lumber to make necessary somersaults of in the right time and place, the interest of Europe, they rely on it, being of existence."

The system of giving sops to Cerberus is almost worn out on this, and Prussia will probably find to her cost that no King or Kaiser can touch an idea, or the altar without danger.

Several beautiful Byzantine altar vessels and ornaments have just been found in the Carpellino in the excavation, now making at Sant Antonio del Camaldolese, close to Sta. Maria Maggiore.

Decrease at 32.—The *Journal de Rome* announces that seventeen Religious Orders of the Church in the East have protested against the closing suppression of Religious Orders, and that the protest has been received soon from the Turkish Legation calling upon them to respect their privileges.

The Italian Minister at the French Court duly protested at the presence of Father Secchi at the Medical Commission on the reconstruction of the Pantheon. According to the *Opinione*, M. Thiers has stated in reply that Father Secchi's commission being specifically in his capacity of an importance, that he could not be regarded in the light of a president.

The reason was that of the canonization Pope Eugene III., the disciple of St. Bernard, to whom he declared his book, "Considerations." The Holy Congregation replied in the affirmative to the postulation, and the decision of her safety were rigidly understood. The country is weary of agitation. A secret instinct tells it that the hereditary monarchy would give back to it the repose after which it sighs, and it is this that the revolution desires to hinder at any price."

As honest and moderate Republic in France is an impossibility, and to imagine it to be possible after the days in June, '48, and the second "Terror" of the Commune, is to forget too soon the warnings of Providence, and to treat the lessons of experience with too much contempt.

France at the present moment is awakening, and is strengthening herself by a great act of faith. The Comte concludes by maintaining that France is her heart, is Monarchy since the days of Clovis, and that His last words are, "The day of triumph is yet come of God's interest, but have confidence in the mission of France. Europe is why I am destined to live, and the Papacy needs her, and the Church her Christian nation cannot perish."

Upon the Pope was that it has not judged letting or in calm tone of grandeur; and oratorical excesses of those whom the best of the house of Bourbon, and the real enemies of society and French

The Pope engages to the different abuses of our Lady continue to take place every day. There was one to Immaculate last Saturday of the Pilgrims come from Paris and many parts of France to join in a great act of devotion to Notre Dame de Sacre Coeur.

The ceremony was presided over by the Archbishop of Bourges and numerous other bishops. Masses were all in the open air, and a Dominican Father preached an eloquent sermon on the glories of Mary, and on the great act of consecration of France to Notre Dame de Sacre Coeur.

More than sixty French bishops had signed their names to this interesting document.

With regard to these pilgrimages, the *Union* says that of the clergy-sighted and gravo men who have been present at the ceremonies and elsewhere, have been in the highest degree impressed by these manifestations. Sincerity of these vast concourse of devotion gives the expression to the masses and gives a character among the thousands of pilgrims particularly striking. They do not speak to each other, yet true Christian charity is manifest in their every gesture; so is the first sign of the presence of the Holy Ghost among men. The same holds and the same fruits. They love God; they love each other, they love Mary, who is called "Holy Mary, who prays for sinners." The Christian Church is the platform of the Incarnation, and is a more prominent position than lay edges. Nothing can be more consoling than to survey lay education for all the children of France; and they are wins from their point of view, for they know right well that they can never succeed in their war against God and society so long as the education of the children is not wholly in their hands. To this cry of the Reds, however, the Catholics of France give a practical reply by sending their sons to the colleges that are in the hands of Religious Orders, and by their donations for admission to these institutions have never been so numerous as this year. The Pope's encouraging language has not a little contributed to this effect.

The Pope's address to the Pilgrims was in the Italian army, and Italian spies liberally sworn in to the Italian and Alpine departments.

The Pope's address to the pilgrims of Italy can be imagined. She is by the mere institute of self-preservation, a deep danger to the Italian army, and her every increased towards the great Catholic Power. She is a danger to you on the authority of one of the guests, a Protestant Englishman, Lieutenant Col. Arnim, the Prussian Ambassador, was present, and on being asked what he thought of the feeling that exists in France, replied, "You have done all you could to destroy it, and you have failed; now what Government I think best in France. The Orleans are impossible; no Power in Europe will support the Bonapartists, which would be an example of revolt to the younger branch of the Spanish house. Henri V. is the only man we should wish to see on the throne of France. Perhaps it may be the most convenient thing, after all, to get the patched-up Republic lasts for a few years, and I consider it impossible that the Prince Imperial to ascend the throne. As for Gambetta, I tell you frankly, that if he or his friends ever get the reins of government, Europe will be in a conflagration."

The Pope concludes by saying that he has no guarantee as exact, has been much talked of, and as it is believed that Prussia is actively preparing for a war with France in concert with Italy, I need scarcely say there is a very uneasy feeling in Rome. Should there not have been so hazardous as now, and there is nothing impossible to Prussi politics, save a peaceful settlement.

PARIS, October 23.

The great event of the day is the letter of the Count de Chambord (Henry V). Even with reference to the pilgrimage of Lourdes I will limit myself to the few episodes omitted in the press, and which I owe to the friends who have just returned here from Lourdes.

In the first place, numbers of Communists, Agents were on the spot, ready to raise the cry of "Vive Napoleon!" and see if there was a Bonapartist reaction; but there was a political and religious impression that was irresistible, having been wrought in the souls of the pilgrims by the intercession of the Immaculate Conception with the Eternal Father. The Christian Church has received a most enthusiastic ovation, as did the Jesuits.

On this the Pere Chaloarne announcing the pretied absence of Mgr. Mermillod, there was a burst of applause. "Yes, he is with Hebron," "Vive la Suisse Catholique."

The gifts brought to Lourdes amount to a million francs in gold and jewels and silver, in coreless profusion at the foot of the statue of the Immaculate Conception. Some of the visions, and in all the immense assembly no base act of disorder or disrespect occurred.

It may be said with truth that no such demonstration has been witnessed in any part of the world in the two hundred years preceding it. As Meaghar said of Ireland, "We must, by the help of God, be a nation once more," and this is what France is doing today. Lourdes and Pontmain were but the signs of a revival of faith and prayer almost unexampled in history, and there is not a doubt in the mind of any one that it will date from the Feast of the Rosary 1872, and that 1873 will be a grand year in which to celebrate it as the double anniversary of the defeat of Islam, and the dawn of the salvation of Europe.

A very significant conversation took place on the 15th between Thiers and the President's table, which I am able to give you on the authority of one of the guests, a Protestant Englishman. Count de Arnim, the Prussian Ambassador, was present, and on being asked what he thought of the feeling that exists in France, replied, "You have done all you could to destroy it, and you have failed; now what Government I think best in France. The Orleans are impossible; no Power in Europe will support the Bonapartists, which would be an example of revolt to the younger branch of the Spanish house. Henri V. is the only man we should wish to see on the throne of France. Perhaps it may be the most convenient thing, after all, to get the patched-up Republic lasts for a few years, and I consider it impossible that the Prince Imperial to ascend the throne. As for Gambetta, I tell you frankly, that if he or his friends ever get the reins of government, Europe will be in a conflagration."

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PARIS, October 23.

The great event of the day is the letter of the Count de Chambord (Henry V). Even the Republican journals speak of it with a manifest respect, and the other papers of all sides are loud in their praise of it.

"France would be saved," the Count says, "and we should see her come forth from her ruins, greater and greater than ever, if the moral condition of her safety were rigidly

## Industrial Condition of the State.

The prospects for the next farming year—to begin on the 1st of October, when agricultural leases and contracts for farm labor, to continue for twelve months are made—are fair throughout the Pacific Slope. In this State more depends on the rainfall than in Nevada or Arizona, where, though the drought is greater, the tillage is of limited area, and the chief necessity would cause less loss than a slight one in California. We anticipate no less than the average rainfall in four years out of five at least, and the presumptions to be formed of any one season in advance, are always favorably by four to one. Attempts have been made to learn the character of our approaching wet season from the Summer rains of Northwestern Mexico, the snows in the higher mountains of the Pacific Slope, the rising of the springs, the forms of vegetable growth, or the conduct of wild animals in the Fall; but no trustworthy basis for calculation has yet been found, and all the deductions from such premises are useless, if not pernicious.

Presuming that the season will be favorable, we say that the prospects of the agriculture of our Slope for the next year are encouraging. The area of irrigated plain and reclaimed tule will be considerably increased, and will help to break the present antipathies of our farmers to the necessity of devoting themselves almost exclusively to wheat. Tulare Valley having been made accessible by rail, will no doubt attract many settlers, and the peculiar character of its soil, lying, as much of it does, in inland deltas, may develop peculiar forms of industry. The production of wheat there for exportation would not pay, the cost of delivering at sea port being too great. The Federal Agricultural Report for 1871 recommends as suitable for cultivation in the warmer parts of the United States, Turkey rhubarb, supposed to be the species known to botanists as *rheum palmatum*, *rheum officinale*, liquorice (*glycyrrhiza glabra* and *lepa*. The liquorice roots are not fit for digging until the third year, and are then found from the surface down to a depth of three feet. A moist, sandy loam is the best for it, and it would probably thrive in the valleys of the Southern Coast, as well as those of Louisiana, and has borne seed there, and as it produces nine stems as much thick paper as cotton, it might be tried here. The stalk grows in five months to be eight or even twelve feet high, and after cutting for a week or a week in water, when the fibrous bark is ready to fall off the tender wood. The annual export of jute from India now amounts to 225,000 tons in weight an $25,000,000 in value.

The yield of tin in precious metals is decreasing slowly but steadily. Numerous mines have been worked by sluicing and hydraulic process are exhausted every year, and very few are opened. The productive auriferous quartz mines are not increasing in number and importance, perhaps because many of the most intelligent and enterprising miners and mining engineers find a larger profit in the working of the mines which more than compensate, by their rising importance for the decline in the yield in California. At present, the Ely District is the favorite of both miners and speculators, and the wonderful richness of a few mines, and the riches of the ores found in a number of others, which will be

blister on his pocket that he'll not part with for life. By G—d, I'll ruin him!

—Of his defying me in this manner, as if he was rolling in wealth."

—With a fellow like that it makes no difference, unfortunately," sighed Crowe.

"He says that if he is not wealthy, he is not poor.

"We'll make him poor."

—Ah! That depends. He's well enough off to be stiff and insolent to us; and you'd find it hard to cut his independence from him. Twouldn't do to be starting newspapers in every town; and we don't seem to have hurt Lucas or Duffy much by that experiment in Dunbar."

—We can load him with debt. We can drive him into expenditure. Suppose he gets in fifty thousand pounds, we'll hurt a petition at him in fifty days, we'll hurt a petition at him. That's a cool two thousand on the top of his election expenses. Next time, we'll treat him to another contest, and another petition if necessary. He can't stand that. There !!!"

—Aye, but God knows what may happen before then," put in O'Flaherty, rather dismally.

"What, sir? What? What's that you mean by insinuating?" cried Sadlier, with a fierce shrug, wild expression on his face.

"Oh, nothing; only that meantime you must get help in the House."

"Well, if that's what you mean, off with you to Ireland by the morning train. Be you to Ireland by the morning train. Be off to the Dungarvan hake; and let us see how far you can be of help to this newspaper fellow. Damn them! these fellows never to be said to have once put in a word—lasting everything. The landlord party, on the other hand, put forth their utmost strength, backed by all the resources at the disposal of the Government. The first step in every country was to subject it to military occupation. Every Tory landlord had soldiers for the asking. Every agent and bailiff canvassed in the voters, accompanied by a troop of dragoons. The "can vassing" consisted in delivering to the voter "the master's orders" as to whom he should vote for; the assumption invariably being that the vote should go with the rent, both being the property of the landlord. This doctrine the Catholic clergy set themselves vehemently to controvert and denounce as unchristian and immoral. The terrorism of the landlord style of "canvassing" may be enlarged against as naked tyranny and opposed as tyranny which degraded and an oppressed people. Every tenant was put to the option whom it forced to its against his conscience, his country and his God. All this the landlords called inflammatory incitement to violence and "priestly intimidation." Tories, foot and artillery—and, of course, consolatory reinforcements beyond count-ing—flocked to every village and the country seemed as if in the throes of a civil war.

(To be continued.)

* As the newspapers of the time report, this trick was actually played off by O'Flaherty at the Dungarvan election.

By the will of the late Miss Young, of No. 1 Harley Place, Regent's Park, who died on the 5th of this month, she bequeaths £60,000 for Catholic charities; £20,000 of the donation is to form a legacy, and Fund, from the interest of which persons over fifty years of age are to receive annuities of £20 a year each.—*Universe* October 19.

# THE MONITOR.

## FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.

### He Answers Froude's Taunt.

### The Great Virtue of Temperance—Its Necessity and Importance.

(Specially Reported for the Irish-American.)

On the evening of Wednesday, October 23d, Father Burke delivered his promised lecture on "Temperance" in Newark, N. J., and received from the people of that city one of the grandest orations ever tendered to any man. Notwithstanding the disagreeable, drizzling rain that prevailed during the entire evening, thousands of citizens, of all classes, sects and nationalities, poured into the building until, shortly after seven o'clock, the immense structure was fairly packed with people. The galleries were crowded, every seat in the body of the house was filled, and hundreds were compelled to stand in all possible places. The audience, in numbers and intelligence, was a magnificent compliment to the eloquent and learned Dominican. Societies from many of the surrounding towns and villages attended; Jersey City, Elizabeth and New York being ably represented.

Father Burke, who was dressed, as usual, in the habit of his Order, was received with thunders of applause. He then proceeded to speak as follows: My friends, there is no gentleman among us who has come all the way from England to tell the American people

"WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT IRELAND,"

And about her people and their history. One thing I can tell the American people, that, in tracing that history, even with all the prejudices of his race and of his Protestant religion, he may be able to bring home to Ireland many an impulsive, ill-considered, foolish act; he may, perhaps, prove us guilty, from time to time, of want of head; but I defy him, or any other man that speaks of Ireland's race or Ireland's people, to prove against them what even of heart. Your reception this evening of an Irish Catholic priest, whose only recommendation to you, whose only passport to-night among you, is that he is a Catholic priest and an Irishman; the cheer that you gave when I mentioned the very charge made by him or any other man, if he attempted to fix upon the Irish people the sin of disloyalty, of all sinnes, sects and nationalities, poured into the building until, shortly after seven o'clock, the immense structure was fairly packed with people. The galleries were crowded, every seat in the body of the house was filled, and hundreds were compelled to stand in all possible places. The audience, in numbers and intelligence, was a magnificent compliment to the eloquent and learned Dominican. Societies from many of the surrounding towns and villages attended; Jersey City, Elizabeth and New York being ably represented.

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blister on his pocket that he'll not part with for life. By G—d, I'll rain him! That fellow is driving me to this manner, as if he was rolling in wealth."

"With a fellow like that it makes no difference, unfortunately," sighed Crowe. "He says that if he is not wealthy, he is not poor—"

"Well make him poor."

"Ah! That depends. He's well enough off to be stiff and insolent to us; and you'd find it hard to establish independence from him. I wouldn't do to be starting newspapers in every town; and we don't seem to have hurt Lucas or Duffy much by the experiment in Dublin."

"We can lend him a little cash. We can drive him into expenditure. Suppose he gets in this time, we'll hurt a position for him. That's a cool two thousand on the line. We can lend two thousand on the top of his election expenses. Next time, we'll treat him to another contest, and another petition if necessary. He can't stand that. Pshaw!"

"Aye, but God knows what may happen before then," put in O'Flaherty, rather timidly.

"Well, sir? What? What's that you say about to insinuate?" cried Sadlier, with a stronger, still expression on his face.

"Oh, nothing only that meantime you may not want my help in the House."

"Well, if that's what you mean, off with you to Ireland by the morning train. He you to Ireland by the morning train. He off to the Dungarvan fellow, and tell him how far you can be a match for this newspaper fellow. Damn them! these fellows seem to be my friends, if not my only trouble."

"John, John! My dear soul, remember I am one of the craft now," put in Crowe with a leer. "Forget not, O noble sir, that I am on the editorial staff of the orthodox Holy Catholic and Apostolical Weekly Telegraph, under our learned and manly friend Maddiben."

"I'm very sure you dont forget; that is, you don't when new your money, Crowe."

"I am not allowed to forget it, John." I am not allowed to forget it, John." I have a goodly company of remembrancers; bailiffs, bailiffs, bootmakers, grocers, wine merchants; and as for Jew clothiers, they seem to consider me the very heaven of Israel are engaged in a perpetual blockade of my hall-door; I can't go out by the stable lane; but now an infernal bill-broker fellow seems to have taken to prowling about the place as his especial share of the general surveillance."

Sadlier grinned a sort of smile, as he rose from his seat; a signal for his worthy comrades to depart.

"Mind you, O'Flaherty, you must trumpet every card of Anglure player. If he mentions tenant-right, you go for it fully and heartily. If he is for tithes, you go for perpetuity and no rent."

"I know, I'll refer them to my own tenantry," cried Ned.

"Your tenantry!" shouted Crowe.

"Yes!"

"Where are they, may I enquire?"

"In my mind's eye," Crowe. In the moon, or in Spain, just as you please. There won't be time for them to discover that I have not a tenant or a foot of ground in the world, till the election will be all over; and meantime I may win a trick against Maguire by the dodge."

"Come on my arms, thou child of genius!" cried Crowe, with dramatic air and gesture. "Not, as you have been doing you—you fellow! You are fated to wive—one of the talented sex. There's a wife to you—Isaac is generally supposed."

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Father Burke, who was dressed, as usual, in the habit of his Order, was received with thunders of applause. His address proceeded as follows:

**THE VIRTUE OF TEMPERANCE.**

And why? Because, my dear friends, in whatever light we look upon man—whether we look upon him as the father of a family—whether we look upon him as a citizen of a State—whether we look upon him as a member of a family—whether we look upon him as a child of God, and of law; we find that temperance is the greatest curse to man; as poor as England could make them and, God knows, that was poor enough) as proud as Lucifer, and as Catholic as St. Peter.

Well, my friends, to you—especially to you who have been brought out of the land of bondage, of persecution and of almost slavery; to you who, in this land breathe and have the glorious air of free America; to you who know the springing step of freemen, that you were never able to know upon the land you were born; to you, I say, that have already realized the magnificent truth of "equality before the law"—to you every temperance—this glorious land of America—Oh! may every blessing in the gift of Heaven come down upon you, my people and mean thus imperial head and heart! This great land—this noble constitution of Freedom—this land, where the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the first and the last, the learned and the ignorant, the wise and the foolish, are all equal before the law, by a vote as to make or not make, as to elect or not elect, as to be made or not made, as to make a civil magistrate as to be made or not made, as to make a civil magistrate as to be made or not made, as to make a civil magistrate

blister on his pocket that he'll not part with for life. By G—d, I'll ruin him! The idea of his defying me in this manner, as if he was rolling in wealth."

"Whih a fellow like dat it makes no difference, unfortunately," sighed Crowe. "Sence, unfortunately," sighed Crowe. "Sence, unfortunately," sighed Crowe. "Sence

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS NOV. 24.
November
17—Sunday—Twenty-sixth Sunday After Pentecost.
18—Monday—Octave of the Dedication of the Four Crowned Martyrs.
19—Tuesday—St. Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary.
20—Wednesday—St. Pantheus, Pope and Martyr.
21—Thursday—Presentation of the B. V. Mary.
22—Friday—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr.
23—Saturday—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. St. Felicite, Martyr.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

## THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.

In another column our readers will find the prospectus of an Association recently started in Dublin under the title of "The Catholic Union of Ireland." Last week we published a communication duly setting forth the objects of the Society and the means by which it proposed to effect those objects. These two important publications did not come to us in the order in which they were issued, that which we print to-day being evidently the first; but we copied them according as they came under our notice. The first requirement, however, is not a matter of any moment, and does not detract in the slightest from the intelligibility of the documents in question. By reading them attentively our countrymen will be enabled to form a correct idea of the nature and value of the association, and to determine what amount of support ought to be accorded to it by their brethren in the old land.

We do not hesitate to express our opinion that the "Catholic Union" will be most beneficial, and that it deserves the cordial faithful. If we read aright the prospectus and the address, the sole scope of the Union is to bring forward the Catholic claims for a settlement of healthy agitation of the constitutional association. It is true, and nobody attempts to deny it, that His Eminence, who is universally revered for his piety, beloved for his charity and admired for his attachment to holy faith, is credited with holding political opinions not shared by the great bulk of his flock; but, with rare moderation, he has always refrained from obtruding them upon others, and, indeed, it is notorious that he has never taken part in political discussions, save and except in so far as they related to religious matters. So, although we admit the possibility of His Eminence not sympathising with the Home Rule Association, we do not believe that he founded the Catholic Union for the purpose of opposing it or interfering with its labors.

It seems to us that there is plenty of room for both societies, and that they can work in their different spheres without ever coming into conflict. The Home Rule movement is directed towards the attaining for Ireland of that degree of self-government which will enable her people to look after their own interests, and promote the prosperity of the country. It is, therefore, a purely political affair, concerning all classes of society, Protestants as well as Catholics. Its aims are such that they ought to be attainable by the men of any one creed, even the creed of the majority, for they demand the cooperation of the whole nation. The Catholic Union is formed to obtain the removal of certain grievances that still remain to harass one section of the community, and, of course, it appeals only to those concerned.

These things being so, we confess we are unable to comprehend how any antagonism can spring up between the two bodies, unless it is willfully brought about by the men of either or both of them. We can see no cause or indiscretion of some partisans. There are the two associations, with their separate fields of action, and no conflicting interests. The Home Rule Association will work for national objects, requiring all the efforts of the united people; the Catholic Union will work for religious objects, requiring all the efforts of those belonging to one creed. Each, we are convinced, is, if wisely managed, capable of fulfilling its mission, and we hope it will do so. Both have our warmest sympathy and our best wishes.

## DEFALCATIONS.

It would, probably, be too much to expect that the departments of our City Government should be completely free from defalcations, but we think it is making such devastation in the East. This has been our opinion for a long time, and, with so abiding certainty that it would come, we awaited the day of reckoning with calmness. It has indeed arrived, and we know that plundering has been carried on in the Harbor Commissioners' office. Very little has yet been made public of a matter so important as a peculation to the amount actually stolen; but there appears little room for doubting that it will prove large. It may be that the city has been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

We are the parties to blame? Of course the Commissioners are to blame to a certain extent, for if they did their duty properly, and looked after their subordinates, the defalcations could never have occurred. Whether there is a criminal, a sharer in the plunder, among the three gentlemen composing the Board remains to be seen. The public, under the impression that there is, have already begun to be very direct in their insinuations; but such peculiarly unsupported by any evidence, is extremely unjust. There is not a gentleman on the Board, long connected with this city, which he has seen grown up, as it were, from its infancy, and to which it is much indebted for its prosperity, whose honor is so unquestionably above suspicion or impeachment that every body cannot see the absurdity, in any way, be connected with the dishonesty that money will have to be replaced by those means. The insurance companies, it is feared that many of the local ones will succumb; and thus the order will be flung into circles that suffered nothing whatever from the flames. Several foreign companies were largely interested in the burnt district; but it seems taken for granted that they will be able to meet every cent of their liabilities. Yet it is also supposed that, warned by the conflagration of Boston disasters, they will eventually withdraw from all American risks. Probably from thirty to fifty per cent. of the insurances paid into our city go to share in it; but we fear our curiosity will not be gratified. There are wheels within wheels in these cases, and if the machinery were exposed to view, it would become apparent that the public were deceived by a trick of very portentous indeed to some parties, but by no means edifying.

We are glad that the INDUSTRIANUS have been reexplored, and hope that nothing will delay more injury to the community. From it strikes us that the munificence of the Board offered, and all the activity displayed by the insurance agents, are directly traceable to the fact that they were dangerous to the wealthy classes. Had they been triple-dyed murderers, there certainly would not have been so much excuse made about their escape. What trouble is being taken to secure the recapture of, Mr. "Pop" McLaughlin who so coolly walked out of Court after the capital conviction was recorded against him! What interest do the public show, whether or not justice is meted out to the score or so of red-handed assassins now awaiting trial in the State! A forger however, who might defraud a rich merchant or banker of thousands of dollars by merely changing the figures on a check, is a much greater criminal in the eyes of a modern society.

The Marysville Hibernian Benevolent Society.

We take the following paragraph from the Marysville *Appeal* of November 3d:

At an annual at ction of the Marysville Hibernian Benevolent Society, held October 31st, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Daniel Lahiff; Power (thrice elected); Vice-President, William Elliot (re-elected); Secretary, Thos. P. Ward (re-elected); Treasurer, Denis Hayes; Financial Secretary, Daniel Campbell, John Coughlin, Thomas Lallaway (re-elected); Committee for visiting the sick—First Ward, Matt. Woods, Thomas McMahon; Second Ward, Thomas C. Martin, M. Carew; Third Ward, John H. Burns, J. F. Lydon; Fourth Ward, D. H. Harney and M. Hayes.

We are glad to have to state at the same time that the Society is in a splendid condition, financially and otherwise, and is, thanks to its energetic officers, making great progress.

JAMES O. ROSSI, Esq., of Cheviston, is the authorized agent for San Francisco as that place and vicinity. All persons indebted for the paper, and those wishing to subscribe, can pay to him. He is authorized to receive all monies due and to receive for the same.

A beautiful dressing and an invigorator for the hair is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

## THE ESCAPE OF THE BROTHERTONS.

Last week we chronicled the escape of the BROTHERTON forgers from the County Jail. Our paper was scarcely in the hands of its readers ere long were recaptured and again placed in durance vile, to continue so, in all probability, until set free by due process of law. The escape created intense excitement, more especially in commercial circles, where it was felt no man's credit was safe as long as these skillful *chevaliers d'industrie* were at large and in a position to recommence manipulating checks and drafts. Inasmuch as there was grave reasons to suspect that the BROTHERTONS had bought their liberty from corrupt officials, and were aided in making their escape by persons outside the jail, many people inveighed loudly against the management of the prison, and vehemently declared that "money could do anything in this country." But the circumstances under which the criminals were rearrested, and the revelations which have been made since, show clearly enough that a great deal of the excitement and alarm was uncalled for.

There is neither romance nor mystery in the story of their prison-breaking. "It may sometimes all ideas of skill, or daring, or cunning, as connected with the method of escape. So also may we drop the notion of their liberty having been secured by bribing the jailors or any other individuals. In fact, there can now be no doubt whatever that the evasion was not premeditated, but was rather an accident resulting from sheer carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of the jailors. The only thing remaining to be accounted for satisfactorily is the note by which Mr. WILLIAMS was induced to leave the prison and visit our city, where he was arrested to the order of the city. The chances are that it was written at the instigation of RILEY, the "trusty," who saw by this manuever the opportunity of getting rid of one of his custodians. No knives or revolvers were passed into the BROTHERTONS by any one, and the melodramatic tale of Jailor FRANKLIN's wife may be set down, very charitably, as the offspring of a nervously excited imagination. There was no bribery connected with the affair, for if the forgers had had the money, they would not have been fleeing on foot. Their friend to whom they have been, as they were, in want of the necessaries of life most of the time they were out of jail.

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Mosby, Byrne & Co.

*Mosby, Byrne & Co., No. 7 Montgomery street,* have now the largest and best selected stock of dry goods in this city. Their prices are extremely low on receipt of advertising from New York, so that they are enabled to keep their every issues styles and fashions on hand. Their prices are extremely moderate as low, indeed, as they can possibly be made consistent with fair profits. They have made it a rule to adhere to give every satisfaction in their power, and to this end they by carefully representing their goods as to what they are, without pretense or exaggeration. Ladies and Gentlemen, we invite you to call and examine their stock, which in every line contains something worth examining.

CONCERT.—The concert to be given for the benefit of St. Joseph's parish of this city will take place early in December, and promises to be one of the finest ever given in this city. Some of the best talent in the State has been secured for the occasion, including MRS. Martinez, of San Francisco; Jacob Leuzen, of San José; Professor Emil Gramm, of Santa Clara College; Mad. F. Hoffman and Professor Hisenduri, of Almaden. The Santa Clara College band will also take part, Father Varsi having kindly given permission.—*Santa Clara Argus.*

Father Acrdea and his Parishioners.

Another evidence of the affection with which the people of St. Francis' parish regard their late pastor, Rev. J. B. Ardea, was exhibited last Sunday. At the monthly meeting of St. Francis' Christian Doctrine Association, on the afternoon of that day, the preliminary business having been transacted, the reverend Father was conducted to a seat on the platform beside the new pastor, Rev. Father Harrington, and the President of the Society rose and spoke as follows:

REV. FATHER ARDEBA: Previous to your departure from the scenes of your late labors to other fields of usefulness, the teachers desire to express to you their sincere gratitude for your zeal and devotion in promoting the interest of the Sunday School. They desire to thank you for your unvarying kindness to themselves and to the children under their care, and beg you to assure you that the Sunday School, which owes its existence and its success to your untiring efforts, shall be continued under our new pastor as a monument of your care for the little ones of the flock. Having been associated with and working under your direction during the past seven years, the teachers take this opportunity of giving expression to their entire appreciation of your labors for the moral and religious welfare of the children of your pastoral charge. We cherish the hope, Rev. Father, wherever the will of Divine Providence may place you in the future, the remembrance of the happy hours spent among the children of this parish will be a hundred fold more pleasing to you than the praises of a world. There are a few differences between these two calculations, but it is hard to say which is the more correct. However, there can be no doubt that the differences are immense. The reason why the damages are fixed at such high figures, although the number of buildings burned is not supposed to be one-tenth of that destroyed during the Chicago fire, is that the houses which were swept away were, almost without exception, huge wholesale stores, crammed to the very roof with the valuable goods. They contained more than is usual at this season of the year, for the horse plague had deprived the merchants of the means of transportation, and left them with many large orders unexecuted. The same cause operated, to a certain extent, in lessening the chances of checking the conflagration at its commencement, inasmuch as horses were not available for pulling the engines to the scene of the fire.

Comparatively speaking, few dwelling houses were destroyed, so that the homeless are not by any means as numerous as at Chicago, where one hundred and ten thousand people were left by the flames without shelter. Nevertheless, a vast amount of suffering must have been entailed on the working classes, twelve thousand of whom have been deprived of employment. So the relief funds which have been already started will be urgently required to alleviate the distress among those whose resources are not sufficient to tide them over a prolonged period of enforced idleness. The direct money loss will fall nearly exclusively on the merchants themselves, and on the insurance companies, it is feared that many of the local ones will succumb; and thus the order will be flung into circles that suffered nothing whatever from the flames. Several foreign companies were largely interested in the burnt district; but it seems taken for granted that they will be able to meet every cent of their liabilities. Yet it is also supposed that, warned by the conflagration of Boston disasters, they will eventually withdraw from all American risks. Probably from thirty to fifty per cent. of the insurances paid into our city go to share in it; but we fear our curiosity will not be gratified. There are wheels within wheels in these cases, and if the machinery were exposed to view, it would become apparent that the public were deceived by a trick of very portentous indeed to some parties, but by no means edifying.

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## The Catholic Union of Ireland.

Last week we printed a document circulated by "The Catholic Union of Ireland." We now give the prospectus of that Association as we find it in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*. There appears to be some fear entertained by certain parties that the Union may be used as a set off or counter-weight to the Home Rule Association:

CONSTITUTION, FORM, AND ACTION OF THE UNION.

1. The Catholic Union of Ireland consists of members and associates of both sexes, and of every profession and rank. An annual subscription is required of one pound from members, and one shilling from associates.

2. Its affairs shall be managed by a council consisting of ex-officio and elected members. The ex-officio members shall be the Bishops of Ireland, the Catholic peers and members of Parliament being also members of the Union. The elected members shall be thirty. Five members of the council shall form a quorum.

3. One-fifth of the council shall retire each year in the order of priority of election, but such retiring members shall be eligible for re election.

4. Accidental vacancies in the council shall be filled up by itself, subject to the ratification of the next annual meeting.

5. The council may appoint committees for specific purposes from the members of the Union, with such powers and for such duration as circumstances may demand. The chairman of such committee shall be qualified to vote and vote at the deliberations of the council.

6. The funds of the Union shall be vested in trustees under the control of the council.

7. Two general meetings of the Union shall be held annually.

8. The business to be transacted at such meetings shall be as follows: The reports which private members shall submit and motions as they desire to make at least fifteen days before the meeting.

9. The ordinary meetings of the council shall be held monthly, or oftener if circumstances may require. Extraordinary meetings of the Union may be convened when the council may deem it necessary. At meetings the chairman shall have a deliberative and casting vote.

10. The chairman of the council, the treasurers, and honorary secretaries, and the elected by the council, shall be empowered to appoint a paid under secretary. The appointment of such a servant is declared in a preliminary paragraph. The council of the Church have seized upon in Rome the opportunity with unparalleled audacity, completely declericalize the Deity, and relegate to the realm of fable the whole of the Bible as a virtuous and sacred learning. The Catholic Union must not relax their exertions until these horrible be explored and the consecrated property restored. Our sympathies all those who have suffered in the past, and still's fish in the tender minds of the young by banishing religion from the schools. Therefore, therefore, one of the most important duties of the Catholic Union is to oppose Catholic education, and to put whom infidelity and its attendant vice will continue to extend their influence in this country. Nor is this the case in this country alone, but in every part of the world, is, to a great extent, in the hands of our enemies. Faithful to the principles of Freemasonry, by misrepresentation and calumny, to undermine religion, and to destroy the Church of God. The duty of the Catholic Union is to meet them on this ground, and occupied by the forces at their command. Up-to-date, the Catholic Union will have to grapple with and overthrow the powerful organization of Freemasonry, and that these should have been put up on the back of the Bay lands. It points to the fact that the whole loss is only equal to one year's increase of Boston's wealth, which amounts in the last assessment to above $70,000,000 in twelve months. An expansion of currency, it shows, would increase the price of merchandise at the cost of rebuilding.

## Great Fire in London.

LONDON, November 11.—A terrible fire broke out in this city to-day, causing general consternation and alarm. The flames originated in the extensive mills known as the London Grain Mills, and spread with great rapidity. The firemen were quickly on the ground and were aided in their endeavors to suppress the conflagration by numbers of the citizens, but without effect, the mills, together with a number of surrounding buildings, being entirely destroyed. A number of persons were in the burning buildings, when the walls fell with a terrific crash, carrying everything with them. The bodies of Mr. Kidd, the owner, buried beneath the ruins and were either crushed by the falling walls or burned alive. All efforts to save them proved fruitless. The exact number of lives lost is not known, but it is believed that eight or nine have perished in the burning mass. The fire burned with fearful rapidity, the flames were entirely subdued. The work of removing the bodies has commenced, and a large body of firemen are now engaged in the search. The total loss is estimated at seven hundred thousand pounds sterling.

## A High Churchman on Catholicism in Ireland.

In Dublin, on the 23d October, the Archiepiscopal visitation took place at the Protestant Cathedrals. Rev. Dr. Travers, rector of St. Bartholomew's, delivered a sermon, the advanced High Church tone of which caused deep consternation. He said that certain persons sought to revise the prayer-book and the institutions of the Church of Ireland, and framed a revised Church, a church claiming to be a national branch of the Church Catholic, yet unmindful of the obligations of Catholicity; and Christian, yet not distinctively Puritan enough to win from their characteristic religious life those who refuse to prophesies when they would drive away her own most faithful sons. Such a Church would be burdened with the weight of the recollection of the penal laws and of political Protestantism, and it would be a continual source of weakness to the Roman Catholicism. On the Roman Catholic Church the preacher pronounced a glowing eulogium, declaring that that Church was the sole witness in the land for the Holy Trinity; that her religion withstood for nineteen centuries, and that she possessed in the Holy Eucharist, the divine institution of the Church, the sacrament of unity, visible grandeur and beauty of worship, and the preaching of the Gospel. Charitable ladies will hardly need to be reminded that the Christmas season is approaching, and that the Sisters of Mercy will be glad to receive any articles which may be contributed for the benefit of the poor. Such articles will be very thankfully received by Mrs. Mahon, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. Casserly, Mrs. Mullany, Mrs. Tobin & Co., skirts and corset factory, Jansen, Temple & Co., furnishing co., Mrs. Baldwin & Davis, dry goods, Mrs. Tobin & Co., skirts and corset factory, Jansen, Temple & Co., furnishing co., &c. In fact, there can now be no doubt whatever that the evasion was not premeditated, but was rather an accident resulting from sheer carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of the jailors. The only thing remaining to be accounted for satisfactorily is the note by which Mr. WILLIAMS was induced to leave the prison and visit our city, where he was arrested to the order of the city. The chances are that it was written at the instigation of RILEY, the "trusty," who saw by this manuever the opportunity of getting rid of one of his custodians. No knives or revolvers were passed into the BROTHERTONS by any one, and the melodramatic tale of Jailor FRANKLIN's wife may be set down, very charitably, as the offspring of a nervously excited imagination. There was no bribery connected with the affair, for if the forgers had had the money, they would not have been fleeing on foot. Their friend to whom they have been, as they were, in want of the necessaries of life most of the time they were out of jail.

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## THE BOSTON FIRE.

### Terrible Destruction of Property.

BOSTON, November 10]—The fire first broke out Saturday evening, about six o'clock, in the rear end of the large five-story granite building on Summer street, corner of Kingston. The building was surrounded with a high Mansard roof, and adjoining all other buildings in the immediate vicinity. Directly the flames began to spread through the story beneath this roof, and before an engine or hose carriage was on the ground, great volumes of flames silently burst from the rear lower stories, and in less than twenty minutes the whole roof was ablaze, extending fully one hundred feet along Kingston street, was a sheet of flame, as was simultaneously the Summer street end, and in less than half an hour burst out of the roofs, and all up and down the broad and immense block, which was one mass of fire. There was no nearly a gale. The block in which the fire started was occupied by Baldwin & Davis, dry goods; Tenney, Tenney & Co., skirts and corset factory, Jansen, Temple & Co., furnishing co., &c. In fact, there can now be no doubt whatever that the evasion was not premeditated, but was rather an accident resulting from sheer carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of the jailors. The only thing remaining to be accounted for satisfactorily is the note by which Mr. WILLIAMS was induced to leave the prison and visit our city, where he was arrested to the order of the city. The chances are that it was written at the instigation of RILEY, the "trusty," who saw by this manuever the opportunity of getting rid of one of his custodians. No knives or revolvers were passed into the BROTHERTONS by any one, and the melodramatic tale of Jailor FRANKLIN's wife may be set down, very charitably, as the offspring of a nervously excited imagination. There was no bribery connected with the affair, for if the forgers had had the money, they would not have been fleeing on foot. Their friend to whom they have been, as they were, in want of the necessaries of life most of the time they were out of jail.

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## The Fourth of November.

The 4th of November, according to the Roman Catholic calendar, is the Feast of San Carlos Borromeo, Cardinal of the Church of Carmelo valley, established A.D. 1770. To olden times it was the custom in the Catholic Church to celebrate this day with pomp and ceremony. The neighboring Indians of the Mission of Santa Cruz, San Juan and San Juan Bautista would assemble on the land and sea services, would come to assist at the services in church and at the hospitable table of the padres of San Carlos. After the religious exercises, the neophytes and *gente de razon* (Spanish population) were treated to a sumptuous banquet, and all enjoyed the grand day. The Feast is yet kept, but on a smaller scale. The Catholics of Carmelo valley, with many from this place, will be assembled in the Catholic church. The Holy Mass is celebrated by the parish priest of Monterey, a sermon is delivered by him and the Rosary is recited by those present, marching in procession around the church and the Mission. The ceremonies terminate with a feed, of which all partake.—*Monterey Democrat.*

Hyperion and brown spots on the face, eruptions, sunburns, scrofulous diseases, and all acne arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The Montgomery Guard is making preparations for a grand complimentary ball.

The Spring Valley Water Co. are now supplying San Francisco fire insurance companies with ice, something unheard of before.

It is reported that Nicholas Luning will shortly open a new bank and commission house on Montgomery street.

The bill for boarding the Fair jurors at the Lick House is just $700. The proprietor is urging the Court for the immediate payment.

George B. Scott, a printer, has been arrested for forging the checks of the Gamblers street Railroad Company. He has confessed his guilt.

The jury in the case of Henry H. McClintock, tried for the murder of Noah Mallender, being unable to agree on a verdict, was discharged. They stood six for manslaughter and six for acquittal.

The Scandinavian Society have resolved to employ counsel to defend Ole Johnson, who is under indictment for murder on the high seas, they having satisfied that the offense was committed in self-defense.

Rev. Father Buchard, S. J., commenced a mission in the Holy Cross Church, Lone Mountain, last Sunday. His services every morning at 6 o'clock, and again in the evening at 7½, to large congregations. The mission will terminate on Sunday evening next.

Judge Stanly, in his charge to the Grand Jury, admonishes severely, but justly, on the utter disregard of the sanctity office and duty of the Harbor Commissioners. He intimates that one or more of the Commissioners will be indicted by the Jury. Whatever charges they have discharged, and urged the Jury to make a thorough examination into the matter of public ballot boxes.

On Tuesday the orphans of the Catholic Orphan Asylum were the pleased recipients of fifteen dozen of beautiful apples from Mr. Adrianse, of Port Oakland. They were conveyed to the Asylum by the kind-hearted Captain Wells, from Oakland, free of charge. Many sincere thanks are expressed to the generous donor for such a kindness to the orphans.

The MacMahon Grenadiers turned out on Thursday evening last with their full complement of Chassars to the house. Captain Canavan had been presented with a handsome gold watch, guard, &c., by friends. We are reliably informed that he will soon leave for Europe, and we wish him a safe journey. We are sorry to lose him from among us, but we regret more to lose him from among us, but we regret more to lose him from among us, but we regret more

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 24.

November 17—Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost. 18—Monday—Octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
19—Tuesday—Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary.
20—Wednesday—St. Pontianus, Pope and Martyr.
21—Thursday—Feast of Valois, Confessor.
22—Thursday—Presentation of the B. V. Mary.
23—Friday—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr.
24—Saturday—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. St. Felicula, Martyr.

**THE MONITOR:**
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

## THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.

In another column our readers will find the prospectus of an Association recently started in Dublin under the title of "The Catholic Union of Ireland." Last week we published a communication duly setting forth the objects of the Society and the manner in which it proposed to affect those objects. These two important maintenances appear from the people. We regret this extremely, as we are firmly convinced it proceeds altogether from a misapprehension of the real state of affairs. The movement is not a matter of any moment, and does not detract in the slightest from the intelligibility of the documents in question. By reading them attentively our countrymen will be enabled to form a correct idea of the nature and value of this association, and to determine what amount of support ought to be accorded to it by their brethren in the old land.

We do not hesitate to express our opinion that the "Catholic Union" will be a most useful, and a most glorious institution to the Catholic Church. We read with the prospectus and the address, the sole scope of the Union is to bring forward the Catholic claims for justice and redress, which claims will come and the attention of the Imperial Parliament and obtain recognition from the Government. An endeavor will also be made, by lectures, speeches and writings, we presume, to clear away all misrepresentations from those issues affecting the welfare of the Church which are being constantly and energetically set before the public. It is certainly most desirable that both these things should be done. Notwithstanding the passage of the Emancipation Act and the liberal spirit of the times, the Catholics of Ireland are still compelled to endure many grievances which millions in the power of the Parliament to remove. There is, for example, the inadequacy of their representation among the magistracy, grand-jurors, and, generally speaking, among the official, law-dispensing and governing bodies of the country. Then, again, the persistent refusal to grant a charter to the Catholic University, the enforcement upon the people of the miserable "national" system of education, and a perfect host of minor disabilities and annoyances are matters urgently calling for redress.

Of course, if Ireland regained her independence and had the making of her own laws, all these "things would have" very speedy solution, and there would be no necessity for making complaint about them; but that thrice-blessed consummation appears yet far distant; there is no immediate prospect of its achievement, and, naturally, many persons think it prudent to endeavor to obtain redress through the agency of the British Parliament. And as far as constitutional affairs are concerned, there can be no doubt whatever that the falsehoods and calumnies so incessantly put forward by the leaders and representatives have the effect of obscuring truth and seriously retarding the progress of the Church. It is a holy and wholesome thought, therefore, to frustrate their machinations and clear the good cause from their foul aspersions.

Inasmuch as the Catholic Union has determined to devote all its energies to the attainment of both these objects, it is plain one would imagine that it would meet the hearty support of all Irish Catholics. So it may, this does not appear to be the case. The fact, the Union has been received coldly by the press, and has not obtained much applause from the people. We regret this extremely, as we are firmly convinced it proceeds altogether from a misapprehension of the real state of affairs. We do not for one moment suppose that the Union was started as a sort of opposition to the Home Rule Association, and with the intention of destroying it.

It is asserted, we do not know on what grounds, that His Eminence Cardinal Cullen is strongly inimical to the Home Rule movement, and is the founder of the Catholic Union. We must say that we have not read a single sentence emanating from that distinguished Prince of the Church which could fairly be construed into a declaration of hostility against the national association. It is true, and nobody attempts to deny it, that His Eminence is most universally revered for his piety, beloved for his charity and admired for his attachment to holy faith, is credited with holding political opinions not shared by the great bulk of his flock; but, with rare moderation, he has always refrained from obtruding them upon others, and, indeed, it is notorious that he has never taken part in political discussions, save and except in so far as he interested to religious matters. So, although we admit the possibility of His Eminence not sympathising with the Home Rule Association, we do not believe that he founded the Catholic Union for the purpose of opposing it or interfering with its labors.

It seems to us that there is plenty of room for both societies, and that they can work in their different spheres without ever coming into conflict. The Home Rule movement is directed towards the attaining for Ireland of that degree of self-government which will enable her people to look after their own interests, and promote the prosperity of the country. It is, therefore, a purely political affair, concerning all classes of society, Protestants as well as Catholics. Its ultimate aim is that they cannot be attained by the men of any one creed, even the creed of the majority, for they demand the co-operation of the whole nation. The Catholic Union is formed to obtain the removal of certain grievances that still remain to bear on one section of the community, and, of course, it appeals only to those concerned.

These things being so, we confess we are unable to comprehend how any antagonism can spring up between the two bodies, unless it is willfully brought about by the malice or indiscretion of some partisan. There are the two associations, with their separate fields of action, and no conflicting interests. The Home Rule Association will work for national objects, requiring all the efforts of the united people; the Catholic Union will work for religious objects, requiring all the efforts of those belonging to one creed. Each, we are confident, is, if properly managed, capable of fulfilling its mission, and we hope it will do so. Both have our warmest sympathy and our best wishes.

### DEFALCATIONS.

It would, probably, be too much to expect that the departments of our City Government should be completely free from defalcation plague which is making such devastation in the East. This has been our opinion for a long time, and, with an abiding certainty that it would come, we awaited the day of revelations. Now we have reached it, and we know that plundering has been carried on in the Harbor Commissioners' office. Very little has yet been made public of a nature to warrant a guess at the amount actually stolen; but there appears little room for doubting that it will prove large. It may be that the city has been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

We are the parties to blame? Of course the Commissioners are to blame to a certain extent, for if they did their duty properly, and looked after their subordinates, the defalcations could never have occured. Whether there is a criminal, a sharer in the plunder, among the three gentlemen composing the Board remains to be seen. The public, under the impression that there is, have strictly begun to be very direct in their insinuations; but such promptness, unsupported by any evidence, is extremely unjust. There is one gentleman on the Board, long connected with this city, which he has seen grown up, as it were, from its infancy, and to whom it is much indebted for its prosperity, whose honor is so unquestioned that any suspicion or impeachment that every body concedes he cannot, in any way, be connected with the dishonest proceedings. Of the two remaining, one claims to be the discoverer of the frauds, and there is nothing to show that the other has proved unworthy of trust.

But some one must have stolen the money. Several of the wharfingers have been dismissed and others have been suspended; they are the small fry whilst are always made a peace-offering to public indignation on such occasions. But the citizens will, we trust, not be content with this, but insist upon a thorough and searching investigation that will discover the criminals, and end by locating them permanently in San Quentin. Our opinion is that the wharfingers had not all the spoils to themselves, and that, if guilty at all, they were only minor delinquents, who received a certain allowance for their silent complicity. But this is a matter it would be, perhaps, unfair to discuss at any length until we know the upshot of the investigation. More profitable were it to inquire why defalcations are so numerous throughout the country, and why the impression prevails that stealing is a systematised business in almost every branch of the public service—municipal, State and national. Undoubtedly the smallness of the salaries allowed is one reason.

For instance, a hundred dollars a month is no pay for a man like a wharfinger, who has to receive large sums of money every month in the year. If his services are worth anything they ought to be worth more than that miserable pittance. When all the successful of life are so high-priced a man to become efficient he offer him a small sum for a month's hard labor. Then it must be acknowledged that the inducements for thieving is so great, and the general morality of officials is so exceedingly lax, that for the one position which is sought for because of its legitimate profits at least twenty are sought for on account of what can be "made" out of them—that is, plainly speaking, for the bribes or the stealings that can be pocketed. Every day almost we hear of men, not desirous of office for the mere social distinction that it confers, spending twenty, thirty and even forty thousand dollars in electioneering for a position worth at most a couple of thousand dollars per annum, which can only be held for a few years. Take candidates strong propensities evidence that they mean to be dishonest from the start; yet we have never known of no instance in which it was made the subject or reproach or even objection to them.

Again, how many instances can be pointed out of officials, whose salaries are well known to be moderate, and who are ostentatiously have no other means of support, living in a style equal to that of persons with ten times their income! That circumstance alone ought be sufficient to arouse suspicion and call for an inquiry, but it never is! The truth must be confessed, bad teachings have lowered the moral tone of the community so that most officials take their positions with the tacit understanding that they may steal as much as they can without being found out. There are, to be sure, hundreds of thoroughly honest and honorable men in the public employ, but it is easy to know them by their quiet office quite as soon as they enter it. They do not build palatial mansions, keep fast horses or live in princely style upon the savings effected out of a third rate salary.

How is this great evil to be corrected? Simply enough—by the citizens making up their minds to elect none but honest men, and by keeping a very sharp watch upon them after they are in office. There is no other way.

### THE FIRE IN BOSTON.

The wealthy capital of puritanic New England has been visited by the dread plague of fire. On Saturday night a conflagration broke out at the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, which, before it was checked, utterly consumed the business portion of the city, and left in a heap of smoking ruins. Although the destroying element did not overrun as much space as it did in Chicago, the actual money loss will be quite as great. The latest estimate yet given places the value of the property destroyed at eighty millions of dollars, and the highest at upwards of two hundred millions. There is a wide difference between these two calculations, but it is hard to say which is the more correct. However, there can be no doubt that the losses are immense. The reason why the damages are fixed at such high figures, although the number of buildings burned is not supposed to be one-tenth of that destroyed during the Chicago fire, is that the houses which were swept away were, almost without exception, huge and costly stores, crammed to the very roof with valuable goods. They contained more than is usual at this season of the year, for the horse-plague had deprived the merchants of the means of transportation, and left them with many large orders unexecuted. The same cause operated, to a certain extent, in lessening the chances of checking the conflagration at its commencement, inasmuch as horses were not available for pulling the engines to the scene of the fire.

Comparatively speaking, few dwelling houses were destroyed, so that the homeless are not by any means as numerous as at Chicago, where one hundred and ten thousand people were left by the flames without shelter. Nevertheless, a great amount of suffering must have been entailed on the working classes, twelve thousand of whom have been deprived of employment. So the relief funds which have been already raised in several cities will be urgently required to alleviate the distress among those whose resources are not sufficient to tide them over a prolonged period of enforced idleness. The Boston merchants themselves, and on the insurance companies. The good feeling evoked by Boston for sale and generous conduct has largely drawn against by their owners, and, of course, that money will have to be replaced by some means. As for the insurance companies, it is feared that many of these will succumb; and thus the disorder will be flung into circles that suffered nothing whatever from the flames. Several foreign companies were largely interested in the burnt district; but it seems taken for granted that they will be able to meet every cent of their liabilities. Yet it is also supposed that, warned by the Chicago and Boston disasters, they will eventually withdraw from all American risks. Probably from thirty to fifty per cent. of the insurance policies current in our great cities have been insured by English companies; and in case they decide upon abandoning their business, a monetary crisis will be rendered almost inevitable. Thus it happens that catastrophies like that which has fallen on Boston, although they seem merely local in their effects, really depress and paralyze trade all over the country.

With respect to the origin of the fire nothing has been made public yet, but there appears no reason for doubting that it was accidental. Nor was there any lack of energy on the part of the firemen, as their conduct has since been discovered. They admittedly did all that brave men could do under the circumstances. But it is evident that when once a fire gets possession of more than a single block of buildings, its subsequent course depends quite as much upon chance as upon human skill. In Boston the firemen worked under very great disadvantages. The streets were so narrow that it was impossible to bear the heat from the burning buildings at the other side, and thus no water could be thrown on. The only efficient means to check the ravages of the flames that could be devised was blowing up houses in the path of the fire, and this seems to have been resorted to with tolerable success. The high, slanting roofs, too, on which the firemen could not get footing, and which could not retain the water thrown upon them, made the progress of the destructive element more irresistible.

One good effect of this great disaster will be that other cities will look more sharply to their means of combatting fire. Here in San Francisco we are far from being as well provided as we ought to be, but some measures are being taken to remedy the deficiency. There is scarcely a city in America which has better reason to dread a conflagration. So many of the buildings are of wood that the flames could sweep our streets with appalling rapidity. The width of the streets and the moderate height of the houses are, however, some guarantee for our safety.

JAMES G. KENNA, Esq., of Cherokee, is the authorized agent for THE MONITOR at that place and vicinity. All persons indebted for the paper, and those wishing to subscribe, can pay to him. He is authorized to receive all monies due us and to receipt for the same.

A beautiful dressing and toilet article for the hair is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

## THE ESCAPE OF THE BROTHERTONS.

Last week we chronicled the escape of the BROTHERTON forgers from the County Jail. Our paper was scarcely in the hands of its readers ere they were recaptured and again placed in the durance vile, to continue so, in all probability, until set free by due process of law. The escape created intense excitement, particularly in commercial circles, where it was felt no man's credit was safe so long as these skillful *sharpers d'industrie* were at large and in a position to recommence manipulating checks and drafts. Inasmuch as there was grave reasons to suspect that the BROTHERTONS had bought their liberty from corrupt officials, and were aided in making their escape by persons outside the jail, many people inveighed loudly against the management of the prison, and vehemently declared that "money could do anything in this country." But the circumstances under which the criminals were recaptured, and the revelations which have been made since, show clearly enough that a great deal of the excitement and alarm was unwalled for.

There is neither romance nor mystery in the story of their prison-breaking. We may eliminate all ideas of skill, or daring, or cunning, as connected with the method of escape. The whole affair was simplicity itself, and the success of the brothers having been secured by bribing the jailors or any other individuals. In fact, there can now be no doubt whatever but the escape was not premeditated, but was the rather an accident resulting from sheer carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of the prison officials. The only thing remaining to be accounted for is how so large a sum of money could be procured to bribe so much notice made about their escape. What trouble is being taken to secure the reception of Mr. "Tip" McLaughlin who so coolly walked out of Court when arraigned and sentenced for the same offence? What interest do the public show, whether or not justice is meted out to the score or so of red-handed assassins now awaiting trial in the State? A forger is never, we might defraud a rich merchant or banker of thousands of dollars by merely changing the figures on a check, is a much greater criminal in the eyes of modern society.

### The Marysville Hibernian Benevolent Society.

We take the following paragraph from the Marysville *Appeal* of November 2d:

At an annual at olden of the Marysville Hibernian Benevolent Society, held on the 30th inst, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Timothy J. Power (Hibernia Lodge); Vice-President, William Pinkerton (re-elected); Secretary, Thos. P. Ward (re-elected); Treasurer, Denis Hayes; Financial Committee—Daniel Campbell, John Coughlin, Thomas Lallaway (re-elected); Committee for visiting the sick—First Ward, Matt Woods, Thomas McMahon; Second Ward, Thomas Cotter; Third Ward, John H. Burns, J. P. Lydon; Fourth Ward, B. H. Harney and M. Berdon.

We are glad to have to state at the same time that the Society is in a splendid condition, financially and otherwise, and is, thanks to its energetic officers, making great progress.

## Father Jerden and his Parishioners.

Another evidence of the affection with which the people of St. Francis' parish regard their late pastor, Rev. J. H. Jerden, has exhibited last Sunday. At the monthly meeting of St. Francis' Christian Doctrine Association, on the afternoon of that day, the preliminary business having been transacted, the reverend Father was introduced to a seat on the platform beside the new pastor, Rev. Father Harrington, and the President of the Society rose and spoke as follows:

REV. FATHER JERDEN: Previous to your departure from the scenes of your late labors to other fields of usefulness, the teachers desire to express to you their sincere gratitude for your zeal and devotion in promoting the interest of the Sunday School. They desire to thank you for your unvarying kindness on themselves and to the children under their care, and beg leave to assure you that the Sunday School, which owes its existence and its success to your untiring efforts, shall be continued under our new pastor as a monument of your care for the little ones of the flock. Having been associated with and working under your direction during the past seven years, the teachers take this opportunity of giving expression to their entire approval of the manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the Association. But it is evident that when once a fire gets possession of more than a single block of buildings, its subsequent course depends quite as much upon chance as upon human skill. In Boston the firemen worked under very great disadvantages. The streets were so narrow that it was impossible to bear the heat from the burning buildings at the other side, and thus no water could be thrown on. The only efficient means to check the ravages of the flames that could be devised was blowing up houses in the path of the fire, and this seems to have been resorted to with tolerable success. The high, slanting roofs, too, on which the firemen could not get footing, and which could not retain the water thrown upon them, made the progress of the destructive element more irresistible.

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## The Catholic Union of Ireland.

Last week we printed a document circulated by "The Catholic Union of Ireland." We now give the prospectus of that Association as we find it to the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*. There appears to be some fear entertained by certain parties that the Union may be used as a set off or counter-weight to the Home Rule Association:

CONSTITUTION, FORM, AND ACTION OF THE UNION.

1. The Catholic Union of Ireland consists of members and associates of both sexes, and of every profession and rank. The annual subscription is required of one pound from members, and one shilling from associates.

2. Its affairs shall be managed by a council consisting of ex-officio and elected members. The ex-officio members shall be the Bishops of Ireland, the Catholic peers and members of Parliament being also members of the Union. The elected members shall be thirty.

3. One-fifth of the council shall retire each year in the order of priority of election, but such retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

4. Accidental vacancies in the council shall be filled up by itself, subject to the approbation of the Union at its general meeting.

5. The council may appoint committees for specific purposes from the members of the Union, with such powers and for such duration as circumstances may demand. The chairman of such committees shall be qualified to submit and vote at the deliberations of the council.

6. The funds of the Union shall be vested in treasurers, under the control of the council.

7. Two general meetings of the Union shall be held in each year.

8. The business to be transacted at such meetings shall be arranged by the council, and the agenda paper thereof shall submit such motions as they desire to make at least five days before the meeting.

9. The ordinary meetings of the council shall be held each week, or each month, as may be determined by the council. Extraordinary meetings of the Union may be convened by any seven members of the council. At all meetings the chairman shall have a casting vote.

10. The secretary of the council, the treasurers, and honorary secretaries, shall be elected by the council. Power is reserved to appoint a paid under secretary.

The purpose of the society is explained in the following objects: The decline of the Church have seized upon in Ireland and denounced to the Italy, and religious houses which for centuries were the boast of the country have been suppressed. The Catholic Union must not relax their exertions until these sacrilegious laws are repealed, and the property restored. Our enemies have tried to undermine the true religion, and succeeded in a large degree with the young by banishing religion from the school. It becomes, therefore, one of the objects of the Catholic Union to promote Catholic education, which we who pay, subscribing some of the only reasonable buildings ever in this country, and occupied by the Irish people, are the Rev. Dr. Cahill & Co., Anderson, Heath & Co., Dr. Anderson, Heath & Co., and Mr. Jerden, Esq., Belle & Co., in mass of ruins. About eleven be seen on Lincoln, Kasez, South, and other streets in that immediate vicinity. The duty of the Catholic Union, in opposition to this, will be to uphold and defend the principles of religion, and to disseminate its own correct information bearing on the interests of religion. Hundreds of men, women and children are now starving, and every variety of household goods, which, if saved from the raging flames were carelessly dashed it, the divine forgiveness. In conclusion we call upon every gentleman strongly inveighed against the revision of the prayer-book.

### BLOWING UP OF BUILDINGS.

Repeated solicitations on the part of the citizens of San Francisco, and especially Engineer Damrell, just before two days orders to everybody to keep away from the Jessie Mill street, gave the fireman leave to blow up buildings on the line of fire.

Were laid in Federal street about 2 p.m., and the street immediately in front of the Jessie Mill, and in the path of the conflagration, operations were begun at once, the shocks shaking the city for miles around.

Starting from a point in the Bay of San Francisco, on the line of twenty-foot tide, the fire swept up Jessie street on the north side of the Market and Fifth streets, through the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt, to a point in Humboldt Bay, a distance of two hundred miles; also a branch of main line from Tiburon to Bodega, a distance of forty miles; also a branch of main line, commencing at the Rafael, in Marin county, and running through the counties of Sonoma and Napa, and into the county of Solano, to a point on the Central Pacific Railroad. Near Donahue a connection will be made with the road from that point to Oakland, from which latter point Humboldt Bay is only one hundred and thirty miles distant. With the completion of new franchises granted to the Pacific Railroad Company, the city brought to a verdict of $10,000,000 will also receive the assistance of the Legislature, and judgment entered against the other defendants.

The investigation into the Brotherton forgeries, which commenced in the Police Court, on the 11th, a party of prosecutors had been examined, was brought to a close on Saturday last, when Judge Dwinelle, after hearing the arguments of counsel, said he had been favored with a written opinion of Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court.

The Santa Clara College Dramatic Society gave an entertainment on Wednesday evening of the week. The following were the pieces performed: "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White," and "Ici On Parle Français." We understand the entertainment was attended to all, and regret our inability to be present.

Colonel Henry M. Baker, formerly of Santa Cruz, from Brigade, died at Jersey City on the night of the 13th.

There is no feeling of despondency in Boston, but a determination to overcome misfortune soon to meet their reverses manfully and conquer them.

It is feared that six persons lost their lives in the burning of Jessie Mill street.

The Chronicle says there is no want of work. Up to last Monday had applied for shelter, probable that the great reserve and the thrift and forethought, besides the comprehensive regular charities will meet the condition of the people, and secure in their home in, and there is a reactionary

## THE BOSTON FIRE.

**Terrible Destruction of Property.**

BOSTON, November 10.—The fire first broke out Saturday evening, about six o'clock, in the rear end of the large five-story granite building on Summer street, corner of Kingston. The building was surrounded with a high Mansard roof, owned jointly with other buildings in the immediate vicinity. Directly the flames began to spread through the story beneath this roof, and before an engine or hose carriage was on the ground, great volumes of flames already burst from the rear lower stories, and in less than twenty minutes the whole roof was enveloped in a sea of fire. The fire soon communicated with the adjoining building on Summer street, which was also a five-story granite building, and in less than half an hour flames burst out of the roofs, and all up and down the broad and immense block, fanned by the high wind that blew, soon had the whole block in a blaze. The fire started was occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Davis, dry goods, A. Twigg & Co., skirt and corset factory, and Messrs. Tapley & Co., furnishing goods. Its destruction had not progressed before the flames and sparks from it had set fire to the block of buildings on the north side, and the fire spread almost instantly

### IN THREE DIRECTIONS;

while the adjoining block, then to Kingstock and a number of fine brick and buildings, occupied by wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of goods. All were engulfed in rapid succession, about two o'clock this morning, a part of a building on Arch street, a store from Summer said almost instantly afterward of flames in that neighborhood. Soon they had spread down a thoroughfare, and were burning in a perfect line from all the windows in front of the good stores of Hawley, Folsom & Co., and Phillips & Sampson, dealers in fine stone and granite structures, and owned by large wholesale dealers in goods, clothing, fancy goods, furniture, millinery, &c. The French Church on Summer street, corner of Otis and Summer streets, was destroyed, and now the fire began to speedily up.

### THE HOUSES OF SUMMER STREET,

from roof to roof opposite the church, enveloping the adjoining in almost in a moment. The flames then leaped across Arch street, and up toward Washington street, every scores of wholesale houses in the dry goods line, and all of which are very extensive establishments, and all of which are filled with goods of the most valuable description. The entire block on the west side of Washington street, from Summer to Winter, was soon in flames, and now the fire began to spread in the direction of Washington street, and the whole block on the west side of that

**Irish Barbarity vs. English Civilisation.**

It has been the fashion with, unfortunately, too many English newspapers to gloat over and magnify to the utmost any instance of crime that can be cited, and to endeavor to extenuate and even excuse atrocities perpetrated by their own countrymen. The English father or the English mother may for weekend months be plodding over how he or she can best make away with some member of the family, and marching after morning we may read of the mutilated or poisoned body of this unfortunate victim and that. All this may become a matter of course. Such cold-blooded murders so frequently occur in London that we have become quite used to them. The writers in the English press too often treat their atrocities on a simple economic theory, and attribute them to the inevitable consequences of civilization and luxury. But as soon as an Irish peasant is—through the operations of what he looks upon as an unjust law and a tyrannical, shoe-driving landlordry—driven for consolation to habits of intoxication, and in a moment of drunken madness accepts the life of a person whom he believes to be his greatest wrong-doer; no sooner can it be said that an "agrarian outrage" has occurred in Ireland than we begin to hear of the brutal nature of the Irish people.

It is sad to think that any section of British journalism should be so blinded by their prejudices as to fail to recognize in such a course of conduct as this. It is not the proper way to treat such a grave subject. This is not the right course that could be pursued to smooth away the differences which have so long been insurmountable obstacles to the real union of England and Ireland. Editors of newspapers have before now gone to much trouble to deduce the character of a people from the nature of the crimes which prevail among them, with the object of endeavoring to make out that the Irish peasant is by nature unmoral or hopp a very low position in the social scale. What would such writers think if this same principle were applied to England? If this principle can be made to hold good, then we are about the most cold-blooding, throat-cutting, poisoning and barbarous nation that modern Europe can boast of. Has Ireland or has any other country produced anything superior in the way of crime to that which is to be found in almost all the newspapers of the past week? The case of Mary Ann Cotton, the heroine of the "West Auckland horrors," as it has been termed, ought to teach us not to be too ready in criticising what we consider the barbarity of other countries. The story of this vile woman's career has cast a thrill of horror throughout the length and breadth of England. Let us take for example of the lessons it teaches, and be in future less vain and more merciful and considerate towards our neighbors.—*Universe, October 12.*

**Intemperance Meeting.**

It is a significantly curious coincident that on the Sunday preceding the eighty-second anniversary of the birth of "the Apostle of Temperance" an English Catholic Archbishop should be found addressing a large open-air meeting in the principal city of the British empire in support of the very movement which made the name of Father Mathew celebrated all over the civilised globe. The meeting on Clerkenwell Green on the Sunday afternoon was one of the most remarkable demonstrations which the metropolis of England has ever seen. Ever since the "glorious Reformation" the great bulk of the people of England have been accustomed to see moving a real live Archbishop. Most reverend prelates under the Protestant regime are not expected to go far beyond the precincts of their palace or their cathedral or their luxurious bench in the House of Lords. Preaching to the vast bulk of the people, going out into the midst of the multitude, imitating the example set them by our Lord and His apostles, to beneath the dignity of the modern ecclesiastic as he is pictured by his servile toadies. All this real practical work of going into the highways and byways in search of lazy sheep, who had been left to the unbusinesslike care of the unsalaried undershepherds, was left to be done by one who in all the attitude he can boast of to anybody —be he Christian, Jew or Atheist—who will condescend to give him at a week during the open-air preaching season, England has had to wait for the arrival of a real Catholic hierarchy to see once more an Archbishop mixing familiarly among her people, and noble and noble and significant and telling was the appearance of the Archbishop of Westminster among the thousands crowded assembled on Clerkenwell Green, on Sunday afternoon, in support of the cause which the universally-revered Father Mathew had so much at heart. It is more than likely that just about the same time the Archbishops and bishops of Churches of by law established the ground flood with their power and their rent of the royal Indian Henry VIII., forced upon the people of England—were preparing to enjoy to the full the genuine luxuries which they do not scruple to make peculiar to their offices. What a contrast here I do England, when with you they see through the religious sham which you have inherited and have been obliged to put up with, through the ungodliness of your ancestors! If we are to judge by appearances, the hemlock is nearly exploded.—*Universe, October 12.*

**The Italian King.**

Victor Emmanuel has again quitted what, by a kind of sarcasm we suppose, his friends are pleased to call his capital. In other words, the meritorious usurper has fled from the city of the Pope-King. Naples is honored and blessed with his sacred presence. This persistent terror of the Piedmontese, this dread of staying in the midst of the violated shrines of the religion of his ancestors, this persistence remains which he has not yet been able to smother or harden himself against, is, after all, something in the sovereign of man's favor. He bears still an echo of his childhood's faith, and must that shall die quite away, Victor Emmanuel will be altogether lost. A ministerial crisis is spoken of as imminent. The representatives of the Italian Government at Florence and seem likely to stay there—at least there is no rumor of their removal to Rome. The law regarding the religious orders is likely to produce the greatest trouble in the Florentine Cabinet. Already bills have been presented with the Falco and Venosta. As for Lanza, he changes every day. It appears now, in spite of all the official and ex-official statements by which our enemies endeavored to stifle the truth, that the entry of the Piedmontese troops into Rome has never yet received the approbation of a single European State. Should Rattazzi be minister of the impending new Cabinet, two things will follow—its wholesale suppression of the religious orders and war with France. The veriest daughter of the Church" must unfold the *Parliament* and cry, *Excusa Mentiyas*, to which we say with Dondis, "Marry and amen, and in a most happy hour." France has a long account to settle with Italy, even laying aside the Church's quarrel.—*Universe, October 12.*

**A Romance in Real Life.**

The following is from a lady correspondent of the London *Telegraph*:

A good story for ladies is going the round of London society, which I believe, from information obtained from private sources to be perfectly true in its main points although exaggerated in its detail when told by those people of exuberant imagination whose business it is to provide food for the insatiable dietitics of the metropolis. The young lady is the daughter of one of the wealthy great London physicians, whose fortune she inherited. She was what the French call *en petite sante*—not absolutely ill, yet far from well; pale, languid, helpless, undecided as to what was needful to restore her to the robust health she once enjoyed. Her mother suggested a visit to Brighton, and thither she went with some indifference with which she had repaired to every other sea-side or watering place, feeling quite assured that the visit would be made in vain. But she was mistaken; for her future was awaiting her, in the shape of a sturdy broad-shouldered Teuton—the very one who blows the big bassoon in a German band. How the impression first was made no one can tell, but that it was while his cheeks were puffed out, and his fingers standing from his hands with the violence of the exertion of playing in the overture to "Guillaume Tell," or whether it was the languor which ensued on the cessation

### Industrial Condition of the Slope.

The Alvarado Beet Sugar Mill has been running now a little more than two months on the best crop of 1872, and will probably be busy for four or five months more, working up fifty tons of beets per day. The Alvarado crop of 1870 yielded 500,000 pounds of sugar; that of 1871, 750,000 pounds; and that of 1872 will be between 1,000,000 and 1,250,000 pounds. The average per centage of sugar obtained from the beets was under eight in 1870, about eight last year, and is eight and a quarter now.

A company has been organized to cut a tunnel to drain Eagle Lake, which lies about one hundred miles east of Shasta, and covers an area of about twenty-five square miles, with a considerable body of swamp land about its edge.

Riverside, in San Bernardino county, produced twenty pounds of opium this year, the largest amount grown in any one year in the State. Complaint is made that not more than $2 50 per pound can be obtained for it here, while Smyrna opium, not better in quality, sells for $7 50. Some of the Italian chesnut trees, planted in Sonoma seven years ago, have commenced to bear. The taro (*colocasium esculentum*) of the Polynesian Islands has been grown several years near Oakland, but we have not heard that any of the tubers fit for cooking have been obtained. It would do better in the valleys south of Santa Barbara, and is worthy of attention there, as it is very prolific and not unpalatable. The Ventura *Signal* says that A. W. Lester, of Colonia, made some watermelon syrup this year as an experiment, and will next season make a large quantity of it.

The completion of the Utah Southern Railroad from Salt Lake City to Lehi, 40 miles distant, and the construction of several branch roads will give a large impetus (if thirty miles) leading to the mining districts, Indians a commendable spirit of enterprise in Utah, and will have much influence in stimulating agricultural and mining industry in that Territory.

At the Presidential election Santa Barbara county voted on a proposition to give $200, one to the county and one to build a road through the county near and parallel to the ocean shore, and rejected it. Santa Cruz county voted to give a subsidy to a railroad from Pajaro, near Watsonville, by way of the county seat along the shore to the San Mateo line. That part of the road between Pajaro and Santa Cruz, twenty miles, will probably be made soon: the other portion would be more costly and less profitable, and its construction may be delayed until the San Mateo provides for a road across its territory in this city. In Los Angeles county the voters rejected the proposition to give a subsidy of $577,000 to the San Diego and Los Angeles Railroad, and adopted that to give the same sum in addition to $150,000 of stock now held by the county in the Wilmington Railroad to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Calcornelius for building fifty miles of road, half of it northward from the county seat and the other half eastward. Rumor said that if the votes were favorable, the Southern Pacific would buy the Wilmington Road. We should think that the railroad to Newhall Gosben (the railroad station of Visalia) and Tipton, built in May and June last, is modeled on the railroad policy adopted, not in the San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company which built the road from Lathrop to Goshen, but in the Southern Pacific of California, which has the Columbia river, will use its money to build up a great terminal city at Puget Sound, to the injection of which it has added a branch road to connect the Union Pacific Railroad with the navigation system of the Columbia would be of great service to protect the State. It is evident that such a connection would be of great service, even as an extensive district, and it is a matter of regret that Congress has not made a land grant to aid it. The distance from Walla Walla to Kelton (the nearest point of the road in Utah) is 490 miles by a direct line, and at least 500 miles by any particular railroad route, and the grant of land worth $1,000 per mile will probably not be asked to secure its construction.—*Alta, November 11.*

### Cotton in California.

*Los Angeles Star*, Nov. 2.

Last year Mr. C. D. Davis raised a crop of cotton in Fresno county, and was so well pleased with the result of his venture that he put in twice the crop this year. The *Expositor* gives the following concerning this year's operations:

"Mr. Davis put in a field of forty acres and picked a million per acre rent for the land, and used thirty pounds of seed per acre, but he counted in drills and did not irrigate. There seems to be something peculiar in the growth of this cotton in the second crop. One hundred acres already has been completed, and preparations are now being made to commence picking the second crop. Many of the appear in as great numbers on the plant, as large and open as those of the first crop. Some of the plants have as high as 150 bolls on them. A sample of both plant and cotton may be seen at our office. All the labor attached to the cultivation of the crop was performed by one man, with now and then the assistance of Mr. Davis himself. The estimated expense of the crop, including rent, cultivating, picking and all incidentals, amounts to $772. The present situation of the crop furnishes many evidences that may not be seen at other times, and it would be well for parties contemplating to grow cotton to visit the field at this time. Mr. Davis is as well pleased with the success he has met with that he has rented 160 acres of land for the same purpose next year, so have many others in this vicinity, in all 1,000 acres. From present appearances we are led to believe that our county is soon to be known as a cotton-growing county."

The Salinas (Kern county) *Southern Californian* says: "Cotton picking is all the go out on the Cotton Ranch. The frost that occurred last week has opened the bolls and caused the whole field to bloom into dingy white. It is estimated that the crop will turn off 4,000 pounds to the acre, which, all things considered, is a most satisfactory exhibit. A ginning apparatus has been sent for to Los Angeles, and is expected here next week."

MR. PETER KEARNS, of Salinas City, has kindly consented to serve as agent for THE MONITOR in that locality. He has full power to receive subscriptions and pay and all matters connected therewith. We will recognize all his acts as agent.

### MINING INTELLIGENCE.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

The Calaveras *Chronicle* of the 9th contains the following: The Horse-thief mine, near Jesus Maria continues to pan out as well as ever. A recent clean-up after crushing ten tons of rock yielded $380. The ledge is looking splendidly, and now that everything about the mine has been got into shape for working to advantage, the returns from the Horse-thief will be larger than ever.

The Mokelumne Hill and Campo Seco Water Company inland again running water in the old ditch leading to the reservoir near Cal Camp. In anticipation of again having water for mining purposes in this vicinity, miners are actively engaged in making preparations so as to be in readiness when water can be obtained. Doubtless there is a great deal of ground that will pay good wages with water at a reasonable price.

NEVADA COUNTY.

The Empire, of Ophir Hill, is doing magnificently. A few days ago a new, large and rich ledge was struck in the eighth level. The new-found ledge is fully three feet in thickness, and shows well in heavy sulphurets and in free gold. The depth at which the discovery has been made, gives a great extent of backs.

The *Transcript* has the following: The North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company have purchased the controlling interest and stock of the Badger Hill and Cherokee Gravel Mining company, and it is their intention to open out the claims of the company as soon as possible. They have already the claims under way and struck the ledge 20 feet below the old works. Since they struck ledge they have taken out between nine or ten rock, which has just been worked at the Pluckburg mill and paid $21 per ton.

BUTTE COUNTY.

The Hesilian *Miner* of November 2d says: The mining prospects of Hesilian and the surrounding districts are of a most flattering character.

Old mines have been lying idle for the past six years for the want of proper knowledge of the manner in which they could be worked profitably, and which were formerly under the control of superintendents who have never been in mine before they came here, have been re-located and worked to advantage. Seven years of constant working and experiment have overcome all former impediments, and mining in this county is no longer an experiment. Here conveys us safety, plenty and a later quartz mining locality, and one that, having extensively proved good and will forever, is now recovering from a long season of depression, with a most encouraging prospect of becoming a flourishing and progressive mining county.

PLACER COUNTY.

The *Herald* of the 9th says rich ore has been struck in the Auburn mine, in the bottom of the main drift, which has been in from the 175-foot level, through rich rock, some 50 feet, when another force was put to work running a cross cut drift from the same level, and at about 40 feet they struck a rich body of selling ore. At this point the ledge is widening and growing better, and is developing into another rich mineral pay-shoot.

SIERRA COUNTY.

The following is from the Mountain *Messenger*: The Highland & Mineral Mining Company of Allegheny have struck pay dirt in their tunnel on the West Fortune side of the ledge. The difficulty of which the New York company has been settled, they having decided to sell rather than spend their money in the unprofitable business of law-suit. There is every prospect of large dividends from this property, as the tunnel has to go a great enough from the tunnel to wash all their dirt, and the expenses of hoisting and pumping will be saved.

Nevada.

The Pioche *Record* gives the following summary of affairs at Pioche for the week ending November 3d: The week just ended is more interesting as it included the last close of the month of October. The bullion shipments for that month amounted to $464,537 97, which, considering the limited means of reduction afforded by the mills, is a splendid record. It also marked the end of the Pioche mine. The month of November will show a considerable increase on this amount, as the last run of the mill did not finish its monthly run until the 4th. It must also be recollected that the company did not commence crushing until the 15th of October. Now the Dry Valley mill is working up to its full capacity, and the effects of its work will have a very sensible effect on shipments. The developments can only have one impression, and that is that the more the mines of Pioche are explored and tested, the more convincing proof do they afford of their great value and assured permanence.

### Breach of Promise Case.

At the Surrey Sessions on Monday, a jury was impanelled before the Under Sheriff of Surrey to assess damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was Miss Gilbert, is the daughter of a surveyor in Fulham, and was also organist of a church at Walham Green. The defendant, a young man named White, is the son of a banker and connected with the bank. In courtship, it was stated, began during a visit paid to the island by the plaintiff about the middle of last summer, and continued until Prior of the present year, when the defendant met Miss Gilbert a lodger in which he shortly announced that he had transferred his affections to another, and urged her to return all his letters and all presents. Some of the plants have as high as 150 bolls on them. A sample of both plant and cotton may be seen at our office. All the labor attached to the cultivation of the crop was performed by one man, with now and then the assistance of Mr. Davis himself. The estimated expense of the crop, including rent, cultivating, picking and all incidentals, amounts to $772. The present situation of the crop furnishes many evidences that may not be seen at other times, and it would be well for parties contemplating to grow cotton to visit the field at this time. Mr. Davis is as well pleased with the success he has met with that he has rented 160 acres of land for the same purpose next year, so have many others in this vicinity, in all 1,000 acres. From present appearances we are led to believe that our county is soon to be known as a cotton-growing county."

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**The Warning has been Heeded.**

Since the exposure of the sidescripts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers in palm off the coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these deceptive and dangerous preparations. Every imposition is gone, or soon will be. When the fight is let into description it soon will down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them, or who to established specific, proven by twenty years experience, to be exactly what it is claimed to be, it is their own fault if they are made to repent their temerity. Many have done so, and are doing so daily. Not one of the great public speakers has advanced in favor in the same ratio the demand for the leading proprietary and remunerative medicines of America was ever so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the West, southwest and South, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the sufferer from all parts of the country of the curses it is affecting in diagnosis, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "there name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble seem to have realized the fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is good, and trusting what is spuriously and dangerously the numerous "Bitters," under various names, which are but the miserable imitator to counterfeit the Stomach Bitters, should be avoided, for their own sakes, by the sick and the public at large. Hostetter's Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk. 2

DRY GOODS, ETC.

**PLEASE NOTE THE NUMBER**

OF THE NEW

DRY GOODS

**EMPORIUM,**

**No. 144 FOURTH STREET,**

NEAR HOWARD,

WHERE YOU WILL SEE

**The Best Selected and the Cheapest STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY!**

BROWN & BARRY BEG TO ACQUAINT their friends and the public that they are daily receiving large lots of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, which they are offering at prices that will induce purchasers to favor a large amount of patronage. They think to mention a few articles, which will be found to be a few of what the judge said to Lewis in passing sentence:

"You have been found guilty of publishing a libel, in my opinion of a most atrocious character. You have thrown reflections on the character and integrity of a religious body, and that this body consists of women seems to me to add additional aggravation to your offense. It is a monstrous power that a person, having the use of the press, should be allowed to make his paper the medium for spreading abroad such foul aspersions as these fellow citizens. If this were allowed to pass unnoticed, no one's reputation would be safe. You could not contribute a more flagrant serious charge than that complained of—a charge which I have said before is of a serious kind. Before making a charge of attempted murder you ought to have been perfectly aware that there was adequate proof; but here there was no proof at all; it is only right for the interests of the people of the colony that their good name and reputation should not be assailed with impunity, and that men should not be allowed to make these groundless charges.

RAIN THIS ITEM.—From to-day until New Year's you can get the best bargains ever offered in this city in French cloths, overcoats, coats, cassimy, silver plate and jewelry, at the Golden Eagle Clothing House, 144 Fourth street, corner Howard. Not only will there be very large improvements in these goods, but there will be very large opening beautiful holiday presents, and the finest and most elaborate store in the city.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

**KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

**From New York**

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

ADDITIONS TO THEIR COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS

COMPRISING—

**SILKS AND DRESS GOODS**

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

**Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.**

Plain and Embroidered Linen Sets, Collars, Sleeves and Cuffs.

Initial Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Sleeves, Sets and Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves.

La Vella, Framed and Other Corsets.

Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments.

Embroidered Flannel.

Linen and Linen Goods: Napkins and Tea's Cloths; all the brands in Cotton; Towels and Toweling.

Shawls, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts.

Laces, Curtains and Curtain Lace by the yard.

Piano and Table Covers.

*SPECIAL NOTICE.*

Three Cases more English Serge, at 75 cents; worth $1 25.

Three cases more Salmon, at 75 cents; worth $1 25.

Four cases White Marseilles Quilts, at $1; worth $1 50

☞ All our Goods are new and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of consumers.

E. SUPPLE,

—IMPORTER OF—

**Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods**

BLANKETS, QUILTS,

*Sheetings, Linens, Drumasks & Towels,*

No. 126 Third Street,

Near Howard.....San Francisco

A large assortment of Housekeeping Goods always on hand. no2-3m

DRY GOODS, ETC.

**KERBY, BYRNE & CO.**

**NO. 7**

**Montgomery St.**

**BROWN & BARRY,**

**144 FOURTH STREET.**

s10 1m

**IMMENSE STOCK**

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

**NORTON & GAVAN,**

**154 THIRD STREET,**

HAVING PURCHASED FOR CASH AN ENTIRE Bankrupt Stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

WILL OFFER DURING THE

**MONTH OF NOVEMBER**

The greatest inducements ever offered to cash purchasers in this city. The stock comprises

Black, Cream Colors and Glace SILKS;
Irish, Frisian and Japanese POPLINS;
Empress Cloths and ALPACAS;
Plain, Striped and Fancy BEIGE GOODS;
Mourning BAREGE GOODS;
Scotch and Cashmere SHAWLS;
Scotch Plaid and Striped SHAWLS;
Blankets, Flannels and Sheetings;
Red Spreads, Towellings and Table Linens.
And a variety of other Dry Goods.

Terms Cash and Delivery Guaranteed.

**Fancy Goods.**

All of which will be sold at LESS than ORIGINAL COST.

☞ Ladies wanting bargains in Dry Goods are requested to examine our stock and compare prices with other stores.

**SAMPLES GIVEN OF ALL GOODS.**

☞ **STRICTLY ONE PRICE.** ☜

**NORTON & GAVAN,**

**154 THIRD STREET,**

at Near Howard.

**TOBIN,**

**DAVISSON**

**& CO.**

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING Goods, which they offer at extremely low prices:

**GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,**

HOSIERY, SCARFS,
LINEN BOSOMS, NECK TIES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS,

**Woolen EDGINGS,**

ALL KINDS.

**HAMBURG EDGINGS,**

NEW PATTERNS.

**Linen Goods.**

**BLACK ALPACAS**

Of the celebrated DOUBLE-FACED BUFFALO Brand. Sole Agents for

**Cheney Brothers Grey Grain Silks.**

**TOBIN, DAVISSON & CO.**

s10-3m

DRY GOODS, ETC.

**J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,**

**606 MARKET STREET,**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FORTY CASES OF Foreign Goods, consisting of the newest styles and materials in

**Mourning Goods.**

Black Drap d'Ete, Papilla Alpaca,
Cashmeres, Henrietta Cloth,
Empress Cloths, Poplinette,
Merinos, Barrett Cloths.

☞ A very nice Black Alpaca for $25 Dress Pattern.

On account of the reduction in Wool, We have reduced all our Woolen Goods fully 25 per cent., and are now prepared to offer all makes of

**Blankets, Flannels and Cassimeres**

At greatly reduced prices. Also, Marseilles Spreads; Table Linens, Napkins, Sheetings, Cheney Plaid Silk, and all makes of Muslins at reduced prices.

A fine line of Ladies' and Children's Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, very cheap.

Ladies' Cotton from 25 cents upward.

Ladies' ruled Kid Gloves, very cheap.

Jouvin's colored and black Kid Gloves, $1 50 a pair.

**J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,**

606 Market Street,

One door from Montgomery.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

**GREAT ARRIVAL**

—OF—

**FALL AND WINTER**

**DRY GOODS!**

**KENNEDY, O'NEILL & BRENNAN,**

**116 and 118 Third Street,**

HAVE RECEIVED FIFTY CASES OF NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, bought in the Eastern and European markets, for cash, during large discounts will enable them to offer their Goods at prices

**LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

Comprising a full line of

BLACK SILKS, from the best makers.
Plain, Checked and Striped SILKS in great variety.
Irish POPLINS, from Brothers & Co. and O'Neill & Co., Dublin, in all the new shades.
Thirty cases assorted DRESS GOODS.
Satin De Chenes, Drap d'Ete, Merges, Empress Cloths, Tamise Cloths, Plaids, etc.
A splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's English, French and German HOSIERY.
A full line of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at exceedingly low prices.

☞ **Ladies will please examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.**

**KENNEDY, O'NEILL & BRENNAN,**

**116 and 118 Third Street,**

CORNER MINNA.....SAN FRANCISCO

N. B.—A full line of Josvin and Alexandre Jouvin KID GLOVES, at $1 50 per pair. s10-3m

**GRAND DRY GOODS STORE**

**ANNOUNCEMENT!**

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that I have now complete

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS

I have ever had the pleasure of offering, and in November, I rely on the very superior quality of my Goods to insure a continuance of the liberal patronage I have received. In order to

**CLEAR OUT**

The entire Stock this season, I will offer it at prices decidedly in favor of the buyer.

**C. CURTIN,**

**601 and 603 Market Street,**

Corner of Second.

s10-1m

PIANOS.

**$360—$360**

**EMERSON**

**PIANOS!**

GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS.

HIGHEST STYLE OF FINISH—BACK AND Front alike. The only FIRST-CLASS PIANO in the country. Sold at a low price.

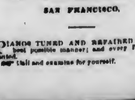
**KOHLER, CHASE & CO.**

**Agents,**

**NOS. 626 AND 628 CLAY STREET,**

s23-1m SAN FRANCISCO.

**C. R. HALL'S**



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MANUFACTORY,

**NO. 12 TYLER STREET,**

SAN FRANCISCO.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED IN THE best possible manner; and every piece warranted. ☞ Call and examine for yourself. no2-3m



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### RAMBLINGS THROUGH WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

**Port Madison—Milling Towns—Port Townsend—The Straits of Fuca—The Early Navigators—Those Waters—Victoria—Sketch of its Business and its Inhabitants—Etc.**

The first point of interest north of Seattle is Jefferson and Madison Points, two promontories which guard the circular harbor that envelops Port Madison—a hamlet sacred to the manufacture of lumber and Mesmos, and a spot o'er which the lumbering genius of Washington Territory seems peculiar to the rulers of the Pandavic nations. The town contains a population of three hundred, and all the masculine portion is employed in the saw and planing mills. The mill prepares about 25,000 feet of lumber per year, and the entire product is shipped to San Francisco, except, perhaps, an occasional cargo to China and the Sandwich Islands.

Port Ludlow, a hamlet of about sixty houses, which are so deeply embowered in foliaceous trees as to be invisible until you approach within a few hundred yards of them. They are all of the simple cottage order and rather pretty in appearance, owing to the want of a little paint. Several sea-going ships are always at anchor in the commodious basin in front of the town, and give it an air of importance.

**Milling Towns**

Are the only congregation of house met with from this point to the Straits of Fuca, and they are all of such a general character as that a description of one will suffice for all, except in topography. They have the honor of being blessed with a church, or at least a hall for religious services, upon the Sabbath day. Occasionally. A schoolman, a hotel, as near as possible to the Arrival Americans cannot be found in these towns, however, the spiritual influences are secured, so the laborers are saved the expense of spending it. The mill owns the town site, and no person is permitted on their domain without having secured their sanction. They also own the stores, hotels and boarding-houses; so we have the control of the trade, as well as their employés, but it only serves to keep their employés in debt to the company, and so make money on every side. The companies are generally established in San Francisco, and transact their business there. being represented here by an agent only. Many of them own from fifty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand acres of timber land, and so they are veritable lords of a manor. The mills are capable of cutting one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day; and preparations from forty thousand to one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day; so readers can form an idea of the quantity exported in a year. There are fourteen such establishments on the Sound, and many of them run night and day. Besides these there are forty-five other mills in the Territory of lesser capacity; but the former prepare the principal, if not all the lumber exported. Now the most casual reader would conclude that the country must be stripped of its timber by this time, but so long, cause to exist. Despite the fact that there are 10,000 square miles of forest land in Washington Territory and contiguous to Puget Sound, and that 50,000 feet of lumber can be procured from an acre of land, the supply would be correct were it not for the fact that young timber springs up in every clearing, especially its own. Where the soil is being specially in use. Where prairies formerly existed is now half wooded, and this fact leads many to infer that the supply of timber is inexhaustible. But the supply of a cattle-drover was aroused, of the milling towns on the Sound, the largest are Port Blakely, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, and Utsalady, an adjunct of and Seabeck on Hood's Canal, an adjunct of the Seabeck. They are situated in sheltered coves, and have deep water in the harbors sufficient to accommodate the largest vessels. It is surprises the stranger, it being extraordinarily out of proportion to the population of the place of their own. I visited each of them, but this general conclusion will serve to detail information of their character. To the north of these, and situated at the terminus of Puget Sound, is

**Port Townsend,**

A city of some seven hundred inhabitants, and one of notoriety in the past, owing to the character of its "old settlers"—fellows as low, depraved and desperate as could be found in the universe, and an disgusting in manners as to put to shame the savages with whom they naturally consorted. Rosa Browne has immortalized her sisters both famous and infamous, but she never wrote their epitaph as they now lie deep in the bosom of the earth which they drew around their pocket flasks in your head. They are generally law-abiding, peaceable and quiet citizens, and are better at boring holes in your pocket than in your head. A hole in your pocket is easily repaired, but would be pleased to dine, and whether you a hole in your head is not. Rosa Browne's would have claret or white wine at every dinner. This was forgone with the dinners of grilled bones, devilled kidneys, oysters, stews, etc., and everything else of course, wines, welsh rare bits, and everything served on American soil, and where least expected. The bonanzy had a good name, and I found their cuisine deserved it. A and I found their cuisine deserved it. A party of Americans, with whom I dined, partook everything, and consumed the Britishers could beat one side in "grub." In others could beat one side in "grub." In looking around the city by gas-light I thought it was one of the dullest places imaginable. Everything seemed hushed, no noise, no persons on the streets, no rattle of carriages—it seemed as if the place had gone into mourning. We had, of course, to visit all places of interest, so we looked into the billiard rooms—which were scarce—but they were also devoid of bustle. A natural order, a colonial dark and a gentle Yankee swore they would not live in such a place under circumstances.

**The Storm**

Open at 9 A. M., the merchants enter an hour later, and close at 5 P. M. This is certainly taking life easy; but I fear it is compulsory, for the "root of all evil" is exceedingly scarce. There are half a dozen fine stores on the principal business street, and they monopolize all the business. Along the wharves the shops have an air of decay that is most disagreeable. The only articles that may be termed cheap are the English goods, such as tweeds, silks and kindred articles, and they can be purchased for half the price charged on the American side.

Living is rather high, as the flour, bacon, mutton, beef and other edibles are imported from Oregon and Washington Territory; hot house-rent is to low that a good residence can be procured for the trouble of taking care of it. The city has accommodations for housing ten thousand people, while the population is only about one-fifth that number. The struggle for the almighty dollar seems to be unknown, judging from the amount of amusement indulged in. Every day almost you hear of picnics, dances, hairs and cricket matches and they are all numerously attended. The effect of travel upon the English mind may be inferred from the fact that the stores closed for one day in order to give all an opportunity of attending a *Rose given by the Sisters of Charity.* What they expect from hanging them to almost ideal-ising them!

Around the people, as a whole, devoid of prejudice, perhaps more so than on this side of the Straits. Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, Pagan and Christian, seem to live together in peace and harmony. There is no bigotry, no intolerance here. In politics they are violent and rabid to the extreme, and they would find a match in the Celestials. The schools are of a high order, and the children natives of Terre are quite numerous and occupy several prominent positions, such as magistrates, government, judges, inspectors, and all seem to be of the highly loyal order; at least I was not aware that such sympathetic and obsequious to one accustomed to the Britishers and freedom of thought and action. They would make themselves felt more were they not of such an insignificant character as to be considered beneath notice. Individualities the little mind, being more instilled, like all things, into the smallest receptacle, and to distinguish and expand, that to other minds would be necessary the city is difficult to match, and were it any way possible, no pleasanter summer resort can be found on the coast. There are some excellent drives and rides; fine opportunities for boating and yachting; good shooting and hunting; the climate cannot be surpassed in purity. In fact, all the elements necessary to constitute a spot necessary to banish

MOSQUITOES.

dull care.

**Consecration of Two Catholic Bishops in England.**

The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, and of the Right Rev. Dr. Monsignor Weathers, coadjutor Bishop of Westminster, took place on November 26th. The vacancy which Dr. Vaughan has been called upon to fill arose from the death of the late Dr. Turner, the first Bishop of Salford. The consecration took place in the Metropolitan Church of Westminster, the ecclesiastical province of which the new bishop is the principal occupant. The Archbishop of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Tuam, and the Archbishop of Cashel, and the Archbishop of Newcastle (Dr. Chadwick), the Bishop of Plymouth (Dr. Vaughan), the Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Ullathorne), and the Bishop of Menevia and Newport (Dr. Browne).

At the conclusion of the ceremony of consecration the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Ullathorne), who took for his text Acts xx. 28, "Take heed to yourselves, and to the whole flock, wherein the Holy Ghost has placed you Bishops to rule the Church of God, which he has purchased with his blood."

After the sermon the Archbishop received from each of the newly consecrated Bishops their offerings, consisting of two lighted torches, two loaves of bread, and two barrels of wine. The enthronization followed, and then the *Te Deum* was sung, while the new bishops proceeded round the church distributing their blessings.

The ceremony of consecration was followed by a dinner party at the Salford Town-hall, at which many of the clergy were present. The corporation, the mayors, town clerks, and some dozen members of the civil councils. Archbishop Manning presided, and proposed the toast to the health of Pope Pius IX., and to Queen Victoria. He observed that the duty of loyalty was part of the religion of Catholics, and there was nowhere greater loyalty to the throne than among those to the person of the Sovereign as distinguished from the

THE health of the Queen was received with great enthusiasm.

Subsequently, in proposing the health of the Mayors of Salford and Manchester, the latter of whom was present, he said he was glad to see a friend always ready to maintain the dignity of this country and the independence of social and political order.

Mitchell Henry, M. P., in responding to the toast of the House of Commons, alluded to the anomaly, which he hoped the present ministry was gradually doing away with, of Irish Catholic members not being allowed a seat in the House. The English Catholic members were extremely rare—in fact, only two—and contrasting the manly vigor and Scottish and continental countries, with the intelligence of those parts with that which now seemed him at home. In this part of the country men were progressive, and he believed it would gradually become the dominant part of England.

**State Election Returns.**

The Sacramento *Union* thus summarizes the election returns of the State, from information received at the office of the Secretary of State. Nine counties are yet to be heard from:

The highest Grant Elector received 87,624 votes; the highest Grey Elector, 77,894; and the highest O'Connor Elector, 681. The highest vote for Grant is 48,020; for Greeley, 37,078; and for O'Connor 679. Total, 87,778. This vote will probably be increased to about 96,000 when complete returns are received. In 1871 the vote for Governor was 131,850. The remaining counties will probably add 1,000 to the second Congressional Districts are complete. The First gives Grant 1,005 majority, and the Second gives Grant over Piper, and the Third Dispatches over Goggins. The Third District gives Luttrell 778 majority over Coghlan, and the Fourth gives Houghton 1,295 majority over Kewen. These majorities will probably about the same ratio as that of the Presidential Election.

**A Fearful Disaster in Sicily.**

Dispatches from London announce that a disaster of remarkable violence had disturbed one-third of the town of Palermo, Sicily, left more than a thousand families homeless, killed thirty-two persons, and seriously hurt a number more. Palermo is situated on the bay of Sicily, opposite to Naples, and contains a population of 200,000 persons. The houses are lofty, and contained a population of 200,000 persons. The houses are lofty, and contained the usually large number of persons. The houses are lofty, and contained the usually large number of persons. The houses are lofty, and contained the usually large number of

### Industrial Condition of the Slope.

The Alvarado Beet Sugar Mill has been running now a little more than two months on the best crop of 1872, and will probably be busy for four or five months more, working up fifty tons of beets per day. The Alvarado crop of 1870 yielded 800,000 pounds of sugar; that of 1871, 750,000 pounds; and that of 1872 will be between 1,600,000 and 1,750,000 pounds. The average per centage of sugar obtained from the beets was under eight in 1870, about eight last year, and is eight and a quarter now.

A company has been organized to cut a tunnel to drain Eagle Lake, which lies about one hundred miles east of Shasta, and covers an area of about twenty-five square miles, with a considerable body of swamp land about its edges.

Riverside, in San Bernardino county, produced twenty pounds of opium this year, the largest aquount grown in any one year in the State. Complaint is made that not more than $2 50 per pound can be obtained for it here, while Smyrna opium, not better in quality, sells for $7 50. Sons of the Italian consul here, planted in Sonoma seven years ago, have commenced to bear. The lans (*eulalium arundinium*) of the Polynesian Islands has been grown several years near Oakland, but we have not heard that any of the tubers fit for cooking have been obtained. It would do better in the valleys south of Santa Barbara, and in worthy of attention there, as it is very prolific, and not unpalatable. The Ventura *Signal* says that A. W. Lester, of Colonia, made some watermelon syrup this year as an experiment, and will next season make a large quantity of it.

The completion of the Utah Southern railroad from Salt Lake City to Lehi, 40 miles distant, and the construction of several branch roads (with an aggregate length of thirty miles) leading to the mining districts, indicates a commendable spirit of enterprise in Utah, and will have a marked influence in stimulating agricultural and mining industry in that territory.

At the Presidential election Santa Barbara county voted on a proposition to give $200,000 to the construction of a road from the coast to the county seat and parallel to the coast range, and rejected it. Santa Cruz county voted to give a subsidy to a railroad from Pajaro, near Watsonville, by way of the county seat, to deep water on the shore of the Santa Cruz. That part of the road between Pajaro and Santa Cruz, twenty miles, will probably be made soon; the other portion would be more costly and less profitable, and its construction may be delayed until Santa Cruz provides for a road across the territory to the city. In Los Angeles county the vote was reported, 1,811 for and 67 against a subsidy of $377,000 to the San Diego and Los Angeles Railroad, and reported that no petitions were known in addition to $150,000 of stock now held by the county in the Wilmington Railroad in the Temple Railroad Company of California for building fifty miles of road, half of it northward from the county seat and the other half eastward. Rumor said that if the vote were favorable, the Southern Pacific would pay the Wilmington people $100,000 for their stocks or bonds, and Tejon, built in May and June last, is credited in the railroad publications, not as the San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company which built the road from Lathrop to Goshen, but to the Southern Pacific of California, which leased it for twenty miles or the year ending June 30, 1873, leased or bought it for the year. The lease runs now to Hollister. It has then saved its franchise from forfeiture.

The Legislature of Oregon at its late session passed an Act granting a large grant to the city of Lind to aid the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad. This land is valued at $2,000,000, and much of not all of it is now granted by congress to the State for railroad purposes. The road is to run from Portland to the North-ern Pacific Railroad, on which has purchased the Columbia river, which is navigable for steamers. The Dalles and Portland, Oregon,

of his troops, not a great army of the Danes. They joined in battle, the Danes with the cry of their heathen gods, McLaghlin and his men with the cry of

CHURCH,

And before the evening sun set, six thousand Danes were stretched dead upon the green hillsides of that valley of Wicklow. Thirty did this glorious king meet a Danish warrior in single combat, and after striking him dead with his battle-axe, he tore the golden collar from his neck and hung it around his own as a trophy of Celtic victory over the Scandinavians. And yet, brave and wise and holy as he was, there was another man in Ireland brave and wise and holier than Malachi the Second; and that was the illustrious Brian, of the house of Kincora by the Shannon, in Munster. This was new the exile that were on the land; he saw the Danes on every side-ravaging the coasts; he saw the people divided among themselves-and he saw at the head of the invaders a man whose bravery he acknowledged, whose wisdom and goodness he was the first to acknowledge; but he was not loyal to the conquerors. He asked the rebel government in his own strong hands; he gathered his people around him; he rallied the gallant old race of the O'Briens; he called from the banks of the Shannon, from the valley of Connaught and on his left hand and of Leinster before him, and with three Provinces around him he attended the Danes on God Friday where the two armies were drawn up face to face. Brian was mounted on a white steed, and his dress was a suit of mail, over which he wore a sword in the other; the man he saw whose head eighty winters had passed, rode before his Irish troops, and there was no fear in his war-horse. "Behold this sign, oh Irishmen! Remember that this is the day on which our God died for you and for me, that he might strike a blow!" And under his hand the Irish struck such a blow that the Danes' army was shattered like glass. Never England was never able to do-what glorious France was unable to do-Ireland had Danes from her bosom, right into the sea, even at St. Patrick shook off the venomous serpent from his hand in the island of Melita.

Ah! how sad was the evening of that day, for on an not over the Western coast of Ireland; the nation was rejoicing; the soldiers, resting from their swords and spears, were telling each other of the events of the day. But there were three dead corpses on a hill of Clontarf, and with those three the hopes of Ireland perished. Brian was dead-a corpse there-lebed. Brian was dead-a corpse there-lebed. The old man had retired into his own tent in the evening, and he was absorbed in prayer before the image of Christ when a fugitive ordered to pass that way. Dunlah fugitive ordered to pass that way. He poured in, and seeing the Irish King, he rushed him through the heart with his spear. Upon the field lay his brave son, Prince Murrough, and his grandson, Turlough, who was also a Prince. Three gallant relations of the one royal house of Ireland perished in the general rout and confusion that reigned in the land; until another man arose, not only in bravery, in wisdom, in truth, to unite all Ireland.

Turlough O'Connor, Prince of Connaught.

Brave in the field was Turlough; wise in Monks; and he encouraged all the arts and sciences. He surrounded himself with the ablest men in the ruling star of the Western Ocean, and that was Turlough O'Connor, the brave, as I said, in the field, wise in the council, holy before the throne of God-assumed the sovereignty of the western part of Ireland. He ascended his away all over the land of Erin, that only deserved to be the character of the true Catholic and Gael than a nation can be acknowledged in her brave King, Turlough O'Connor-that he was as holy as he was brave; and they all submitted to him. He lived until the year 1156-thirteen years before the Norman and Saxon invasion of Ireland. Towers, churches of his life, erected with the labor and sacrifice of his mendicant friars, and he endowed the royal convent of Clonmacnoise for the Cistercian Monastery of Mellifont, and Canons Regular of St. Augustine; and he restored the ancient glory of them. Ireland's King reigned; and the sanctity of his character was returning upon Ireland. The days of Columba and Columbanus-the days of Ketran and the saints were returning to teach upon the land. Malachi, a saint of God, and Friends of strength; Laurence O'Toole, a saint of God, was bishop of Dublin (although Saint Colman was sitting on another episcopal throne in Dublin) and Ireland had the honor and glory of three living saints ruling her Church at the same time. The clergy and bishops, in their counsel at Tailti, had drawn wise laws for the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs. The kings and rulers of the land were most anxious to be known to the world and to their subjects the example of the holiness of their early days. The Danes had passed away, and here was Ireland blooming for Ireland; and the people looked, as it a matter of course, to the figure of their monarch, as he returned from their visit into the quarters, and there lived and died in the odor of sanctity. He brought with him, so he came into the house he had endowed, a holy death. History tells us that he brought with him forty thousand ounces of gold; history tells us that he adorned the altars, and built up the glorious shrine; and when he saw peace and calm around him, he gathered around that eternity which was before him. Irish hero, an Irish Prince, an Irish monarch, and a prince of his Irish people, he died, leaving to his people as an inheritance that was the legacy of Ireland's forefathers. Remember, O Irishmen! that if any man had ever the right to call one of you that, in order to be a true Irishman, you must death or descendant of Ireland's priesthood-I am here to tell you that I am speaking of the last monarch of Ireland; and he came in the name of the Irish Kings; and the burden of his message was: "Give me a sword that I may draw it in defence of Ireland's independence, and scourge her invaders forever from her soil!"

Accordingly, a short time after Dublin was the Cathedral of St. Laurence O'Toole, with Roderic O'Conor, the King, advanced upon Dublin, and according to authentic records, with from forty to sixty thousand Irishmen with them. They invested the city. The son of O'Donnell and O'Neill, of Ulster, shut the invaders out from the sea on that side; the Irish of Meath and Leinster, by the nationality, and the

of his troops, met a great army of the Danes. They joined in battle, the Danes with the cry of their heathen gods, Mc-Laghlin and his men with the cry

"FOR GOD, HIS CHRIST AND HIS HOLY CHURCH."

And before the evening sun set, six thousand Danes were stretched dead upon the green hillsides of that valley of Wicklow. Thirties did this glorious king meet a Danish warrior in single combat, and after striking him dead twice in hand-to-hand, he tore the golden collar from his neck and hung it around his own as a trophy of Celtic victory over the Scandinavians. And yet, brave and wise and holy as he was, there was one sooner man in Ireland brave and wise and holier than Malachi the Second; and that was the illustrious Brian, of the house of Kincora by the Shannon, in Munster. This man saw the evils that were on the land; he saw the Danes on every side around the sea-coast; he saw the people divided—the very chieftains divided among themselves—and he saw at the head of the nation a man whose bravery he acknowledged, whose wisdom and goodness he was the first to acknowledge; but he was not equal to the occasion. He united the reins of government in his own strong hands. He gathered his forces around him; he rallied the grand old race of the O'Briens; he advanced from the banks of the Shannon to be received the laity of Connaught on his left hand and of Leinster before him, and why they should not have followed him, and with their banners around him he attacked the Danes on Good Friday morning, and before sunset on the same blessed day drawn sword in the other, the man ever whose head slightly wintered, but whose noble heart like a lion's, and cried out from his war-horse, "Behold this sign, oh Irishmen! Remember that this is the sign on which your God died for your; and for that God of his a blow!" And under his hand he struck such a blow that on the next day at Clontarf they achieved what England was never able to do—what giant Rome was unable to do—Ireland shook the Danes from her bosom, right into the sea, year of our Lord, 1014. Not speedily there arose from the same bosom, and from the line of Turlough, the

YOUTH AND MANHOOD, MONARCH O'DON-

Young, splendid in figure, a Prince, manly in heart, in bravery and in strength, he grasped the sceptre of Brian, and he reigned over Ireland the empire of a monarch. He was scarcely invested in his royal dignity when a great calamity fell upon Ireland, that boons ever her and blighted her like the dark shadow of a black cloud to this day. All Ireland acknowledged Roderic as "Ard-righ," or "High King." The glories of Tara had passed away; Tara was in ruins then as it is to-day; but there upon the plains of Boyle in Roscommon rose the high towers and lofty palaces of Ireland's King; and there Roderic held undisputed sway, and prayed sway over the whole of Ireland. The O'Briens, the McCarthy Mor, the O'Sullivans of the South, the powerful septs of the great O'Donnells and O'Neills of the North yielded their tribute and homage to Brian the O'Toole was still the chief of the Wicklow glens and Kildare plains of Leinster; the O'Morroughs of Meath and Malin acknowledged their King; while all the septs across Erin in his own Province of Connaught gloried in the name of their great and brave, valiant and puissant King, Roderic O'Connor, the King of Ireland. His name was known in the halls of the Plantagenets, in England; his name was known in the halls of the Princes and Kings of France and of Germany; his name resounded in the Vatican as the independent of Ireland, and one who emulated the virtues as well as rivaled the bravery of his great ancestor, Turlough the Second. Now, my friends, whilst St. Laurence O'Toole was on his Archiepiscopal throne of Dublin—whilst peace reigned over the country, whilst Ireland was healing the deep wounds which the Danes had left upon her a single form—a man came to Ireland to reform the Church and State, and bring the barbarous Irish into a state of civilisation; and that man was Henry the Second, the Plantagenet King of England. Let us call this something strange, opposing and investing the Bishops. In those days the Church was very rich; and whenever a Bishop died the good king Henry took the tax or twelve thousand pounds—that is to say, fifty or sixty or seventy thousand dollars—and the Bishop's successor received the fealty of Connaught on his left hand and of Leinster before him, and why should not Ireland, royal Ireland, be attacked the Danes on Good Friday before the Province around him and he struck the same sword in the other, the man ever whose head slightly wintered, but whose noble heart like a lion's, brought and cried out from his war-horse, "Behold this sign, oh Irishmen! Remember that this is the sign on which your God died for your; and for that God of his a blow!" And under his hand he struck such a blow that on the next day at Clontarf they achieved what England was never able to do—what giant Rome was unable to do—Ireland shook the Danes from her bosom, right into the sea, year of our Lord, 1014. Not speedily there arose from the same bosom, and from the line of Turlough, the

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 25.
November
24—Sunday—Twenty-seventh and last Sunday after Pentecost. St. John of the Cross, Confessor, St. Chrysogonus, Martyr.
25—Monday—St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr.
26—Tuesday—Vigil of the Blessed Sacrament.
27—Wednesday—Vigil of St. Andrew, Apostle.
28—Thursday—Feast of the Blessed Sacrament.
29—Friday—Vigil of St. Saturnine, Martyr.
30—Saturday—St. Andrew, Apostle.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 23, 1872.

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

"J. C." Table Rock, Sierra County.—The late Thos. D'Arcy McGee came to Boston in June, 1842, and got D'Arcy Mc Gee's name in a peculiar edition. He is familiar on the "Flint" as associate editor. He never acted as agent for that journal. He either stowed away or left Ireland, and came a second time to America in October, 1846.

"A SUBSCRIBER," Vallejo.—No. The Pope could not have been better watched in favor to take part in the debating truth. Protestants, however, if we do not act debating truth. Protestants, however, if we do not act sensible, were invited to be present—not to take part in the debate.

"PATRICK'S STAND."—We have in type, but crowded out by a press of matter of more timely interest, a charming poem by Marcella A. Fitzgerald, entitled "Patrick's Story." It will, of course, appear next week.

## THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

The inquiry into the management of the Harbor Commissioners' Department is proceeding satisfactorily. The frauds which have been perpetrated are being unearthed, and the Commissioners are exhibiting every desire to find out the real state of affairs. They, at least, prove that sorntily and publicity have no terrors for them, inasmuch as they are sure to result not alone in demonstrating their complete innocence of corruption in any peculations that may have been carried on, but even free them from the lesser, though extremely annoying, charge of neglect of duty.

So far as the investigation has progressed up to the present, the defalcations discovered, though undoubtedly numerous, have not been serious enough to excite astonishment or alarm. Moreover, there appears to be a substantial reason for believing that it has not been the citizens so much as the owners of vessels that have suffered from dishonesty in certain quarters. Robbing would be easier, for instance, than for a wharfinger to send correct returns to the Commissioners' office, and yet make exorbitant charges to the consignees; and this would be a much safer game, too, than attempting to filch from the authorized dues. As the burden of proof is quite as criminal to plunder the shipowners as to rob the State; but for the former iniquity the Commissioners could not upon reasonable grounds be held responsible, as they could not very well prevent it.

Some time ago, our readers will remember, there was an outcry raised against the high rates of wharfage, dock dues, pilotage, etc., which, it was asserted, were driving commerce away from the city. The defense raised was that the charges were not, all things duly considered, by any means exorbitant for a port like San Francisco. Now one can understand how there may have been truth on both sides of these representations—how the vessels may have been charged too much, and how the Commissioners may have acted only what was fair. That there has been collusion between wharfingers and captains, scarcely admits the possibility of a doubt. We have received information respecting one case in which a sailing-master endeavored to induce a wharfinger (Howard street wharf) to commit fraud, and failing only because the latter happened to be strictly honest man. The captain was handed the bill against his ship, and, on perceiving the amount, asked the wharfinger to make it to a higher figure, alleging that he wanted money. The answer given was that that would be robbing, and that he should look out for some one else to do his thieving for him. Who can tell in how many instances the trick thus disgustingly succeeded with less conscientious officials?

Although it is probable that most of the frauds were committed somewhat after this fashion, it is unquestionable that the State has robbed to some extent also. But this could be done despite all the vigilance of the Commissioners, without laying them open to the charge of neglect of duty. They could not act as detectives or special policemen on the wharves, and they were compelled to depend upon the trustworthiness of their subordinates. The regulations for the transaction of business were as complete and stringent as there was any necessity for them to be; and if they were properly carried out, no defalcation would have taken place—at least none in which the State would be the sufferer. The general rules lay down that each wharfinger "must make up his report of the business of the wharf during the preceding day, ready for delivery to the general wharfinger before nine o'clock A. M., which report shall contain a correct account of the arrival and departure of every vessel at or from his wharf—her class, name, tonnage, cargo, consignee, rate of dockage etc., also tolls collected." It was the duty of the general wharfinger to take these reports up and transmit them regularly to the Commissioner's office. He was not merely to carry them to Montgomery street, for a messenger-boy at twenty-five dollars a month could be had to do that; but in his supervisory capacity to see beforehand that they were correct. If this scrutiny over the wharfingers had been properly kept up, such gross frauds as marking a vessel departed before her time could hardly pass unnoticed. But the Commissioners were certainly not to blame for accepting as reliable reports that handed in, when there was nothing perceptible that could arouse their suspicion.

There is not a department in the public service, there is not a mercantile house in existence, which could not be robbed for years in such a manner. Unless some degree of confidence is reposed in employees, the transaction of business becomes impossible; and when that degree of confidence is misplaced or abused, peculation will follow as a matter of course. Human ingenuity cannot devise any means whereby thieving can be prevented where men are disposed to steal; and all trade is and must be carried on by taking chances for honesty in the men who have the handling of money.

## HE WILL NOT BE BRIBED.

The Ministers of his most gracious majesty King VICTOR EMMANUEL are in a sad quandary what to do with his Holiness Pope PIUS IX. They made war upon him with an army whose drummers were almost as numerous as the entire Pontifical force; they seized his dominions and confiscated as much of the ecclesiastical property as they wanted and turned it to rightful owners adrift, to make a living as best they could. All this creditable deal has been was carried out in order that the grand idea of "Italian unity" might be realized. But to show the world that they were not quite destitute of conscience—to prove how generous they could be when they liked—they declared they would pay the Pope a handsome salary, just as if he were a government official. His Holiness was to lose nothing by the "annexation" of his territories, but was merely to be spared the trouble of looking after them! Strange to say, however, the Sovereign Pontiff has altogether failed to appreciate this magnificent generosity and this tender thoughtfulness! He refuses to accept the yearly allowance, and still claims to be the rightful ruler of the States of the Church. VICTOR EMMANUEL'S Ministers are exceedingly anxious that the salary should be accepted, because it would imply some kind of recognition of the new state of affairs. Quite recently they sent an envoy to Cardinal ANTONELLI, informing him that the salary for '71 and '72 was lying in the bank, and requesting him to make use of it. The Cardinal replied very emphatically that the Pope never, under any circumstances, would accept one cent from VICTOR EMMANUEL'S ministers. Foiled in this attempt, they made another. The Major Domo was approached and begged to draw checks against the ob-

"Loveliest Village of the Plain"

So Goldsmith styled his imaginary Auburn; but our Auburn is not on a plain, but far up in the foothills of the Sierras. It is very pleasantly located, nevertheless, and has its sheltered cot and busy mill, the never-failing brook, and a "decent church" to boot, but it is not for lack of gallant swains too anxious to win such glances. If, moreover, the country-seat of Placer! comprises a population of probably 1,500; is one of the most prosperous towns of its size in the State, having received a fresh impetus within the past year by the development of several rich quartz mines, which, as our readers well know, give an air of stability to a town that placer mines rarely or never do. The principal of these mines are the Grosse, containing 1,120 feet; the Bellvue, 1,500; the Patterson, 3,000; the Salsig, 1,000; the Dillon, 1,000; the Eclipse, 2,000; and the St. Patrick, 600 feet. This latter company also own six other adjacent mines. Situated as it is in theheartthe of the Sierras, it possesses advantages of scenery and climate to which but few valley towns can lay claim. The hills in the vicinity are covered with a thick growth of timber; the mountain springs send down a never-failing supply of clear, fresh water, more exhilirating than champagne; the air that comes rustling through the tree-planted streets is soft and balmy; while away in the distance are the towering summits of the grand Sierras, rising one above the other, far as the eye can reach, crowned with spotless snow.

Three newspapers are printed in the place—the *Herald*, the *Mors and Striped* and the *Argus*. Of course the population and business are entirely too small to support so much literary talent; but then it post so much literary talent; but then it post so much literary talent; but then it would be a grievous injustice to any of the papers named professe somewhat different political views, the political stomach must be peculiarly constructed that cannot find food to digest in one or the other of them. Scarcely a hundred years to the exhaustion of those a time demanded it foundation of a stronger. In order to this Free land had to be acquired, and Irelandthe was conquered. was that time Englewere holding in a English mind hand been to do all thegood they could to these Celtic barbarians. They, however, would have not been slaves under, but alwaysisel beenthent; they were sometimes severely punished for their crimes, but they were always good; and the dignity of England hasand been upheld in the eyes of the world for hundreds of years by never nodersteods of their own interests known what wasday; and the Almighty God blessed them allways with an extraordinary share of cuin the to preserve themselves but to spread themselves, as well as a Catholic Christianage, who was particularly fond of the seat, in order, we presume, to indicate to those differing from us the cosmopolitan character of the Church, and the one its portals are entered, distinctions—Chinese and Caucasian, Negro and Indian, rich and poor, noble and plebeian, cast off their prejudices with their hats, and knelt side by side to offer prayer tother common Father. St. Boniface pioneers church choir were in attendance, and rendered Zaleg's Mass and Domnitz's Exaltpance Angelorum in fine stile. Mrs. Herbert presided at the organ while Mr. John Learggan's full, clear baritone voice commingled with Mr. Jopn Pritz's rich tone. The pastor, Fatherfaily, sang the Mass in his voice was clear, and ringing; the distinction of this old-fashioned Father P. Sensian, pastor of Amanta, preached a most excellent sermon from the eighth chapter of Genesis, commencing with the fifteenth verse. Our idea will not permit us to give anything in full synopsis of the reverend gentleman's discourse, and a brief report old not do it justice; for it was a most masterly argument of the Divine Sacrifice of the Mass, and seemingly brought conviction to many of the no-Catholics in the congregation, for whom it was chiefly intended—for Catholics, of course, have no doubts on the subject.

## The Alleged Apparition in Virginia City.

A great deal of excitement prevails in certain circles with respect an apparition which, it is said, made its appearance in and conversed with, a your girl residing in Virginia City. It is Jéarsd that the spirit, which was visible two one but the girl, was that of her deceased father, and that it spoke so and only so be distinctly heard by several persons among whom were two Catholic clergmen. Questions were propounded and answers given—some not by any means reconcilable with theology, others more fruitionwhich any moderday school scholar mightwell give otherwise to. The character ofthe young girl is said to be in all respects far from reproach, and the persons with whom she is residing are highly respectable. We have no information to give beyond the contained in the papers published in the belitty, and as that may or may not be reliab, we prefer holding it until inquiries have been made by the proper authorities into as circumstances, and a decision, which attention shall be bound to respect, is arrived at.

The Catholic Church

Is a neat brick edifice, about 85 by 64 feet, situated on Church street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in this city. On the third Sunday of each month, to a congregation of about two hundred persons. Prior to last Sunday, the church had been closed for several weeks, in order to permit the plastering and painting of the interior and the cementing of the floor. The cost ab-ut $1,200, which was promptly subscribed by the people of the parish, the non-Catholics responding in a spirit of liberality and Christian charity pleasing to witness. On the occasion of the reopening of the church last Sunday, it was crowded in every part, many having come fifteen miles. Among those present were several not of the Catholic communion, as well as a Catholic Shiaman, who was passed by and to a front seat, in order, we presume, to indicate to those differing from us the cosmopolitan character of the Church, and the one its portals are entered, distinctions—Chinese and Caucasian, Negro and Indian, rich and poor, noble and plebeian, cast off their prejudices with their hats, and knelt side by side to offer prayer tother common Father. St. Boniface pioneers church choir were in attendance, and rendered Zaleg's Mass and Domnitz's Exaltpance Angelorum in fine stile. Mrs. Herbert presided at the organ while Mr. John Learggan's full, clear baritone voice commingled with Mr. Jopn Pritz's rich tone. The pastor, Fatherfaily, sang the Mass in his voice was clear, and ringing; the distinction of this old-fashioned Father P. Sensian, pastor of Amanta, preached a most excellent sermon from the eighth chapter of Genesis, commencing with the fifteenth verse. Our idea will not permit us to give anything in full synopsis of the reverend gentleman's discourse, and a brief report old not do it justice; for it was a most masterly argument of the Divine Sacrifice of the Mass, and seemingly brought conviction to many of the no-Catholics in the congregation, for whom it was chiefly intended—for Catholics, of course, have no doubts on the subject.

# ENGLAND AND THE IRISH.

## Father Tom Burke's First Reply to Mr. Froude.

Father Tom Burke last evening delivered the first of his series of lectures in reply to Mr. Froude. The Academy of Music was filled, but not crowded. Father Burke was received with applause. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN! It is a strange fact that the old battle that has been raging for seven hundred years should continue so far away from the old land. The question on which I am come to speak to you this evening is one that has been disputed at many a council board—one that has been disputed in many a Parliament; one that has been disputed on many a well-fought field, and is not yet decided—the question between England and Ireland. Among the sailors to America who came over this year there was one gentleman, distinguished in Europe for his style of writing and for his historical knowledge—the author of several works which have created a profound sensation; at least for their originality. Mr. Froude has frankly stated that he come over to this country to deal with England and the Irish question, viewing it from an English standpoint; that, like a true man, he came to make the best use that he could for his country; that he came to state that case to be, American people and the American jury, and demand a verdict from them, the most extraordinary that ever yet was dumped out of any box—a verdict of acquittal for the Irish landlord—a verdict that would justify the Irish landlord in the manner in which he has treated his tenantry. It seems, according to this learned gentleman, that we Irish have been very much paralyzed by the defeat, England lost her best ally. The House of Stuart, on the other day, they said, was completely ignored, and was not a power of the world without as much as mention. In the name of that, England that was once so powerful. Her resources of coal and iron are failing, her people are disunited, and the prestige of every age is decay." Thus did some persons argue that England was no use for an American alliance, for they said, "What would be the use of that, when that the old and tottering empire would wish to lean upon the young, mighty, vigorous young arm of America?" I have heard other say that the gentleman came over to the country for the purpose of securing hospitality in this country such who, under the cloak of religious bigotry and sectarian bitterness is doing everything in a close before the increasing light of civilization, to destroy it. Now, I would fain prolong the darkness by an hour, if by any whatsoever help Mr. Froude could lend them. But I protest to you, gentlemen-to-night, that I have heard at no time any thing so terrible as that which I greatly fears we must needs ourselves

SEEKS TO SOLVE HIS DIFFICULTY.

And to lead us out of the mysteries that surround us. Now, I am not going to say that many persons have not come to this

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

YOU CAN WORK BEFORE NOV. 25.

Sunday.....Twenty-seventh and last Sunday after Pentecost. St. Peter of the Rock, Confessor. St. Chrysogonus, Martyr.
Monday.....St. Catharine, Virgin and Martyr.
Tuesday.....St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor. St. Peter of Alexandria, Bishop and Martyr.
Wednesday.....Of the Feria.
Thursday.....Vigil of the Blessed Sacrament.
Friday.....Vigil of St. Andrew. St. Saturninus, Martyr.
Saturday.....St. Andrew, Apostle.

THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 23, 1872.

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

J. C.," Table Mont, Sierra County.—The late Thos. D'Arcy McGee came to Boston in June, 1851, and got a position on the "Pilot" as associate editor. He never acted in quest for that journal. He subsequently removed to Ireland, and came a second time to America in October, 1856.

"A Reader," Vallejo.—No. The Pope could not act thus; where he believed in error he would be bound to teach. Protestants, however, if we do not by deluding truth. Protestants, however, if we do not publish, were invited to be present—not to take part in the deliberations.

"A Plain Reader."—We have in type, but crowded out by a press of matter of more pressing importance, a charming poem by Marcella A. Fitzgerald, entitled "Public Story." It will, of course, appear next week.

## THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

The inquiry into the management of the Harbor Commissioners' Department is proceeding satisfactorily. The frauds which have been perpetrated—a being unearthed, and the Commissioners are exhibiting every desire to find out the real state of affairs. They, at least, prove that scrutiny and publicity have no terrors for them, in search as they are sure to result not alone in demonstrating their complete innocence of complicity in any peculations that may have been carried on, but even free them from the inner, though extremely annoying, charge of neglect of duty.

So far as the investigation has progressed up to the present, the defalcations discovered, though undoubtedly numerous, have not been certain enough to excite astonishment or alarm. Moreover, there appears to be substantial reason for believing that it has not been the Commissioners so much as the cargoes of vessels that have suffered the wrongs of which complaint has been made in certain quarters. Nothing would be easier, for instance, than for a wharfinger to send correct returns to the Commissioners' office, and yet make extraordinary charges to the consignees; and this would be a much safer game, too, than attempting to filch from the ostensible owner. As the burden of the payments would ultimately fall upon the consignees, nothing thousands of miles ship-owners, residing thousands of miles away, a little complaisance on the part of the consignees and a trifle over wealthy billed now on the part of the master would effect the whole thing very simply. Of course it is quite as criminal to plunder the ship owners as to rob the State; but for the former iniquity the Commissioners could not upon reasonable grounds be held responsible, as they could not very well prevent it.

Some time ago, our readers will remember, there was an outcry raised against the high rates of wharfage, dock dues, plumage, etc., which, it was asserted, were driving commerce away from the city. The defense refused was that the charges were not, all things duly considered, by any means exorbitant for a port like San Francisco. Now one can understand how there may have been truth on both sides of these representations—how the vessels may have been charged too much, and how the Commissioners may have asked only what was reasonable. There has been collusion between wharfingers and captains scarcely admits the possibility of a doubt. We have received information respecting one case in which a sailing-master endeavored to induce a wharfinger (Howard street wharf) to commit fraud, and failing only because the latter happened to be a strictly honest man. The captain was handed the bill against his ship, and, on the amount, asked the wharfinger to raise it to a higher figure, alleging that he wanted money. The answer given was that that would be robbing, and that he should look out for some one else to do his shoving for him. We could refer to not many instances the trick thus delivered successfully with less conscientious officials.

Although it is probable that most of the frauds were committed somewhat after this fashion, it is unquestionable that the State was robbed to some extent also. But this could be done despite all the vigilance of the Commissioners, without laying them open to the charge of neglect of duty. They could not act as detectives or special policemen on the wharves, and they were compelled to depend upon the representations of their subordinates. The regulations for the transaction of business were as complete and stringent as there was any necessity for them to be; and if they were properly carried out, no defalcation would have taken place—at least none in which the State would be the sufferer. The general rules may be down that each wharfinger must make up his report of the business of the wharf during the preceding day, ready for delivery in the general wharfinger before nine o'clock A. M., which report shall contain a correct account of the arrival and departure of every vessel at or from his wharf—her class, name, tonnage, cargo, consignee, master, and also tolls collected." It was the duty of the general wharfinger to take these reports up and transmit them regularly to the Commissioners' office. He was not merely to carry them to Montgomery street, for a newspaper boy at twenty-five dollars a month could be had to do that; but his supervisory capacity was to see beforehand that they were correct. If this scrutiny over the wharfingers had been properly kept up, such gross frauds as marking a vessel departed before her time could hardly pass unnoticed. But the Commissioners were certainly not to blame for accepting as reliable reports then handed in, when there was nothing perceptible that could arouse their suspicion.

There is not a department in the public service, there is not a mercantile house in existence, which could not be robbed for years in such a manner. Unless some degree of confidence is reposed in employees the transaction of business becomes impossible; and when that degree of confidence is misplaced or abused, peculation will follow as a matter of course. Human ingenuity cannot devise any means whereby thieving can be prevented where men are disposed to steal; and all trade is and must be carried on by taking chances for honesty in the men who have the handling of money.

## HE WILL NOT BE BRIBED.

The Ministers of his most gracious majesty King Victor Emanuel are in a sad quandary what to do with his Holiness Pope Pius IX. They made war upon him with an army whose drummers were almost as numerous as the entire Pontifical force; they seized his dominions and deprived him of his temporal sovereignty; they confiscated as much of the ecclesiastical property as they wanted and turned its rightful owners adrift, to make a living as best they could. All this creditable business was carried out in order that the grand idea of "Italian unity" might be realized. But to show the world that they were not quite destitute of conscience—to prove how generous they could be when they liked—they declared they would pay the Pope a handsome salary, just as if he were a government official. His Holiness was to lose nothing by the "annexation" of his territories, but was merely to be spared the troubles of looking after them! Strange to say, however, the Sovereign Pontiff has altogether failed to appreciate this magnificent generosity and this tender thoughtfulness! He refuses to accept the yearly allowance, and still claims to be the rightful ruler of the States of the Church. Victor Emanuel's Ministers are accordingly anxious that the salary should be accepted because it would imply some kind of recognition of the new state of affairs. Quite recently they sent an envoy to Cardinal Antonelli, informing him that the salary for '71 and '72 was lying in the bank, and requesting him to make one of it. The Cardinal replied very emphatically that the Pope never, under any circumstances, would accept one cent from Victor Emanuel's advisers. Foiled in this attempt, they made another. The Major Domo was approached and begged to draw checks for the unclaimed allowance for the expenses of the Pontifical household; but this faithful servant of his master. So the Pope could not be bribed, directly or indirectly, into holding communication with or accepting any favors from the usurping authorities. He is quite contented to depend upon the loving generosity of his own devoted children of faithful Catholics. The Italian officials may now apply the Pope's "salary" to the lessening of the enormous deficit in their finances and stave off confusion and rupture and republic on for a little while longer.

## Collection for the Seminarians.

In another part of our paper will be found a circular, issued by his Grace the Archbishop, to the pastors of the diocese, relative to the annual collection for the support of the ecclesiastical students who are in various institutions preparing for the priesthood. In a country like this—where towns and cities are springing up almost every year, and where populous communities make their appearance, as if by magic, in places which a short time before looked uninhabitable deserts—it is, of course, of primary necessity that steps be taken to secure proper religious accomodation for the people. The procuring of priests is the principal thing to be looked to, for where clergymen are, churches will follow speedily enough. Without the administration of the priesthood, Catholicity cannot be preserved in the face of the great activity shown by the other Christian communions and of the godless tendency of the public school system. It is, therefore, the sacred duty of all Catholics to contribute liberally for the education and maintenance of the young Levites who are destined to labor among them. The Archbishop's circular, though brief, puts the case forcibly, and go clearly as not to be misunderstood. He says, accordingly, that when the collection is made in the various churches, the amount contributed will be found fully sufficient to meet all requirements.

## "A Geographical Impossibility."

A stupid Yankee—not American—professor, named Hitchcock, said, at the banquet recently given to Mr. James A. Froude, that the independence of Ireland was a "geographical impossibility!" This is a fact—a geographical phrase certainly—one is a fact—a mathematical phrase certainly—one is fit for a learned professor to use; but we really cannot fathom the meaning of it. It strikes us, though, that we have heard it before, and that it was employed by Mr. Hitchcock. An Austrian diplomat said, once upon a time, that there was no such nation as Italy, because the word was a mere "geographical expression." There was an answer which is quite in this instance which is altogether wanting in the professor's imitation. Possibly the man meant to say, in a roundabout way, that Ireland was too near England to be suffered to become an independent nation. France is nearer to England, Spain is nearer to France, Portugal is nearer to Spain, Austria is nearer to Prussia, and so on. The boundaries between the most powerful nations are often marked by petty streams, and in many cases even by imaginary lines. Thirty-five or forty miles of ocean is quite enough to separate England and Ireland.

## "Loveliest Village of the Plain"

So Goldsmith styled his imaginary Auburn; but our Auburn is not on a plain, but far up in the foothills of the Sierras. It is very pleasantly located, nevertheless, and has its shadowed nook and leafy mill, the never-failing brook, and a "decent church" that truly "tops the neighboring hill;" and if the bashful maidens do not cast sidelong looks of love, it is not for lack of gallant swains too anxious to win such glances. It is, moreover, the country-seat of Placer; contains a population of probably 1,500; is one of the most prosperous towns of its size in the State, having received a fresh impetus within the past year by the development of several rich quartz mines, which, as our readers well know, give an air of stability to a town that placer mines rarely or never do. The principal of these mines are the Greene, containing 1,120 feet; the Belvins, 1,500; the Patterson, 3,000; the Salsig, 1,500; the Dillon, 1,000; the Eclipse, 2,000; and the St. Patrick, 600 feet. This latter company also own an older adjacent mines. Situated as it is in the foothills of the Sierras, it possesses advantages of scenery and climate to which but few valley towns can lay claim. The hills in the immediate vicinity are covered with a thick growth of timber; the mountain springs send down a never-failing supply of clear, fresh water, more exhilirating than champagne; the air is constantly circulating through it, and the temperature is soft and balmy; while away in the distance are the towering summits of the grand Sierras, rising one above the other, far as the eye can reach, crowned with spotless snow.

Three newspapers are printed in the place—the *Herald*, the *Stars and Stripes* and the *Argus*. Of course the population and business are entirely too small to support so many journals; but then it shows enterprise, and as each of the papers named professes somewhat different political views, the political stomach must be peculiarly constructed that cannot find food to agree with it. The town supports three hotels and several saloons, besides a fair allowance of idlers. There are two churches, a Catholic and a Methodist, as well as places for entertainment. Each denomination is in excellent humor with its fellow, and bothers itself very little about its neighbor's theology, perfectly satisfied if the said neighbor deports himself as an upright citizen and gentleman. They appear to be of Moore's opinion when he wrote—

"Shall I not be brave soldier, who fights by my side
In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried,
Should he prove an infidel, sneer with me?
Forgive him the sneering gin of my mind?
No, we'll smile when we see a more orthodox friend."

## The Catholic Church

is a neat brick edifice, 40x80, by 24 feet. The frame was erected several years ago by Father J. A. Gallagher, but its completion is due to Father Kelly, the present pastor. Here the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up on the third Sunday of each month, to a congregation of about two hundred persons. Prior to last Sunday, the church had been closed for several weeks, in order to permit the plastering and painting of the interior and the cementing of the exterior. This work cost about $1,500, which was promptly subscribed by the people of the parish, the Rev. Catholic responding in a spirit of liberality and christian charity praiseworthy as witness. On the occasion of the reopening of the church last Sunday, it was crowded in every part some having come fifteen miles. Among those present were several ex-Mayors of the Catholic community, as well as a Catholic Chinaman, who was purposely placed in a front seat, in order, we presume, to indulge in those differing from us the cosmopolitan character of the Church, and this one its portals are entered, distinctions none—Chinese and Caucasian, Negro and Indian, rich and poor, noble and plebian, cast off their prejudices with their hats, and kneel as one man before the altar to offer prayer their common Father. St. Rose's (Sorrowful) church choir were in attendance, and rendered Zeitog's Mass and Donizetti's Exaltemus Angelorum in the choicest style. Haber presided at the organ, while Mr. John Lonergan's full, clear al mellow tenor commingled with Mr. Jospb Pris's rich bass. The pastor, Father Kelly, sang the Mass in fine style of it also, and his sermon was a masterpiece. Taking as a text Father P. Scanlan (pastor of Sacramento) preached a most excellent sermon from the eighth chapter of Genesis, commencing with the fifteenth verse. Space will not permit us to give anything in a full synopsis of the reverend gentleman's discourse, and a brief report sold not do it justice; for it was a most masterly arrangement of the Divine Scriptures to the Catholic standpoint; that, like a true star, became to make the best cave that he could for blasphemy; that he came to the conclusion that Catholicity was as to a grand jury, and to demand a verdict from the world, and he rendered that decision. The remainder of any people—namely, a declaration that England was right in the manner in which she had conducted matters and for seven hundred years. It seems, according to the learned gentleman, that the Irish were the most badly treated (that he confesses); but he points a plea that we only got what we deserved. It is true, he says, that we have governed them badly; the reason is, because it we

IMPOSSIBLE TO GOVERN THEM RIGHTLY.

It is true that we have robbed them; the reason is because it was a pity to leave them their own, the under such but one of us. It is true that we have persecuted them; the reason is, persecution was the fashion of the time and the order of the day. Of these pleas that is not a criminal in prison to-day in the United States that should not successfully plead in his favor, according to the learned gentleman, being more disgusting circumstances. The idea about leaving Ireland has been a wrong, it seems. Seven hundred years in the enlargement of the Union demanded the foundation of a colossal British empire. In order to do this Ireland had to be conquered, and Ireland was conquered. That time the people were ruling idea in by English mind had been to do all things they could to do for their own good, or the American mind is enlightened to understand that the people are the best judges of their own good; now the American mind is enlightened to understand that the people are the best judges of their own interests, and that they are to be fully trusted. The King's Attorney-General wants to clear the sympathy of the American people for their Irish fellow-citizens. And I would respectfully submit that the best way to effect this is to send a learned man with a plausible story to these people, and to use a peculiar power of viewing facts in the light in which he wished himself to view them, and to give them a history of the past and a peculiar power of so misling up those facts that many simple-minded people will believe that there is no pain there before them, and whose mission it was

TO ALIENATE THE MINDS OF AMERICA

From their loyalty to the throne by showing what an impracticable, obstinate, accursed race we are. Others again vermited into the learned gentleman

## SIR HUGH AT THE BOYNE.

"This silken scarf I'll give my lord, ere goes he to the field!
I'll pray God put Queen above in the his strength and shield!"

In battle he's a wasting fire upon the system wind!
In council of our Irish there he never had a wiser mind!

O brave sir Hugh, thy royal blood is loyal as the same
Of Sarsfield had, although thy cause are lost in after laws.

We be the Baron of the Pale, with fazon honors eight,
Was knighted on stomach a following on thee, my Irish knight."

The scarf she on his shoulder hung—he vowed to her with pride
"My lady's gift I'll carry where the boldest flowers be blow!"

He kissed her hand, she kissed a sigh, he passed the field, through wood a wing—
His white plume at the gate—the other horse ring!
We drink the pledge, and, turning east, we ride along the ocean's shore—
One seen in dresses our standards wave and sword and cannon roar!
The red pest strike, and darkness seen the twilight's only hour,
And all beneath the stars we ride to where our camp-fires lower.

The sun it is high on the horizon—the day has come
Shall your spade the ancient chain, or swa more be
What boast it William is renowned to fields of foreign fame—
What though those veteran troops we bee are famous none and far!
What though along the night they stretch, in endless silence where!—
The greater glory shall be ours—if not, then glorious defeat!

Whether for this ancient land, oh, who would
The purest blood you may let—in conquer or in die."

The "generals" by rolling lead in trumpet and on drum,
Of green, in splands in the North the scarlet coloring come;
Lord Mountjoy's Solsbergy's Danish horse are cross-ing on our left!
O'Neill's battalions have grandly charged—the Danish horse are left!
And now, in the closing mass, the victors fiercely press
Over stench and horsemen overthrown, back to the Yew thousand foot, with Wanhart's horse, have left Neale's dragoons upon them charge, resistless to the last.

Along the river to the north the cannons thunder; loud
Their roar, and bombs shooting through the ever-rising cloud
Show from the stand in Soltzes' Dutch Guards join their Scots in front,
And now the Irish rebels there, the traitors to the soil,
Must feel Saxon and Englishman's leather on their backs.
And see our Irish rebels there, the traitors to the soil,
Must feel Saxon and Englishman's leather on their backs.
And now, at last, feel fire from their fire—now
Charge down the river—
Charge homeward like a thunderbolt launched by the hands of God!

North reaches the ford, and thunder tramp—the death-like charge is urged,
Men, and they be through!—the Dutch are swept to the river's bed,
The Englishmen, the rebels down, amid Callenore is dead,
And Scandebarger, Englishman and Irish traitor fled,
And through, gone to unity now the Huguenots is fight!
Hurrah! Tyrconnell's Home Guards pass like the whirlwind's flight!
Their cannon they leave or piled around, that charge's
Now, God be thanked, you've done a deed that wipes away the past.

The King had watched the battle from the church-yard on the hebich!
"Oh, Hugh, is dearest lord, and your horse—he's thrust
Upon on the right, and a steinall is of serve
Quoris Marial. Of these, twenty have been executed and thirty-seven have had their sentences commuted. Three have been charged with murder, seven with robbery with violence, and the remainder with minor charges. The number in prison, who are still awaiting execution, is said that M. Thiers has persuaded the German Government to rescind its decision not to ever the passports of the Alsatians who had "opted" for France. They will now be able to visit their native country; but their stay will be subject to certain restrictions.

The death of Mrs. King, Mother Superior of the Hill Street Dominican Convent, has caused much regret in Galway. The funeral procession. The scene at her interment, at which the Bishop officiated, was most affecting. The long and still dying vent to unconfined sorrow.

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The will of Charles Comte de Montalembert, of Paris, Pair of France, and one of the Forty of the French Academy, was opened on the 24th ult. in London, in respect of a sum of stock belonging to the deceased in the English funds. The testators commence his will by declaring that he wishes to live and die in the profession of the Catholic, Roman and Apostolic faith, and in the communion of Holy Mother Church, which he has always striven to serve and to honor. The will contains various bequests in favor of servants, charities and friends, including among the latter His Grace the Bishop of Orleans, Monsigneur Dupanloup; the legacy of certain manuscripts and the "schapiel" formerly belonging to Father Lacordaire, given by one of the codicils to M. Charles Lenoux (le religion Barefooted Carmelite Friar Father Hyacinthe), is revoked by a later one.

An old and esteemed Liverpool lady, Miss Isabella Mosher, who was well known for unostentatious charity, has just died in her eightieth year; and by her death a large number of interesting and valuable miniatures will be added to the town museum. These miniatures were formerly the property of the ex-Emperor of the French—then plain Louis Napoleon—having been bought from him by the brother of Miss Mosher when he was in pecuniary difficulties, before his accession to power. The miniatures represent different members of his family, including the parents of Napoleon I, and his celebrated marshals; and, after the Emperor's declaration, he endeavored, but in vain, to induce Mr. Mather to part with them. The deceased lady was one of the last representatives of an old Puritan family, who were probably among the original members of the first Dissenting chapel in Lancashire.

## FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Count Brassier de St. Simon, the German Minister at the Italian Court, died at Rome recently.

Professor Munier, rector of the Academy of Geneva, has just died after an illness of several weeks.

It is rumored that the Prince of Wales and Lord Strathmairn are to be made Field Marshals.

The river Trent has overflowed its banks, inundating houses and land in low-lying districts near Nottingham.

Heavy rains have caused serious floods in the South of France, which have been attended with great damage.

The Grand Canal of Venice has passed an enactment making instruction compulsory for children from the age of 8 to 13.

The sudden death is announced of Dr. Frank Robinson, of Dublin, a musician of very distinguished abilities and a universal favorite in his native city.

A petition has been presented to the Spanish Cortes, requesting the Government to commence negotiations with Great Britain respecting the cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

It is feared that there will be great suffering among the poor of Kerry duringthe ensuing winter and spring, in consequence of an almost inevitable scarcity of food.

The Jesuits' College at Strasburg has fallen into the hands of a Jew, and is now devoted to a public house, a skittle-alley, and Masonic lodge and a place of Lutheran worship.

As Arthur Andrews, a railway stoker, was sailing his engine while in motion near Kilbarry Station, Cork, recently, he fell from the front footboard and was killed by the train passing over him.

From a cousne taken in Paris it appears that there are in that city 1,732,329 Catholics, 34,621 Jews, 21,285 Calvinists, 14,040 Lutherans, 9,472 Methodist and Quakers, and 1,500 belonging to no religious sect.

The Ministerial Council of civil marriages in Prussia has been decided upon, but the Government will not insist upon it for some time, for fear of alienating the Protestant as well as the Catholic clergy.

The Queen is at Rome, where he is visited by the members of Christian religion, and has been invited to the Cavour Club—composed of Piedmontese which it cannot be denied he is well entitled to.

A new Anglican bishopric is to erected for Australia, the seat of which will be at Ballarat. By consent, the nomination of the first bishop will rest with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A great pilgrimage took place on Sunday, October 20th, to Notre Dame d'Hanswyck, at Malines. The archbishop of Malines said in his sermon that Bismarck would break himself against the rock of the Church.

In consequence of the Dublin gas company giving notice of their intention to raise the price of gas, the city authorities instead to apply to Parliament for a bill to enable the Town Council to buy out the gas company, so as to furnish gas at a lower figure.

It is stated that seventy-two Communists in all have been condemned to death by the Versailles Court-martial. Of these, twenty have been executed and thirty-seven have had their sentences commuted. Three have been charged with murder, seven with robbery with violence, and the remainder with minor charges. The number in prison, who are still awaiting execution.

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## BANKING HOUSES.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

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Vice-President ..... C. D. O'SULLIVAN

TRUSTEES:

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Treasurer ..... EDWARD MARTIN
Attorney ..... RICHARD TOBIN

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered in the agent by or from the deposit is made.

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NEW YORK
BANKERS
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NEW YORK, LONDON, AND
BANK OF IRELAND ..... DUBLIN.
Payable at all the Branches,
AND IN EVERY COUNTY TOWN IN IRELAND

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532 California Street, corner of Webb.

Deposits ..... $4,561,946 52
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WM. H. OLIVER ..... Directors ..... C. ADOLPHE LOW
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Surveyor ..... JOHN ARCHBALD
Attorney ..... HENRY C. CAMPBELL

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND LOANS MONEY on real estate security.

Deposits (additions) may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., or by checks of reliable parties payable in San Francisco, but the responsibility of the Union ceases only with the actual receipt of the money.

The signature of the depositor should accompany the first deposit.

All charges made for pass book or entrance fee.

Office hours—9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Open Saturday evenings from 6½ to 8½.

## HOTELS.

### Removal.

THE SECOND STREET HOUSE
Has Removed to 510 Second street,
Northeast corner of Minna. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms.
M. O'NEIL, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
816 AND 818 SANSOME STREET,
Between Broadway and Pacific ..... San Francisco
PATRICK CONNOR ..... Proprietor.
PROFESSOR M. FARRELL, late proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will be happy to receive his old friends and the public generally. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors in the future.
There is a large and well-lighted sample room. Meals and refreshments can be had at all hours.
The Central House Coach will be at each car depot and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House free of charge.
Parties looking for their friends in the States, or who expect to visit the Eastern States, will be duly attended to there on their arrival, and forward them to their friends with the same care.
The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests of this House.
MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco.
IS NOW OPENED BY
P. CASSERLY,
Cash of the Tremont House, where he will be happy to receive his friends and the public in general.
The House is furnished throughout in the best manner, with Hermetic Baths and every other modern improvement. The rooms are large and airy, and can be had either single or in suits for families.
The best attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of boarders.
Board and Lodging per week ..... $5 to $7
There is a first-proof safe in the House, where money and valuables may be kept at the risk of the proprietor.
Car Free Coach to the House.
P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
614 AND 616 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery ..... San Francisco.
HUGH CUNRAN ..... Proprietor.
Board, per week ..... $4 00
Board and Lodging, single rooms ..... $6 00
Single Meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 10 cents.
Family accommodations on reasonable terms.
Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House free; also from the House to the cars and steamboats.
A City Directory, and all the city papers always.

WESTERN HOUSE.
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Marysville, California.
GEORGE WAPPER ..... PROPRIETOR
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Thirty-Two large Double-Column Papers every Month for One Dollar a Year.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER,
AN ILLUSTRATED
CATHOLIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR
CHOICE READING
AND
Good Pictures.
Read with interest by all, and with special delight and profit by the younger members of the family.
The Crusader is now in its fourth year.
The Reviewers say it is the best of its kind.
Sample Copies free to all who ask for them.
Back Numbers always on hand.
Handsome Premiums are given to those who get up Clubs.
Terms: Fifty Cents per annum in advance.
Send Postage Stamp or Postal Currency, by mail, addressed to the Editor,
REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, Boston, Mass.

WINNER'S NEW SCHOOLS
FOR THE
DIANO-FORTE, CABINET ORGAN, GUITAR, Violin, Flute, Accordeon, German Accordeon, Clarionet, Fife, Fingerpipe, reeding but 15 cents each, are just what are needed for cheap and extensive instruction books.
Charming Song, THE GAYEN JAR. Thomas. 40c
The above books and piece sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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## EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.
The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.
While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives particular attention. The daily exercises of the Business Course, Composition and Rhetoric are perfectly discussed and corrected by the class-room.
TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half-yearly in advance).
Board, Tuition and Washing ..... $300 00
Entrance Fee ..... 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines ..... 6 00
Vocation at College ..... 50 00
Day Students ..... 50 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August.
REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.
SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State and now powered to confer academical honors, will commence the Twenty-second Annual Session on MONDAY, August 16, 1872. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.
TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once ..... $15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter ..... 62 50
Washing and Mending, per quarter ..... 12 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of need) per quarter ..... 2 50
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. Bills will be rendered at the end of each quarter.
Pupils entering after the commencement of a session will be charged from the time of their admission.
No deduction, however, will be made for pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the term.
Parents may rest satisfied that strict attention will be paid to the health, morals and manners of the young ladies who may be confided to the care of the Sisters.
Application for admission of the young ladies who wish to be instructed in the Sciences, Languages, &c., should be addressed to the Superioress.
LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLE
Rohersville, Sumboldt County,
CONDUCTED BY THE PRIESTS OF THE CONGREGATION OF HOLY CROSS.
THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN A most delightful and healthy locality, in the midst of a fine agricultural district, and in the immediate vicinity of the flourishing town of Rohersville. It is accessible from the chief towns in the county by daily stages, and from other parts of the State by the various steamers, via San Francisco and Humboldt Bay. The buildings are large, airy and commodious, furnished throughout with modern conveniences, and the grounds attached are extensive and well adapted for exercise and recreation.
TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)
For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending, per annum ..... $200
For half boarders ..... 100
Entrance fee, to be paid but once ..... 10
French ..... 10
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.
TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:
Primary, per month ..... $2 00
Elementary and Senior, per month ..... 3 00
Tuition on piano, " ..... 7 00
French, " ..... 2 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to SISTER CARMEN ARMELLINA, Superior.
au24

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,
SAN RAFAEL, MARIN COUNTY.
THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the town, and in the most healthy part of the county. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and commodious.
The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.
TERMS
(Invariably half-yearly in advance):
Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, use of library ..... $100 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month ..... $4 00
Drawing ..... 4 00
No extra charge for Plain Sewing. Fancy Needlework ..... 5 00
The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences on the first Monday in August.
For further particulars apply to
SISTERS OF CHARITY,
St. Vincent's School, San Rafael, Cal.
1870

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,
PETALUMA.
Day and Boarding School, Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.
TERMS for Boarders, including tuition in the various branches of English education, plain and fancy needlework, use of bed, bedding, per month ..... $15 00
EXTRA CHARGES.
Use of Piano, per month ..... $ 5 00
Use of Harp, per month ..... 10 00
Only a limited number of Boarders can be received. The next session will commence on the 1st of August. Payments invariably in advance.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.
THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the 22nd MONDAY of August.
The object of this institution is to give a solid and practical education to youth, and to prepare pupils, either at the lucrative profession of trade, or at once to enter the higher walks of life.
TERMS.
Entrance Fee (to be paid at once, ..... $10 00
Tuition, per session ..... 100 00
Music, French and instruction in the violin, flute, guitar, and other instruments ..... 100 00
Money will not be advanced by the College; for the purchase of necessary articles, no inconsiderable sum must be provided.
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. J. CRUSE, O. S. F.
1870

ST. VINCENT'S OLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, C.
DEGREES CONFERRED
IN
Rev. JAMES MARCH ..... C. M.
PRESIDENT.
$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make money fast, at work for us during their spare moments, or all the time. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

## EDUCATIONAL.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACA
BENICIA, CAL.
Conducted by the Sisters of St. J
THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY facility for the acquisition of a thorough education. The Academic year has formally commenced, but pupils are received at any time, and charged from the date of entrance.
The course of instruction embraces the French, Spanish and Latin languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Elocution, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes, History, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Mental Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Piano, Guitar and Organ; Writing, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and in Oil; Tapestry, Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.
TERMS:
Board and tuition (payable half-yearly in advance) ..... $150 00
Washing ..... 12 00
Physician's fee ..... 5 00
EXTRAS:
Piano and use of instrument (payable half-yearly in advance) ..... $20 00
Organ ..... 20 00
Guitar ..... 10 00
Vocal music in class ..... 5 00
Private lessons ..... 10 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors ..... 10 00
Painting in Oils ..... 10 00
Board during vacation ..... 30 00
School books at current rates.
Pupils will be required to be provided with four dresses besides the uniform dress, a sufficient number of handkerchiefs, napkins, towels, a gold thimble, and all articles of clothing, including shoes, necessary for the comfort of the pupil. Each article must be distinctly marked with the name of the pupil.
No deduction will be made for pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the term, except in cases of protracted illness.
Parents may rest assured that every attention will be paid to the health, morals and manners of the pupils confided to the care of the Sisters.
For further particulars address the Superioress.
REV. FATHER ANTHONY,
Very Rev. P. HENNESSY, V. G.
N. B.—One of the Rev. Fathers of the College is in attendance every day of the week at the office of the Very Rev. Vicar General, on Bush street, to meet persons who wish to make arrangements for their sons to enter the College.

DAY SCHOOLS
FOR
Boys and Gir
THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST opened a commodious School-house on Fifth street, near Howard, where instruction will be given in the various branches of an English education, including the French language. The terms are moderate, and will be placed in charge of competent teachers. Both Schools will be opened on the 15th inst.
SISTER MARY S. RUSSELL,
Superior of Sisters of Mercy.
San Francisco, May 27, 1871.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQU
EBERHART & LACHMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WI
SWEET AND DRY CHAMPAGNE
Sparkling Hermann and Cherry.
Hocks and Clarets, Wines (all kinds of
Sparkling Catawba, Wines (all kinds of
Sparkling Rock, Mount Vineyard, Sta
and Brandies are made according to the
Principal Depot, corner of First and Br
streets, San Francisco.

WILLIAM B. DOLAN,
165 Third Street ..... San Fran
Importer and Dealer (Wholesale and Retail) i
French Wines and Brandies
AND
Irish Whiskey
Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE A sortment of California Wines and Brandies, which he will dispose of, in bulk or in case, at the lowest rates.
Orders left at the store, 165 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

THOS. P. WALL ..... THOS. C. OUTCH
WALL & DUVANY,
Liquors, Wines and Cigars
No. 310 Front street ..... San Fran
Between Sansome and Battery streets.
We bottle our Private Stock of Wines and Liquors, supplied at as reasonable prices as can be had at any other house.

JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc
San Francisco.
Fine proof Spirits, 101 Front street, bet. Clay & Washington
Foreign Liquors in bond, ..... Pale Brandies, Holland Gin
Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit the purchaser.
Also, dealers in native Californian Wines and Brandies.
au6-17

M. B. KELLY. JOHN KELLY
Kelly & Egan,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 604 Battery street,
Near Jackson ..... San Francis

D. Commins & Co.
(Successors to P. Riley & Co.)
WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS
No. 506 Front Street, San Francisco.

THOMAS J. POWER, 102 SECOND STREET
Marysville. Only the very best brands Wines, Liquors and Cigars on sale. A free Lunch every day.


## Dr. Odenheimer, the Protestant Episcopal

Bishop of New Jersey, in replying to an invitation from the Newark Board of Trade, and writing of the early history of different religions in Newark, did himself honor by speaking, in the following terms, of Bishop Bayley, the Catholic:

"As the early representatives of the religious bodies appeared to have lived among us in harmony, while maintaining intact their respective theological views, so it seems to me the city of churches (and there are about double of them) is at this day blessed with a fine spirit of Christian charity, leading to all the pleasing offices of private and social fellowship among the many authority and sincerest clergymen and there are about eighty-seven in number, who represent every denomination of Christians and preach with sincerity their respective convictions of truth. This is one thing that will be felt by not only Newark, but by the State at large, as one of the most illustrious of these divines, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newark, is compelled to leave, and, at the summons of his ecclesiastical superiors, to ascend the archiepiscopal throne of Baltimore. The honor is well deserved, for he has firmly and at all times supported the faith and Church of his choice; but his absence will be like withdrawal of so many warm moral power from the community in which he has been the dignified promoter of temperance, order and good-will among all classes, as well as among his own people. I have gone up and down the State of New Jersey, from Sussex to Cape May, during thirteen years, and I have heard of his presence and his power in all parts of the diocese, but I have never heard of a word or act of bitterness. This influence has tended to promote good-will and charity. I speak impartially, for I have never met Bishop Bayley."—*Freeman's Journal.*

Dr. Pirsyson, a well-known United Presbyterian minister in Edinburgh, was found dead in his bed recently, at Cambuslows, where he had addressed a meeting the previous evening. The deceased was very highly respected, and only a few days ago his congregation presented him with £3,000.

A number of Irish gentlemen have visited French, German and Saxonian peat works, and they will, no doubt, from satisfactory experience, do something really valuable towards supplying the people of Ireland with a cheaper, and, in some respects, a better commody than the present high-priced coals.


## TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICES.

TAXES—1872-'3-TAXES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco—REAL ESTATE and PERSONAL PROPERTY—for the Fiscal Year 1872-73, has this day been received; that the State, City and County Taxes for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned (Room No. 1, City Hall), and that the law in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become DELINQUENT on the first MONDAY in January, 1873, after which a penalty thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
oct-td

TO TAX-PAYERS.

TAXES DUE OCTOBER 28, 1872.

DELINQUENT JANUARY 6, 1873.

THE USUAL DELAY, CONFUSION AND AN noyance attending the payment of taxes are much increased this year, as both PERSONAL and REAL PROPERTY has to be paid upon at the same time. This being the case, the undersigned would most respectfully suggest that Taxpayers furnish their office with a schedule of their property on or early day. Where there have been no changes the last 'bills of any previous year are the most convenient and correct memoranda.
oct6 A. AUSTIN, Tax Collector.

Taxes! Taxes!

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THOSE who cannot leave their occupations during the day, the Tax Collector's Office will be open for business

Every Saturday Evening in November,
FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK.
nl A. AUSTIN, Tax Collector.

CARPETS.

CASH CARPET STORE,
715 MARKET STREET,
IS NOW OPEN, WITH A
GRAND DISPLAY
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!
Purchased expressly for the
CASH CARPET STORE.
Goods will be offered for about
Half the Price Asked Elsewhere.
TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.
au16

HAIR

The Cheapest Place in the City
TO BUY
Human and Imitation Hair Goods,
Cheap and Fine JEWELRY,
And FANCY GOODS,
AT THE
NEW YORK STORE,
No. 110 Second Street.

Human Hair switches, finest quality ..... $3 to $15
Human Hair frontpieces, long stem ..... $3 50 to $7 50
Human Hair Bath Curls, per set ..... $3 to $5
Human Hair, Crimped Curls ..... $1 25, worth $2 50
Silk Mohair Switches, finest ..... 25 cents
Silk Mohair Switches, crimped ..... 25 cents
Linen Thread Switches ..... 10 cents
Linen Thread Chignons ..... 50 cents
Linen Thread Braids ..... 50 and 75 cents
Half Wigs, best made ..... $3 75, worth 10 dols.
Silk Mohair Curls, full size at 75 cents, five and each, sizes, which is included at least 10,000 pilgrims, from Galicia. Not less than one hundred priests arrived with the pilgrims.
Silk Mohair Curls, full size at 75 cents, five and each, sizes, which is included at least 10,000 pilgrims, from Galicia. Not less than one hundred priests arrived with the pilgrims.
Finest Rose Paper, white or rose tint, per box, 25 cts.
Ready to Curls' Cutters ..... Just opened for 25 cents
Hooks and Eyes Imitation Jewelry—largest stock in the city.
Ribbons, Hosiery, Zephyr Wool, etc.

To the Trade.
We offer our goods at wholesale at the lowest prices. Wholesale agency for Miss Mahair Curls. Over one hundred dozen assorted return on hand. Goods sent C. O. D.

A. B. SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 110 SECOND STREET,
Between Minna and Mission ..... San Francisco.
au2-3m

SCHOOLDAY MAGAZINE

To the Boys and Girls of America.
Send your name and address at once, and you will receive a specimen copy FREE of the most interesting Juvenile Magazine published. Only $1 50 per year. Every subscriber will receive a present. Every boy and girl should have it. Send a postal card to-day. Address
SCHOOLDAY MAGAZINE,
No. 9 Warren St., Philadelphia.
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## FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

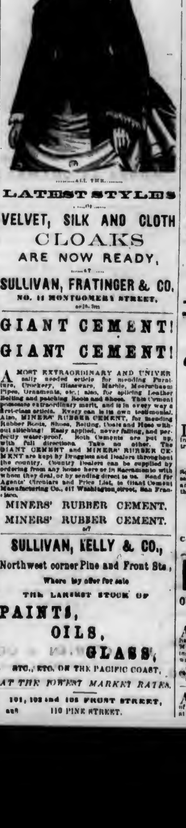
GOODWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
IN
RICH AND COMMON
FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 312 Pine Street, Above Sansome.
Prices Extremely Low.
Goods Custom Made.
Are decidedly opposed to State Prison Monopoly and in favor of FREE LABOR.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED P. C. LIGHTE & CO. PIANOS.
o19

JACOB SCHREIBER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
BEDDING AND FURNITURE,
No. 643 THIRD STREET, (NEWS HOUSE),
Directly opposite Washington Market, San Francisco.
Goods sold at wholesale and retail at reasonable prices. Mattresses made to order. Old Mattresses renovated and made over equal to New. Bedding and Repairing Furniture.

HENRY FRANK,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in
BEDDING AND FURNITURE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Spring, Hair, Wool, Moss and Pulu
MATTRESSES,
617 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Below Front ..... SAN FRANCISCO
Of The Cheapest Place in the City. au8



LATEST STYLES
OF
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH
CLOAKS
ARE NOW READY,
AT
SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.
No. 11 MONTGOMERY STREET.
au26-1m

GIANT CEMENT!
GIANT CEMENT!
A MOST EXTRAORDINARY AND UNIVERsal self-sticking article for Repairing Glass, Crockery, Ornaments, Marble, Meerschaum Pipes, Ornaments, etc., etc., for spinning, Leather Belting and patching Boots and Shoes. This Cement will stick anything together that will stick, and is the very way it. Directions simple. Every one has use for a bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the country. Country Dealers can be supplied on consigning from any house here or in Sacramento with the Agents' Circulars and Price List, to GIANT CEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., 611 Washington, corner, San Francisco.

MINERS' RUBBER CEMENT.
MINERS' RUBBER CEMENT.
For
SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,
Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,
Where by offer for sale
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
ETC., ETC. OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,
and 110 PINE STREET.

## SEWING MACHINES.

THE
FLORENCE

Will see everything needed in a family, from the heaviest to the lightest fabric.
IT DOES DOES WORK
MORE KINDS OF WORK,
AND BETTER WORK,
Than any other machine.
If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco not working well and giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to without expense of any kind to the owner.
SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
16 New Montgomery Street,
Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.
Send for Circulars and samples of the work. Active Agents wanted in every place.

SEWING MACHINES.
WILLIAM B. HIGGINS,
NO. 523 THIRD STREET, (NEWS HOUSE),
Bet. Howard & Folsom, San Francisco.
WHO HAS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF SEVeral years' experience as a Mechanic in the Sewing Machine Business, in the United States, and in the city, having just into business for himself, guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Repairing and Cleaning Sewing Machines on the most reasonable terms. And short notice.
Sewing Machines adjusted.
Owners of traveling machines
Machines always on hand for sale for rent by the month. Give him a call.
o20 1y

EVERYBODY
WHICH IS THE BEST MACHINE?
THE "LIGHT RUNNING
"DOMESTIC"

### Industrial Condition of the Slope.

In the important matter of drying fruit California has gained little light and made little progress this season, notwithstanding the fact that hundreds if not thousands of tons of a excellent fruit have been allowed to go to waste. The scarcity and high prices of white labor, the prejudice against Chinamen, the ignorance about the best processes and the poor quality of some of the California dried fruit heretofore sent to the market, have stood in the way. A few men produce excellent dried plums, prunes, figs and grapes, and obtain fine prices by selling to friends and acquaintances without going into the general market; but among fruit growers generally there is much diversity of opinion and practice in the processes. At a late meeting of the Sacramento Farmers' Club, Jr. R. Johnson said:

"I do not recommend sun drying upon sandbeds, but I recommend the erection of drying houses, heated by pipes from an ordinary furnace or stove constructed for the purpose, or otherwise by kilns with a staircase constructed, say twelve by twenty, and the furnace draft underneath. This kind of kiln can be constructed with brick or stone, and is well adapted for the quick drying of all kinds of fruits. Such kilns are used for drying fruits in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The advantages of kiln drying are apparent from the fact that the acid of the fruit is retained and the saccharine properties of the fruit undergo no change of solution, only the vegetable and water substance is evaporated, leaving the fruit with all the acids and sweet flavor belonging to the juices of their several kinds. Such drying kilns can be constructed to last any length of time by being covered from the weather, and would be more convenient and economical than drying fruits in the open air out their dried fruit. I have had considerable experience in drying fruits for the past fifteen years, and find that to make a good quality of dried apples they must be sun or sliced when in a ripening state, but not fully ripe. The same will apply to the peach, plum and pear, also the smaller fruits. When dried sufficiently for keeping they should be immediately and completely packed in boxes of suitable size, especially in California, in order that the fruit will not undergo the changes in our climate from moist to dry which tends to mold and change the flavor.

In drying figs, I believe the out-door sun-dried drying-kiln would be the best. The Smyrna and Sicily figs are dried upon a smooth, clean surface of hard clay, also under glass, in houses constructed for the purpose. So are the beautiful layers of white Malaga and their Portugal varieties. There is no country upon the face of the globe that produces better qualities or varieties of fruits for drying than California; and this business can be made a gross sources of wealth and one of the leading economies of the farmer."

Our information from the quartz mines of California is scanty. Some which have been before paid large dividends, including the Gamaliel, Eureka and Grover, Hayden and Oaks and Reese, have lately paid little, if any profit. Others, including the Keystone of Amador, incorporated in this city, and the Sierra Buttes, owned by an English company, refuse to furnish comparisons with reports for publication. It is expected that the Amador will soon be in condition to produce as much as ever, the Keystone having produced $40,000 a month with 40 stamps being now complete, will, it is supposed turn out about $60,000 per month hereafter. The Gwin mine in Calaveras county, produced $20,000 per month with sixteen stamps, and will have a new mill within a couple of months, and will then produce from three to four $40,000 a month. Rumor says it has been sold to an English company for $1,500,000. The Kennedy mine yields $15,000 per month. The Mariposa litigation is not yet settled, and the mines are not doing anything of note. The North Star, of Grass Valley, yields about, $10,000 gross per month. Several of the quartz mines in Plumas are doing well, according to rumor, but we have nothing definite from them. The yield of the San Diego quartz mines was about $500,000 last year, and the yield is steadily increasing, with good prospects for the future. The Mariposa Gazette of the 16th inst says:

"John R. Hite, the proprietor of the mine at Hite's Cove which bears his name, is in town this week, and reports the grand crushing news of the completion of the tunnel which he has been running, night and day, for almost five and a half years. It is about 1,400 feet in length, and through a very hard species of rock. The tunnel is about seven feet in height by five in width, and taps the vein at a depth of 900 feet. They struck the vein two days ago, and find it rich in gold, or perhaps richer, than it was near the surface. They have not yet gone through to entire thickness, but the indications are favorable for an immense body of the precious ore.

Rich silver ores have recently been discovered at several points east of the coast mountains in the vicinity of Bodie, and their quantitative yield this year will be below the average. In Alabama no large body of silver has been found this year. Some good deposits of cinnabar have lately been found near Visalia and in Pope Valley.—*Bulletin*, November 18.

### Old Spanish Gun.

The advance in the price of copper has called out many hidden stores of the metal, and steamships from foreign ports bring large quantities of it to New York for sale. Forty-seven huge bronze cannon most recently arrived in New York from Mexico and were placed in bond at the Empire stores in Brooklyn. An analysis of the metal at the United States Assay Office shows that it is composed of ninety-five per cent. copper and five per cent. of tin, both metals being of the best and purest quality. The guns are very perfect in design and finish. From muzzle to muzzle the measure about fifteen feet. The bore is six inches in diameter and smooth. The swell of the muzzle is richly ornamented with interlaced leaves, as if garlanded. The chase bears a ribbon scroll, with an inscription in high relief, at the rim about a quarter of a yard of leaves. The trunnions have been knocked from them, and from the base of the octagon is an elaborate coat of arms, supposed to be that of Philip V. of Spain. The line ring is gone and from the half obliterated inscription it is learned that the guns were made at Seville in 1746. The cannon is pear-shaped and terminated with leaves. The measurement across the muzzle is about twelve inches, and across the base of the breech about eighteen inches. The weights range from 5,000 to 7,000 pounds each. The guns came from Vera Cruz, where, with many others of the same description, they had been unnecessarily condemned. E. A. & G. R. Moseley, of West Troy, N. Y., have just received fifty guns of the same description, also stranded in, which they will manufacture into bells.—*Troy Daily Times, October 31.*

### TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

John Bright will resume his seat in Parliament during the coming session.

By the breaking of a platform on the third floor of the new Herald building on Monday, five workmen were precipitated to the basement, and three of them, it is feared, were fatally injured.

It is probable that in consequence of the small majority in the French National Assembly on the 19th, in the election of a vice of republic, Grave demanded by Thiers, he will ask for another vote.

Signor Zolla, Minister of Finance, having addressed an official communication to the Pope guaranteeing the payment to his Holiness of the annuity voted to him by the Italian Parliament, Cardinal Antonelli sent a reply to the Minister informing him that the Pope declines to receive the annuity.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 16th states editorially, and it says it is natural, that there will be but two changes in the Cabinet after the 4th of next March. There will be a redirection of Secretaries Fish and Boutwell. The former, it is expected, will be offered the mission to England; and the latter will secure a seat in the United States Senate.

Warrants have been issued in Rochester for the arrest of three Inspectors of Election, who received the ballots of Messrs. S. Anthony and Fenack. The examination of Mrs. Anthony is postponed until the 28th. She says she is pressed to have her case brought properly before the Courts.

In all the cathedrals of France on the 17th inst. special prayers were offered for the National Assembly, and the blessing of God invoked upon its proceedings. The various Governments; officials elected the services, and detachments of troops as guards of honor. The congregations at all the churches were large.

A London dispatch of the 21st says: "A morning dispatch received here from New York announcing that a report was current there of the suppression of Thiers' entire cabinet in the Government of France. This report is false. Up to this hour there has been no change in the personnel of the cabinet of Thiers."

Mr. Bailey, one of the speakers at a Fenian Amnesty demonstration in Hyde Park, London, on Monday evening, was arrested for delivering the speech before the prosecution of public parks. His counsel argued that the Act under which the meeting was held Parliament has not sanctioned them, and an appeal was taken to the Queen's Bench.

The New York *Tribune* of the 20th says of Mr. Greeley that he has been much depressed by his wife's death from nervous prostration, resulting from overwork. The physicians have ordered him perfect rest through want of rest and sleep during the last two years. He will go to Pleasantville to the enjoyment of strength of constitution has enabled him to give attention to his recent political duties, but may be safely trusted to restore him speedily to his usual vigorous health.

Many of the London police having entered into a combination for the formation of rigsy workers for insubordination, some two hundred more were suspended on the 18th. The insubordination is spreading, and it is feared further suspensions will be necessary. There is much excitement consequent on the lagrarded condition of the streets. The Herald was without police at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 19th.

The several parties into which the French Assembly is divided held meetings in Paris on Sunday night to sum up the events of the past week, and decide their future policy. The Monarchists confirm that they have not changed their views, and will never be honorable retreat by giving their support to the Constitutional Government. All the Conservative organs have been united in favor of a motion to be introduced this week by Deputy Chesnelong demanding Gambetta's speech at Tours.

The most startling statement yet made of the quantity of wool destroyed by the Boston fire, gives a total loss of 15,000,000 pounds, distributed as follows: Domestic fleeces, 4,250,000 pounds; California and Oregon, 2,500,000 lbs.; Texas, 1,500,000 lbs.; Australian, 1,250,000; Australian, 1,500,000; Cape, 750,000; Buenos Ayres, 500,000; Montevideo, 500,000; Canada, 500,000. The statement is direct from the individual losers. The amount now in Boston, exclusive of that city, is estimated at 20,000,000 lbs. Loss on 16th, is 14,750,000 pounds; in Philadelphia, 20,000; and in New York, 230,000 lbs.

A London letter of November 2d says the romance—Turner's one of the most cautious and circumspect of men—has come to a sudden end. He married on Saturday last, and the fashionable universal thrill was struck. The monstrous article in the Times on the Canadian Pacific Railway, kindly used by the British Government during the whole course of the American negotiations, and then (extremely natural) sacrificed; and that as there is no hope of their ever having justice done to a measure of the kind, they had better cut the connection at once and set up for themselves. It is understood that the Canadians must of necessity be anxious to do. All the provinces are unanimous in favor of it. The action has provoked a storm of protest and remonstrance from Ottawa, and it remains to be seen whether the Canadians can do anything which is only a matter of opinion and taste. The Times' threat has not yet been carried into effect, and it is doubtful, although it would get it for the asking, whether it is true that the Dominion will not be thrown off by England.

### PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

McFadden (Democrat), Delegate from Washington Territory, has received nearly 900 majority.

The A. H. of Sacramento will hold their second annual ball at Turner Hall in this city on Thanksgiving Eve (November 28th). A fine time may be expected.

The Board of Supervisors of Monterey county have appointed Mr. Ellis, of that county, a notary public for the County.

In all the cathedrals of France on the 17th inst. special prayers were offered for the National Assembly, and the blessing of God invoked upon its proceedings. The various Governments; officials elected the services, and detachments of troops as guards of honor. The congregations at all the churches were large.

Charles Mortimer, confined in the Sacramento County Jail, for contempt of court, has made another attempt to commit suicide but Friday morning, and was found by the jailer with a piece of glass from an ink bottle.

It is stated that work will be immediately commenced on the narrow gauge railroad, starting from Oakland, with especial reference to the direction of Hunter's Bay, a cargo of coal having arrived for the mine of its owners.

Work is being pushed forward on the narrow-gauge railroad in Oakland on the San Pablo road. The grading is nearly completed, and rock is being hauled for the railway.

### BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

District Attorney Murphy has appointed Thos. H. Ryan, attorney, to sue delinquent bonds. Hon. Thos. H. Ryan will enter upon the discharge of his duties at once.

The wheelbarrow heroes who, a week ago, made a collecting tour, sent $30 71 to the Sisters of Charity, being the amount of the collection in the department.

The opening of Montgomery avenue will embrace the Metropolitan and Magnetic Opera House, and the work will be completed in the month of a new theater on a grand scale, on the circus lot on Montgomery street.

The buckskin glove manufactory of G. A. Cook & Co. turned out about $2,000 worth of gloves and gauntlets per month. The five persons employed by the firm are all Mexicans in their employ—the most of them being women.

On Thursday of last week Judge Sanely rendered the report of the Commissioners of sixty-two Commissioners. Persons who are allowed damages for property goods in consequence of the laying out of streets, and those who reserve bonds will have notice of meeting hereafter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last Charles Rice, a sturdy young man, twenty years old, and son of Charles Rice, owner of what is known as Rice's toll road and bridge, between Alameda and Oakland, was killed by accident by which he lost his life. He was driving the stage (mail and passenger) from Oakland to Alameda, and was accompanied by Annie Hawkins, a young lad, the only passenger, and when descending the steep grade to the bridge across the North Fork, a carpet sack fell out of the front "boot" and striking one of the horses, caused him to lunge forward, which also started the other horses. The girl became frightened, and the boy, losing control of the team, caught her in his arms and sprang from the stage, but instead striking a rock in the fall and fractured his skull, from which he died in a short time. The girl was but little injured. The parents of the boy are among the oldest, most worthy and well known people of the county, and we deeply sympathize with them in their sore affliction.—*Vacer Herald.*

HARD TIMES IVAN.—From to-day until New Year's you can get the best bargains ever offered in this city in Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Suits, Gents' Furnishing and Woolen Goods. Purchase at C. B. Hall Bro's Square Store, next door to Post Office. Their extensive improvements in their store, is to have their room, and will sell their goods at any price. They are now opening beautiful holiday presents, and their big new hall-room store is full of new things.

HENRY SCHUTZ of Hahn's Vapoonia Station Hair Restorer is invited before leaving for the interior, to call in custom charity and save further trouble.

### MINING INTELLIGENCE.

#### California.

AMADOR COUNTY.

The *Dispatch* of the 16th contains the following information: A heavy blast was put in the Seaton mine on Thursday of last week, which threw out a large quantity of unusually rich rock, and disclosed the fact that the ledge contained much more of the same kind.

The proprietors of the Potosi mine have determined to resume operations in their shaft as soon as the miners and hoisting works, now in the course of construction, are ready.

The Phœnix, or Hooper, mine is located a few rods south of Plymouth, and is said to be one of the best mines in the county. Upon this mine is being erected a splendid 40-stamp mill, which will be in running order in the course of a few weeks.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

The *Republican*, published at Placerville, under date of November 14th, says: Sheppard & Witten have discovered a rich quartz lead in the Second Ward of this city. It is north of Spring street, about half way between the County Hospital and Coloma street. As it has not been sufficiently developed to ascertain the extent, but the richness is beyond question. Look takes out three feet below the surface will pay $40 to $50 per ton.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

The Yreka *Journal* of the 14th, says Mr. Learned, who has made extensive preparations for a good season this fall, at the mouth of Salmon river, just below Scott's, at $2,000 last week, and if the rainy season will delay its setting in a few weeks he expects to get even on the expense he has been under, and make something besides.

SONOMA COUNTY.

The Sonoma *Democrat* of the 16th has the following: A controlling interest in the Sparrow quicksilver mine, which is situated in a tributary of Sulphur Creek, has been sold to parties in San Francisco for $30,000, it was principally owned by the Bank of Upper and Lower Lake in Lake county.

#### Arizona.

The Arizona *Miner* of the 5d instant contains the following items:

PIMA COUNTY.

The population of our new mining district on both sides of the southern boundary line is said to be between 1,500 and 2,000, chiefly Mexicans, we presume; and not less than forty arastras are being run by horse and mule power, grinding out the silver. As was to be expected, trouble has grown up between the two classes—Mexicans and Americans—and blood may be shed. But there, as elsewhere, our countrymen will undoubtedly use their natural and acquired ability in such away as will soon make them masters of the situation.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

The miners of Mohave, true to their California and Nevada schooling, are sinking deep shafts on their mines and getting them in a excellent condition for both working and selling purposes. The Navajoes are correcting former errors, and will soon have things in good running order.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

The arastras at Weaver are still running and making money for their owners.

Messrs. Dyer and Wickenburg district, have their force at work, sinking the well and removing the mill.

Mr. Stanton is engaged in the saw mill which will enable them to work their claim cheaply and systematically.

PECKS AT LAST.—A remedy that not only relieves, but cures Piles, Kidney and Liver Complaint, and as well as the numerous maladies which receive and follow in their train. Such a remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for Consumption, Bronchitis, Throat, Lungs, etc. The remedy we allude to is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Prepared by R. V. Pierce & Sons, Buffalo.

IF YOU FEEL DULL, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or biliousness. Use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and permanently set Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by druggists.

AS A WARM FOR THE CHILDREN, Dorsetts Kalydor is unsurpassed. It is distinguished for its healing and soothing properties, and is highly esteemed by all nursemaids. Ladies will find it invaluable to allay sunburn, freckles, redness and roughness of the skin during heated terms, and allaying the irritations caused by the bites of mosquitoes and other annoying insects.

☞ Newspapers clubbing THE MONITOR on Saturday evening or Sunday morning, can obtain the paper at regular office rates at the store of J. N CROWNSEL, 120 Second street.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1872.

FLOUR—The local demand is light, and the average sales for export only a limited inquiry has existed. Occasional sales of 1,000 to 2,000 sacks over last report. We quote local brands: Extra at $5 50 @ 5 75; family, $5 25 @ 5 50; superfine at $4 75@5; Interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $4 75@5; family, $4 50@4 75.

WHEAT—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the week; the receipts, however, have been very fair. We quote shipping at $1 60 for dark coast; bright do, $1 55@1 57½; choice shipping, delivered milling, $1 60 @ 1 65; milling, $1 50@1 55; interrupted holiday at 85 cts@1 10 for average lots; choice, $1 60@1 65; shipping, $1 50@1 55.

BARLEY—The market has been active, at advancing rates, during the week. We quote feed at $1 10@1 20; brewing, $1 30@1 40; choice, $1 50.

OATS—The demand has been fair, at unchanged rates, during the week. We quote choice feed at $1 40@1 45; fair to good, $1 30@1 40.

CORN—The market has been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $1 30@1 35 for ordinary to choice white.

BRAN—Quotable at $7 50@8 00 per ton for carge lots.

HAY—The market has ruled steady, and the following are the current rates: Wheat, $15 @ 18; wheat and Oat, $14 @ 16; Oat, $13 @ 15.

POTATOES—We quote the range at $1 50@2 50; Chenangos, $2 @ 2 50; Burbanks, $2 @ 2 50.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 25 @ 1 50 bx.

BRAN—Quotable at $20 @ 21 per ton, in mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $24 @ 26 per ton in mill.

RYE—Quotable at $1 25 @ 1 30 bx.

BEANS—The market is quiet at $2@2 25 @ 2 50 for Pinks; $2 @ 2 25 for Bayos; $2 @ 2 50 for Whites; $2 @ 2 50 for Carpet, 4@5; and Mexican, $2 @ 2 50.

POTATOES—We quote California dry 1@1½c, and salted at 3@3½.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7@8 ℔.

WOOL—There has been considerable animation in the market during the past week, and a fair trade reported, owing to the favorable advices received from the Eastern markets. The market is firm at the following quotations: Fall burry, 16@18c; good to choice, 19@21c; fine burry, 21@23c; good to choice, 23@25c; fine, 25@27c; choice, 28@30c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, from roll, quotable for ordinary, 25 cts. @ 30; fresh, 31 @ 32½; Eastern fresh, 40 cts. @ 45; dairy in kegs, 25@30c; roll, 30@35c.

CHEESE—California, 12@13c; Eastern, 16@18c.

EGGS—California, 40@45c; Eastern, 40@45c.

DRIED FRUITS.

APPLES—Quotable at 10@12½ ℔ lb; Oregon, 10@ 12½ ℔ lb.

PEACHES—Quotable at 12½@15 ℔ lb; Oregon, none in the market; Blackberries, 20 cts. @ 25; Raspberries, 18@20c; do in cans, 30@35c.

PRUNES—Quotable at 10@12½ ℔ lb; Oregon, none in the market; Blackberries, 20 cts. @ 25; Raspberries, 18@20c; do in cans, 30@35c.

PEARS—Quotable at 10@12½ ℔ lb; Oregon, none in the market; Blackberries, 20 cts. @ 25; Raspberries, 18@20c; do in cans, 30@35c.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—For first quality, 7@8c ℔ lb; for second quality, 6@7c ℔ lb.

Veal—Quotable at 8@9c ℔ lb.

Mutton—Quotable at 8@9c ℔ lb.

Lamb—Spring, 8@9c ℔ lb.

Pork—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9c ℔ lb; grain-fed, 7@8c ℔ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry—Geese, large, at $7 @8 ℔ pair; Spring Chickens, $4 @ 5; Hens, $5 @ 6; Roosters, $5 @ 6.

Game—Quail, $1 @ 1 25 ℔ doz; Rabbits, $1 @ 1 25 ℔ doz; Hare, $1 @ 1 25 ℔ doz; Venison, 10@12½c ℔ lb.

Turkeys—Live, 18@20c ℔ lb; dressed, 18@20c ℔ lb.

Ducks—Wild, $1 @ 1 50 ℔ doz.


DRY GOODS, ETC.

PLEASE NOTE THE NUMBER

OF

THE NEW

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The Best Selected and the Cheapest

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KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

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ADDITIONS TO THEIR COMPLETE STOCK

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Plain and Embroidered Linen Sets, Collars, Sleeves and Cuffs.

Initial Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Sleeves, Sets and Handkerchiefs.

Ladies', Misses and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.

Lace Veils, Fichus and Mantles.

Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments.

Embroidered Flannel.

Linen and Linen Goods; Napkins and Table Cloths; all the brands in Cotton; Towels and Towelling.

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Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the yard.

Piano and Table Covers.

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☞ All our Goods are new and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.

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Montgomery St.

BROWN & BARRY,

144 FOURTH STREET.

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NORTON & GAVAN,

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WILL OPEN DURING THE

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The greatest inducements ever offered to cash purchasers in this city. The stock comprises

Black, Gros Grain and Gros de Rhein SILKS;

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Empress Cloths and ALPACAS;

Plain, Striped and Fancy DRESS GOODS;

Mourning DRESS GOODS;

Bonnet and Cashmere SHAWLS;

Scotch Plaid and Striped SHAWLS;

Blankets, Flannels and Sheetings;

Bed-Spreads, Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.

And a waltonerized stock of Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear.

Fancy Goods.

All of which will be sold at LESS than ORIGINAL COST.

☞ Ladies wanting bargains in Dry Goods are requested to examine our stock and compare prices with other stores.

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☞ STRICTLY ONE PRICE. ☜

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& CO.

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING Goods, which they offer at reduced prices, currently:

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HOSIERY, SCARFS,

LINEN BOSOMS, NECK TIES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS.

Woolen Goods,

ALL KINDS.

HAMBURG EDGINGS,

NEW PATTERNS,

Linen Goods,

BLACK ALPACAS

Of the celebrated DOUBLE-FACED BUFFALO Brand. Sole Agents for

Chesney Brothers Gros Grain Silks.

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KENNEDY, O'NEILL & BRO.

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HAVE RECEIVED FIFTY CASES OF SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, Eastern and European markets, for cash, large discounts will enable them to offer the same at prices

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Comprising a full line of

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Plain, Checked and Striped SILKS in great variety.

IRISH POPLINS, from Tim Bradley's & O'Neill's & Co., Dublin, in all the new shades.

Thirty cases assorted DRESS GOODS.

Satin De Chenes, Drap d'Ete, Soups, Cloths, Tamise Cloths, Plaids, etc.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' and English, French and German HOSIERY.

A full line of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at sale prices.

☞ Ladies will please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

KENNEDY, O'NEILL & BRO.

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N. B.—A full line of Josvin and Alexandre KID GLOVES, at $1 50 per pair.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Drap d'Ete, Plain Alpacas, Chilli Merinos, Mourning Cloth, Bombazines, Bombazettes.

☞ A very nice Black Alpaca for 50 cents per yard.

On account of the reduction in Wool, we have reduced all our Woolen Goods fully 25 per cent, and are now prepared to offer all makes of

Blankets, Flannels and Cassimeres

At greatly reduced prices. Also, Marseilles Spreads; Table Linens, Napkins, Sheetings, Cotton Flannels, and all makes of Muslins at reduced prices. A fine line of Ladies' Cotton and Merino Underwear at low prices.

Men's Jean and Merino Underwear, very cheap.

Boys' Merino Underwear very cheap.

Misses' Merino Underwear very cheap.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hosiery, very cheap.

Ladies' Cloaks from $6 each upward.

A great lot of Ladies' Gloves, very cheap.

Jouvin's colored and black Kid Gloves, $1 50 a pair.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,

606 Market Street,

One door from Montgomery.

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C. CURTIS

601 and 603 Market Street,

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From $360—$360

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PIANOS

GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS

HIGHEST STYLE OF FINISH—FACTORY front sold. The only FIRST-CLASS Piano in the country. Sold at a low price.

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PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED by the best practical manner; and every piano warranted.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO

Irish and Catholic Literature

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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All the above rates will be strictly adhered to.

☞ Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.


## WENDELL PHILLIPS ON FROUDE

### SPLENDID LECTURE.

### The American Verdict Given.

### "THE SAXON RACE INFAMOUS."

On Tuesday evening, December 3d, Wendell Phillips lectured on "Inference from Froude" to a full house in Dodsworth Hall, Boston. On the stage were William Lloyd Garrison and other distinguished gentlemen. The audience was one of the most cultured that has assembled in the Boston forum course this season. Mr. Phillips, as being introduced, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am to offer you one or two suggestions touching Mr. Froude's account of the relations of Great Britain and Ireland. He said he came here to argue his case before the American people as a jury, and in my narrow way I wish to ask an hour you lend me to-night in rendering a verdict. It was a great privilege to hear the English scholar's view of the critical relations between England and Ireland. It was a theme deeply interesting to every student of English literature and politics, and the interest was deepened from the gratified wish, with general purposes, he gave the receipts of those entries to the sufferers by our great conflagration. I am gratified, also, at the chance which he chose for his address to the American people—the Lyceum. It was a marked recognition of this new form for the public discussion of great national questions. It was a compliment, well directed, to the impartiality and intelligence of the audiences which make up the great American lyceum. Of course, being Froude, two brilliant and picturesque in narrative, graphic, humorous, and if he did not bring as many new facts, at least in the mass in which he told old ones he re-told the most, the conquer of mind with that England looks at the question today, and that of Ireland is a great revelation. Sara Tooke said once, when Gibbon wrote his autobiography, that a man who had written his personal confessions in his youth rather than write his own life; that he would have left another to do it. Froude has let the trusted the unconscious betrayal of what he would have been but too willing to do. So I think is the verdict of the impartial, in the whole inspiration of those two brothers, Froude and Carlyle, and that is the soul of the English literature of the day. Froude's reflecting is dispassion, listless complaints, and genuine contemplation, that 'their name is legion.' Everywhere the sick and feeble seem to have realized the importance of 'holding fast that which is good,' and avoiding what is spurious and dangerous. The nauseous 'Bitters,' under various names, which nauseate and poison the counter to 'Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,' should be avoided. For their own sakes, for the sick and the public at large. Hostetter's Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk.

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VOL. XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1872. NO. 6.

A. WALDTEUFEL,

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PICTURES AND ORNAMENTS,

Miscellaneous Books and Stationery.

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STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS;

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS;

HAYNES BROS. PIANOS;

BURDETT CELEBY ORGANS;

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS.

Always on hand a large assortment of the above named celebrated Instruments.

☞ Liberal discount to the Rev. Clergy and Catholic Schools. Orders promptly attended to. my28-1y


### IRELAND.

**The Candidates for Mayor—Desertions from the Army—Exercises—The Parks Regulations—The Bowler Brothers Failure—The Galway Prosecutions Etc.**

[Special Correspondence of THE MONITOR.]

CORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1872.

#### THE CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR.

Since I dispatched my last letter a change has taken place in the political situation here. The Conservatives have put forward a candidate avowedly with the object of showing the people of England that Mr. Shaw's success does not represent the unanimous opinion of the important city of Cork on the question of Home Rule. The gentleman, a local merchant and a Quaker—John Pim—states in his address that he cannot adopt the Home Rule programme, as he regards it as an attempt to separate two nations that are bound together by every tie of interest. He also opposes denominational education; but has a fair record of, and will work to obtain a subsidy for our hardy fishermen, in the same manner as it is conceded to those of Scotland.

Mr. Shaw's colleague, Mr. Matthew, the second Liberal candidate, Mr. Mathew, retired. In his valedictory address he pretty plainly intimated his opinion that the principles put forward by Mr. Sexagrue were intended as a bribe to the Priests of the rest of England, and that they had for their object the separation of the two countries. He frankly admitted that he had met no opposition on the part of the Priests, but he believed that the name of his uncle would be a sufficient passport to the confidence of every Cork man. He had not from the beginning the slightest wish to see himself at the head the support of a large number of prominent citizens, remarkable more for their fidelity to the Government of which Mr. Gladstone is the chief, than for their supremacy of Irish nationality. It is now believed that these men will to a considerable extent stay away from the poll. Mr. Rosayne is now master of the situation. Conservatives and Irishmen, who took part in the late disturbances, and old women contrive to put an army of 200,000 into the field to fight a battle that is trying to crush them. God crush the nation that ever dared to lift a hand against it! But that is the Illest thing in the world, of course. One never has any reason to be ungrateful for favors received. Mr. Chisholm Anstey, however was such a nation on the face of the earth. Well, all I can say is, that if 900,000 people, men and old women contrive to put an army of 200,000 into the field to fight a battle that is trying to crush them. God crush the nation that ever dared to lift a hand against it! But that is the Illest thing in the world, of course. One never has any reason to be ungrateful for favors received. Mr. Chisholm Anstey, however was such a nation on the face of the earth. Well, all I can say is, that if 900,000 people, men and old women contrive to put an army of 200,000 into the field to fight a battle that is trying to crush them,

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Outrage Manufacture.

The *Mayo Examiner*, in its issue of November 8th, rebukes in the following rather too mild fashion the practice indulged by one or two Dublin newspaper, inventing accounts of outrages to the provinces: "Dublin daily papers have very little time to do their work, and less than in almost any branch of life's business to make inquiry as to the correct of news that flows unceasingly upon them by telegraph and other sources. We are aware that the greatest annoyance is felt when mistakes or exaggerations occur in the news from their correspondents. We regret to notice that the word 'outrage' is very freely indulged in; and there can be no doubt that any overstating of the incidents and accidents of life under this head does great injury to the province. We, this very week, prevented an accident, arising, unfortunately, out of drink, being erroneously chronicled a murder. In a county like Mayo, comprising some twenty market towns of all sizes, and with a population of nigh a quarter million, composed as ours is, life cannot be carried on exactly as it might be in a paradise of civilization and prosperity. We, with great respect, draw the attention of our city contemporaries to the 'outrage' article which we see very much in the market for some time past, in the hope that a check may be put on exaggerated rumors and reports when manufactured or shaped into items of news."

### Father O'Keeffe and the National Board.

In a trial between the National Board and a Callan schoolmistress, in Dublin, on the 19th November, Father O'Keeffe was examined. In cross-examination by Mr. Richie, who appeared for the Board, witness said: I read a letter of the 30th of April) pretending to resume me from the management of the schools; but I thought very little about it whether that allegation be right or wrong. Has the suspension referred to been removed or declared invalid? There has been no suspension. It is a libel that has not been suspended. (Murmurs of "Oh! oh!") Judge O'Brien said it was most unseemly for any one to interrupt the evidence by an exclamation. Father O'Keefe —I have never been tried, and could not be condemned without a trial. I have never been charged with any guilty. I proclaim it in this Court, and I won't allow you to put any such questions to me. I claim the protection of the Court. Judge O'Brien—You need do nothing of the kind. The question is a very simple one, and you have answered it. No protection is required. Mr. Farrell—It is not the question that could be complained of, but the manner in which the Court, which I think fairly entitle me to claim the protection of the Court. Judge O'Brien—I rebuked the interruption unasked. Mr. Richie—Is it not alleged by the Bishop that you are suspended? Father O'Keeffe—What do I care for the wicked allegations of any one?

### Treatment of the Fenian Prisoners.

We have received from Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Amnesty Association, a statement signed by "A Fellow Prisoner of Reddin." The writer says he can corroborate several of Reddin's statements as to his treatment in Portland and Millbank prisons. He also says that while his own feet were frost-bitten, he was ordered to work as a navvy in the docks of Chatham, and ordered with such language as "You Irish scoundrel," "You Irish dishonest murderer," etc. One of the doctors ordered him into the infirmary, but when the other heard that he was a political prisoner he said to him: "Oh, you are going on like Reddin; you are one of the Manchester murderers; you should send him out to work." At Millbank, he says, while ordinary prisoners could sleep in the cells with the gas turned out, the political prisoners had to endure the full blaze of gas all night while ordinary prisoners who were in the infirmary are allowed the use of books, they were refused to Reddin and himself. He adds that he was a witness of the incident of Reddin falling under the barrow of bricks. He challenges the Government to grant an impartial public inquiry, and to allow him and other prisoners to give evidence as to their treatment. *Freeman, November 18.*

### The Irish Historian Reuke.

In the year 1632, in an humble dwelling within the inclosure of the Monastery of Donegal, of which there is nothing now left but the ruins, four Franciscan Brothers sat themselves down to weave out the thread of Irish history, from the mass of tangled fact and legend, tradition, legend and song presented. The work of Ireland's early scholars had been lost by subsequent disorders, and hundreds of years of persecution had driven the opportunities for learning away; but Michael, Conroy, Ferguson O'Cleary and Ferfassa O'Maelmonery, with indomitable preseverence and immense research, succeeded in compiling a series of annals which form the basis of Irish history. But it is only now, when the four masters have slept for nearly two hundred years in nameless and unknown graves, that an appreciative and grateful antiquarian, Sir William Wilde proposes the erection of a memorial monolithic cross on the site of their labors. It is gratifying to note that there is already a long list of well-known names to support him with subscriptions.

### Restitution Asked.

Mr. Butt has written a letter to the Marquis of Hartington, calling his attention to the statement made by him in the House of Commons that a sum of £30,000, the balance of a sum originally raised for charitable purposes in Ireland, would be placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant for the promotion of the Irish fisheries; and asking when the persons interested in the fisheries may expect that arrangements will be made to carry the promise given by his lordship into practical effect. The Chief Secretary has replied that he is in communication with the Treasury on the subject, and "that he shall lose no time in bringing the intentions of the Government to the persons interested as soon as he is in a position to do so." This letter was written on the 15th of October, and apparently the Marquis has not yet found himself "in a position" to do anything for the fishermen. Mr. Butt's letter points out that a sum so of exceptional richness has been lost to the fishermen through the non-issuance of the Treasury in part with the fund. —*Examiner, November 19.*

### The Land Act.

The Gladstone Land Act may give all necessary security to the tenant farmers of Ireland, but somehow the tenant farmers of Ireland cannot see the matter in that light at all. In Kildare, for instance, the state of affairs is such that a "Tenant's Defence Society" is felt to be an absolute necessity, and, accordingly, it was resolved at a recent meeting at the Athy Farmers' Club to establish such a body. Similarly, in Kilkenny, the tenantry appear to hold the great "hanging Sessions" in very slight estimation, and have been seriously advised by the *Kilkenny Journal* to follow the example of their brethren of Kildare, and unite in defense of their rights. These factsare pretty commentary, surely, on the "healing measure."—*Nation, November 16.*

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### Fracas in the Hunting Field.

The hunting fracas in the county Wexford came before the magistrates in Dublin on the 18th November, and the prisoner, Mr. Sweetman, was returned for trial, bail being refused. It appeared that Sweetman, whom Captain Quinn swore he never saw before, hustled his horse, and, upon being remonstrated with, still continued so to do, upon which the complainant, seeing him raise his whip, struck him. Sweetman then fired twice at complainant, and afterwards pursued him two or three miles, and fired two more shots. The evidence is corroborated by Captain Quinn's brother, who swore that Sweetman also presented a pistol to him, close to him that he could not down the barrel.

### The Bishop of Waterford.

The Catholic Bishop of Waterford, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, having determined to retire into private life, a meeting of the clergy of his diocese was held on Wednesday to nominate a successor. The Bishop himself presided, and the Archbishop of Cashel was also present. After divine service, the votes were taken, with the result of placing the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Catholic Rector of Lismore, at the head of the list, the Very Rev. Dr. Power, Clonmel, second, and the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, third.—*Advertiser, November 23.*

## ENGLAND.

### Drunken English.

The school Anglo-Saxon is still clamoring for open houses and flowing taps. The Licensing Act is his greatest grievance, and the early-closing rule is resented by him as the most intolerable form of tyranny. Day by day we hear of meetings and indignant Court, which I think fairly entitle me to claim the protection of the Court. Judge O'Brien—I rebuked the interruption unasked. Mr. Richie—Is it not alleged by the Bishop that you are suspended? Father O'Keeffe—What do I care for the wicked allegations of any one?

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## ENGLAND.

### Drunken English.

The school Anglo-Saxon is still clamoring for open houses and flowing taps. The Licensing Act is his greatest grievance, and the early-closing rule is resented by him as the most intolerable form of tyranny. Day by day we hear of meetings and indignant semi-drunken demonstrations arising out of the dissatisfaction of the British Sniper. O'Brien—I rebuked the interruption unasked. Mr. Richie—Is it not alleged by the Bishop that you are suspended? Father O'Keeffe—What do I care for the wicked allegations of any one?

### Treatment of the Fenian Prisoners.

We have received from Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Amnesty Association, a statement signed by "A Fellow Prisoner of Reddin." The writer says he can corroborate several of Reddin's statements as to his treatment in Portland and Millbank prisons. He also says that while his own feet were frost-bitten, he was ordered to work as a navvy in the docks of Chatham, and ordered with such language as "You Irish scoundrel," "You Irish dishonest murderer," etc. One of the doctors ordered him into the infirmary, but when the other heard that he was a political prisoner he said to him: "Oh, you are going on like Reddin; you are one of the Manchester murderers; you should send him out to work." At Millbank, he says, while ordinary prisoners could sleep in the cells with the gas turned out, the political prisoners had to endure the full blaze of gas all night while ordinary prisoners who were in the infirmary are allowed the use of books, they were refused to Reddin and himself. He adds that he was a witness of the incident of Reddin falling under the barrow of bricks. He challenges the Government to grant an impartial public inquiry, and to allow him and other prisoners to give evidence as to their treatment. *Freeman, November 18.*

### The Irish Historian Reuke.

In the year 1632, in an humble dwelling within the inclosure of the Monastery of Donegal, of which there is nothing now left but the ruins, four Franciscan Brothers sat themselves down to weave out the thread of Irish history, from the mass of tangled fact and legend, tradition, legend and song presented. The work of Ireland's early scholars had been lost by subsequent disorders, and hundreds of years of persecution had driven the opportunities for learning away; but Michael, Conroy, Ferguson O'Cleary and Ferfassa O'Maelmonery, with indomitable preseverence and immense research, succeeded in compiling a series of annals which form the basis of Irish history. But it is only now, when the four masters have slept for nearly two hundred years in nameless and unknown graves, that an appreciative and grateful antiquarian, Sir William Wilde proposes the erection of a memorial monolithic cross on the site of their labors. It is gratifying to note that there is already a long list of well-known names to support him with subscriptions.

### Restitution Asked.

Mr. Butt has written a letter to the Marquis of Hartington, calling his attention to the statement made by him in the House of Commons that a sum of £30,000, the balance of a sum originally raised for charitable purposes in Ireland, would be placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant for the promotion of the Irish fisheries; and asking when the persons interested in the fisheries may expect that arrangements will be made to carry the promise given by his lordship into practical effect. The Chief Secretary has replied that he is in communication with the Treasury on the subject, and "that he shall lose no time in bringing the intentions of the Government to the persons interested as soon as he is in a position to do so." The letter was written on the 15th of October, and apparently the Marquis has not yet found himself "in a position" to do anything for the fishermen. Mr. Butt's letter points out that a sum so of exceptional richness has been lost to the fishermen through the non-issuance of the Treasury in part with the fund. —*Examiner, November 19.*

### The Land Act.

The Gladstone Land Act may give all necessary security to the tenant farmers of Ireland, but somehow the tenant farmers of Ireland cannot see the matter in that light at all. In Kildare, for instance, the state of affairs is such that a "Tenant's Defence Society" is felt to be an absolute necessity, and, accordingly, it was resolved at a recent meeting at the Athy Farmers' Club to establish such a body. Similarly, in Kilkenny, the tenantry appear to hold the great "hanging Sessions" in very slight estimation, and have been seriously advised by the *Kilkenny Journal* to follow the example of their brethren of Kildare, and unite in defense of their rights. These facts are pretty commentary, surely, on the "healing measure."—*Nation, November 16.*

### The Railways.

"Her Majesty's Government have undertaken to examine into the question of the purchase of the Irish railways, with the view of making, if possible, some proposal to the Parliament of a general satisfactory nature. They are, however, unable to give any pledge as to the result of their deliberations." Such is the answer vouchsafed by Mr. Gladstone to the latest memorial from Ireland for the purchase by the State of the Irish railways. It is substantially the same as every previous answer from the same quarter on the same question. The whole subject is still "under consideration." We have strong belief that it will remain in that condition until Ireland has secured Home Rule.—*Nation, Nov. 16.*

### Fracas in the Hunting Field.

The hunting fracas in the county Wexford came before the magistrates in Dublin on the 18th November, and the prisoner, Mr. Sweetman, was returned for trial, bail being refused. It appeared that Sweetman, whom Captain Quinn swore he never saw before, hustled his horse, and, upon being remonstrated with, still continued so to do, upon which the complainant, seeing him raise his whip, struck him. Sweetman then fired twice at complainant, and afterwards pursued him two or three miles, and fired two more shots. The evidence is corroborated by Captain Quinn's brother, who swore that Sweetman also presented a pistol to him, close to him that he could not down the barrel.

### The Bishop of Waterford.

The Catholic Bishop of Waterford, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, having determined to retire into private life, a meeting of the clergy of his diocese was held on Wednesday to nominate a successor. The Bishop himself presided, and the Archbishop of Cashel was also present. After divine service, the votes were taken, with the result of placing the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Catholic Rector of Lismore, at the head of the list, the Very Rev. Dr. Power, Clonmel, second, and the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, third.—*Advertiser, November 23.*

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### SWEDEN.

### Catholicism in Sweden.

In the early part of the sixteenth century the Catholic faith was suppressed in Sweden, Norway and Denmark by the strong hand of the tyrant Christian II., who was the uncle of the present Kings of Sweden and Norway. Only a remnant remained of adherents to the ancient religion. Their number rapidly diminished in Sweden, and at present there is no Catholic Church there. As a rule, the inhabitants of these countries have retained strong religious prejudices against Catholics, more especially as the Protestant clergy instil a spirit of infinity and indifference in their teaching. They have preserved, with more or less fidelity, those portions of Christian belief which were retained by the Church when separated themselves from the true Church. A movement in the direction of that Church has been gradually arising during the last thirty or forty years amid those nations, and there is fast being formed a party favorable to the Catholic Church. In the Assembly there are now six distinct groups. First, the Extreme Left, or Republican union; second, the Republican Left, or moderate Republican union; third, the Centre, or still more moderate Republican union; fourth, the Centre Right, who prefer Orleanist rule; fifth, the Right, or strong monarchy, preferring Henry the Fifth; sixth, the Extreme Right, which believes in the Extreme Legitimist notions—the white flag, the Pope, and no dynasty not legitimate since 1789—and is sent to Algeria on officer who made a speech which had a Bonapartist tendency. These seems much too nervous on the subject, but he may have private information to the effect that there is a party in favor of the Imperial dynasty. It is reported that a large number of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are going to the United States and Canada.—*London Universe.*

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## ITALY.

### Affairs in Rome.

On All Saints' Day the Holy Father, accompanied by his noble Court, proceeded in full pace across the Piazza of St. Peter's. There the Sovereign Pontiff celebrated Mass, assisted by Mgr. de Merode and Mgr. Martinelli. Several personages of distinction were present, and the Count and Countess De Bourgoing, were present at the celebration. A great number of persons approached the Table of the Lord, and had the happiness of receiving the Holy Communion from the Pope's own hand. An enormous crowd of persons were in the *Journal of Florence* that the Holy Father said Mass during the Mass in a voice loud enough to be heard by all present, and that, after his own celebration, he heard Mass, assisting from the throne. Mgr. Persichelli, one of his Holiness's Chamberlains, was sent to Ancona on purpose to show how unfounded is the statement made in a late number of the French *Soleil* about the Pope's health. Again in the *Journal de Rome*, which says: "The Holy Father daily receives a large number of persons, and all that 'system of lies' about his health is simply impudent. Only a certain number of persons can be admitted to the Vatican, and they are obliged to undergo a long examination in order to obtain admission. Every day a single thunderbolt—a bolt which made all the Sovereigns of repugnant Europe blush with shame."

Touching more closely still on the incidents and politics of the day, Mgr. Spinosi says that a little public may who very well for groups of people no bigger than families," but that to attempt to apply a Republican form to a nation is like "trying to square the circle," for that Francs was "geographically impossible."—*Westminster Gazette, November 16.*

### Party Divisions in the French Assembly.

So much is said of parties in France that now, as the Assembly is in session, it may be interesting to know the exact division of the political forces. In the Assembly there are now six distinct groups. First, the Extreme Left, or Republican union; second, the Republican Left, or moderate Republican union; third, the Centre, or still more moderate Republican union; fourth, the Centre Right, who prefer Orleanist rule; fifth, the Right, or strong monarchy, preferring Henry the Fifth; sixth, the Extreme Right, which believes in the Extreme Legitimist notions—the white flag, the Pope, and no dynasty not legitimate since 1789—and is sent to Algeria on officer who made a speech which had a Bonapartist tendency. These seems much too nervous on the subject, but he may have private information to the effect that there is a party in favor of the Imperial dynasty. It is reported that a large number of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are going to the United States and Canada.—*London Universe.*

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### Marriage of Lojson and Rochefort.

M. Henri Rochefort, whose civil marriage with the walls of his prison took place on Friday, seems to have desired to obtain Rochefort to ascertain how far the Bishop of Versailles sent a priest whether he had the necessary faith of for the reception of a Sacrament. Léon Vesillot, in an article in *l'Univers*, says of his own knowledge that M. Rochefort replied to the questions of this priest that he was a Catholic; that, though engaged in a certain line of politics, he never doubted or intended to deny any of the dogmas of the Church. The Bishop, on this, did all that was required to do in the religious marriage; and in the presence of the priest and witnesses, M. Rochefort repeated what he had already said on the subject of his religious convictions, and, kneeling down by the side of his bride, made his confession in preparation for receiving the Sacrament of Marriage. He could have fortold," continues Veuillot, "five years ago, Father (Lojson) was occupying the pulpit of Notre Dame of Paris, and M. Rochefort was editing the *Lanterne* at that the serious and religious nature of the latter would come as a antidote to the sacrilegious and cynical farce of the preacher; that the latter would be married by the Curé of the Carmelite at the Registrar's office, and that the former would go and to raise himself with her, by proceeding from true goodness of heart to the true God. Then he will be more in the pulpit, the other a sinfulled and as Henri Rochefort returns to the Church, he will find that the religious steps into his hired carriage with a bouquet of flowers, and that a single step has brought him from the depths of infidelity to the heights of faith."

### Froude's Ignorance.

Mr. Froude, in one place, says that Burke "possesse a odd little piece of knowledge set in a framework—since I am not aware that any considerable statements are found wholly on the side of the Church

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 28.

December
22—Sunday—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
23—Monday—Of the Feria.
24—Tuesday—Vigil of Christmas. Fast.
25—Wednesday—Nativity of our Lord. Christmas Day.
26—Thursday—St. Stephen, first Martyr.
27—Friday—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.
28—Saturday—The Holy Innocents.


# THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 21, 1872.


## CHRISTMAS.

Once more it becomes our pleasing duty to send holiday greeting to all the friends of THE MONITOR. Christmas is all but upon us, and ere another issue of our paper is sent forth from the press it will have gone into the irrevocable past. And thus will this blessed season of the year come and go until Time itself shall cease to be, and this world shall undergo its final doom.

Christmas, as everybody knows, is held sacred to the sweetest emotions that can abide in the human heart. It is sacred to the love of God which contemplates the Redeemer under the form of a tender babe; it is sacred to that love of our neighbor which sees a brother in every suffering fellow Christian. It is right and just, therefore, that all, without distinction, should prepare to fulfill the duties which are, as it were, dictated by the very spirit of this holy time. To pay tribute of homage to the Almighty God by worthily approaching the Sacraments, to show our sympathy with humanity by contributing, as liberally as our means will allow, to the sustenance of the poor and the comfort of the afflicted—these are the ways in which Christmas is best observed and most honored.

Thanks to the indefatigable zeal of the Most Reverend Archbishop and his devoted clergy, San Francisco is abundantly supplied with temples for the worship of the Lord, and with charitable institutions designed to alleviate almost every kind of affliction that can bring pain and sorrow to humanity. Consequently, so far as these things are concerned, there is no excuse for any one—for him whom God has blessed with a liberal supply of this world's goods; or for him who has to struggle hard with the trials and difficulties incidental to this life—failing to discharge his befitting portion of each of these duties. So we trust that our countrymen, whose happy lot it has been to cast their fortunes in this favored land, will remain true to the traditions and customs of their race, celebrating Christmas as the festival of the Infant Redeemer with hymns of praise and thanksgiving with prayer and with alms, and with tribute for their fellow-men all over the habitable globe.

## WRETCHED PEDDLING.

It is with much regret that we find ourselves compelled to notice a gross breach of good taste and a very watched piece of peddling perpetrated last Sunday, during the laying of the foundation-stone of the College of the Sacred Heart, by the agents of a "Catholic Publication Company," which has recently come into existence in this city. While thousands were assembled at the corner of Larkin and Eddy streets to witness the beautiful and instructive ceremonies proper to the occasion, some persons, acting on behalf of this "Company," affixed a placard to a post fastening all that encersed thief a two-bit "edition" of Father BURKE's lectures in reply to Mr. FROUDE could be there had for sale. We know little and care a great deal less about this "Publishing Company;" but if its financiers are in such a condition as to necessitate a resort to piracy and peddling for the purpose of making a draw or two, we think the interests of religion, decency and honesty would be well served by its extinction. Some time ago Father BURKE, fearing that unprincipled persons would attempt to defraud him of the profits legitimately derivable from his magnificent defense of Ireland and the Irish against the aspersions of the English historian, published the unsexed card:

Father BURKE begs to inform the public that he intends to publish his lectures in answer to Mr FROUDE in book-form (copyrighted from his manuscript), and at such a price as will enable the poorest of all who may wish to acquire it. Father BURKE publishes this book on his own account, reserving the entire profits of its publication; and therefore he hopes that no publisher will deprive him of his profit in the book by publishing it in advance. The only authentic edition will be that published by F. M. HASSETT, of New York.

That vaunting, according to our opinion ought to have been sufficient to prevent any honestly disposed man, or association of men, from publishing the lectures in any other way than in the columns of a newspaper. Yet here we have this "Catholic Publishing Company of San Francisco" endeavoring, to the utmost of its—thank Heaven, very small—ability to forestall Father BURKE by means of a twenty-five cent edition of his discourses, and hawking it about on a Sunday among people assembled to witness a religious ceremony! The act of piracy is so atrociously dishonest that it must disgust every right-minded man, and especially every right-minded Catholic, who does not wish to see Father BURKE, after all he has done for faith and country, meanly cheated out of what rightfully belongs to him. And as for the peddling part of the business, we know that it has caused much indignation among the clergy and the intelligent Catholics who went to Larkin street to be present at the laying the foundation stone of a great educational institution, and not to be annoyed by solicitations to purchase the "splendid lectures of Father BURKE for the small sum of two bits!" But this conduct is only of a piece with the "smartness" which prompts the selling of newspapers at church-doors, in the hope of gathering a few dollars by deluding the people with the idea that "religion" is about equally served by buying the ——— and hearing Mass! We do not wish to be uncharitable, but we cannot help remarking that this curious way of "pushing business," this dexterous shuffle between God and Mammon is most likely to recommend itself to men whose attachment to a faith is measured by the pecuniary advantages it may bring them. It is, at any rate, satisfactory to know that Father BURKE cannot have lost much. The "two-bit edition" was not a success, and we much fear it will not enhance the market value of the stock of our "Catholic Publishing Company."

## COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART.

The imposing ceremony which was witnessed last Sunday by the thousands assembled at the corner of Eddy and Larkin streets ought well teach a useful lesson to the assailants of the Catholic Church. It was calculated to rebuke them for a slander which they are extremely fond of propagating, in season and out of season. We can scarcely take up a book written by a Protestant, in which the "errors of Rome" are at all alluded to, without finding it repeatedly asserted that Catholicity favors ignorance and is hostile to education. Not a preacher enters a pulpit to hurl his fanatical diatribes against the Holy See, who does not make it a special charge that the Papacy has invariably been the foe of learning and scientific investigation. These allegations are not only unfounded but so diametrically opposed to facts recorded in history, that a Catholic can hardly read or hear them with patience. And, truly, the dealer of men who deliberately blind themselves to truth, and repeat calumnies that have been refuted a thousand times, for the temporary gratification of making a point against an adversary, is apt to kindle anger in the minds of the most peaceful controversialists. The Catholic Church, as a body, and the Popes, as individuals, have done incomparably more for the promotion of learning and the advancement of science than any body or any persons that the world has ever yet seen. Here in our midst, in the city of San Francisco and in the State of California, the most striking proofs of the spirit which universally actuates true Catholics force themselves upon the notice of even a casual visitor. Though by no means the most wealthy section of the community, our co-religionists have done infinitely more for education, have spent far more money upon schools and colleges, than the members of any other creed whatever.

And, returning to the ceremony of last Sunday, for what were the thousands of young and old assembled at the place we mentioned? To witness the laying of the foundation-stone of a new college, to hear his Grace the Archbishop invoke his solemn blessing upon the institution: to listen to the words of a zealous and eloquent priest describing the benefits to be derived in the future from that new institution. The College of the Sacred Heart is but another of the many efforts made to provide a sound Catholic education for the youths of this city. Its erection has only been rendered possible by the more than generous subscriptions given by the wealthy men of the community. We merely discharge a debt of gratitude in acknowledging the fact that among the contributors very many liberal and high-minded Protestants are to be numbered. These latter gentlemen, though differing in religious conviction from the founders of the institution, could appreciate rightly their labors in behalf of the children who, when grown to manhood's estate, will play a prominent part in directing the destinies of this great and prosperous country. It is, we understand, intended that the college shall be, in the fullest sense of the word, free to all comers. Of course its maintenance will involve considerable expense: but there is no fear that the burden will not be cheerfully borne by those who have already made great sacrifices for its establishment.

It will be under the care of the Christian Brothers, a religious association especially devoted to the care and instruction of the young. The success which has attended the labors of this admirable fraternity in Ireland, England, France, Germany and in the United States wherever they are established, has been so marked that they are now recognized as the most teaching body in the world. Their system, which largely consists in appealing to the good sense and spirit of emulation that characterizes boys far more than is generally supposed, has attained results not equaled by any other method. We need only mention St. Mary's College to bring an excellent illustration of the Christian Brothers' high rank as educators before the minds of the people of California. Its pupils have turned out better scholars, better men and better Christians than the boys of any college under non-Catholic government. We are confident that the same remark will yet apply to the alumni of the Sacred Heart College.

### Christmas Day.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—Masses will be celebrated at 5 A. M. Christmas morning, and every half hour thereafter until half-past 10, when Pontifical High Mass (Mozart's Twelfth) will be celebrated, after which Papal benedictions will be given by the Most Rev. Archbishop.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The hours at which Mass will be celebrated in this church will be announced on Sunday, 22d instant.

ST. PETER CHURCH, VALLEJO STREET, First Mass at 5 o'clock for general Communion; immediately after a Mass of thanksgiving, and then the usual Masses at 8 and 9; and at 10:30 a Solemn High Mass with full choir. In compliance with an order of the Most Rev. Archbishop last Christmas, there will be no midnight Mass this year in any of the churches in this archdiocese.

## ENGLISH HUMANITARIANISM.

If there be any one thing upon which, more than another, the English people pride themselves it is, unquestionably, their humanity. Their preachers and their statesmen are incessantly talking about the duty of alleviating misfortune and sympathizing with suffering. Nothing touches the great British heart like a bit of pathos either in prose or poetry; nothing stirs the great British soul like the complaints of affliction. All this would make one imagine they were a nation of humanitarians, were it not for the well-known fact that an amount of barbarism shocking to contemplate exists among them, and is constantly showing itself to the scandal of the rest of the world. Indeed, all this "talk" about kindliness, philanthropy, etc., is confined to a certain number among the educated classes, and even they reserve it for foreign subjects. Those nice English people could sympathize warmly with the Italians who rose to arms against their legitimate sovereigns; but they hail only frenzied denunciations for the Sepoys who strove to throw off the galling yoke of Britain. They could weep over the execution of the revolutionists who blew up the Servician barracks in Rome and buried nearly a hundred slumbering soldiers into eternity; but they could only express their joy at the unthinking men who, in blowing down the wall of Clerkenwell prison in order to release incarcerated comrades, *unintentionally* killed a few persons. They could pathetically affect a horror at the alleged sufferings of rebels and brigands in the Neapolitan prisons, while they kept concealed the tortures which were being inflicted upon political prisoners. They exulted like demons when the Indian mutineers were in hundreds blown from the cannon's mouth on the arid plains of Hindostan, and yet they could shed and moan over the French execution of murderers and incendiaries at Sartory. Only a few days ago the *Times* sent a Commission to Paris for the purpose of making inquiries into the complaints of the Communists imprisoned at Oleron, taking no heed whatever of the dreadful disclosures made by poor DANIEL HANLON, who has been maimed and crippled for life by the tortures inflicted upon him by his English jailers. The Commissioners, who, be it remembered, went over to France with a decided animus against the Government and in favor of the communists imprisoned at Oleron, taking no heed whatever of the dreadful disclosures made by poor DANIEL HANLON, who has been maimed and crippled for life by the tortures inflicted upon him by his English jailers. The Commissioners, who, be it remembered, went over to France with a decided animus against the Government and in favor of the communists imprisoned at Oleron, were obliged to confess that the complaints were almost entirely without foundation, and that the prisoners were as well treated as they could be under the circumstances. To corroborate this judgment, the statistics furnished by the Inspector-General of English Prisons show that the mortality in the British places of detention is comparatively higher than at Oleron, or any other place in France where criminals are kept. But this mortality is even more than this—they show that every year a large number of English and Irish men and women are actually tortured to death, or driven to commit suicide, in the British prisons, while they are subjected to brutalities, more than to mere prison discipline, which, in many fields from civil life, would be punished with the utmost severity of the law. Of this dangerous state of affairs we have had ample evidence in the case of Mrs. MAYBRICK, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of her husband, on evidence which would not have sufficed to hang a dog in any other country. Then there is

## FROUD.

I.

O Prophet-Apostle of Slander,
Philosopher, clear-eyed and wise,
Whose curtain of coldness is slander
Through acres of pitiless lies!
Again to the front you rush forward,
But not as historians of old;
With pockets of books, white-held onward,
Your fingers all crooked to hold.
Go down with the filmiest of the fossilets—
Ice, pantheism, soulless and bare—
Whose impotent fightings would wither
The laurels that forth crowned our race.

II.

Oh! manhood, you tell us, is shattered—
If manhood as now was once;
The dew of our spirit are scattered—
You've killed all it by suspicion and power;
And, friend, it from sorrow and trial,
Is better than blindness and pride;
It never brushed upon denial
It never was Europe's contempt.
It drinketh of earth when your history
Remained mangers under the sky,
And flashed their Star before with others,
And slew for the sake of the cry.

III.

Our mighty transgression was vast soon—
That Jew-God is Christ and is dead!
You say, with a sneer of derision,
To bow to the God that he hated
Never season for England, wherever
The Romish Church's hand
Shall come to destroy or "deliver,"
And weep in a storm on her coasts!
Your diction shall thus be remembered—
Was precedent ever so fit!
And the of the seas, fallen! fallen!
Will shame it her good to submit.

IV.

No history sees! through the area
Which primitively dawned round us, we,
The pious of yore had escape
Were ceaselessly laboring on:
They gained the background of story
While others from the dawn of the Goal—
The spiritual, if vision and memory,
Of holy and proud leanhold.
But you! You are shrouded in legend
Frame by from the barbarous night;
Which, though it has scattered and poored thro' it
Her saving invisible light.

V.

Arabic thee! One sickness is gender
The falsehoods that flow from that brain,
But falsehoods self-freely! What wonder
Thy tongue should rehearse them again!
The work before which thou'rt not waver:
Your power, in thy method, is great;
Of unbelief's venomous slaver,
Of pantheism's poison, the seat.
Peace, doctor! Ink-wave in thy letters,
Let Him in thee be answered,
Thy error was shot at her heart,
And he [illegible] in thine envy!
—Dublin Nation. J. F. O'D.

## Father De Smet's Indian Sketches.

### Two Leagends of the Primitive People
### The Legend of Wabaonsa.—The Spirit Bird.—The Rainbow and the Deluge.

The name Delawares, by which the Indians of this nation are known, was given them by the whites. It is derived from Lord Delaware, one of the early English colonial Governors in America. Among themselves these people are called "Lenni-Lennapi," or the Primitive Nation. They are considered ancienly in a great country west of the Mississippi. With the "Five Nations," so renowned in the Indian history of this continent, they seized and occupied a large territory southeast of their ancient domain. In the course of this long migration, the Delawares divided into three great tribes, called the "Turtle Tribe," the "Turkey Tribe," and the "Wolf Tribe." In the time of William Penn they occupied the whole of Pennsylvania, and extended from the Delaware to the Hudson. At the white population began to increase, strengthen and extend over those vast territories, the Indians, like all the other tribes, found it necessary to plunge deeper into the forests and plains, and to yield to their conquerors or usurpers. While a great part of the nation established themselves on the Ohio, on the margin of Lake Michigan, others regained the shores and the forests of the Mississippi, whence, according to their traditions, their ancestors had set forth. When colonies of Europeans came to take possession of that large and handsome river, which the celebrated Jesuit Marquette first discovered, and gave the now consoling and sublime name of the "Immaculate Conception," they repulsed once more the Indians, and Government granted these Indians a little territory southwest of Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri. In 1854 the Delawares ceded this foothold to the United States.

THE LEGEND—WABAONSA.

Two centuries have passed away since the fame of Wabaonsa was sounded along the shores of Lake Superior. He was a Delaware chief of an ancient line, who had preserved the chieftainship in their family from the remotest times, and he cherished a lofty pride of ancestry. To the reputation which he had added the advantages of a tall and commanding person; and the dazzling qualities of great bodily strength, personal and mental activity. His heavy bow was renowned for its dimensions throughout the surrounding tribes, and he was known to have shot one of his flat headed arrows through the body of a deer. His cousing was as much sought as his prowess was feared; so that he came, in time, to be equally feared as a hunter, a warrior, and a medicine or sage. But he had now passed the meridian of his days, and the latter "Ah-kee-mo" (even who had been long above the earth," was familiarly applied to him. Such was Wabaonsa, to whom the united vote of the nation awarded the first place in their esteem, and the highest seat in authority. But pride was his ruling passion. Wabaonsa had an only daughter, who had now lived to witness the bordering of the down for the eighteenth spring. Her father was not more celebrated for his deed of strength than she for her gentle virtues and all the accomplishments of an Indian maid.

Her hand was sought by a youth of humble parentage, who had no other merits to recommend him but such as might arise from a tall and graceful person; a nobly step, and an eye beaming with the fire of youth and an ardent imagination. These were sufficient to attract the favorable notice of the daughter, but were by no means satisfactory to the father, who looked for a son more suitable to his rank and the high pretensions of his family.

"Listen to me, youngman," replied Wabaonsa to the trembling hunter, after had sought his interview; "read to attentively to what you hear. You ask me to bestow upon you my daughter, the idol of my heart, and my choicest gift from the Master of life. Others beforehand of me this boon, who were as young, as active and as ardent as yourself. Some of these persons have had visited Wabaonsa's lodge for months. Young man, have you considered well what is it that you would choose for a father-in-law? Have you reflected on the deeds which have raised me to authority and made my name known to the enemies of my nation? Where is the chief who is not proud to be considered the friend of Wabaonsa? Where is the warrior who will not be glad to be numbered among his brothers? Where is the sage who will not be too say the equal in bravery of Wabaonsa? Have you not heard that my fathers came from the far land decked with plumes, masks of feathers, and clothed in [illegible] armor? And of what, young man, have you to boast, that you should claim as alliance with my warlike line? Have you ever shot your enemies on the battle-field? Have you ever brought to the camp a trophy of victory? Have you

over proved your fortitude by suffering protracted pain, enduring continued hunger, or sustained great fatigue? Is your name known beyond the humble limits of your native village? Go then, young man, and earn a name for yourself. It is sons as alliance with the wigwam of Wabaonsa. Think not my ancient blood shall mingle with the humble stock of the Awasisi (a kind of fish), fit totem (family distinction) for fishermen."

The humble and intimidated youth departed; but his resolved to do a deed that should render him worthy of the daughter of Wabaonsa, or die in the attempt. He called together several of his young companions and equals in years, and imparted to them his design of conducting an expedition against the enemy, and requested their assistance. Several embraced the proposal immediately; others were soon persuaded into it, and before the sun had set he saw himself at the head of a

FORMIDABLE PARTY OF YOUNG WARRIORS,

All eager, like him to distinguish themselves in battle. Each warrior, according to the custom of the day, was armed with a bow and a quiver of arrows, tipped with flint or jasper. He carried a *wauk-kee-mon*, or knapsack, upon his back, provided with a small quantity of parched and pounded corn, mixed with *pemmican* or pounded dry meat. He was furnished with a pig-gamaugun, or war-club, of hard wood, fastened to a girth of deer-skin, and a kind of stone knife. In addition to this, he carried the ancient sheesheegun, or Indian dance, consisting of a gourd, filled with six feet in length, with a spear of flint firmly tied on the upper end of hard wood, bound down with deer sinews. Thus equipped, and each warrior painted in a manner to suit his own fancy, and ornamented with appropriate feathers, they repaired to the spot appointed for the war dance.

A level, grassy plain extended for nearly a mile from the lodge of Wabaonsh toward the point of the lake where the encampment. Lodges of bark were promiscuously interspersed with the trees of the forest and there a cluster of trees, or a solitary pine, which had escaped the fury of the tempests for unaccounted years. A belt of forest ran and skirted the lake shore in front, and a tall forest of oaks, pines and popular formed the background. In the center of this green stood a large shattered pine, with a clear space around, reserved as the scene of the war-dance, time out of mind. Here the young warriors met, with their tall and graceful leader, distinguished by the badges of the white eagle which adorned his head. A bright fire of pine wood blazed upon the green. He led his men twice or thrice in a circle around this fire, with a measured step and a solemn chant, then, suddenly halting, the war-whoop was raised, and the dance immediately began. An old man, sitting at the head of the ring, beat time upon the drum, while several of the warriors shook their shee-sheegunes, and over and anon made

THE WOODS RESOUND WITH THEIR YELLS.

Thus they continued the dance for two days and nights, with short intermissions; when dropping off, one by one, from the fire, each sought his own way to the place appointed for the rendezvous, on the confines of the enemy's country. Their leader was not among the last to depart. Before shopkeepers began to be afraid to sell him more powder."

Again, sir, having purchased this property with a Parliamentary title, the English Parliament has practically declared that I must pay seven years' purchase in addition to the price I paid by auction, to tenants who certainly never thought they had any claim against me. But, worst of all, I find I am deprived of the ordinary right of contract respecting any portion of my estate less in value than £400 per annum. As my farms are all of less annual value this, the only plan open to me to reacquire the rights of Englishmen is to pay my tenants seven years' purchase in addition to the price I paid by auction, to tenants who certainly never thought they had any claim against me. But, worst of all, I find I am deprived of the ordinary right of contract respecting any portion of my estate less in value than £400 per annum. As my farms are all of less annual value this, the only plan open to me to reacquire the rights of Englishmen is to pay my tenants seven years' purchase and to consolidate my farms into farms at not less than £100 a year rent. If I were to do so I should, no doubt, be shot, and the English Government is wholly powerless either to protect me or to punish my murderers. In fact, the existing Government neither does nor can protect either persons or property in Ireland; yet, knowing the people, and the only enemy I have is the so-called Government of the land, I will not go into the question whether—the Treaty of Union having been set aside on a fundamental point—the Government is or is not now a Government *de jure* but I must certainly say that, in my opinion, the existing Government is not a Government *de facto*. The farce of prosecuting the Bishop and clergy of Galway may be gone through; but we all know over there that is a silly and stupid and expensive farce ending in nothing, performed to blind the eyes of ignorant John Bulls who, like yourselves, believe that in Ireland life, rights, privileges and power of the inhabitants of Ireland are as one with the people of Great Britain."—I am, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES HAIG.

HYTHE, Kent, Oct. 28.

The *Economiste d'Italia* says there are in the Italian Kingdom 50,000 acres of turf applicable for fuel, which, when dried, yield 25 per cent. at 25 to 30 per cent cheaper than coal at the present prices.

## TAX COLLETUOR'S NOTICES.

## TAXES-1872-'3-TAXES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtified copy of the Assessment Roll for the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco—REAL ESTATE, IMPROVEMENTS AND PERSONALTY—for the Fiscal Year 1872-73, has this day been received: that the State, City and County Taxes for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned (Room No. 1, City Hall), and that the law in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become DELINQUENT on the first MONDAY in January, 1873, and thereafter 15 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof. Bra per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

A. AUSTIN,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

## TO TAX-PAYERS.

TAXES DUE OCTOBER 28, 1872.

DELINQUENT JANUARY 6, 1873.


THE [illegible] DAY. COMPLAINS [illegible] that [illegible] year a large [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

### TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

Tweed's trial has been set for the first Monday in January.

There are two thousand destitute Italian emigrants in New York.

The Old South Church in Boston is to be transformed into a Postoffice.

Three Carlists bands were defeated and dispersed by the Government troops on the 14th.

Commodore Vanderbilt declines that he has abandoned the New York underground railway project.

Arnold, the diamond "sailor," pleads indigent virtue, and threatens his accusers with prosecution.

Congressman Banks has introduced a bill to increase the President's salary to $50,000 per annum. It will undoubtedly pass."

Very Rev. Thomas Mulvey, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Virginia, died in Petersburg, aged 86, on the 15th December.

The late S. N. Pike, it is reported, left property valued at $3,000,000 in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and in the states of Utah.

Thurlow Weed has a long communication in the New York "Herald" showing the impracticability of carrying out the so-called civil service reform.

Vice-President Colfax will assume editorial control of the New York "Tribune" next Monday. He will conduct it in the interests of the Administration.

General Von Roon will act as Provisional President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, the Emperor having granted Prince Bismarck's request to be relieved.

It is now true, as has been reported, that the Pope will leave Rome if the bill for the suppression of certain religious corporations now before Parliament pass.

The Goat Island bill will be allowed to go to the Senate, under the Anthony rule. Bill Carr and other railroad lobbyists are there, ready for duty. They are all relieved in their fright.

Supervising Surgeon Woodward reports as the sick in the marine hospitals of the Merchant Marine Hospital, on account of the recession and the expiration of advertising, 1,000 patients in the Hospital at Sage Island, costing $10,000.

President Grant favors the admission of Colorado Territory as a State, and the restoration of the Territory of Arizona, to be reorganized from which she was originally formed—Idaho, Montana, Utah and Colorado.

Robert and Stephen A. Douglas, sons of the deceased "Little Giant" have presented a claim to Congress for $150,000, damages alleged to have been sustained by the destruction of property owned by them in Mississippi in 1864.

The Washington Administration! journal has an editorial on annexation of San Domingo, in which it says the annexation of San Domingo is only a question of time—it had become a military, political and commercial necessity.

The Berlin Disciplinary Court, on the 14th, decided that it was legally incompetent to try the case of Bishop Ledochowski, and that the matter be arranged for inviting the chapman to convey the orders of the Government of Posen.

A Paris telegram of December 17th says: Charles Dickens' name ranks next to that of the hundred thousand, while Dorcet, a doubtful Republican, and Bancel, a Socialist, are only entitled to be mentioned. Thiers has said he intended to keep his Ministers in office.

The Hon. William Robertson Smith, who was elected Deputy Speaker of the House who acted as the unsuccessful candidate for the Speakership, has resigned his seat in Parliament. Admirers believe that his party supremacy is only temporarily clouded and that, like the phoenix, he will leave and arise in a brighter and more lasting form.

A dispatch from Nantes reports that the river Loire has overflowed, and that the adjacent country is flooded. Many persons have been drowned and 50,000 persons have been rendered homeless. Many cattle have been drowned. The damage to property is enormous, and all business has been suspended. The railways between Nantes and Orleans are destroyed, and the communication between the two cities is interrupted.

The Indian Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who have under consideration the Religious Freedom Bill, have decided to report favorably upon the measure. It is understood that the majority of the Committee, favoring the entire abolishment of the Indian Bureau, will report against the bill in the interests of the nation. The announcement of this action is received by the Liberal Republican with unbounded approval.

### Our Farming Interests.

Wheat has advanced in this city to $1 90 per good, and $2 for choice. This will be cheering news to those farmers who have held on to their grain. The farmers generally are seriously delayed in their work of plowing and seeding by the recent rains. Much wheat has been sown and still in this city, but in most of the Sacramento plain the amount did not exceed one-half, and south of the latitude of Gilroy scarcely one-tenth or one-fifth of the usual amount. Much wheat has been sown on dry ground, but some of it has not yet had moisture enough to make it germinate, and that which has sprouted grain is in danger of drying out.

The time is not far distant when the fields will have assumed a green tint and that will have an abundant supply of water, even in years of drought. The rapid progress of the reclamation of the tule islands, near the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, is one of the hopeful features of our agriculture. Grand Island, containing 17,773 acres, has this year been entirely inclosed with the best kind of embankment in the State. The lowest part of it is eighteen feet above the level of the high flood of 1862. The cost has been $6 50 per acre. Arrangements have been made to settle a colony of Germans on it and put eight thousand acres. The upper half of Cache Island has been inclosed with a good levee. All the sloughs leading into Staten Island have been drained; four miles of levees have been completed with a machine, and the remainder will be finished next year. The southern end of Andrus Island, containing one thousand acres, has been inclosed, and twelve miles of levee have been made this year, under the charge of Captain W. C. Walker, who has had the superintendence or much of the reclamation work there also. About four miles of the levee in this district were finished last year, and 40 men and a small tug are now to be employed this winter, if the rains should hold off a few weeks longer. A section of Andrus Island has been set apart for colonizing Kaskiuchans. The levee in the middle district on Andrus Island, broken last winter, has been repaired, and the flat on the upper end of the island has been drained.

The construction of irrigation canals does not go quite so rapidly as that of tule dykes. The Bear and Spreckel Company's canal in the Fresno dam said canal, on which work began a month ago.

The harbor is progressing rapidly. Two acres of piles have been driven across the river, and all the necessary framing completed. The steam pile-driver is now driving a double row of sheet-piles, fixed together by cross pieces, which will make a comparatively water-tight dam, and is expected to make the Sacramento River a fine stream during the summer months. The sand is to be twenty feet wide at the bottom, and about sixty feet wide on the top. The work on this department has commenced, and will be pushed through rapidly. Of the entire plan of the dam, a portion of the work is covered by the referee of one hundred and fifty brows to each fifty-seven scrapers, three eight-mule plows, and twelve carts. Good shelter has been put up, and all preparations made to push the work through to completion, for irrigating purposes, by about March or April. The canal descends from the Fresno near the Lone Cottonwood. The water has already raised in the dam about two feet. It is the intention of the owner, Mr. Friedlander, we are informed, to turn the head waters of the Merced and other North Fork of the San Joaquin into the Fresno this spring. If this be done the Fresno will supply ample water for all irrigating purposes."

### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Redemptorist Fathers at Bornhadten, on the Rhine, have received notice to quit.

A new German Catholic daily paper entitled "Amerika" has been started very successfully in St. Louis, Mo.

In 1827, a small room held all the Catholics of Louisville, Ky.; now, fourteen churches are not sufficient for their needs. The corner-stone of a new church was laid on November 5th.

The celebrated Cathedral at Strasburg is to be repaired. The work has already begun and it will require two years, and $200,000 in gold, to make it look as regard as new.

The Archbishop of Oregon, in his recent visit to Jacksonville, Oregon, after a thirteen days stay, expressed his great satisfaction with the condition of Catholicity in that region.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of New York, lectured in Buffalo on the 15th of December, for the benefit of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul a society of Catholic young men. His subject was "the Christian Priesthood."

The diocese of Philadelphia contains upwards of 125 Catholic churches and chapels, 110 priests, (the episcopal, 2 ecclesiastical seminaries, 11 convents, 30 academies, 31 parochial schools, 1 widows' asylum, 2 hospitals and 4 homes for the aged poor.

The new Cathedral, New York, was thrown open to the people on Thanksgiving day, November 30th, and was filled with a constant stream of visitors during the morning and the grand perfection of its proportions are singularly impressive, and were admired by all. A band of music stationed in the center gave additional pleasure to the visitors.

The St. Louis Catholic Messenger reports that the remains and effects of Father Hoecken, missionary, Father De Smet, in this country, have been brought to that city. No funeral services have been performed. Father De Smet is in the 74th year of his age, and "the builder of the Forest" will lose the dearest father and truest friend that Providence has ever sent him.

On Tuesday, November 19th, the Feast of St. Elizabeth, twelve young ladies received the habit of the Third Order of St. Francis from the hands of the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, authorized to confer this extraordinary favor. The names of the ladies are as follows: Miss Mary Schold, of Philadelphia, who took the name of Mary Joseph; Miss Mary Stirck, of Baltimore, in religion Sister Mary Ottilia; Miss Barbara Myer, of Philadelphia, in religion Sister Mary Osmondi; Miss Veronica Limberger, of Philadelphia, in religion Sister Mary Angela; Miss Sophia Hoffman, of Lancaster (in religion Sister Mary de Sales; Miss Anna Hoffman, of Lancaster, in religion Sister Mary Hayden; Miss Mary Hoffman, of Lancaster, in religion Sister Mary Genevieve; Miss Mary Bond, of Philadelphia, in religion Sister Mary Pacifica; Miss Anna Seitz, of Philadelphia in religion Sister Mary Ann; Miss Mary Ann Fiss, of Baltimore (in religion Sister Mary Assumpta); Miss Louisa Hoffman, of Lancaster, in religion Sister Mary Thomas; Miss Rosanna Emmal, of Baltimore (in religion Sister Mary Ethelgard.

### The Great Pictorial Annual.

Noetzlein's Christmas Gift Enterprise, for distribution gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health, should send for a copy. The publication contains 100 pages. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the preservation and restoration of health, the laws of climatology, meteorology, and the mechanic, the chemical, the farmer, the artisan, the professional man and the educationist have been made for each particular and used uniquely as per mail subscribe for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar. The nature, uses and extraordinary medical effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half a century's standing, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with portraits of distinguished men, and with valuable information for farm, horticultural and household. All interesting and important events, political, social and scientific, among the Americans are noticed in the issue of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and that has for the last half century been published. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will send a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are a real ivory purifier, a safe blood maker, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—Many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament by burning it with abominable washes and disguising it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Bentley's Cocoaine, a compound of cocoanut oil, etc., is particularly as a dressing for the hair—is really scentless, and is perfectly adapted to the hair and complexion, preventing it falling off and promoting its healthy growth.

☞ Newsdealers who may want copies of THE MONITOR on Saturday evening and Sunday morning can obtain them at office rates, at the store of the late PETER N. RYAN, No. 46 Fourth street.

### Important to Subscribers.

Those of our readers who have subscribed for the "Catholic World," "Godey's Lady's Book," and other magazines in connection with THE MONITOR, will please bear in mind that their year expires with the December numbers of those publications, and should they not receive their subscriptions before the middle of December, the magazines will be discontinued. We are compelled to adopt this course in order to protect ourselves. The periodicals have actually been furnished by us at less than cost price, in order to encourage subscribers; and in every case we have had to remit the money with the order, while in several cases we have been compelled to wait for months for the money thus advanced, and in a few instances subscribers have forgotten to pay at all. From henceforth, however, we shall fill no order unless it is accompanied by the money, and the periodicals will be discontinued to present subscribers unless renewed by the middle of December, if further. Following will be the rates for the coming year:

THE MONITOR and "Catholic World"..... per yr.
" " "Godey's Lady's Book"..... " "
(or with the elegant chromo of "Our Darling.") 6 00
THE MONITOR and Demorest's Fashion Magazine 4 00
(with the handsome chromo of "Niagara Falls" and "Lake George," or "Our Pets.")
THE MONITOR and "Appleton's Journal"..... 6 00
THE MONITOR and Peterson's Magazine..... 5 00

The chromos above mentioned are the best of their kind, and the cheapest of them retail for $4, while some of them are worth $10.

THE MONITOR singly will remain, as heretofore, at $4 a year.

### A SPLENDID CHANCE!

We will send THE MONITOR and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, (which is the best magazine) who pays as $5 in advance; or to any person who sends us $6 50 we shall send, in addition, a pair of elegant Companion Chromos "Niagara Falls" and "Lake of Yosemite," the retail price of which is $10—or a choice of either of the following beautiful and attractive Chromos:—Isn't she Pretty."—Pet's Music Lesson," or "At Munchief," the retail price of either of which is $5. These are beautiful Chromos, splendid parlor ornaments, and valuable works of art. They are highly finished, mounted and varnished, and worth nearly the subscription price of the magazine. Every one is invariably accompany the order, also an attention will be paid to it. Demorest's Monthly is conducted as a family magazine. Its choice literature, its superior music, its large amount of valuable information and artistic illustrations, place it in a position to its well-earned title, "the model magazine of America."

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Being a specialty with us, our patrons can always depend on finding this department well worthy of attention.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO Irish and Catholic Literature AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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### IRELAND AND THE ENGLISH

#### Father Tom Burke's Second Reply to Mr. Froude.

The Academy of Music was well filled last evening on the occasion of Father Burke's second lecture, "Ireland under the Tudors." Most of the audience evidently belonged to the race whose rights and wrongs were the subject of the eloquent orator's discourse. Father Burke was received with applause. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We now come to consider the second lecture of the eminent Englishman who has chosen us for his theme. It covers one of the most interesting and terrible passages in our history, and of those in three lectures we have among us

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

### Still Prospering.

Our news columns contain fresh evidence of the spread of the Home Rule movement in England. We allude to the report of the inaugural public meeting of the Birmingham Branch Association, held on Tuesday evening. The report read by Mr. Heinrick was an encouraging document, while the inaugural address of the President, Rev. J. Sherlock, shows that the national cause is to the hands of able, intelligent and fearless men in the great capital of the Black Country. It is a further source of gratification that one of the principal speakers at the meeting was an influential Englishman, Alderman Bunbury.) Here we may notice that another Englishman, a member of the local Town Council, presided at the last meeting of the Nottingham branch, and is likely to contest with a good chance of success the representation of the borough at the next election; and that Sergeant Shee, M. P., in Bailey, and Henry James, M. P., in Taunton, are being made aware by the Irish and the Catholics in those towns that their anti-Irish conduct in Parliament and elsewhere will not be easily overlooked. The latter gentleman, who is the Keogh debate, acted as the great Keogh-and-Pronchie advocate, made a sort of apology to the Irish portion of his constituency at the beginning of this week; but don thinks he will be required do something more before he is absolved of the now historical manifestation of his gross anti-Irish and anti-Catholic bigotry and intolerance.—*Nation, November 2.*

### Death of Lady Booker (Miss O'Neill).

A special telegram announces that Lady Booker, relic of Sir William Wiseo Booker, died at her residence, Castlehyde, near Mallow, yesterday morning. The deceased lady, who had attained her 81st year, at one time occupied a very prominent position in the theatrical profession. The great dramatic genius and brilliant triumphs of Miss O'Neill are matters of history. On the stage she had no rival—indeed, she elevated the profession and gave it a dignity and respectability to which famous characters of "Mrs. Haller," "Mrs. Beverley," and "Belvidera," contemporary critics represent her as having been unapproachable in her realization of those high personations. In early life the "Great Miss O'Neill," as her ladyship was designated, caused a sensation in several cities by reason of her genius, which was unquestionable, and her determination of character, which is represented as astounding, considering she abled her successfully to surmount all the difficulties and obstructions which beset her path. At first sight, perhaps, we believe was made in a rather humble manner, and in company with humble associates, in a small provincial town; but on her *debut* in London, in 1816, she at once occupied, if not the first, at least a most distinguished position, and after a brief time was unanimously hailed as the greatest living tragedienne. The deceased lady, who was a native of Ireland, was in private life as remarkable for true benevolence and practical piety as soon as she was, during her professional career, for the splendor of her histrionic abilities.—*Freeman, October 28.*

### Trinity College, Dublin.

The *Times* says were it possible to nationalise Trinity College by a sudden transformation of its constitution, its moral atmosphere and social life could hardly cease for generations to be distinctively Protestant; for Mr. Fawcett's bill. It is allowed that Roman Catholics would only obtain their share of endowments and governing power by a very gradual process, and it must be confessed that a gradual process may in such cases be preferable to a sudden revolution. The Protestantism is not called upon at one stroke to put Catholic students in all the exact position which they might now have occupied had there been no penal laws and no Protestant ascendency. On the other hand, it may fairly be expected, in dealing with a question so long postponed, to extinguish at once the very semblance of a Catholic grievance, and to lay down a broad and sound basis for the Irish University. Whether this is to be done by evolving a national university, or by adapting to it Trinity College, or by erecting *de novo* a national university, of which Trinity College shall be the leading constituent body, or by some other more complete method, it cannot be by a measure which leaves Trinity College in no reasonable or defensible relation to any university, either present or future.

### The Rising of the North.

We have lately had several striking proofs of a coming revival of the national spirit in Ulster; but perhaps the meeting held in Ulster Hall, Belfast, on Tuesday night, under the auspices of the local Home Rule Association, is the most remarkable and encouraging manifestation of patriotic feeling yet afforded in that part of the country. The magnificent hall was crowded to overflowing with an audience that was as respectable, intelligent and determined as it was earnest and enthusiast in the cause of Home Rule. The chair was occupied by Mr. Biggar, and among the others on the platform were nearly all the Catholic clergy of Belfast and neighborhood, the Rev. Isaac Nelson (Presbyterian minister), Captain Macartney, P. J. Smyth, and Mr. Ferguson, President of the Glasgow Branch. Assembled as we will be observed from these names that the meeting was, for Ulster, a most gratifying features, thoroughly representative—that is, persons of all classes and of all creeds united in demanding the restoration of the national rights of their common country. That this should have happened in Belfast must surely be a matter of sincere gratification to all true Irish patriots.—*Nation, November 2.*

### Landlord Despotism.

How comparatively little the Land Act can do in assisting the tenant-farmers of Ireland against the arbitrary and capricious exercise of landlord power, was strikingly shown by a case which has just occupied the attention of the Chairman of the East Riding of Cork, Major Gillman, who owns some property in the vicinity of Queenstown, sought to eject some of his tenants. There was no fault whatever to be found with them as tenants. They paid their rents punctually and farmed skillfully, and when served with an ejectment process offered to pay two shillings an acre more for their land than their landlord's own witnesses swore it was worth. But Major Gillman wanted to get rid of them, and the eviction, and of course all the Chairman could do was to give them their claims for improvements. In the present state of competition for land, those thriving tenants will almost certainly have to leave the country, and carry away with them their savings and their productive power—two things of which Ireland is in most urgent need.—*Nation, November 2.*

### Unpopular Justice.

Counts of justice have much sympathy with romantic tenderness in Ireland. Here is Mr. Hollestone Spanner, of whom the public have heard, visiting with heavy punishment a man who, according to the code of all the sensational novels, should be lifted as a hero. At the Nenagh Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, a man named Michael Flannery was sentenced to undergo a week's punishment with hard labor. The prisoner, who heard the sentence with the greatest composure, turned quietly from the dock, in custody of the jailers, when the prosecutor suddenly discovered that the wrong man had been convicted. It was Flannery *sits* who had committed the assault—it was Flannery *pere* who stood in the dock. The father had persevered on the son to save him from punishment. The Chairman, on taking a more genuine view of this display of paternal affection, changed the sentence to imprisonment for a whole year. Subsequently the term was reduced to three months, a punishment which most people will consider not too lenient under the circumstances. It is only within the covers of books like the "Tale of the Two Cities," that sanction may be found for the choice was offered to the immense multitude to liberate the Son of God or a notorious murderer and thief, and the unanimous shouts of that people were to save the malefactor and crucify the Man-God. Will any dare to say that this *rox populi* was the voice of God? Let us keep more closely to our text, and see how the voice of the people, the chosen nation of God, the Jews—proved by their own words to be such from time to time, during the three years of his ministration, worked among them. The evangelists read in the day's Gospel, when the ruler asked our Saviour to restore his dead daughter to life, and when the Lord came into the house, and bidding the multitude to give place, said that the girl was not dead but sleeping, they laughed him to scorn." And so it has been from then to this—in the whole of the Church history—and so it is now in all the revolutions passing before us—the *rox populi* is selected in opposition to, or as the *rox Dei*, and laughs to scorn the wonderful manifestations of the power and workings of God, which are laid to the nations.

Passing over many familiar examples of this, and how the *rox populi* is antagonistic to truth, to stubborn fact, and to Divine revelation, let them take the wonderful history of the restoration of the Jews to the humble village of Lourdes. There hundreds and thousands of Catholics are gathered by friends from all parts of christendom at the shrine raised through belief in the supernatural manifestations and appearances of Our Lady to a poor simple girl—albeit not till after the severest scrutiny and most searching statements on oath by the bishops and priests of the Church of the veracity of the girl's statements—corroborated and strengthened as they have been by the miraculous results almost daily witnessed at that shrine since the Church fathers. What say the scribblers of the press—these leaders of public opinion—these representatives of the *rox populi*, and this legion of followers—the mere echoes of their conceptions? Why, they brand these supernatural manifestations as an "impudent imposture;" and the miraculous cures, attested over and over by some scrutinising tests, as a "lie." They act with these holy clodge of modern days as did the Jews at the time of the miracles of our Saviour, which were performed before their eyes—they laugh them to scorn. The very reviewed preacher cautioned his hearers not to heed this *rox populi* and its false and hostile cry, but with humble, reliable and earnest faith to listen to the voice of God and his teachings. —*Catholic Times, November 2.*

The French Academicians have awarded the biennial prize of 4800 to M. Guizot.

### LETTER FROM ROME.

Rome, October 22, 1872.

It appears certain that the project of suppression of the religious houses will be coupled with one suppressing all the pious guilds and confraternities throughout Italy, and, it is needless to add, confiscating their oratories, funds and landed property, the proceeds of which, the apostles of progress assure us through their organs, will be accurately devoted to the cause of education and public charity. The English translation of which high sounding promise is, that the guild of carpenters, under the patronage of St. Joseph, or of blacksmiths, under that of St. Eligio, will see the property which the piety and charity of foregone ages, as well as their own subscriptions, have accumulated, as a trust in their hands for the sick, the orphans and the widows of their craft, seized on by the Godless State, and given to Jew and infidel schoolmasters and mistresses, who will teach their children atheism and immorality, and to the families of those who have rendered some nameless service to the revolution, these being the sole "charities" the state cares for.

The Republican soirée's have just held a great meeting in Naples, in which it was greatly deliberated to destroy Rome, in order to prevent its ever again becoming the center of Catholic life. No better testimony to the destinies could be given than the words of the orators, "If we dare not hope to destroy all vestige of its pagan and imperial grandeur, it is the duty of ages," said one of these civilized orators, "Rome has always represented Cæsarism or Theocracy. Let us, therefore, destroy all the monuments which recall its shameful vice of despotism. Let us destroy the digni. taries of the Catholic Church have ever, and ever will secure a meeting place by themselves and for its enemies of liberty and popular progress. Let us get rid of them all; and let the Palatine hill which the legend is bound up with its history. Every schoolboy knows how the Emperor Nero to escape the cruel death to which he had condemned himself, by the hand of his freedman to help him in stabbing himself with his own dagger, after politely requesting his poniards man to show how it was done. A ton of our clergy will move them to denounce the state of anarchy which permits such sentiments a public expression; but the idea of a desecration of the Forum, the palace of the Cæsars, and the ancient home of Nero, may stir the archæological world into something like indignation. A sacrilege deserving the sack of Rome like a fair, the trampling of the body of our Lord under foot, is tolerable; but lay a finger on the monuments of the past, and the entire pavement representing Venus and Dana, and the world may, perhaps, be moved to protest.

The Roman garrison is being constantly exercised in military manœuvres on a large scale. The second "sham-fight" in the last eight days took place to-day—Sunday—under the direction of General Cossea, an ex-staff-hadjutant of Marsala. One of the staff at the last fight observed to a friend: "The best thing Italy can learn is to fight, for her future looks very black and stormy." A new land of two hundred and fifty acres has just been proposed for the completion of the armament.

A French gentleman being last Sunday on the Pincio heard two Italian officers who were leaning over the balustrade in front of the Pincio, talking of future possibilities. Suddenly one of them, who had evidently distinguished himself by taking down part of the wall, exclaimed:

Captain—"What a splendid point this would make for bombarding the cupola of St. Peter!"

Lieutenant—"Yes; if those accursed French and their red trousers only leave us time to do more than save our own skins."

Captain—"Bah! There will always be time enough for me to get my battery up here, and blow the Vatican into the air."

Lieutenant—"A good idea, Captain. We can't do less than leave a monument of our passage through Rome."

And this, or something much resembling it, is the common conversation which may be heard in every Republican club—in every military lounge.

An anecdote of the Revolution will not be out of place here, as it shows the length to which the present aggressors of Rome were prepared to go under the triumvirate which preceded that of Mazzini, Saffi, and Avezzani. When General Oudinot's army of rescue lay before the walls of Rome, and when Rome was defended, not by the Romans, but by a horde of pirates and brigands under the command of Garibaldi, the Council of State sitting in the Quirinal received on two occasions which it was hoped might arrest the progress of the French army and save the city. It was gravely determined—to fill St. Peter with faggots and straw, pour saltpetre on the mass and set fire to it. The two orders were actually placed, and all preparations made for its execution. The second measure, still more atrocious, was to remove all the ruins in Rome, drain them together in one immense line and so place them against the walls at the points against which the cannonade was directed.

M. M. Joseph, the engineer of the Suez canal, was at that time Consul of France in Rome. On hearing of this diabolical project, he went to all the other representatives of foreign powers as if within the city, and drew up a solemn declaration to the effect that their respective Governments, in which it was undertaken, if the plan were carried out, to arrest and execute by summary process, the authors and participators of this infernal scheme, in whatever country they might be found and at whatever date. The Triumvirate thought better of the matter and abandoned the idea. History repeats itself, with this difference, that the men of the Revolution of to-day are more vicious, more ferocious, and more cowardly than those of 1849. They have fallen lower, morally and socially, and the same profound inertia of all foreign Governments has greatly increased the danger of the situation. If such a crisis occurred once more, should we find a second Lesseps; and if one should arise, should he receive the same hearty support of his Government? These are questions every Catholic, of whatever State, has a right to demand a satisfactory answer to from his rulers.

The hatred to France at present only shows itself in insult. A few nights since the church of St. Louis des Français was the scene of a disgusting and sacrilegious outrage. The civilized and polished Italians were in the night and wrote "Death to France! Death to Austria!" in large letters formed of lamp-settle materials. M. des Narres de Kerdrel, who has just formed of the tenant to the nation of which he is Consul, went at once to the Questure, and obliged the Questor to send a guard of men to clean the church door and steps painfully as a reparation, and as the Questor dared not refuse, it was done in the presence of a large crowd.

A friend of ours passing through the Ripetta the same day saw a dirty girl of fourteen, writing with a piece of charcoal on the wall, "Death to the Pope and all Kings!" So much for public morality under the new régime. She was a pupil of one of the new municipal schools, and received pay from the Republican Club for each inscription.

Brigandage has reached such a pass that there is no longer any safety for people outside their own gates, and not always there. The great brigand, Mastrel, has had an interview with the families of his prisoners, Myers, Marcus, and has received from them a first instalment of 10,000 francs. He gave them a splendid dinner in the Albergo Nazzano, and requested them to bring the rest of the ransom, securing them of the kind treatment of their relatives; and all this within thirty miles of Naples, and under the reign of regeneration and Liberal institutions. According to Mr. Odo Russell, it was owing to the Pope and the King of Naples that people were carried off for ransom, while her Majesty's Consul in Rome, Mr. Severn, attributed it to the Pontifical Zouaves. Will either of these intelligent diplomatists explain how it is that now that the Pope is a prisoner in the Vatican, and the King of Naples the quietest of residents in Vienna or Munich, and the Pontifical Zouaves dispersed over the surface of the Catholic world, persons are carried off, not monthly but daily, in Italy, and the country gentlemen find it impossible to hunt, shoot or visit their farms, not only in the Sicilies, but in the Romagnas and Marches, without being abducted or murdered? Count Lamberville, the head of one of the noblest and most powerful families in the Romagnas, has just published a most interesting and touching account of his hard, and as he is by no means a veterical," he would have greater weight.—*Catholic Times.*

### St. Maria dei Popolo.

We have not yet heard whether the beautiful church of St. Maria dei Popolo—St. Mary of the People"—in Rome, has been invaded by the sacrilegious thieves who are profaning the Eternal City by their unhallowed presence. Here are some of the most precious and sacred objects—the tarturous conduct of the Japanese Government known far and wide. Silence under such circumstances amounts to connivance. We are speaking of Christians collectively as to the contempt and increased sufferings of our Japanese fellow-Christians. We consider it a duty, therefore, to keep the subject before our readers, and to call the attention of the public opinion of the country on behalf of the victims of the most inhuman cruelty, torture and death at the hands of the Japanese Government, for no other crime than that of professing the Christian faith. The fact cannot be denied. It is now in the House of Commons, where Mr. Adams, our diplomatic representative, and Vicomte de Toressse, the Chargé d'Affaires of the French Minister, have given information that the movements of national life are too large to be controlled and directed by the most powerful literary efforts. A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has become thus excited at the way in which the Times throws cold water upon the utopian project, and insists that the calm and dull disbelievers of the centre of England and Ireland must necessarily have a good effect. We learn from the Times that the Foreign Secretary when Mr. Froude has gone over specially to confute its "Dionysius Rossa. —*York Examiner.*

### Home Rulers in England.

In addition to the three great annuity meetings at Manchester, Middlesboro', and Sunderland, another demonstration with the same object was held on Sunday in Leamington. In each of these unfortunates had no priest, since the suppression of the Jesuits, who could or would say Mass for them and for them. Consequently they had to go without Mass in times past: but the persons who are possessed of that fancy know nothing at all of the Irish people and of the ineradicable love of country which burns in their hearts. There is only one way to make a settlement of the Irish question, and render Ireland no longer "hostile and dangerous to England," and that is to concede to her the national rights which, from the day on which they were wrested from her, up to the present time, she has never ceased to demand. Let that course only be adopted, and Ireland and England will be better friends than they were in the reign of George the Second" or at any other period of the troubled and gloomy history of their political connection.—*Dublin Nation.*

### The Home Rule Movement in London.

#### Speech of Thos. Mooney on the Subject.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Home Rulers was held in London on the night of October 27th, when Mr. Reardon stated that he had been attacked, and charged with strike towards the movement, by some writers in the Irish press. He declined his opinions at great length, and stated that while he was willing to subject his proceedings to the Convention and to abide by its decision, he still urged that Ireland ought not to be content with anything less than the repeal of the Union, pure and simple; and that no denial from England an inhumanity, with compound interest, for all the millions England had swindled Ireland out of since the Union of 1800. He could tell them of the discontent among the soldiers and officers in the English army; and, in addition, they saw Home Rule with an army within thirty-five miles of the English possessions in India; and if England did not grant to Ireland her demands, Ireland's opportunity was not far distant. The sentiment was loudly cheered.

MR. MOONEY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Thomas Mooney, on being called on by the Chairman, said: Englishmen frequently answer our demand for home legislation by the remark that the Imperial Parliament can do as well for Ireland as it does for London; or Liverpool, or Wales, or Scotland. My answer shall not be delivered to, but dry figures. I will present you the national legislation for one year of the Irish Parliament, the second year after Grattan obtained its independence.

In the 16th April, 1782, the Irish Parliament voted its independence. George the Third agreed to that independence, and declared that it was the desire of his heart *future time* be questioned or questionable. On the 27th October, 1783, it was ordered in the House of Lords, on motion of the Marquis of Buckingham, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, and what may be necessary for the improvement thereof; and a committee was appointed accordingly.

Before that committee were laid the petitions of various enterprising men, who proposed to carry into effect the various manufactures of Ireland. Petitions came from Belfast, from Dublin, from the north, and from the east. We shall see that the Irish Parliament did not turn a deaf ear to their propositions—did not tell them, as we told our fishermen the other day, by our Colonial Secretary, that "it is not lawful to lend the money on the security of their prizes or their fishermen." I take from my "History of Ireland" a page or two of the statistical records of that old Parliament. Here for the first grants—absolute *gifts*—of the Irish Parliament, in the second year of independence:

| | |
|---|---|
| For cotton and flax exported | £7,191 17 |
| For corn and flour brought coastwise in Irish bottoms, carriage free | 11,837 15 |
| For corn and flour brought coastwise in foreign bottoms | 11,248 06 |
| On fishing vessels | 2,000 00 |
| On the linen manufactory | 7,000 00 |
| For the Dublin Society for improving rural economy | 500 00 |
| Kildare, to promote the culture and manufacture of hemp | 1,000 00 |
| To the Dublin Society for improvements in the manufacture of linen | 6,997 04 |
| To the Dublin Society, for a reduction of the Rotunda | 2,000 00 |
| To the Linen Board, for the same purpose | 2,000 00 |
| To rebuild the same | 2,000 00 |
| For the purchase of circular road around Dublin, to complete the same | 2,000 00 |
| For the purchase of Ballybough bridge, and a new thoroughfare | 1,000 00 |
| For the purchase of a suitable form or house for the Speaker of the House of Commons | 1,000 00 |
| For the purchase of Speaker's house, in Stephen's green | 3,167 00 |
| For the purchase of Speaker's house, in Parliament street | 2,111 13 |
| For the purchase of St. Patrick's Hospital, to be vested in the Governors | 3,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Cork harbour, for its improvement | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of the port of Dublin, for its improvement | 2,000 00 |
| To Trustees of the port of Drogheda, for its improvement | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Newry navigation | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Wexford harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Waterford harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Sligo harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Galway harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Limerick harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Kinsale harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Youghal harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Dundalk harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Coleraine harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Londonderry harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Carrickfergus harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Donaghadee harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Ballyshannon harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Dungarvan harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Ballyna harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Arklow harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Wicklow harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Howth harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Dunleary harbour | 2,000 00 |
| To the Trustees of Ballyshannon

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 7.
December
1—Sunday—First Sunday in Advent.
2—Monday—St. Bibiana, Virgin and Martyr.
3—Tuesday—St. Francis Xavier, Confessor.
4—Wednesday—St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Barbara, Virgin and Martyr.
5—Thursday—Of the Feria. St. Sabbas, Abbot.
6—Friday—St. Nicholas of Myra, Bishop and Confessor.
7—Saturday—St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

## GERMAN SECULAR POLICY.

The *Bulletin* of last Friday evening, November 22d, contained an article entitled "German Secular Policy," which we should not like to have pass unnoticed. Besides exhibiting some of the most singular logic that it has ever been our fortune to meet with, it was full of inexcusable misrepresentations affecting the difficulty at present existing between the Prussian Government and the Catholic Church. Appearing in a contemporary which, as a general rule, is fairly conducted and tries to avoid doing injustice to any Christian community, these matters are more noticeable than they would be if they were published in other papers that we could name.

But, before proceeding any further, we wish to protest against a breach of good taste which our contemporary might easily have avoided, and which could bring it no advantage whatever. The *Bulletin* speaks of "Romish" influence. It might as well have said "Catholic" influence. The latter adjective would hardly require more type, or ink, or space, or take longer to pronounce, and it would be far more acceptable to the persons to whom it had reference. Courtesy demands that no man or association of men be designated by an appellation which they themselves repudiate and consider insulting. Our contemporary would act wisely if it left "nicknames" and opprobious epithets to purely sectarian organs.

But we must return to the article on German Secular Policy. It has reference to the law, recently submitted to the German Diet, declaring the pronouncement of sentence of excommunication by a Catholic bishop or priest to be a penal offence. The *Bulletin* wishes to excuse this despotic enactment, and make it appear a measure necessary for the maintenance of good order and public security. In endeavoring to fulfill its desire, it is compelled first to misrepresent the Catholic side of the controversy, and finally to beg the question in a rather ludicrous manner. It admits that "at first sight" the passage of such a decree looks like unjust interference in the internal discipline of a religious body—a thing that would not be tolerated for a moment in this country. General GRANT and his Cabinet officials would get themselves into a rather serious difficulty if they ventured to forbid the authorities of the Baptist, Methodist, Congregational or Episcopalian communions from defining who are or are not, who shall be and who shall not be, belonging to their Churches. Clearly, it is no more permissible for the German Emperor to act in this way toward Catholics than it would for the American President to so behave towards Protestants. Therefore, it follows as a logical consequence that Kaiser WILHELM must be held guilty of tyranny and intolerance.

The *Bulletin* urges that excommunication is often used as a political weapon to punish mere difference of opinion. There is no proof vouchsafed by our contemporary for the correctness of this sweeping assertion, which is one out of many equally reckless, brought against the Catholic Church by its enemies. But suppose it was correct in every particular—supposing that the Sovereign Pontiff had come to the resolution that none but those holding certain political theories should be considered within the pale of the Church—would that make Bismarck's new law any more excusable? Certainly not. If the politics required of Catholics were inimical to the German Empire, the Chancellor would be justified in endeavoring to destroy the Church altogether, for he would be acting logically and in self-defense; but to insist, and to declare by law, that a man should be held to be a Catholic no matter what politics he adopted, would be either despotism or puerilianity.

Then, again, we are told that excommunication is, in Europe, resorted to as a punishment for mere difference of opinion. Of course it is not only in Europe that all over the world, and it will continue so until the end of time. The Catholic Church is a voluntary association of individuals agreeing to believe and practise a certain code of faith and morals as defined by a recognized authority. When a man ceases to believe in any article of faith, or refuses his assent to any definition in morals, then he *ipso facto* ceases to be a Catholic, and all the powers of Bismarck or Emperor Wilhelm cannot keep him one. There are Churches in which a "difference of opinion" is regarded as a matter of little or no consequence, and as long as a man conducts himself with tolerable decency, he will be considered an excellent member while he lives; but the Catholic Church is not one of those convenient machines. She will permit no "mere difference of opinion" about the Trinity, the divinity or humanity of the Redeemer, the Real Presence in the Eucharist, the Sacrifice of the Mass, or any one of a hundred different matters pertaining to faith. There is no compulsion on a man to believe, but if he does not believe, it is foolishness for Him to call himself a Catholic.

An excommunication is nothing more or less than an authoritative announcement to the faithful that a certain individual is no longer to be accounted a member of the Church. The terms in which this announcement is made will vary according to the circumstances of the case; or, perhaps, according to the good or bad taste of the ecclesiastic pronouncing it; but in substance and effect it is always the same. It is absurd for any one not a Catholic to call excommunication "a punishment." Such punishment is the infliction of some physical or moral injury, and an excommunication inflicts nothing, but makes public what a man has inflicted upon himself of his own free-will, by his own deliberate act. The *Bulletin* avers that in a "superstitious community" an excommunication may blast a man's worldly prospects, and argues that persons should therefore be protected against it as against any other damage. Expulsion from any Christian communion, whether its members are "superstitious" or not, will no doubt injure, and may even ruin, the worldly prospects of one who has suffered it. People will naturally have as little as possible to do with him who has abandoned their faith and ignored the teachings of their spiritual guides. And they will avoid him more or less rigidly according to the energy they attach to the offense for which he has been expelled. But this is a penalty which cannot be nullified by any secular power in the land. The law may declare the excommunicated still a member of the fold, but the heads of the Church and those who obey them will, notwithstanding, treat him as heretofore.

In fact, to any person who impartially examines the recent action of the German Government towards the Catholic bishops, it will become apparent that only a desire to grasp unlimited power, an energy to control religious as well as civil life, could have inspired its policy. The excommunication law was not introduced for the suppression of the imaginary "political conspiracy thunderbolts," as the *Bulletin* grandiloquently calls them, but for the express purpose of restricting the freedom of the Catholic Church and making it subservient to the State. This extraordinary enactment lays down, in effect and substantially, that it is Bismarck or his Imperial master, not the Pope or his bishops or the priests, who shall have the power of defining what the agree of unbelief or amount of disregard of authority shall put a man outside the pale of the Church. If this be not a most unjust and despotic aggression on the rights of conscience and religious freedom, we cannot image what constitutes such a thing.

## THE DIAMOND-FIELD SWINDLE.

Our readers will, no doubt, readily recall to mind the fact that several months ago great excitement was created in this city by the announcement that a locality had been discovered where diamonds, rubies, sapphires and other precious stones were to be had in any amount and almost for the mere trouble of prying them up. Of course, every one was anxious to learn where the new Golconda was situated; but the lucky discoverer kept silent and could only be induced to speak by money in such quantities as could be furnished by capitalists. It was finally ascertained that the favored locality was in Arizona, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and not far from the Colorado River. Specimens of the gems were produced, and employed in exciting the great masses owned by our capitalists.

In brief, every intelligent person has come to the conclusion that the recent millions were one of the most gigantic, decisive and successful swindles recorded in the annals of this or any other age. The capitalists would like to interview the great discoverer in reference to the matter, but, somehow or another, his local habitation is at present unknown to them. They are to use every effort to punish the perpetrators of the fraud, but it is questionable whether they will be able to fix the guilt, or, as well as on the pastor, Rev. Father Largan, who was unceasing in his attentions. The proceeds will, we believe, be appropriated to the building of a new church, the present mortuary chapel being entirely too small.

Rev. Father Gibney, pastor of St. Peter's church in this city, will deliver a lecture on Sunday, next, in Platt's Hall, at the mission of San José, in aid of the church in that quiet old town. Father Gibney is a gifted pulpit orator, so those who go to hear him can rest assured of a rich literary treat.

Hereafter there will be Vespers at 3:30 every Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's chapel on Eighth street, San José. Rev. Father Joseph A. Gallagher is the pastor, and Rev. Father Serda is assistant.

The grand concert to be given by the ladies of St. Joseph Parish will come off on the 10th of December, at the San José Opera House. The programme is not yet completed.

### Important to Subscribers.

Those of our readers who have subscribed for the "Catholic World," Sidney Lady's beautiful and able magazine in connection with THE MONITOR, will please bear in mind that their year expires with the December number, and that unless renewed at once they will not receive their subscriptions before the middle of December, those magazines will be discontinued. Mr. DONAHOE has insured his valuable property at its original cost or anything near it; but, whether he had or not, and even supposing that the insurance companies meet his claims in full, his loss must still be very great, and every one who is a man of less pluck and fortitude. Yet, Mr. DONAHOE is in no ways depressed. The last number of his paper comes to us, as usual, replete with good things, and even though, temporarily of course, reduced to half its former size. The next issue will be of the old dimensions. Mr. DONAHOE has the warmest sympathy, not alone of his Boston fellow-citizens; but his fellow-countrymen throughout the union, in whose cause he has so long and so faithfully labored. We will indulge in no trite imagery, but simply express our hope that Mr. DONAHOE may live to more than make good his losses, and that the Boston *Pilot* may long continue a power in the land as the fearless champion of Faith and Free dom.

CATHOLIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A fine stock of Holiday Books, Prayer Books Albums, Portfolios, Gold and Silver Beads and Medals, and all other Catholic articles, just received by M. C. DONOHOE, 304 Kearny street, corner of Sacramento.

## HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF MR. MAGUIRE.

The great popular demonstrations which marked the obsequies of Mr. MAGUIRE in Dublin, where he breathed his last, and in his native city, Cork, whither his remains were conveyed for interment, reflect much credit on the Irish people. Such manifestations of respect prove that Ireland yet knows how to honor her patriotic children and how to pay a fitting tribute to departed worth. In the immense procession that followed Mr. MAGUIRE'S body to the Kingsbridge Terminus, all classes of society, religious and political, were represented. The men who looked upon the deceased during his lifetime as a sectarian agitator, as well as those who regarded him as too favorable to the British Government, for once united to express their deep regret for his death, and their profound respect for the integrity and singleness of purpose which had characterized his whole career. All religious differences, all political diversities were forgotten, and only the fact that a great, good and gifted Irishman had passed away, was remembered.

His funeral in Cork was, perhaps, the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in that city. Deputations from every important town in county Cork and the neighboring county Imokilly came to take part in the procession; all the trades mustered in their full strength; a large body of the county assembled, and the streets and approaches of a hundred thousand persons were present at the funeral. Nor was this significant display of respect, the only tribute paid to the memory of Mr. MAGUIRE. It reflects a family not very well known to fame though few public men in Ireland had had better opportunity for accumulating if not wealth at least a handsome competence—and to them the subject of the people at once turned. At the time of Mr. MAGUIRE'S decease a national testimonial was being collected for him throughout Ireland, and, indeed, all over the world wherever Irish people were settled in any number, and the amount of subscriptions received was tolerably large. It was resolved to continue the collection and turn the funds into a memorial to Mr. MAGUIRE, and we are glad to learn that the Irish people have not forgotten their intentions in this respect. Following will be the rates for the year:

| | |
|---|---|
| THE MONITOR and "Catholic World"..... | $7 50 |
| " " and "Lady's Book"..... | 5 00 |
| " " with the elegant steel engraving of "Mary Darling" | 5 00 |
| " " and the Illustrated Family Magazine | 5 00 |
| " " with the handsome chromos of "Niagara Falls" and "Yosemite;" "Ida; Pike Pretty," "A Mischief" or "Pet's Mode" (each)..... | 4 50 |
| THE MONITOR and Harper's Magazine..... | 4 00 |

The chromos above mentioned are the best of their kind, and the cheapest of them retail for $5, while some of them are worth $10.

THE MONITOR alone will remain, as heretofore, at $4 a year.

MANY of the leading Republican papers express fear that George C. Gorham will succeed Chesnutty in the U. S. Senate, should the Republicans carry the Legislature next year, and are urging the claims of Gov. Booth as the most likely man to beat him. If the Republicans win, George will be the man; so if those papers are really opposed to him, the surest way of defeating him is to throw their influence for the Democracy.

## The Ignatian Literary Society.

The third annual literary entertainment of this Society took place at the College hall on Wednesday evening of this week. On this, as on former occasions, the hall was filled with a highly respectable audience, chiefly friends of the members. About eight o'clock the exercises commenced with a selection from an Italian opera, by Miss Josephine Maroney; after which, Mr. J. F. Sullivan, the chairman, in well-chosen words welcomed the audience, briefly alluded to the history of the Society, and gave an outline of the evening's entertainment. Mr. Thomas H. Griffin, recited in a commendable manner the familiar poem of "Hohenlinden," and was succeeded by Mr. and Miss Golden, who sang a duet, "The End of Earth," was the title of an original poem by Mr. Charles Skidmore. Mr. Skidmore "had a dream which was not all a dream," and while under the influence of the said dream he travels through Illimitable space, visits the abodes of the damned, and finally got a glimpse of heaven, the glories and joys of which so overpower him, that before he enters its sacred portals he stands to contemplate the grandeur without. But before his contemplations are over he wakes up, to find it all the airy shadow of a vision. The poem possesses well expressed thoughts, but, like most dreams, it is rather chaotic. His description of the "other world," however, was far more in accordance with the conceived notions of the undiscovered country, than the meagre description given by Mcbonough's Virginia ghost, and it was unquestionably more intelligent. Mrs. Gleason followed with an operatic Italian air, to which she did ample justice. In this connection, we respectfully ask, why is it that most of our singers and getters-up of entertainments of the character of which we are speaking, so much affect foreign airs—the words of which in many instances themselves and their audiences are totally ignorant—while there are so many charming American and Scotch airs set to music in a language which they and their auditors understand, and understanding can appreciate.

The main feature of the evening was the debate on the question, "That our country owes more to her warriors than to her statesmen." Mr. Robert Tobin opened in the affirmative. This young gentleman possesses the requisite powers of oratory in quite evident that he made an impression on the audience. He had certainly the weaker side of the question, but like a good tactician he made the best of it, which is the natural as well as the best course to pursue. If the Republicans win, George will be the man; so if those papers are really opposed to him, the surest way of defeating him is to throw their influence for the Democracy.

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

The Marquis of Londonderry is dead.

Mr. Morrison has been elected United States senator for Indiana.

The increase of bullion in the Bank of England last week was £1,000,000.

The bill legalizing marriage to a deceased wife's sister passed the Legislature of Victoria.

Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, has arrived in New York, and is being feted.

Lewis (Conservative), is returned to Parliament from Londonderry.

Horace Greeley is lying dangerously ill, and fears are entertained that he will die.

President Grant has pardoned two of his friends who were convicted of swindling the Government.

Beer are said to be dying in Wisconsin from the lager epidemic that has prevailed for several weeks past in the Atlantic States.

In the French Assembly Deputy Ingrat introduced a bill for revocation to the decree of banishment against the Bonaparte family.

The payment of the third milliard of the war indemnity is completed. France will now consider herself entirely free after December 31.

A Washington special says the British forces have been withdrawn from San Juan, in accordance with the Berlin decision.

A case filled with Grand Lambs, destined for Rome, was seized by the police at Antwerp, Belgium, last Tuesday.

A bill for the suppression of religious corporations has been introduced in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Dr. May, the American who shot and killed a lawyer named Starr some time ago, in London, has been tried and acquitted.

A band of insurgents, numbering two hundred, attacks a police station a mile of Malaga, Spain. Another band of one hundred has destroyed the telegraph lines between Seville and Malaga.

King Amadeus of Spain is very sick, and the physicians attending him declare that he will die. He could truly say from experience, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Seven companies of the Fourth U. S. Infantry, recently stationed in North Carolina, have passed through Chicago for San Francisco.

General Meibowitz is appointed Major-General, in place of General Meade, and ordered to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York.

The Emperor Wilhelm is determined to carry out his intention of increasing the membership of the Upper House to 400, by creating new peers, should the Chamber reject the bill.

The Olympia some time ago was placed in opposition, and has reduced the rate of passage in the rates of passage and freight to Kansas. The first cabin passage remains at $75 as before, and second at $45. Steep traveling.

Thursday being the annual Thanksgiving, business men generally gave their employés a half holiday, in order to properly offer up thanks—for the turkey.

The lessees of Platt's Hall refused to permit Laura D. Fair to lecture there on Sunday next, in any manner than having sought to poison Judge Lake, and to shoot Crittenden, who appears on the evening.

A telegram dated "City of Mexico, 18th," states that Congress had assembled and proclaimed Lerdo de Tejada constitutional President of the Republic. For once the "Sister Republic" has done something creditable to herself.

The Fenian leader in the North of England, Mr. Corrigan, has been arrested on a charge of stealing a number of gallons of whisky.

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## DEATH OF JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE.

### A Splendid Demonstration.

More than kingly honors, with all the grand show of grief a great community could bestow, and with all the pomp and deep, thrilling sympathy that can purchase, the mortal remains of Francis Maguire were laid in their last resting place yesterday. Cork seemed to put itself to the task of adorning and ceremony with the worth and fame of its population. The clash of swords was hushed; in the presence of the bearers of rank and class went down the moment there was Utopian and a spectacle rare in Irish annals, revealed to the world—Catholic and Protestant, Liberal and Conservative, rich and rebel, man of rank, men of wealth and men of labor, all smiling tears of discord in a splendid tribute to him who was gone. In truth, it was a noble funeral for a noble citizen—why one was at the funeral, and could combine elements so varied as entire community might be said followed him to his grave. There and wealthy, among whom the stainless purity of his mediocrities; the men of the Young Ireland and the Drapers' Association, patron and host advocate to be the tie to bind in his sharing. He could truly say from experience, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

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**Industrial Condition of the Slope.**

The business of canning and curing salmon is steadily increasing in importance on our coast, but it is yet in its infancy. All that is necessary to insure success is a visit from the Golden Gate northward to Sitka, abound with them; but in most of the rivers no fish are caught save for immediate consumption. The Columbia is the favorite resort to the rivers of Washington Territory, between Shoal water Bay and Cape Flattery, but the Columbia River is the best known of the Oregon rivers, and it has also the most extensive fisheries. About 350,000 salmon, weighing from 15 to 30 pounds apiece, are annually canned and half salted. The canned salmon is sold for more than twice as much as the salted, and the canning process should be adopted in preference at all the large fisheries. Salting will fit places where the supply of fish is small and irregular. Eel liver has, we believe, taken the lead in the market by long odds, and is now quoted at the mouth of the Klamath, new neglected, will in a few years become valuable.

All the ice that is required for the canneries can be had from Puget Sound, where it is to be found in the form of immense bergs, and is to be had for the cutting and towing. The ice is cut in blocks, and is packed in sawdust, and will keep for months. The average yield is fifteen tons of green, and three of roasted root to the acre. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"It is estimated that the cost of the chicory imported into the United States is over two millions of dollars per annum, all of which could be supplied by California, as there are large quantities of wild chicory all along the rivers and creeks of this State, sufficient at least to raise all the home consumption. The fact that the import duty is five per cent. on the imported article, which enables us to compete with the cheaper foreign labor, is a proof that the duty is entirely useless, as there is no competition in this country. The *Independent* says:

"The manufacturers express the opinion that the growth and development of this industry would be of great benefit to the farmers in this State, from the fact that the action of the last Congress in reducing the duty on the imported article from Europe, not only brings the California producer into direct competition with the foreign laborer, but actually places the Pacific Coast venture at a positive disadvantage. Chicory raised in New York for $12 per ton freight, whereas the freight on the California article brings it down in the city, is about one-third more than it is from Germany. It is contended, therefore, that the production and manufacture of chicory in California, under existing circumstances, will be limited to the supply of the home demand."

The crop of the Sacramento Beet Sugar Company for 1872 is estimated at 7,000 tons of beets, and 560 tons or 1,120,000 pounds of sugar, almost as much as that of the Alvarado Company. Last year the Sacramento factory turned out 100,000 pounds, and the Alvarado Company 750,000 pounds, making 850,000 pounds for the State in 1871; and in 1870 the entire production was 500,000 pounds. Neither factory has yet reached its utmost capacity, but a yield of 2,000,000 pounds is not unsatisfactory for the third year of the best sugar business in the New World.

The *Union* says more men are wanted now than ever before at Grass Valley, and though higher wages are offered, the demand for good miners, able to use the single-hand drill and dynamite, has exceeded the supply for months. The *Transcript* speaks thus of a quartz mine lately found about a mile and a half from Nevada:

"In February last Mr. Schuyler purchased the ranch on which the ledge was found, of Mr. Prescott. After the purchase, he concluded to set out grape vines for a large vineyard. He and his sons, John and Louis, commenced digging holes for the vines, and while digging one to the depth of two and a half feet, they struck a piece of white quartz literally filled with gold. They continued sinking, and found a goodsized ledge, from which they pounded out $160 in gold. Work was continued for several days, and Schuyler's sons took out from $50 to $220 specimens at a time. They then proceeded to take out a crushing, picking out the rock which showed free gold, and sent fifteen tons of rock which yielded no gold to Stiles' mill, and it netted them $1,400. The last crushing, a few days ago, netted about $30 per ton, and the subscribers say they will pay $50 per ton. The indications are that it is the most important and richest discovery ever made in the township, and at least $2,000 worth of specimens have been pounded up."—*Alta*, Nov. 25.

### Our Wine Merchants.

THE FIRM OF F. & P. J. CASSIN.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CITY AND BOARDS OF '73.

It is ever a pleasant duty for the Californian to record the triumphs of those far-seeing and energetic spirits who, in the State in the early days of '49, laid foundations for business enterprises from which they amassed fortunes and gained position and influence in the community. Among the number of struggle. Obstacles of a grave character, incident to a newly-settled country, had to be overcome, and a spirit of pluck and perseverance, indomitable spirit and energy had to be displayed. Among those who thus displayed the requisites for the reconciliation can be ranked with

THE FIRM OF F. & P. J. CASSIN,

importers and wholesale dealers in wines and liquors on Sansome and Battery, all over the Pacific Coast as merchants standing in the front ranks of the commercial community. Their business career is a guide to remember the plain sign which, in 1851, was conspicuous on the doorway of the same building on the corner of Pine and Montgomery streets. It was that of "F. Cassin & Co." a business which from its extent was characteristic of the structures of those times. The tide of immigration was strongly setting in from the towns and villages sprung up, the mining population increased, and the commercial community, also increased through these agencies new business ties were formed, and the house of F. Cassin & Co. became known throughout the country as one doing a large and constantly opened. A business more solidly established than that of the present firm of F. & P. J. Cassin could not be found. Its foundations were laid upon the reputation of its founder, and it has been built up and fostered by the energy, enterprise and ability of the gentlemen who now constitute the commercial community.—*Bulletin*.

CARD PRESENTATION.—In the window of Tucker & Co.'s jewelry store, corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets, is a handsome case which is attracting a good deal of attention and admiration. The wood is from the inland immense and beautiful proportions; the head is massive and exquisitely-chased gold, with rich and appropriate designs, and the whole presentation is executed in Tucker & Co.'s estimable. The case bears the following inscription: "Presented by Patrick Dwyer, from his brother in San Francisco." The giver of this gift is a native of Ballyhaise, county Cavan, Ireland, and is now in the employ of Dunphy & Dwyer, Market street, corner of Third. The recipient is the possession of the gentleman for whom it was intended.

READ THIS ITEM.—From *Indep.* until New Year's Day, the best bargains in the market in dress goods, in French cloths, crockery, glass, cutlery, silver goods and jewelry, at 25 per cent. less than at any other street, near Sutter. They are going to make extensive improvements in their store, and want room, and until their goods at any price. They are the largest importers of fancy goods and their big new basement store is full of nice things.

MONTGOMERY BLOCK.—The Montgomery Guard will give their fourteenth annual military and civic ball and supper at the new building on Montgomery block, on the evening of December 3d. The Montgomerites, always give their friends a right royal time, and the present occasion promises to be conducted in excellent style. We wish them a most successful night. Among the managers we notice with

MR. PETER KELLY, of Sullivan City, has lately contracted to set apart as a present for Mrs. Winslow, a lot of land in the same city, on which she will erect a large and commodious hotel, to be called the Winslow House. Mr. Kelly is a gentleman of wealth and influence, and his generosity will be appreciated by the lady for whom it is intended.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all severe cases of "liver complaint" and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, as eruptions, pimples, blotches, boils, etc.

ORNAMENTAL AND NEW TOWN GIFTS of every variety and price can be had at Shreve & Co.'s, Market's Bazar, southeast corner of Montgomery and Post streets.

☞ Newsdealers who may want copies of THE MONITOR on Saturday evening and Sunday morning can obtain them, at office rates, at the store of the late PETER N. RYAN, No. 16 Fourth street.

MR. FR. MCDEVITT is duly empowered to receive subscriptions for THE MONITOR at PROVO, Pike and Rockin, Placer county, and receipt for the same.

M. J. GLOVIN & BRO., Main street, near Mount Hall, Stockton, are the exclusive agents for THE MONITOR in Stockton.

**The Warning has been Heeded.**

Since the exposure of the strenuous modes by certain unprincipled hotel dealers in parts of the country seeking to, made from cheap and impure materials to the injury of the great national home, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empirics and their preparations. Their popularity is greater, and more widespread than ever, and is yet in its infancy as it now stills down. Persons who prefer with their own health by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them, when so reliable a specific, proven by twenty years' experience, is ready at hand to be restored to health and vigor. Many have done so in the past, and many have done so in the present, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested the evil. In the years of the demand for the healing properties and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the West, Southwest, and South, it is literally appalling, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dyspepsia, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "truth hadn't half been told." Everywhere the popularity of the Bitters is unbounded, and the fact that it is "good," and "does all that is claimed for it," is the universal verdict.

(Written for The Monitor.)

## PABLO'S STORY.

I mounted my steed while the hill-tops shone
With the tilted lances of early dawn,
And rode away ere the wakening breeze
Had shaken the dew-drops from tree or lawn.
How calm and still! in his victorious rest
The wide, wild vale lit its beauty lay,
Under cloudless skies where the pale, cold stare
Were veiling their light in the morn's first ray.
Wondrously beautiful all earth seemed,
With newer light to my gazing eyes!
Fairer the sovran shade my heart had dreamed
In dream of love 'neath the tranquil skies.
The dropping boughs of the sycamore,
Flung their fragrance around as I rode beneath;
And the brook smiled back at its flowery gemmed
shore.

And sang forever! as I passed to death.
"O dawn! O wave!" moaned a startled doe;
"Comes back with the day my love to me?"
Her red palate answered a lark, which soared
And filled the air with a bolt of glee.
Then trembled and tighter the golden hand
Shone on the lifted forehead of noon,
And the last faint shadows fled out of the land,
Their night fast dimpling the waving corn;
Then the mighty sun from the east wheeled up
His shining car, and with glory spanned
The broad heights that in splendor frowned
Upon the valley that lay outstretched and,
The song of the lark, and the answering doe,
Blended above in the three as I passed alone.
In a narrow gorge of the mountains deep,
At the base of their sun-parts of frozen snow,
Hence all round me—the silence of awe,
The loneliness felt at the hours of dew;
Only the stream, like a baccanal, brawled
A spiteful jest, rolling on and on,
And that was the pace of our tryst, he said.
He would meet me here ere the morning chime
Would waken the Mission to life and toil—
And I knew by the sun it was near its time.

We had parted in anger, Anselmo and I—
Had forgot all except our old friendship away!
But a woman's smile and a woman's sigh
Have wrought such mischief before to-day.
It rocks not now how hearse to pass—
Whether I lied with the truth or false;
We parted to meet at the morning's light
Where, for a time, I should plead his cause.
He was coming at last; on the summit knoll
Where the Mission bell hung higher and nigher.
Then I left my steed to cover my self
While my rival came from the valley's desire
To pass in the morning bright to his shrine—
Watch him die unnatives within the veil,
And invite him there, by the beads of prey,
In triumph ride to my lonely.

We stood there one moment, face to face,
With envy's fury in every thought;
To bridge the chasm that lay between
Our hearts, that once beat as one and fraught.
Only with love and confidence!—
In deadly strife, with blow upon blow,
Till the fatal hour should be ended.
Dying the grave with his gory flow,
Then my rival, fainting, pressed on him hard—
Forced him down to the ground and held his there;
And in Lenape, so similar that I know,
Whoo, endion and clear as the morning air,
Borne to the winge of the southern breeze,
Came the "Augeon Deantah" silvery tone;
And the pitiful sun's voice broke up the trees,
And filled with its echoes the gorge below,
Till I forgot—yes, I fancy my good angel beat
And touched my heart with his fingers then,
And I loosed my hold on the man—to lay
Beside my rival! dead! in that lonely glen.
You may smile, and say 'twas the work of years
That loosed me to pause and the cross to sign,
Dropping my sword, as to scorn borne
I answered a prayer to the Mald divine—
He felt my grasp on his throat relax,
And struggled up to his feet again;
Then once, twice, thrice through my side I felt
His keen sword pass with a surging pain.
It pinned me down to the trampled earth;
I strove in vain to try feet to rise,
Till a mist of blood fell over the most,
Shutting out from my straining eyes—
Vanished the hills with their rock-bound breasts,
And the valley with its orchestra of May:
And my mind grew struggling through shadow
dense,
Like a man who in night in the woods astray.
At once to a dream I could hear the best
Of his hoofs' knells as he galloped away;
And under the languor that weighted me down
I strove, but I strove in vain to pray.
Through the heavy cloud on my brain that lay
The words seemed floating beyond my reach;
Like the pearly mists which the waves in play
Cleave and take from the ocean's beach.
Lost was the present, its pace and fear,
Like wrecking breakers, and very cool!
But, oh! how vividly bright and clear
Came back the days of my youngest past.

When I waked from that trance, after weary days,
There were friendly faces about my bed—
Fellow-soldiers with playing eyes,
And a woman's pitiful face near my head.
Anselmo, but haggard and wan and worn;
His proud form bent in by years of care—
Laughter and light from his dark eyes flown,
And silver streaks in his coarse hair.
He watched me for days with a tender care,
And when convalescence came to me he told the tale
Of all that happened that fatal morn
When he left me to die in the mountain vale.

He told of the horse of his promised bride,
With its flashing mane and its steadfast limbs;
But what, think you, was the tale he heard
As he door, of a fleet, false, beautiful maid?
She had fled in the night from her father's home
With Don Braulio, whom I once vowed lay
Only waiting its master's word
To learn the barter of Monterey.
None knew of her flight till the morning chime,
When her mother, visiting her early rest,
Entered her chamber to find unscented
The bed on the pillow by her disrobed.
Then the jewel-box and the satchel of gold
Of the maid and lover of one accord missed;
And the Wonderful notes that were meant to clothe
Her graceful limbs in their silken sheen,
She had flown in the night with the wanton bold—
A fever whose lift on the wave was spent;
He recounted as sought all that man could dare—
Honor's love and duty as d sweet consent.
They had fled from the place on the fleetest steeds
That fed in her father's fields to pride,
And night by night as he tracked the late,
Mad crossed the Salinas valley wide;
Then, learning their course by their sail that way
They were sailing vessel at anchor rode
In the harbor of Monterey far off,
But hopeless Anselmo refused to go—
She had broken her pact and trick'd him so.

And his proud heart reviled 'neathe cruel blow.

For her fair, false sake he had cast aside
The tender friendship of boyish years,
Lured on by the light of her wondrous eyes,
He knew not his control cruel! no fate
He had vow my heart by her woman's wile,
Which she broke with a careless hand.
Her sacred kiss, me to her dancing set,
Ah! man to be love is at best unwise—
Unwise to be human! brave and strong
That fills his heart with unholy fire;
Pain to be loathed by her fancied wrong.
His head grown red with the blood-stain dire.
Unwise is we when we view victims both—
Victims of love and of jealous hate;
Pain to be loathed by her fancied wrong,
But the wisdom of lovers was never great.
And still as he pondered upon the wrong
His wrath was smitten by keen remorse,
And ending his confession, he told me last,
He had done here moment he could undone,
He'd ride to the Mission and bring me back.

Where I lay with the fever in my veins,
With the touch still changing to heartless brawl,
And the mocking smoking the face that fined me.

He finished his story, then kneeling, said:
"I thank my God that you have not died;
But could I ask, can you shoot on my head,
At the foot of the Tyrants of the Crucified?
Can you pardon me for the life I've led,
And forget the past for the future, as in days of old—
Try to see other, the friend of your youth,
Till we enter into the buried past,
We pointed our trust from far into future's days—
A pledge we kept, though our footsteps pressed
On the thorns that rose, partially in our way.
And my lips were sealed while Anselmo lived;
But he's gone, in keeping of many a day,
In the churchyard and where the roses spring,
Till the wild birds carol their chants in May.
Few were the years he honored here,
For hope and joy from his heart had flown!
But he never murmured nor cause again,
Or blamed fate in aloud by sudden moan.

And she who wrecked by her witching smile
Two strong hearts in their early morning glow?
I never looked on her handsome face
More; but Rachel, ever so fair and,
But rumor whispered that Lima was
The last sad home of her ill-starred life—
Widowed and poor, for forsaken fell
In a drunken brawl by a drunard's knife,
And I? Well, well, we may sum and say
The best is past, but is over—
I trod her year, by the merest chance,
Through the streets of Lima, on that morning's
dance,
And swift as the rush of the wounding stream
Under rock and over the fallen tree,
A flood of memories so fierce and strong
The barriers of time were all swept away.
There was the very spot where we stood,
On our restless wrists, on that fated hour;
And there in the dust with a start I saw
The very weapon that I had borne—
The very weapon, but oh! how changed!
Clasped in I, with the hand of fate!
There with the rust of the passing time
Was the same old weight of the widows' tears
Down it lay in the trampled dew,
Hideous, and horrible, and base,
I picked it up and, with a shriek, threw
Through my aged hands, which grew much wont,
Then the weapon, took to it more
Softness and rusted yon never would drown
The sea none sliced in a mirror like blade,
When filled with in its raising beam.
But it was fashioned when it was drawn
In a bloody feast on a Christian man—
In brave Atahuc raven, without honor shielded—
So of old the inscription ran.

MARCELIA A. FITZGERALD.
MOSSY WOODLAND, November, 1872.

### Ex-Pere Hyacinthe.

(From the La Salle Journal.)

The following is from the pen of the editor of the Paris *Univers*, Louis Veuillot, the staunchest lay defender of Catholicity in all France. Some may regard him as too pitiless in his lashing of the unfortunate man who has placed himself between or rather infamous—by the last act, the consummation of his schism. Yet we do not. Where it only for the stain he has cast upon the fair name of the clergy of France, we think all Veuillot says of him justly deserved. The wrecched ex-monk, instead of hiding his head in shame after binding himself by those sacral ties to the spirit of darkness, has come boldly forth and endeavored to justify himself. He has dishonored his priesthood, he had made infidelity jubilant; and this foul monster, patrolling with its bony-finger in the ranks of the great and good who has once been his *confreres*, reclaims with satagie grin that many would gladly follow his example. Every driveling flowsman who can throw filth upon the character of those faithful pastors is welcomed by the infidel press—that propaganda of falsehood. And all this, from the last fatal step of this miserable! But God will protect his own. Let us pray Him for the one who has caused such evil, but whom we can believe, though black his crime. Let us pray strongly, earnestly for the misguided of the introduction of sin into the world.

"He had asked for and taken upon himself the dreadful engagement of leading men to vanquish sin, and to rise above the inclinations of death. But when he broke the compact he has made with God—when he betrays the Church which consecrated his lips to impart instruction to men, and when he betrays ourselves by offering to us the spectacle of his apostasy, is it not the frightful blight of treason, and at the same time, God be thanked, the laughable baight of folly, to invite us to his degraded nuptials, and to give Israelites an example to that faithful clergy whom he defames and to that faithful people he insults? It is made by machinery bitterly different from the sentiments of evils made by hand.

"Impose, traitor; begone fool, who supposes us ignorant to such a degree as to hope that your sophisms may not appear to us as puerile as we hold and believe them to be interested. The credulous in favor of which may be numerous and powerful, no doubt; but they are egotistical and will bring nothing to your sacrilegious undertakings its song of misery like that of the poor little wretch (*pauvre petit diable*) who, before you, was heard offering the sacrament cheap in an obscure and miserable corner of the faubourg.

"Of priests of your kind, the example suffices. Their crime may be approved, their sacramenta are valid, and you might dare to dispense at a low price baptism, matrimony, penance, the eucharist, even (ordersi) all, for your price none, you might confront the terrifying spectacle of the last agony—of a terrified soul that vanquish us, we know that it is still but sin, and that you are abominable tricksters.

"Go, then, impenitent; you will, still may misfortune overwhelm you, is the last wish we can form for you! May it fall heavily upon you in this world that it may not pursue you beyond it; and may the permanent severity of the chastisement serve at least as a warning to the rest of mankind, if it does not convert you! Did we hate you as much as we pity you, we would, wish you the avenging property which would leave you unfulfilled but you are under the hand of God. May bitter waters be given to your thirst, and the bread of derision to your hunger! May the hydras and monsters whom you will cast into existence repay you in advance the avenging bitterness and vexation in which you deliver them, and which will force them to curse you! May you everywhere meet the rod which will at last cause you to detest your crime and constrain you to lift up your hands to that Mercy which you think to discourage!"

## TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICES.

### TAXES—1872-'3—TAXES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco—REAL ESTATE and PERSONAL PROPERTY—for the Fiscal Year 1872-73, has this day been received; that the state, City and County Taxes for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned: Room No. 1, City Hall, and that the laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become DELINQUENT on the first MONDAY in January, 1873, and unless paid prior thereto, firs per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

A. AUSTIN,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco. n5-td

### TO TAX-PAYERS.

TAXES DUE OCTOBER 28, 1872.

DELINQUENT JANUARY 6, 1873.

THE USUAL DELAY, CONFUSION AND AN noyance experienced by Taxpayers will be very much lessened this year, as both PERSONAL and REAL Property has to be paid prior to the same time. This being the case the undersigned would most respectfully suggest that Taxpayers furnish this office with a schedule of their property at an early day. Where there have been no changes the tax bills of any previous year are the most convenient and correct memoranda.

o19 A. AUSTIN, Tax Collector.

### Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THOSE who cannot leave their occupations during the day, the Tax Collector's Office will be open for business

Every Saturday Evening in November,
FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK.

o2 A. AUSTIN, Tax Collector.

## CARPETS.

### NOTICE.

### CASH CARPET STORE,

715 MARKET STREET,

IS NOW OPEN, WITH A

### GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—

### NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

Purchased expressly for the

### CASH CARPET STORE.

Goods will be offered for about

### Half the Price Asked Elsewhere.

*TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.*

o16 tf

## HAIR.

### The Cheapest Place in the City

—TO BUY—

### Human and Imitation Hair Goods,

Cheap and Fine JEWELRY,

And FANCY GOODS,

—IN AT THE—

### NEW YORK STORE,

No. 110 Second Street.

## BANKING HOUSES.

### HIBERNIA SAVINGS

—AND—

### LOAN SOCIETY

Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market Streets.

OFFICERS:

President.....M. D. SWEENY.
Vice-President.....C. D. O'SULLIVAN.

TRUSTEES:

M. D. SWEENY, C. D. O'SULLIVAN, JOHN SULLIVAN, R. Z. JOHN.
M. J. DONOHOE, P. MARTIN, HUGH J. TOUCHARD JOHN A. McGLYNN, PETER DONAHUE.

Treasurer.....EDWARD MARTIN
Attorney.....RICHARD PERRY

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house, but the safety will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor book will be required to the agent by whom the deposit is made.

Deposits received from $1 upwards.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOS. A. DONAHOE, Pres. Franchises. | EUGENE KELLY New York.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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### BANKERS.

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BANK OF IRELAND.....DUBLIN.

Payable at all the Branches,

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Deposits.....$4,881,566 04
Paid-in Capital and Reserve Fund.....$10,000 00

President.....JAMES de FREMERY
Vice-President.....ALBERT MILLER

Directors:

DENIS J. OLIVER, CHARLES BAUM, WARREN D. HASTLETT, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, CHARLES PACK, ADOLPHE LOW GEO. C. POTTER, LOWELL WHITE, JOHN ARCHBALD, HENRY C. CAMPBELL.

Cashier and Secretary.....
Surveyor.....JOHN ARCHBALD
Attorney.....HENRY C. CAMPBELL.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND LOANS MONEY on real estate security.

Country remittances may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., or by checks or drafts payable in San Francisco, but the responsibility of the United Societies only with the actual receipt of the funds.

The signature of the depositor should accompany the first deposit.

No charge is made for pass book or entrance fee.

Business hours—9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Open Saturday evenings from 6½ to 8½.

no3

## HOTELS.

### Removal.

### THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

Has Removed to 115 Second street,

Northeast corner of Minna. Furnished Rooms to let with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Meals and transient.

M. O'NEIL,
Proprietor.

n5

### CENTRAL HOTEL,

615 AND 616 SANSOME STREET,

Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the well known proprietor, M. FARRELL, late proprietor of the Brooklyn House, and he will be happy to receive his numerous friends and the public generally at the above named premises, for which he solicits a continuance of their favors patronage.

There is a fire-proof safe in the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

The Central House Coach will be at each car depot and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the house free of charge.

Free of board to all the Clergy.

Parties sending for their friends to the States, to who expect any, will please notify MICHAEL FARRELL, and he will attend to the same, and forward them to their friends with due care, and the same moderate charges.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests of the House.

n24-tf MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

### RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco,

IS NOW OPENED BY

P. CASSERLY,

(Late of the Tremont House, where he will be happy to receive his friends and the public in general.

The House is thoroughly fitted up in the latest plan, with Elevator, Baths and all other modern improvements. The Rooms are large and airy, and can be had either single or in suits for families.

The best attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of Boarders.

Board and Lodging per week.....$7 50
Board and Lodging per week.....$1 00

There is a fire-proof safe in the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

Free Coach in the House.

P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

n23

### FRANKLIN HOTEL,

618 AND 616 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery...San Francisco.

HUGH CURRAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per month.....$6 00
Board and Lodging single rooms.....1 00
Single Meals.....Dinner, 50 cents.

Family accommodations on reasonable rates.

Boarders taken by the week or month at the following rates: also from the House to the boats and cars.

A City livery, and all the city papers taken.

## WESTERN HOUSE.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Marysville, California.

GEORGE WAFFEL.....PROPRIETOR
au11

Thirty-Two large Double-Column Papers every Month for One Dollar a Year.

### THE YOUNG CRUSADER,

AN ILLUSTRATED

### CATHOLIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE

—OF—

### CHOICE READING

—AND—

### Good Pictures.

Read with interest by all, and with special delight and profit by the younger members of the family. The Crusader is now in the fourth year.

The Reviewers say it is the best of its kind.

Sample Copies free to all who ask for them.

Back Numbers all on hand.

Premiums of Pictures are given to those who get up Clubs.

A Liberal Discount to Sunday Schools.

Send One Dollar (or a Postoffice subscription) by mail, addressed to the Editor,

REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, Boston, Mass.

### WINNER'S NEW SCHOOLS

FOR THE

PIANO-FORTE, CABINET ORGAN, GUITAR, Clarinet, Violin, Fife, Accordeon, Harmonica (over) reed, Clarionet, Flute, Fingerpipe, reading but 24 cents each, are lost what are needed for cheap and attractive instruction books.

Charming Song, THE GATES AJAR. Thomas. 30 cts.

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*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the Students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

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Vacation at College.....
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Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August, 1873.

REV. R. LUSTIN, President.

### COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.

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YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPOrated according to the laws of the state and empowered to confer academic honors, is pleasantly situated in the most favored Animal Session on MONDAY, August 5th, 1872. Every facility for the acquisition of a thorough education.

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Parents desiring it may be preferred to visit their children in case of sickness, per quarter 2 50

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. Use of Piano in extra charge for the French, Spanish or German Language, and for Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

au3-tf

### CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

—FOR THE—

### EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,

*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per session.....$100 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10 00
Tuition on piano, per annum.....
Use of piano.....
Vocal music.....
Drawing and painting.....
Use of library.....
Graduation fee.....
Physician's fee.....
Vacation at College.....

DAY PUPILS.

Junior class.....
Senior class.....
Use of instrumental music, drawing and painting, each, will form extra charges. The scholastic year will commence on the first Monday in August and end the 20th of January.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to

REV. FATHER ANTHONY,
Vicar Rev. P. HENNEBERY.

N. B.—One of the Rev. Fathers of the Society will be in attendance every day of the week, except Sunday, at the office of the Institution, No. 1 Montgomery street, to meet parents who may wish to confer with him in regard to the admission of pupils or their journey.

### DAY SCHOOLS

—FOR—

### Boys and Girls

THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE OPENED a Day School for Children, on Mission street, near Bryant, where little will be received from Kindergarten to the Grammar Grade.

A Boys' School is being prepared on Rincon Hill, and will be opened on the 15th of September.

Both Schools will be opened on the 15th of August.

SISTER MARY E. McGINN,
Superior of Sisters of Mercy.

San Francisco, May 27, 1871.

## GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQ

### EBERHART & LACHMA

MANUFACTURERS OF

### CALIFORNIA SPARKLING

SWEET AND DRY CHAMP Sparkling Mountain and Claret Wines, Brandies, Cordials, Pure Spirits, Vinegar, Angelica, Mountain Wines, Sherry, Hock, Muscat, Vineyard, Sweet and Dry Catawba, Angelica, Brandies, &c. Orders by mail and Brandies are made exclusively from the Grapes. Principal depot, corner of Pine and Battery streets, San Francisco.

### WILLIAM B. DOLAN

145 Third Street.....San Fra

Importer and Dealer in Wholesale and Retail

### French Wines and Brand

—AND—

### Irish Whisk

Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE assortment of California Wines of every description, which he will dispose of, in bond or free, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from the trade solicited. All Table wines promptly attended to, and delivered free of cartage to any part of the city.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Casks with use of Pump, per month.....$ 50
Casks without use of Pump, per month.....2 00

Only a limited number of boarders can be accommodated, and those will find this one to be the last of August. Payments invariably in advance. jy31

### FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion will open on the Fourth Monday in October of Friends, with connexions on the first Monday of August.

The object of the institution is to give a good English, Classical, Commercial and Philosophical Education, at the lowest possible rate, a want long felt in California—and thereby bring it within the means of the poor.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$15 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per month.....
Tuition on piano per month.....
Use of piano.....
Physician's fee.....
Vacation at College.....
Graduation fee.....

Pupils to be provided with bedding, towels, &c., &c.

Payments must be made semi-annually in advance. Parents will pay for medical attendance, and supply any extra clothing.

Money will not be advanced for the College; for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum must be deposited.

For further particulars apply to

REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, O. S. F.

### ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

REV. JAMES MACGILL, C. M.,
President.

### DEGREES CONFERRED

jy26-tf

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. se14-1y

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BENICIA, CAL.

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THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY facility for the acquisition of a solid and accomplished education. The attractive site, the numerous and airy rooms, and the general comforts of the establishment render it a favorite resort for those in search of health.

The course of instruction embraces the English, Spanish and Latin languages, Mythology, Arithmetic, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, Botany, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, Tatting and Fancy Work, for the Spanish language.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Sisters of Charity, Santa Barbara, Cal.

SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

### ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,

PETALUMA.

*Day and Boarding School, Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.*

TERMS for Boarders, including tuition in the English branches of a good education, French, plain and ornamental Needle-Work, per annum.....$15 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music, with use of Piano, per month.....$ 00
Washing, if required, per month.....2 00

Only a limited number of boarders can be accommodated, and those will find this one to be the last of August. Payments invariably in advance. jy31

### ST. JOSEPH'S COLL

Rohnerville, Humboldt Coun

CONDUCTED BY THE FRIERS OF THE ORDINATION OF THE MOST PRE

THE INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN A healthy and picturesque locality, on the Eel River, and near the town of Rohnerville, and is easily accessible by daily stages and from other parts of the State by the California and Oregon Railroad.

The course of studies is classical, commercial and ecclesiastical. The French language is taught for teaching the natural sciences.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half yearly in advance).

Board, bedding, tuition, washing and mending, including medicines.....$150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10 00
Tuition on piano, per annum.....
Use of piano.....
Vacation at College.....

DAY PUPILS.

Junior class.....
Senior class.....
Use of instrumental music, drawing and painting, each, will form extra charges. The scholastic year will commence on the first Monday in August and end the 20th of January.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to the Rev. Pastors of the Churches in San Francisco.

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## FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE

Continued from First Page.

that they actually fled over to Ireland for protection. He gives even the names of some of them. He tells us that John Harvey, Abel Ellis, Joseph Edmunds and Henry Hall, natives of Cheshire, in England, came to Ireland to avoid persecution in England, and brought with them a Welsh Protestant minister named Thomas Jones. These four men were received so cordially, were welcomed so hospitably that they actually founded a highly respectable mercantile family in Dublin. But we have another magnificent proof that the Irish are not a persecuting race. When James II. assembled his Catholic Parliament in Ireland in 1689, after they had been for more than one hundred years under the lash of their Protestant fellow-citizens—after they had been robbed and plundered, imprisoned and put to death for their adherence to the Catholic faith—at last the wheel gave a turn, and in 1689 the Catholics were up and the Protestants were down. That Parliament assembled to the number of 228 members. The Celtic or Catholic element had a sweeping majority. What was the first law that they made? The very first law that that Catholic Parliament passed was as follows:

"We hereby declare that it is the law of this land of Ireland that neither now nor ever again shall any man be persecuted for his religion."

That was the retaliation that we took on them. Was it not magnificent? Was it not a grand, a magnificent specimen of that spirit of Christianity, that spirit of forgiveness and charity, which, it is said, is to be not in a man, all the dogmatic truths that were ever revealed won't save him.

### ELIZABETH'S POLICY.

Now, coming to Good Queen Bess, as she is called. I must say that Mr. Froude spans very handsomely upon her, and I will, for her really is language as terrific in its severity as one could use, and as I said before, I have not the learning nor the eloquence of Mr. Froude. He says one little thing of Bess, however, that is worthy of remark:

"Elizabeth was reluctant to draw the sword, but when she did draw it she never sheathed it until the star of freedom was fixed upon her throne for life."

That is a very eloquent passage; but the truth of telegraphing truth, tell true stories that Elizabeth was reluctant to draw the sword? Answer it, ye Irish annals. Answer it, oh history of Ireland. Elizabeth came to reign in 1558. The following year, in 1559, there was a Parliament assembled by her order in Dublin. What do you think of the laws of that Parliament? It was not a Catholic Parliament nor an Irish Parliament. It consisted of seventy-six members. Generally speaking, Parliaments in Ireland used to have from two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty members. This Parliament of Elizabeth consisted of seventy-six picked men. The laws that that Parliament made were, first:

"Any clergyman not having the Book of Common Prayer (the Protestant prayer book), or using any other form, either in public or in private, the first time that he is discovered, shall be deprived of his benefice for one year, and suffer imprisonment in jail for six months. For the second offense he shall be put in jail at the Queen's pleasure."

To be let out whenever she thought proper. For the third offense he was to be put in close confinement for life. This is the lady that was unwilling to draw the sword, and this was the very year she was crowned Queen—in a very year. She scarcely waited a year.

### TAUTE WAS THE SOBRIQUET.

Reluctant to draw the sword. So much for the priests; now for the laymen. If a layman was discovered using any other prayer book except Queen Elizabeth's prayer book, he was to be put in jail for one year; and if he was caught doing it the second time he was to be put in prison for the rest of his life. Every Sunday the people were obliged to go to the Protestant church, and if any one refused to go, for every time that he refused he was to be fined twelve pence. It would be about twelve shillings of our present money—and besides the fine he was to suffer imprisonment for a year. Is this "the star of freedom," says Mr. Froude, "was never to pale. The queen drew the sword in the name of the Lord Omnipotent." But, my friends, freedom meant whatever was in Elizabeth's mind. Freedom meant slavery tenfold increased, with the addition of religious persecution to the unfortunate Irish. If this be Mr. Froude's idea of the star of freedom, all I can say is the sooner our eyes are fall from the gaze of heaven and of the world's history the better.

### CONDITION OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

In what state was the Irish Church? Upon that subject we have the authority of the Protestant bishops. There were, in 1834, two hundred and twenty parish churches in Meath, and after a few years there were not only one hundred and five of them left with the roofs on. "All over the kingdom," says Leland, "the people were left to perish in their religious worship, and under the pretense of obeying the orders of the State they would let the most valuable furniture of their churches, which was acually exposed to sale without decency or reserve." A number of lugubrious witnesses were let loose upon the Irish churches and upon the Irish people by Elizabeth, and they not only robbed them and plundered their churches, but they shed the blood of the bishops and priests and of the people of Ireland in torrents, as Mr. Froude himself acknowledges.

He tells us that after the rebellion of the Geraldines, and when the estates which the fair province of Munster was reduced to, that you might go through the length of the fairest point of Kerry until you came into the eastern plains of Tipperary, and you would not as much as hear the whistle of a plowboy or behold the face of a living man, for the pestilence and the famine were filled with the corpses of the people, and the country was reduced to a desolate wilderness. The pestilence and the famine went emphatically. Even he, case-hardened as he was—for he was a writer of plunderers and persecutors himself—acknowledged that the state of Munster was such that no man

### COULD LOOK UPON IT WITH A DRY EYE.

Sir Henry Sidney, one of Elizabeth's deputies, speaks of the condition of the country as follows:

"Such horrible spectacles are to be beheld as the burning of villages, the ruin of towns—yea, the view of the bones and skulls of the dead, who partly by murder and partly by famine, have died in the fields. It is such that hardly any Christian can behold it without tears."

Her own Minister—I take his testimony of the state to which this terrible woman reduced unhappy Ireland. Stratford, another English authority, says: "I know it was bad, and very bad in Ireland; but that it was so terrible I did not believe."

In the midst of all this persecution what was still the reigning idea in the mind of the English Government? To root out and to extirpate the Irish from their own land, and added to which was now the element of religious discord and persecution. It is evident that this was all in the minds of the English people. Elizabeth, who, Mr. Froude says, never dispossessed an Irishman of an acre of land, during the terrible war which she waged in the latter days of her reign against O'Neill, threw out such hints as these: "The more slaughter there is the better it will be for my English subjects; the more land they will get." This is the reason why Mr. Froude tells us never confiscated and would never listen to the idea of confiscation or property. This woman, who, during the Geraldines were destroyed, took the whole of the vast estates of the Earl of Desmond and gave them to her English settlers. She confiscated millions of acres. And in the face of strict truths recorded and stamped by history, I cannot see how any man can come forward and say of this atrocious woman-she-whatever she did she intended it for the good of Ireland.

### WHAT HAPPENED AFTER ELIZABETH'S DEATH.

In 1602 she died, after reigning 41 years, leaving Ireland in the hour of her death one vast slaughter-house. Munster was reduced to the state described by Spenser. Connaught was made a wilderness after the rebellion of the Clanricardes or the Burkes. And finally, in 1641 the Irish rose in rebellion. So they did. Now he makes one statement, and with the refutation of that statement I will close this lecture. Mr. Froude tells us that in the rising under Sir Phelim O'Neill, in 1642, there were 36,000 Protestants murdered by the Irish. This is a grave charge, and if it be true, all I can say is that I would not defend, and a fortiori, for I have not the learning nor the eloquence of Mr. Froude. He says one little thing of Bess, however, that is worthy of remark:

"Elizabeth was reluctant to draw the sword, but when she did draw it she never sheathed it until the star of freedom was fixed upon her throne for life."

It is true that Ireland rose under Sir Phelim O'Neill. At that time there was a Protestant parson in Ireland who called himself a minister of the Word of God. He gives his account of the whole transaction, and says that it was not Ireland, but the Irish, who were guilty of the extraordinarily flattering prospect.

The *Ledger* of the same date says: We visited the hydraulic claim on A. Yoell, located on the Mokelumne Hill road, near Table City, and found that gentleman busily engaged with two hydraulic pipes, carrying down one hundred inches of water, washing away a twenty to thirty-foot bank.

CALAVERAS.

The Calaveras *Chronicle* of the 23d is filled with long accounts of quartz mining in a summary. Rock of unprecedented richness was struck in the Wolverine mine at Railroad one day last week. At the depth of 230 feet the ledge has widened on to about four feet, and our informant states that not a piece of quartz can be found that does not show free gold.

Simpson and Hoffman have purchased a number of claims on Tunnel ridge, and will consolidate them into one mammoth hydraulic.

Another ledge has recently been discovered near the Hudson that prospects large. A shaft has already been sunk upon it to the depth of thirty feet.

The recently discovered pocket vein at Anderson Flat, alluded to a few weeks ago, still retains many visitors. The owner, Camille, was about to abandon the mine, the ore having petered, but finally concluded to sink a few feet deeper, hoping to see a change. Sinking one foot deeper, his hopes were suddenly realized, finding ore worth from $1 to $20 per pound. All who have been at the mine state that it is the richest ore ever seen in this county.

On the opposite side of the ridge from the San Bruno is the Good Hope, a mine that has been perseveringly and successfully worked for several years. A number of levels have been run on its ledge, at different depths, from all of which high grade ore was obtained.

A short distance from the Good Hope is the Smith & Lewis mine, a late discovery, but one that has paid handsomely from the outset. Two shafts have been sunk upon the ledge to the depth of 60 or 70 feet, the rock taken out paying all the way from $40 to $100 per ton. The lead is wide, well defined, and every pound of it will pay for hauling and crushing.

The shaft in the Grasshopper is 92 feet deep, and rock has been taken out of it that milled $150 per ton. The mine is furnished with steam hoisting works, but the volume of water recently encountered is so great that the machinery cannot keep it down, and work has had to be suspended for the present.

NEVADA.

The Nevada City *Transcript* of November 23d says: Recently great activity has been manifested in the sales of gravel mines on the ridge. It is probable that $200,000 worth of property of this description has been transferred within the last twenty days. The sales are all made in good faith, and the purchases by parties who propose to work the claims. This shows that the days are over for extensive gravel claims increasing among capitalists, and that there is a great deal of confidence in this class of mining. In Eureka, Bloomfield and Bridgeport townships are many expensive gravel claims fully developed, but in each of them the work ships are long ranges on the lines of the deposits, and are not opened, while there are others in which the tunnels have been run, but the claims cannot be worked to advantage until they have gone much deeper. Some of all the classes have been recently sold, and the desire to procure this ground by different parties has increased quite a considerable in the market.

A gentleman from Nye was at the Rising Star mine, Bloomfield township, a few days since informs us that they have struck a rich body of ore, yielding free gold and rich sulphurets. He informs us that they have enough rock on the dump to keep the mill at work over a year.

The Downs mine, near Sutter Creek, was sold a few days since to Morgan & Co., of the Oneida, for the neat sum of $400,000.

PLACER.

The *Placer Herald* of the 23d says: James Laird has taken into his claim a few San Francisans, who have placed a tenstamp mill on the ground. The prospects are promising, pounding gravel and cement out again and finding with good prospects of a dividend-paying mine from the start. The mine lies near Pino, in the vicinity of Perry's store, and is the first one found in the old channel, where so fine was kept.

The Oregon *Mountaineer* says: "On Sunday night the snow commenced falling, and with but few intermissions has continued to fall ever since. As far as the eye can see is one vast sheet of snow from base to summit of the mountains. The road to the Blue Mountains and Grand Ronde Valley it has been impossible to travel for the last week. The Indians of the Siletz reservation remain throughout the winter, it will be hard work for them to get out. They have plenty to surrender to be fed and clothed by the Government, and our friends who are there interested, we pray that Providence will let us a little, and give us considerable more sensitive between times."

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is concealed, by all who have used it, to be the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, and for sale by druggists generally at 75 cents per bottle.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, Nov. 29, 1872.

FLOUR—The local trade has been rather quiet, while for export only a limited inquiry has existed. Quotations show a decline since our last report. We quote local brands: Extra at $5 12½@$5 25; superfine at $4 75@$4 87½; Interior and foreign brands—Extra at $4 62½@$4 75; No. 1 at $4 25.

WHEAT—The market has been firm, but at all times dull. During the week the receipts have been very large. Quotations at $1 42½@$1 50 for shipping; $1 45@$1 50 for milling; $1 40@$1 42½ for poor. $1 45 for milling; $1 47½@$1 50 for good to choice. The local market is unchanged. On the 30th inst. and 2d prox. the usual semi-monthly sales of wheat will be held at the Merchants' Exchange. On the 30th inst. the usual call

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

**An Unchristian Christian.**

The Irish Judge of Appeals in Chancery, Mr. Justice Christian, has again belied his name and acted to a manner which indicates little love for peace and good-will. The public has not had time to forget the violent tirade which he pronounced on the bench against the Land Act as being too favorable to the tenant. The latest escapade is, however, still more serious, consisting not of a speech, which might have been the result of sudden annoyance, but of a pamphlet containing a deliberate attack on the Irish Lord Chancellor and the officers of his Court. Even allowing, for argument's sake, that Lord O'Hagan's Court might have been better managed (reaps cling which we pronounce no opinion), the publication of an anonymous pamphlet by a judge was not the best mode of applying a remedy. Lord O'Hagan, the first Catholic who has been Chancellor for several centuries, has won golden opinions from all classes and creeds for his impartiality as a judge, and ruled by the House of Lords. The general impression is that Chief Justice Christian, who now at last avows the pamphlet, must resign. It is expected that he will be succeeded by the Master of the Rolls, whose place rumor already assigns to Mr. Attorney-General Pallas.—*Universe, December 7.*

**Reddin's Treatment.**

The statement made by Mr. Reddin, the recently discharged Fenian prisoner, and in which he charged the English prison authorities with cruelty, has just been corroborated by two witnesses. They state that they saw Reddin twice kicked by the warders in so brutal a manner that he bled from his wounds. The Catholic chaplain represented these facts to the Governor, but the latter contented himself with expressing disapprobation of the conduct of the warders, without taking any steps to punish them, absolving himself under the extraordinary plea that the warders were sure to be deep the charge, and that they would no doubt single Reddin out for worse punishment if their conduct was reported to the directors. It is a strange circumstance that while Reddin was subjected to all the tortures (already detailed) with the object of testing the correctness of his assertions that he was suffering from paralysis, a London pickpocket, who was confined in the same prison, and was suffering from the same malady, was, unchallenged, allowed to go to hospital—*Cork Herald, December 4.*

**The Tenant Right Bill.**

An important meeting of the Athy Tenants' Defense Association was held on Wednesday. A Captain Morgan, who presided, described an interview of the Duke of Leinster in seeking to induce his tenants to sign lease barring away their rights under the Land Act. He said that in England, where he came from, there was a general idea that the Irish were a disconnected nation. He asked if it were possible they would be contented when they saw such tyranny as this resorted to. Letters were read from Mr. Cogan, M. P., for Kildare, and from Baron de Roebeck, in which they disapproved of the hostility towards the Duke of Leinster. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the meeting with these documents, and there was a general wish expressed that at the next election a tenant farmer should be returned for the county.

The Dublin Castle correspondent of the *Times* says that the next Fenian trial will be one of the most important that has occurred here. The chief witness for the Crown will be Corydon Power, who was a member of the Fenian Executive, and who has been in the pay of the Government for some time. Power is said to have made a full confession of his connection with the Fenian conspiracy, and to have implicated a number of persons who have hitherto escaped suspicion. Among those who will be arrested on his evidence are Mr. Daniel Reddin, the discharged political prisoner, now in St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, has addressed a letter to Mr. Smith, M.P., explaining why it is he is compelled to refuse admission' orders to Mr. Redden. The writer says that Mr. Redden's case is deplorable, and he cannot allow his mental powers to be overtaxed by prolonged interviews upon a subject which must cause a strain upon almost the only power left him —that of thinking as a reasonable being. Both Mr. Redden's lower limbs are paralyzed, as is also his left arm; and the doctor fears that his treatment at Millbank and Chatham has so weakened every function of his system that any mental excitement might reduce his mental to his present physical condition.—*Universe, December 7.*

**Public Exhibitions.**

The beautiful exhibition which for six months delighted all who have visited Dublin was closed with appropriate ceremony last Saturday. A fine ode by an Irish poet, Dr. Waller, was sung on the occasion. The exhibition was, we are glad to learn, a complete success, and has created general regret. The portrait gallery was especially interesting, containing as it did a large number of likenesses of men who devoted their talents, and some of them their lives, to Ireland. It was a strange sight to see among them a member of the royal family opening a gallery containing portraits of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Tone, Emmet and others, who loved their native land "not wisely but too well."—*Universe, December 7.*

**Orange Patriotism.**

At a dinner given in his honor by the Orangemen of Dublin, Mr. Johnstone, M. P. for Belfast, stated that Orangeism is not declining. He mentioned that it was only that very day that the Orange organization gave its sanction to the establishment of a Provincial Grand Chapter for India. He remarked that it was needless to say that in their ranks they had no Fenian sympathy. He asserted that if it were necessary to maintain the principles of Orangeism, which had been achieved himself or his friends, he knew were ready, as were the men of old, to man the walls of Derry or take their stand on the banks of the Boyne. These observations were received with loud cheers.—*Cork Herald, December 5.*

**Attempted Murder in Clare.**

On Tuesday night, December 3d, a respectable farmer named Edward Fountain, resided about three miles from Crusheen, and ten from Ennis, was returning home from Clonroad fair, accompanied by his son, who, when entering the private landing to their own house, the father was fired at and slightly wounded in the arm. The assault is supposed to have been caused by a dispute about the right to portion of the common, and three brothers named McAllen have been arrested on suspicion. They are sons of a man who has been Fountain's principal opponent in a dispute which is still pending in one of the superior law courts.

**Religious Ceremony in Dublin.**

DUBLIN, December 4.—The Church of SS. Michael and John was solemnly reopened to-day. Cardinal Cullen presided at the ceremonial. The edifice has undergone thorough reinbelishment and decoration, and the interior now presents a most chaste and beautiful appearance. The ceremonies commenced with a grand Pontifical High Mass. The Lord Bishop of Maitland was the celebrant. At the conclusion of the High Mass his Eminence delivered an eloquent sermon suitable to the occasion.

**Fatal Accident.**

TRALEE, December 3.—A sad and fatal accident has just occurred here. The hoist of P. D. O'Sullivan was being elated, a rude scaffold of two planks joined, extended across the roof, and on this the contractor, Thad Driscoll, Tralee; James Pierce, Tralee, laborer; James O'Brien, Limerick, slater; and James Cusack, laborer, were at work. The rope broke, and the men were thrown to the ground. Driscoll was killed on the spot. Cusack is beyond recovery, and the other parties lie in a very precarious condition.

**A Forlorn Hope.**

*The Telegraph* is not without hope that Irishmen may yet be enticed to become quite as loyal citizens of the British empire as are the Scotch. Ireland's sons, it says, have shone in every department of human [illegible] exploration, skill and valor to extend and preserve its empire. But, as a whole, Ireland does not impart that happy vigor to the United Kingdom which is the lot of the Scotch. We must aim at, concludes the *Telegraph*, as the ideal of Irish patriotism, a willing union with a collective imperial life.

## ENGLAND.

**Love in Lancashire.**

Mary Landers, the daughter of a working overseer in a Lancashire foundry, has been remanded by the magistrates on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself in a reservoir who wooed her as the Moor did Desdemona. She loved him for the dangers he had passed, but married him for a return kind sentiment from the Shakespearean motive or any other. He affected a *tendresse*, however, after just the lightness that not entailed by found two pounds fifteen shillings and a woman scorn'd. Mrs. Landers complained her pa'pa, who had made a figure in his younger days as an amateur bruiser, and whose fight Jackson had not yet forgot the meeting. The overseer took up the cause of his beloved child with enthusiasm. He went in for a week's private training, and then he went in for the pensioner. They met. Mr. Landers opened the interview with a set of mild arguments becoming a parent and a friend. The supernatural lobster smacks this saw'dy for timidity, and waxed stormy as Ancient Pistol. But when Mr. Landers promptly knocked him down he entirely changed his first impressions. The successor ended in the complete overthrow of the false one. Kitty, the fallen neighbor's head next day, and will probably not turn up until his eyes have, to use the metaphor of a language now just growing obsolete, "grown out of mourning." The father went home in triumph, and, though the reporter does not say it, very possibly embraced his daughter, exclaiming, "Thou art avenged." If he did it failed to satisfy Mary. She kind for the deserter, but pining wouldn't bring him. Then she tried drowning. The occurred the trouble one way or other, but unhappily the world is full of people who won't mind their own business and let other people alone. When the disconsolate creature threw herself into the side two men happened to be otter hunting on the river bank. The must needs interfere, dragged her out, and, as the law has enacted ont, and, one of the two being a magistrate of inexorable virtue, she was committed for trial, and now for the attempt to make away with the life which had grown intolerable. As we have said, she has been remanded. Now the name of the pensioner who has caused all this misery is Patrick Kelly. Is there any body qualities the audacionality of this hero? Ah, Paddy! Since you stole Owen Cleves, going to Jersey herself off the Lenadian steep, was blarneyed into a second marriage by Dunmachus the bibliseller, as Addison truly relates in the *Spectator*, your amorous countrymen have been ever most dangerous to the sex.—*Freeman.*

**Crime in Ireland.**

Were any district in Ireland found to be in the condition that a portion of the North of England is at the present moment, what a cry-out there would be among the entire class of English journalists! Nothing less than a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act would, to their mind, be sufficient to deal with such a state of things and of course Irish ignorance and priestly rule would be made to bear the blame of the whole matter. Just imagine, dear reader! Eight men and women are in Durham jail awaiting the charges of wilful murder, and upon one of the latter—Mrs. Cotton—the whole Crown prosecuting force has committed a score of murders. There are murderous assaults, infanticides, attempts to shoot and stab, and poisonings in every direction. There is a double murder case at Pickering, the atrociously brutal character of which is almost incredible; and at Stalaes, at the other extreme of the same district, there is a mysterious disappearance which looks very much like the result of foul play. So numerous have the cases of crime become in the district in question that the newspapers published there have become almost chronicles of bloodshed. Some of the journals have had the boldness to ask what can be the cause of the epidemic of murder. The Dissenters say, with by far the most numerous body of religionists in that part of England. Others urge that the arguments too often applied to Irish crime, the wholesale murdering must be attributed to English ignorance and the Dissenting ministers' rule. But we do not believe this. The real cause of all such atrocities is the Sabbath-desecration which many people have commenced to call upon the Government to recognize, Godlessness and idleness are always certain to beget crime. — *London Universe, December 7.*

**English Republicanism.**

An extraordinary assemblage has just been held at Sheffield in order to establish a "National Republican Brotherhood." The proceedings were a mixture of sedition and folly. It is recorded that a tricolor flag has been adopted as a first step. We notice that the Hon. Auberon Herbert is in great favor with these people, although he is the brother of an earl. We think that this gentleman need not have refused to assist the anarchy movement; he certainly might have declined without writing a letter implying that the man in custody murdered Sergeant Brest, the entire affair being clearly free from any connection with murder. The Republican Brotherhood have publicly declared that Fenians and Home Rulers may join their ranks. With Fenians we have nothing to do; but we are for Home Rule we earnestly hope that the advocates of that measure will not allow themselves to be drawn into any movement which is opposed to religion or to the constitution. Home Rulers do not ask for the establishment of a republic in these countries, but for Ireland and (if she asks it) Scotland having the making of their own laws. As such an arrangement would promote interhas been national harmony, its advocacy ought to be looked upon as the truest loyalty.—*Universe, December 7.*

**Messenger Caged and Canonized.**

Monsignor Capel preached on Monday night, December 2d, at Clifton, on the duty of confession, said a body of churchmen known as High Church had determined to break through prejudice and not be bound by the mere assertions of people, and had turned their thoughts and their reading to the matter and they were compelled to vow that the confession of sin and the word of absolution was one of the conditions that were stated in the early ages of the Church ere they could be forgiven. They would assuredly not call their testimony in question when they knew that they were Englishmen who had been brought up in their universities with the traditions of three centuries cutting them off from the Catholic Church, and having studied the matter with earnestness of purpose, and with a desire to examine, they had been obliged to come to the decision and Roman Catholic Churches in asserting those two conditions of confession and absolution taken by them to the utmost satisfaction both of the population and of the Government inspectors of schools, and by those who had just been appointed Minister of Instruction, issued a decree ordering that no two many books by removing duplicates to St. Petersburg. It is not the first time the Jesuits have robbed us of our literary property. They had already ransacked the Russia thousands of volumes, and many old libraries, possessed of the most rare and valuable works, confiscated the rarest works of art in Pusary, Warsaw, Wilna and other places, seized private collections of antiquities, exported both Polish and Lithuanian archives of immense value to us, which now lie uselessly in the Capital of the Czars, and probably by means of the Government historian to alter and pervert in order to prove the right of the Czar to Poland. The library of Wilna possesses very valuable works of the most ancient writers, and the Jesuits collected and raised other antiquities. It appeared very strange to those who heard the Minister say that the Russian Government had no desire in the case the Government should be disposed to establish a University in Lithuania. It must here mention that for some time a report was circulating that the Government intended to establish a University in Wilna for the Russification of the Polish people. Perhaps this project is not yet finally given up. The result of the recent negotiations between Russia and the Holy See, it is said, have resulted in the creation of six bishops, four of them *in partibus infidelium*. The exiled Catholic bishops have been offered by the Russian Government partial liberty by providing they will sign a document resigning their sees and promising to reside in St. Petersburg, in the Ukraine, or in Russian soil. They have all refused. The present Archbishop of Wilna, Archbishop of Warsaw, the Bishop of Wilna, the Bishop of Plock, and the Bishop of Thomir.—*Catholic Opinion.*

The famous stone from the ruins of Glendalough, which the Rev. Father Dutton took away with him after his recent visit to Ireland, has been used as the corner stone of the new church of St. Joseph's, Newark, N. J.

# THE MONITOR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.



The *Cross* contains the following with reference to the attempt of Russia to destroy the native tongue of Poland, as a step towards the denationalization and religious perversion of the people: Tolstoy, the Minister of Public Worship, has lately issued an order that all the priests in Lithuania; his anxiety was simply limited to inquiry about the progress in the Russian language. According to the official report, he has been quite satisfied with the introduction of rural schools, in which, as it is reported, he found great improvement in that language. They cannot, however, deny that the children are perfectly unable to understand what the teachers say, stay willingly in the schools, and do not speak, or even answer to the questions put to them. After some time, however, they accustom themselves to the use of the Russian language, and in a few years gain a little knowledge of reading, nay, become capable of catalog a work, but because they fall the Sadolinae Government, Pius IX. long his kind from door to door! Thus writes Antonelli, and thus he has written for twelve years. This was his tone with Napoleon III. when at the height of his power. The Cardinal Secretary of the Holy Father deserves the thanks of the Christendom for the fearless manner in which he defends the Catholic dignity.—*Universe, December 7.*

**Insulting the Pope.**

At Milan, on November 17th, the Attorney-General of the Court of Appeal, *Generate* of the *Gazzettino Rosa* for an article on St. Peter's Pence, which contained, it was alleged, matter offensive to the Sovereign Pontiff. This is the first time that the law of the "Papal Guarantees" has been enforced. If it were put in force with firmness and sincerity all through Italy, one could almost say that nearly all the journals of the Government, no less than those of the Democratic party, would be sequestrated. I was told that the Italian Catholics believed in those two conditions, not because they could find evidence for them, but because the Church told them they were the conditions of the forgiveness of sin.

**Stop the "Conversions."**

The Guardians of the Poplar Union have at length appointed a chaplain to the workhouse for the very munificent salary of £50 a year, and have also "set apart a room, to be fitted up as a chapel for his ministrations." But, lest we should consider this in the light of an act of justice, we are told we were forced that "the Guardians determined to do this in order to decrease the number of Roman Catholic inmates, as they fancy many persons have professed, Romanism in order to be allowed to go and attend their chapel. But as there is now a chapel in the house, and a priest attached, this will no longer be necessary." We are at a loss to understand how the appointment of a chaplain can be supposed to decrease the list of Catholic inmates, even though it may possibly prevent the latter from being converted during their Guardians are entitled to no thanks; the ratepayers, though, might venture to think that they are entitled to some consideration. On their own showing, the

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 11.
January 5—Sunday—Octave of the Epiphany. St. Telesphorus, Pope and Martyr.
6—Monday—Epiphany of our Lord.
7—Tuesday—Of the Octave.
8—Wednesday—Of the Octave.
9—Thursday—Of the Octave.
10—Friday—Of the Octave.
11—Saturday—Of the Octave. St. Hyginus, Pope and Martyr.

THE MONITOR:
TRE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 4, 1873.

## THAT PEDDLING BUSINESS.

That contemporary of ours which has kindly taken the Church under its special protection, has thought fit to attempt a reply to the article headed "Wretched Peddling," published by us last week. Although we have not the least desire to create a dispute, or engage in a controversy, we can hardly be expected to leave this "reply" pass without notice. The writer of it has introduced matter quite extraneous to the question at issue, and, in a measure, compels us to follow his example.

In the first place, he insinuates that we believe there is a rivalry between THE MONITOR and the Journal over which he presides. He may safely take our assurance that not alone do we refuse to entertain such an idea ourselves, but we make it a point to disencourage it in others, whenever we get a chance. Indeed, we would really feel intensely humiliated if we saw evidence that such an idea was to any extent prevalent. We do not want our contemporary as a rival or an antagonist, and would prefer looking for quite another class of journal to fill either capacity. We have our reasons for this, but we do not propose to trouble our readers with a recapitulation of them just a present.

We are complimented by being told that we are "an able exponent of Irish National opinion, and of the tenets of the Democratic party;" but then we are reminded that we have only *occasionally* a very good article on Church matters." We cheerfully plead guilty when charged with the high misdemeanor of espousing the cause of Irish nationality, or of advocating Democratic principles; and perhaps we might go so far as to admit that there is not much chance of our contemporary being accused of either offence; but we respectfully urge that we deal with Church matters more than *occasionally*,—whether ably or not, our modesty forbids us to say. This much, however, we will maintain, that every number of THE MONITOR contains a great deal more Catholic news, home and foreign, than is to be found in any one issue of our contemporary. Moreover, in the most important matters we are generally a week ahead, as any reader comparing the two papers can see for himself.

But to come to the immediate point—about "Wretched Peddling." Our contemporary defends the publishing of the pamphlet containing Father BURKE'S lectures, in the very face of an explicit prohibition by that Very Reverend gentleman, on the ludicrous ground that the edition was not a correct one! That circumstance, indeed, nobody will dispute; but that it was the best the "Catholic Publishing Company" could give, it is really requiring too much to ask us to believe that they would not have printed and sold a perfect edition if they could have done so. Equally absurd are the statements that the pamphlet was "nothing more than a *newspaper containing the five lectures*," and "an advertisement of the book to follow." Father BURKE, no doubt, ought be very thankful to the Journal for the great price they have taken to advertise his book.

Our contemporary ventures a retort. It says that Mr. P. M. HAVERTY requested the HAVERTY papers to abstain from reporting the lectures in full; that his demand was authorized by the reverend orator; that, nevertheless, almost *verbatim* reports were printed in New York and elsewhere; finally, that we copied one of these reports. The inference sought to be drawn is, of course, that we, too, have been guilty of disregarding Father BURKE'S wishes. Father BURKE declared he had no desire whatever to interfere with the liberty of the press, but he distinctly and emphatically forbade the issue of the lectures in any but newspaper form. The Reports reported were tolerably extensive, and, to a certain degree, correct—were we expected to garble or abbreviate them when transferring them to our columns? Supposing, however, that we did commit a wrong in printing the lectures, the "Company" which ostensibly runs our contemporary not only published them in the columns of their newspaper, but besides that printed, published and hawked about the thoroughfares a two-bit pamphlet containing them. If our conduct was an offence, what in the name of goodness must theirs be?

With regard to the charge of peddling two newspapers together at church doors—one sheet being, we suppose, expected to compensate for certain deficiencies in the other—our contemporary does not make a very candid defence. It falls back upon the "Trustees." We are told that it has never come to its knowledge of any one of the "Trustees" that their paper has been sold at church doors. This statement is, we are sorry to say, a downright *quibble*. We are not able to declare positively whether, since the creation of the "Company" with its "Trustees," its large "capital" and the big "dividends" that may possibly accrue sometime before the Greek calends, any members of our contemporary, were disposed of as described; but we can declare very positively that such was done repeatedly while one or more of the gentlemen now rejoicing in the high dignity and tremendous responsibility of trusteeship, had control of the Journal.

Our contemporary will, we fancy, regret having ventured upon any answer to the charges we made other than a confession of guilt, accompanied with a protestation of a desire to behave better in the future. It should have meekly and piously "owned up" and confessed it was rather unfortunate that the very first venture of the "Catholic Publishing Company" should have been in the piracy line. The piece of friendly admonition we wish to conclude with is an assurance that the "canal of a soapshyta, though praiseworthy, is often neither prudent nor advantageous, and that it is an extremely difficult thing to devote oneself to the guardianship of the Church and yet keep a sharp watch out for the chance of making a dime. The idea of doing these two things together is Yankee, but by no means Catholic.

## THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.

The *Overland Monthly* is a magazine we should like to see prosper, as it is "native to the soil." Simply because it is a California publication and represents the literary culture of the Pacific Coast, we are willing to overlook a few blemishes in it and condone a few of its faults. But for some time past it has been so bad that it has called for an unpardonable weakness to show any consideration for it. If, in such an article as the present, we can judge, its great want seems to be a competent editor—a man with taste enough to distinguish between a good paper and a bad, and with sufficient acquaintance with modern literature to prevent plagiarisms from being palmed off upon him as original articles. The *Monthly* is now somewhat of a clique concern. A little knot of men—some of them of less than mediocre abilities—have it all to themselves, and they are slowly but surely killing it. They have fastened it like leeches and are sucking out its life-blood. They have influence enough, it would appear, with the proprietors to prevent any new comer from thrusting himself among them and contributing to the pages of the magazine. Either this is the case, or else the managers, aware that they are destitute of literary discernment, are afraid to accept articles from any but men known to themselves, or men whose papers have, at one time or another, been deemed worthy of insertion by an editor. As one proof of the mismanagement of the *Monthly*, and, in our opinion, a sufficient one, we shall merely state the fact, that the second paper in the last number, a story entitled "The Ghost of Rummelsburg," which appears as original, and is actually signed with the "author's" name, was published in the London *Family Herald* some sixteen or eighteen years ago. We cannot but admire the cool impudence of the "Bohemian" who could perpetrate such a scandalous cheat, and we cannot but regret the verdant innocence of the editor who could be deceived by it. We would recommend the proprietors of the *Monthly* to engage an editor, or to break through the mystic "ring" of contributors and endeavor to get at least a few fresh ones who have not yet been hackneyed into Bohemianism.

## OUR STORIES.

To-day we commence the publication of "The Hibernian Nights' Entertainments," by SAMUEL FERGUSON, Esq., M. R. I. A. The stories therein contained are exceedingly dramatic and well told, and the author, although a Protestant, has taken care not to speak in any way disparagingly of the Catholic Church. Would, indeed, that his example were more generally followed by his co-religionists who figure in the world of literature. So much of THE MONITOR is devoted to the grave matters appertaining to discussion of the great political and religious questions of the day, that we feel we ought to set apart a few columns for gratifying the tastes of those who love lighter reading. We know very well that all of our readers do not want to study the progress of affairs in France, Spain, Italy or Germany, week after week. Nor are all utterly devoted to watching the fluctuations in the tide of politics at home. No small number look to THE MONITOR for matters wherewith to while away a leisure hour or two, in harmless recreation. We are determined to do everything that we can to meet their wishes, let the grumblers complain as loudly as they may. Our troubles are pressed, and, in fact we have rather too much of this light reading on hand.

We perceive by the last number of the Dublin *Nation*, that the author of "Nedlar, the Banker; or, the Lazys of this world," has recommenced his labors, which were some time ago interrupted by illness. Of course we, too, must resume publication of the story, for it wouldbe quite a error to cease it half way through. The tale is in every respect worthy of space in our columns. We shall, therefore, give each week a small installment of each story, and so continue until both are finished.

## Publications Received.

We have received from Mr. M. Flood, 665 Market street, a copy of "Haverly's Irish-American Illustrated Almanac." It is a very gay-go pamphlet, containing about one hundred and twenty pages of letter-press, adorned with many well executed wood engravings. Among the latter we may enumerate views of Blarney Castle; St. Patrick's Cathedral and Christ Church, Dublin; Cromwell's Fort, Drogheda; Malahide Castle, Street in Galway, Tintern Abby, Devlinsh Ireland, Tower of Croom. The Gap of Dunloe, Carrick Castle, St. Canice, etc. The reading matter is excellent, all of it referring to Ireland, its history, traditions, and celebrated characters.

J. P., Marysville.—Patrick Henry, was born in Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736.

## CATHOLICITY IN AMERICA.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—Sir: In a Thanksgiving Sermon delivered in this city, at the Congregational Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dwinell, pastor, and published in the Sacramento *Union* of the 21st inst, the preacher, in pointing out some of the "deep and subtle dangers" that threaten our Government, made the following allusion to the Roman Catholic Church:

"Yonder, also in Rome in America, the Mormon, seeking favor from Catholic politics, political power; seeking through American gold and the votes of Asiatic immigrants, and interesting herself in the land of the free for three emergencies."

In relation to the above charges, an "Inquirer" asks if the reverend gentleman to answer the following questions:

First—In what respect does the Roman Catholic Church resemble Mormonism, in seeking unhallowed ends and political power?

Second—In what point is the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church subversive of a Republican form of Government?

Third—When and where did this great Roman conspiracy, subversive of American principles, originate, and who was its originator?

Give authorities, and oblige.

After some days of study, the reverend gentleman published what he called a reply, in the Sacramento *Union*, which paper declared its columns closed to further discussions on the subject. As in his reply he did not at all make good the grave charges brought by him against the Roman Catholics of America, I shall hold him bound, as a Christian minister, either to establish or withdraw them. He charges Roman Catholics of America with seeking, for unhallowed ends, political power. How does he make good these sweeping accusations?

In his reply to "Inquirer," he says "Inquirer" cannot have been inquiring long, or with much success, if he is still ignorant that Romanists have been very active to secure political power in this country, and that where they have succeeded, as in some of the large cities, they have gone to New York on account of their religion." Does he hold that it is unlawful for Catholics, because they are Catholics, to seek political power? Or would he, in his charity, debar them, because of their religion, from those rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all American citizens, irrespective of creed or country? What then are the unlawful ends for which the Roman Catholics of America seek political power? The reverend gentleman answers by stating that for the last ten years the amount of money received by the Catholics of the State of New York for the support of their orphan asylums, and other eleemosynary institutions, was greatly in excess of that received by all other denominations put together. Without intending to question Mr. Dwinell's truthfulness, I hold myself free to doubt the accuracy of the above statements, as he has not given any authorities. Moreover, some American magazine—for example, Putnam's—greatly exaggerate the amount of money appropriated by the Legislature of the State of New York for Catholic institutions, as was clearly established before the State Conventions held in the years 1867 and 1868. (See Debates in the New York State Conventions, in 1867 and 1868.)

Suppose, however, that the above statement is true: it only proves that Catholics have more orphans and destitute in their institutions than all other denominations put together, as the State law provides, in its appropriation, that asylums should receive for their orphans and destitute a certain per capita. (See Acts of the New York State Legislature for 1867 and 1868.)

Does the reverend gentleman hold to solicit private donations and State aid to build, and maintain and support such asylums and other charitable institutions, is unlawful, unbelievers and subversive of American principles? If so, perish American principles, because principles that can thus be subverted deserve not the name. Or does he mean that orphans and destitute, because they chance to be Catholics, are to receive no charity, no care, no sympathy from a free and generous people? If so, his teachings are opposed to the spirit of our Constitution than are the teachings of that Church which he so unjustly assails. "Ill is he to commend another charge Roman Catholics with making "direct and open war" on American free schools. If by direct and open war he means an attempt to subvert education in America, I repudiate the charge as unjust and unfounded. If by direct and open war, he means an attempt to secure an equal division of the public school funds by just and lawful means, I agree with him, and fully subscribe to the same charge. In the New York *Freeman's Journal*, from which he quotes. With many eminent Protestant statesmen, such as Governor English Premier, Lord John Russell, Gladstone and others, Catholics maintain that education should be based and conducted on true religious principles. They consider that godless schools from the highest to the lowest, and practices of religion are altogether excluded, and look upon such as unlawfully remoulding the character of their children—of teaching them the principles of the Catholic faith and true morality. If, as Mr. Dwinell suggests, "the moral power of the educational system has been weakened, if secularity absorbs the energies of the masses, if materialism is creeping in," I ask, is there aught to what source must be attributed the spread of such evils but to that irreligious and secular system of education of which he is such a zealous defender? He states that the Catholic educational institutions of America are not sufficient to meet the wants of our people, and in support of such statement quotes from Mr. Brownson. But the sentence and bedouin-like proclivities of our contemporary, I have, as a mere outsider, nothing to do. Yet, as one of the more liberal in the wishes of Catholic institutions of America, irrespective of creed or country? What then are the unlawful ends for which the Roman Catholics of America seek political power? The reverend gentleman answers by stating that for the last ten years the amount of money received by the Catholics of the State of New York for the support of their orphan asylums, and other eleemosynary institutions, was greatly in excess of that received by all other denominations put together. Without intending to question Mr. Dwinell's truthfulness, I hold myself free to doubt the accuracy of the above statements, as he has not given any authorities. Moreover, some American magazine—for example, Putnam's—greatly exaggerate the amount of money appropriated by the Legislature of the State of New York for Catholic institutions, as was clearly established before the State Conventions held in the years 1867 and 1868. (See Debates in the New York State Conventions, in 1867 and 1868.)

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**MONUMENT TO THE "FOUR MASTERS."**

**The Completion of "The Annals of Ireland."**

*To the Editor of The Monitor.—Sir:* It is said that a certain nation of old was *Facarious morum*—freely translated, "negligent of her own;" and it is reported that somewhat about two and a half centuries ago a celebrated English Attorney-General for Ireland adopted the phrase as applicable to the inhabitants of this country. That he was right then, it is true, and that his observations would have been just, thirty years ago, is equally true—when in the metropolis and its vicinity our only outdoor statues or monuments were those of four or five Kings, only one of whom had ever visited this country. There were also those to Nelson, and our countryman, Wellington; while within-doors, under the dome of the Royal Exchange, and at the Royal Dublin Society, and in the House of Lords' Chamber in the Bank of Ireland, we had more statues of obsolete Kings; but, in the former locality, there were also two great Irishmen, Grattan and Loone, as well as a former Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, the inventor of the "Drummond Light." Even in the provinces, some good monuments have been erected to commemorate private worth or public service, especially those to Lord Clare, Sir Jonah Barrington, Sir Boyle Roche, Sir T. Molyneux, at Armagh; Lord Belfast, in his native town; Father Mathew, in Cork; O'Connell, at Limerick and Ennis; Spring Rice, and Fitzgibbon, likewise at Limerick; Colo, at Enniskillen; Walker, at Londonderry; O'Malley, at Castlebar; William the Third, at Boyle; and some others. There was erected in Dublin Gardens to O'Connell and Thomas Davis, both from the chisel of our lamented countryman, Hogan, within the last the latter of which he and I had to remove from a public institution—that would no longer suffer his genius—as exists, as it now does, a noble specimen of art, over his grave, in the cemetery of Mount Jerome. We have also erected a statue to Tom Moore (such as it is); and the lawyers and physicians have not been unmindful of their dutiful remembrance, and have erected memorials to O'Loghlan, Plunket, Crampton, Marsh and Corrigan, in their respective localities, and we shall soon have one to Stokes, and I hope, in time, one also to Graves. There was likewise erected, during his lifetime, and in a prominent position in the city, a statue to the late William Dargan, "by his friends and admirers." Later still we pass on to those of those truly distinguished Irishmen, Goldsmith and Burke—two of the noblest specimens of the genius of our present great sculptor, John Foley—and which require no word of comment. Our last public statue erected in the metropolis is the clever work of Mr. Farrel, to the memory of William Smith O'Brien. All the same time we have not been neglectful of others—not our countrymen; such as the Prince Consort, and two of our most worthy Viscroys, both good friends of Ireland, although viewing their duty from different points of observation, the late Duke of Bedford, in addition to John Mitchell Kemble in Mount Jerome; and the Cumberland Pillar, at Parsonstown. The people of Trim and Caledon likewise have their columns.

I hope to live to see, not only the monuments now in process of preparation to O'Connell, Henry Grattan, but also those of Swift, Usher, Moore, and others, attracting the public eye, and, as a means of education and instruction in all their times, labors, philanthropy and patriotism—just as the early Christian Fathers erected crosses, as story pictures on which taught the unlettered people of the day the rudiments of our Faith; and also (by tradition) reminded them of the noble and pious men by whom they were put up. The people of the Emerald Isle still so erect one to the chivalrous Sarsfield, standing by the Treaty Stone on Limerick bridge. A noble work, and very long ago, erected to the memory of Dr. Keating, the historian, and author to that of Dr. Lanigan. Yet I need scarce tell you that did not Evan Oliver Pole has not been forgotten in the Courts of Law, although I doubt whether the great Brehon's views of jurisprudence would quite coincide with those often promulgated beneath the bar-relief of his bust.

It is not necessary to prolong this portion of my appeal by more than reference to the beautiful piece of sculpture commemorative of Provost Baldwin, in the Hall of Trinity College; and to the bas-relief of Bishop Beddley, as well as the busts of learned Irishmen in the noble Library of our University, for to the various memorials in the Cathedrals of Christ's Church and St. Patrick's, in which latter stands those of Curran, Ball, Ogle, and the heroic Captain Boyd, and in the former those of Sweyd, Bishop Lisdaay and Bishop Synge. In Marlborough-street Cathedral we have that beautiful monument of the good Archbishop Murray, and also the bas-relief to the memory of another worthy Irishman, Peter Purcell.

Thus we may for the future claim exemption from the satire of the spherum sidereum (starlight too) for we have honored kings, rulers, warriors, sailors, statesmen, clerics, lawyers, doctors, poets, philosophers and musicians. Still, sir, I perceive a want in Irish nationality in this respect, and will continue to do so until I see something done to erect a monument to the Four Franciscans—the brothers Michael and Conary O'Clery, Peregrine O'Clery and Ferfasa O'Mulconry, who, in a cottage within the inclosure of the convent of Donegal, between the years of 1632 and 1636, with infinite labor, collected, collated, compiled and transcribed "The Annals of Ireland," from the records of the earliest time to the year 1614.

Ever since then, those "Annals," either in the original Mss., or through the translations of Dr. O'Connr, Owen Connellan and John Donovan, have been the basis of all Irish historic works—the Archæological and Celtic Societies' publications, the chief antiquarian works of the country—and all attempts at Irish histories, either popular or classic, from the handbooks and guide-books, depend on these "annals" for the bulk of their ancient material; and so with all private collections, manuscripts and antiquaries, home or foreign.

But what have we done for those "Four Masters," and their translators and associates? Nothing! The O'Connrs are in their tombs at Balinagar. Eugene O'Clery, who transcribed those Annals, rests in Glenserin, John O'Donovan, who translated, and, with the assistance of the Ordnance Survey, under Mr Thomas Larcom, associated those marvelous Mss. into a volume—is beautifully printed in ——, at the University Press, and splendidly published in two editions by Hodges and Smith—is also with his comrade and fellow-laborer in our chief metropolitan cemetery, Conellan (and Conray, his publisher), the editor of a portion of those Annals, are no more. The O'Clerys, children of Magh O'Gara and Coolavin, to whom the Annals were originally dedicated, has long been gathered to his forefathers, and his race is almost extinct. Of those to whom O'Donovan dedicated his edition of the perfect Annals in 1851, the worthy scion of a noble stock, the Marquis of Clidare, alone remains. Of the others appended in his Preface, Lord Donraven, the Rev. Dr. Todd, George Petrie and James Hardiman —who, if alive, would take part in this appeal—have all gone to their rest. But there are others referred to in O'Donovan's Preface—especially Larcom and O'Donel—who, I trust, will help on my endeavors to erect not only the Latin adage already referred to, but the rebuke conveyed in the following touching lines of J. F. O'Donnell, in his "Memories of the Irish Franciscans:"

> He cromlech, cairn or monument
> Commemorates the mighty Few
> They sleep unhoused—their great task,
> Imagined by inviting faith, is Vain!
> Not the brave hand they served is well
> Aids, "shall it be less for ever more?"
>
> A Celtic cross, around whose arms
> Shall creep in many a graceful twist,
> Christ's blessed vine and shadowed wall,
> Where beast the sun against the base
> Of gray and raised Interlace!

Now what should be done? Some years ago I spoke with the Rev. R. Mulreany, than C. C. and now P. P. of the parish of Donegal, respecting the propriety of inserting a small tablet, with the name of the "Four Masters," into the wall of the ruined convent in that locality, and simply specifying that in is visitally those celebrated Annals were compiled. Mr. Mulreany was shortly afterwards transferred to another parish, and the persons to whom I appealed here expressed their opinion, in the usual phraseology, so other detrimental to Irish interests, that "the time had not come;" or that "it might be thought premature;" "the feeling" I dare say was upon I would, like the poor cat in the adage."

Even if this appeal is unsupported, a few enthusiastic friends may be able to achieve the more humble work. But I would prefer that the State, City and County Taxes for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, (Room No. 1, City Hall, and that the laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become DELINQUENT on the first MONDAY in January, 1873, and unless paid prior thereto, 8 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

A. AUWIN,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

n3-1d

## TO TAX-PAYERS.

**TAXES DUE OCTOBER 28, 1872.**

**DELINQUENT JANUARY 6, 1873.**

THE USUAL DELAY, CONFUSION AND AN noyance experienced by Taxpayers will be very much increased this year, as both PERSONAL and REAL Property has to be paid upon at the same time. This being the case the undersigned would most respectfully suggest that Taxpayers furnish this office with a schedule of their property at an early day. Where there have been no changes the tables of any previous year are the most convenient and correct memoranda.

A. AUSTIN, Tax Collector.

d28-1m

## CARPETS.

## NOTICE.

## CASH CARPET STORE,

**716 MARKET STREET,**

**IS NOW OPEN, WITH A**

**GRAND DISPLAY**

—OF—

**NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!**

Purchased expressly for the

**CASH CARPET STORE.**

Goods will be offered for about

**Half the Price Asked Elsewhere.**

*TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.*

o16-tf

**SHAW'S PECTORAL SYRUP,**

For the Cure and Relief of all

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Ask your druggist for it. It will not fail to cure you.

s28

**SMOKY CHIMNEYS.**

**Martha's Patent Chimney Tops,**

**OR VENTILATORS.**

BY CALLING ON

W. O. BURTHA,

CORNER OF

Turk and Taylor Streets.

And have one of the PATENT CHIMNEY TOPS put on your house, and if you will find it impossible to have your chimney from your stove or grates. They are warranted, or no pay. They are A SURPRISER! Seven throughout the State.

n30

**Plumbing, Gas Fitting and General Jobbing.**

Strict attention paid to repairing Stoves, Grates, etc.

n27 Lucy Roch repaired and sold 1300 to 1854

**OUR MOTTO**

*"Quick Sales and Small Profits."*

**WESTORE**

—OF—

**A. HUSING & CO.,**

**PURISSIMO, - - San Mateo County,**

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Cutlery, Willow-ware, Tinware, Hardware, Patent Medicines, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Clothing, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc.

Teas and Salt Meats made Specialties.

Come and see us. We mean business.

A. HUSING & CO.

n19

## Wanted.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED CATHOLIC housekeeper, to take charge of and educate a widower's children in music, etc. Address stating salary expected—which must be moderate—and giving references, "S." at this office.

d26-tf

## EDUCATIONAL.

**SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,**

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**Conducted by the Christian Brothers.**

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

These who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, that of Accountis.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention.—The daily exercises of the Students is in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....8 00
Vacation at College.....40 00
Day Students.....50 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 15th of August.
REV. B. JUPITIN, President.

**COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,**

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State and sanctioned by the Superior Authority of the Church, commenced the Twenty second Annual Session on MONDAY, August 5th, 1872. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Board and Tuition, per session of ten months.....150 00
Washing, per quarter.....12 50

Pupils entering after the commencement of a term are charged for only such portion of it as may remain. No deduction, however, will be made if the absence is during the usual vacations, or for sickness.

Parents may rest satisfied that every attention, consistent with the spirit of a firm but mild government, will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies placed at this Institution.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the

LADY SUPERIOR.

oct8

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,**

**Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.**

CONDUCTED BY THE FRIERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED ON A PLEASant and healthy portion of the Eel River Valley, and near the town of Rohnerville. It is accessible from the railroad depot by a regularly daily stages, and from other parts of the State by steamers landing at Eureka, Port Kenyon, Areata, etc. The course of studies is classical, scientific and commercial. Splendid grounds have been secured for teaching the natural sciences.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mend.....$250 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Graduation Fee.....20 00

DAY PUPILS.

Senior class.....$40 00
Junior class.....30 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two sessions of the scholastic year commence respectively on the 1st of August and the 20th of January.

For further information address the Secretary,

REV. FATHER ANTHONY, or
Very Rev. P. HENNEBERY, Superior

N. B.—One of the Rev. Fathers of the College will be in attendance every day of the week preceding the 1st of August at 633 Market street, over the Metropolitan Hall, to meet parents who wish to send their children to the College. He will also accompany the pupils on their journey.

DAY SCHOOLS

**Boys and Girls.**

THE SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE JUST COMpleted a commodious School Building on First street, near Howard, where they will open their various branches of an English education.

A Boys' School is being prepared on Harrison Place and will be placed in charge of competent teachers.

Both Schools will be opened on the 15th inst., 1871.

SISTER MARY B. RUSSELL,
Superior of Sisters of Mercy.

San Francisco, May 27, 1871.

PIANOS.

**C. R. HALL'S**

**PIANOFORTES.**

MANUFACTORY,

**NO. 12 TYLER STREET,**

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED IN THE best manner and at reasonable rates.

Call and examine for yourself.

s30-3m

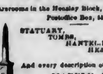
**SAN JOSE MARBLE WORKS.**

**E. POWER,**

**CENTER STREET.....North of Julian,**

*WEST SAN JOSE.*

Warerooms in the Monday Block, Santa Clara Street.



STATUARY, TOMBS, MANTEL-PIECES, HEAD-STONES, FOUNTAINS

And every description of MARBLE WORK.

DESIGNING, MOULDING, Etc.

And every style Wood and Stone Carving.

s29

*HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!*

**Christmas and New Year's Gifts.**

**Japanese Goods,**
**French Fancy Goods,**
**Musical Albums,**
**California Jewelry.**

The largest assortment in the State, and at the most reasonable rates, at

*ROBERT MAYERS BAZAAR,*

S. E. cor. Montgomery and Pine Sts.,

n26 1m SAN FRANCISCO.

**COLLINS' PARAGRAPH PATENT.**

The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Authorized Version, in paragraph form. Brevia text, 544 pages, large type, price $1 50. Text same edition for private use Protestants in America. The reader will find it not only a great pleasure, but much benefit, to be freed from the chapter and verse divisions, which often impede the sense and sometimes destroy the pleasing. Make small, neat and convenient for the pocket. Sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price, by COLLINS & HANNAY, 370 Broadway, New York.

d14-1y

## EDUCATIONAL.

**ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,**

BENICIA, CAL.

*Conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic.*

THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY FAcility for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. The Academy was founded in 1850, and now ranks among the most successful Educational Institutions in the State.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish and Latin tongues; Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition, Natural and Modern History; Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Botany, Natural Philosophy; Chemistry, Astronomy, Astronomy and Use of Globes; Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, including the Piano, Guitar and Organ; Writing, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and in Oil; Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

TERMS:

Board and tuition (payable half-yearly in advance).....$175 00
Washing.....45 00
Entrance fee.....10 00

EXTRAS:

Placed and use of instrument (payable half-yearly).....20 00
Organ.....30 00
Guitar.....30 00
Vocal music in class.....20 00
Drawing and Painting.....20 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors.....30 00
Use of Bed.....10 00
Board during Vacation.....20 00
School books at current rates.

Each young lady is required to be provided with—Four sheets, two mattress ticks, two pillow cases trimmed with crimson for Winter, and for Summer, a silk dress (colored); six changes of underclothing, two morning dresses, dressing-case, fine shoes, fine pillow slip, per blankets, a comfortable, two pillows, four towels, four colored bed spreads, two white bed spreads, two napkin-rings, two white table cloths, one dozen napkins, one silver table spoon; also, a supply of note-paper, envelopes and postage stamps.

The Academic Year consists of two equal terms, the first commencing August 19th, the second, Jan. 2nd.

Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but for the sake of uniformity, all are required to be present at the regular religious services of the Institution.

Pupils entering after the commencement of a term are charged for only such portion of it as may remain. No deduction, however, will be made if the absence is during the usual vacations, or for sickness.

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## HOTELS.

**Removal.**

**THE SECOND STREET HOUSE**

Has Removed to 115 Second street, Northeast corner of Minna. Furnished Rooms to let with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine.

M. O'NEIL,
n2 Proprietor.

**CENTRAL HOTEL,**

**615 AND 616 SANSOME STREET,**

Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco.

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly repaired and is well known proprietor, M. KELLY, late proprietor of the Brooklyn House, would respectfully invite his numerous friends and acquaintances to patronize him. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of their future patronage. There is a first-proof safe in the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

The Central House Coach will be at each car and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House free of charge.

Price of board and all the times.

Parties seeking for first class rooms in the House, will please call and see for themselves. Please send your address and I will attend to them, or they will be sent and forward them to their friends who are in the city, with pleasure.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests.

MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

1056-f

**RAILROAD HOUSE,**

Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco,

IS NOW OPENED BY

P. CASSERLY,

(Late of the Tremont House) where he will be happy to see his friends and the public generally.

The House is thoroughly fitted up to the times, and the Bar will be supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, and no pains will be required to please all visitors.

The best accommodations will be afforded to the traveling public.

Board and Lodging per week.....$10
Board and Lodging per day.....2
There is a first-proof safe in the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

oct28 P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

**FRANKLIN HOTEL,**

**616 AND 618 PACIFIC STREET,**

Between Sansome and Montgomery.....San Francisco.

HUGH CURRAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week.....$5
Board, per month.....20
Single Meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.

Family accommodations at reasonable rates.

Passengers and baggage conveyed to the Boat and Cars free of charge to the house and from the same.

A City Directory, and all the city papers kept.

**WESTERN HOUSE.**

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

**Marysville, California.**

GEORGE WAFFLE.....PROPRIETOR.

o6-3m

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

**M. GUERIN,**

**PRIZE BOOT MAKER,**

**207 and 209 Bush street,**

Between Montgomery and Kearny.....San Francisco.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES ON

**Boots and Shoes**

—FOR—

**Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants.**

Also to order at the shortest notice.

Also, a full assortment of Herbert's Patent Boots.

**T. J. BRODERICK,**

(Late Broderick & Kent,)

**IS RE-ESTABLISHED AT**

**NO. 24 THIRD STREET**

**West Side, two doors below Stevenson.**

T. J. B. begs to acquaint his old friends and public that he keeps a large stock of

**Parisian Boots and Shoes,**

At lower rates than any other house in the city. Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order, and perfect fit guaranteed. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. A fit guaranteed.

Please call and judge for yourself, at

oct15-tf No. 24 Third Street.

J. BOLLMAN. Treasurer

**BOOT AND SHOE STORE**

—OF—

**SELLERS & KISH,**

**No. 19 Third Street, corner of Stevenson.**

KEEP A CHOICE AND well selected assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes, which we offer at very low prices. Boots made to order; a fit guaranteed in every instance. Repairing done in the best manner and at reasonable rates.

The Viceroy of India has in person given order for the release of "Hour of the Watirie, who has been over 10 years ago murdered nearly of the soldiers at an outpost near Buono."

The marriage of Prince Leopold with Princess Helena is now definitely announced to take place for ceremony could they are of this.

A marriage is spoken of between the Princess Tyrra of Denmark with the Prince Royal of Hanover, son of the ex-King George. The bride is the sister of the present Queen of England and of the present Empress of Russia.

A telegram from Constantinople says: The Greek clergy and population of Roumania demanded the deposition of the Patriarch Cyrillus, who disapproves of the secession of the Bulgarian schism. The Greeks are afraid of disturbances, and have placed the Greek quarters in military charge.

Mr. Newdegate, M. P., recently addressed a public meeting at Aberdeen on the subject of monastic and conventual institutions in Great Britain. Resolutions approving of a Parliamentary conduct, and appointing a committee to cooperate with him, were unanimously passed.

The two thirty-five ton guns known as the "Cockrich Infants," have met with an accident. One was being craned up when tripped through the hawsers, and crashed through the vessel—knocking a hole in it bottom. The lighter—the Marlborough—sank with both guns on board, as they went under twenty-seven feet of water, but have since been recovered.

Ex-seventeenth annual sermon in aid of Bright's Orphanage was preached on Sunday last by Father Stagni, at the church of Francis Xavier, Dublin. In sixteen years one hundred male and female orphans have been supported or provided for. All the funds of the institution are applied to clothing and feeding the —almost—utterly destitute—children and, very little being spent in display.

**A Gentleman Insult.**

In the Ministry are bolivered to be busily engaged preparing a memorandum on Parliamentary action of the old standing Irish dimands, English and Irish journalists could not next session a further installment of Irish Land Legislation. The Ministry may employ their time just now in digesting out candidly and publicly what is the real grievances which still exist in Ireland. We have already given the Government credit for more than full credit for what they have done with regard to the undeniably unjust. Imposture—the Irish Church and the Land Question. We have told the Government on what points the people of United Kingdom accept their settlement of the education question. But there are other grievances which Ireland of smaller moment, but of unjust and tantalizing, to which the Imperial Parliament must sooner or later direct its attention. One cause of just discontent, which perhaps require more than legislative action than any other, and which is connected with the existing mode of appointing High Sheriffs and Magistrates.

The recent appointment of the High Sheriff of Cork, in the South of Ireland, is a very good case in point of what is to occur anywhere, and of what occurs in every district where sufficient of the good power of Protestant ascendency Papistry continues to exist to perpetrate its gross insults on the religion of Christ and to shock the people's sense of decency. Some time ago we adverted to the fact that a person, High Sheriff of Cork (although that he had placed upon the Bench of Justice as an active Catholic, and he was persecuted for it by an infuriated mayor and fined £5. Grave offense in the Catholic country, was it not? It is the duty of the High Sheriff to name three persons every year for the office of High Sheriff. The names of these three gentlemen are sent up to the Dublin Castle for approval. The first named his generally selected, and the whole three names are published. Well, Mr. Barke, the first named has, by birth, education, property, position, eminently qualified and fitted for the office. What has happened? Not one of these names has been insulted; they have not been even asked to be published; and an out-and-out Conservative has been set up instead. Question, Who is responsible for the act of this wanton insult upon the Catholic gentry of the county Cork? The Castle or the Judges? The Judges who had to set in their lot, we understand, a gentleman of the county, and what is known in Dublin Castle society as a Christian. In the significance of the term is well known. It would not, perhaps, be well to a detailed definition of it. Our Irish readers will understand it. So much the Irish system of appointing High Sheriffs.

Such insults as the above have been publicly offered to the Catholics of Ireland by Tyrconne days we do not deny, but we certainly underrate the nature, courage and determination of Irishmen if such are now allowed to continue.—*London Nonconformist, December 7.*



## FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Mgr. Lahis, Bishop of Tournay, is dead. He was in his eightieth year.

The Rev. R. Gaffney, C. C., Kinmore, has been thrown from a car and slightly injured.

The Rev. J. Higgins, Anglican curate, Ennion, has been received into the Catholic Church.

At a recent meeting at Waldorf, near Bonn, more than eight hundred persons joined the Moyence Catholic Association.

Besancon and Orleans are the only Dioceses in France where the use of the Roman Liturgy is not the rule.

The exiled Archbishop of Carcass has written a pastoral letter in which he eloquently the present persecution in Venezuela.

The Papal Nuncio has sent a protest to the President of the Federal Council at Berne against the resolutions passed at a recent "Oecumenical Conference" at Basle.

A bust of the Emperor of Germany has replaced the crucifix which has hitherto graced the presidential chair of the Lansing Court of Assize.

The venerable pastor of Garristown, Rev. P. Keane, died on November 21st, after forty-two years' service as curate and priest in that parish—the only one in which he ever officiated.

The beautiful church in John street, Dublin, of the Augustinians, was completed on Sunday, December 1st, by the consecration of the pail of bells purchased by a gentleman whose name is withheld) at a cost of £1,500.

Bismarck has come so far successful out of the "Oecumenical crisis" in Prussia (but it said he has abandoned, for the present, his scheme for flooding the House of Lords with Liberal parliamentarians and bankers.

The Viceroy of India has in person given order for the release of "Hour of the Watirie, who has been over 10 years ago murdered nearly of the soldiers at an outpost near Buono."

The marriage of Prince Leopold with Princess Helena is now definitely announced to take place for ceremony could they are of this.

A marriage is spoken of between the Princess Tyrra of Denmark with the Prince Royal of Hanover, son of the ex-King George. The bride is the sister of the present Queen of England and of the present Empress of Russia.

A telegram from Constantinople says: The Greek clergy and population of Roumania demanded the deposition of the Patriarch Cyrillus, who disapproves of the secession of the Bulgarian schism. The Greeks are afraid of disturbances, and have placed the Greek quarters in military charge.

Mr. Newdegate, M. P., recently addressed a public meeting at Aberdeen on the subject of monastic and conventual institutions in Great Britain. Resolutions approving of a Parliamentary conduct, and appointing a committee to cooperate with him, were unanimously passed.

The two thirty-five ton guns known as the "Cockrich Infants," have met with an accident. One was being craned up when tripped through the hawsers, and crashed through the vessel—knocking a hole in it bottom. The lighter—the Marlborough—sank with both guns on board, as they went under twenty-seven feet of water, but have since been recovered.

Ex-seventeenth annual sermon in aid of Bright's Orphanage was preached on Sunday last by Father Stagni, at the church of Francis Xavier, Dublin. In sixteen years one hundred male and female orphans have been supported or provided for. All the funds of the institution are applied to clothing and feeding the —almost—utterly destitute—children and, very little being spent in display.

**A Gentleman Insult.**

In the Ministry are bolivered to be busily engaged preparing a memorandum on Parliamentary action of the old standing Irish dimands, English and Irish journalists could not next session a further installment of Irish Land Legislation. The Ministry may employ their time just now in digesting out candidly and publicly what is the real grievances which still exist in Ireland. We have already given the Government credit for more than full credit for what they have done with regard to the undeniably unjust. Imposture—the Irish Church and the Land Question. We have told the Government on what points the people of United Kingdom accept their settlement of the education question. But there are other grievances which Ireland of smaller moment, but of unjust and tantalizing, to which the Imperial Parliament must sooner or later direct its attention. One cause of just discontent, which perhaps require more than legislative action than any other, and which is connected with the existing mode of appointing High Sheriffs and Magistrates.

The recent appointment of the High Sheriff of Cork, in the South of Ireland, is a very good case in point of what is to occur anywhere, and of what occurs in every district where sufficient of the good power of Protestant ascendency Papistry continues to exist to perpetrate its gross insults on the religion of Christ and to shock the people's sense of decency. Some time ago we adverted to the fact that a person, High Sheriff of Cork (although that he had placed upon the Bench of Justice as an active Catholic, and he was persecuted for it by an infuriated mayor and fined £5. Grave offense in the Catholic country, was it not? It is the duty of the High Sheriff to name three persons every year for the office of High Sheriff. The names of these three gentlemen are sent up to the Dublin Castle for approval. The first named his generally selected, and the whole three names are published. Well, Mr. Barke, the first named has, by birth, education, property, position, eminently qualified and fitted for the office. What has happened? Not one of these names has been insulted; they have not been even asked to be published; and an out-and-out Conservative has been set up instead. Question, Who is responsible for the act of this wanton insult upon the Catholic gentry of the county Cork? The Castle or the Judges? The Judges who had to set in their lot, we understand, a gentleman of the county, and what is known in Dublin Castle society as a Christian. In the significance of the term is well known. It would not, perhaps, be well to a detailed definition of it. Our Irish readers will understand it. So much the Irish system of appointing High Sheriffs.

Such insults as the above have been publicly offered to the Catholics of Ireland by Tyrconnel and other defiled days we do not deny, but we certainly underrate the nature, courage and determination of Irishmen if such are now allowed to continue.—*London Nonconformist, December 7.*

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## C. P. R. R.

**Commencing Sunday, December 1, 1872,**

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (daily)—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Merryville, Marysville and Portland. Connects at Sacramento with Train leaving at 6.30 P. M.

7.15 A. M. (daily)—Oakland Local Train (via Broadway wharf), connecting at Valley Junction with Train for Knight's Landing, Woodland and Davisville.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—A. P. and W. C. R. R. for Pescadero (from Broadway wharf, Oakland).

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Train for Hayward, Alameda and Encinal.

3.00 P. M. (daily)—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all way stations.

4.00 P. M. (daily)—Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Tuolumne and Los Banos, connecting at Lathrop.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Oakland Local Train for Haywards, Alameda and Encinal.

4.00 P. M. (Sunday excepted)—Alameda and Oakland steamer (from Broadway wharf), connecting at Alameda Mole with Train for Alameda.

5.15 P. M. (daily)—Overland Express Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 11.30 P. M. Leave Oakland—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 P. M. Leave Alameda—(for San Francisco)—6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.00 A. M.; 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 11.00 P. M. Leave Oakland—8.00, 9.30, 11.00 A. M.; 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 11.00 P. M. Leave Haywards—8.30, 10.00 A. M.; 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00 P. M. Leave Hayward's—8.30, 10.00 A. M.; 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00 and 5.00 P. M. Leave Alameda—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale—6.35, 7.35, 8.35 and 11.35 A. M.; 1.35, 2.35 and 3.35 P. M.

* Sundays excepted.

Y. M. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

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**PRACTICAL HATTER,**

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Of perfect shape and glossy finish
Those from DESMOND fit to Nature.

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**SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY.** o2

The Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, Captain Nolan and other distinguished in the matter of the Galway election, have filed their plea of "Not Guilty."

## SEWING MACHINES.

**SEWING MACHINES.**

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Bet. Howard & [illegible] San Francisco.

WHO HAS HAD THE ADVANTAGE O

## THE HIBERNIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.

Continued from Third Page.

to the bastard Deputy—a knife in the churlish hound's throat! I would to God and Saint Columb Kill, I had him and his ten best men-at-arms before myself and my three foster brothers for one short hour in the gap of Barnamona. Ha! Henry, if ever we ever get back to the Black Valley, we will make a bright bonfire of Ardmullen castle for this!"

"If I would rather see Glenwhirry," answered Henry, "and the blue mountains of Dalaradia—ah, Art! if we were once in merry Antrim, we would soon drive the black strangers from the country of Hugh Buy!"

"It'd give the best year of my life," cried Art, "to hear the war-cry of our house once more upon the hills of Killultagh—Mother of God! for one note of the gathering of Clanaboy!"

"*Lamh dearg aboo!*"

Cried a, velce low but tremulously earnest, at their backs. The three young men leaped to their feet with a simultaneous cry that drowned the clash of iron, and standing before them, beheld in their attendant the well-known features of their forester and clansman, Turlogh Buy O'Hagar, the bard of Tualloghogo.

For a moment the old man stood gazing with inexpressible love on the three noble youths so long and hopelessly denied to the longing eyes of their people; then rushing forward cast himself on his knees before them, and clasping their hands successively in his, pressed them to his lips and to his heart, in silent but adoring affection. "My son, my prince, my king!" he at last articulated, "my joy, my glory, my hope and promise!—branches of the old tree of my blessed! lights of valor and generosity! do I again behold your fair faces, and the glean of your bright heads like waving gold? Long, long have I planned and pondered, long have I labored and suffered, what no price but the hope of seeing you again before I died could have bribed me to endure. I have been the servant of the Saxon, and the slave of the Saxon's servant for your sakes, and, if need were, I had been the menial of the slave's slave, that I might at last put my old eyes to rest upon the face of your royal father's sons! Save for you, my princely masters, I have brave news from the north. Maguire and O'Donnell are stirring like stout gentlemen in Roscommon and the Brenny, and the earl is drawing his country to a noble head at the Blackwater: Donell spaniagh holds Idrone by a strong; and the bold O'Byrnes overbang the very city walls. Three thousand Kocks to the gap of Glenree.. MacCarthy Mor and Desmond are ready to take up the game in Munster; and it wants but Owen O'Donnell in Ballyshannon and O'Neill in Castlereagh to rise with the whole north at the head of the creal ,queen as shall ere long beat the ridge crown from her withered brows, and blow across the seas those robbers of our lands and snarer of our chieftains' children, never to trample on our blessed soil again,"

"Ah, Turlogh," cried O'Donnell, "thou tellest us a tale we have already heard in the Castle of O'Toole ten days back—alas, we were born at liberty, and thy hopes had are long been verified, but that mischance befell us as thou hast heard, and here we stand to-day with fetters on our feet in Dublin Castle, while others pisy the noble game over green woods and broad mountain; but our friends and people are pushing for their lost leaders, stay lily in the gap of Barnamona. Ha! Henry, if we ever get back to the Black Valley, we will make a bright bolnfire of Ardmullen castle for this!"

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people hold their own land—namely, the right of a gift of God. Then came the Normans, the Fitzgeralds, the De Courcys, the Butlers and the Burkes. And when they entered Ireland they became, in a hundred years, "more Irish than the Irish themselves." That is the old phrase Mr. Froude quotes, and he says, "Perhaps Father Burke never heard of that phrase." That phrase we all heard as soon as we were weaned. But I remark in all Mr. Froude's replies to me that he takes it for granted—I suppose because I am an Irishman—that I know nothing about my native land. Perhaps Father Burke doesn't know this, and perhaps Father Burke doesn't know that; but I will tell him what I know. So let me ask: "Perhaps Father Burke doesn't know that the Normans were more Irish than the Irish themselves?" They were. But of all the traits of the Irish character that they took up—the most prominent among those in the people, and taking each hold of that mind, heart and conscience that no power on earth or in hell can tear them principles out of the national mind. Show me a single principle in the history of the English people by which they have clung with this fervor. There is not one, except, indeed, if you will, the principle of extending their empire by robbery and by the confiscation of their neighbors' goods. Show me the principle of religion so fixed in their minds? No; for, at the bidding of Harry VIII., they changed their religion. Was the principle of devotion to the throne so fixed in their minds? No!—for at the wave of Cromwell's sword all England bowed before him; and the Englishmen cheered him in the day when he cut off the head of England's king.

What principle is there revealed in the philosophy of their history for which that people were ever prepared to suffer, more or less to die? Now, the whole theory of the Irish race, from the day they entered its existence down to this hour, is with the assertion of an eternal principle, no matter at what sacrifice or at what cost. The first and the strongest principle that can govern the heart and the mind and the conscience of any man, and consequently of any people, is their

FIDELITY TO WHAT THEY KNOW BE THE TRUTH

and their duty to God. Unless you admit the religious principle in the land and even in the conscience of the man with whom you have to deal, the less you have to say to him—the less you trust him—the better. Tell me, my friends, is there a man among you who would place say $10,000 on trust, depending on the honor of a man who told you he had no religious principle whatever; that he had no real conscience in his conscience; that he did not care that (snapping his fingers) for religion! You would take good care to keep that man out of his hands.

Ireland for fifteen hundred years has held the Catholic faith among the nations. The Catholic faith has three effects, operating upon the mind, and consequently upon the people who profess it. First of all, it acts upon the intellect by conviction of the strongest kind, the intellect seeking to the truths; secondly, it acts upon the heart, purifying the affections and strengthening all the emotions of the spirit in man; thirdly it acts upon the conscience in the form of a strong, immutable, unchanging law, to which every man who professes it—be he great or small, gentle or simple—must bow down and conform himself alike.

I assert that the Catholic religion alone possesses that triple influence over the intelligence, heart and conscience of man, and I will prove it in three words—although it does look more into the subject of my lecture. First of all, it acts upon the intellect alone among all religions. The Catholic religion alone can find a man what to believe, and tells him that with somuch certainty that he is not at liberty to change it. The best Protestant in the nation can become a Methodist, or a Quaker, or a Mormon, or anything. No one is responsible, if he likes, he will go to hear Mr. So-and-so, and the next Sunday he will go to hear somebody else. On one Sunday he will hear the reverend So-and-so say that black is white, and the the next Sunday the reverend Mr. So-and so will tell him that white is black.

He has no fixed principle of belief; he has no real unchanged intellectual faith at all; his mind is like the general highway where every traveler can passalong. The Catholic religion alone influences the heart, and I assert this for her on the simple ground that she alone takes hold of the heart of a man and fixes it forever in one form of affection or love. If she calls that man to the priesthood, she consecrates him forever to the love of the Church, the altar and the souls of his brethren. Not a single thought, nor affection, nor emotion of any other love must ever disturb it. In this she acts upon the heart, for she seals with her sacramental blessing the matrimonial bonds, and they are fixed forever. That man, and that woman, Heaven and earth may move, but their engagement may never be broken; their vow may never be violated; and when the Catholic Church binds the husband to wife, and the wife to the husband in those sublime and mutual fidelity and love, the oath is as unchangeable as that oath which binds Jesus Christ to his Church. Finally, she alone lays hold of the conscience of a man—shakes him, brings face to face with himself, teaches him to look at himself with fearless eyes, teaches him, in her sacrament and in her confessional, to bring up all that was basest, vilest, meanest, most shameful in his sins, lay them out under his own eye and confess them with his own lips. And I say that this first principle of fidelity in a nation is the fidelity to the principle of their religion.

For fifteen hundred years Ireland steadily, invariably, conscientiously held that Catholic faith. For three hundred years the Danes endeavored to change that faith into paganism; for the Danish war was a religious war. Ireland fought, fought with all her strength—fought with unfailing arm —fought with undying, though bleeding heart. And for three hundred years she struggled, until at length she cast the Danes to the earth, and Christ put his foot on the neck of the pagan kings of the Scandinavian. Another cycle of three hundred came, and it was no longer the Danes, but it was the Saxon that held his sword at the throat of Ireland, and said, even as the Danes of old had said to every infidel paganism or faith, "So she said to her, "Protestantism or death." And Ireland answered as she had answered the Dane. "I will fight. I will suffer. I will die. All this I know how to do and will do well. But my faith I will never change from God, from his Christ, and from His Holy Church." And just as, after three hundred years of war, on that Good Friday morning, the sun in the Heavens beheld an Irish king and his Danish enemy as he sank —an epitaphe of a perfect discipline under good and perfect government.

Now, I ask him upon that point, and I say: "If, according to you, my learned friend, a year or two of discipline and of justice and of good government will make such a perfect subject out of an Irishman, tell us, if you please, Mr. Froude, how is it that for seven hundred years you have never been able to make good subjects out of them?" The reason is, that for seven hundred years Ireland has never known, for twenty-four consecutive hours, what good government or sensible government meant. The Scripture says that one of the greatest curses that can fall upon a people is to give them a child for their king—that is to say, a child without reason, without wisdom. And the curse of Ireland has been, that she has been governed for seven hundred years, not by one child nor by one booby, but

BY A NATION OF BOOBIES.

That never knew how to govern. Any other people, under the same government, would have been driven mad. The Irish have only been made national—every man of them—in a heart's core! The third great characteristic as a moral principle in the people of Ireland is

THE GLORIOUS BANNER OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND FREEDOM

Which was to be ours forever. Does Mr. Froude tell me or or tell America that a people that have stood for the faith of God for a hundred years, faithful to the first principle—the principle that includes every other form of virtue and principle, and which, if a man is faithful to it, will make him honest, upright, faithful in his commercial, domestic and social and national relations—does this man mean to tell me that a people that have never shown that fidelity of principle, either to faith, country, or king, are fitted by the Almighty God to govern and to make for such a people as they are, what is worthy of remark, my dear friends, is the exact their loyalty to the Irish Parliament, that, although it was a packed Parliament, even to the kings who were unjust to them? It is scarcely worth while, I suppose, to seriously look upon it as praiseworthy, but I must say it. Whenever England revolved against her king, Ireland stood by him and said, "I will not change; if he was my king yesterday, he is my king to-day." And I will be wrong fixing themselves in the mind and in the heart and in the conscience of the people, and taking each hold of that mind, heart and conscience that no power on earth or in hell can tear those principles out of the national mind. Show me a single principle in the history of the English people by which they have clung with this fervor. There is not one, except, indeed, if you will, the principle of extending their empires by robbery and by the confiscation of their neighbors' goods. Show me the principle of religion so fixed in their minds? No; for, at the bidding of Harry VIII., they changed their religion. Was the principle of devotion to the throne so fixed in their minds? No!—for at the wave of Cromwell's sword all England bowed before him; and the Englishmen cheered him in the day when he cut off the head of England's king.

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That never knew how to govern. Any other people, under the same government, would have been driven mad. The Irish have only been made national—every man of them—in a heart's core! The third great characteristic as a moral principle in the people of Ireland is

THE GLORIOUS BANNER OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND FREEDOM

Which was to be ours forever. Does Mr. Froude tell me or or tell America that a people that have stood for the faith of God for a hundred years, faithful to the first principle—the principle that includes every other form of virtue and principle, and which, if a man is faithful to it, will make him honest, upright, faithful in his commercial, domestic and social and national relations—does this man mean to tell me that a people that have never shown that fidelity of principle, either to faith, country, or king, are fitted by the Almighty God to govern and to make for such a people as they are, what is worthy of remark, my dear friends, is the exact their loyalty to the Irish Parliament, that, although it was a packed Parliament, even to the kings who were unjust to them? It is scarcely worth while, I suppose, to seriously look upon it as praiseworthy, but I must say it. Whenever England revolved against her king, Ireland stood by him and said, "I will not change; if he was my king yesterday, he is my king to-day." And I will be wrong fixing themselves in the mind and in the heart and in the conscience of the people, and taking each hold of that mind, heart and conscience that no power on earth or in hell can tear those principles out of the national mind. Show me a single principle in the history of the English people by which they have clung with this fervor. There is not one, except, indeed, if you will, the principle of extending their empires by robbery and by the confiscation of their neighbors' goods. Show me the principle of religion so fixed in their minds? No; for, at the bidding of Harry VIII., they changed their religion. Was the principle of devotion to the throne so fixed in their minds? No!—for at the wave of Cromwell's sword all England bowed before him; and the Englishmen cheered him in the day when he cut off the head of England's king.

What principle is there revealed in the philosophy of their history for which that people were ever prepared to suffer, more or less to die? Now, the whole theory of the Irish race, from the day they entered its existence down to this hour, is with the assertion of an eternal principle, no matter at what sacrifice or at what cost. The first and the strongest principle that can govern the heart and the mind and the conscience of any man, and consequently of any people, is their

FIDELITY TO WHAT THEY KNOW BE THE TRUTH

and their duty to God. Unless you admit the religious principle in the land and even in the conscience of the man with whom you have to deal, the less you have to say to him—the less you trust him—the better. Tell me, my friends, is there a man among you who would place say $10,000 on trust, depending on the honor of a man who told you he had no religious principle whatever; that he had no real conscience in his conscience; that he did not care that (snapping his fingers) for religion! You would take good care to keep that man out of his hands.

Ireland for fifteen hundred years has held the Catholic faith among the nations. The Catholic faith has three effects, operating upon the mind, and consequently upon the people who profess it. First of all, it acts upon the intellect by conviction of the strongest kind, the intellect seeking to the truths; secondly, it acts upon the heart, purifying the affections and strengthening all the emotions of the spirit in man; thirdly it acts upon the conscience in the form of a strong, immutable, unchanging law, to which every man who professes it—be he great or small, gentle or simple—must bow down and conform himself alike.

I assert that the Catholic religion alone possesses that triple influence over the intelligence, heart and conscience of man, and I will prove it in three words—although it does look more into the subject of my lecture. First of all, it acts upon the intellect alone among all religions. The Catholic religion alone can find a man what to believe, and tells him that with somuch certainty that he is not at liberty to change it. The best Protestant in the nation can become a Methodist, or a Quaker, or a Mormon, or anything. On one Sunday, if he likes, he will go to hear Mr. So-and-so, and the next Sunday he will go to hear somebody else. On one Sunday he will hear the reverend So-and-so say that black is white, and the the next Sunday the reverend Mr. So-and so will tell him that white is black.

He has no fixed principle of belief; he has no real unchanged intellectual faith at all; his mind is like the general highway where every traveler can passalong. The Catholic religion alone influences the heart, and I assert this for her on the simple ground that she alone takes hold of the heart of a man and fixes it forever in one form of affection or love. If she calls that man to the priesthood, she consecrates him forever to the love of the Church, the altar and the souls of his brethren. Not a single thought, nor affection, nor emotion of any other love must ever disturb it. In this she acts upon the heart, for she seals with her sacramental blessing the matrimonial bonds, and they are fixed forever. That man, and that woman, Heaven and earth may move, but their engagement may never be broken; their vow may never be violated; and when the Catholic Church binds the husband to wife, and the wife to the husband in those sublime and mutual fidelity and love, the oath is as unchangeable as that oath which binds Jesus Christ to his Church. Finally, she alone lays hold of the conscience of a man —shakes him, brings face to face with himself, teaches him to look at himself with fearless eyes, teaches him, in her sacrament and in her confessional, to bring up all that was basest, vilest, meanest, most shameful in his sins, lay them out under his own eye and confess them with his own lips. And I say that this first principle of fidelity in a nation is the fidelity to the principle of their religion.

For fifteen hundred years Ireland steadily, invariably, conscientiously held that Catholic faith. For three hundred years the Danes endeavored to change that faith into paganism; for the Danish war was a religious war. Ireland fought, fought with all her strength—fought with unfailing arm —fought with undying, though bleeding heart. And for three hundred years she struggled, until at length she cast the Danes to the earth, and Christ put his foot on the neck of the pagan kings of the Scandinavian. Another cycle of three hundred came, and it was no longer the Danes, but it was the Saxon that held his sword at the throat of Ireland, and said, even as the Danes of old had said to every infidel paganism or faith, "So she said to her, "Protestantism or death." And Ireland answered as she had answered the Dane. "I will fight. I will suffer. I will die. All this I know how to do and will do well. But my faith I will never change from God, from his Christ, and from His Holy Church." And just as, after three hundred years of war, on that Good Friday morning, the sun in the Heavens beheld an Irish king and his Danish enemy as he sank —an epitaphe of a perfect discipline under good and perfect government.

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of your father as if he were my own flesh and blood, and don't forget to tell him so. Who are the Sadleirs?—the men who have made the tenant-farmers of the county what they are. Who are the Gores, Ed like to know? That latter to this," and I like to know? That latter to this," and I have a copy of the *Weekly Telegraph* offered to the electors of Tipperary in plain. They are called upon to choose between a Catholic gentleman of the highest standing in whom his country is indebted for his manhood of heroism, and the representative of a family many of whose members in times past, burned the sacred altars of our holy faith, and flogged priests at the cart tail! Yes that is the issue before the people—Sadleir is a traitor to God and country!" What do you think of that?"

Prendergast had only time to express his horror of the revelation with a nod, when the lawn door opened, and Kate, dressed in a simple morning costume of white and blue, made her appearance.

"Have you had any breakfast, Mr. Prendergast?"

"No, Kate. Will you give me a cup of tea and a mouthful of toast?"

"Certainly and some mountain trout, to keep them in countenance. Will you step in and help yourself?"

"What a way to ask a man to breakfast!" exclaimed Mr. Lacey. "Why, my God, we're not in the Society Islands, are we?"

Kate reddened, and looked quite confused and embarrassed and put out. He too reddened all over like a girl, and commenced to stammer out: "I beg your pardon, Kate—I—I—I—I know they're not mine my wedding—I—I—I—I hope you'll excuse me—I—I—I—I—Is her carriage there?—Give me my coat. I—I—I don't prefer breakfast—I—I—I—No, you take the other seat, Charley—I loved all of this for my trial."

## SADLEIR, THE BANKER

OR, THE

## LACEYS OF RATHCOOL

A TALE OF IRISH LIFE

Part II.—Chapter XXX.

It was a fine morning—one of dreamy, cloudy mornings only to be found in Ireland, when Mr. Lacey, having finished his after-breakfast pipe, was lying on the grass in the lawn, sheep, in a mixed meditation on potatoes and flies, when he caught sight of the figure of a young man striding towards the house.

"Hullo! Prendergast," he shouted his heartiest manner. "How cause—how goes the good cause?"

Prendergast removed his hat and made a forehead sparkling with beads of perspiration.

"Everyone but the people themselves against us, sir," he said, grasping the gentleman's hand, "but I think we're sound to win. We ought to win, all notions of political decency are on Ireland."

"And so shall, by Heaven! Have landlord touts called on your father?"

"They have, indeed; and you may on a visit to-day."

The scoundrels!" exclaimed Mr. Lacey. "I'll put them out of house on the prongs of a pitchfork."

"He made no two words about it, but threw himself away from the table, and gallows in Ireland sooner than betray Sir and friend. Gore looked for taken back, and Ellis shook his head said nothing. Then the attorney his hands in his pockets, and looked men write, though he used none."

"His was too cute for that! Well them, please God—we'll show them Tipperary men are made of. I am sure You are, of course, the best judge in your own interests."

"And you are the best judge of yours," remarked Ellis, looking significantly at the landlord.

The dragoons turned their horses' heads towards the gate, and with a sharp canter of spurts and swords they left the place. Old Lacey's heart beat fast when the last sounds of the retreating troopers died away. Prendergast looked at him sadly.

"You will lose your farm, I fear, sir," he said.

"And what matter?" observed the other. "We are provided for. I've got seven thousand pounds in the Tipperary Bank. We won't starve—not that exactly!"

Kate entered the room, her eyes red for weeping.

"I told you, Mr. Prendergast, there was some trouble to befall us. This is no longer our home. They are sure to put us out, if they can."

"Tut, tut about it!" asked her father. "You ought to feel ashamed—spoiling your face and making this young man uncomfortable. We shall beat, however the wind blows; and I beg of you, for God's sake, not to make yourself miserable over a trifle."

Kate said nothing, and Dick held his peace. His sweetheart's words were, he believed, prophetically true. He would be out on the lawn, his hands thrust into his pockets, and his head sunk on his breast.

A light touch on the arm awakened him. "I fear your prospects, Mr. Dick," said Kate Lacey, "but I ought to say something in the way of explanation before we part. Can you see me a minute?"

"I do," and you will forgive me?"

"Forgive you! No, but I love you while grass grows and water runs. You poor girl! Of course you will forgive me for all I've done. If all fails here, I may find a home for you elsewhere! You know that I adore you."

"Yes, Dick, I know it, and so appear and so kind," she murmured. "God bless you."

"But that is not the answer I crave for," he pleaded.

"I suppose you would not press for an answer now? I feel so wretched and depressed. I would like to say so many kind and grateful things, to say them I am sure."

They walked down the lime-tree avenue, in dead silence.

"I have no fortune, or make a name in the world," he suddenly said, "but I am cast both at your feet. Even should you marry another man, Kate, I do risk, you shall be my sole heiress—darling, darling Kate!"

He folded her in his arms, and her beaming face rested on his shoulder. While they were engaged in this tender way, Mr. Lacey strode up the avenue, but seeing his sister's arm round, and Prendergast's despair—of which he was not aware—he returned hastily into a side path leading out of the avenue. Here he walked about in a vague terror at her heart, and the stains of her *rouge* on her bright, pure face.

### Chapter XXXII.

Meanwhile the contest for the representation of noble Tipperary drew towards a close. James Sadleir was exerting all his powers of duplicity and finesse to win the day. Behind Mr. Sadleir were the priests, and behind the priests were the people—the Irish people. It was a fearful struggle—determination and influence on one side—fear and fanaticism on the other.

The priests were roused to extraordinary efforts, and the people were roused. The aristocrat, but he was a Tipperary man, and he had to claim community of blood with the builder and highest race that ever trod the earth, and the noble instincts of human chivalry. It was not a question of such name of blood attached to him; he was a soldier and gloried in the name. Let them remember what his brother had done for the devoted and unpurchasable race whom he had the honor of representing. That brother, in whose name he gloried, and of whose name he was proud, had long and devoted his great intelligence and his ample means to the good of his native country. He (James Sadleir) with the help of the Almighty, would be none the less faithful, earnest and high-principled. And then remember what his brother had done for the tenantry, and how he had stood by them in the terrible famine of '47. Was there a single man who could point to a single act of his brother's life which was not that of a true friend of Ireland?

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 18.
JANUARY
12—Sunday—Sunday within the Octave of the Epiphany.
13—Monday—Octave of the Epiphany.
14—Tuesday—St. Hilary, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Felix, Martyr.
15—Wednesday—St. Paul, First Hermit. St. Maur, Abbot.
16—Thursday—St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr.
17—Friday—St. Antony, Abbot.
18—Saturday—Chair of St. Peter at Rome. St. Prisca, Virgin and Martyr.


# THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 11, 1873.


## IRELAND AND THE POPE.

The fidelity with which the Irish clung to their holy faith, through centuries of trial and persecution, has not been without a corresponding reward even in this world. The imprint of religion was, so to speak, burned into the hearts of the people and rendered forever ineffaceable. Hence they occupy to-day a position among the Christianized races of the earth of which they have every reason to feel proud. For them, now almost exclusively, is attachment to faith, with its great moving spirit, love of Almighty God, a power that guides their course through life and sways their every action. Infidelity is rare among them; than among any other people whatever. They steadfastly refuse to sacrifice revealed religion to the insatiable demands of so-called "science;" they do not fling away the traditions of the Church at the bidding of every self-sufficient theorist who writes a book. They will not uproot the foundations of Christian society to build therupon a structure framed to suit the requirements of "a progressive age;" they embrace no fantastic doctrines about marriage, property, education or human rights, however flattering to self-love they may appear.

One thing only do they hold to be true, fixed and immutable in this world, and that is the authority of the Catholic Church. When the infallible exponent of that authority speaks, they, as the faithful in all ages, regard discussion as closed, no matter what be the topic. Thus, secure in their faith, following the footsteps of an unerring guide, they view with sorrow always, with wonderment sometimes, the aimless wanderings of the false philosophers who deceive so many thousands by impious misrepresentations of the ways of truth. These are no empty boasts; they are facts which can be tested by any one inquiring into the social and religious condition of the Irish people. We venture to assert that the number of communicants, of those who approach the Sacraments regularly, is, in proportion to population, greater in Ireland than in any other country. We are pretty well satisfied that they contribute, in proportion to their means, more money for the furtherance of religious purposes than any other people. We believe they are secure in the confidence of religion, and for the evident devotion with which they assist at its ceremonies.

And the literature they love is highly characteristic of them, reflecting faithfully as it does all their sympathies and antipathies. Irreligious journals—newspapers which scoff at everything human and divine, which advocate spoliation of the Church, and defend persecution as long as it is directed against priest, monks or nuns—could not exist in Ireland; any more than those noxious reptiles said to have been banished by Saint Patrick. Two or three papers were indeed started which did not care to openly assail the authority of the Church—even their warmest supporters could not stand *that*—but contented themselves with covert sneers and artful misrepresentations; yet their following was in every case miserably small, and soon of them lived long. And as it is in the ancient home of the Celtic race, so is it also wherever the "sea-divided Gaels" are settled. An Irish paper, to receive any support at all, must be imbued with religious principles and must prefer the maintenance of ecclesiastical authority to every other aim and object. Would, indeed, that we could say as much for the other nationalities which comprise the population of these United States! That we cannot conscientiously do it, is proved by the anti-Catholic or else utterly indifferent tone adopted by the great majority of the journals which profess to declare their sentiments.

We have been led almost unwittingly into these reflections by reading a short account of an Irish deputation which waited on His Holiness on the Feast of the Epiphany. The deputation, which comprised a large number of well-known Irish Catholic gentlemen, took this occasion of the recurrence of the Festival to assure the Sovereign Pontiff of the unwavering fidelity to the Holy See of themselves and of the millions of their fellow-countrymen at home, and also to express their lively remembrance of and profound gratitude for the many favors conferred on Ireland by the successors of St. Peter. In reply the Pope deplored the persecutions to which the Church was subjected in several countries, and condemned the inaction and indifference with which the Catholic populations regarded the encroachments of the civil power upon the domain of ecclesiastical authority. From this condemnation, however, he specially excluded the Irish, giving them ample credit for their attachment to the centre of Catholic unity, as well as for their zeal in promoting the interests of religion.

The Irish heart ought certainly swell with pride at being thought worthy of such commendation from the highest human authority on such matters. Indeed, the chief aim of our people should be to so act in the future as to never prove unworthy of it. There is only one way of accomplishing this, and it is to continue faithful to the traditions of the Church, obedient to the teachings of its ministers, and zealous in defence of the faith. It is of first necessity that they should discountenance and repudiate the irreligious and demoralizing theories and principles of revolutionists, "free-thinkers," "modern philosophers," and all those who are incessantly striving to destroy Christianity and subvert Christian society.

## GOAT ISLAND AGAIN.

While the Radicals were fighting their election battles their newspapers dropped all allusions to the Goat Island project, about which they were wont to be so eloquent. This change of tactics was mainly attributable to the circumstance that the Republican candidates were, almost without exception, in favor of ceding the island to the railway monopolists; while the Democratic nominees were, to a man, strongly opposed to it. It would, therefore, have been injurious to limited prospects if the citizens of San Francisco were allowed to know that the Grantites were deadly enemies to the prosperity of their city. The Liberal journals did their utmost to expose and denounce this conspiracy against truth; but the Administration money had been well distributed, all the political wire-pullers had been put under canary, all the "boys" had been drilled, and the revelations would not be listened to. The battle was fought; the Democrats made but a poor show, and all but one of the Republican candidates were elected by immense majorities. When the tactics of spoils had been secured in the radical faction—when ring-men, corruptionists and monopolists had renewed their lease of power—up crops the Goat Island question again. Strawberry, like a wise lad, had bided his time until his creatures and faithful servants had been elected to office, and then he set them to work for him. The probability now is that the Goat Island Bill will pass. San Francisco, in her anxiety to give General GRANT a second term, sacrificed herself and sent enemies instead of friends to represent her in the national council-chamber. The chief city of the Pacific Coast can now exercise but little influence at Washington, and there its destiny will be decided before long. It very well may be that those who cry out about Goat Island are mere alarmists; it may be that the railway monopolists cannot build up a rival city; it may be that the cession of the island would not be followed by the disastrous results predicted by so many people; but there is no denying

## PAST AND PRESENT.

Ah, well I remember the button-wood trees
That stood in front of the door—
The button-wood trees with their broad, green leaves,
And the house that stands no more.
And well I remember the quiet street,
And my heart oft throbs with pain
For the old, familiar sound of feet,
That I shall never hear again.

Ah, well I remember, though years have flown,
The hopes that filled my breast—
Bright hopes that with manhood's prime
Are forever laid at rest.
And well I remember the golden dreams
That these years of boyhood knew—
Golden dreams which, alas! it seems
Have come at length to naught.

Ah, well I remember the sunny bed,
And th e chamber where I slept;
No fairy picture since life began
Has my memory fondly kept—
No fairer picture than those, I ween,
Of my boyhood's happy days—
When first seemed like a painted scene,
And in lessons writ in rhyme.

I remember the parlor, cosy and warm;
And the friends who gathered there—
Father and mother, and sister dear,
So gentle and so fair;
And oftentimes of a winter night,
When the fire burned cheerful and clear,
As I sat and gazed in the dark warm light;
Their faces will appear.

And another than theirs will often shine
In the firelight's ruddy glow—
The face of a child with fairer hair,
And a brow as white as snow;
And though often since in my later prime
I have met the fairy form,
Absent is the love of my boyhood's time
A halo seems to play.

I love to think of her sweet child's face,
And her winning, artless ways—
Of her childish bliss and each guileless kiss
In those happy golden days;
I love to think of the place we met
Of the hour when our young lips made
To bind in fast in life;
But time has worked changes with each new year
And death has closed the door
On many a fair one dear to me
Who lived in days of yore;
And the face of the child with its fairer hair,
And the brow as pure as snow,
I can only see in the empty air
And the firelight's ruddy glow.

So, seated here by the hearth alone,
With the fire burning low and dim,
I thought it a pleasant task to look back and turn
To the days of long ago;
And Past and Present like gone meeting bells,
That one through a mist of tears,
Call to each other with voices sad
Through the intervening years.

N. G. SHEPHERD.

## THE HIBERNIAN
## NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS,

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

### FIRST NIGHT.

**The Death of the Children of Usnach.**

(Continued.)

Upon a certain day, King Conor was feasting with his nobles in the mansion of Emania, and there was sweet music and delight amongst all present. And after the bards had sung in delightful measures their branches of kindred and boughs of genealogy, King Conor raised his royal voice and said, "I would know of you, princes and nobles, whether you have ever seen a feast better than this, or a mansion better than the mansion of Emania!"

"We have seen none," they replied.

"And again," said Conor, "I would fain know of you if there be anything whatsoever here wanting?"

"Nothing," they replied.

"Say not so," said Conor, "I well know what is here wanting—the presence of the three renowned youths, the martial lights of the Gael, the three noble sons of Usnach, Naisi, Ainli and Ardan. Alas, that they should be absent from among us for the sake of any woman in the world! Hard bested they are, and outlawed in an island of the ocean, fighting with the men of the King of Alba. Sons of a king indeed they are, and well could they defend the sovereignty of Ulster—I would that they were with us!"

Then the nobles replied and said, "Had we dared to speak our thoughts, this is what we would have said; and moreover that had we but the three sons of Usnach in the country, Ulster alone would not be inferior to all the rest of Erin; for, men of might they are, and lions for valor and prowess."

"Let us then," said Conor, "dispatch messengers to Alba, to the island of Inis Ruive, to the fastness of the clan Usnach, to solicit their return."

"Who can give sufficient surety of safety to induce the sons of Usnach to come into thy kingdom?" asked they.

"There are only three of all my nobles," said Conor, "on whose guaranty against hurt of anger the sons of Usnach will trust themselves; and they are, Fergus, Cuchulian and Conall Carnach; one of these will I send upon this message."

Then taking Conall Carnach into a place apart, Conor asked him what he would do if he should send him for the sons of Usnach, and that they should come to harm while under his pledge of safe-conduct.

"Whomsoever I might find injuring them," said Conall Carnach, "on him would I straightway inflict the bitter pain of death."

"Then can I perceive," said Conor, "that dear to you I myself am not."

A like question asked Conor of Cuchulian, and of him received a like answer. Then called he apart Fergus, the son of Roy, and in like manner questioned him; this said Fergus in answer: "Thine own blood I shed not, nor whosoever else I should I do doing injury to those in my safe conduct him would I not permit to live."

"Then," said Conor, "I perceive thou lovest me. Go thou to the clan Usnach, and bring them to me to my feast at Emania, return thou by the way of Dun Barach, let let not the sons of Usnach tarry to any most with any until they come to the feast. I shall have prepared for their welcome in Emania. Here are my pledge to do this."

Then Fergus bound himself by solemn vow to do the king's commands, and so returning together, they joined the other nobles, and bore away that night in feasting and dalliance. The king, however, and Barach, the son of Calnii, into a place apart and asked him if he had a feast prepared at his mansion.

"I have a feast prepared in Dun Barach," said Barach, "in which thou and thy nobles are ever welcome."

"Let not Fergus then depart this mansion," said Conor, "without partaking of that feast on his return from Alba."

"It shall feast with me for three days," replied Barach, "for we are brothers of the Red Branch, and he is under vow not to refuse my hospitality."

Next morning Fergus, with his two sons, Buini Borb and Illan Fin, and Callon the ship-bearer, bearing his shield, departed from Emania for pleasant Alba. They sailed across the sea until they came to Loch Elive, to the lake' of the sons of Usnach. Here dwelt the clan Usnach in green hunting booths along the shore. And Deirdre and Naisi sat together in their tent, and Conor's polished chess-board between them, and they played at chess. Now when Fergus came into the harbor he sent forth the loud cry of a mighty man of chase. And Naisi hearing the cry, said, "I hear the call of a man of Erin."

"That was not the call of a man of Erin," replied Deirdre, "but the call of a man of Alba."

Then again Fergus shouted a second time.

"That was surely the cry of a man of Erin," said Naisi.

"Nay, 'twas not, indeed," replied Deirdre; "'tis as play on."

Then, again, Fergus shouted a third time, and Naisi knew that it was the cry of Fergus, and he said, "If the son of Roy be in extremities, I hear his hunting shout from the body go forth, Ardan, my brother, and give our kinsman welcome."

"Alas," said Deirdre, "I knew the call of Fergus from the shout."

"Why didst thou then conceal it, my Queen?" said Naisi.

Then Deirdre answered, "Last night I had a dream. Three birds came to us from the plains of Emania, having each a drop of honey in its beak; and they departed from me, having each a drop of our blood in place of the drop of honey."

"And how dost thou read that dream, O princess?" said Naisi.

"That Fergus cometh with false messages of peace from Conor," she replied, "for sweeter is not honey than the message of peace of the false man."

"Nay, think not so," said Naisi; "Fergus is long in the port; go, Ardan, meet him quickly and guide him to our tent."

Then Ardan went and welcomed Fergus, and embraced him and his sons, and kissed them and demanded of them the news from Emania. Then they told him, and thereafter came to the tent of Naisi, where he and Ainli and Illan Fin were together. Then with many kisses to Fergus and his sons, they asked what news from Erin. "Good news," said Fergus; "O Conor sent us to be your warranty of safe-conduct, if you will return to Emania."

"There is no need for them to go thither," said Deirdre, "greater is their own sway in Alba than the sway of Conor in Erin."

"To be in one's native land is better than all else," said Fergus, "for of little worth are power or prosperity to a man if he seeth not each day the land that gave him birth."

"True it is," said Naisi, "dearer to me is Erin than Alba, though in Alba I should enjoy more fortunate estate than in Erin."

"Put your trust in me," said Fergus, "I pledge myself for your safe-conduct."

"Let us go then," said Naisi, "we will go under Fergusson's safe-conduct to our native land."

They whilled away that night until the dawning of next day; then went they down to their ship and set sail across the sea. They reached the port of Dun Barach; and Barach himself, meeting them upon the shore, welcomed Fergus and his sons, and the sons of Usnach, and Deirdre also, with great kindness and affection. Then Barach said to Fergus—"Tarry, and partake of my feast, for I will not let the foot part from me for three days without breaking the vow of brotherhood and hospitality."

When Fergus heard that he be became crimson red, for anger, from head to foot, and thus he said—"Thou hast done ill, O Barach, to ask me to thy feast, knowing, as thou dost, that I am bounden to Conor not to let the sons of Usnach, who are under my safe-conduct, tarry night or day for entertainment from another, till they reach Emania, where he nach his banquet prepared to welcome them."

"I care not," said Barach, "by the under the ban of our order if thou rejectest my hospitality."

Then Fergus asked of Naisi what he should do, and Deirdre answered—"Thou must either forsake Barach or the sons of Usnach; for it were death to the one or to thy feast than thy friends who are under thy protection." Then said Barach to the sons of Usnach will I forsake," said Fergus; "for I will remain with Barach, and my two sons, Illan Fin and Buini Borb, shall be your escort and pledge of safe-conduct, in my stead, to Emania."

"We care not for thy safe-conduct," said Naisi; "our own hands have ever been our pledge of protection!" and he departed from Fergus in great wrath: and Ardan, and Ainli, and Deirdre, and the sons of Fergus followed him, and they left Fergus sad and gloomy behind them.

Then said Deirdre—"I word counsel that we go to the isle of Hathlin, and abide there till Fergus shall be free to accompany us; for I fear this safe-conduct will not long protect us." Then did Naisi and the sons of Fergus reproach her, and they said they would not take that counsel, but go forward to Emania even as they were. "Alas!" said Deirdre, "would that I had never left the long grassed Alba!" But when they had all come to Emania each lower, on the mountain of Fuaith, Naisi perceived that Deirdre did not accompany them, for sleep had fallen upon her; and on returning he found her in a deep slumber in the valley; and when she was awakened she arose in grief and fear. "Alas!" she said, "I dread treachery; I had a dream, and in my vision I beheld Illan Finn fighting for us, and Buini Borb Idle, and his head on Buini Borb, and Illan Finn's trunk headless."

"Thy lips are lovely, but thy prophecy sought save evil," said Naisi. "Let the sons of Usnach be together. Then the stranger, I fear not treachery. Let us on."

And so they went on till they came to Ardalaigh; and then Deirdre said to Naisi —"I see a cloud over Emania, and it is a cloud of blood. I conjure you, O sons of Usnach, go not to Emania without Fergus; but let us go to Dundalgan, to our cousin Cuchulian, for Fergus shall have fulfilled his obligation to Barach."

"Then shall we be perjured," said Naisi; "let us proceed."

Then again Deirdre cried—"O! Naisi, look at the cloud over Emania; it is a cloud of blood; grow drops from its red edges. Ah me! go not to Emania to-night; let us go to Dundalgan—let us take shelter with Cuchulian."

"I fear not," said Naisi; "if will not bear thy counsel; let us proceed."

"Grandson of Roy," said Deirdre, "seldom have we not been of one second before this; and now, if thou wilt not go with me to Dundalgan, I will not go to Emania."

"Then go, my king," cried Fiara.

"As I live," said O'Conor, "it was on the same night that Deirdre and Illan Finn were born: go then and do battle with him manfully. And as he is clad in his father's arms, clothe-in thyself in mine, and take Gosau, Flight and Victory—my shield, my spear, and my claymore, and do good battle in the fore' most ranks of Emania."

Fiara then arrayed himself in his father's coats and bright armor, and went forth to the Red Branch, and did good battle with a Illan Finn. They fought a fair fight, stout and manly, biter and bloody, savage and fell, and vehement, and terrible, till Illan Finn beat down the shield of Fiara, and the latter crouch beneath the shelter of his shield. Then the wares round the blue rim of Gosan; round and round the mazes of Conor's shield that it ever resounded as with the noise of stormy waves when he who bore it was in distress. And the three chief seas of Erin roared with all their wares responding to the shout of Gosan. And the sky-Tuath, and the wave of Clione, and the fishy-streaming wave of Isvar-Rory roared around Erin for the danger of Fiara. Conall Carnach stuling on the rock of Ilunsevrick heard the tumult from Loch Rory and the sea, and taking his arms and calling his men of might, came towards Emania, where he knew that Conor, his sovereign, was in peril. There, on the open field before the mansion of Red Branch, he found Fiara Finn sore pressed by his adversary, and, coming behind him, he thrust his sword through the heart of Illan Finn, whom he knew not, for he had not yet beheld his face.

Who hath pierced me at my back?" asked Illan Finn, "when he might have had fair battle, face to face, had he sought it?"

"Nay, rather, who art thou?" said Conall. "Illan, the son of Fergus," replied Illan Finn; "and art thou Conall Carnach?—Alas, it is even so. Evil is the deed thou hast done, Conall, to slay him while clasping the clan Usnach, who are in the Red Branch under my father's pledge of safe-conduct from Alba!"

"By my hand of valor," cried Conall, "this shall not be unavenged," and he struck Flara Finn a sharp stroke, where he stood, and stepped away his head from his beard and wont thence in great wrath and sorrow. The weakness of death then fell upon Illan Finn, and he drew his arms into the mansion, called to Naisi to fight manfully, and expired.

And now the men of Ulster came again to assault the Red Branch, and to set fire and faggots to the doors. Then forth came Ardan and his men and put out the fires, and slew three hundred men of might abroad, and scattered the troops. And Ainli, with his men, went forth the other third of the host, and slew six hundred abroad, and made sore havoc of Conor's people. Naisi himself came forth with his men the last third of the host, and before dawn had slain two hundred and driven all the troops from around the mansion. And at dawn Conor brought all the men of Ulster, and he and the clan Usnach, with their men, joined their forces, and fought a fierce fight till broad day. And after that battle went against the men of Ulster, and till the sands of the sea, the leaves of the forest, the dew-drops of the meadow, or the stars of the heaven be counted, it is not possible to tell the number of heads and hands and lopped limbs of bravery that then lay bare and red from the hands of Naisi and his brothers and their people on the side of Conor. And when the men of the Red Branch of Deirdre, and she encouraged the hand and said:

"We will yet escape; fight manfully and fear not."

Then the son of Usnach made a phalanx of their shields, and spread the links of their joined hauberks around Deirdre, and bounding forth like three eagles, swept down upon the troops of Conor, making sore slaughter of his people in their onset. Then when Cuthbel the fruid saw that the sons of Usnach were bent on the destruction of Conor himself, he had recourse to the arts of magic; and he cast an enchantment over them, so that their arms fell from their hands, and they were taken by the men of Ulster, for the spell was like a sea of thick gums about them, and their limbs were clogged in it that they could not move.

Then was Naisi taken in the hook of Ulster, that could be found who would put the sons of Usnach to death, so loved were they of the people and noble; but in the house of Conor was one called Miani Rough Hand, son of Dorcha, the Earl of Rudis border of the lake runs an old road Naisi had slain his father and two brothers; and he undertook to be their executioner. Then Naisi asked if there was still left one of the men of Ulster, when they beheld their dead, until fifty-three heavy shouts of sorrow and lamentation. Then Naisi fell down beside their bodies, wailing and weeping, and she tore her hair and her garments, and bestowed kisses on their lifeless lips and bitterly bemoaned them. And a grave was opened for them, and Naisi was buried by it, with her hair disheveled, and shedding tears abundantly, chanted their funeral song; she then fell down and expired beside the grave. And they laid her in the grave with his head upon her breast, and their cairn, and their names were written on the stone above them. Then fell the curse upon clan Conor; for Fergus, the son of Roy, slew Conor and burned Emania to the earth, and it lies desolate to this day, and man hath inhabited them from that day to this. So ends the history of the three sons of Usnach.

(To be continued in our next.)


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## A REVERIE.

[illegible] to-day, [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

Continued from First Page.

did not see anything of it herself; but I thhink she had bad dreams.

Why should I wade any more through all this blood and brains? The reader must be weary of it, if not sick. Let it be sufficient to say that folio after folio, with *Jurat, Jurat* upon the pages, is full charged and reeking with the same kind of abomination. By far the greater part of the depositions are sworn upon hear-say; yet now and then a man comes boldly up and swears that he saw dreadful things with his own eyes. For example:

"James Geare, of the county of Monaghan, deponeth, That the rebels at Clowens murdered one James Netterville, proctor to the minister there, who, although he was diversely wounded, his belly ripped up, and his entrails taken out, and laid above a yard from him, yet he bled not at all, until they lifted him up and carried him away; in which this deponent being an eye-witness, much wondered; and thus barbarously they used him after they had drawn him to go to Mass with them."

Another saw an "Irish rebel" make three passes with his drawn sword point blank into the body of a woman, she with hands clasped defying him to hurt her unless God permitted him; and accordingly the sword never grazed her skin; and the wicked rebel walked off much discomfited, and all the on-lookers mightily edified. Still another swearer tells how the "rebels" took a Scotchman (they seldom have any surnames, neither the rebels nor victims), and having cut open his body to get at his "small guts," they did pull the end of said small guts to a tree, and then whipped the Scotchman round and round the tree, until all that intestine was drawn out and wound nearly round the trunk; then whipped him back again, till it was unwound—and all this, as they said, to find out whether a Scotchman's gut or a dog's is the longer.

PROUDE'S TREATMENT OF THE EVIDENCE.

We have seen that the historian scarcely names one of the swearers, except Dean Maxwell, whose testimony is the most strong tower to our Protestant interest; that he never gives the full depth of the swearers, and carefully omits any allusion to ghosts and miracles; but in one instance he has actually another witness, Adam Clover, of the county Cavan, and gives him an authority for an act of cruelty perpetrated by three Irish women, who stripped a Protestant women naked at the time of her childbirth, and left her and her child to die. I am delighted to find that he knows Clover's name, but why not give us a little more of what Adam saw with his own eyes—for Adam was a good swearer. Why does he withhold from his admiring readers such a choice morsel as the following? Now Adam Clover deposeth and saith:

"That he observed thirty persons to be barbarously murdered, and about one hundred and fifty more cruelly wounded, so that some of them bleed issuing from them lay upon the high-road for a considerable time together; and many very young children were left and perished by the way to the number of sixty or thereabouts."

Mr. Froude's friend Adam does not say where he observed all this, or what road, nor between what towns, nor by whom, upon whom, the murders and other cruelties were committed. At any rate, we see here an example of the manner in which this historian manipulates his authorities, presenting only those particulars which he thinks agree with his credulous people, and suppressing the rest.

One blunder, however, he has made, in calling attention at all to the atrocious cruelties charged in these oaths against Irishmen and Irishwomen, as perpetrated upon helpless women and children of another nationality. At no time in their history have the Irish—our proud, fierce, generous Irish—been capable of cruelty to women and children, to, nor indeed to helpless men. If Froude wants to tell of massacres, let him consult the annals of his own country; let him go back to St. James's day, 1902, at cockcrow in the morning, and tell a full chronicle of the slaughter of the Danish masters on St. Brice's day, afterwards formed a plot to massacre their French masters in the time of William the Conquerer; or let him turn his eyes a moment to the wild valley of Glencoe, and tell how King William's Protestant soldiers knew how to deal with women and infants.

Mr. Froude is right in saying that England and Ireland will never arrive at a good understanding until the business of the "massacres" (that turning-point in history) shall have been fully cleared up. It is true; but *he* has not cleared it up; nor was that his intention. The man's bias has been that the public would take his very general statement of the matter, and rest upon his authority for those details which it would be tough to support him. He never was more mistaken in his life; and I shall be much deceived if the examination of that portion of Irish history—an examination which is now ready for the press—does not, to the feeling of Froude on high, as the most immoral of historic impostures.

My next chapter will finish his delinquencies as to the "massacres," and I shall afterwards have to show that in compiling the history subsequent to that, he has proved himself even more reckless and desperately depraved.—*Irish American, January 4.*

### From a Lieutenant to a Bird-Shooter.

When the war of the rebellion broke out, Lieutenat Beale was an officer in the Second Regiment of Dragoons, and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. He was a graduate of West Point, and the future was bright with promise of promotion. The war changed everything. This officer cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, left the Union army, and served in the cause of secession. With his change of sentiment he lost not only caste of position, officially, but he saw that his old associates were being rapidly dismissed, his friends leave him, and himself left like many others outranked politically and socially. Since the war Lieutenant Beale—who, by the way, is a son of the then-prominent official who made a survey of Arizona—has found himself buffeted hither and thither by the waves of adversity. A few days ago Captain E. L. Berthoud, who has charge of engineering parties on the atmospheric railroad, met with a curious way, who knew Beale in his better days before the war, accidentally discovered the man shooting at a flock of sparrows. A gang of workmen on the railroad grade in the mountains Arizona changed though he was, Berthoud at once recognized him, and was greatly astonished at finding a man who had before occupied so high a position, and whose associates had every avenue of success and a rapid elevation open to him, laboring with a shovel to earn his daily bread. After the recognition, Mr. Beale told Berthoud the story of his vicissitudes, and the latter, who knew the man's superior capacities, at once took him to finished and secured him a responsible position in the engineer corps of the Juiesburg road.—*Rocky Mountain News.*

## Industrial Condition of the State.

A company has been organized in this city to cultivate tobacco extensively, and manufacture it under the patents obtained by J. D. Culp, of Gilroy, who, it is claimed, has made great improvements in the method of curing the weed. The plant is of a succulent nature, with leaves sometimes two feet long and a foot wide, and is cut when the leaves and stem are full of moisture. If the leaves were thrown into a heap they would rot; if laid out in the sun their peculiar flavor and fragrance would evaporate. Their marketable value depends upon the method of curing, which includes fermentation and drying. It has been customary to hang the cut plant up by the butt under a shed, with the leaves pressing against the walls. Mr. Culp hangs up the plant horizontally so that each leaf is separate, in a tight house, so arranged that it can be ventilated and heated. Instead of allowing the plants to hang up until dry enough for use, he takes them down several times and lets them ferment in piles, his process being based on accurate chemical analysis of the elements used to obtain the highest development of the good qualities, and the throwing off of the bad qualities found in the plant when grown, or formed during the process of curing. It is claimed that in this manner Mr. Culp obtained a crop of 6,000 pounds in 1871, and 40,000 pounds in 1872 from his farm near Gilroy, of tobacco superior for cigars to the best Havana, a superiority recognized by many connoisseurs in San Francisco.

The Coniferville and Yosemite wagon road will be completed into the valley this year, in time to accommodate much and perhaps nearly all the travel. A survey was published a few weeks ago for a road seventeen miles long, to leave Hazel Green at an elevation of 5,600 feet above the sea, on the present Coniferville road; thence down the southern slope of the mountain north of the Merced river, to the safest, and up the cañon to the valley. Two miles and a half from Hazel Green the line passes through a grove of big trees covering about fifty, and half of these are large, from three to seven feet in diameter. At this point it is called the Merced Grove, and is within three miles of the Merced river, in Mariposa county, about five miles southwestward from the Tuolumne Grove, and twelve miles east of the Yosemite grant. It has been claimed for the purpose of protecting it against vandalism, and of making it a permanent and attractive feature of the route. The survey passes southward of the present line from Hazel Green to Gentry's, but then runs miles, all of which advance on the old road is more than 5,600, and part of it 7,000 feet above the sea. On the present road there are eighteen miles more than 5,000 feet high; on the new one there will be only five. On the first of last June the snow was seven feet deep on Tamarack Flat, the highest point on the present road. The new road will enable stages to run into the valley at all seasons, as the snow will not be found on it to any extent, and regular trips will be made through the year to Yosemite by the stages. The scenery of the valley in the winter is magnificent. The grade of the new road will be easy except about three-quarters of a mile in the Merced cañon, where the rise is fifteen in 100 feet. The staging from Merced to the valley will be eighty-five miles by the new route. The location is satisfactory to the Commissioners, and the road is under contract with surveyors. The work will cost $40,000.

All the ale and beer consumed on this coast—about 500,000 barrels, of 300 pounds each, per month—is now produced here. It is made in nine cities by the Pacific Soda Ash and Soda Company, at their refinery, from crude soda, obtained from Soda Lake, twenty miles southeastward from Walker's Pass, Nevada. This lake is on the edge of the desert, extending in shape, and in the same area of seven acres, with its surface about seventy five feet below the level of the desert. A large spring, saturated with soda, rises out of it, and a little common salt, 95 degrees of Fahrenheit, and 105 degrees in winter, and, to the summer the brine evaporates, leaving a solid bed of clean crystals. The Company pumps the brine by pumping up the brine in the summer into compartments, in which a layer of spring has run over the crystals. These are brought to this city, at an expense of $22 per ton for freight, and are refined at their factory, on Fifth street, between Fourth and Fifth. Their soda has been in the market for six months, and the business is now on a permanent basis. The price of sal-soda, obtained directly or indirectly from the works, is now about 4½ cents; now Pacific soda, equally good, is 8½ cents per pound. A large amount could be made for exportation if the freights were low. It is calculated that 150,000 tons of crude soda could be made annually from the brine, without taking into account a large stock of crystals, mixed with mud, lying in the bed of the lake, the entire lake at least ten feet deep.—*Alta.*

### Modern Liberalism.

The proposed bill against the Church, which is now before the Prussian Parliament, and which will undoubtedly become a law, leaves no longer any room to deny that Prussia has taken the course of destruction of the Catholic religion within its border. If the provisions of this decree were carried out, the Church as an organism would be broken to pieces. When a society, formed for temporal or spiritual ends, is denied the natural right to determine the qualifications of its members, and to hold the privileges of association, the very life of the society is imperiled, and if it submits, it has come to a decree of nullification. Every society is an organism possessed of the active right in the human body to expel all that would endanger its existence. To compel a Church to retain as members those who openly violate the creed or its discipline, must necessarily lead to the same result as to force a human body to carry within it the disease which it naturally rejects. The State always and justly resists the attempt of foreigners to expel all that will not submit to the laws of the corporation—a Church can not be denied, without the grossest injustice, the same jurisdiction over membership. The power of excommunication is an organic right that belongs to every association. The power that prescribes the duties of membership, can re-relatively exclude from all privileges of the society, when the duties are unfulfilled. Every organization knows that herein lies the principle of its life.

The new Prussian law proposes to strip the Church of the grossest injustice, and communication. The Catholic Church is the judge of its own doctrines—it alone is competent to decide when the proceedings of individuals differ from its own. It has a right to condemn those doctrines as un-Catholic. The new law, in its second and fourth sections especially, deprives the Church of this competency, and forbids it to exclude from membership those who refuse in accept its law of faith. According to Prussian legislation, a man may deny any number of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, may embrace every heretical error that has ever been invented, and if the State so wills, the Catholic Church must allow him to receive the sacraments, and treat him in all things as a Catholic. No minister of religion, so reads the law, is authorized to threaten a citizen with even legally admissible disciplinary or corrective measures, or to proclaim him subject to the same, if said penalties are incurred in consequence of an action ordered by the laws of the State or the commands of the civil authorities within their province. No minister of religion, again, is allowed to make public any of the said disciplinary measures, if therein a citizen is designated by name. It is perfectly clear that obedience to such laws would lead to the annihilation of any Church against which they may be directed. They throw open the door of every Catholic pulpit in Germany to men who may control in their teaching every article of faith which the Catholic Church holds. Men holding the office of Catholic priest, directing Catholic congregations, may set up any standard of faith, mock at all that is Catholic; still, according to law, the Catholic Church cannot protect itself by expelling such teachers from its fold. This is modern Liberalism.—*Catholic Telegraph, Dec. 29.*

### Newspaper Property.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—The sum of $350,000 has been paid for fifty-one shares of the New York *Tribune* Association. This would make the entire value of the property $1,100,000, which, the *Tribune* says, "is by far the highest price ever paid for a newspaper on this continent." This is not exactly correct. Some years ago the shares of the *Tribune* were sold, before the, at the same price relatively, that is, on the basis of $1,100,000 for the entire property. Since then $300,000 of the tangible property of the establishment had been destroyed without insurance, leaving the present value at only $800,000. The New York *Herald* could not, probably, be bought for $2,000,000, if it were for sale at all. The New York *Evening Post* is believed to be worth over a million dollars, and the Boston *Daily Globe* even more than the *Post*, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* more than either. The St. Louis *Democrat* sold recently on the basis of $500,000—a ridiculously low price, as the seller, it was said, was in such circumstances since admitted to themselves.—*Chicago Tribune.*

### Our Bodily Infirmities.

Physical infirmities are the ills that Miltner are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. More or less every one of us does and suffering which render life a burden. Some of our fellow-beings is due to carelessness and neglect of a proper answer to the leading cause of these ills, has been provided. It is as harmless as it is effective. It possesses true curative properties in its composition. It is an undoubted stimulant, but not a dangerous one, for its every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptionable preventive and invigorator combines in a pleasant drink (being under the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters) the best tonic, the most genial alterative, and the most reliable diuretic in the list put forth in any one remedy. Indigestion, biliousness, nervousness, kidney complaint, and rheumatism, which have been strengthened and established by this agent, have been subdued by it, and the system restored to a healthy standard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are a very safe and reliable remedy, and every body ought to use them.

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| | |
|---|---|
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| Gilroy—Mrs. Mary Ann Sullivan | 4 00 |
| Marysville—William Fitzgerald | 4 00 |
| Washington Station—T. S. White | 4 00 |

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, January 9, 1873.

FLOUR—The local market remains very quiet, while for export a fair inquiry had existed. Buyers show no advance for superfine; extra ranges from $5 to $5 25; choice, $5 25 to $5 50; and fancy, $5 50 to $5 75; Stockton and Sacramento at $5 25@5 50 in sax; $5 75@6 00 in bbls.

WHEAT—The market is quiet and unchanged rates, during the past week, the receipts continuing light. The Liverpool market was unchanged, remaining at 10s 8d for California, and 10s 9d@11s for Oregon; cargo lots quiet at 10s 6d@10s 7½d for shipping, and 10s 8d@10s 9d for milling. Shipping grades are unchanged rates, since our last. We quote coast at $1 30 @1 40; Oregon, $1 40@1 45; Chile, $1 40; Salter $1 40@1 42½; Sonora, $1 10@1 30.

BARLEY—The market has been dull, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Fair to choice are quoted at $1 15@1 25 per ctl.

OATS—The market has been dull, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Fair to choice are quoted at $1 40@1 60 per ctl.

CORN—Quotations are nominal at $1 12½@1 15 per ctl.

MIXED—Quotable at $1 05@1 10 per ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 05@1 10 per ctl.

BEANS—The market remains unchanged, and the following are the ruling prices: Pinks, $3 50@3 75; Reds, $4 50@4 75.

POTATOES—The receipts have been light, with a light demand. We quote the range at $1 00@1 25; Sweets, $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—Quotable at $2 75@3 00 lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Quotations are given in small lots.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $24@25 per ton.

BRAN—Quotable at $21@22 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $2 50@3 00 lb.

HAY—Is very quiet at $15@18 (Wheat), (Oat), and Mustard, $14@16 per ton.

HIDES—Are quiet. California dry 17½@18½c, and salted at 9@9½c per lb.

TALLOW—Is quiet at 6c per lb.

WOOL—The market has remained quiet during the past week, and sales are small except for choice fall clip. Most Fall remains consists largely of hairy and inferior wools, which are not wanted by the trade at present. Holders of such wools are disposed to part with their stock at the prices offered, preferring to let some other party speculate on it. We do not will show an improved issue, when they can sell at much better prices than at present. We continue our last week's quotations: Fall lower, 16@18c; good to choice 19@21c; extra choice, 22@23c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh, 40c in the bbl for fair to choice; Brine, 30@38c; Sacramento Valley, 35@40c; Oregon, 38@40c; California, 18@19c; Eastern, 14@16c.

CHEESE—California, factory in stores; Oregon, 10@12c; Eastern, 15@16c.

CURED MEATS.

Hams—California at 13½@15c lb; Oregon, 16c; Eastern do, 17@18c.

Bacon—California, at 11½@12½c lb; Eastern (sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; Oregon, 12½c.

Pickled Pork—California, 8@9c lb; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, in sax, 10½@11½c; do in cases, 12@13c; do in tcs, 11@12c.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—For first quality, 6@6c ⅌ lb; for second and third quality, 5@5½c ⅌ lb.

Veal—4½@5½c ⅌ lb.

Mutton—4½@5c ⅌ lb.

Lamb—5@6c ⅌ lb.

Pork—Dressed, grain-fed, 7½@8c; on foot, grain-fed, 5½@6c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Prices as follows, large, ⅌ @ doz: Spring, Chickens, $6@7; Hens, $6@7; Roosters, $6@7.

Ducks—Wild Mallard, $3@4; Tame, $3@4.

Geese—Tame at $10@12 ⅌ @ doz.

Turkeys—Gobblers, $3@4; Dressed, 18@20c ⅌ lb.

Quail—$1@1 25 ⅌ @ doz.

Rabbits—Wild, $1@1 25 doz.

Hares—$1@1 50 ⅌ @ doz.


DRY GOODS, ETC.

DRY GOODS!
DRY GOODS!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

LANDERS, BYRNE & CO.,
NO. 4 THIRD STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CONSISTING OF
BLACK SILKS from the best manufactories.
COLORED SILKS in all shades.
IRISH POPLINS, direct from Pim Bros., Dublin. In our
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
Will be found a splendid line of colors in
EMPRESS CLOTH,
DIAGONAL AND MERINO POPLIN,
SATIN DE CHENE, in all shades,
VENICE VOILE SILKSTRIPES, in all shades,
PERSIA CLOTH, etc., etc.
Scotch and Poplin Plaids.
IN MOURNING GOODS
Our stock is the most complete in this city, consisting
BLACK POPLINS, DRAP DE ÉTÉ,
PARRAMATTAS and HENRIETTA CLOTH,
CASHMERES and CARLOTTA CLOTH,
BAREGE, FOULARD, CREPON,
BARREGE, EMPRESS & PARISIAN CLOTH.
A complete assortment of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, and
SMALL WARE.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
being a specialty with us, our patrons can always depend on finding this department well worthy of attention.
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No. 4 Third Street.

CONTINUATION OF
BROWN & BARRY'S
GREAT
DRY GOODS
SALE,
No. 114 FOURTH STREET.
BROWN & BARRY
WILL CONTINUE TO DISPOSE OF THEIR large and beautiful selected stock of DRY GOODS at
FABULOUSLY LOW RATES
Formerly advertised. All marked in plain figures.
Brown & Barry's
Have also a large and beautiful assortment of real years' experience as a Machinist in the Eastern States, and in this city, having gone into business for himself in this line, hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Repairing and Grinding Machines on the most reasonable terms, and short notice.
Sewing Machines adjusted, etc.
Beware of traveling humbugs.
Machines always on hand for sale or for rent by the month. Give him a call.
$10 MADE FROM 50 CENTS. CALL AND see for yourself. Or if you cannot call, send for circular, which tells how to make $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 111 Chatham Square, New York. p-fri-1yeow

DRY GOODS, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
From New York
LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED
ADDITIONS TO THEIR COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS
—COMPRISING—
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
606 MARKET STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FORTY CASES OF Fancy Goods, suitable for the present season, and consisting of the newest styles and most unique effects of
Shawls,
Silks,
Poplins,
Waterproofs,
Blankets,
Flannels,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
J. J. O'BRIEN & CO. respectfully invite all intending purchasers to read the following list of prices, and satisfy themselves that they will find it to their advantage before purchasing elsewhere; for, most assuredly, a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent. can be effected:
10 pieces fine satin finished Grace Silk, $2 50 per yard; worth $3 50.
3 pieces heavy gros blue black silk, $1 50; well worth $1 75.
Black plain colored Silks, $1 75 per yard; reduced from $2 25.
20 pieces French striped Silks, reduced to half price.
Black Gros Grain Silks, 21 inch, $1 50; worth $2 per yard; 24 inch, $1 75; worth $2 25.
6 cases new Japanese Poplins, 37½ cents per yard; reduced from 50 cents.
3 cases extra heavy Mohair Poplins, 25 cents per yard; reduced from 37½ cents.
200 pieces black and colored Satin de Chêne, 10 cents per yard; worth 15 cents.
Black and colored French Merinos, 62½ cents per yard; reduced from $1.
Scotch Poplin Plaids, 25 cents per yard; half price.
Ladies' Cloaks, from $5 upward.
500 very handsome striped Wool Shawls, from $1 50 upward.
MOURNING GOODS.
Black Drap d'Été, Poplin Alpacas,
Cashmeres, Silk Alpacas,
Henrietta Cloth, Bombazines, Barèges.
Bombazines, Barèges.
A very nice Black Alpaca for 37½ cents per yard.
On account of the reduction in Wool, we have reduced all our Woolen Goods fully 25 per cent., and would respectfully solicit an early call.
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SPECIAL
KEANE, O'CONNOR & CO.
We are Daily Opening Fresh Arrivals
—OF—
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Fancy Dress Fabrics,
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IN ALL THE
Newest Shades of the Season.
BLACK DRESS FABRICS
Of the best textures and colors, including
THE NEW AND SUPERIOR ARMURE
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IS CALLED TO OUR
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Broche and Cashmere
Long and Square Shawls
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REVERSIBLES.
Long and Square
Scotch Tartan Plaids
IN ALL THE CLASS
KEANE, O'CONNOR & CO.
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GREAT PREPARATIONS
FOR A BIG
FALL TRADE!
JOUVIN'S CELEBRATED
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$1 50 PER PAIR.
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HEALTH FOR ALL
What is Wealth, or Power, or Life, without Health?
PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH ANY DISEASE of the Blood, or any other disease, should consult DR. AIKIN, who offers his services to the afflicted with confidence.
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Cures Breast and Chronic Disease of the Uterus.
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Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of three first-class makers, including several pianos in rosewood cases, 7 octaves, with the modern improvements, for $175 and upwards; 40 second-hand pianos, from $60 to $100; 25 PARLOR ORGANS (Mason & Hamlin's), in beautiful in style and perfect in tone order, for $65 to $90; also, 100 new and second-hand pianos and organs of other makers, for $10 and upwards for cash. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.



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## THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

BY JOHN MITCHEL—No. V.

TOO MUCH PROUDE.

Some readers, by this time, may be disposed to say, we have enough of Froude: he is unfriendly; a nobody-can-be-detected-lover, and no historian; and it is making too much of him to keep pursuing him in this way. Certainly, it is making too much of *Froude*, himself, whose utter pretensions I call on the public to judge. But the value of him as an "authority" might, perhaps, be questioned even by us at the time of the alleged "massacre" he was a boy; had never been in Ireland at all; was at school in England, like his father, a clergyman, in the city of Caen, in France; and it was only in the track of Cromwell's army that he took up his empty carpet-bag, and went to make his fortune in Ireland. A biographical sketch of this extraordinary person was written and published about six months before these present pages of his life, as if they were the chief points of interest. But the most remarkable part of the business is that these notices occur in his wit written at the end of his life. He strikes simply and sweetly enough, either, as if he meant to save space and time, and show himself as economist to the last of his days, or as certainly his most elegant art will on record, exhibiting some of the most accomplished specimens of social nullity, jostled with the penurious apologies of a genius mammon-scraper familiar with much of the sharp practice of the world. But his intimations are very brief, and the story of his acquaintance was one he would not care to tell at any length, very probably. He slurs things over, like Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork.

"He sells enough, however, to show, that this gathering of Irish property were large and rapid. He says he was appointed to survey the Irish estates, and in this way made £9,000, which enabled him to buy smaller items, including salaries as doctor and as clerk, of the Council of Dublin, and to begin business in Dublin. He says that 'when men bought as much land for ten shillings as is 1085 yielded the same amount per annum.' Aubrey says he made brought in a rental of £18,000; which would be about £40,000, and over, at the present day, say $200,000."

The Doctor was returned to Parliament (Richard Cromwell's Parliament) in 1658. A certain Jerome Sankey was a member of the same Parliament, who was a large "adventurer" in Ireland upon the confiscated estates, as wait as Petty, but who had been overreached by the smart Doctor and his "ring" in the matter of landgrabbing. This is not wonderful. The Doctor as surveyor had many chances; and as he was relied upon for "setting out" lands for whole regiments and brigades, he had endless opportunities for buying up for little or nothing estates of great value. The Doctor had surveys made, and all the fieldwork done by private soldiers instructed by himself; "hardy men," says Prendergast, "fittest to ruffle with the rude spirits they were like to encounter, who might not see without a grudge their ancient inheritance, the only support of their wives and children, measured out before their eyes for strangers to occupy; and they must often, when at work, be in danger of a surprise from Tories." In fact many of them were surprised and captured, and lost their lives, as tithe-farmers and bailiffs did in later years; but, on the whole, Doctor Sir William and his friends had not only the large lands of which they were to give them, but could very often, when some Crom-wellian officer or soldier came to see his lot, gravely show him a few leagues of quaking black bog, and the poor fellow would be glad to sell his estate for a horse to ride away upon; so that the county Meath (million about the "White Horse of the Peppers" was not only true in fact, but was only a sample of many bargains in Ireland made which took place in after days, under the prudent, administration of the Doctor. In short, he had so many advantages over his brethren of the sharpers, that Sir Jerome Sankey could stand it no longer. Especially there was the case of some very fine lands, the Liberties of Limerick.

One Captain Winkworth, a prayerful officer of the Protector's army, had obtained an order for this coveted district; at least the Captain thought his order covered that place, and so he presented his credentials to the Doctor, as Surveyor-General, who told him those lands were "reserved." This formed one of the many charges brought by Sir Jerome against the Doctor in his speech in Parliament. "Why, then, Mr. Speaker (said Sir Jerome, turning to Captain Winkworth; Captain Winkworth came with an order for the Liberties of Limerick; but *the Doctor said*, 'Captain will you sell? Will you sell?' 'No,' said the Captain, 'it is the best land in the land.' Then said the Doctor, 'this brandy sell. Why, then, my dear, I will buy it.' And so the Liberties are rent for your master, meaning the Lord Deputy," and so forth. In short, the Doctor was a match for Sir Jerome Sankey's real cause of quarrel with him was that the Petty "had stopped Sankey's mouth with money for rejecting and turning and scrue fallen him by lot, and enabling him arbitrarily to elect the same quantity of land, thus rejecting a lot by himself, what God had predetermined for his lot." The Doctor retorted upon Sir Jerome with his own libraries; and we learn from it, that in the year 1674, Lord Essex was soliciting from the Earl of Feather Sir Jerome's valuable grant for Temple—five hundred pounds a year "the Orfordest," says Aubrey. And the Mimery seems to have made the re-publication of Temple's History an objection against that grant, which the Lord Essex, on the part of his friend, thus endeavors to remove:

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Mr. Secretary Coventry, dated*

"I am to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 23d of December, wherein you mention a book that was printed in Holland concerning the cruelties committed in Ireland at the beginning of the late war. Upon further inquiry I find that Dr. Maple, Master of the Rolls here, author of that book, was the person sent to by several stationers of London, to have his consent to the printing thereof. But he assures me that he utterly (long for his) and would not have printed it did it without his knowledge. Thus much I thought it to add to what I formerly said, touching that business." Sir Ralph Bankes might do this gentleman right, in case it be suspected, but I see very scant in publishing this new edition."

"He utterly *denies* it!" that is, did not absolutely *affirm* it. The proposal came to Petty, and he published the book, but only denied that he had given permission, or any endeavors to reprint the offensive thing; and his friend Lord Essex pleads this in order "to do the gentleman right." It is true that Petty's sensuality was made; poor Sir John Temple never had enough. He was already an "Adventurer" under the Parliamentary arrangement for dividing the confiscated lands; he had invested a part of his "share" here," and I find his name amongst the subscribers to the fund of the "gentlemen adventurers;" but he always wanted more, more, being the son of a horse-leech's daughter; and he got more and more. No some innocent reader, greener than the rest, will say, well, at least the poor man was ashamed at last of his naughty book and endeavored to make people forget it. Alas! no, he was not ashamed, but the *Information* had occurred in the meantime—the Stuarts were come back; Charles II. was king; about the court there was supposed to be much Papistry; and a hardworking Protestant gentleman that he former zealous labors in doing the work of the Lord" might not meet with such recognition and encouragement as Sir John Temple received of under the godly government of the Lord Protector.

But Temple's abandonment and repudiation of his nasty work does not suit Proude at all. Proude has no idea of permitting a man who has all such a fine cockatrice egg to thing it aside to rot; no, he, Proude, will pick up that egg, warm it, sit on it, hoping to hatch it into a venomous breed. It is true, the egg is not a Protestant egg, and true we Protestants have noose, which we must hold when things grow too fetid.

So much for Temple. "Hand Temple," says Proude, "whatever else you read, you who would form an independent opinion."

DOCTOR PETTY.

The Doctor is perhaps, next after Temple, the favorite authority relied upon by our impertinent historian; although in citing the Doctor at all Proude feels that he is making a too great concession to Irish susceptibilities. From Temple's account of 154,000 Protestants, whose throats were cut in Ulster alone, the Doctor, in his estimate, subtracts 116,000; and Petty is mentioned by Proude as an authority not likely to be unfavorable to the Irish; so much he claims for him in one of his lectures; and in his book he terms that clever doctor "a coolheaded, sceptical sort of man," whose computation is surely not excessive. Cool-headed! Well this is true; a cooler head or a cooler hand did not appear in those days within the four seas of Ireland than Dr. Petty. The value of him as an "authority" might, perhaps, be questioned even by us at the time of the alleged "massacre" he was a boy; had never been in Ireland at all; was at school in England, like his father, a clergyman, in the city of Caen, in France; and it was only in the track of Cromwell's army that he took up his empty carpet-bag, and went to make his fortune in Ireland. A biographical sketch of this extraordinary person was written and published about six months before these present pages of his life, as if they were the chief points of interest. But the most remarkable part of the business is that these notices occur in his wit written at the end of his life. He strikes simply and sweetly enough either, as if he meant to save space and time, and show himself as economist to the last of his days, or as certainly his most elegant art will on record, exhibiting some of the most accomplished specimens of social nullity, jostled with the penurious apologies of a genius mammon-scraper familiar with much of the sharp practice of the world. But his intimations are very brief, and the story of his acquaintance was one he would not care to tell at any length, very probably. He slurs things over, like Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork.

"He sells enough, however, to show, that this gathering of Irish property were large and rapid. He says he was appointed to survey the Irish estates, and in this way made £9,000, which enabled him to buy smaller items, including salaries as doctor and as clerk, of the Council of Dublin, and to begin business in Dublin. He says that 'when men bought as much land for ten shillings as is 1085 yielded the same amount per annum.' Aubrey says he made brought in a rental of £18,000; which would be about £40,000, and over, at the present day, say $200,000."

The Doctor was returned to Parliament (Richard Cromwell's Parliament) in 1658. A certain Jerome Sankey was a member of the same Parliament, who was a large "adventurer" in Ireland upon the confiscated estates, as wait as Petty, but who had been overreached by the smart Doctor and his "ring" in the matter of landgrabbing. This is not wonderful. The Doctor as surveyor had many chances; and as he was relied upon for "setting out" lands for whole regiments and brigades, he had endless opportunities for buying up for little or nothing estates of great value. The Doctor had surveys made, and all the fieldwork done by private soldiers instructed by himself; "hardy men," says Prendergast, "fittest to ruffle with the rude spirits they were like to encounter, who might not see without a grudge their ancient inheritance, the only support of their wives and children, measured out before their eyes for strangers to occupy; and they must often, when at work

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### IRELAND.

**The Ballot in Cork.**

The working of the ballot in Cork seems to have given general satisfaction. The town was perfectly quiet, there was not even much excitement round the polling-booths; and, in fact, the indifference of the matter given in the case of Derry would apply in the case of Cork, except that in the latter place there were many more absentee-tionists, both relatively and absolutely, than in the former. However, there was a larger number of absentee-tionists in Cork at the last general election, which was held under the open system of voting. The only violation of the provisions of the Ballot Act recorded is laid to the charge of a magistrate, named Uskies, who acted as one of the Conservative candidate's personation agents. It is charged that although he subscribed a declaration of secrecy, he disclosed how an illiterate voter polled, and on Tuesday he appeared at the Cork Police Court to answer that charge. Mr. Rongan, himself, was the complainant. After a short discussion, the case was dismissed; but as the decision was not given "on the merits," but because of a purely technical point raised by the accused—that the writ, or an attested copy of the writ, for holding the election was not produced to show that the election had taken place, Mr. Uskies will be summoned again. We may mention that, if convicted of the charge, that magistrate may be sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—*Nation, December 14.*

**Heavy Taxation.**

In several counties in Ireland bitter complaints have been made of the heavy taxation to which the people are subjected by the additional force of police quartered in different counties under the Coercion Acts. At a late special session in Mayo an application was made for £1,276, for half a year's extra police duty. Mr. O'Malley, a magistrate, denounced it as monstrous, and handed in a resolution protesting against it. There would be no excuse for the continuation of the extra police. Mayo is particularly tranquil, and yet it is enormously taxed for police. "It is very satisfactory," said the Chairman of Swinford Special Session, a few days since, "that our business has concluded without a single claim appearing for the loss of cattle by malicious injury. It is a matter for congratulation that in one of the most thickly populated baronies of the country I may say in the province, there is no claim of the kind has been made at this session, or at the last session, or at the one preceding." We notice, too, that Limerick also complains, and that Mr. Mossell, M. P., was the chief grumbler at a recent meeting. The Postmaster-General and other friends of Mr. Gladstone feel the shoe pinching, and dislike the place; but they ought not to forget that they all voted for the Coercion Bill, from the effect of which they are now suffering.—*London Universe, December 14.*

**The Phœnix Park Assaults.**

The case of Mr. A. M. Sullivan against Under-Secretary Burke and other Castle officials for brutal maltreatment at the Phœnix Park meeting of August twelve months, came before the Chief Justice two or three times since the publication of our last number. Mr. Sullivan's counsel applied for an immediate trial on grounds of what took place in reference to the learned Judge's Bench on Tuesday. The Crown counsel, curiously enough, opposed the application, and the Chief Justice at last decided to postpone the trial till the next after-sitting. He said that the affidavit of the plaintiff "had completely exculpated him from any blame for the fatality that prevented the early trial of the case," and he acknowledged that several of the reasons advanced in support of having an early trial were cogent and forcible. Nevertheless, the fact that some legal points in the case of Mr. P. J. O'Byrne vs. Harrington and others were soon to be decided by the Court of Exchequer, together with the possibility that Mr. Sullivan's case would not be concluded before Christmas, induced him, he said, to think that the best course would be to postpone the trial till next term.—*Nation, December 14.*

**Landlord Rage.**

The landlord organs in this country and several of the English newspapers have gone into a rage over the formation of the Farmers' Defence Association in Kildare. They have raised the old cry of "confiscation," declaring that the tenants desire to deprive the landlords of a portion of their property, and the *Times* says that the London Parliament will never sanction the demands of the Athy Association. One or two of our Irish landlords, too, have taken up the same line. Lord Bandon, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Ballinrobe Farmers' Club, referred to the agitation on the estate of the Duke of Leinster, and protested in strong terms "we are told, against the attacks which have been made against his noble kinsman." "He declared," we are further told, "that the object of the agitation was simply to revive the cry for fixity of tenure on one hand, and to pretend to put forward when the Land Bill was before the House of Commons, which was simply a demand that the property of the landlord should be handed over to the tenant." We really thought the landlords of Ireland had by this time given up talking in this wild manner; but it appears many of them, like the French exiles, have learned nothing and forgotten nothing in whatever during the last few years. As to the assertion that fixity of tenure was not demanded while the Land Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, we can only say that outside the House—in Ireland—the cry for that right has been unceasing that time ceased to be raised. It is gratifying to note that his lordship's remarks did not meet with any favor from the Ballinrobe Club. We are significantly told that "they only laughed at them." They fell perfectly flat, although they fell from aristocratic lips.—*Nation, Dec. 14.*

**A Strange Reason for a Postponement.**

A meeting of magistrates of the county of Limerick was held on Saturday, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring the one hundred and twenty-eight extra police at present stationed in the county no longer necessary. The meeting was presided over by the lord lieutenant of the county, who stated that the cost of the extra police was £8,760 a year. He quoted the statistics of "reported outrages" and "agrarian outrages" in 1871 in Limerick, Galway, Clare, Longford, and Leitrim, and showed that, allowing for the difference of population, Limerick presented a more favorable return than any of the other counties enumerated, none of which are burdened with extra police. The governor of the county jail had also informed him that the average number of prisoners under his charge had gradually decreased from ninety in 1856 to forty-two in the present year. The governor had also informed him that by far the greater number of serious outrages committed during the last two years for which persons at present in custody are to be committed, with but few exceptions, in the eastern part of the county. This state of things could be attributed to nothing but the most lamentable revival of those faction feuds, but for which exception the county would be almost entirely free from crime. He sincerely wished that any words he might express could influence those misguided persons, and that if for no better or nobler reason, they would, for the honor of their county, remove the only blot there now remained on the character of the county. The number of crimes reported to the police last year was one hundred and eighteen, and of these only eight were of an agrarian nature, and these latter were confined to a very small angle of the county.—*Universe, December 14.*

**Orange Bigotry.**

A resolution was passed a few days since at a meeting of the "Loyal Orange Institution of Ireland," which deserves being recorded here as an instance of the low-minded ness and shameful bigotry of the Orange body in this country. It says: "That, as the question of Irish education is likely soon prominently to engage the attention of Parliament, this meeting desires especially to express its strongest condemnation of the demand for denominational education put forward by the Romish prelates, *and that it recognises in its fullest extent* the principle that has ever guided the proceedings of the Orange Institution—namely, that education should be based on the Word of God, and the teaching of a free and open Bible." The Orange body, however, does not possess a monopoly of such bigotry on the subject of Irish education. The General Synod of the Disestablished Church only last year passed a similar resolution.—*Nation, December 14.*

**Death of a Celebrated Watchmaker.**

The name of Cullen's Wood will be long grateful memory by all true lovers of faith and country, as the sterling patriot and the munificent benefactor of religion—is universally regretted at the announcement of the death of his worthy and much respected brother, Mr. Patrick Donegan, Sr. Mr. Donegan succeeded to the business of his honored brother, and it is not too much to say that he and Mr. Donegan, Jr., conducted it in a manner fully worthy of the high fame the establishment had won under its founder. The deceased gentleman was possessed of many rare and honest virtues, and will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.—*Nation, December 14.*

**New Monthly Journal.**

The Dublin *Freeman* says: "We are hearing glad tidings of a new monthly—long a discredit to our city—that we could not maintain an Irish periodical—is at length about to be taken away. The first day of the coming year will be the day, and we hope sincerely to a long life, the *Irish Monthly Illustrated Journal*, and if the contents at all shadow forth its reality, we shall have an issue worthy of the old repute of Irishmen as men of letters. The editor named is Mr. T. D. Lewis, a man of eminence in literature, a poet of the first order, whose genius—and we do not misapply the word—has made him known and honored wherever the excellence and modesty are appreciated."

**Miscellaneous.**

On the 7th, breaking the ceremony of Convent of Loughrea, Miss Egan, of Edgehill, taking the veil.

The supplementary collection in the town of Sligo for the completion of the new Cathedral has already reached the large sum of £1,000.

Mostly's Mind was celebrated on the 4th of December at the parish church, Donoghmore, for the Rev. Thomas Mostyn, in the twenty-seven years of age at the time of his death.

The Sisters of Charity have taken possession of a building in Kingstown, which they intend as a nursery hospital. As the nearest hospital to the township is in Dublin, this will be a most valuable institution.

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Pius IX. received lately deputations from the United States and also from Ocania. They were the bearers to the Sovereign Pontiff of the expression of the devotedness of the faithful of these parts to the head of the Church, and of their indignation at the persecutions of which the Holy See is the victim.

The Court of Assize at Frosinone have acquitted a Government employé, found guilty of forgery, for the unheard of reason the verdict states that the accused had yielded to a morally irresistible pressure! We fancy that many of Victor Emmanuel's agents, from Venosta upwards and downwards, could have done the same.

A consistory will be held on the 16th, at which the Bishops of Aulon and Mende and the Coadjutor of Bordeaux will be preconized.

The Holy Father has ordered the first volume of the history of the Vatican Council to be translated into French, German and Italian.

The law against religious houses still continues to be a subject of fierce discussion both in and out of the Chambers. May confusion wait upon all their councils, must be the devout aspiration of every worthy child of the Church.

On the feast of the Immaculate Conception the Holy Father gave Communion to more than one hundred persons. On the same day a number of Catholic ladies presented the Pontiff with an address stating that the Government party in Parliament would insist upon, and that was that the education of the population of Ireland should not be handed over to the priests. Would Mr. Horsman have the kindness to state who have a right to educate children the Catholic children of Ireland as Catholics? What should he say to those who would exclude Presbyterians from the control of schools (mark the reason) on account of a special service having been solemnised, by which the Roman Catholic Church in the province was placed under the special protection of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus." So it is a crime in Prussia to place the education of the Catholic Church under the protection of the Divine Redeemer. Heard the *Saturday Review* will doubtless vindicate this act of Prussian anti-Christian tyranny as a noble piece of wise legislation. Well, what matters it, that journal will say—when masters is that Jesus Christ is acknowledged, provided the Catholics of Posen are persecuted!—*Weekly Register, Dec. 14.*

### GERMANY.

**Protestantism.**

The Emperor and his evil counselor are pursuing with vigor their war upon the Church. The Minister of Public Instruction, Falk, has appointed a Protestant professor, named Professor, on the plea avowed by him the week before last that the dogma of Papal infallibility is displeasing to the Prussian Government, and therefore it is their duty to uphold priests and Professors who come under the censure of the Church for refusing obedience to the decree of the Vatican Council. The appointment was made on occasion by the Minister is in direct opposition to the obligation that rests upon the Prussian Government of providing for the public schools for the instruction of Catholic pupils by Catholic teachers; and it is unjustified that a teacher excommunicated by the proper authority for holding heretical opinions upon an article of Faith, cannot be a Catholic. Nevertheless, the Prussian Government insists upon the appointment. As the nearest hospital to the township is in Dublin, this will be a most valuable institution.

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### JOHN P. PRENDERGAST.

I.

When Fronde, with blast fury blind,
To strike at Ireland fell inclined,
He wrote a book, to show his mind,
Vamped full of lies of every kind.
But though his venom thus was vent,
The Irish people were content
To let the thing pass by unheed,
By patient John P. Prendergast!

II.

'Tis false and foul as black can be—
The black with spite and enmity;
But every lie, as all may see,
Is caught and smashed by John P. P.
Hurrah for John P. Prendergast!
His name's Irish, low and base,
He drags down to it, its Saxon face,
And shames with Irish, as with a mace,
The slandering of the fifth race.
So here's to John P. Prendergast,
Long may his strength and spirit last—
May pain and surgeon never cast
Their shadows on John P. Prendergast!

IV.

And grateful Ireland vows to-day,
She knows and feels, as well she may,
What friends she has in Prendergast!
While John P. stands in the way,
No lying Fronde can have his say,
Who strikes for Ireland hard and fast;
Come, friends, as with a trumpet blast,
Hurrah for John P. Prendergast!

—Dublin Nation.

### Another Home Rule Victory.

Cork has done well. Nobly has the capital of the South of Ireland responded to its national feelings, and by a sweeping majority of about eight hundred votes sent to Parliament a bold and unflinching advocate of the glorious principle of Home Rule. The victory was double; for not only was the Conservative Mr. Pim (personally a most excellent man) defeated, but Mr. Shaw, a Protestant Home Ruler, was returned. They had been some fear that the Nationalist might fail. Mr. Mathew bears a name dear to every Irish heart, and who is one of whom Cardinal Wiseman said that he was the most beautiful character he ever met. But let us hope that those to whom Ireland has confided such precious interests will be faithful to their trust, and that they will drive the Irish nation at home cheer them on, and also take a lesson from the Irish exiles who, from their adopted home beyond the Atlantic, gaze wistfully across the ocean at the struggle for the rights of the "old land." The illustrious dead speak to them from their graves, and exhort them to be true to fatherland. Glorious Grattan—

The gallant man who led the van
To Irish liberty.

bids them to think how in 1782 Ireland won Home Rule by union amongst her children, and that the nation had no part in the glory gain by which legislative freedom was won for her people. He bids them not to think how he toiled to win Home Rule, but how, rejecting compromise, he died a repealer. Let the Home Rule party in Parliament remember how, "in the brave days of old," one dauntless soldier saved Ireland. They are many, and they have a nation at their back. Let them be true to the pledges they have given. If they fail, they will fail in an honorable battle; if they succeed, they will win the noblest of all statesmen's dearest right.—*Universe, December 14.*

Werner, the great German dramatist, at the age of forty-two became not only a Catholic, but a priest. His writings show he regarded the religion he embraced as the chief blessing of his life, and that he clung to it as the anchor of his soul. In reply to a remark that he intended returning to Protestantism, he said: "It is impossible that a soul in bliss should return into the grave, as that is one who, like me, after a life of error and search, has found the priceless jewel of truth, should, I will not say give up the same, but hesitate to sacrifice for it blood and life, nay, many things perhaps far dearer with joyful heart, when the one good cause is concerned."

### The Suppression of Religious Orders.

The following admirable article from the pen of the illustrious Monsignor Nardi appears in *La Voce della Verita*. It is distinguished by the ability and eloquence of the writer, and as a clear solution pre-serves some of the characteristics which render it so powerful in the original:

The bill is made, the law will likewise be made, and it will probably turn out to be worse than the bill. We have never doubted that it would come; we never had the slightest hope that reason, right, or the diplomatic appeals of any of the Catholic powers could save it; and least of all could itself to be stronger than they are, be able to check the progress of the ever-growing and more boldness the greater faces which is now in the world, and that is the revolution. It is to this terrible force that the Italian Government owes its origin and its existence, and it cries to this Goverment as, according to the fable, the voice of Eternal Justice cries to the Wandering Jew, "to go on!" And it must go on, no matter by what means, no matter at what cost, for to halt is death. It is about twenty-two years since the Italian Piedmontese Government celebrated the terrible solemnity of the mass day in the history of the present writer's mind that day in the when, coming out of the Cathedral of Turin, where a vast body of people were on their knees, praying fervently; he saw the walls of the neighboring houses and buildings covered with impious posters, and with colored pictures of the *Strega* or Magic Woman, representing the Catholic Church, pious, statuettes, intirres, and the like, in a large, cauldron, over which were looking on and did not interfere. I said to myself: "This Government will go far; the Sanhedrim of Freemasonry will be consulted as in Italy itself a Government which serves as a bulwark against that religion which it hates." And this came to pass. One of the Cardonari, as a chastisement of God for its boldly

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK BEGINS JAN. 74.

January
19—Sunday—Second Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus. St. Marius and Companions, Martyrs.
20—Monday—St. Fabian and Sebastian, Martyrs.
21—Tuesday—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
22—Wednesday—St. Vincent and Anastasius, Martyrs.
23—Thursday—Espousals of the B. V. Mary and St. Joseph. St. Emerentiana, Virgin and Martyr.
24—Friday—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr.
25—Saturday—Conversion of St. Paul.


# THE MONITOR,

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 18, 1873.


## HALTING ON THE BRINK.

It is reported by telegraph that Prince BISMARCK has really fallen into disfavor with Emperor WILLIAM, and that his retirement from office is not a ruse to cover up further intrigues against the peace of Europe. The cause alleged for this sudden fall from power is, we think, quite sufficient to account for it. The Emperor, we are told, got alarmed at the extreme to which his Chancellor was pushing the persecution of the Catholics, and refused to countenance any more proscriptive proceedings. This proves that the monarch possesses far more political sagacity than his minister. A man intriguer, BISMARCK has probably no superior living. The manner in which he prepared the sudden rise of Prussia from the position of a comparatively insignificant kingdom to that of the dominating power in Europe, was wonderfully astute and admirably calculated to succeed; but, like many another skilful diplomatist, the realisation of the grand scheme of his life upset the balance of his judgment. He did not know where to stop.

Not satisfied with creating a German Empire, he wanted to create a German Church also, in order that the Sovereign for the time being might be absolute master of the souls and bodies of his subjects. Because several of the German Bishops were what was called "Ultramontanists"—that is, opposed to the promulgation of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, believing firmly in it meantime—he fancied it would be easy to push them into schism, and so cut off the Prussian Catholics from communion with the Holy See. But he reckoned without his host. Even the Protestant Catholics are suffering cannot fail to have a very discouraging effect upon them and revive their pro-Austrian sympathies. This is precisely what the Emperor saw, and his minister did not, in spite of his great political astuteness. Catholics are either an immensely preponderating majority, or else a very powerful minority, in Bavaria, in the Rhenish provinces, in Westphalia, in Wurtemburg, in Soabia, in Francosia, in Prussian-Poland. The inhabitants of Stillesvig-Holstein are already fiercely anti-Prussian in their sentiments, as is conclusively shown by the almost defiant address to Emperor WILLIAM drawn up by their representatives. Of the disposition of the natives of Alsace and Lorraine, it is totally unnecessary to speak.

Here, then, we have, as the result of BISMARCK'S personal rule, across the conclusion of peace, the surrounding of Prussia with a regular cordon of subjects and allies, so disaffected as to be ready to throw themselves into the arms of any power likely to free them from exacting and persecuting masters! It is no wonder that the Emperor drew back and refused to follow the imprudent counsels of his over-zealous Chancellor before surrendering the sword-and discontent had given place to open revolt.

Even now it is a debatable question whether irreparable injury has not been inflicted on the Empire. If WILLIAM I. has not sufficient firmness to retrace his steps—to undo the wrongs and oppressions inflicted upon innocent persons by the tyrannical policy of Prince BISMARCK—the downfall of Germany as, at present constituted cannot be possibly long deferred. For Catholics, this phase of the German question has a most instructive moral. It must show them what is the only certain safeguard against the peace of Europe. The cause alleged for this sudden fall from power is, we think, quite sufficient to account for it. The Emperor, we are told, got alarmed at the extreme to which his Chancellor was pushing the persecution of the Catholics, and refused to countenance any more proscriptive proceedings. This proves that the monarch possesses far more political sagacity than his minister. A man intriguer, BISMARCK has probably no superior living. The manner in which he prepared the sudden rise of Prussia from the position of a comparatively insignificant kingdom to that of the dominating power in Europe, was wonderfully astute and admirably calculated to succeed; but, like many another skilful diplomatist, the realisation of the grand scheme of his life upset the balance of his judgment. He did not know where to stop.

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## VERY BAD "TALKS" INDEED.

Mr. MICHAEL SCANLAN, late editor of the *Irish Republican*, published at Washington as an Administration organ, is now contributing to the *Western Cell* of St. Louis a series of papers entitled "Talks to Our People." That appearing in the issue of January 4th is the fourth in number, and is the only one we have read. If the preceding three were any way like it, we cannot help thinking that our contemporary would have been a great deal better off without them, and that our fellow-countrymen would not have suffered a very deplorable loss to-day if they were never printed.

In the article before us, Mr. SCANLAN discusses the question, "Are we fit for self-government?" and he comes to the conclusion that we, Irishmen, very decidedly are not. Whether the country is in search of an answer is new to us; we have heard both before, and to us the answer did not, in spite of its being Unfavorable, it is one of the chief points that Ireland becomes Christian without getting a drop of blood, while many lands dowed with blood before they would part from their idols and accept the pardon of the Cross.

All this is absolutely infamous. Mr. JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE himself would not dare libel our people so atrociously. Here we have an Irishman making it a reproach to his ancestors that they were so intelligent and so ready to receive the blessed gospel of salvation as to abandon idolatry the moment a divinely-inspired saint landed on their shores and proclaimed the truths of revealed religion. And what shall we say of a man, calling himself a Catholic, too, who is blasphemous enough to speak of a nation embracing Christianity as "accepting the newer gods"? That, certainly, to say the very least, is not language becoming one who has been baptized and believes in the saving mission of our Divine Redeemer. There is not one Irishman out of a thousand, Catholic or Protestant, who will not be shocked and outraged in his dearest sympathies upon reading such abominable nonsense.

After this flight of infidel audacity we are treated to a long paragraph, which is so confused in its wording and so execrable in composition as to be hardly intelligible, but we gather from it that he considers the majority of Irishmen to be "spiritual and temporal slaves." He furthermore announces his conviction that

> Until the Bishops and priests of the Catholic Church of the United States are willing to see the Catholic Churches in Ireland suffer on the question of Irish liberty, and even encourage the people in their efforts for their independence, it is but the war of words and parchment—no good to be talk in the cause of a down people—for the few men who love Ireland above all churches and creeds, will be willing to be martyrs in the impossible work of freeing Ireland.

Now it strikes us very forcibly that if we have to wait until this comes to pass, we might as well give up the cause of Ireland forever and advise our brothers at home to become "loyal subjects" of her Britannic Majesty as quickly as possible. So far as we are concerned, we are not willing to wait for our part, be extremely sorry to see Ireland freed by the men—be they few or many—who love her "above all churches and creeds," and, heartless as it may appear, we should infinitely prefer their becoming *martyrs*—even useless martyrs at that. In fact, we could look upon all these "patriots" marching to the gallows with pretty much the same feelings as those with which a respectable, order-loving Freeduhmen beheld the condemned Communists on their way to the trysting place at Satory. We should congratulate ourselves upon a good riddance of very bad and dangerous rubbish, and thank the British Government for another "concession" to the wishes of the Irish people. If our countrymen will obtain their independence, as we hope and believe they will before long, it must be as Christian patriots, and not as infidel revolutionists. Better a thousand times were the continuance of British misrule, with all its evils, bitter and grievous as they undoubtedly are, than, we will not say *loss* of faith, but even the slightest diminution in our attachment to it.

Mr. SCANLAN has, we confess, written one sentence which we must thank him for—the sake of which we could forgive him

> The duty of the present hour—the real nationalists are but a small minority—is to find our fainting flags, disarm our enemies, and re-organize our shattered ranks and pull the tongues out of blustering revolutionists.

We are positively charmed to hear that the "real nationalists," *i. e.*, nationalists of the same stripe as the late editor of the *Irish Republican*, are but few. We are glad that they never may be any more numerous. And if, following the advice of Mr. SCANLAN, they fish their disarming flags, shoulder their puny muskets, and march in lees parades and pull the tongues out of their blathering revolutionists, they will put us, the majority—the nationalists, who believe in the authority of their Bishops, who want to be free with the freedom of Christ—under a debt of eternal gratitude to them.

We have taken notice of these stupidly vicious "Talks" only lest they might deceive any of our unthinking countrymen whose love of their native land runs away with their reason, or might induce any of our foreign correspondents to believe that they express the sentiments of the great body of Irish nationalists. We have shown how abominable they are in spirit and sine-ding, and how false in fact they are. We prove how unspeakably contemptible they are as literary productions. Mr. SCANLAN has, manifestly, small acquaintance with the very first rules of English grammar—probably is unaware that he does not—and disregard them as he would other rules or laws owning the same nationality. He pretty evidently has not read much of BLAIR, for his style is inextricably confused, so as to be almost unintelligible. His grammar is bad; his style is wretched—but what shall we say of his logic? He cannot have the faintest idea of what logic or argument really is. Whenever he attempts anything of the kind he utterly befogs himself before he goes a dozen lines. We shall call the attention of our readers to only one example of this, but that one is as laughable as it is absurd. He sets out by saying that no nation worthy of freedom can be enslaved. All history gives emphatic denial to such an assertion. The idea that every nation which has been trodden under foot by conquerors deserved its fate, is repugnant to the instincts of humanity as well as at variance with truth. It follows from Mr. SCANLAN'S showing that Ireland that the Irish are not fit for freedom because, of course, they have been subjugated by the Anglian. He declares they were subjugated in consequence of their fondness for surrendering! Most writers of history seem to think that if our people were a little less stubborn and a little more given to surrendering, they would be in a better position to-day. We quote from Mr. SCANLAN:

> Ireland, indeed, from the misty dawn of the Vendre to Dunaree, whenever they were, to the time of the Battle of Benburb, was never free. Even in the very heart PROVIDENTIAL ISOLATION, she was struggling in her watery bed before the ARYAN came. The Milesian, who were but serfish Norman Troglodytes, seeded in more than twenty-five centuries, was engaged ANCESTORS. St. PATRICK, in this manner, had only to put up a shamrock to conquer the whole population to Christianity. It is one of the chief boasts that Ireland became Christian without spilling a drop of blood, while many lands dowed with blood before they would part from their idols and accept the pardon of the Cross.

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## THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON III.

The death of NAPOLEON III. must have a most depressing effect upon the Bonapartist party in France. Its confidently expected to see the late Emperor restored to power, through the agency of the army, as soon as the German troops had been withdrawn from the departments now occupied by them, and the whole of the indemnity had been paid. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, a large portion of the population—comprising the traders and peasantry, almost to a man—were, and most probably are still, strongly attached to the Napoleonic dynasty, and the deceased member was personally very much liked by them. His chief enemies were the artisans and working men of the large cities, all of whom are more or less imbued with the vicious principles of atheistic communism, and their power was materially diminished when MACMAHON'S brave soldiers overthrew the barricades in the spring of '71. So the adherents of the Emperor fancied he could be reinstated on his throne with far less disturbance than occurred at the time of his celebrated *coup d'etat*, nearly twenty years previously. Now his unexpected death has thrown all their hopes and disorganized all their plans. The Prince Imperial is a mere lad, who has not made himself remarkable for anything particular, and may be utterly devoid of the governing faculty. It is chiefly that the French people, who have been so accustomed to a Government strongly marked by the personal influence of the sovereign, should accept a boy as their nominal master, and if the army did place him on the throne his reign would be little more than a series of struggles against Democracy, of which it would finally get the worst. The present Government cannot last, for, the offspring of a compromise, it is neither Republican, Imperialist or Monarchial, and all must inspect from one to very serious about what will replace it. The great majority of the so-called Republicans are reckless, turbulent and impracticable theorists, who have no idea whatever of free institutions as we possess them here, but dream of a Utopia where everybody shall be rich and nobody shall own property. The Republic, as it now exists, is mainly supported by the Imperialists and Monarchists, who uphold it merely because it is paying the war indemnity and saving them from the *sans culottes*. If it relied on the "Reds" it would fall to pieces, or rather knocked to pieces, at once. The truth is, the French are not fit for Republican institutions, and they never can have a successful Republic. The best thing they can do is to go back to the old dynasty and accept the rule of one of the sons of St. LOUIS.

## THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

It is not our practice to condemn any man unheard, or to believe him guilty of a crime simply because he happens to be charged with it. We have been taught and trained from passing an opinion upon the management of the Industrial School during the progress of the late investigation, but we cannot help saying that the system will sufficiently illustrate what we mean. The *Call* and *Bulletin* are opposed to its adoption on the grounds that it would give the Archbishop too much power. For this reason alone it has been sufficiently proven that Mr. H. Haven is utterly unfit for his position, and ought not be allowed preside any longer over the institution. We cannot understand how an intelligent man can be backed up with a cause has been in the habit of indulging in can be thought a fit and proper person to be trusted with the care of boys, many of whom are of tender years, and of both sexes. The inmates of the Industrial School are not *negroes*; it is, perhaps, true that they are not as tractable as their more favored fellow-creatures, but their antecedents it would be hard to expect so much from them); nevertheless, it is most possible to so keep them in good order without resorting to cruel or degrading punishments as to make even a man of ordinary humanity sicken at the bare idea of such a thing. Yet, without any care having been bestowed upon his wound, he was further compelled to undergo the torture known as the "shrink punishment" for two days and two nights, with but slight intermissions. This last mentioned plan of chastisement is admirably calculated to permanently injure, if not to cripple for life, those who are subjected to it for any length of time. In contests, we are informed, in making a boy stand on a brick and bend forward until he touches another brick with his fingers. Our readers can, perhaps, imagine the terrible torture of maintaining such a position for the space of time alleged by HAVEN. No wonder that the poor fellow begged to be sent to see and not back to the Industrial School, where Mr. HAVEN still reigns with plenitude of power!

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Thomas Mooney, who will long be remembered by sons of our readers, is in Newgate prison, London, because of saying a good word for Ireland at a Hyde Park meeting. While we wish Tom a speedy release, we fear there are many in these parts who would be had been incarcerated years ago.

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REDUCED PRICE OF CATHOLIC BOOKS.—Henry O. Sullivan, bookseller, 304 Kearny street, will sell his large stock of Catholic books and holiday goods at less than New York prices. This is a new feature in the Catholic book trade.

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☞ Newsdealers desiring THE MONITOR on Saturday evening or Sunday morning, can call at the office of publication, as the store of J. N. CROTHERS, 144 Second street.

## A SINGULAR EXPLANATION.

In our issue of January 4th we paid a little attention to the *Overland Monthly*. In the course of our remarks we stated that the second paper in the current number of that magazine, a story entitled "The Ghost of Rummelsburg," had been published six years or eighteen years previously in a London weekly, called the *Family Herald*. Our statement was copied pretty extensively by our city contemporaries, and the reputed author was called upon for an explanation. For some days he vouchsafed nothing of the kind, but contented himself with stigmatizing our assertion as "malicious libel." This was rather short tempered, but was by no means satisfactory. By-and-by the gentleman thought it better to rise to explain. He said that he was more than twenty years in this country, that he had never seen a number of the *Family Herald* in all his life, and therefore could not have been guilty of plagiarism. He added that his "story" was in reality a "legend" with which he was acquainted from the days of his youth, and that the locality in which it was placed was quite familiar to him. His statement does not in the least conflict with ours. This story, or legend, as he prefers to call it, is not original we mentioned. Our memory cannot serve us so well as to enable us to declare whether the *Overland's* version is literatim et punctim with the one which appeared in the *Family Herald*, but we are satisfied that the actors in the drama have the same names in both cases, and we can inclination to think that the phraseology of some passages is identical. But why do not Mr. VAN MENH publish his story as a "legend?" There was nothing to indicate that it was not the coinage of his own brain from first to last. Legends are common property, and any writer is at liberty to dress them in his own language without laying himself open to the charge of plagiarism. But to palm off a legend hundreds of years old as an original tale, or to publish it in such shape as that the majority of readers will mistake it for one, is assuredly indicative of very loose literary morality. Mr. VAN MENH will save himself from a great deal of trouble and prevent much misapprehension if, when next he writes for the *Overland*, he will let us know whether his contribution is a legend of his own or an ancient legend of Fatherland. If it be the first, we will cheerfully give his credit: if the second, we will accord the praise to his ancestors.

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## A PROTEST.

We venture to protest, on behalf of many intelligent citizens, against a very distasteful feature now prominent in some of our daily papers. We allude to the importation of personalities into the discussion of matters of the highest importance. It would seem somehow to be thought "smart" by certain journalists to attribute the policy advocated by their contemporaries, with respect to any measure presumably for the public good, to motives which are either if not actually base or criminal. The controversy now going on about the good or evil of the Industrial School System will sufficiently illustrate what we mean. The *Call* and *Bulletin* are opposed to its adoption on the grounds that it would give the Archbishop too much power. For this reason alone it has been sufficiently proven that Mr. H. Haven is utterly unfit for his position, and ought not be allowed preside any longer over the institution. We cannot understand how an intelligent man can be backed up with a cause has been in the habit of indulging in can be thought a fit and proper person to be trusted with the care of boys, many of whom are of tender years, and of both sexes. The inmates of the Industrial School are not *negroes*; it is, perhaps, true that they are not as tractable as their more favored fellow-creatures, but their antecedents it would be hard to expect so much from them); nevertheless, it is most possible to so keep them in good order without resorting to cruel or degrading punishments as to make even a man of ordinary humanity sicken at the bare idea of such a thing. Yet, without any care having been bestowed upon his wound, he was further compelled to undergo the torture known as the "shrink punishment" for two days and two nights, with but slight intermissions. This last mentioned plan of chastisement is admirably calculated to permanently injure, if not to cripple for life, those who are subjected to it for any length of time. In contests, we are informed, in making a boy stand on a brick and bend forward until he touches another brick with his fingers. Our readers can, perhaps, imagine the terrible torture of maintaining such a position for the space of time alleged by HAVEN. No wonder that the poor fellow begged to be sent to see and not back to the Industrial School, where Mr. HAVEN still reigns with plenitude of power!

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## THE DEAD EMPEROR.

...January 9—The sudden death of Napoleon yesterday in Chiselhurst, as well as in London, excites the deepest interest. Every telegram, letter, and even his physician, were unlooked. So great was the confidence felt in the Emperor's constitution that the Prince Imperial was only to return to Woolwich to resume his studies.

...was his demise, that Father Goddard, ...ests for to administer the last Sacraments, ...ere in time.

...produced a deep impression in London, ...the Emperor was always personally very popular in the country. The evening Journals publish ...with full expressions of mourning.

...January 9—The Emperor of the French ...chiselhurst says that a terrible responsibility ...on his shoulders. He has been the ...ment of a tradition, and was deficient in moral ...ity. He has not the genius of his uncle, but ...ll preserve her hereafter from political errors

...The New Republique" studies the man psychologically, and says that after gazing upon ...ce of Napoleon I. it is impossible to ...ve that Napoleon III. was a great man. ...ever, he was responsible for most of the ...ts of his reign.

...Pays" appeals to the Orleanists Princes to ...ve their differences, and to unite in ...ing the throne of France, and thus rally the ...ty party. The Empress is said to be ...ly ill.

...Le Temps" says that a terrible responsibility ...s on Napoleon's memory. He, however, was ...ation of a tradition, and was deficient in moral ...ity. He has not the genius of his uncle, but ...ll preserve her hereafter from political errors

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...Journal des Debats" is impressed by the ...ty with which the Emperor's remains were ...ed from Chiselhurst to Farnborough. ...ys that the Emperor's funeral ceremonies ...ld be a mockery

## THE HIBERNIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

### THE SECOND NIGHT.

On the next evening, Hugh Roe required no solicitation to do full justice to such fare as the liberality of the warden had afforded; and, when left alone with his fellow-captives and their friendly guard, he was the first to demand of Turlogh another tale for their amusement.

"My chains have all day hung lighter," said he, "in expectation of another hour's forgetfulness of their restraint. Let me again walk with the steps of a free dreamer beside brave man and fair ladies. Come, Turlogh, beat me down these black and hideous walls, and show me again the free prospect of waving wild woods and flowing rivers, blue mountains of mist, and the dun deserts where red deer are running free upon the backs of Corry Vanscht or Gougan More."

"Then, noble princes," said Turlogh, "I shall tell you a tale that seems to me to be suitable to all your tastes, which I learned of a friar in the church of Killeshin, given in O'More's country when the Earl, my late master, I have seen confirmation of its truth in a certain pleasant chronicle much studied among the English nobles, written by a French gentleman of note, named Froissard; but that which I have heard is, doubtless, the truer, as it is the fuller and more explicit history." So saying, Turlogh addressed himself to his tale.

### The Captive of Kilteesha.

On a pleasant autumn evening, towards the end of the reign of King Richard the Second, the horseboys and galloglass quartered about the court-yard of Killeshin Castle, a strong pile hard by the ancient church of that name, in O'More's country, was started from the various games and recreations in which they whiled away their leisure hours, by the sudden appearance of a horseman who roped his panting steed up the green slope to the gates at a desperate but tottering pace. His bore all the marks of recent conflict and rough-riding: his torn mantle streamed loose from his shoulders; his head was bare, and he reeled in the saddle, as if exhausted by loss of blood.

"A behoo!" cried a young battle-axe man, starting from the dice-board, and clapping his hands, "what mischief has happened to Donagh-Donogh, the chief's gilly? Donogh Dhu, son of my mother's brother," he exclaimed, as the horseman cast himself from the reeking and jaded charger, and stood panting for breath to tell his errand, "who has done this?—who has drawn the blood of a MacDaniel in the woods of Slieumargie?"

"Where is the chief?" cried the chieftainman; "I will go to him at once. Let him mail his where I stand if he think fit! Let it be my blame and mine only—I care for nothing that can happen after this."

"Bones of Saint Bride! after what?" cried his kinsman; "has Fitzgerald striven a prize into Kildare, or is Dunamase fired by the Butlers?"

"I would rather, Rory Buy, see the rook of Dunamase level with the meadows of Moy Liffey," replied Donogh Dhu, "I would rather see the whole clan Gerald swept in the deepest pools of the Barrow, and my own wretched body forfeit of them all, than have to say before these gates of Killeshin what I have to say this day. Brothers, this is a black day for the house of O'Nolan—Sir Evor Oge is slain."

"Allain!" echoed a hundred voices; "the Iarun Oge slain! the only branch of the old tree of honor lopped off and you live to bear the tidings!"

"I will not long survive them," said Donogh, hastily, leaning against the shoulder of his horse, as all drew back in ordinary horror and execration. "Ay, Fleetfoot, let my blood flow this evening like the wine of the feast! Ye shall not be robbed but on my own kind deep me," he said bitterly. "I will never mount thee again; I think my own gearnail! Will no one bring me to the hall? I would fain see the chief himself before I——"

He could say no more; his limbs sunk under him, and he slid forward on the ground at his horse's feet.

"Stand back," cried an authoritative voice, as the now consternating crowd closed around the body tendering their late assistance, "stand back, my children. What ails my young man, dark Donogh?"

The speaker was a tall and noble-looking personage, advanced in years, but nothing impaired by old age; his dress costly, his aspect mild and benevolent.

"Allal!" cried he, as a dull puddle of blood welling with slow increase from under the prostrate body caught his eye, "there is murder done at my door—villains, by whom but Donogh Dhu been stabbed?"

The men around looked with considerable confusion on one another; but ere any had found words to profess the dreadful intelligence, the speaker himself added, "Ah! the body, ye villains, and bear it to the hall, where the wounded man may be looked to—but how? what! you stare and stammer and gape like guilty men on one another. Come hither, Rory Buy MacDaniel—I was wont to love thee for thine honesty. Look me, strink, and say what means all this?"

"O'Nolan," replied Rory Buy, saluting the chief by his title, "I know no more of this tragedy than that his scarce a minute since Donogh Dhu rode hither sore wounded, and fell into a swoon having first given us such doleful tidings that I would out the right hand off by body to be able to believe them saitrue."

"What tidings, sirrah—aught touching my son? Speak, villain, do you dare to trifle with your chief?"

"O'Nolan!" said the clansman, "we have heard no more than that Sir Evor Oge has come by harm in Donogh Dhu's company; but here comes one who will satisfy your uobleness, alas, I fear, too surely; look around."

As he spoke, loud lamentations were heard in the valley, and a crowd appeared, leading up the steep ascent with slow steps and mournful gestures. In front, on a rude bier of branches, was something wrapped in a cloak. A-dhay neared, a human arm and hand covered with a hawking glove became visible hanging over one side. Blood dropped from between the supports upon the mantles of the bearers, and left a mottled track upon the grass behind.

"My son, my son!" cried the distracted father, and uttered his cry with his hands, as if with the sight of his misfortune he could have shut out his reality. But soon recovering his fortitude, he addressed with seeming calmness, and said, "Set down your burden, friends and kinsmen, and let me look upon the face of my boy!" They set down the bier, and removing the cloak discovered the dead body of a fair youth of eighteen, pierced with many wounds. "Has this been done in private broil or by malice of another?" said the father, in a low voice. "Answer me, noble Cormack O'Connor!"

"O'Nolan," replied he whom he had accosted, "the foul deed was done through the malice of your old enemies, the MacGillpatricks. What I know of it, I shall relate. An half hour since, in the glen, I was overtaken by Donogh Dhu, thy clansman, spent and bleeding, and bearing the corpse of Sir Evor Oge upon his steed before him. They had been surprised in the woods beyond Shrule, by the kern of Upper Ossory, headed by Richard Roe MacGillpatrick, the arch traitor himself, who set upon them unawares, and slew all their company on the spot, saving himself; and he made his escape, after taking many wounds in his young chief's defence. He lurked in the woods until the departure of the murderers; then returning, had discovered the dead body of Sir Evor, which he besought me to bear hither for him, as his strength was fast failing; and he earnestly desired to supplicate thy forgiveness for leading the Ierna Oge into that fatal adventure, as he should give up the ghost."

The father, who, during the narrative, had stood with clasped hands, gazing on the dead features which were in haughty expression of calm scorn in the midst of all their disfigurements, now turned to question Donogh Dhu, whom he had thought, at first, merely in a swoon from loss of blood. The loyal warrior was gone to his account before another tribunal.

"Bear the bodies in together," said O'Nolan, "place them in the hall, out of our sight, for a little space; for I cannot look on my son's face till I have avenged my body, to which I propose to avenge his death. Friends and kinsmen, arm yourselves and mount. We must ride for the passes of Sewn Regan before day."

The crowd who till now had stood silent in awe and astonishment, presented by a fierce shout of vengeance. In a moment the court-yard was flagging to the tramp of horses, the clattering of swords and axes, and the tumultuous execrations of the enraged clansmen, as they buckled on their arms and harness, or reigned their chargers into line. O'Nolan himself, clad in a shirt of mail, his brows encircled by a helmet, his shield slung round his neck, equipped with spear, claymore and skene, strode into the hall of the Castle; and taking the cold hand of his son in his steel gauntlet, swore never to give over his feud against Cheevy till either Richard Roe MacGillpatrick or himself should perish in its prosecution. The transition from the mild father of his people to the implacable avenger of a savage feud, was complete; and, as O'Nolan rushed from the house, and threw himself on his horse, the voice in which he issued his commands was as unlike that in which he had bespoke the bearers of his son's bier, as was his martial bearing unlike the peaceful aspect he had then worn.

As he mounted, the monks from the neighboring abbey appeared in the courtyard, "Holy Father," cried O'Nolan to their leader, "I leave the burial of my dead boy in your hands; spare nothing for his soul's health; and if he do not back on the fourth day, inter him as becomes the last of an ancient house. I command my daughter to the lady Abbess of Saint Castle's, whom you will summon to the charge of my household till my return. She is now my only child, and therefore should I also be taken from her, I commit her to the guardianship of O'More, whose behests ye are to be heard but shouts and war-cries and the clang of iron.

Brian Moore O'Nolan had already struck down three antagonists; his blood was up, his frame dilated, and his whole aspect breathing furious purpose, when he suddenly checked the impetuous course of his charger, and in a voice distinctly heard over all the clamor and tumult of the field, called off his men, before whom the ranks of Richard Roe's vanguard was consequently giving ground; for the main body of the Earl's army was now in sight, and more than one shaft from the rear had long how had already fallen among the combatants.

It was with ill-suppressed reluctance that the Irish leader prepared to withdraw from a field, where a few minutes more would have gained him a victory so complete as he seemed about achieving, and the more so, that one cavalier among the English who had twice endeavored to single him out, still continued to press through the thickest of the fray with a daring which, while it challenged his admiration, provoked his pride. The Englishman was absorbed in complete armor; his closed visor concealed his face, but his figure was slight, and, although he fought with distinguished valor, it seemed as if he had been indebted for his success hitherto, as spared to the weight and mettle of the magnificent horse he rode as to his own personal prowess. The fortune of the day was now turned; the Irish horsemen again made for the woods out of which they had issued; for, in the midst of such a rout as was now approaching, further contest on the plain would have been madness. The pursued were the pursuers in their turn; those who hung on the broken rear of the Irish was the English cavalry, who, seeing had not been idle for a moment during the skirmish.

Brian More, seeing him again doing such gallant service against him, rode back with the design of encountering him hand to hand; but ere he had gained the spot where his determined champion was hotly engaged with two galloglass, a blow of the battle-axe beat the helmet from his head, and exposed the fair hair and flushed features of a youth, for, in the heat and prime of manhood. The ominous hostility of the chief gave way to astonishment and admiration; but, as the warlike boy sprung from among the intercepting blows of his antagonists, and came charging down upon himself, a sudden flood of tenderness and compassion rushed upon his heart, for the calm disdain of the features, the waving of the fair hair, and the graceful figure of his own daughter Eva, as he had loved his death among Mac-Gillpatrick's men, the morning before, seemed tragically summoned up before his eyes. He gazed on the fearless youth—for his sword-arm was disabled, and hung at length by his side—as on an apparition; the young Englishman, with equal wonder, beheld the red weapon, by which he had already expected his doom, driven down to the sheath, and his now unmanageable charger bore him within arm's length of the Irish captain.

Brian More seized his bridle as he dashed past, and spared again on his ingenuous countenance, now animated with all that haughty defiance, mingled with eager expectation, that he so well remembered in his own lost boy. The illusion was complete; the father trumpeted over the warrior; his eyes filled with tears, and he cried in the unmistakable accents of simple consolation, (quarter was neither asked nor given) there was nothing to be seen but flickering blades and prostrate men and horses; and nothing to be heard but shouts and war-cries and the clang of iron.

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Brian More rose, and leaving his gauntlets and helmet on the margin of the fount, to indicate the short absence he contemplated, left his captive on the ground while he took a path that led into the woods, and was soon hid behind the close screen of thick foliage.

In a short time he returned, bringing with him an aged man, whose long beard and coarse garment of frieze sufficiently claimed a recluse. The hermit, kneeling by the stone platform at the side, spoke to him in broken English, telling him not to be cast down, for that the generous captor would detain him only till the wounds of his son, and then, in consideration of his youth and valor, remove him, free of ransom, to his friends.

"I have no friends," replied the captive in the same half Irish accent of his instructor, "but if I should not have courted death as the highest blessing, I have done him no wrong."

"Who art thou?" said the hermit.

"Had I returned to the English camp today, I would have been Robert Ris Thomas, of the chief gave way to astonishment and admiration; but, as the warlike boy sprung from among the intercepting blows of his antagonists, and came charging down upon himself, a sudden flood of tenderness and compassion rushed upon his heart, for the calm disdain of the features, the waving of the fair hair, and the graceful figure of his own daughter Eva, as he had loved his death among Mac-Gillpatrick's men, the morning before, seemed tragically summoned up before his eyes. He gazed on the fearless youth—for his sword-arm was disabled, and hung at length by his side—as on an apparition; the young Englishman, with equal wonder, beheld the red weapon, by which he had already expected his doom, driven down to the sheath, and his now unmanageable charger bore him within arm's length of the Irish captain.

Brian More seized his bridle as he dashed past, and spared again on his ingenuous countenance, now animated with all that haughty defiance, mingled with eager expectation, that he so well remembered in his own lost boy. The illusion was complete; the father trumpeted over the warrior; his eyes filled with tears, and he cried in the unmistakable accents of simple consolation, language, "Brother of my boy! I would have spared you your life had you not slain my son! Yield you, brave boy, if you perished foully you shall be fearfully and fully avenged!—Ah,



bishop—Reynald on Infallibility and the Jesuits.

[illegible] session of the Ecumenical [illegible] the Vatican, the enemies of the [illegible] both in Germany, Austria and [illegible] affected to look upon two menaces [illegible] Hungarian episcopate—namely, [illegible] Strossmayer and Monsigor [illegible] as the principal champions of the [illegible]. The former was called the Hor[illegible] of the Council, and of both we [illegible] that they would be sure to rally [illegible] of the "irreconcilables" round [illegible] establish a National Church in [illegible]. How have these predictions [illegible] one by the event! Neither be[illegible] since the adjournment of the [illegible] Monsignor Strossmayer pub[illegible] a word against the dogma of Pon[illegible]; he has lately been transferred [illegible] the See of Agram, the capital of [illegible] and is appointed by the Emperor [illegible] of Austria and Germany wisely [illegible] from pitching to him as an "anti[illegible]." On the other hand, Monsig[illegible]eld, Archbishop of Kolocza-Bács, [illegible] himself content with mere [illegible]obedience," but has actually come [illegible] champion of the dogma and of [illegible] were at the time considered its [illegible] supporters, the Jesuits. At a re[illegible]ception of the magistrates of the [illegible]rth, it was proposed to petition [illegible] to adopt a law for the ex[illegible]of the Black Pontiff, which [illegible]ion was vigorously opposed by [illegible] Hayzahl, and eventually lost [illegible] of the speech he delivered on [illegible], the eminent prelate alluded [illegible] to the Jesuits, and declared [illegible] quired to be present at the regular recep[illegible] of the faithful.

Pontiffs entering after the commencement of [illegible] and half each portion of [illegible] No deduction, however, will be made [illegible] pupils in attendance during the months [illegible] vacation.

Parents may rest satisfied that every [illegible] will be taken of their children, and [illegible] most, will be paid to the comfort of the [illegible] and to their progress.

All correspondence of the young ladies [illegible] to the Superioress, or to the Chaplain, [illegible] inquiry may be addressed to the [illegible]

REV. P. HENNEBERY, D.D.,
LADY SUPERIOR.

## ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cal.

CONDUCTED BY THE PRIESTS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED on a beautiful and healthy location, in the midst of a delightful valley, in the vicinity of the Eel River, and near the town of Rohnerville, and is about two hours' ride from the city of Eureka, in Humboldt Bay. It is designed for the education of boys, and the course of studies is classical, scientific and commercial, and embraces all the branches usually taught in the best Catholic institutions.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half yearly in advance).

For board, bedding, uniform, washing and mending, $150 00
Tuition fee, to be paid half yearly, 50 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once, 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines, 5 00
Vacation at College, 50 00
Use of Library, 2 00
Modern languages, lessons and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 1st day of August, 1873.

For further particulars address the Superior,

REV. P. HENNEBERY, D.D.,
Superior.

## ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,

PETALUMA.

Day and Boarding School, Conducted by the Brothers of Charity.

TERMS for Boarders, including tuition in the various branches of English education, French, Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Needle-Work, per month.....$15 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music with use of Piano, per month, $ 5 00
Washing, if done at the institution, 2 50
Physician's and dentist's services, each to account.
The next session will commence on the 1st of August. Payments invariably in advance. 2m14

## SAN JOSE MARBLE WORKS

E. POWER,

SENTER STREET.....North of Julian

WEST SAN JOSE.

Warerooms in the Masonic Temple, San Jose.

STATUARY, TOMBS, MANTEL-PIECES, HEAD-STONES, FURNITURE

And every description of MARBLE WORK. DESIGNING, MOULDING, &c.

And every style Wood and Stone Carving. 1y8

## HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Christmas and New Year's Gifts

Japanese Goods,
French Fancy Goods,
Musical Albums,
California Jewelry.

The largest assortment in the State, and at the most reasonable rates, at

ROBERT MAYER'S BAZAAR,
S. E. cor. Montgomery and Pine Sts.
sn28-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

JO SOWLE,
Livery and Feed Stable
HOLLISTER, Monterey County, Cal.

The best Horses, Buggies and Light Wagons always on hand, and at the most reasonable terms. If you give him your patronage he will promise to give you satisfaction. 1y6

never dreamed that I was breaking the law, having in my possession the license issued by one of the officers of her Majesty's Customs—returned four years' penal servitude by going out to shoot under that contract.

A Voice—Devil's cure to you for trusting them.

Mr. Ronayne—They might have told me, my fellow-countrymen, to have gone to a policeman to ask permission; but I gave away my gun and threw my powder and shot into the sea, and thus gave up one of the only amusements of my life. I will tell you why. I did not wish to go to a policeman to ask for permission, for a friend of mine who went to ask for a license to have arms in his house was refused by a stipendiary magistrate of this city; but when the Crown Prosecutor asked the stipendiary magistrate why he had refused his friend and relative, the magistrate replied, "Why didn't he tell me he was a relative of yours? I refused him on account of the bat he wore." I do not lately been sent after that gentleman, who had been previously refused, now ill-standing the bat he had on him, because he was a relative of the Crown Prosecutor's.

## FIFTH YEAR

—OF THE—

## YOUNG CRUSADER,

AN ILLUSTRATED

CATHOLIC MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, FOR the entertainment and instruction of the young. It is read with interest and profit by every member of the family. A new and charming Story, by Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey, is now appearing in the YOUNG CRUSADER. Most of the leading Catholic writers of the country contribute from time to time to its pages, and secure for it great praise from the Press, and great favor among Catholic readers, young and old.

TERMS:

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Address subscriptions, orders for specimens, and all other communications to

REV. WILLIAM BYRNE,
Editor "Young Crusader,"
Boston, Mass.

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The Cheapest Place in the City

—TO BUY—

Human and Imitation Hair Goods, Cheap and Fine JEWELRY, And FANCY GOODS,

—AT THE—

## NEW YORK STORE

No. 110 Second Street.

Human Hair Switches, Braid quality.....$1 to $50
Human Hair Switches, Loose Wavy.....$7 to $30
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Silk Mohair waterfalls, crimped.....$5 to $10
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Linen Tarsad Chignons.....$1
Real Hair Chignons.....$6 and $8
Hair Nets, hand-made.....15 cts., worth 25 cts.
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made by machinery, entirely different from the hand-made nets, 10 cts.
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Invisible Nets, in various styles.
Ornamental Hair Jewelry—largest stock in Chicago and
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We offer our goods at wholesale at the lowest prices. Wholesale agent for Mlle Mohair Curls. Orders by mail, post-paid dollars, assorted colors, on hand. Goods sent C. O. D.

## A. B. SAMPSON & CO.,

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Between Mission and Jessie.....San Francisco.

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## PROPOSALS

FOR MATERIAL AND WORK

FOR A PORTION OF THE

## NEW CITY HALL BUILDING.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF CITY HALL COMMISSIONERS, San Francisco, November 25, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, in the City Hall Building, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, December 30, 1872, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection of the Fire Department Building, corner of McAllister and Larkin streets, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the City Hall Commissioners, on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, A. D. 1874, etc.

$5,000 in Gold Coin CURRENT!

Rolled Iron Joists,
Iron Girders and Columns;

Plain, Fitting and Laying Iron Joists and Girders.

All according to the Printed Specifications Schedules, &c., and Plans and Drawings.

The Printed Specifications and Printed Forms of Proposals can be had on application to the Secretary, and the Plans and Drawings can be seen, and all Further information as to details of the work, &c., may be obtained from the Architect, at the office of the Board.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, that if the proposal is accepted, the person making it will enter into a bond with sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the total sum of the tender, to be returned on the completion of the work, for the faithful performance of the same, according to the terms of the proposal. If any proposal is made without such guarantee, it will be rejected.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be made separately on "Gray Hall Material," of 75 per cent of the estimated amount for, and the remaining 25 per cent. when the contract is completed.

P. H. CANAVAN,
JOS. D. EARLAND,
CHAS. E. McLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.

Write for Large Illustrated Descriptive Price List to

GREAT WESTERN Gun WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Double, Single, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, etc., of every kind, for sale by the trade generally. Send for Price List. 4m6

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### Removal.

THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

Has Removed to 115 Second street, Montgomery corner of Minna. Furnished Rooms to let with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine.

M. O'NEIL,
Proprietor.

## CENTRAL HOTEL,

816 AND 818 SANSOME STREET,

Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the well known proprietor, M. FARRELL, late proprietor of Broadway House, where he will be happy to receive his numerous friends and the public in general. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their future patronage.

There is a fire-proof safe in the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

The Central House Coach will be at each car depot and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House free of charge.

Price of board to suit the times.

Parties sending for their friends in the States, or who expect any, will please notify MICHAEL FARRELL, and he will attend to them on their arrival and forward them to their friends with due care, and charges more than reasonable.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of the patrons of this House.

1y2-tf MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

## RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco

IS NOW OPENED BY

P. CASSERLY,

(Late of the Tremont House; where he will be happy to welcome his friends and the public in general.)

The House is thoroughly fitted up on the latest improvements with Elevator, Baths and all other modern improvements. The Rooms are large and airy, and can be had either single or en suite of Parlors.

The best attendance will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests.

Board and Lodging per week.....$5 to $8
Board, and Lodging per day.....$1 to $1 50

P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

Ja18-1y

## FRANKLIN HOTEL,

616 AND 618 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery...San Francisco

HUGH CURRAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week.....$4 00
Board and Lodging—single rooms.....$5 00
Board, per Month, 16 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.

Family accommodations for reasonable rates.

Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. Free Coach to the boats and cars.

A City Directory, and all the city papers taken.

## WESTERN HOUSE.

Marysville, California.

GEORGE WAFFLE.....PROPRIETOR

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F. BUCKLEY, JR. J. R. MORTON.

BUCKLEY & MORTON,

## BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 906 MARKET STREET,

Opposite St. Ignatius Church.....San Francisco.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters made to order. Repairing neatly done. Ja11-1y

## M. GUBRIN,

## PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

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Between Montgomery and Kearny.....San Francisco.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

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Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Also, a full assortment of Kenberly Philadelphia Boots.

J. SELLNER, THOMAS KING

## BOOT AND SHOE STORE

—OF—

## SELLNER & KING,

No. 19 Third Street, corner of Stevenson.

Keep a large assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which are selling at very low prices. Those made to order; a fit, good workmanship and satisfaction guaranteed. Also, a large stock of the firm of McAdams & King, will be glad to see all their old friends at this new store, where they will continue to do his best to please them and deserve their patronage as heretofore.

## UNDERTAKERS.

JAMES McGINN,
UNDERTAKER,
717 Market Street, (opposite Dupont.)

For everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

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MASSEY & YUNG,

## Undertakers,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Banister's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

No. 611 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

JAMES KELLY,

(Late of St. Mary's Hospital) successor to

## Undertaker

NO. 826 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth.....San Francisco

EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges. sn6

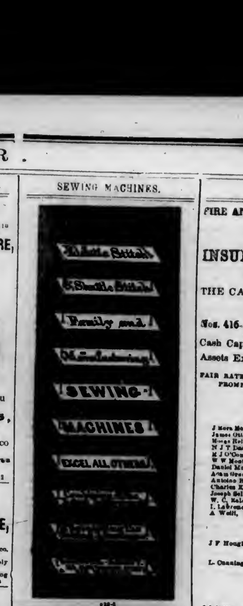
## OUTSIDE LANDS.

ANY AND ALL PERSONS THAT HAVE made duplicate payments of OUTSIDE LAND ASSESSMENTS can have the amount refunded at the office of the undersigned, upon presentation of an order from the Mayor and City and County Attorney.

A. AUSTIN.

$10 MADE FROM 50 CENTS. CALL AND see it, or it sent free. Illustrated circular free. Address R. M. WOLCOTT, 131 Chatham Square, New York. Ja18-1y*

## SEWING MACHINES.

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Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in

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Spring, Hair, Wool, Moss and Pulu

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All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. sn1

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620 WASHINGTON STREET,

Directly opposite Washington Market, San Francisco.

Goods sold at wholesale and retail at remarkably low figures.

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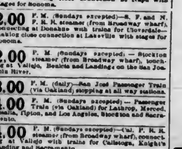

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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Prices Extremely Low.

Goods Custom Made.

☞ Are decidedly opposed to State Prison Monopoly and in favor of FREE LABOR.

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## C. P. R. R.

Commencing Sunday, December 1, 1872, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (daily)—Atlantic Express Train (via Benicia) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno and Ogden.

7.15 A. M. (daily)—Dr. P. R. steamer (from Broadway wharf), connecting at Port Costa with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento—connecting at Benicia as Napa with stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—S. P. and N. P. R. R. steamer (from Broadway wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Clearlake, making close connection at Lakeville with stages for Kelseyville.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Steamer (from Broadway wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

3.00 P. M. (daily—San José Passenger Train (via Oakland), connecting at all way stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lakeville, Merced, Stockton, Los Angeles, Soledad and Santa Cruz.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Dr. P. R. S. steamer (from Broadway wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Steamer (from Broadway wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Clearlake, Ukiah and Sherwood.

5.15 P. M. (daily)—Overland Express Train (via Oakland), for Ogden, Through Freight and Accommodation.

LEAVE OAKLAND—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.

LEAVE ALAMEDA—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leaves San Francisco—7.30, 9.30, and 11.15 A. M.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 P. M. trains from Oakland).

LEAVE HAYWARDS (for San Leandro)—7.00 and 10.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. (San Leandro 7.15 and 10.45 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.).

LEAVE FORT YUMA—9.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.

☞ Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.

## C. DESMOND,

## HATTER,

No. 5 New Montgomery Street,

GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.

IN SELLING OFF HIS LARGE AND VARIED Stock of Hats and Caps at 50 per cent. OFF, in order to make room for a large invoice now in transit. Persons wishing to purchase Hats at Wholesale or Retail will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Will Sell and Must be Sold,

As bargains may be expected. You can assure your selves of the truth of this statement by a personal examination. The stock embraces every description of FINEST SILK HAT we SELL AT $3 per hat. All who have dealt with Desmond will vouch for

His Wares are fair when others fade,
They are sold at half their value,
Of inferior goods he's always made
Those from DESMOND'S the Maker.

C. DESMOND, 5 New Montgomery St.,
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## TROY BELLS.

Old Established Troy Bell Foundry,

TROY, N. Y. (Established 1825.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHURCH, Academy, Fire Alarm and other Bells constantly on hand, and warranted as sound. Made of genuine Bell Metal (copper and tin.) Along with Rotary Hangings, the best and most durable ever used. All Bells warranted satisfactory.

Large Illustrated Catalogues sent free upon application to JONES & CO., Troy, N. Y.,
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## SEWING MACHINES.

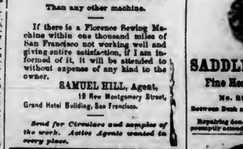



## EVERYBODY

WANTS TO KNOW

ALL ABOUT THE "LIGHT RUNNING"

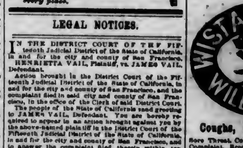
## "DOMESTIC"



Answers this question, and presents a record of success unparalleled in the history of the invention.

Agents wanted everywhere. Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., New York. o6-52 3m

## THE FLORENCE



Will sew everything needed in a family, from the heaviest to the lightest fabric.

IT DOES SOME WORK,

MORE KINDS OF WORK,

AND BETTER WORK,

Than any other machine.

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco, we will warrant it and giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it. It will be attended to without expense of any kind by the owner.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
19 New Montgomery Street,
Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

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Asa Steers, Alexander Rogers,
Antonio Rocca, Octavia Pratt Bond,
Charles Kohler, Charles Crocker,

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Archbishop Manning is about to publish a work on Papal Infallibility.

The great grand-daughter of Sir Walter Scott is a devout Roman Catholic.

Rev. Paul Bradley, for many years priest of Candonagh, Donegal, is dead.

In the city of London there are 117 Catholic churches and chapels and 214 priests.

A new Catholic church was dedicated at Minneapolis, Minn., New Year's Day.

Mgr. Matteo Agostino Mengucci, Bishop of Civita Castellana, Italy, is dead. He was eighty-seven years of age.

Rev. John Smith, late curate of Lisdoogh, in the county of Leitrim, died recently at his mother's residence near Cavan.

Miss Martha Whitney was received into the Order of Charity in Boston on the 11th December, by Rev. Father Welch, S. J.

There have been over 1,112 processions in Poland this year for the benefit of the Holy Father, and over 108,000 persons took part in them.

The Christian Brothers' School attached to the Cathedral, Providence, R. I., is so full that they are obliged to refuse applicants for admittance.

Very Rev. Dr. McCaffrey has resigned, through ill health, the Presidency of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., which he filled so efficiently for the last forty years.

The basilicas and churches in the city and province of Rome, Italy, yield a revenue of 5,436,536 francs. The aggregate of income from convents, monasteries, churches, etc., is 8,317,439 francs.

The Dublin *Gazette* contains a list of bequests of the late Earl of Dunraven. They amount to twenty-six thousand pounds, and are all for religious purposes connected with the Catholic Church.

On December 15th the Most Rev. John Leonard was solemnly consecrated Lord Bishop of the extensive and important diocese of Capetown, South Africa, in succession to the late lamented Most Rev. Dr. Grimley.

Miss Margaret Harrington, of Montreal (in religion Sister St. Pierre), died at the Ursuline Convent in Galveston, Texas, on the 6th ult. She was in the forty-fourth year of her age, and the twenty-sixth of her religious profession.

The old wooden church built by the Canadian settlers forty years ago at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, has been replaced by a fine stone structure. It seats about 1,200, was made by a mixture of Irish, Scotch, French, English, German, Italian and Indians.

Rev. C. Dannisler, formerly assistant priest to Father Elzan, of Swan Creek, St. Clair county, Mich., has been appointed pastor of Lexington, in place of Rev. M. Cantera, who has been appointed assistant pastor to Mgr. Father Murray, in Pellatti, Wayne county, Mich.

Mgr. the Bishop of Perigueux has joined the Catholic Union. The bishop of France who already take active part in the great work are the Archbishops of Bordeaux, Aix and Bourges, the Bishops of Versailles, Perpignan, Frejus, Puy, Vannes, Montauban, Saint-Claude, Charleville, St. Dié, Versailles, Nantes, Grenoble and Nevers.

Mr. William O'Donnell, late parish priest of Rosslyn and Monkswood, Co. Wexford, after four years' suffering from constitutional debility, died in November in the twenty-ninth year of his age and the fifth of his sacred ministry. He was educated by the Jesuits in Limerick.

The Month's Mind of the Very Reverend Lane has been celebrated in the parish church of Dowdallshill, Ireland. The deceased clergyman, who was only twenty-four years of age, had been but three years ordained, two of which he had spent on the American Mission in Boston.

We have to note another conversion, says the London *Register* of December 7th. The Rev. John Higgins, curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, was received into the Catholic Church on Friday last. Mr. Higgins was a Cambridge man, and was ordained deacon at Christmas last by the Anglican Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Vicar Apostolic of India speaks very hopefully of the prospects of the Church in that country. He had recently opened a fine church at Allahabad, and another, with a school and convent of Irish nuns attached to it, at Patna. Their mission is supported by the contribution of native and foreign Catholics.

A dispatch from Richmond of the 30th ult. conveys the pleasant intelligence that the Holy Leaders of the Church of the Visitation, died in that city on the previous evening, aged 98. The deceased was a daughter of the late David Williamson, of Baltimore county, and had been a religious for upwards of thirteen years.

The London *Church Herald* says that Sir John Duke Coleridge, the eminent English lawyer, married a protege and the judgeship of the diocese court because his conscience would not permit him to work in such iniquitous business. He is brother of the eminent Jesuit of that name, one of the leaders in Stonyhurst College.

The N. Y. *Observer*, in its peculiar vein, protests against Bismarck's persecution of the Catholic Church in Germany, on the ground that "he is serving the Roman Catholics as they have always served Protestants when they had the power or need of any country in their hands, and it is indecorous against which, in the name of Christiany, we desire to protest."

The Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin and the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Lord Bishop of Maitland, consecrated the new peal of bells for the new church of St. Augustine and John, Thomas street, Dublin, recently. The bells—eight in number—were ranged in line, perched from strong supports, decorated with evergreen, and a nobler peal it would be hard to find.

The *Fredericton Reporter* says: "Father Rev. Donald Bliss of Westmoreland, N. B., has stepped over to the Church of Rome. He preached his last sermon yesterday, on Sunday, the 8th instant. He is the second reverend gentleman, brought up and educated in Presbyterian views, who of late months has joined the religion which he had preached for many a year. Who comes next?

Bishop Loughlin, in Brooklyn, and the Mother of Mercy of the Orphan Asylum have united in declining the canceling by the city of Brooklyn of the $2,500 annexed to their institution for lostermants, on the ground that they are unwilling to avail themselves of a favor that is the result of special legislation. The affair created considerable excitement in all classes, and the Mayor finally withdrew the measure.

It is stated that the Catholics of Jersey City have offered to purchase the Harrison estate on the Heights, at a price in advance of that at which the sale was to have been made to the city. The city agreed to purchase the estate for a city hall and public offices for the sum of $350,000, but the contract has never been completed. It is understood that the Catholics want the land for college purposes.

On Easter Sunday, 10 A. M., James Cathedral, Brooklyn, Bishop Loughlin promoted to the priesthood the deacons Rev. Francis S. Gardiner and Rev. Henry Zimmer. Father Zimmer has been educated in St. Francis Xavier's, New York, and the Seminary, Niagara. Father Gardiner has studied in Rome. He is a brother of the late Hev. D. Gardiner, whose premature death deprived the diocese of an accomplished and gifted priest.

The Rev. Father Maher, P. P., of Carlow Craigue, is at present in a very low state, and slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is over eighty years of age and was a contemporary of some of the greatest Irishmen of the last half century—O'Connell, Dr. Doyle, Dr. Cahill, Lord Cloncurry and others. He is uncle to Cardinal Cullen, and his Eminence has been to see him in his illness some time ago.

The Catholic Church in Great Britain has about 2,500 priests, 1,020 churches, 82 religious communities for men, 280 for women and 4,500,000 lay members. Since 1850, when the English hierarchy was restablished, in the person of Cardinal Wiseman, after an ostiection of nearly three hundred years, the harvest has indeed been great, but God has sent a proportionate increase of laborers for that portion of his vineyard.

The Young Catholic's Friend Society of Washington has agreed to affiliate with the Society of the Apostleship of Prayer. The Baltimore *Sun* says: "This is the first movement for an aggregation of Young Catholics' Friend Societies with other organizations. These associations, which owe their origin to Baltimore, have been started in all city Catholic churches of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia for over a third of a century."

On Sunday, December 22d, Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, Minnesota, conferred the order of Subdeaconship on Alphonsus Kinsky, Vincentius Scheifler and Bernard Lecknicker, of the Order of St. Benedict. They were raised to the priesthood on the 28th. Holy Orders were at the same time conferred on Rev. Mr. Pedersen, Father Pedersen is the only Norwegian priest in the Northwest. He will conduct missions among his people in the diocese, having been set out from Norway especially for that purpose.

A ceremony of peculiar interest, as being the first of its kind that has occurred in England since the Reformation—at least with respect to the Benedictine Order—was celebrated lately in the small but richly ornamented chapel connected with the Collegiate and Monastery of St. Augustine, at Ramsgate. The occasion was no less than the solemn blessing of a mitred Abbot, according to the ancient rite contained in the Roman Pontifical. The Abbot who received the mitre was the Right Rev. Father Wilfrid Alcock, Abbot Visitor of the Anglo-Belgian Province of the Carsiners congregation.

On Thursday evening of last week the Ignatian Literary Society attached to St. Ignatius' church in the city elected the following officers: President, E. M. Naimi, S. J., (reelected); Vice-President, John C. O'Day; Recording Secretary, James H. Clark (reelected); Corresponding Secretary, Robert Tobin, A. B.; Treasurer, Jeremiah D. Sullivan, A. M.; Librarian, Phil. Cunningham; Assistant Librarian, T. H. Grimm. Board of Directors—Jas. F. Sullivan, A. M., (reelected); John T. O'Day (reelected); Chas. Dunn (reelected). Introduction Committee—John Clark, Jr., (reelected), Jas. F. Sullivan, A. M., (reelected), Joseph A. Buckley (reelected).

The Right Rev. Father Paul Cahill, General of the Dominican Order, expired peacefully in his cell at Rome, on the 10th inst., says the London *Tablet* of December 21st. He was attended in his last moments by the parish priest of the Minerva, and other clergy and friends. The friars of the convent were assembled in the vast aula adjoining the cell, and, according to the usages of the Order, sang the *Salve Regina* while the soul was passing. Father Jandel was the countryman of the late and the present French Dominicans, Lacordaire and Besson. His loss is very keenly felt both in Rome and by Catholics throughout Europe. The funeral obsequies were celebrated with great magnificence in the Church of the Minerva, on the 15th instant. Several Cardinals and many other persons of distinction were present, and an immense concourse of people.

### ORDINATIONS.

On the 21st of December the Right Rev. Bishop Horan, of Kingston, Dominion of Canada, assisted by the Very Rev. Mons. Formerly, was President, consecutively, of Hobart College, in Western New York, and of Kenyon College, in Ohio. He is one of both colleges of the Protestant Episcopal denomination. The reverend gentleman has become a member of the Community of St. Paul the Apostle.

On December 19th and 20th Right Rev. Bishop Domenec gave Subdeaconship and Deaconship to Revs. Joseph Gallagher, Michael Slattery, Ambrose Zubiner, O. S. B., Raymond Daniel, O. S. B., Theodore Gerl, O. S. B., Eugene Hoelle, O. S. B., Hermenegild Tosi, O. S. B. and P. M. Gudinan, O. S. B. In St. Vincent's Monastery, on Saturday, 21st, he raised to the dignity of the holy priesthood the six last named reverend gentlemen, belonging to the Order of St. Benedict.

On the 4th January, Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, conferred Holy Orders on the following named gentlemen in the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara, N. Y.: Subdeaconship—Ambrose

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Kelly's Case.

A serious doubt seems to exist as to whether the prisoner Kelly, who stands charged with the perpetration of the outrage in North Great George street, is now in legal custody. On Friday week Mr. Butt applied on his behalf to the Lord Chief Justice for a writ of *habeas corpus*. His urgent ground was, that the police magistrate had illegally remanded Kelly to Kilmainham on the 19th October; and, secondly, that if he remanded him at all after that date, he did so in the prisoner's absence, and that, therefore, the prisoner was in legal custody only up to the 26th October. Price, the Governor of Kilmainham, asked to be heard by counsel, but the Chief Justice refused the request, and granted a conditional order for the writ, the whole question to be discussed before him on Tuesday.

On Saturday, the authorities, making sure, we suppose, that they were doing the thing properly this time, had Kelly brought up at the Northern Divisional Police Court for the purpose of getting a further remand. But here again counsel for the prisoner appeared and warned the magistrate that his client was not in legal custody, and that, therefore, he could not be legally remanded. The magistrate, however, received evidence that the wounded man Murphy was still in hospital, and unable, in the principal surgeon's opinion, to leave that place without serious risk; and on this evidence remanded the application of the Crown. The authorities have not waited for Mr. Murphy's recovery to take his informations. On Wednesday, Chief Magistrate O'Donnell attended in Jervis-street hospital for the purpose. The prisoner also attended, and Mr. Murphy, Q. C., on behalf of the Crown, examined the wounded man and his medical attendant, Dr. Hughes. On the vital question of identification, Mr. Murphy said he did not recollect seeing the prisoner on the night of the outrage.—*Nation*, December 21.

### The Education Question.

The Bishops have published a pastoral letter issued an eloquent warning against the so-called "National" Board of Education in Ireland, respecting a document they want the members to sign. This document tends to snap the only tie which joins the teachers and the Catholic clergy, and to make them entirely dependent on the Government Commissioners. Against such tyranny the venerable and patriotic prelate protests in the following forcible language: "From their first inauspicious creation the Commissioners have been going on from bad to worse, constantly prompted from insane motions, and all having for their object to establish in the country a despotism which at the commencement they would not have dreamt of, and which only from the servitude made tolerable by habit and long judgment could Catholics could endure. Fortunately such is the usual fate of inordinate pretensions in all regulated public bodies, that they at length met bitter disappointment where they thought they could command support. This arbitrary Board issues its instructions to its well-paid staff of obsequious subordinates—the Inspectors—to labor for the consummation of their tyranny in procuring from the managers of National schools a formal assent to this last and worst of their long series of assaults, during forty years, on the free education of the Catholic youth of Ireland."

### The Green Flag in Cork Harbor.

Quite a sensation was produced at Queenstown on Saturday by the appearance of a vessel into the harbor flying a green flag, bearing a representation of a harp without the crown. The strange sight was first observed by the dwellers at Rocky Island, who assembled in considerable numbers and cheered the vessel as she sailed in. Her ensign of a number of gentlemen who met in conference at the Gresham Hotel on Saturday. Among those present were Mr. J. P. Ronayne, M. P., and Mr. R. Blennerhassett, M. P. After considerable discussion, in the course of which several gentlemen detailed instances of gross discriminations on the part of prison officials in this country and in England, a resolution was passed advising the Amnesty Association to lay the facts of Mr. Reddin's case before counsel, with a view to having prosecutions instituted against the inculpated officers.—*Nation*, December 21.

### Another Irish Bishop.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard, curate of Blanchardstown, and lately designated to the Catholic See of Ogdensburg, vacant through the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Grimsley, was consecrated Bishop on Sunday last in the chapel attached to the Dominican Convent, Cabra. Four or five bishops, in addition to his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, attended the sacred ceremony, which was carried out with the usual pomp and solemnity. The Bishop of Ardagh, the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, preached the sermon.—*Nation* December 21.

### Shutting the Gates.

This year's celebration of the anniversary of the "Shutting of the Gates" of Derry was gone through in the usual fashion on Wednesday. Bells were rung, there was a discharge of cannon, a shooting of muskets, flags, a march in processional order, a service in the Cathedral, and the usual affair was brought to a conclusion without serious risk; and on this evidence remand the application of the Crown. The authorities have not waited for Mr. Murphy's recovery to take his informations. On Wednesday, Chief Magistrate O'Donnell attended in Jervis-street hospital for the purpose. The prisoner also attended, and Mr. Murphy, Q. C., on behalf of the Crown, examined the wounded man and his medical attendant, Dr. Hughes. On the vital question of identification, Mr. Murphy said he did not recollect seeing the prisoner on the night of the outrage.—*Nation*, December 21.

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### More Pluck.

Another vacancy on the Judicial Bench—another place open for some Whig barrister. Judge Lynch, of the Landed Estates Court, who had been in bad health for some weeks, died on Wednesday last. Judge Lynch bore the reputation of an amiable man and a good judge. Who is to be his successor? It may with safety be assumed that he will not be Mr. Pallas, for the Attorney-General, as already stated, has declined to take a high place and a judgeship of the Landed Estates' Court is not quite an object to a barrister. Surgeon Shekleton, perhaps; may be the fortunate man; and, indeed, it would be a good thing for the whole Bench if the gentleman was to be "provided for" in some way, in order to open the King's County to the Attorney-General. The rumor is now revived, and we suppose in a few days' time at the farthest it will be shown whether it is well founded.—*Nation*, December 21.

### The Phœnix Park Affray.

Another of the numerous actions at law arising out of the Phœnix Park outrage of August, '71, has been undergoing trial during the week in the Court of Exchequer before the Lord Chief Baron. The plaintiff is a Mr. Fraser, and the defendants are Under-Secretary Burke, Colonel Lake and Superintendent Myers. Mr. Fraser is a member of the press, and attended the Phœnix Park meeting in the capacity of a reporter for the *Freeman's Journal*. He alleges that he was positively doing nothing but discharging his duties as a reporter when he was knocked down and brutally maltreated by policemen; and he certainly was so seriously injured on the occasion that he was obliged to be abed for some weeks after the meeting in question. The evidence given in the case is substantially the same as that offered for the plaintiff in the case of Mr. F. J. O'Byrne against Lord Hartington and others.—*Nation*, Dec. 21.

### The Case of Daniel Sodders.

The charges of cruelty brought by Daniel Sodder and Messrs. Glynn and Walsh, of Manchester, against the prison officials of Chatham and Millbank, engaged the attention of the Magistrates, at Bow-street Police Court, on Monday by the examination

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK BEGINS FEB. 1.

JANUARY.
26—Sunday—Third Sunday after Epiphany. St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.
27—Monday—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
28—Tuesday—St. Raymond of Pennafort, Confessor.
29—Wednesday—St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and Confessor.
30—Thursday—St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
31—Friday—St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor.
FEBRUARY.
1—Saturday—St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr. St. Brigid (Patroness of Ireland.)

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 24, 1873.

**CATHOLIC CHARITIES IN NEW YORK.**

A few days ago the *Chronicle* had a brief article, the gist of which was an assertion that, in the disbursement of Government funds for charitable purposes in New York, favor was shown to Catholic institutions. The sole proof vouchsafed for this very grave insinuation was a citation of the amounts allowed to the two denominations. The Catholics received nearly one hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars, while the Protestants little more thirty-eight thousand and, therefore, according to the *Chronicle*, either the latter were unjustly treated or the former were extravagantly endowed. This argument, put in different shape, has been repeated a thousand times by persons who have no scruple about creating sectarian antagonism, and who never think of inquiring into the foundation for their charges. We do not undertake to question the correctness of the figures quoted, but shall allow them to be authentic; yet, even with this assumption, we can easily show that our coreligionists have not been more liberally dealt with than they deserved. Any one in the least acquainted with New York is aware that the great bulk of the poor population, from which those who inhabit the refuges and asylums chiefly come, is Catholic; and, therefore, on this ground alone, our coreligionists might claim the larger share of the State grant. But, again, nearly all the Protestant poor are provided for in the Government institutions. The teaching there suits them and they do not complain of the deprivation of religious instruction.

On the other hand, Catholics have unconquerable scruples against permitting their destitute or helpless to be brought up under any educational system which is not based on religion. So they are *forced* by conscience to erect refuges, asylums, orphanages and reformatories of their own. They only ask that the Government to pay a portion of the expenses, the *whole* of which it would have to bear if they did not erect the buildings and contribute to these maintenance. Were these not erected, or sufficient reason why Protestant asylums, etc., should be built at all—seeing that those provided by the State are Protestant enough for every one of the sects. Finally, the allowances made to the several denominations are distributed according to the number of persons entitled to it. We acknowledge, without hesitation, that the sum given to Catholic institutions is greatly in excess of that donated to Protestant; but all such a circumstance proves is that there are more inmates in the former than in the latter. We presume the *Chronicle* will admit that a house which trains and educates seven hundred boys or girls, ought to receive a larger grant out of the public funds than one which only provides for, say, two-thirds of that number. We may also remark it has been abundantly proven that the Catholic institutions are far better managed, far more economical, and far more successful than any others whatsoever. As soon as our contemporary comes across a real case of injustice or favoritism, it shall have our help in righting it.

**THE HARBOR COMMISSION FRAUDS.**

Mr. Harbor Commissioner MARES demurred to the complaint filed by Mr. L. F. CRANE for the reason that it was too vague and contained no specific charges. The complaint, to oblige him, has been amended, and now he has no grounds whatever for such an objection to the document. The charges are particular and specific enough to suit the most fastidious defendant, and all the public want to know is what answer will be given to them. At present they are somewhat of the opinion that Mr. MARES and his good little boy, TOMMY, had a right good thing in the wharfage and dockage and commissions and promotations, and they are anxious to be disabused of that impression, if possible. For instance, it would be a huge relief to the citizens generally to know that Mr. MARES did not receive two thousand Are hundred dollars and other little *douceurs* from the Central Pacific Railroad Company for his stanching a couple of leaks in their wharf; that he did not get two hundred dollars per month from the firm of GARDE & SHABLE, or two hundred and fifty per month from TUBBUS & MARVIN, or one hundred and fifty per month from GODDARD & KELLOG. In like manner his fellow citizens are very desirous that Mr. MARES should prove to their satisfaction that the trifling sum of ten thousand dollars was not "slipped" from funds belonging to the State, for his special benefit, by obliging wharfingers during the year of grace 1871. And that handsome silver service would look much more lustrous on Mr. MARES'S sideboard if it were shown, *per rasan demonstratif*, that it was paid by the Commissioners' employés out of their own honest earnings, and not out of money belonging to the city and county of San Francisco. Then there are small dredging jobs and filling jobs, and commissions on work done and performed, to be accounted for. Mr. MARES' answer is eagerly awaited.

**A REPROOF TO BIGOTRY.**

For some reason that we cannot wholly understand the ultra Protestant, or Orange, party have espoused the cause of the individual known as the THURSDAY claimant. The man, if he has any religion in him at all, which we doubt, is a Catholic; he has married a woman who is of the same creed, and, we believe, his children—whether any are alive yet we know not—were baptized by a priest. The funds to prosecute his "claim" to the broad lands and ancient honors of the THURSDAYS were subscribed partly by speculators and partly by anti-Catholic fanatics. The fraud of this, the most extraordinary trial of the nineteenth century, is well known. The "claimant" was accused of wholesale perjury, and, in default of bail, which was demanded in a very large amount, was sent to prison. There he languished for a considerable time, until the exertions of his Orange friends, at the head of whom stand the members of Parliament, Messrs. WHALLEY and OTHLOW, succeeded in procuring bondsmen. Since his release the quondam butcher-boy of Wagga-Wagga has been going about England lecturing to "Protestant Halls" and making the abolition of Christian charity. The funds derived from his "entertainments" are hardly sufficient to pay lawyers' fees, and they certainly will never put him in possession of the estate he covets, though they may possibly save him from the consequences of the accusation brought against him. The opposition to his "claim" is ascribed by all his friends to "Jesuitry" and "Papistical intrigues," and other agencies equally terrible in the eyes of the evangelical. Mr. WHALLEY and Mr. OTHLOW for months past have been vehement in their denunciations of the supposititious "popish intriguers," and they have not even stopped at this, but have ventilated the most scandalous defamations against the characters of all those who have openly or indirectly been connected with the defense. One of their latest exploits in this line was the charging of the Solicitor-General, Sir JOHN COLERIDGE, with corruption. For this, however, inasmuch as it was more definite than wholesale slanders upon "Romish priests," they were brought to task and we learn they have been condemned to pay a fine of five hundred dollars each. The penalty is absurdly small, but the moral of its infliction is most important. If equally prompt punishment were meted out to the many who are incessantly traducing the Catholic priesthood and religious, there would be a speedy end put to all the high-pitched denunciations of "Rome," to which so many sectarian pulpits ring every Sunday.

**DEATH OF THE NOVELIST, BULWER LYTTON.**

The telegraph informed us on last Sunday that the well-known novelist, EDWARD LYTTON, had died in London on the previous day. He was then about sixty-seven years old, having been born in Cockfullahire in 1805. He was the son of a General BULWER, and took the name LYTTON upon the occasion of his accession to a large estate which he inherited from his mother. A baronetcy was conferred upon the family after the coronation of Queen VICTORIA, and about six years ago he was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord LYTTON. But it is not with his title, which in his way was ennobling enough, but with his writings that we propose to deal. Although they certainly achieved a great popularity and were extensively read, it is probable that they will soon follow their author into oblivion. And, candidly speaking, we do not think the world will suffer any great loss thereby. BULWER, to call him by his proper appropriation, did not in any of his writings show belief to revealed religion, and it is doing him no injustice to say that he was a deist, if not actually an atheist. In philosophy he was a follower of the German HEGEL, and the mischievous principles of idealism, as a matter of course, permeate all his novels. Hence they are extremely immoral in tone, and the immorality is none the less dangerous because it is generally veiled with a veil of fine phraseology and maudlin sentimentality. His idealism was so pronounced that he taught, substantially, there was no fundamental distinction between right and wrong—between virtue and vice; and that these things should only be judged as they present themselves to the individual mind. In "Pelham," in "Eugene Aaltavera," in "Alice, or the Mystery," and others of his most popular stories, he paints the gravest offenses against morality and society, in such attractive colors that, to the ordinary observer, their criminal nature is altogether invisible. He has palliation and excuse, if not positive commendation, for conduct that strikes at the very foundation of Christian society and the subversion of legitimate authority. It was, perhaps, to this singular moral obliquity the fact that he never succeeded in portraying a true lady or gentleman was owing; although, belonging to the aristocracy, he drew most of his characters from its ranks. We constantly find his heroes and heroines doing mean and unworthy acts, which the dullest and most unpolished plebeian would instinctively shrink from. Probably, however, his characters were true to nature; but if they were, the British aristocracy must be anything but an admirable body. His "Caxton Novel" is, in our opinion, the best written and the least harmful of his productions; but even in that serious defects exist. Like many literary men of the day, Lord LYTTON was very unhappy in his domestic relations. He separated from his wife—a lady of considerable talent, and temper, too, it must be confessed—and she publicly accused him of endeavoring to get her incarcerated in a mad-house. Some of her conduct would, however, go far towards justifying him. On one occasion she went so far as to make her appearance on the platform where he was addressing the electors of Lincoln, and indulge in personal abuse of him and his friends for nearly half an hour.

**THE CAUGHLIN TRAGEDY.**

Rather more than a fortnight ago two young men, not enjoying the best reputation, JOHN and JERRY CAUGHLIN, got into a dispute with the conductor of car No. 19, on the Bay View line. They refused to pay their fare, a trick not unusual with them, and were in consequence put off. One of them was foolish enough to endeavor to get on the car again, and was rewarded for his trouble by a smart blow on the head with an instrument called a switch-iron. That he was very properly served, nobody will deny. But the recipient of the punishment did not think so himself, and, true to the turbulent instincts of his class, he resolved to get even with the conductor, McCORMACK. His idea of "getting even" was, it appears, to plant a pistol bullet somewhere in the body of his chastiser, and with fatal effect, if possible. He made no secret of his intention; he eschewed the ambush of the conductor, and spent a great part of last Saturday evening looking for him. McCORMACK was told of the threats, and knew very well there was deadly danger in them—so he took measures to protect himself. How did he do this? By availing himself of the power of the law—by appealing to the police—by swearing out a warrant and getting it. CAUGHLIN placed under bonds to keep the peace? Nothing of the kind. He invests some dollars in a revolver, carefully loads it, and then goes to his ordinary and lies in ambush with their number; yet, they have held to pay for weeks, and actually leased in desperate bottle, four hundred and fort; two whites—two hundred of whom were United States regular troops! A foreigner reading of this circumstance would, very probably, come to the conclusion that the American soldiers, regulars not volunteers, must have been arrant cowards! but such a judgment would be altogether erroneous, for hewer or more daring troops than our's are not to be found under any flag. During a whole day they fought against enemies with their numbers, yet they were baffled; when they had lost in killed and wounded nearly one-tenth of their entire strength. It is a matter of doubt whether they injured a single man of the Modocs; but this is probability is that they did not. Thirteen men were killed and twenty-three wounded in an ill-concerted and badly managed attack upon foes amply ensconced in hiding places in almost impregnable position. The troops spent all their time fruitlessly firing at the bushes and the rocks, because the Indians were invisible from the beginning to the end of the affray. Howitzers had been brought up to the scene of hostilities for the purpose of shelling the Modocs out of their retreat, but they were not used lest they should injure the soldiers who had been sent to attack the "lava-beds" in the rear. Now we are told it will require seven hundred and fifty or a thousand men to dispense or destroy "Captain Jack's" band, and of course the country will be put to thousands of dollars expense. It would certainly have been much cheaper to let the Modocs alone, inasmuch as they were not interfering with anybody and were peaceably disposed. The attempt to drive them back upon a reservation, where they would undoubtedly perish from cold and starvation, is, we believe, due to some of those heartless land-jobbers who, as they do none of the fighting themselves, care comfortably little how many lives are lost, provided they can succeed in their mercenary intrigues. There is, to tell the honest truth, a great deal of sympathy for "Captain Jack" and his brave companions among respectable and reputable citizens, who wish to see our soldiers engaged in some more noble and more heroic work than endeavoring to exterminate a few Indians, whose only crime was a refusal to inhabit a tract of country which could not furnish them the necessaries for even their wretched mode of existence.

**THE "ALTA" AND THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

Our respected contemporary, the *Alta*, is now suffering the disagreeable consequences of opposing a great monopoly. It chose to espouse the side of the people's enemy in the Postal Telegraph, and thereby earned the enmity of the Western Union Company, which, of course, does not like to be cut out of existence by a rival enterprise conducted by the Federal authorities. Ever since the day of that memorable dispute between the *Alta* and the Union it has been the acknowledged thing in the world to get up a dispute between two parties when the stronger wants it very particularly. The *Alta* thought fit and proper to trade with the Union, and volunteered a long special telegram from San Diego about the wreck of a steamship for a dispatch from the theatre of hostilities with the Modocs, and inasmuch as the Chronicle is not a telegraphic agent of the Western Union, that company took umbrage, notwithstanding the fact that the telegram was the *Alta's* private property, forwarded by its special correspondent. Then the Western Union commenced to charge our contemporary for the telegrams, not as shrouded in the dispatches, but as extended and "padded" in the columns of the paper. Next, not content with that, it commenced to charge "commercial" instead of "press" rates, the difference being in some instances as much as fifty per cent. The *Alta* refused to pay the overcharge. Then it was cut out of a telegram that if the little bills were not promptly settled, no more dispatches would be forwarded to the office.

Now, our contemporary has been one of the very best customers that the telegraph company possessed, having by this time paid it to hard cash more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and it is probably known before hand, which can equally well be avoided by the payment of a few dollars, that it would be right to demand that MCCORMACK should abandon even temporarily the service of his employers, and quit his lawful advocation for the purpose of hunting down and shooting the bloodthirsty slayer. But having left it for any purpose, or availing himself of leisure time, he assumed: should have sought for a warrant rather than for a shooter. McCORMACK, who is now five shooter. in jail accused of the murder of JULLEN-DORE, was, in like manner, threatened; but made every effort to procure a warrant for the apprehension of the man he ultimately shot. We do not wish to compare the circumstances immediately attendingthis slaying of MULLENDORE with those which transpired last Saturday evening on the driver's platform of car No. 19, on Bay View line. But we do think that MCCORMACK ought have imitated MCCLELLAND'S action with regard to the warrant, and ought be held to answer before the Police Judge, "in Bonds, that a supposition will be made, and that it has been made to the Legislature, in regard to the conduct of Senators and Representatives, that settled composite, but inamplee on all principles of Christian Ethics, and that in spite of the wishes of the clergy and their dependence, and for making harder in the slightest degree. It is one of the shining points in our history, gleaming through the darkness of the past like the brightest Irish eyes love to dwell. Therefore, in the large history of Ireland, Mr. Mahaffy has taken care to record, that at that bright Summer day, General Munro ascended along the merchants bank of the Black water with a formidable bank of Irish, and that he would dishodge and depose the Irish chiefs and their chamees. But he knew little of the soldier opposed to him,—an officer trained in the Peninsula and Spain, as the defense of Arras against a Marshal of France; and O'Neill of Ulster, full of kindness in pushing against the covenanting leaders had also the innocent blood of the Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr. Leslie, on his hands. For at Newry, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Londonderry, Enniskillen, and Derry, the Presbyterian Bill, now before the Legislature, was opposed by the Presbyterian clergy, and the Presbyterian laity, who, in the year 1798, had been in arms against the Government, and who, in 1641, had been in arms against the Government, and who, in 1641, had been in arms against the Government, and who, in 1641

## CHAMBER SCENE.

"The room throbs with unvisited sleep
And I creep my bed soft down by her,
To learn a fine whisper, breathed a prayer.
Her snow white hands together pressed—
Her hope upon sheltered in the lid,
Her folded lines on her breast.
I feel swelling with the charms it hid!
And from her long sad dreaming
Escaped a hare and slender foot.
Whose shape upon the earth did seem
Like a new snow-flake, light and sweet,
And there, from sunlight and jewels,
Like a young spirit fresh from heaven,
She hovered her slender and graceful form,
And humbly I pressed to be forgiven.

O, God, if such a needful as these
Near daily money from Thy throne—
If she upon her bended knee—
Our interview and our present one—
She, with her face so clear and bright
We deem her some stray child of light—
If she, with tears soft eyes to me,
Day after day in her first rest,
Must kneel and plead for pardon from Thee,
For what, for deeper need have we?
How hastily, if she should die before,
Will our wild errors be forgiven.

N. P. WILLIS.

## THE HIBERNIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS,

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

### THE SECOND NIGHT.

### The Captive of Killeshin.—(Continued.)

"Rory Boy," said O'Nolan, "I do thee I entrust the care of this wounded gentleman and the command of these twelve gallowglass. Bear him to the priory of Killeshin, with my instructions to the chief almoner that he want for no attendance or fit medicine. Lysagh Moyle, this holy hermit will accompany you; he doubtless is safe-conduct to Killeshin, and will aid the sick gentleman in interpreting his wants. On your life see that he comes by no harm in your hands, and charge the same strictly upon the Gallowglass. Good night. Take thou this scarf for the lady Una; call her I plucked it from the shoulder of a Saxon warrior in the fight this morning, and send it to her for a token that I have not forgotten her in her sorrow. But we have already wasted too much time. Farewell, Sir Robert, look to your charge, Rory MacRanall. Now, my children, mount, and ride for Ard, Nahoe." So saying, O'Nolan departed with one body of his men, while the remainder proceeded with their charge through the woods, in an opposite direction.

Slish and fair, Fris Thomas could mark nothing but the shining shoulder or receding foliage overhead, as he lay supine upon his litter; but the potion he had taken soon weighed down his eyes in total inconsciousness, and all seemed a blank till he awakened alone in a strange apartment, with a dull pain burning by the head of the couch on which he lay, and an illuminated breviary open on a neal beside.

He attempted to raise his head, to convince himself that it was not a dream; but the stiffness and pain of his arm reminded him of the strange events of the last day, and the throbbing of the head, temples, and parching heat of his body, told too plainly that fever was about to be added to the pain of his wounded limb. Soon, were ringing in his ears which he at first thought voices of some carthereal birds. They then seemed to be but the chiming in his own brain. Again they rose audibly from without. Fris Thomas listened with breathless attention. Now sinking and almost painful sweetness, now sinking and floating away in murmured music, hardly to be distinguished from the sighing of a night breeze; then, again, drawing the very soul of the listener in the ringing harmony of mingled as they rose to a swell of intoxication most powerfully touching.

Fris Thomas listened in doubt, say, almost in terror; for the sudden and unusual sense might have admitted alarm in the most courageous. Wounded, fevered, alone, he knew not where, at the dead of night, approached by sounds of almost unearthly solemnity and mournfulness, he had been fearfully fast, and his eyes began to wander as he looked with momentary expectation of some equally strange sight. Sometimes down the narrow vaulted passage, through which a half-drawn curtain gave the view of a heavy door at the farther end. Beyond, there seemed to be a large apartment; for the sounds came low and solemn, and echoed from the arched roof—as the chanters, he thought, entered from the distance. Shortly the light appeared more intense through the crevices of the door, and soon after a gentle push from some one in possession, opened it far enough partially to display—he scarce knew what.

Fris Thomas beheld a portion of the interior of a church, the richness and splendor of which struck him with a sense of awe and solemnity he had never felt before. The admission then brought in a crowd of worshippers, but a silver censer swinging across the fore-ground of that part of the church hidden from within some angle of the wall, showed that it was the censer of solemn religious ceremony. Presently a bier was borne past on the shoulders of wildly attired men. Monks followed with a mullitude of lepers. Then came female mourners, with disheveled hair, singing the dirge. It died away at length, and in its place arose the voice of one young damsel, chanting what seemed to Fris Thomas, from the few words that he occasionally caught, to be the sacrifice of the dead. That was succeeded by a voice more animated, as of one pronouncing a funeral oration; but the language was unknown to the listener. The emotions of the speaker were, however, so strongly expressed, that the character of the mingled lament and panegyric, with all its gesticulate appeals and tender eulogiums, seemed full of meaning.

When this had ceased, there was a stir among those without, and a loud summons to be opened down the nave of the church for the approach of some one of superior rank. At the same moment, the door, through which the noise had been till now but partially visible, was thrown back as the bier pressed to the wall, and gave to the view of Fris Thomas the whole of the eastern end of the church, with its high altar glittering over the heads of the people in the light of innumerable tapers. On the raised platform immediately in front, lay the corpse of a young man, the rigid white features painfully distinct against the shadow of the incense. Ecclesiastics stood round in issued vestments that shrouded dazzlingly in the light of every taper, and at the end of the nave the crowd beneath made room for the entrance of a tall and majestic form, which Fris Thomas knew, from the description of Lysagh Moyle, must be that of the chief of Leinster. Behind him followed the lady Una, with her face so hid and her person concealed in her mantle, that Fris Thomas could only guess at her identity from the circumstance of her following close in the train of the chief.

"Noca," replied Fris Thomas "the sentence is not more unmitigated in tyranny on the lowest of his slaves, than does the feudal baron over his ward. I have neither father nor mother nor protector to apply to. I have been watched and guarded like a felon, lest I should throw myself at the feet of the king when in England; but here I have no redress, unless I should go a supplicant to my proud kinsmen of Desmond, who disclaimed and disowned my father for marrying as he did, the daughter of O'Maley, and I would rather die than insult the memory of my mother!"

"And was thy mother, then, a Scot?" said the fair Irish woman, her eyes beaming with an interest hitherto unexpressed.

"A true, Scot lady, of the best blood of Connaught," added Fris Thomas, "and but that I was born upon the seas, and educated in England, I would myself be half an Irishman."

"I was also educated among the English of Dublin," said the lady, "yet I am not the less an Irish woman on that account; their language I use for my pleasure; it is not my pleasure to use their government nor laws." Her countenance kindled as she spoke, and Fris Thomas thought he had never seen any being so nobly beautiful before.

"Would to heaven," he exclaimed, "that these dissensions which keep us from knowing one another were at an end! Lady, if the days of waging a vain war against the king of England, you would abide by the surrender of the realm made by your uncle Cadros and confirmed by the Church, what a happy people might the Irish be! We should hear no more of clannish feuds, of barbarous manners, of princes murdered by their usurping successors, or of a nation shut up in ignorance as to a nation which the people of England now allege against their country, as an excuse for whatever severity in the oppression they may choose to practice upon its ill-fated inhabitants."

The lady's eyes flashed an insufferable light of indignation on the redeeming and downcast countenance of Fris Thomas, as he fell, ere he had finished, the injustice of which he had said; yet he could hardly believe that to be wrong which he had been habituated to hear from one and all of the wisest of his youth's companions or acquaintances.

"Thou a son of O'Malley!" she exclaimed, "thou had an Irishman's heart, and done foul wrong to my lost Ever, to say that thou wert like him! In form, in features, you bear the semblance of my noble brother; and I might for a moment shudder to behold you standing before me for the lamenting dead; but never did our brave boy's countenance glow as thine, save with righteous anger against wrong or injustice. I am but a simple maiden, nursed in the annals of other nations, and know not, as a woman, what or where to do to your own histories. I would I were an oilaun, or a bard, to make thee blush for thine own country's degradations; but this I cannot do. I can only bear witness with my tears to the holy indignation that my pearl is burning within me when I hear these specious sophistries of sordid, rapacious men, blind to everything but their own gain, and scrupulous only under the oppression of saxon tyranny, so hateful that death itself would, be confessed, be a happy alternative! Oh, sir, these reproaches have made me forget myself; have made me a traitorous to my grief, and I fear also, to my modesty. I have been here too long—I came to mourn in secret, and I have spent my time in idle, if not in unbecoming converse with a stranger—but the spirit of my brother seemed to inspire me with words which he would have laid down his life to see forgive his sister if she had in aught been the instrument of her education. Farewell."

She passed him, and ere he could find language to entreat her stay, had disappeared round the angle of the wall. Fris Thomas stood like a man dazzled by lightning. "She is a noble being!" was his first exclamation; "she is a noble being!" was his second. Surely I cannot have offended her! I fear—I fear—I have; nay, she cannot but be offended—she certainly left me in displeasure. Yet why should she expect other sentiments than those which she knows to be an Englishman? Ah! but she knows that my mother was of her own country, and that my uncle's tyranny has disgusted me with his whole nation. What could she have spoken as she did without some other motive? I would I could believe this. Is it possible that she could have had no interest in me—I must still be raving from fever! Still, would she, could she, have been so easy in her departure, so easily reconciled to the loss of my society, if she had felt the slightest interest in my welfare? Oh, sir, these reproaches have made me forget myself; have made me a traitorous to my grief, and I fear also, to my modesty. I have been here too long—I came to mourn in secret, and I have spent my time in idle, if not in unbecoming converse with a stranger—but the spirit of my brother seemed to inspire me with words which he would have laid down his life to see forgive his sister if she had in aught been the instrument of her education. Farewell."

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**Industrial Condition of the Slope.**

The California orange in the San Francisco market have hitherto nearly all come from Los Angeles, but now Solano, Butte and Sutter begin to send contributions. One lot of 1,200 was received last week from Putah Creek. One tree in Marysville produced 600 oranges, and all the trees old enough to bear in that town have borne good crops. Though north of latitude 39 degrees, neither fruit nor trees have been injured by the cold. The *Appeal* says the seedlings are preferred to the budded trees, about Marysville. The seedling is larger and handsomer, and the fruit has a thinner and smoother rind. The orange tree is growing in favor in the Sacramento Valley, for ornament as well as utility.

The total production of wine and brandy of the State in 1872 is estimated by J. M. Curtis at 3,000,000 gallons, equivalent in alcoholic strength to 4,000,000 gallons of dry wine. His information tell him that the yield of Sonoma was in 1872, 45 per cent. less than in 1871; of Napa and Amador, 40 per cent.; of Anaheim, 50 per cent.; of Tuolomne, 30 per cent. and of El Dorado and Yuba 10 per cent. less, while in Yolo it was the same, and in the city of Los Angeles 10 per cent. greater. From these figures he places a total production of 3,000,000 gallons, which we think too low. Less than half the dry wine made in the State is of marketable quality, according to Mr. Curtis.

The Alvarado Beet Sugar Company has made arrangements for next year's planting, which will cover about 200 acres of its own land and 600 acres belonging to farmers in the vicinity. The company undertakes to pay a minimum price for good beets, delivered. The yield near Alvarado ranges from 16 to 20 tons, and the average about 18 tons. The acres planted in 1873 will be about 10 per cent. greater than in 1872. The yield of last year was 2,000 tons, and one half of it has been worked up, and the beets on hand will keep the mill going until March. The pulp is used while wet for feeding 850 oxen, intended for the San Francisco market.

It is reported that the Federal Fish Commission is making preparation to hatch some white fish and more shad, for California. We trust that the mistake of putting all the young fish intended for California in the Sacramento River, will not be repeated. On account of the mud poured into that stream from against the year, by hydraulic mining, it is less favorable for the growth and increase of fish than the San Joaquin, Russian or Sonoma rivers. J. A. Poppe, of Sonoma, succeeded last summer, in bringing half a dozen carp from Germany, and they have grown from six to fourteen inches in length in the last five months, in his ponds. The carp is one of the finest table fishes of Europe, and now, we believe, makes his first appearance in the New World.

The Alta White Lead Works at Visitacion Valley, six miles south of the City Hall, has commenced the production of white lead, ground in linseed oil. The metallic lead is granulated, converted, with the addition of nitric acid, into nitrate of lead, dissolved in water, to which a solution of carbonate of soda is added, whereupon an insoluble carbonate of lead (white lead) is precipitated and the solution of nitrate of soda is drawn off. The wet white lead is washed clean; carried by machinery to a drying room, and then to a mill where it is ground with oil. The metallic lead is now converted in a minute in earthenware pipes, invented by F. Victer, the Superintendent, and the drying apparatus was invented by Dr. O. Rempp, his successor. The nitric acid is recovered from the soda on the premises, and it is claimed that this is the only white lead factory where no acid is lost and no dry white lead mixed by hand. Long-continued exposure of the workmen to fumes, often giving fatal colic.

A company has been incorporated for the establishment of a silk factory in this city, under the management of the Gauthier Brothers and Vinsay, who, though they have only two looms, have woven six hundred yards of fine silk taffeta and velvet in the city. Mr. Gauthier-Gauthier have furnished to us an estimate of the expense of a factory in San Francisco to contain 100 looms. The following are the items: Looms, building, 270x50 feet, three stories high, with chimney and ground, $30,000; 80-horse power steam engine, $7,500; boiler, $2,000; silk-throwing machines, $1,736; dyeing machinery, $1,500; reels, $1,570; warping frames, $775; spooling frames, $1,000; 100 looms, $10,000; silk, $100,000; cards, $4,753; machine shop, $1,500; sundry and tools, $1,000; working capital, $30,000; total, $193,834. Adding ten machinery, $1,200, and cost of building and machinery, $69,166, the total cost of establishing and equipping 100 looms in full operation are thus estimated. The engine, organized for work, would consume 30 tons of coal per month, at $6 per ton, $180; oil, $75; waste, $25; repairs of boiler and engine, $75; repairs of machinery, $75; engineer, $100; fireman, $75; 2 dyers, $200; 2 throwsters, $200; 2 overseers, $200; insurance, taxes, etc., $11,766; wear any consequence, $6,000; total expenses, $18,146. The estimated annual product is 150,000 yards of basic taffeta and velvet, which can probably be sold by wholesale at 95 25 per yard, $237,500, leaving $94,000 to cover interest and profit. Manufactured silk is duty free, a duty of 60 per cent. by the Austrian tariff; raw silk is free. The place to import the best French raw silk is Hong Kong here about $9 per lb., and wave it into the qualities of silk stuffs.

There are now three establishments for the production of artificial stone in California—that for Frear stone, another for Bay Shore stone, and a third for artificial marble. The artificial stone is made of ground sandy to Oakland, produces a hard, durable stone, susceptible of fine polish, and but little is injury by the touch of acids. Any color can be given to it. It is hardened by baking in an oven at a temperature of 400°. Floor tiles, table tops and moulded stone ornaments will be among its products. The process is a new American discovery. The material is unknown to many people who might like to use the artificial marble, which, however, formerly sent no name to mine, has now 110 stamps at work, and is turning out large quantities of rock daily. The mine has been opened so far that a supply of good auriferous quartz, estimated to be sufficient for two years' work, is in sight. No other gold mine in the State can compare with this one for steadiness of production and certainty of a large yield of bullion. The years' work for 100 stamps is at least 300,000 tons. The Idaho mine has 1 stamps and $5,000 per day. The last report from the Eureka, of Grass Valley, is $2,000 per day. The Nevada *Transcript* of the 15th says:

"The Mazeppa claims, situated a short distance north of town, owned by Roberts & Co., having completed their powder drift of 30 feet, and run their 7'0 of 60 feet each way from the head of the drift, yesterday afternoon let off a blast of 6,566 pounds of powder, or 204 kegs. The ground was shattered and broken up for a considerable distance, and millions of tons of gravel are now broken up, ready to yield its golden treasures as soon as washing commences. We understand that on Monday next a thousand inches of water is to be turned loose in the gravel bank, under a pressure of over 200 feet, and the way gravel will disappear will have to be seen to be appreciated."

Rumor says a new mine of rich tin ore has been discovered twelve miles southeast of the town of San Bernardino.—*Alta.*

**CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.**

It is stated that Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop Manning are not unlikely to be sworn respectively of the Irish and English Privy Council.

Rev. James Kent Stone, the convert, celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the first time on last Christmas day.

During his pontificate of a quarter of a century Pius IX. has witnessed the death of nearly a hundred cardinals, and has almost twice renewed the Sacred College.

On December 9th, Miss Lizzy Ryan, only daughter of M. Ryan, Esq., Cork, was received into the lap of a religious, under the name of Sister Teresa Joseph, at the Presentation Convent, Thurles.

Rev. Edward Burns died suddenly on the 26th of December, at his residence, St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa., in the 57th year of his age. He was buried from the Cathedral, Pittsburgh.

Prussia contains nearly 10,000,000 Catholics. The greater portion of these are in the Eastern Provinces—Pomerania, Posen, Silesia and that Prussia—and these are the provinces which send the most representatives to the House of Lords.

Rev. P. E. Doyle, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, Washington, and one of the most prominent Catholic clergymen in the city, was severely injured lately by falling on the ice, and is under treatment to the hospital.

St. Mary's, Albany, N. Y., congregation subscribed $900 in three days towards paying off the debt on that church. The same congregation paid off over $100,000 of that debt in three years. Truly noble and generous parish!

The 8th of December, the anniversary of Archbishop Hughes's death, St. Mary Mass was celebrated at the Cathedral, New York city, for the repose of his soul. A very large number of priests were present on the occasion.

Another great niece of the Pope, Donna Maria Pia Mastai, took the veil in the convent of the Tor de'Specchi, where so many noble Roman spinsters follow the rule of Santa Francesca Romana. The ceremony was most impressive, like the passage of a bride, but being near relatives of the youthful nun.

On Wednesday, New Year's Day, Sister Gregory Bernard (Mary McDermott), Sister Joseph Bernard (Annie Cosse), Sister Christine (Mary Agnes O'Brien), and Sister Winifred Seward (Margaret Furlong), received the Black veil, having made the vows of religion in the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, in the Community Chapel, Providence, R. I. The Right Rev. Dr. Hendricken performed the ceremony.

At Gori, on Tuesday, November 26th, the solemn reception of two young ladies into the Order of Mercy took place. The young ladies who were received were Miss Mary Teresa Kelly (in religion Sister Mary Magdalen de Pazzi), daughter of Patrick Kelley, Esq., Edenderry; and Miss Margaret, of Gallowstown, Roscrea, (in religion Sister Mary Catherine). The imposing ceremony took place in the Convent Chapel, and the Most Rev. Dr. McEvily, Bishop of Galway, officiated.

On the 16th of January, at the Dominican Convent of St. Catherine of Sienna, near Springfield, Ky., six young ladies received their white veil. The following are the names of the young ladies: Miss Margaret Hagin, in religion Sister Mary Gertrude; Miss Mary Ryan (Sister Columbe); Miss Sally Hunt (Sister Agnes); Miss Katie Hunt (Sister Catherine Josephine); Miss Langen (Sister Dominica); Miss Kate Coughlin (Sister Mary Lawrence) of New York City, and Mary Cassidy (Sister Stephens), of Dubuque, Iowa.

On Thursday, December 26th, Right Rev. Bishop Domenec visited St. Vincent's Monastery, diocese of Pittsburg. On Thursday and Friday he gave Subdeaconship and Deaconship to Rev. Joseph Gallagher, Michael Meagher, Ambrose Fuhrer, O. S. B., Raymond Daniel, O. S. B., Theodore Goth, O. S. B., Leo Horid, O. S. B., Benedict Mangold, O. S. B., and H. Gudman, O. S. B. On Saturday he raised to the dignity of the holy Priesthood the six last named reverend gentlemen, belonging to the Order of St. Benedict. The ceremonies were very imposing, owing to the great number of the Fathers, with their venerable Abbot, who assed them.

**Japan Adopting European Customs.**

The changes in the social customs of Japan, proclaimed by Government edict, have been numerous and startling. The first Imperial order is that henceforth the Japanese Government is to be harmonized with foreign chronology. The 25th of December (Christmas Day) is henceforth to be held sacred to the memory of Zemu Tenno—the first Emperor of Japan.

Japanese officials of rank are now required to wear an European official costume, and to attend weekly levées, to be held by the Mikado on and after New Year's Day. His Majesty has so far altered his mode of life as to receive guests at dinner every alternate day. His wife is served and dressed in foreign style; politics are talked of as a subject for conversation, for which the ordinary topics of the day are expected to suffice.

Divorce is abolished, and the free-and-easy style of coupling and separation, analogous in all respects to what Free-Lovers in this country would introduce in America, is to be known no more. Hereafter the marriage tie is to be binding, and it is said that formal papers will be permitted to legally espouse the daughters of Japan.

Lesbianism is also checked. There is to be no more loafing by laborers on wet days, nor any holidays or wakes prescribed by law. Instead, a brisk mate with which house doors are covered there are believed to induce lounging, they are to be done away with, to prevent sleeping at midday. The hair of both men and women must be cut under severe penalty, the former are to part with their top-knots—if not voluntarily, by the shears of the police—and to wear their beards in European style. The latter are henceforth to dispense with their female hair-dressers, and do their own hair. By way of concession for the loss of their cherished queue, the men are told that they can shave a portion of the saved time and barber fees to improve their education. The barbers especially object, and have acted in a body on the Governor of Nagasaki, who has been requested to settle the perruquiers with the same result as befel the perruquiers in the famous petition George III. drew forth a burlesque address from the artificial limb-makers, praying his Majesty to wear a wooden leg for the encouragement of trade.

Notice has been given to soldiers and wrestlers that they will be allowed to continue their profession for the next three years only. Dating from this month, and in the meantime they are expected to learn some more honorable method of gaining a livelihood.

**Our Bodily Infirmities.**

Physical infirmities are the lot of all. Millions are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. Most, however, of the sickness and suffering which render life a burden to so many of our fellow beings is due to carelessness and neglect in a slightly attack to look after the cause of disease has been provided. It is as ruinous as it is effective. No poisonous drug enters into its composition. It is an undefiled ethereal, tonic and specific, of which every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptionable preventive and restorative medicine is not "a new thing under the sun." Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon have been before the world a quarter of a century; and it is not too much to say that its sales are, now, ten of thousands times greater than it would have been in their infancy, if it had not been generally acknowledged by the wholesome and beneficial effects which it has produced in the bodily infirmities of those who, before its use, were unable to work, or even to walk. Dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, rheumatism, kidney complaint, debility, constipation, malarious fevers, chronic diseases of the liver, and all disorders of the stomach, bowels and blood, yield to the influence of this vegetable corrective. To this list of ailments, which are the most frequent and most distressing of those which afflict humanity, it is indeed a blessing to mankind that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are every where prescribed, and every where popular.

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Livermore—Mrs. Kenny.....2 00
Pleasanton—Mrs. Bridget Nevan.....4 00
Pleasanville—John Breslin.....4 00
Kennedy Beach—James Curtin.....4 00
Alleghany—Dr. Lefevre.....4 00
" —Mr. Lefevre.....4 00
Downieville—John Campbell.....4 00
" —Timothy Hurley.....4 00
Dorrisville—John Mellady.....4 00
Sacramento—Mrs. Mary Gorman.....4 00
Stockton—M. J. Garvey.....4 00
Woodland—John Doyle.....4 00
Tomales—John Griffin.....4 00

**Wholesale Market Report.**

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

FLOUR—Quotations are unchanged since our last. We quote local brands—Extra at $6 12½@6 25, and superfine at $5@5 25; Interior and Oregon brands—Extra, $5 75@6; superfine, $4 50@5.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet, at nearly rates, during the past week, the receipts of which at the close at $1 30@1 35 for shipping, $1 37½@1 40 for average, and $1 42½@1 45 for choice.

BARLEY—Market has remained quiet at unchanged rates, since our last. We quote feed at 87½@90 cts; and fair at $1 00@1 05 for brewing, $1 10@1 15 for choice.

OATS—The demand has been light at unchanged rates, during the past week. Fair to choice are quoted at $1 75@2 25.

MAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. We quote at the close at $12@13 for ordinary to choice $ ton.

BRAN—Quotable at $15 per ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at $1 70@1 72 ½ for cargo lots.

BUCKWHEAT—Prices are unchanged, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, 4½@5 cts.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free with a fair demand. We quote the range at 60@$1 10; Common to choice, $1@1 25.

ONIONS—We quote choice yellow at $1 @ 1 25.

BEAN—Quotable at $3 @ 3 50 from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $17.50 @ 18 from the mill.

RYE—Quotable at $1@1 10 @ 1 05.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 75 @ 2 00.

SEEDS—We quote Flax at 3c. Canary, 4½c; and Mustard, 5@6c.

HIDES—We quote Cal'ornia dry, 16@18c. and salted 11@12c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7@8c.

WOOL—We quote as follows: Fall berry, 13@18c; good to choice, 19@21 cents; choice, 23@24c.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary for fair to choice, 28@30c; Eastern do, ordinary to fair, 26@27c; choice, 28@30c; Eastern dairy, 20@22c; Eastern firkin, 20@22c.

CURED MEATS—Hams—Eastern, 16@17c; Sonora do, 16@17c.

Bacon—Eastern, at 12@13c @ 9@ Oregon, 16c; Sonora do, 16@17c.

Pickled Pork—Eastern, at 12@13c @ 9@ Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; Sonora do, 14@15c.

Lard—Eastern, in tierces, at 12@13c @ 9@ Oregon, none in the market; Sonora, in tierces, 12@13c; do in cases, 13@14c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, 5@6c @ 9@ Peaches, 5@6c @ 9@ Apricots, 5@6c @ 9@ Nectarines, 5@6c @ 9@ Figs, 3@4c @ 9@ Prunes—Oregon, 5@6c @ 9@ Plums, 3@4c @ 9@

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry—Hens, None. Roosters, 9@11 @ 9@ Spring Chickens, 9@11 @ 9@ Ducks, 9@11 @ 9@ Geese—Domestic, 9@11 @ 9@ Wild, 9@11 @ 9@ Turkeys—Gobblers, 17@18c @ 9@ Hens—17@18 @ 9@


**WYNNE, LOUTH & CO.,**
706 MARKET STREET,
(OPPOSITE THIRD)
IMPORTERS AND DEALER IN FANCY AND Staple
DRY GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, KID GLOVS,
LINENS, DIAPERS, FLANNELS,
MARSEILLES SPREADS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
MOURNING GOODS.
BRADFORD SERGES,
Manufactured expressly to order, and
Irish Tatting,
Made for this house only. Agents for Dry Goods
At the Lowest Public Prices.
WYNNE, LOUTH & CO.,
706 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

**NARROW ESCAPE**
—FROM A—
**SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION!**
The whole of those beautiful premises, partly occupied by
**BROWN & BARRY,**
**No. 144 FOURTH STREET,**
WELL KNOWN AS
**The Fourth Street Great Dry Goods Emporium**
Might have been REDUCED TO ASHES but for the timely discovery by the parties in whose premises the
**FIRE ORIGINATED,**
Who managed to extinguish the flames before doing any damage by PIPE OR WATER, or interrupting the
**IMMENSE DRY GOODS SALE**
Now being held at
**Brown & Barry's,**
No. 144 Fourth street. They congratulate themselves that they have no
**DAMAGED GOODS**
To offer the public, but are selling their
**MAGNIFICENT STOCK**
—AT—
*DAMAGED PRICES!*
They may also state that the prices quoted by other houses are always used by them as guide, and that their stock at still lower rates, and determined to do a very large share of
THE DRY GOODS TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO.
**BROWN & BARRY,**
**144 FOURTH STREET,**
NEAR HOWARD.
**DRY GOODS!**
**DRY GOODS!**
**FOR THE HOLIDAYS!**
**LANDERS, BYRNE & CO.,**
**NO. 4 THIRD STREET,**
ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS, suitable for
**HOLIDAY PRESENTS,**
—CONSISTING OF—
BLACK SILKS from the best manufacturers.
COLORED SILKS in all shades.
IRISH POPLINS, direct from Pim Bros.
**DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT**
Will be found a splendid line of colors in
MERINO CLOTH.
DIAGONAL AND SERGE POPLIN.
SATIN DE CHENE, in all shades.
VENICH COLORED MERINOS, in all shades.
FRENCH CLOTH, etc., etc.
**Scotch and Poplin Plaids.**
**IN MOURNING GOODS**
Our stock is the most complete in this city, comprising
BLACK POPLINS, DRAP DE ETE.
PARAMATTAS and BRILLIANTINE CLOTH.
CASHMERES and CARLOTTA CLOTH.
TANNOS, FOULARD, CRETONNE, &c.
BIARRITZ, EMPRESS and PARISIAN CLOTH.
A complete assortment of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, and
SMALL WARE.
**HOUSEKEEPING GOODS**
Being a specialty with us, our patrons can always depend on finding this department well worthy of attention.
**LANDERS, BYRNE & CO.,**
n30 **No. 4 Third Street.**
**GRAND DRY GOODS STORE**
**ANNOUNCEMENT!**
I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that I have now completed
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
—OF—
**DRY GOODS**
I have ever had the pleasure of offering, and, as heretofore, I rely on the very superior quality of my Goods to insure a continuance of the liberal patronage I have always received. In order to
**CLEAR OUT**
The above Stock this season, I will offer it at prices decidedly in favor of the buyer.
**C. CURTIN,**
**601 and 603 Market Street,**
n26-3m Corner of Second.
**SEWING MACHINES.**
**WILLIAM B. HIGGINS,**
NO. 246 THIRD STREET, (WEST SIDE),
Bet. Howard & Folsom, San Francisco.
WHO HAS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF SEV-eral years' experience as a Machinists the Sewing Machine establishments in the United States, and in this city, having given his attention for himself, guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Repairing and Cleaning Sewing Machines on the most reasonable terms, and short notice.
☞ Sewing Machines adjusted. ☜
☞ Beware of imposing habitues.
Machines always on hand for sale or for rent by the month. Give him a call.
n26-3m


DRY GOODS, ETC.

**KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,**
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
**From New York**
LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED
ADDITIONS TO THEIR COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
**DRY GOODS**
—COMPRISING—
**SILKS AND DRESS GOODS**
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Plain and Embroidered Linen Sets, Collars, Sleeves and Cuffs.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Sleeves, Setts and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Misses and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Lace Veils, Fichus and Mantles.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments.
Embroidered Flannel.
Linen and Linen Goods: Napkins and Table Cloths; all the brands in Cotton; Towels and Toweling.
Shawls, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts.
Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the yard.
Piano and Table Covers.
*SPECIAL NOTICE.*
Three Cases more English Serge, at 75 cents; worth $1 25.
Three cases more Satines, at 12½ cents; worth $1 25.
Three cases White Marseilles Quilts, at $4; worth $6.
☞ All our Goods are new and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.
**KERBY, BYRNE & CO.**
**NO. 7**
**Montgomery St.**
nov15-6m
**GREAT PREPARATIONS**
FOR A BIG
**FALL TRADE!**
**J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,**
**606 MARKET STREET,**
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FORTY CASES OF Foreign Goods, especially adapted for the present season, and consisting of the newest styles and best makes of
**Shawls,**
**Silks,**
**Poplins,**
**Waterproofs,**
**Blankets,**
**Flannels,**
**ROBES DE CHAMBRE.**
J. J. O'BRIEN & CO. respectfully invite all intending purchasers to read the following list of Goods, and call and examine them, as they are sure to find it to their advantage before purchasing elsewhere; for, most assuredly, a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. will be effected.
19 pieces fine satin-ribbed black Silk, $1 50 per yard; 19 pieces better, $1 75.
19 pieces heavy gros black Silk, $1 50; still richer Silk, $1 75 and $2.
19 pieces Colored Silks, $1 37½ per yard; reduced to 19 pieces French striped Silks, reduced to half price.
44 pieces Poplins, Prunes & Ch'ks, Irish Poplins, $1 to $1 50; reduced to 75 and 87½ cents.
6 cases new Japanese Silks, 25, 30, 75 and 87½ cents per yard.
19 pieces Japanese Poplins, 37½ cents per yard; reduced from 75 cents.
3 cases Prize Berry Alpaca Poplins, 25 cents per yard; reduced from $1.
DR. AIKIN'S Celebrated Balm for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c. Sold by all druggists.
DR. AIKIN'S Celebrated Cough Candy, Pectoral Candy, Pectoral Drops, Pectoral Lozenges, Pectoral Syrup, &c. Sold by all druggists.
DR. AIKIN'S Celebrated Liver Pills, Purgative Pills, Dyspepsia Pills, Cathartic Pills, Anti-Bilious Pills, Vegetable Pills, Sugar-Coated Pills, Pills, Pills,

### Industrial Condition of the Slope.

The California oranges in the San Francisco market have hitherto nearly all come from Los Angeles, but now Solano, Butte and Sutter begin to send contributions. One lot of 1,200 was received last week from Potah Creek. One tree in Marysville produced 600 oranges, and all the trees old enough to bear in that town have borne good crops. Though north of latitude 39 degrees, neither fruit nor trees have been injured by the frost. The *Appeal* says the seedlings are preferred to the budded trees, about Marysville. The seedling is larger and handsomer, and the fruit has a thinner and smoother rind. The orange tree is growing in favor in the Sacramento Valley, for ornament as well as utility.

The total production of wine and brandy of the State in 1872 is estimated by J. M. Curtis at 3,000,000 gallons, equivalent in alcoholic strength to 4,000,000 gallons of dry wine. His informants tell him that the yield of Sonoma was in 1872, 45 per cent. less than in 1871; of Napa and Amador, 40 per cent.; of Anaheim, 50 per cent.; of Tuolumne, 30 per cent. and of El Dorado and Yuba 10 per cent. less, while in Yolo it was the same, and in the city of Los Angeles 10 per cent. greater. From these figures he has a total loss in product of 3,000,000 gallons, which we think too low. Less than half the dry wine made in the State is of marketable quality, according to Mr. Curtis.

The Alvarado Beet Sugar Company has made arrangements for next year's planting, which will cover about 200 acres of land, own land and 400 acres belonging to farmers in the vicinity. The company undertakes to pay manufacturers $4 50 per ton for good beets, delivered. The yield per A'varado ranges from 10 to 20 tons, and the average about 15 tons. The area planted in 1872 will be about 10 per cent. greater than in 1873. The yield of last year was 1,800 tons, and one-half of it has been worked up, and the beets on hand will help to make the yield of May 1st. About 2,000 tons will be used while the feeding season lasts, which is the principal time for the manufacture of silk cloth.

There are now three establishments for the production of artificial stone in California—one for the Franz stone, another for the Raccone stone, and a third for artificial marble. The artificial marble factory is in Oakland, produces a hard, compact stone, capable of high polish, and not liable to injury by the touch of acids. Any color can be given to it. It is hardened by baking in an oven at a temperature of 200°. Floor tiles, table tops, and moulded stone ornaments will be among the products. The process is a new American discovery, and its merits are unknown to many people who might like to use the artificial marble.

The Sierra Butte, formerly the Nonpareil, has run 118 stamps for a week, and is turning out large quantities of bullion. The mines have been opened so far that a supply of auriferous quartz, estimated to be sufficient for ten years' work, is in sight. No other gold mine in the State can compare with this one for steadiness of production or the certainty of a long continued profit. The years' work for 100 stamps is at least 300,000 tons. The Idaho mine has yielded nearly $3,000 per day, and by a report from the Secretary of Grass Valley, is $2,900 per day. The *Nevada Transcript* of the 18th says:

The Alta White Lead Works at Visitacion Valley, six miles south of the City Hall, has commenced the production of white lead, ground in linseed oil. The metallic lead is granulated, converted, with the addition of nitric acid, into nitrate of lead, dissolved in water, to which a solution of carbonate of soda is added, whereupon an insoluble carbonate of lead (white lead) is precipitated and the solution of nitrate of soda is drawn off. The wet white lead is washed clean, carried by machinery to a drying-room, and then to a mill where it is ground with oil. The metallic lead is now supplied to a nitrate in manufactory pipes, invented by F. Vieter, the Superintendent, and the drying apparatus is the invention of C. C. Rose, of Alameda. The nitric soda is recovered from the soda on the precipitation, and it is claimed that this is the only white lead factory where no acid is lost and no dry white lead moved by hand. Large purifiers for handling of the dust is dangerous, often giving lead colic.

A company has been incorporated for the establishment of a silk factory in this city, under the management of the Gunther Brothers and Valery, who, though they have only two looms, have woven six handsome pieces of fine silk for themselves and friends in this city. Messrs. Gunther have furnished to us an estimate of the expense of a factory in San Francisco to contain 100 looms. The following are the items:

Wooden building, 270x30 feet, three stories high, with chimney and ground, $20,000; 60-horse power steam engine, $7,500; boiler, 60-horse power steam engine, $7,500; boiler, $2,000; silk-throwing machines, $7,750; dyeing machinery, $1,500; reels, $1,570; warping frames, $775; winding frames, $1,000; finishing machinery, $10,000; cutting and finishing machinery, $4,750; looms, 100, $15,000; horse and wagon, $600; sizing up machinery, $1,500, total cost of building and machinery, $91,000. The annual expenses and receipts when in full operation are thus estimated: Interest on investment at 10 per cent., $9,2,800; 7,970 lbs. of frame for filling, $24,600; wages for 300 workmen, $73,000; salaries of superintendent, book-keeper, correspondent, etc., $6,000; coal, gas, dye-stuffs, insurance, repairs, etc., $11,000; wear and tear of machinery, $5,000. Total annual expense, $243,500. The estimated annual product, 318,000 yards of black silk—three silk—ready for saleable here by wholesale at $2 25 per yard, $357,750, leaving $94,000 to cover interest and profit. Manufactured silk is subject to a duty of 60 per cent. of the ad valorem tariff on raw silk free. The plan is to import the best French raw silk, costing here about 22 per cent. more, and the best dyes, and to work up in the finest manner the qualities of silk cloth.

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# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### The Ancient Churches of Kilkenny.

A lecture on "The Ancient Churches of Kilkenny" was delivered at the rooms of the Young Men's Society, Kilkenny, on Sunday, December 15th, by John Hogan, Esq. A large and fashionable audience was present, who listened with rapt attention to the eloquent lecturer's description of the origin and history of the many ancient churches of the above named city, including St. Canice's, St. Patrick's and St. Mary's; together with the Black Abbey and other churches of historic interest in the Marble City. The following is a short extract concerning St. Canice's Church (now in possession of the Protestant community) from the lengthy lecture: After the death of Feradach Finn (852), Colman, his son, took possession of the Government of Ossory, when the native race rose in rebellion against his rule, and claimed for Donough of Magh Roighna the kingship of Ossory. Two chieftains, named Maelgrabh and Maeludhar, became leaders of the insurrection, and followed by a great multitude, they besieged the Castle of Colman, and set it on fire. St. Kenny (or Canice), having had timely intimation of the popular designs, hastened from the monastery at Aghaboe to the rescue of his royal protégé, and as he traveled on his way "through the plain of the kingdom" he met Donough of Magh Roighna, the enemy and rival of Colman, who addressed the Saint in a haughty manner, thus, "I know you are hastening to liberate your friend Colman, but it is all to no use, as you shall find, for but it is all to no use, as you shall find, for so corpse mingled and consumed by fire," to which the Saint made answer: "The fire of the Virgin knows that matters are otherwise than you state, and as punishment for your falsehood, you yourself shall die before your sister, your house," a prediction that was soon fulfilled. Having thus dispersed Colman's rival, St. Kenny, in his chariot, came quickly to the fortress of the king, which was surrounded by a great multitude on all sides, and which had been given up to the flames, St. Kenny entering into the fortress amidst the burning flames, by the power of the Lord, and without any one seeing or knowing him, brought forth from his perilous position, through the midst of the armed multitude, and leading him to a distance, from the Castle said to him, "Wait here, although you are alone to-day, you shall not be so ever more, for at first there was a shall come to you in this place, and afterwards three hundred, and on the third day you shall be King of all Ossory." This prediction was fully verified, as Colman reigned for nearly the following twenty years. He died in the year 601. Colman's fortress occupied the site of the present Castle of Kilkenny. Can it be doubted that as a thank-offering for his deliverance, and in gratitude to the benefactor of his house, the Saint built the lands of the Church which have since preserved the name of St. Kenny (Canice) to be bodily at work? The Church we find thence downwards indiscriminately termed Kilkenny and Ossory, and the Bishop of this diocese, the Bishop of Kilkenny and the Bishop of Ossory.

### A "Long Course" of the Two Gallery.

Let me say, then, in a milder strain that the opera gallery is a little world, or at least a little Ireland. All the brogues are there; per-aphitting Kerry, shrill Donegal, Caledonian Antrim, rich Tipperary, Connaught, melodious Clare, and Cork, dialing inimitable over all the rest like a factory chimney over cottages. There, too, are all the accents, from the "hep, step and leap," in vogue with Limerick men, to the peculiar whine of Connaught, uttered by a young Dublin. The cad is jostled by the boor, and the swell by the plasterer. The lad of fifty, or far from manhood as the tadpole is to a frog, puts his elbow in the rib of his donkey-boy, and a Moss city man is as much used up as Sir Charles Coldstream was before he turned head and ran away. Here the tone so loved and purring. The Trinity freshman, the sweep, the medical cad, the private soldier, the man who lives on his income, the idler who is as the opera bonnet he finds no "fun" outside it, the brave lover of sweet sounds, who is thrilled by the touch of Mozart as the war-horse by the sound of a trumpet, the Bohemian who sups everywhere, the poor enthusiast and the more dull soul who pays his shilling because no money others do the same, and knows no more why the opera pleases nor why the band is there or knows why he is chosen for a funeral—all these various kinds of people, and a great many others, admit to being believingly as gods. They are the Arabs of the city desert, who come suddenly trooping to the oasis, and in dreary baroness. They let open their flannels to Dollymount in the roaring morning drive to the Strawberry Beds under they pell against each other in the regatta; they swarm to Baldoyle when Punchestown and when they locks them up in town, they play billiards, lounge over bars, and sit down and down the stairs and dream their art-pantomime between high tragedy at the Queen's, middle tragedy at the Royal, and sweet tragedy at the Gaiety, and the law allows them in the music halls.—*"The Opera Gods," in the Dublin Evening Mail.*

### Important Discovery of a Tumba de Beaux Skeleton at Cong.

Mr. E. Maguire writes to the *Galway Advertiser*: A few days ago, having been informed that a human skeleton was deposited in a vault in Ballykine Upper, within a mile of Cong, on the property of Sir A. R. Guinness, I proceeded to examine the said vault. On raising a large flag cover-ing a vault, in the center of a cairn thirty-two yards in circumference, a full-grown human skeleton was discovered, placed in such a position that I inferred that the body was interred in the sitting posture with the face turned to the west. Fortunately, Sir William Wilde, the great authority in all archæological researches in Ireland, was staying at Moytura, and without touching a bone, I sent him word to come to me. Sir William proceeded with me at once to the cairn, corroborated my supposition as to the manner of burial, and by this and by the curious conformation of the skull, identified the remains as those of a Tumba de Beaux, in all probability a chieftain who had fled away from the West against that of the Firbolgs, as the famous battle of Moytura, fully described by Sir William in his "Lough Corrib," and fought seven hundred years before the Christian era. An empty vault was found near the remains; and Sir William thinks that very probably contained jewelry or other treasure, deposited with the departed chieftain. The latter says that his vault was rifled about four years ago by a person whose relations still live in the neighborhood.

### Singular Conduct of a Priest.

A gallant act of heroism is related by a correspondent of the Cork *Examiner*. Sir lade west out on the 16th inst., in spite of an exceedingly heavy rain-storm, to hunt in the neighborhood of the Foils, a river almost exclusively fed by mountain torrents, near Abbey-feale, in the wildest part of Limerick county. Forgeting their position in the excitement of their amusement, they were surprised by the rapid rise of the poor lads to a sense of their danger, to find themselves surrounded by a sea of water. Escape seemed impossible. Before them lay the Feale, surging in its rage, behind and around them rose the dark unsightly crests, from every glen and ravine of which dashed torrents of water, increasing every moment, boiling, roaring, swelling, overflowing their banks, and spreading destruction all around. News reached Abbeyfeale; the people flocked out in hundreds, terror depicted in every face. The Royal Irish were there, but were powerless to affect anything towards rescuing the poor fellows. In this emergency, news reached the Rev. W. Casey, who was about breaking his fast after officiating in the church. In an instant that generous soul, and though of a consultition not the strongest, rushed to the scene, and regardless of his own safety, and indifferent to the pelting storm of rain and sleet which was blinding him at every step, dashed into the flood, accompanied by one solitary companion, whose name did not transpire, and after an hour's unremitting efforts and many hair-breadth escapes, succeeded in rescuing, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, the six foolhardy young lads, whom he restored to their parents wiser, if not better boys.

### A Touch of Nature.

The human oboe was the fixed star of the season, but one night its radiance paled in the sudden blaze of a meteor. In a pale young boy, with a face of feminine delicacy, and long fair hair, that was parted like a girl's, had been sitting close beside me in the stalls, and gazing on the scene so ingly about him with great black eyes that realised to mine Art's dream in the Sistine Chapel. In the course of a moment, this boy began to sing in a voice as like a girl's as his face. The song had the simplicity of childhood, the sweet tenderness of his uplifted eyes: "My Mary of the Curling Hair." The first line was warbled it, and no other sound was heard. The "wailoping" ditties of the evening before and of Signor Oboe were left out of mind with himself. When the sweet love song was over, and the tide of the silence dropped, restraint and wonder burst forth in a grand hurricane of applause. A flash of pride made the boy's bright face brighter still, and the pale cheek as red as a summer rose. Wellington was far less happy the night after Waterloo than this boy in his first triumph among the gods. Ambition had then long since wilted region cone; it scanned the gallery keenly many a night, but never saw him after.—*Fun Poor Gods," in the Dublin Illustrated Annual.*

### The Leinster Leases.

The Catholic clergy in the county of Kildare, who acted so boldly as the champion of the tenants of the Duke of Leinster in the late controversy respecting the "Leinster leases," were not unmindful of their duty to their flocks. The triumph is now with the reverend gentlemen who so earnestly advocated justice. Lord John Fitzgerald, the duke's son, has in a public letter denounced the lease in question as being a harsh and indefensible. The Duke of Leinster is very far advanced in a life which has been spent principally at home in Ireland among his tenants, and all regretted that his blind old age he departed from a course of action which long made him popular. As his own son has now taken the side of the aggrieved tenantry, the very reason to hope that the fund on the estates of his grace will soon be at an end.—*Universe.*

## ENGLAND.

### English Justice.

From time to time the English papers try to throw dust upon the administration of justice in America. If they were greater England is not the land which can afford to reproach another. The following statement, made by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, M. P., is a remarkable illustration of the manner in which modern Israel "strains at a gnat and swallows a camel." "Under the Act of Queen Elizabeth, 'for the maintenance of the Queen's true lover of arms and sounds, who is thrilled by the touch of Mozart as the war-horse by the sound of a trumpet, the Bohemian who sups everywhere, the poor enthusiast and the more dull soul who pays his shilling because no money others do the same, and knows no more why the opera pleases nor why the band is there or knows why he is chosen for a funeral—all these various kinds of people, and a great many others, admit to being believingly as gods. They are the Arabs of the city desert, who come suddenly trooping to the oasis, and in dreary baroness. They let open their flannels to Dollymount in the roaring morning drive to the Strawberry Beds under they pell against each other in the regatta; they swarm to Baldoyle when Punchestown and when they locks them up in town, they play billiards, lounge over bars, and sit down and down the stairs and dream their art-pantomime between high tragedy at the Queen's, middle tragedy at the Royal, and sweet tragedy at the Gaiety, and the law allows them in the music halls.—*"The Opera Gods," in the Dublin Illustrated Annual.*

### Important Discovery of a Tumba de Beaux Skeleton at Cong.

Mr. E. Maguire writes to the *Galway Advertiser*: A few days ago, having been informed that a human skeleton was deposited in a vault in Ballykine Upper, within a mile of Cong, on the property of Sir A. R. Guinness, I proceeded to examine the said vault. On raising a large flag cover-ing a vault, in the center of a cairn thirty-two yards in circumference, a full-grown human skeleton was discovered, placed in such a position that I inferred that the body was interred in the sitting posture with the face turned to the west. Fortunately, Sir William Wilde, the great authority in all archæological researches in Ireland, was staying at Moytura, and without touching a bone, I sent him word to come to me. Sir William proceeded with me at once to the cairn, corroborated my supposition as to the manner of burial, and by this and by the curious conformation of the skull, identified the remains as those of a Tumba de Beaux, in all probability a chieftain who had fled away from the West against that of the Firbolgs, as the famous battle of Moytura, fully described by Sir William in his "Lough Corrib," and fought seven hundred years before the Christian era. An empty vault was found near the remains; and Sir William thinks that very probably contained jewelry or other treasure, deposited with the departed chieftain. The latter says that his vault was rifled about four years ago by a person whose relations still live in the neighborhood.

### Singular Conduct of a Priest.

A gallant act of heroism is related by a correspondent of the Cork *Examiner*. Sir lade west out on the 16th inst., in spite of an exceedingly heavy rain-storm, to hunt in the neighborhood of the Foils, a river

### The "Popish" Bugbear.

Some peculiar people of Edinburgh seem determined that Mr. Newdegate shall not lack joy, alone, visions of Jesuits in the air and monks in everything; and they, in public meeting assembled, have been cross-questioning Messrs. Duncan McLaren and John Miller, the parliamentary representatives of that city, with reference to "the military organization of the League of St. Salvatian." Mr. McLaren very bluntly declared that he would not read all the pamphlets and long letters written to prove that the League deserved punishment by anticipation, as he objects "to all that kind of thing!" though he expressed his readiness to give honest answers to simple questions. Mr. Miller spoiled a letter, the writer of which stated that if the operations of the League of St. Salvatain were not "stopped" they would bring about a massacre of far greater extent than that of St. Bartholomew." A Mr. Johnstone, who had distinguished himself by the compilation of the extraordinary missive from which the words were quoted, was strictly non-committal in his interpretation. The honorable member proceeded to show, we trust to the satisfaction of the parsimonious, that the League is not responsible for the desertions from the British army, which amounts to some eight or nine hundred per month.—*Catholic Opinion, December 28.*

## FRANCE.

### France and Austria.

We have not yet heard the last of the controversy between M. Thiers and the Duke de Gramont. The correspondent of the *Correspondance* publishes a letter from the Napoleonist Duke, replying to some of the President's statements in the late Parliamentary discussion. M. Thiers declared, first, that the Prussians were not responsible for the war, and that "it was not we who made it were;" and second, that the Duke de Gramont had been assured by Count Beust and Count Andrassy that if France went to war she must not depend upon Austria for assistance. The former of these statements, says the last Foreign Minister under the Empire, gave surprise to every Cabinet in Europe, and nowhere more than at the Chancellry at Berlin, where such humility or simplicity was not expected from France. As to the second affirmation of M. Thiers, the Duc de Gramont makes the following replies and remarkable avowal that he was authorized at Vienna to say to the Emperor: "Austria regards the cause of France as her own; and will do everything within the limits of possibility to secure to her success of her arms." "That," he writes, "was what I was charged to say to the French Government, and others besides me were entrusted with the same message. I am not quoting from memory. I have his dispatches before me, and I can prove what I have advanced." The *Temps* doubts the wisdom of the ex-Minister's avowal, since, despite all Austrian assertions, it proves that, before the Hohenzollern candidature had been thought of, Bismarck had been seeking allies against Prussia. To prove that would be to justify the preparations of Germany, and that, forewarned, she was wisely forearmed.

### The Lourdes Pilgrimage.

Our readers will remember the outrageous attack made upon the pilgrimage of the Communists of Nantes when passing through that town on their way to Lourdes —that the pilgrims were hooted, pelted, and the mayor and priest grossly insulted, with the manifest connivance of the Mayor and municipal authorities. The matter was then appealed to for protection, told them that they deserved none—why did they come there? When the outrage was brought before the National Assembly, M. Thiers seemed to come into the same view with regard to the matter, and unequivocally espoused the cause of the rioters and their prompters in the Municipal Council. The Assembly went so far as to send him before a court-martial for the charge of insubordination. The case came on, and the court, after hearing the counsel for the defense, declared itself incompetent in the matter. This is the real defeat suffered by the Prussian Government on its own ground, nay, at the hands of its own military tribunal—never has the judicial policy of persecuting the Church received more striking rebuke from the high sectors themselves. In connection with this the Berlin *Germania* observes: "It is remarkable that the Court has acknowledged that the army bishop's case is a purely ecclesiastical one, and that its verdict authority has nothing whatever to do with it. It is a hard blow dealt out to the new-fangled system of the army of faith Staat that has lately obtained with us, and consequently our Government cannot but feel much at loss how to extricate themselves from the most unexpected difficulty." Let there be no charge raised against the Court, if it evinces the same spirit of independence in dealing with the case of Mgr. Kremenz as the court martial has shown in this matter.—*Universe, December 28.*

## RUSSIA.

### Russian Tyranny.

The tyranny of the Russians in Poland has, of late, increased in violence. Hitherto, Poles has not been allowed to acquire real estate in the adjoining provinces of Lithuania, but now this disability is to be extended to the kingdom of Poland itself; so that Russians are to be settled there after the law efforts of the Poles to recover their national independence, in 1863, the Russian tyrants arbitrarily seized the property of the Catholic Church and condemned those of the priests who were not transported into Siberia, to live on a scanty pittance paid to them by the Government. The lands thus stolen in the provinces of Wilna and Portikas are about to be put up for auction, and the confiscation of the last remains of the allen despotism has never dared to devise in any country of Europe, in the 19th century at least; they are much weaker of a Cromwell or William III., than of the "benevolent" and "humane" ruler of all the Russias. No one is to be admitted as a purchaser if he does not either belong to the Greek schismatic Church, or else has been or is a Government official; and to prevent any Catholics from getting a "lot," by some chance, it has been ordered that the intending bidders must produce their own and their parents' certificates of baptism, by which means Rhesia hopes eventually to effect the dispossession, or, as they term it on the Continent, the "expatriation" of the natives in Poland, just as England did in Ireland for upwards of six hundred years. The result will be the same in the former case as it had been in the latter; the invaders will eventually become outcasts in the country of their adoption, and ever remain a nuisance in the sight of God and of their enemies.—*Universe, December 28.*

## THE CONFESSIONAL.

### Lecture by Monsigner Capel on its Moral and Social Effects.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 29th, Monsigner Capel preached at the Pro-Cathedral, Cliffton, to an overflowing congregation, the subject of his discourse being "The Confessional—its Social and Moral Effects." The text was taken from verse five of the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. John: "And the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it." After a few preliminary observations, the right reverend preacher said his hearers unfortunately must have been brought into contact—through speaking to friends and acquaintances who had read certain books—with serious charges that were brought against the Confessional—against that instrument whereby God Almighty reconciled us to Himself. They had been told, and probably they might have seen very lately, the assertion made that, first of all, the Confessional was delerterious to the purse who lived such confessions; his mind, said the objector, has been polluted by the reading of books so immoral that they could not be placed before the public without bringing upon the publisher of them the punishment worthy of the man. Some objectors went further, and said that this deleterious effect exercised likewise on the pentent's ears, and that an innocent and unpolluted mind became contaminated by the influence of the questions propounded and the conversations that were there carried on. To strengthen his objection, they had recourse to efforts drawn smutty literature of the day. One man was exercised in the matter, and that was a priest who had betrayed to death the mayor and some other citizens of a town during the German war. A German military jury had given a third reading to the bill for the restitution of the property of the Orleans family.——At Lyons the infidels have established a fund for the purpose of purchasing corpses for their dissections. Twenty-five francs is offered as a bribe to the poor who will consent to their disposal after death, and it is said that numerous bodies are buried elsewhere. Two frauds a head will also be given to any person who will assist at the disgusting barbarism. What, nice, refined characters are our modern *thrusspensers!—Universe, Dec. 28.*

## ITALY.

### Under Piedmontese Rule.

A "Lugger of St. Sebastian" writes a letter to the *Crusader*, from which we extract the following. He tells only a more than "thrice told tale" when he describes in effect Piedmontese rule in Naples as worse than no rule at all: "Mr. M., an English gentleman in the trust, sense of the term, and a Protestant to boot, alights from a boat at a point where a landslip has blocked up the road from Sorrento to Castellamare, rendering necessary a slight *detour* by sea. An exorbitant fare is demanded and resisted, and after a few high words Mr. M. is seized by two carabineers, pinned against the cliff, and forced to submit to the application of *thumb-screws*, one more brutal carabineer biting his victim's hand severely to force it open. Mr. M. is then incarcerated in the town jail of Castellamare, and detained there nearly two days and a night, the cowardly Prefect calling upon him in the prison, requesting an exchange of cards, and disclaiming all complicity in the affair. An English professional gentleman has lately received an anonymous letter of the most diabolical character, threatening him with the most certain death if within a given time he does not pay a sum of more than two thousand pounds. In England we should take very little notice of such a threat, but here there is something in it, and what is worse, if the writer be detected, one of his associates will most certainly revenge him. All sorts of illegal authorities, and our country-man has quietly packed up everything movable and left the country, to the intense regret and loss of his numerous *clientele*. Here no man can call anything his own. Thieves rob from the person in the streets in broad daylight, and are not interfered with. The police would be powerless, and are afraid of the thieves, and small blame to them—for a clever arrest of a dangerous character is sure to be followed by the assassination of a policeman. The case came on, and the court, after hearing the counsel for the defence, declared itself incompetent in the matter. This is the real defeat suffered by the Prussian Government on its own ground, nay, at the hands of its own military tribunal—never has the judicial policy of persecuting the Church received more striking rebuke from the high sectors themselves. In connection with this the Berlin *Germania* observes: "It is remarkable that the Court has acknowledged that the army bishop's case is a purely ecclesiastical one, and that its verdict authority has nothing whatever to do with it. It is a hard blow dealt out to the new-fangled system of the army of faith Staat that has lately obtained with us, and consequently our Government cannot but feel much at loss how to extricate themselves from the most unexpected difficulty." Let there be no charge raised against the Court, if it evinces the same spirit of independence in dealing with the case of Mgr. Kremenz as the court martial has shown in this matter.



# SADLEIR, THE BANKER;
## OR, THE
# LACEYS OF RATHCORE.
### A TALE OF IRISH LIFE.

PART II.

CHAPTER XXXV—(Continued.)

What shock their hearts and utterly dispirited them, was the course taken by the bishop and clergy. The deputation from the Council of the Tenant League, on arriving at Athlone, found themselves confronted by an ecclesiastical opposition, with which it was useless to contend. In vain the men who flung themselves into the turmoil and begged the people, by the most solemn aspirations, to remember that, by sending back Crowe to Parliament, they would be sending their own throats, agreed with their wishes. The few priests who took part with the nationalists were speedily cowed by the anathemas of the denied rivals, and even forced to fly for their lives from the religious and bribed of the Solicitor-General's bullies.

Crowe, meanwhile, was prosecuting what he *fut called* "a glorious and truly successful canvass." "Everywhere," observed his eloquent mercenary, "the Orange leaders have sprung to their feet by a common instinct, resolved to teach the enemies of religion and order a lesson. The denunciations are not to be trifled with by a little knot of journalists desperate and ruined by their own folly. Ireland will be true to herself at this great crisis, and show her opponents that her people are not to be trifled with." Publicans were told to "remember" that the State had arrogated the right of pronouncing in matters of religion, and that it was for them to govern Catholic opinion on Protestant principles, and to banish to the workhouse all who gave adhesion divorced from revelation in religion. He gave politicians to understand, that the Bishop of Ripbin, whose sacred character Ireland cherished the profoundest reverence, had thrown his arms over Crowe, and sent, arm in arm, through the streets with that archpriest, soliciting votes and influence. He looked as if the last vestige of hope were about to disappear from the country. It was indeed a time of terror. Instead of a manly struggle—a battle of giants, in one of which Ireland's champion was to be crowned with victory—the people were to be the passive and ill-conditioned slaves of Fraud and Darkness and the unbending angels of Truth and Light. But there was, in reality, no struggle at all. The people, giving up at his back, the weak and unorganized Nationalist forces were gallantly and ruthlessly cut down. There was nothing up to him; how much their income was to be in the future. He could not say. The choice of bonfires in the streets; and a peaceful town was suddenly converted by the dundle against of mingled revelry and drink into a pandemonium. Every sober man and woman regretted the horrid scene they witnessed, but what could they do to stop it? The firemen was given up to rioting and debauchery. The night was made horrible with the yellings and shrieking of intoxicated wretches who paraded the streets, and rushed to Sadleir and liberty!—"Sadleir and the priests for ever," was the cry of the drunken mob, and the cry of sickening him. The hand was grown more sedate and self-restrained than ever, and so querulous and unhappy when "put out," that few cared to be in his acquaintances cared to draw him into a discussion upon any possible subject. Their advocates in the newspapers spoke of his exclusion from the House as if it were a great misfortune to the country, and as if the Bishops of Lagbilin and Kildare, and of the greater bulk of the clergy, but their linked brethren did not wish to have him represented in the House. Somehow the people failed to recognize the full extent of the misery and wickedness they had assured they suffered. Some of them went, indeed, so far as to say that John Sadleir had deserved well of the country, that if a few more of his friends were treated in the same ungrateful manner the country would be little the worse for repudiating them. Very few persons found fault with the priests. The priests expressed a fear that Sadleir's principles—no matter who ballot—to be left alone, and he was now indulging in one of those sudden fits of quiet before the storm which the specialists in brain disease ever often find associated with the accident. The bell of the little Catholic chapel, close at hand, began to ring for vespers. Every toll went through Sadleir. He remembered another bell, often heard in the green glades of a Tipperary highland on Sunday morning, and its tones to leave home, in order that he might have time to go to the nearest village and get shaved and stiffened by his mother's hands—and be in for the precious privilege of "answering Mass." Happy, innocent days, when he slept without the terrors of evil dreams, and conserved peace and kind-feeling the highest ambition of life! Could he go back to them, he would crush London like a toad under his heel. Could he! Could he get a new heart, and borrow a fresh conscience! Could he shake off his sins like a garment, and forget his iniquities as "the Vision of them that dream, in which there is no substance, and when one awakes the recorded no basis?" No; they clung to him like a vesture of fire. He might bathe in the healing pool, but what angel would descend to quicken its salutary waters? With a loud sob, he crossed his arms before him, and hid his face in the fold of cloth and flesh so formed. The overwhelming horrors of remorse had seized him, and were strangling him in their choking embrace. He felt the perspiration bursting from the pores of his forehead, and began to take heart for a reaction that might end in sleep—sweet sleep!—when he suddenly he heard a prolonged knocking at the street door and then the hurried and violent "Ithibubation" of a bell. "Some of my *friends*," he muttered, and again endeavored to compose himself.

(To be Continued.)

Bishop Strossmayer is at Rome; his health is expiring but vigorous, and occasions grave anxiety to his friends.


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**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 8.
February
1—Sunday—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Purification of the B. V. M. Candlemas Day.
2—Monday—St. Blaise, Bishop and Martyr.
3—Tuesday—St Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Conf.
4—Wednesday—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.
5—Thursday—St. Titus, Bishop and Confessor. St. Philip de Vere, Virgin and Martyr.
6—Friday—St. Dorothea, Virgin and Martyr.
7—Saturday—St. John of Matha, Confessor.


# THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

W. T. VALLEJO—The Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee was assassinated on the morning of April 7, 1868. Thomas Francis Meagher was born in, the city of Waterford, August 3, 1823, and was drowned at Fort Benton, on the Missouri, sometime during the night of 1st July, 1867.


## CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

The revival of *Brownson's Review* is an event deserving of more notice than that necessitated by the usual criticism. It is a cheering sign of the progress of Catholic literature. Situated as we are in this country in the midst of a non-believing majority which has almost absolute control of a powerful press, which shapes public opinion according to its will, which directs the policy of the nation, there is a sort of warfare thrust upon us. We dare not refuse it, we dare not even seek to avoid it, under penalty of being held recreant to our holy faith. All the standers against the fame and purity of the Catholic Church that have been coined during the last three hundred years, are current, here now and find multitudes of believers. All the misrepresentations of our tenets and devotional practices, which the heretics and schismatics of long ago invented for their own vile purposes, are generally accepted as truthful. Charity, then, impose on us a two-fold duty. For the sake of those who differ from us, that they may come to know the Church of God, we are bound to make manifest the truth by tearing off the hideous veil which its enemies have thrown over it. And for our own sakes we are bound to defend and explain our principles in morals, in politics, in all that binds man to society and to his Creator, that we may not suffer in our liberties through the ignorance of our adversaries. Of course, the only way to fulfill this duty efficiently is through the press. On the wide field of literature must our battle be principally fought. Consequently it ought be a subject of rejoicing to find our forces recruited—to see a large accession of strength made to our ranks. Some periodical like *Brownson's* is in a certain sense necessary to Catholicity in America. It would be the poorest of policies to allow our opponents to enjoy a monopoly of that high class of literature which appeals to men of scholarship and intellectual culture; because it would readily be construed into a tacit acknowledgment of the correctness of the charge which is so frequently brought against the Church—namely, that she is hostile to scientific investigation.

There never was a time since the Reformation in which men of really profound attainments could do better service to the cause of truth than at the present moment. Now people are unlearning a great portion of that which their forefathers implicitly believed during three centuries. The practice of taking authorities at second-hand, which was the very essence of that conspiracy against truth which has corrupted history, is being gradually done away with. To gather convincing evidence of this we have only to call to mind how much has been effected during the past twenty years towards casting that light upon obscure periods of ecclesiastical history, and redeeming from unmerited obloquy the men who were most enormously vilified by the anti-Catholic writers. This has been done altogether by going back to contemporaneous chroniclers, and finding out what those who lived with and knew the personages in question thought and wrote about them. The intelligent and reading classes of all countries, and of America especially, are prepared to receive new ideas, and it should be the mission of Catholic authors, journalists and writers to supply ideas adapted to that mind. Of course it is absolutely requisite, in order that good results may be obtained, that the individual undertaking to set the men of the time in the right path should himself be thoroughly conversant with it. Nothing, however, to the divinely-inspired pronouncements of the Holy Father, there is little danger of a conscientious Catholic writer leading his readers astray. The prevailing errors of our generation have been so clearly pointed out in the Syllabus of 1864, that the man who takes it for his guide will be sure to avoid all the great dangers that are likely to beset him. Liberalism, as it was foolishly called, was the most powerful enemy of orthodoxy for a while its seductive but pernicious principles led away a few of those who were deemed impregnable in the faith; but that enemy is now prostrate, because the Syllabus has completely overthrown and enmeshed it. Nobody speaks now of "liberal" Catholics but those who do not understand what a true Catholic is.

The line of demarcation between our friends and foes has been drawn by a master hand; it is so distinctly traced that blinded either by ignorance or vanity must he be who unwittingly transgresses it. There is not much reason to fear that those who are truly devoted to the Church will repeat the errors committed in so many instances from the year of revolutions—1848—up to 1864. During those days the wily foes of the Church scoffed the legitimate authorities with fruitless but false theories about the "rights of people." The men who applauded what were termed the "popular movements" in Italy and elsewhere did not know the plot against Christian society which they were countenancing. They must know it now if they ever had any desire to learn. To-day the secret and secret societies, foiled in their attempt to subvert authority, seek to uproot the very foundation of society through the agency of godless education. They are trying to loosen the most sacred ties and introduce pagan anarchy under the guise of freedom. To oppose these—to expose and defeat their machinations, to uphold the just cause, to defend truth, virtue and faith—should be the aim of those learned men who owe allegiance to the Seat of Peter, and are content to read their philosophy by the light reflected from the memorable Syllabus of 1864.

## TAXING RELIGION.

In the annual report of the Mercantile Library Association, recently printed, complaint was made that the institution was compelled to pay taxes. The argument was raised that the Library was not, in the pecuniary sense of the word, a beneficial concern; that it was devoted to the spread of enlightenment, and that, consequently, it was putting an impost upon knowledge to subject it to taxation. With this reasoning we do not perfectly agree, as we consider it sound all through. It is folly on the part of any Government to lay tyranny off an institution which is maintained, not, for the profit or advantage of any man or any company, but solely for the public good. We would, however, like to see the required exemption pushed a little further than libraries or museums or art galleries. There is no argument in the Mercantile Library Association report with respect to this taxation question which does not apply with ten-fold force to the case of religious buildings. Churches, monasteries, convents, nurseries, reformatories, asylums, etc., are not pecuniarily beneficial to the Catholic religious who conduct them. Not the slightest idea of making money is allowed to enter into the policy of their management. The one thing kept in view is to glorify God by prayer and the good works of instructing, comforting and shielding all classes of humanity. If exemption be claimed for libraries on the ground that they are a great public benefit—that their tendency is to spread useful knowledge and diminish crime—the same plea certainly be urged on behalf of churches, and generally of all religious organizations. They spread knowledge far more important to mankind than that gathered up on bookshelves; and there can be no question as to their being infinitely more powerful for the repression of offenses against the law.

A man may be very learned, and be on that account only the more dangerous to society; but a man inclined with the spirit of religion will, under all circumstances, be a supporter of order. In continental Europe of late days ecclesiastical property of all kinds has been subjected to taxation; but that is done for the express purpose of persecuting the Church and increasing the strength of the secular Government. There assuredly is no desire on the part of any Federal or State Government here to act inimically to any section of Christians, and therefore we cannot understand why the exemption of religious establishments should be copied. Again, it is really only adding to the burden which has to be borne by the community at large, and not taking anything from the individuals who have charge of the property. From the people comes the money required for the support of the institutions we have mentioned, as, in themselves, they are productive of no revenue whatever; and when taxes are superadded, these, too, have to come out of the pockets of the people. So the clergy or religious do not pay the taxes, for the good and sufficient reason that they have none. They are simply trustees or managers of that which belongs to the members of their communion. Hence it is evident that taxing churches, etc., is nothing more or less than perpetually fining the people for upholding and supporting them. Unlikely as it may seem at present, we have every hope that our legislators will before long come to view this matter in a proper light, and will decree the cessation of the very bad and unprofitable policy of taxing church property.

## ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The rumors of a difficulty existing between England and Russia, on account of the invasion of Kiva by the troops of the latter power, are daily gaining more credence. Indeed, the telegrams go so far as to say that the British Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed a communication couched in terms amounting to positive menace to the St. Petersburg Cabinet. The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that England does not want to fight, but that if her Indian possessions are thought to be endangered by the course of Russia she is prepared, she will send a fleet to Cronstadt and march her soldiers to the aid of the Khan of Kiva. She sent a fleet to Cronstadt nearly twenty years ago, and it returned most ingloriously. CHARLEY Martin's bombastic order is, he says, "sharpen your cutlasses, my lads," is not yet forgotten. Her big ships wandered about the Baltic, hunting up little fishing villages to bombard; but the cutlasses never had their edges blunted. Russia is not to be bullied, more especially now since England will not be sustained by France, and if JOHN BULL has been foolish enough to indulge in tall talk, he will yet have to set his words.

THE SUNDAY LAW, of which so much has been said of late, has been a dead letter on the statute book, in substantially its present form, since 1861, and was never attempted to be enforced. Its enforcement is not now attempted in San Francisco, and I saither should it be elsewhere. Statutory enactments for the proper observance of the Lord's day are worse than useless.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Sunday School teachers held their annual reunion in the basement hall of St. Mary's Cathedral on the evening of the 26th instant. The attendance was very large, showing that the interest felt in the labors of the association is on the increase. A report was read by the Secretary, which contained some highly instructive statistics relating to the number of children receiving religious instruction in the different churches. From them we learn that more than four thousand five hundred boys and girls regularly attend Sunday School in the nine churches belonging to the city and suburbs; and if we add to these the numbers who are taught in the several convents by the Sisters, we have a total of considerably more than seven thousand children receiving instruction. The Catholic population of San Francisco does not probably exceed forty thousand altogether, so the Sunday School pupils are pretty nearly as numerous as they could be expected to be. This is of course owing to the laudable exertions of the pastors and teachers, who, since the Union was started, have worked in thorough accord. We are well pleased to note the efforts which have been made to circulate among the children that excellent little periodical called the *Young Catholic*. Nine hundred dollars is a tolerably large sum to expend upon juvenile literature, but considering that it has procured four thousand copies of the above mentioned magazine, we are forced to acknowledge that it was well and wisely spent. The Secretary's report would have been more satisfactory if it included some account of the number of children receiving instruction this time last year, so that we could form a just idea of the progress since then; but it contains so much upon which we may fairly congratulate ourselves that we have a scruple about finding fault with it. We should like very much that a copy of this report were left, with every Catholic family residing in the city, because it could hardly fail to impress them with a proper sense of the magnitude and importance of the work in which the Sunday School Union is engaged. And this is necessary. The holy zeal of the pastors, the devotedness of the teachers, the spirit animating the whole organization will be rendered to a great measure valueless if parents will not perform their duty and see that their children attend the instructions. Hundreds of Catholic boys and girls are being educated in the public schools, where, of course, they learn nothing at all about their religion; granting the improbable supposition that the influence of the training they receive is not such as to gradually lead them to despise it; and, in all human probability, nothing but Sunday School teachings can save their faith. Consequently, fathers and mothers should know that on them the responsibility rests, and before God, to make sure that their little ones are put in a way of learning Christian doctrine, and avoiding good Catholics. They will acquit themselves of this all-important duty by sending them regularly to Sunday School.

## THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Mercantile Library is an institution of which our city has reason to be proud. It is at present excellently managed. The clerks and librarians are courteous, and spare no pains to accommodate the readers. The books that are added from day to day are, on the whole, well selected, pretty nearly all the branches of literature are proportionately represented. The different departments in the shelves are kept in fair order, and it is now much easier to lay one's hand on any book required than it used to be some time ago. Having said so much in common justice to the Library, we feel at liberty to call attention to one defect which we naturally consider very grievous. Catholic literature is not at all properly represented in the theological or any other department. We have been frequently informed, moreover, that a great indisposition to purchase works by Catholic authors prevails among those gentlemen whose duty it is to select new volumes. This is not fair. Many of the subscribers to the Library are Catholics, and nothing, in justice, should help our coreligionists more than allow in rendering it, nor would they be if help were needed again. The present is a period of great activity in our literary circles, and the emanations of Catholic intellect are remarkable for their vigor and scholarship. It would therefore be a great satisfaction to us to see that our position in the world of letters was properly recognized, and that Prospectants were not led to infer that we are behind hand in the labors of religious, historical and scientific investigation. We trust that this friendly remonstrance will be received in the proper spirit, and that we shall ere long see proof of it in the appearance on the shelves of some of the best works of Catholic writers of the present century. We make this remark, in conclusion, that we have reason to believe that if an invitation were extended, gentlemen would be found willing to donate books of the kind alluded to, and thus the library officials would be able to gratify a large number of patrons and friends without incurring any expense.

REMOVAL OF THE ORPHANS.—On Monday last the removal of the furniture of the Orphan Asylum was commenced. It could not be continued as the New Asylum is not far enough advanced to admit of the removal of the orphans. On Monday next, however, the moving will be resumed, and continued until the orphans are settled in their new home. Much remains to be taken out, and a continuation of the assistance so generously volunteered on last Monday will be very acceptable to the Sisters. Many wagons have been engaged for the first few days, therefore further assistance will be more acceptable after Wednesday.

## A TRIANGULAR FIGHT.

Our Republican friends seem very much divided among themselves at the present moment. They are separated into two factions, with a good prospect of a third. The more respectable of their following want Booth to succeed Casserly in the United States Senate; while the "boys" and lobby elements are heart and soul for Gorham, or some other gentleman of easy virtue; and all who understand the workings of primaries, know that it is the "boys" who control them, so that Gorham's chances are immeasurably the better. It may not be generally remembered that twelve months ago, Sargent's election to the Senate was effected, or at least materially assisted, by a bargain and sale with Gorham to the effect that the latter would get Sargent's support for the place now filled by Mr. Casserly. It would seem, however, that Aaron regards such promises as did Thomas Shannon, Esq., when he brazenly said on the floor of the Assembly Chamber, that platforms were merely made to catch votes, and to be violated whenever profitable; for now comes a well-founded rumor that Gorham and Sargent have quarrelled, and that the latter wants Shannon for his colleague. Should this prove true, the Republican party will be divided, and in order to carry the primaries in any event, a mixed delegation will be returned to the Nominating Convention, who will place a mixed Legislative ticket in the field. Until the Republican ticket is elected, however, neither Gorham nor Shannon will appear publicly as candidates; for they know full well that their unpopularity with the masses even of their own party renders them sure of defeat of their creatures; but their friends once successful, they would stalk boldly into the arena, and either would unquestionably carry off the prize. Booth has no earthly show in the large cities. His rivals control the party machinery, and they know well how to manage it. Under these circumstances, we see no great difficulty in the Democracy electing the next election, provided it makes judicious nominations, and puts men of character and fitness forward as its standard bearers. The most potent lever they can use to overthrow the dominant party, is to keep this truth before the people—that George C. Gorham or Tom Shannon will disgrace the place of Eugene Casserly, if the Republicans carry the next general election.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1873.

### Preparation for a Grand Demonstration.

A Convention composed of delegates from the various Irish civic and military organizations was held, last Sunday afternoon, at Irish American Hall, Howard street, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in a becoming manner. The meeting was well attended.

The first business was the calling of the roll of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. Wards. The Societies then represented were the following named: Sons of the Emerald Isle Benevolent Association, Irish-American Benevolent Association, Workingmen's Protective Benevolent Association, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Divisions No. 1 to No. 10, Irish Volunteers, Companies A and 2; Legion of St. Patrick, and Irish Confederation, Burke and Lolby, Nos. 1 and 2.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last Convention, which, after a few words by the President (Mr. M. F. Cummings), were, on the passing of the minutes, the labors of the Convention of 1872 ceased. Before dissolving he wished to return to the Convention his thanks for the very generous courtesy that had been shown him on all occasions.

The Chair then resolved that the delegates for the Convention of 1873 should appoint their own committee and not report upon credentials. From each delegation one member was taken to form the committee. The entire Irish press of the city retired for a short time, it reported that the following-named delegates were entitled to representation in the Convention: Sons of the Emerald Isle Benevolent Association, Irish-American Benevolent Association, Workingmen's Protective Benevolent Association, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Divisions No 7; Knights of St. Patrick, Divisions 1 and 2; Irish Confederation, Burke and Lolby Club, St. Joseph's Young Men's Association, Celtic Club, T. F. Burke Circle, Fenian Brotherhood, Thomas Davis Club, Irish Confederation, Burke and Lolby Circle, Fenian Brotherhood, Company "A," Legion of St. Patrick, Hibernian Rifles, St Joseph's Benevolent Society.

On motion, Col. A. Wason, commander of the Irish Regiment, was elected a member of the Convention; and the Field and Commissioned Staff of the Irish Regiment were also elected honorary members.

Mr. John Kennedy was unanimously elected President of the Convention, and Mr. M. Connolly, Vice-President; Denis Coyne, Secretary; and John Grant, Treasurer.

The meeting resolved that all moneys shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, and that all disbursements shall be made by him.

An adjournment then took place until next Sunday, when nominations for Grand Marshal will be in order.

### St Mary's Hospital Society, Nortonville.

The following subscribing members of this Society in Nortonville have paid to Mr. Owen Breslin the sums opposite their names since our last publication:

| | |
|---|---|
| C. C. Strahlem | $5 00 |
| Catherine O'Brien | 5 00 |
| Richard Swan | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Swan | 2 00 |
| Timothy McCarthy | 2 00 |
| Mrs. McLaughlin | 2 00 |
| Michael Smith | 1 00 |
| Michael Sullivan | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Sullivan | 1 00 |
| Henry H. Williams | 2 00 |
| Walter Jones | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Jones | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Fitzgerald | 1 00 |
| James Mooney | 1 00 |
| John O'Neill, sr | 1 00 |
| Robert Yates | 1 00 |

## Catholic Sunday Schools.

The annual reunion of the Catholic Sunday School teachers of the city took place last Sunday afternoon, in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. The attendance was very large. J. N. Adams, President of the Union, presided. The exercises opened with an original hymn—"To our Patron Saint, St. Charles Borromeo"—sung by the teachers and children of the classes, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Richard McCabe. Mr. Lawrence Nolan, who has ably discharged the duties of Secretary for the past eighteen months, read the report, of which we subjoin the following:

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Shortly after my last report the Board of Directors obtained permission from the Archbishop to have a meeting for the benefit of the Union. Rev. Father Burchard, at the request of the Board, consented to deliver his lecture on "Women Suffragism." Colonel Peter Donahue tendered the use of Union Hall for the occasion, and after many unavoidable delays the lecture was given on the evening of November 20th. The result was a net profit to the Union of over nine hundred dollars ($900). This enabled the Directors to order the purchase of a large number of copies of the paper published by Rev. Father Hecker at New York, called the *Young Catholic*. Accordingly Mr. P. J. Thomas was authorized to send for four thousand copies of that publication, which were received in the month of December, and cost $600. These are mailed direct to fifteen schools, and are distributed by the Superintendents, Principals and Industrial School and to the orphan boys at Napa.

The catechism, prayer and hymn book, compiled by the Christian Brothers, mentioned in the last report, is now in press. The work continues to meet with favor, and the demand for it is increasing. The paper, although somewhat delayed, proves more durable and attractive, as well as cheaper, than was anticipated. A class book, arranged and adapted by the Union, has also been printed, and is now in use in the schools. The Board has also published a small work for the use of those beginning the catechism has been compiled by Rev. Father Brady, and also by Magister Johnson, Psychiatry, Mr. Flood.

It is a late meeting of the Board of Directors a resolution was adopted recommending the appointment of a Superintendent of Schools, to be elected by the Directors and being in such Saturday from the Sunday Schools of the city, and to be known as the School Superintendent."

"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS?"

It does not come within the province of a secretary's report, but I cannot refrain from saying in connection a good suggestion is recently offered by Rev. Father Scanlan, in a letter to the Union. It is that the teachers may call influence to obtain for each on leaving school such employment as they may be fitted for. Many boys, on leaving the Primary, are thus made their useful members of the community. The plan has been tried in other cities with good results.

The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. N. Adams; Vice-President, J. P. Ryan; A. B. Magister, Rev. Father Scanlan; Secretary, Lawrence Nolan; Treasurer, Mr. Ryan. Directors—Mr. Brosnan, the Misses Fitzgerald, Mrs. Thomas (as retires, and is succeeded by Mr. Flynn), Miss Ryan, Miss Lynch, Miss Fitzgerald. The gentlemen were elected honorary members: Rev. Father Brady, Rev. Father Scanlan, Rev. Father Donahue and Hon. Jacob Montgomery.

The following is the TREASURER'S SCHOOLS indicate rapid progress in organization and efficiency. The number of teachers and scholars has increased nearly the case, where the rate bestowed on the pupils in the public schools would be considered a high one.

At St. Francis' the past quarter has been a busy one. The Sunday School has been under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, and is now most efficiently prosecuted by his predecessor, and with success. The Christmas entertainment was a success, both in the music of the Mass being sung very creditably by the children, and in the Christmas tree in the hall. Mr. McCabe, the Secretary the pastor gathers the larger boys around him, and instructs them in the catechism.

The Spanish children of the parish have been gathered into a class, and are taught by Rev. Father Gaffney, and are being well taught by Rev. Father Gaffney, assisted by Messrs. Joseph Sr. Rodriguez, St. Ignatius, St. Joseph's St. Rodriguez, St. Peter's Church, Rev. Father Gaffney, St. Peter's Church, Rev. Father Gaffney, St. Peter's Church, Rev. Father Gaffney

## THE HIBERNIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

### THE SECOND NIGHT.

**The Captive of Killeshin**—(Continued.)

Nothing but the reflection, that when she had last addressed Fita Thomas it was in words and accents that would make any appeal to his compassion incompatible with the dignity she ought to sustain, could have prevented Una O'Nolan from giving way to tears as she read this touching letter. As it was, her voice was tremulous with emotion, and her beautiful face alternately crimson red and the color of the lily. Fita Thomas sat as first uncertain and abashed before the grave severity of the sentence-less, and the offended feelings, as he fondly imagined, of the fair interpreter: but when at length he perceived the object of O'Nolan's letter, his diffidence vanished before the conscious sincerity of his good-will, as he leaped on his feet and ardently cried that he would shed the last drop of his blood in the defense of her father's house against whatever adversaries might come against it.

"Nay, noble sir," Una replied, recovering her self-possession as she found herself in the less difficult position of one depreciating instead of beseeching aid, "you must not have these profit either at my life or my allegiance in our quarrel. If our own people cannot hold the tower against Sir Baxter, we but ask thy humane interest with the victor, that the conquest shall be as bloodless as the generosity of thy people shall permit."

"Lady," cried Fita Thomas, "do not affect me by a scorn which I no longer deserve. I have no friends—I have no country; suffer me only to be thy friend, and thy country shall be mine! My heart has reproached me ever since I uttered that unworthy, but inconsiderate calumny of my nation. Thy words have wrung my soul with shame and remorse. I stand here to offer thee the service of my arm, if thou will but receive me as thy servant; then will but receive me as thy servant; then will but receive me as thy servant; then

FRIEZE FROM A HOSTILE SOURCE.—Mr. Froude, in one of his recent lectures, paid this compliment to the priesthood and people of Ireland: "I do not question the enormous power for good which has been exerted in Ireland by the modern Catholic priesthood. Ireland is one of the poorest countries in Europe, yet there is less stealing, less cheating, less house-breaking, less robbery of all kinds, than in any other country of the same size in the civilized world. In the district where I lived we slept with unlocked doors and open windows with as much security as if we had been—I will not say in London or New York, for I should have been extremely sorry to have tried the experiment in either place. I say we might have been with the same in Paradise for any danger to which we were exposed. In the last hundred years impunity has been almost unknown in Ireland. This absence of vulgar crime and this exceptional delicacy and modesty of character is due, to their everlasting honor, to the influence of the Catholic clergy."

The Boston *Post* says: "The Albany Young Men's Christian Association didn't have Christianity enough to save them from bankruptcy, and their property has been seized for debt."

Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon, the last two rulers of France, both died in England.

Gambetta, the leader of the Red Republicans in France, is a Jew.

Death from Rupture being quite request we call the attention of our readers to the following notice written by the editor of the New York *Sun Flash*, who himself is a celebrated physician:

DR. SHERMAN'S CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The length of time this "Sherman Remedy for Ruptures" has stood the test of a trial should convince every sceptic that there is a permanent relief for this distressing and dangerous complaint, so prevalent in the human family. Dr. Sherman has done so immense business in the city of New York for years, with his remedial agent, and it is not possible for "quackery" to sustain itself for short month under the enormous expenses attending such a professional career as this gentleman has passed through, and is now engaged in. We advise all persons afflicted with rupture to at once make their case known to him. He is thoroughly and so successful a campaign as Dr. Sherman has carried on against "the family" touching the modus operandi of conquering this human ill, is convincing proof that he has the better understanding of the complaint he treats as a specialty

### Why Endure What is Curable!

"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but subscription can be cured, and therefore it is the most stupidity to endure it. Dyspeptics have certainly a right to endure dyspepsia to the end of their days if they choose, but as it is not suppose that they have any inclination to manifest their need in case and health, the probability is that if all dyspeptics knew that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, infallible remedy for their complaint, existed, they would with one accord resort to it. We most emphatically declare that such a remedy does exist, and that its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The record of its success extends over a period of more than twenty years, and it is fearlessly alleged that during the whole of that time it has never failed to afford permanent relief in any disorder deranged state of the stomach that was not organic, malignant and hopeless. The testimonials that go to establish this important fact can be counted by the thousand, and they are derived from all classes, headed by a host the corps of all sinners, rules, and interests. Where rendered chronic by medicinal treatment or drastic purgatives, have to hundreds of instances been cured within three months by the systematic use of the aforesaid stomachic and alterative. It should be remembered that weakness of the digestive organs involves many other ailments. Biliousness, insomnia, nervous debility, spasms, palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, tremors, vertigo and kindred are among its concomitants and results; and for all of these the great vegetable tonic is a specific. It acts first upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the respiratory and nervous systems and the bowels. In general debility, always a source of breakdown.

### Subscriptions Received.

Le Grade—L. Mortimer.....$8 50
Mission Dolores—Rev. L. Turney.....4 00
Santa Clara—Rev. J. Caredda.....2 00
Clayton—Miss Annie Collins.....2 00
Rev. J. Caredda—Rev. J. Bodgetta.....2 00
Donner's Lake—James Reed.....2 00
Valleyjo—M. Hurley.....2 00
Horseto'n—Carrothis meadow.....2 00
Rev. Mr. Caredda—Rev. Mr. Connolly.....2 00
Mission of San José—Richard Barna.....4 00
Mr. Ed.....1 00
Yuba Station—James Edwards.....2 00
Redwood City—John Barry.....2 00
Pescadero (via Tyrone, Ireland—Rev. C. Neill.....2 00
Port Orford, Oregon—Rev. Mr. Wadenwer.....4 00
Mission of San José—Richard Barna.....4 00
San José—Michael Leydon.....4 00
Mr. Waldenfeuel.....1 00
Milpitas—James Wilson.....2 00
Rev. Mr. Caredda—James T. Iles.....4 00
Walnut City—John Cronin.....2 00
Rev. Mr. Caredda—Rev. Mr. Lynch.....4 00
Black Diamond—Geraldine Moore.....2 00
John O'Neil.....1 00
R. Mulligan.....4 00
Lone Mountain—Thomas Cahill.....2 00
Oakland—Thomas McGuire.....4 00
Mr. Farrell.....4 00
J. Farrell.....4 00
Andrew Manning.....4 00
Fairfield—H. Machen.....2 00
John Oakley.....4 00
Pacheco—John H. Tyler.....2 00
Normville—P. O'Brien.....1 00
Daniel McCarthy.....1 00
Jere. Donovan.....1 00
John Donahue.....1 00
Timothy Lynch.....1 00
Gilroy—Lawrence O'Hara.....2 00
Cotatte—John Cochran.....4 00
San Francisco—Catherine O'Meara.....2 00

### MARRIED.

RONAN—SHEEHAN—At the Mission chapel of San Francisco, on January 15, by Rev. Father Caredda, Mr. Peter Ronan, of Stevens, Montana, to Miss Bridget Sheehan, of San Francisco, Cal.

### DIED.

SHEA—In this city, January 24, Michael Shea, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

KANE—In this city, January 25, Francis Maddin, a native of Cornagh, county Longford, Ireland, aged 50 years.

MURPHY—In this city, January 26, Charles Murphy, aged 18 years, 7 months and 15 days.

O'CONNOR—In this city, January 25, John O'Connell, a native of county Donegal, Ireland, aged 51 years.

DUFFY—In this city, January 24, Charles Thomas, only son of Thomas and Mary Duffy, a native of San Francisco, aged 18 months.

MONTGOMERY—In this city, January 25, Patrick Montgomery, a native of county Clare, Ireland, aged 70 years.

O'CONNOR—In this city, January 25, John, child of Daniel O'Connor, a native of San Francisco, aged 2 years and 1 month.

MCKEARIN—In this city, January 26, Grace Lily, daughter of William and Margaret McKearin, aged 1 year, 8 months and 26 days.

BLANNEL—In this city, January 21, John Bannell, aged 45 years.

MCELRATH—In this city, January 28, John McElrath, aged 60 years.

BROGERIUK—In this city January 25, Richard Thomas, son of John and Ellen Brodevick, aged 17 days.

LYNCH—In this city, January 24, Michael Lynch, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years.

HURLEY—In this city, January 29, Hannah Josephine, eldest daughter of Michael and Mary Hurley, aged 10 years, 7 months and 7 days.

BROWN—In this city, January 28, Edward, son of John Brown, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, aged 6 years, 5 months and 21 days.

CATELY—In this city, January 30, William Cately, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years.

COLEMAN—In this city, January 30, Catherine, wife of Joseph Coleman, a native of the city of Cork, aged 58 years.

MCCARTHY—In this city, January 29, Johannah Thornhill, a native of Ireland, aged 70 years.

MCCARTHY—In this city, January 30, John, wife of John McCarthy, and daughter of the Parish of Drumclaver, county Cork, Ireland, aged 36 years.

MCMAHON—In Lagunitas, Marin County, January 18, Thomas McMahon, a native of Ballara, Ireland, aged 70 years.

ROCK ELLY—In Central District, Humboldt county, Nevada, Richard Rockelly, aged 45 years.

NEVIN—In Virginia, Nev., January 14, John F., son of Dennis and Winifred Nevin, aged 4 years 3 months and 7 days.

CORNELLY—In Normandie, January 23, Robert Donnelly, aged 6 years.

FERGUSON—In Petaluma, Sonoma county, January 26, Peter Ferguson, aged 70 years.

O'BRIEN—In Lower Mary, January 12 Johanna O'Brien, a native of Ireland, aged about 32 years.

A suit threatening the title of over a hundred owners of real estate in Chicago, and involving property to the value of $2,000,000, has been begun in the Superior Court of that city. The plaintiffs allege astounding frauds on the part of several well-known citizens, in the concealment of deeds and the dishonest appropriation of the property of others to their own uses.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, } THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873.

FLOUR—Quotations are unchanged since our last. We quote local brands—Extra at $4 12½@$4 18, and superfine at $3@$3 50; Interior and Oregon brands—Extra, at $3 50@$4, to ship $3 90 lb.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet, at steady rates, during the past week, the receipts continuing favorable at $1 30@$1 fair to choice $1 90 lb. The Liverpool market was telegraphed Wednesday at 10s 6d@10s 8d for average and 11s 10d@11s for club per cental—a decline of 1d for average since our last.

BARLEY—The market has been quiet and unchanged rates, since our last. We quote coast at $1 25 @$1 35, and near at $1 40@$1 45 ch. the latter for choice brewing, $1 90 lb.

OATS—The demand has been light, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Fair to choice are quotable at $3@$3 75 lb 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $12@13 for ordinary to choice $ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $1 50 lb bale for cargo lots.

BEANS—The market remains unchanged, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, $3@3 50 lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand. We quote the range at 75c@$1 15.

ONIONS—We quote choice yellow at $1 75@$2 lb 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $19 lb ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $27 lb ton from mill.

RYE—Quotable at $2@2 25 lb 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at 2 75 lb 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—We quote Fine at 3c, Cracked, 4½c; and Mustard, 5@6c lb.

HIDES—We quote California dry, 18@19c, and salted at 13@16c lb.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7@8c lb.

WOOL—We quote as follows: Fall burry, 15@16c; good to choice, 19@21; extra choice, 23@25c lb.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, 40@45c; for fair to choice; for dairies and ordinary, 35@40; firkin, choice, 35@37½c; ordinary to fair, 30@32½c; pickled, 25@30c.

CHEESE—California, 16@18c; Eastern, 16@20c.

EGGS—California, 35c lb dozen; Oregon, 37½@38c.

### CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 13 @ 16c lb B; Oregon, 16c; Eastern do, 19@20c.

BACON—California, at 13 @ 15c lb B; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14 @ 15c; do clear, 12@13c.

LARD—California, 11 @ 13c lb B; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern in tcs, 10 @ 11c; do. In cases 13@13½c; do in kegs, 11@11½c.

### FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 7@8c lb B; for second and third qualities, 5@6c; Eastern, 10@12c.

VEAL—4 @ 5c lb B.

MUTTON—4½@6½c lb B.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7@8c lb B; for second and third, 5@6½c lb B.

### POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Hens, large, $5 @ $ 50; Spring Chickens, $6@7; Roosters, $7 50@$ 9 dozen.

GAME—Hares at $1 @ 2 dozen.

GEESE—Tame at $1 @ 2 apiece.

TURKEYS—Live, 16@18c; dressed, 18@20c lb B.

QUAIL—$1 75@$ 2 dozen.

DUCKS—$3 50@$ 4 lb dozen.

HARE—$2@$ 2 50 dozen.


## New Advertisements.

YEAST POWDER.

A CARD.

To the Merchants, Grocers, Housekeepers, Miners and People of California Generally.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING to the public that my connection with Dunkel Gaisig has, 121 Front street, San Francisco, in the manufacture of DUNKEL'S YEAST POWDERS, has now expired by limitation. The public are hereby notified that none of Thomas Donnelly's Improved Genuine Yeast Powders are manufactured unless at the FACTORY, No. 317 CLAY STREET, between Battery and Front, where Thomas Donnelly's Improved Genuine Yeast Powders are manufactured by himself—the only original manufacturer of Thomas Donnelly's Powders. Thomas Donnelly's connection pers Cream of Tartar, his Unadulterated Saleratus, and his Undefiled, Unequaled Bicarbonate of Soda, are for sale at the Factory, 315 and 317 Clay street, between Battery and Front, and at the undersigned's store, where my friends and the public generally can find me. Thanking the public for the very liberal patronage received up since my commencement in the business, now seventeen years ago, I hope for a continuance of their favor. All orders punctually attended to.

Look out for my signature, plainly written on every can, box or package, there me a nail, and you will find my goods as represented—superior to any now in use here or elsewhere.

THOMAS DONNOLLY,
San Francisco, January 24, 1873. fri

## New Advertisements.

IMPORTATION DIRECT.

M. SHORT,
527
COMMERCIAL STREET,
IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING THE
FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENGLISH GOODS
Ever Imported to this Market,
COMPRISING
Mixed Coatings, Fancy Cheviots, Blue Diagonals, Worsted Coatings, Black Super. Broadcloths, Fancy Stripes, Gray Checks,
Black Doeskins, Bedfords, Blue Pilots, Blue Beavers, Black Beavers, Brown Beavers, Etc., Etc.

This is the ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY where the Genuine English Goods can be had.

Remember, our Prices to Order are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pants | $ 8 00 |
| Business Suits for | 25 00 |
| Beaver Suits for | 35 00 |
| Finest French Beaver Suits | 50 00 |

M. SHORT,
527
Commercial Street, San Francisco.

Hibernia Savings and Loan Society,
N. E. cor. Montgomery and Post sts.

AT A MEETING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Society, held this day, a dividend was declared on all deposits at the rate of eight per cent. for the six months ending with January 31, 1873, payable immediately, and free from Federal tax.
EDWARD H. MARTIN, Secretary.
San Francisco, January 30, 1873. fri

THE SECOR SEWING MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE has received the GOLD MEDAL (Highest Premium) at the Alameda Fair in New York, for 1872, as being

THE BEST
Sewing Machine,

And is acknowledged by the New York Trade Ledger as superior to all others extant. To see it is to be convinced that it is the most reliable improvement, and superior to all others.

WM. E. HIGGINSON, Agent,
fri 324 Third street.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Contents of the January Number:

I.—INTRODUCTION TO THE LAST SERMIES.
II.—THE PAPACY AND THE REPUBLIC.
III.—THE HOLLINGWORTHS, NATIONALISTS AND THE PAPACY.
IV.—RELIGIOUS NOVELS, AND WOMAN vs. WOMAN.—Hermenegild Rector.—By Sister Mary Frances Clare.—Mrs. Gerald's Niece.—By Lady Georgiana Fullerton.—The House of York."
V.—ARCHBISHOP MANNING'S LECTURES.—Lectures on the Pope (Great Evils of the Day; the Fundamental Necessity of God, and the Grounds of Faith. By the Most Rev. Henry Edward Manning.
VI.—WHAT IS THE NEED OF REVELATION?—CURED HEATH.
VII.—POLITICS AT HOME.
VIII.—EUROPEAN POLITICS.
IX.—LITERARY NOTICES AND CRITICISMS

Subscription price, $5 a year, in advance. No subscription will be received for less than one year.

MICHAEL E. FLOOD, Agent,
ja18 661 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. W. TUCKER & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their Holiday Stock of Fine Goods. It is the largest stock of JEWELRY on the Pacific Coast, and will be sold at a small profit. It consists of fine Diamonds, Pearl, Turquoise, Coral, Amethyst and Etruscan Sets, and very rich Lockets, Bracelets and Sleeve Buttons.

Also, a fine assortment of Silver and Plated Ware.

101 and 103 MONTGOMERY ST.,
ocl8-tf Corner of Sutter.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

NARROW ESCAPE
—FROM A—
SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION!

The whole of those beautiful premises, partly occupied by

BROWN & BARRY,
No. 144 FOURTH STREET,
WELL KNOWN AS
The Fourth Street Great Dry Goods Emporium!

Might have been REDUCED TO ASHES but for the timely discovery by the parties in whose premises the

FIRE ORIGINATED,

Who managed to extinguish the flames, before doing any damage by FIRE OR WATER, or interrupting the

IMMENSE DRY GOODS SALE
Now being held at

BROWN & BARRY'S,

No. 144 Fourth street. They congratulate themselves that they have no

DAMAGED GOODS

To offer the public, but are selling their

MAGNIFICENT STOCK
—AT—
*DAMAGED PRICES!*

They may also state that the prices quoted by other houses are always used by them as a guide to remark their stock at still lower rates, being determined to do a very large share of

THE DRY GOODS TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BROWN & BARRY,
144 FOURTH STREET,
NEAR HOWARD.

DRY GOODS!
DRY GOODS!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

LANDERS, BYRNE & CO.,
No. 4 THIRD STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK of DRY GOODS, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
—CONSISTING OF—

BLACK SILKS from the best manufactories.
COLORED SILKS in all shades.
IRISH POPLINS, direct from Pim Bros., Dublin. In our

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Will be found a splendid line of colors in
EMPRESS CLOTH,
DIAGONAL AND SERGE POPLIN.
SATIN DE CHENE, in all shades.
VENICE CORD SILKSTEEN, in all shades.
MOSCA CLOTH, etc., etc.
Scotch and Poplin Plaids.

IN MOURNING GOODS

Our stock is the most complete in the city, comprising

BLACK POPLINS, DRAP DE ÉTÉ,
FARRANATTAN and HENRIETTA CLOTH.
CASHMERES and CARLOTTA CLOTH.
TANNAE, PIQUARD, CARTONNES,
BLARRETZ, EMPRESS & PARISIAN CLOTH.

A complete assortment of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, and
SMALL WARE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Being a specialty with us, our patrons can always depend on finding this department well worthy of attention.

LANDERS, BYRNE & CO,
No. 4 Third Street.

GRAND DRY GOODS STORE

ANNOUNCEMENT!

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that I have now completed

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS

I have ever had the pleasure of offering, and, as heretofore, I rely on the very superior quality of my goods to insure a continuance of the liberal patronage I have always received. In order to

CLEAR OUT

The above Stock this season, I will offer it at prices decidedly in favor of the buyer.

C. CURTIN.
601 and 603 Market Street,
ja8-3m Corner of Second.

Bacon & Company

Formerly Towne & Bacon,
Have the largest office
5 Do the best work 5
More promptly
Than
3 Any other 3
Printing firm.
6 You can prove it 6
By giving them a Job
At the well known Office,
536 Clay Street

DRY GOODS, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
From New York.
LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED
ADDITIONS TO THEIR COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS
—COMPRISING—
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
Plain and Embroidered Linen Sets, Collars, Sleeves and Cuffs.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Sleeves, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Misses and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Lace Veils, Fichus and Mantles.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments.
Embroidered Flannel.
Linen and Linen Goods; Napkins and Table Cloths; all the brands in cotton; Towels and Towelings.
Shawls, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts.
Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the yard.
Piano and Table Covers.

*SPECIAL NOTICE.*

Three Cases more English Serge, at 75 cents; worth $1 25.
Three cases more Satines, at 25 cents; worth $1 25.
Four cases White Marseilles Quilts, at $4; worth $10.

ALL our Goods are now and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.
NO. 7
Montgomery St.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

SPECIAL

KEANE,
O'CONNOR
& Co.
We are Daily Opening Fresh Arrivals
—OF—
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Fancy Dress Fabrics,
Drap D'Eté, Satinets, Mohairs,
Cashmere d'Ecosse, Cretonnes,
Double Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges,
Broche Epingle, Etc.,
IN ALL THE
Newest Shades of the Season.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS
Of the best textures and colors, in the
"BLOOMING BLACK."

ONE CASE
DAMAGED
DRESS GOODS,
OF 18¾ CENTS PER YARD.

*SPECIAL ATTENTION*
IS CALLED TO OUR
SHAWL DEPARTMENT
In which will be found the largest and best assorted stock in the city.
Broche and Cashmere Long and Square Shawls.
NORWICH AND OTTOMAN
REVERSIBLES.
Long and Square Scotch Tartan Plaids.
IN ALL THE CLANS.

JOUVIN'S GENUINE
KID GLOVES
$1 50 PER PAIR.

KEANE, O'CONNOR & Co.
107, 109 and 111 Kearny Street.
ja28-3m

READ THIS.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

What is Wealth, or Fame, or Life, without Health!

DESPAIR AFFLICTED WITH ANY DISEASE or infirmity, when so many cases of PERFECT CURE, in all forms of disease, are daily published to the world.

The experience of large records of apparently hopeless cases during years of extensive practice and trust with unprejudiced success, all these appalling standing diseases and ho lastered or read over, have induced the proprietor to offer, and positively warrant a perfect cure in every case, however difficult, particular symptoms, or of how long standing.

The Approved, Scientific Treatment offered by

DR. AIKIN

Cures Recent and Chronic Diseases of the

Eyes, Ears, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels; including Catarrh, Deafness, Discharges from the Ears, Failing Sight, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Rheumatism, Cough, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nightsweats, Spitting of Blood, Nervousness, Debility, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Dyspepsia, Piles, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Kidney Affections, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone, Bladder Troubles, Gout, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Sore Legs, Fistula, Ruptures, Goitre, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Etc., Etc.

LADIES,

Married or single, suffering from any derangement, breath, assured of speedy relief and early cure. DR. AIKIN has no superior in the treatment of Women, and all invalid ladies can consult him with confidence. A cold diagnosis is welcome.

Consumptives and Patients easily removed, also the Weak, Enfeebled Tourists, and disfiguring Marks.

Young or old, desiring an elastic and perfect full health and vigor, no matter what they have tried without success, call on DR. AIKIN, and you will be sure and reliable aid, without quackery of any kind, and those afflicted with boils or any impurity of the blood would decidedly profit by consulting DR. AIKIN. Persons at a distance can be treated by letter, and medicines sent everywhere by mail, safe remedies, and sent through and permanent cure.

Those visiting the city from the mines or elsewhere are advised to call on DR. AIKIN for the treatment of any important case.

All Medicines, etc., Furnished at Reasonable Terms.

Terms reasonable and invariably for cash or at the time of treatment. In every case, can rely on strict attention and best results. In all cases, and those afflicted with boils or any impurity of the blood would decidedly profit by consulting DR. AIKIN. Persons at a distance can be treated by letter, and medicines sent everywhere by mail, safe remedies, and sent through and permanent cure.

Whatever your disease or circumstances or how long standing, be not despondent, for you can obtain relief if ever curable.

Office hours, 9 to 4, and from 7 to 8 Sundays, 9 to 1.

Call, or write symptoms carefully and you will receive prompt attention. Medicines sent according to case for advice and supply of medicine, $5. Express. C.O.D.

Office—127 Montgomery street, cor. Bush, Opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. ja18-1m

SHAW'S
PECTORAL SYRUP.

For the Cure and Relief of all
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Ask your druggist for it. It will not fail to give you.



THE MONITOR:
The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
LYONS & BARRY, - - - - Publishers.
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RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.
JOHN LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
OFFICE—522 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 2, 7 and 8, up-stairs.)
All communications should be addressed to Editor of THE MONITOR.

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Served by Carriers, per week.....10c
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" 3 months.....9 00 | " 1 year.....25 00
For the above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.


THE GERALDINES.
BY THOMAS DAVIS.

I.

Geraldines! the Geraldines!—'tis full a thousand years
Since the Tyrian vine-yards, bright flashed their
Since the Tyrian vine-yards, bright flashed their
Since the Tyrian vine-yards, bright flashed their

# CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

BY JOHN MITCHEL.—No. VII.

[From the New York Irish-American.]

"CLAN OLIVER."

Now came in the deluge of Cromwellians, who were termed by the Irish *Clan Oliver*, and the invaders of Elizabeth's day had been called sometimes Clan London, or Clan Saxonagh. It is not my purpose to follow Froude through all his details relating to the Cromwellian settlement; because this is reordered unnecessary by the admirable work of Mr. Prendergast, and Froude has himself fully adjusted in one place the accuracy of Mr. Prendergast's facts and authorities. What is material to point out here is, that the historian must severally approves of the régime established by Cromwell in Ireland, only lamenting that he "did too soon." Speaking of that General and his indiscriminate slaughters of soldiers and civilians, of men, women and children at Drogheda and Wexford, he says, pathetically, "Happier far would it have been for Ireland if, forty years later, there had been a second Cromwell before Limerick!" Limerick city had had their throats cut, in Elizabeth's day as they were after Cromwell's time, but the treaty was to be instantly violated. This Historian does not mind being charged with bloodthirstiness on the contrary, he is flattered by it; he loves to write of blood, and to urge on other people the duty of shedding it; the odor of gore is grateful to his nostrils, whereas he despises organs of weakness in Carlyle's phrase to designate any kind of gentleness or mercy, or even ordinary good faith observed towards Papists. Cromwell, he says with delight, did not assuredly be to say with delight, did not assuredly come beforehand "to make war with rose-water." No, it was the genuine red liquid, venous and arterial. There is no part of the Cromwellian system which seems to give this model heartfelt pleasure as the treatment of the priests. Only it was too mild, and was applied for too short a time; if the great was applied for too short a time; if the great statesman had but lived, there would soon have been not a single priest left to "work disbelief"—which is his way of describing the saying of Mass.

THE WAR-WOLVES.

The good Father Burke, who is so amiable towards Froude, must be all the while aware of how it would have fared with himself if he had lived in the time of Froude's hero. Doubtless it is the duty of a Christian divine to love all men, even his enemies; indeed he is in this sense that he said he loved Froude. But he knows very well that he himself (Father Burke's) head is exactly of the same value as the head of a Irish wolf—namely, six pounds sterling of the money of that day, equal, we may say, to eighteen pounds of to-day. And it will not do to say that Froude estimates the the goods at that price, whereas Philpstoun, on the way to Carrickfergus, had first felt desperately sick, and was in danger of perishing in a dungeon from want and hardship. After months the Commons' decision ordered him an allowance of six-pence a day; and when he should be well enough to move, this allowance was to be continued to him during his journey to Carrickfergus, "in order to his return from thence to the Barbadoes." It would not be much sugar Father Paul would make who was being set down there and bidden to take up the shovel and the hoe; but the authorities thought that under a Barbadoes planter he would at least be kept from "unlocher"—that is, from Mass and Confession. The difficulty suggested by Froude in the paragraph above cited—How, and to who: ships sailed from Ireland to Barbadoes—is solved were these 80,000 sent to Barbadoes—by any serious difficulty. The operation was extended over several years; and shipping was not so very scarce then, either in England or Ireland. Besides, Doctor Sir William Petty and other adventurers were employing all the shipyards in the kingdom in filling up all the shipyards in the kingdom with the best of Irish timber. Still there was some shortcomings in the tonnage available for this service, and it cost too much; so that, on the 27th of February, 1657, the Government referred it to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, only lamenting that the "did too soon." Speaking of that General and his indiscriminate slaughters of soldiers and civilians, of men, women and children at Drogheda and Wexford, he says, pathetically, "Happier far would it have been for Ireland if, forty years later, there had been a second Cromwell before Limerick!" (Page 125). It had been better, he thinks, if Sarsfield and his men, and all the peaceful traders, and all the heroic women of that ill-fated city had had their throats cut, instead of being admitted to a treaty. Perhaps instead of being admitted to a treaty. Perhaps stead of being admitted to a treaty. Perhaps stead of being admitted to a treaty. Perhaps so he is right, seeing that the treaty was to be instantly violated. This Historian does not mind being charged with bloodthirstiness on the contrary, he is flattered by it; he loves to write of blood, and to urge on other people the duty of shedding it; the odor of gore is grateful to his nostrils, whereas he despises organs of weakness in Carlyle's phrase to designate any kind of gentleness or mercy, or even ordinary good faith observed towards Papists. Cromwell, we say with delight, did not assuredly come beforehand "to make war with rose-water." No, it was the genuine red liquid, venous and arterial. There is no part of the Cromwellian system which seems to give this model heartfelt pleasure as the treatment of the priests. Only it was too mild, and was applied for too short a time; if the great statesman had but lived, there would soon have been not a single priest left to "work disbelief"—which is his way of describing the saying of Mass.

THE WAR-WOLVES.

The good Father Burke, who is so amiable towards Froude, must be all the while aware of how it would have fared with himself if he had lived in the time of Froude's hero. Doubtless it is the duty of a Christian divine to love all men, even his enemies; indeed he is in this sense that he said he loved Froude. But he knows very well that he himself (Father Burke's) head is exactly of the same value as the head of a Irish wolf—namely, six pounds sterling of the money of that day, equal, we may say, to eighteen pounds of to-day. And it will not do to say that Froude estimates the the goods at that price, whereas that there were a Cromwell for Ireland's sake now! For, then, the wolves were cleared off entirely, there are priests in Ireland still. But, certainly, while the price was enough, the priest's head-money ought to have been raised. M'Gown settlement of the value of Father Burke's head differs from Froude's, and is based upon another sort of tariff; for I hold it to be worth at least five hundred heads of the Froude. Let bob-dy deceive himself, however, by assuming that the Irish people discusses those matters in a historic spirit—as matters whose interest is long past and gone with the changing current of events. By no means; he treats them in the spirit of a party pamphleteer, and with an obvious intention to act upon the present politics and passions of men. Thus, instead of giving a history of praise to the devoted clergy who persisted in hearing confessions and administering sacraments, under the imminent penalty of transportation and of death, he never mentions those wonderful laws which should shame any calumny. "Priests and dispossessed proprietors!" he says, "were hiding in disguise among the woods, *living wonderfully* when they were able." He never alludes to the deadly risks those clergy ran in staying by their flocks. Close at his hand he has inspection of documents, in public record offices, he never found a bible copy furnished by and paid to God-fearing troopers for their captures.—"To fire priests captured in the county of Leitrim and wood, and to hang priests *with their appurtenances* (namely books and cups and stoles), cast in by Lieutenant M'Leod," said so-forth, to great fees for which see Prendergrass and Curry.—you would not find in the Historian of "The English in Ireland." He cannot help, indeed, mentioning some of the severe measures used against the clergy; he only affirms that not so many were transported as those who were arrested; but nobody had said there were.

BARBADOES.

As to the people actually transported from Ireland to Barbadoes or other colonial plantations, he, in his last lecture questions Father Burke's estimate of the numbers so exiled within a few years. He says:

"Father Burke says that Cromwell meant to exterminate the Irish. I shall speak again between the indications Irish and the idle, fighting Irish. He showed his intention towards the peasantry a few days after his landing, for he hung two of his own troopers for stealing a hog from one of the natives. Cromwell, says the Father, wound up the war by taking 80,000 men and shipping them to the sugar plantations of the Indies. In six years' men was the enemy, that not twenty of these were left. Eighty thousand men, Father Burke, and in six years not twenty left! I have read the Thurloe Papers, and I question the accuracy of these shipments to Barbadoes.

"But what is there to be done? I can find nothing about 80,000 men there Who were these kept out, and how, and to what ships?"

I think, however, that Father Burke's estimate is not far from correct; though, to be sure, 80,000 is a large round numbers, but it is well known that the desperately both of priests and of laymen, of young men and maidens, was on a very large scale. In consequence of the great horrors of priests towards the close of the year 1660, a general arrest by the justices of the peace was ordered; it was the sporting season for priests, and even wolves were left comparatively at peace for a time. On the 2d of May," says Prendergrass, "the governors of the respective precincts were ordered to send them with sufficient guards from garrison to garrison to Carrickfergus, to be there put on board such ships as should sail with the first opportunity for the Barbadoes." Poor old Father Paul Oaths, a very aconitant and frail man, being approbended at Mayr borough, and sent on to Carrickfergus, and by to Carrickfergus, there to be kept safely and securely till this, with full resolution to brave all his dangers, and to continue in the Irishmen, fresh from the colleges of Belgium and of Spain, came to the French seacoast at Brest or St. Malo, bent on finding some way of creeping to where their work lay. Imagine a priest ordained at Seville or Salamanca, a gentleman of high ecclesiastic, a man of eloquence and genius, who had sustained disputations in the college halls on questions of literature and theology—imagine him on the quays of Brest, treating with the skipper of some vessel to let him work his passage; he wears tarry breeches and a tarpaulin hat (for disguise was generally needful)—he flings himself on board, takes his full part in all hard work, scarce feels the cold spray and the fierce tempest. And he knows, too, that the end of it all, for him, must be a row of sugar canes to hoe, under the blazing sun of Barbadoes, overlooked by a broad-bat-ted agent of a Bristol planter; yet he goes eagerly to meet his fate for he carries in his hands a sacred deposit, bears in his heart a sacred message, and must deliver it or die. Imagine him, then, springing ashore and repairing to seek the bishop of the diocese in some cave, or hiding-place, some hedge, or bush, or ditch, with caution by reason of the priest catchers and their wolf-dogs. But Froude would say, that is the fate of priests you have been portraying. No it is the real priest as he existed and acted at that day; and as he would again act in a like emergency. And is there nothing admirable in all this? Is there not something human and sublime? Ah! we Protestants are certainly most enlightened creatures on the earth. We stand, each of us, with triumphant conceit upon the summit and the centre of human life, and we look down and with compassion upon the pigmies that creep below. Our own particular religion we have settled to our satisfaction, and that was done for us by the Government Inspectors, and by the Parliament; we have no possible motive for exaggerating passings, hurgations and sayings in which the intent to murder, in one year than the whole of Ireland can show. What, then, thinks the Historian, is the provocation which is likely to drive his countrymen to new revolt in Ireland? Can it be the Home Rule agitation—an agitation which is not only perfectly legal and constitutional, but also entirely harmless and useless? No; strictly speaking, it is not the only some Irishmen are making, claiming that they ought to be governed according to "Irish ideas"—governed *by England*, neither can this Historian, their English masters much. Their English masters know how to deal with such pretensions as those; by setting on such newspapers as offend them, and by trying the most noisy of the agitators before packed juries! What, then, provokes, does the Historian's ominous threat portend? What does he wish his countrymen to do to us more? It may be that the learned and eloquent gentleman, having lived a good deal more accustomed than the people of the interest of their children, they should, either send them to no school at all, or they should send them to Protestant schools; they are much less able to give them a good education than those schools, which are under Government inspection and under the spiritual care and guidance of your pastor. The great number that come to these schools abundantly testify to the zeal which animates the parents with regard to education, and their efficiency is a proof of dered of their own cathedrals, churches and abbey-lands, are now, found in possession of new and splendid churches, and of great and handsome religious houses.

Here is a matter which is evidently worthy of the serious consideration of us enlightened Protestants for the earth is not ours and the fullness thereof, we should like to know to whom it does belong! Would not a good, prudent system of penal laws, [okey those idolatrous Papists out of all their own, even as before? And is it any wonder that Historian Froude begins really to *fear* that England may be forced to resort to the old system of coercion once more?

Is this the explanation of his ominous menace, or is it merely, (as one of his Irish Catholics has insisted) a general craving for blood, taken, like full part in all hard work, scarce feels the cold spray and the fierce tempest. And he knows, too, that the end of it all, for him, must be a row of sugar canes to hoe, under the blazing sun of Barbadoes, overlooked by a broad-bat-ted agent of a Bristol planter; yet he goes eagerly to meet his fate for he carries in his hands a sacred deposit, bears in his heart a sacred message, and must deliver it or die. Imagine him, then, springing ashore and repairing to seek the bishop of the diocese in some cave, or hiding-place, some hedge, or bush, or ditch, with caution by reason of the priest catchers and their wolf-dogs. But Froude would say, that is the fate of priests you have been portraying. No it is the real priest as he existed and acted at that day; and as he would again act in a like emergency. And is there nothing admirable in all this? Is there not something human and sublime? Ah! we Protestants are certainly most enlightened creatures on the earth. We stand, each of us, with triumphant conceit upon the summit and the centre of human life, and we look down and with compassion upon the pigmies that creep below. Our own particular religion we have settled to our satisfaction, and that was done for us by the Government Inspectors, and by the Parliament; we have no possible motive for exaggerating passings, hurgations and sayings in which the intent to murder, in one year than the whole of Ireland can show. What, then, thinks the Historian, is the provocation which is likely to drive his countrymen to new revolt in Ireland? Can it be the Home Rule agitation—an agitation which is not only perfectly legal and constitutional, but also entirely harmless and useless? No; strictly speaking, it is not the only some Irishmen are making, claiming that they ought to be governed according to "Irish ideas"—governed *by England*, neither can this Historian, their English masters much. Their English masters know how to deal with such pretensions as those; by setting on such newspapers as offend them, and by trying the most noisy of the agitators before packed juries! What, then, provokes, does the Historian's ominous threat portend? What does he wish his countrymen to do to us more? It may be that the learned and eloquent gentleman, having lived a good deal more accustomed than the people of the interest of their children, they should, either send them to no school at all, or they should send them to Protestant schools; they are much less able to give them a good education than those schools, which are under Government inspection and under the spiritual care and guidance of your pastor. The great number that come to these schools abundantly testify to the zeal which animates the parents with regard to education, and their efficiency is a proof of

# THE MONITOR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

## CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

**Address by the Rt. Rev. Herbert Vaughan, Bishop of Salford.**

On the evening of December 26th his Lordship the Right Rev. Herbert Vaughan visited the church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Salford. The attendance was large that many were unable to gain admission. The choir sang the hymn, "Sacred Heart of Jesus," in which the congregation joined with great enthusiasm; after which his Lordship addressed them as presented as follows:

After the persecution of Jesus Christ by the Jews and the Gentiles, and after His death, which consummated the sacrifice of the redeemed body, a soldier rode up—a man of the world—with a spear, and pierced the Sacred Heart—opened His side and laid bare—but He was dead, and there came forth from it, water and blood, and though he was dead, they had persecuted Him, and they have put me to death, and my heart is the sign of my love and my desire of God's blessed. Just as it was with the heart of Jesus Christ, so is it with the Catholic Church. He died, but His life—the body of Christ, St. Paul calls it. And we have an instance mentioned in the persecution of the Christians by the persecuting powers on the Continent have just closed churches and have laid Bishops under penalties, because they have consecrated their diocese and their churches to the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ. It is a glorious title this persecution, which has been raging against the Church for so many months past, and from which for so many months past, and from which we have been praying that the persecutors would prove to the world what it was that offended them, and why it was that they wished to put the Church under penalties and sufferings, and to crush, if they could, her very life. I have not time to enter into a detail of what it is that has caused them to persecute men, in that they have a system that leaves God and which is faithful to Him, and that is the Catholic is open to all mankind and which will tell them that they are free to do what they will while she tells them to their face what is the truth, she opens out her arms in love, and redemption to them for every sin they repent of their persecution, to welcome them back to her again. The position which has just been taken up by the Catholic body was very grateful to my heart, because it is a position that nearly all the Catholics in the whole of this diocese shall be consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus—the all and every one of them, and the children of all happiness. The Heart is the emblem of the love of Jesus Christ—the union of the human and of that Divine love which he possesses. And you all wish to be consecrated by your pastor to the Sacred Heart of our Lord; and you desire not only that you, but that the whole congregation should be consecrated, and I am glad to see so many here present, and I will continue to do so until the end. They determined to accept of no consecration except that which should be a truly Christian consecration; for it is by their obedience and have declared again and again, that it is impossible to educate a Christian unless you gain the hearts of the parents and as the people are determined to remain Christian and Catholic, their

## EDUCATION MUST EMANCIPATE BE CHRISTIAN

And Catholic also. Well, now, we know that the parents are the first educators, or rather, I will not say a strong party, but a small and noisy party—a party full of enthusiasm—a party full of energy, and they have determined to do away with the Catholic schools and banish religion from education. We know that, at present, they have their orators—their lecturers—going about the town in the country, endeavoring to persuade the people that religion is necessary in secular instruction and religion ought to take place. They are no doubt active—at least they are in the city of London, and I am continually of the opinions which they put forward—sometimes with great care and subtlety and at other times openly and without any shame or hesitation. Now, what are we doing—we who are in favor of mixed Education, suddenly recovering from pretended illness, and when he gets schemes for swamping the Rome of the defeated, hastened to Berlin and tried the Bismarck's method. Bismarck was by the spirit of religion, and it is by the spirit of religion, and it is by the spirit of religious education that we shall find the will overcome. We will not be satisfied with mere secular education, but we will have a religious education, and we will have a religious education, and we will have a religious education, and

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 15, February:
2—Sunday—Septuagesima Sunday.
10—Monday—St. Scholastica, Virgin.
11—Tuesday—Ferie.
12—Wednesday—Ferie.
13—Thursday—Vigil of the Blessed Sacrament.
14—Friday—St. Valentine, Martyr.
15—Saturday—Vigil of the Immaculate Conception.
San Francisco and Jervis, Martyrs.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

## AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY

The Australian Steamship Subsidy bill, has been [illegible] in the United States Senate, Mr. Wren's best friends could hardly have expected any other ending but the abortive. When the line for which the subsidy was demanded was first started we declared our opinion that no good or sufficient reason could be adduced why it should receive any grant of the people's money. The commercial relations existing or likely to exist between this country and Australia were by no means such as to warrant the Government in paying Mr. Wren a good round sum every year for maintaining the communication. The British colonies produce nothing which we could use here, as we have precisely the same articles in abundance on our own soil. Wool, tallow, hides, bones and minerals are pretty nearly all the exports that Australia can boast of, and England takes the greater portion of this whole. On the other hand, America can send the colonies nothing which they cannot procure better and cheaper from the mother country. We are quite unable to compete with the British in the manufacture of those articles most largely consumed in Australia, because, were it not for the high tariff, they would undersell us at our own doors. So there was very little real foundation for the sanguine expectations of those who declared they hoped to see an extensive and remunerative trade springing up between America and Australia in consequence of the establishment of Mr. Wren's steamship line. A glance at the manifests of the cargoes carried by the steamers which have performed the trips between San Francisco and Sydney during the past two years, would convince any moderately intelligent person of the correctness of what we say; but, unfortunately, the public will not take the trouble to give even a glance, and will persist in founding their ideas of the matter upon the statements of newspapers that are willing to help any one to make a haul out of the national treasury, provided they get a share of the spoils.

We grant there is a possibility, if staunch and speedy vessels were put on, that the transmission of mails between Australia and the Great Britain might be expedited a day or two; but we do not know that the United States ought pay money to obtain this [illegible] for their own [illegible] that does this country no good. It is generally admitted that the holding desirable from these voyagers would go only a small way towards recouping us the amount of the subsidy. But the wretched style of vessels put on the route by Mr. Wren has most effectually prevented any advantage whatever accruing to America, to England or to Australia. Old and hardly sea-worthy, his steamers plow their way through the waters of the Pacific at a rate of which the old liners of forty years ago would be ashamed. Three or four times only, we believe, out of all the voyages made, did they reach Honolulu in a proper time to make connection with the steamer for New Zealand. These have been delays and postponements without number in starting from both ends of the line, and, as a matter of course, utter uncertainty as to the time of their arrival. In brief, as far as our judgment goes, the only reason for the existence of the Australia steam line at all is to be found in the fact that Mr. Wren had half a dozen third-rate ships lying idle, which he thought he might as well set running between San Francisco and Honolulu for the chance of obtaining a handsome subsidy. There is so much discontent at the present time with the management of the American mercantile marine, that even the bad expedient of subsidizing would by many be willingly resorted to in order to improve it. If, therefore, the people are willing to pay Mr. Wren for the honor and glory of keeping a line of steamships running between this country and Australia, all very well. But let the matter be rightly understood, and let not the benefit or trade be urged as a plea for that which is done simply for the purpose of feeding ships on useless and profitless voyages. We are therefore glad to see that the Senate is not disposed to pay out thousands of dollars for the sake of giving Mr. Wren a chance of floating his bunting in the breeze of Port Jackson.

THE Sacramento Union terms United States Senator elect Sargent a "spiritual shickalee," while the *Bulletin* and *Call* are unctuous in their denunciations, and the *Chronicle* says that his selection to the Senate was a gross fraud, growing out of a corrupt bargain between himself and Gorham, aided by all the mercenary elements of the Republican party." And yet these papers were his warm advocates, and the warm advocates of the creature who made him [illegible]

THE World, Frankfort, refused to publish a communication which it had in type, because it noticed the Fenian coup in a contemptuous manner, and said: "Our correspondents will please bear in mind that communications to this paper must be *for* this paper and no other." Some of our correspondents might take a hint.

## AN ANTI-IRISH CONSPIRACY.

The *Chronicle* of Wednesday gives an account of a [illegible] calls "a new politico-religious organization" which has been organized for the [illegible] the spread of Catholicism, and [illegible] the election to office of [illegible] members of this society, but we never thought it worthy of notice. The American mind is not intolerant, and the man who proposes to ostracize fellow-citizens [illegible] never make much impression in [illegible] localities they may obtain a foothold, but even that can only be temporary. The instant it becomes a matter of notoriety that any body of men seek to make creed or nationality a test of eligibility to office, the common sense of the community will put them down very summarily. The lime for that kind of work is gone by, and it never can be recalled. The army that rescued the Union from destruction, that saved the Republic that preserved the best Government the world ever saw, was composed of soldiers from every land and of every faith. If the principles of this secret society were carried out, and they were only intended for the benefit of the Irish Catholics, it would have been the cause of the establishment of this secret organization, were brought about by a conviction, which we believe now to have been well-founded, that wrong was being done to the Democracy of New York, and that they were being sacrificed, that the men of other more favored localities might be saved. They are not organized on a sectional or national in their aspect it all, though a large number of the participants in them were Irish and Catholic. They were simply a series of wild revolts against open and avowed wrong, and nothing else. Let us assert, moreover, that the majority of the members of this association constituted an important section of the "home guards," and never did any of the fighting.

As for the idea of checking the spread of Catholicity, it is so absurd that we cannot understand how it can be entertained by any man possessed of intelligence. No clique of bigots can prevent parents from bringing up their children in the fear and love of God according to the ancient faith. No secret conspiracy can hinder an unobjectionable citizen, with the average ability and [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] to the front. The unhappiness[illegible] man is the poorest, [illegible] and [illegible] a nervous way that he pays for [illegible] make sure that he would prove the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

### MY FRIEND—MY FRIEND.

A thousand thoughts, unwritten and unspoken,
By fears my breast as fast their home with thee!
And not one line of remembrance is broken
Which bound thee to the dear old time to me.

So day goes by with heavy step or fleeting,
But bears its freight of loving hope or fear,
With which, for thy dear sake, my heart is beating
As quick and fond as though thou still were near.

Or morning hour nor evening shines or darkens
Without some mention from my soul to thine;
And as for thy reply my spirit hearkens,
The winds bring answer that all then art is mine.

I know that through the dark and hopeless sorrow
Thy shad'ow as of love hath never yet stood;
And though no cry of promise gild the morrow,
Each day will prove our trust more true and good.

What matters, then, for us this earthly parting?
What though the daily life be sad and lone?
Ah me! such tears as these should ne'er be wasting
To eye that soon have looked into thine own.

My friend! my friend! forgive my weak complaining,
I shrink at thought of all these passing years!
But see—see—many yet remain with me—
Move one I choose not count them through my tears!

## THE HIBERNIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

**The Captive of Killeshin**—(Concluded.)

While he indulged in these bitter reflections, the tumult in the woods was growing louder and nearer at every shout, and at length, with a sound as if a storm were tearing its way through the forest, came rushing, trampling, bellowing, the maddened animals. They burst from every outlet of the wood in dark and tempestuous torrents, that seemed to flow from a perpetual source, so innumerable was the multitude of beeves and other animals. The leaders, refusing the ford, ran wildly up and down, pawing the ground, and roaring with rage and terror. They were driven back at either side by the men at arms; still they refused to take the water. The rear gathered against these as a stream against its barriers, until the whole open space between the wood and river was filled with the heaving and reeking mass. The vapor from their fresh sides hung over them like steam above a seething cauldron; while the lowing of the heifers, the piteous bleating of the sheep, the horrible cries of the oxen and bellows of the bulls, raised such a tumult as drowned both the clamor of the drivers and the din of arms.

But the force of man at length prevailed, the sullen leaders gave way before the point of the spear, and the accumulated throng poured down upon the river. The water rose in a broad sheet of foam before their breasts, and swelled against the solid mass of their wedged bodies; but long ere the foremost had reached the nearer bank, their order was broken, and the river rushed through their thinned numbers; for many had been borne by the violence of the current over the shallows of the ford, and were vainly struggling with the rush of the mountain stream that fell into the deep water below; while others, heeding up the river, were swimming wide of the landing place, or could not make good their footing on the higher bank. When the captors perceived their loss they sent forward a body of cavalry who formed in line across the river, on the lower shallows, and with their spears the cattle as they passed to the center of the ford. For a full hour the prey continued to pour across the Barrow, and the opposite ground was not yet cleared of the herd. Ten thousand head of cattle had been driven out of Mi Kinshella! But with the prey were now crossing numerous bodies of foot and horse, hardly distinguished from the dark intense bluish them in the deepening twilight. The cattle were driven together under the abbey walls, and the troops, as they arrived, were drawn up on the water's edge, at either side of the advancing column. It was now plain that the main army were busily engaged in defending their position on Tinnehinch, for as the field on that side was abandoned by the departing herds, it was rapidly occupied by horse and foot pressing on to the fords, as if auxious to place the Barrow between them and their assailants, with as little delay as might be. The river, too, was evidently slacking, and soon assumed a passable ford with greater difficulty.

It was at this crisis that Fits Thomas first perceived that the position of Cuby's horse, upon the left of the abbey, was attacked by a force from the hill and wood on that flank. The first shout of the onset was hardly drowned in the noise of battle, when the river above was suddenly illuminated by floating fires launched from either bank on rafts of rushes and bundles. By their light, he could see in the distance, bosky full of gallowglass crossing over, and the heads, above the now submrowned waters, of hundreds of kern swimming from the opposite bank. The attack on Cosby's post was redoubled; his men at arms were forced back before an overwhelming multitude of horse and foot. They debated every inch of ground, but in vain; and after a furious rallonade were driven in, pell-mell, upon the mass of cattle. They threw themselves one after another among the astonished herd, while their shouts of "keeping their line" were broken, pushed both men and beasts, with shouts and blows, back upon the river.

It was in vain that De Ryddel tried to stem the rush of such a multitude, for the slope of the ground was with the flying host, and the more weight of their charge was sufficient to bear down any opposition to each other. Like a gallant soldier, however, he made good his stand upon the spot of level ground below the bridge, upon the bank of the stream that had covered that flank of his position. Here he was in direct communication with the main army, from which numerous means of infantry were now detached to his aid. The river seemed no longer a causeway, so fully was its ford occupied by the advancing concow; but the bed of the stream was now so low turned, for the routed throng from before the abbey were pouring back with irresistible impetuosity on those advancing; and they, shocked or repulsed in front, and terrified by the now blazing of arms behind them, passed also by the accumulating weight of wasty, and scrambling for the shallows, bore down against the parallel march of the infantry, whose shouts and imprecations rose fearfully above the loud-est of the fray; for they were up to the middle in water, upon the lowest verge of the shallows, and if thrust from their march, must perish in the deep water and the meeting current below.

This was the purpose of the Irish, and their design took fearful effect. Fits Thomas behind the dark mass that crowded upon the river contained for a moment, and writhing like a single being in agony; the water then bulged, the line wavered, and then rose a cry of despair, from bank to bank, that drowned every other sound, as the whole multitude flooded away like the rush of a broken bridge, tumbling and flashing in the irresistible waters. For a moment the river was alive with the rolling bodies of men and cattle, swept over and under one another, or swimming through the driving tumult, shrieking or bellowing as they were again thrown down by other struggliers; but the wreck of victory and plunder was soon swallowed up or hurried out of sight down the darkness, and into the next reach of the river. The ordeal came fainter and fainter from the distance, and in the silence that succeeded among the astounded spectators—for no shout of triumph rose from the Irish, as they gazed in breathless wonder on the success of their desperate stratagem—might be heard the bleat of a solitary lamb, as it stood alone upon the bank, up which it had clambered from the side of its drowning mother.

The first man to rouse himself to action, from the astonishment and dread of the moment, was De Ryddel. He was now cut off from the remnant of the Earl's army, as well as from the abbey; a raging torrent behind, a savage enemy before him. He did not consume his time in unavailing efforts to save the few that still clung round the bank bedlow him, but shouting "Saint George for England!" charged at the head of his company right through the center of the Irish, and gained the abbey gate with little loss. Fits Thomas observed among his troopers, as he entered, a number of the native auxiliaries who had escaped from the fords. Their leader, a man of ferocious aspect, rode next De Ryddel. He was drenched with water, and bore the marks of a desperate struggle for his escape. Scarce had they gained the entrance, when the Irish, flushed with their success, rushed to the assault, and as the gates would be closed were at blows hand to hand with the blacksmiths. It determined to fight second, close under Fits Thomas, but in the dusk twilight he could see nothing distinctly. The Irish auxiliaries fought with the bravery of their nation, but with the perverted hatred of their own country for which they have so long been infamous. They were slain almost to a man, for they rode the last of the retreating party, and had to bear the first onset of the pursuers.

Fits Thomas would no longer stay to observe the course of the conflict had not better chance of escaping from the pursuers order, who accompanied the Irish, held lighted torches to give their friends the in the dusk twilight he could see nothing sorcerer's confession mounted a portdistinctly. The Irish auxiliaries fought cullis, and waving a link over his head with the bravery of their nation, but with the perverted hatred of their own country for which they have so long been infamous. They were slain almost to a man, for they rode the last of the retreating party, and had to bear the first onset of the pursuers.

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## INDEXING THE FUTURE.

**Henry Ward Beecher on Compulsory State Education.**

For years we have been aware that there is a large class of men in this country who are determined to inflict a blow on the Catholic Church by interfering in the most unlawful and unhallowed manner with the sacred relations between parent and child. The pretence on which these people intend to act, when the opportune moment arrives, and the deceptive shibboleth they use, is "education"—the right of the State to make education compulsory. We claim no great power of prophecy, but we have long ago predicted, and been laughed at for noticing that this claim would eventually be pushed with vigor. Of course the way must be paved for the *legal* (not rightful) infliction of this outrage. A great name is wanted—that is, as "great names" are now considered—under which the effort may be made in this direction. And such an one is now obtained. Henry Ward Beecher comes forward as the coryphæus in this movement for compulsory State education. On Tuesday evening last he lectured in New York on the necessity of compulsory education by the State, and, among other things, he said:

> Ignorance should not be permitted in the State; that is to say, education should be compulsory. The day was coming that almost every man who was voting on education should be compulsory." In that it makes a question of the proper function of the State, the right and duty of every subject, believing that it is divine right which the State represents, to train children, exactly as they please—to educate them as Hindu, or perhaps not educate them at all; so that to compel is education seems a contradiction. The short argument of compulsory education is the education without knowledge of a majority of the State's children. If the people say: "If the schools are good, many now not sending them would come to parochial schools," etc., etc. There is a vast number of uneducated foreigners, and uneducated children in the land. And they don't understand the necessity and advantages of education until after they have lost it. Then they admit them, and then they catch the spirit of the thing at once.

There is the whole thing in a nut-shell—denial of the right of parents to educate their children exactly as they please," and that "the foreigners" who "don't understand the necessity and advantages" of education. Now, by "foreigners" is meant, simply, Catholics, and we should have thought more highly of Mr. Beecher had he used no circumlocution in his language, but expressed himself exactly as he meant to be understood.

Under proper conditions we do not say we should object to a certain degree of compulsory education; but in this instance it means, in plain terms, just this: Catholics shall be compelled, by law, to send their children to the public schools, where every effort is made to undermine their faith; where they shall be taught that "United Italy," so-called, is a glorious country, founded on the ruins of a Papal despotism; that Garibaldi is a hero deserving co-equal praise with Washington; that Spain, Portugal and Mexico are filled with "Popish superstitions;" that Galileo was "imprisoned by the Pope for declaring that the earth moved round the sun;" that Luther overthrew "Romish intolerance" in Germany, and "ushered in a day of glorious light and spiritual freedom;" that "the Catholic Church is responsible for massacres of St. Bartholomew's Eve;" and much more to the same effect. How do our Catholic readers like the picture? Yet, *every one of the false and foul charges Mr. Beecher makes above* are laid down in what are or were school-books to the common schools.

Why, if Mr. Beecher's theory prevails, it will not be in order to compel some poor Catholic boy to declare, in the usual declamatory display, of course, you know) the sermons of the Plymouth preacher, alluded to in the *Catholic Union* the week ago, wherein he blasphemously says:

"There are some people who would positively benefit by a sin now and then. It would help them to get rid of that way-like perfection, which is the most hideous sin which is cold, sickly-looking, lifeless and inhuman."

The outrage would be no greater than the one he now sanctions. We are glad the compulsionists have shown their hand. Forewarned is forearmed.—*Buffalo Catholic Union.*

## The Franco-Prussian War.

The last war between Germany and France was declared on July 15, 1870, and terminated February 16, 1871, lasting 210 days, but practically 186 days, in consequence of the first and last periods being free from engagements. On the week the German troops were "mobilized," prepared to march, and in two weeks were dispatched to the west, and were arranged on the line from Trarve to Landau. From the troops sent to the frontier numbered 900,000; and 1,200 guns with horses, guns, carriages and ammunition, were conveyed every day on five lines of railway, two of which, however, were little "used. Four Prussian corps d'armée had to traverse from 400 to 900 miles to reach the French frontier, and had to be fed on the way. During the 186 days of active service there were fought 156 engagements and 17 great battles; 26 fortresses were taken; 11,850 officers and 345,000 men of rank and file were made prisoners, and 5,700 guns and 360 eagles were captured. Having regard to the chronological order of the actions up to Sedan, there were 18 engagements and 8 battles, to wit: Wissembourg, Woerth, Spicheren, Courcelles, Vionville, Gravelotte, Noisseville and Beaumont; while the battles of Metz, Strasbourg, Montmedy, Marsal and Vitry were captured. In October there were three seven engagements, and Soissons, Schelestadt and Metz were taken. In November there were fifteen engagements and two battles, those of Amiens and Beaune-la-Rolande, and Montbeliard, Villersexel, New Breisach, Ham, Didenhofen, Lafere and the citadel of Metz surrendered to the Germans. In December there were 24 engagements and two battles, one near Orleans and the other on the Lisaine, and Phalsbourg and Montmedy. In January, 1871, there were forty-eight engagements and the battles of Lesmons, Montbliard and St. Quentin, and Mesieres, Rouvray, Pithiviers, Longwy and Paris capitulated. The war terminated in February, with the surrender of Belfort. Twenty-two engagements were fought around Paris during the one hundred and thirty days of the investment. Of these twenty-two engagements, three occurred in September, eight in October, two in November, four in December, and five in January. There were only three naval engagements, to wit at Hildasoe on September 19th, in the Polzig Bay on September 21st, and off the Havana on October 12th.

DATES OF THE AMERICAN WARS.—King Phillip's War, 1675; King William's War, 1689; Dutch War, 1672; Queen Anne's War, 1744; the French and Indian War, 1755; the American Revolution, 1775; Indian War, 1790; Sunbury War, 1809; Tecumseh War, 1809; Turkish War, 1812; Algerine War, 1815; first Seminole War, 1817; second Seminole War, 1835; Mexican War, 1846; the Southern Rebellion, 1861.

## A Royal Felon.

A few days since the public of St. Petersburg saw standing before the bar of a St. Petersburg Court of Justice, Prince Michael Lusignan, a descendant of the former Kings of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia. The family of the Lusignans is one of the oldest of royal origin, and goes back to the twelfth century. It is therefore not to be wondered at that when Prince Lusignan appeared before the Court to answer a charge of forgery, a large audience had gathered together to witness the result. Among those present in the Court was the father of the accused, Prince Louis Lusignan, loud-down with age and sorrow. It was said to look upon the old man, reduced from great wealth to extreme penury, and condemned to witness the disgrace of his family in the person of his only son.

The personal history of the old man is so full of interest that we cannot refrain from giving a few of its main incidents. Prince Louis Lusignan was born in Cyprus, April 19, 1808, and he received from his father an inheritance which amounted to about six million pounds, mostly in money. This fortune had been placed for safe-keeping in the hands of his uncle on the mother's side, Athanasius, Metropolitan of Nicomedia. On Easter Sunday, 1821, Athanasius was arrested by the Turkish Government, and, together with the Patriarch of Constantinople, put to death. The entire fortune of Prince Louis was confiscated, and he himself barely escaped with his life, owing to the exertions of the Spanish Minister in Constantinople, a good friend of the consular members of the British Bible Society then in Turkey. After remaining alone for nearly a year Prince Lusignan went to Athens and entered the Greek service.

In the year 1826 he came to St. Petersburg and offered his services to the Russian Government, and was forthwith enrolled in the Russian army.

First—To receive no pay for the work of discretion for his services.

Second—Not to become a Russian subject.

The conditions were accepted, and Prince Lusignan was assigned to service in one of the regiments with the rank of Captain. Since entering the service the Prince took part in nearly every campaign made by the Russian army. By degrees his means of living became well nigh exhausted, and his sole source of receiving his last farthing from the Turkish Government met with certain obstacles in a few weeks before the war between France and Germany, when Napoleon III., through one of his ministers, offered to use all his influence to recover the property of Lusignan on condition of receiving 12,000,000 francs for his services in case of success. The Prince Lusignan on this occasion received an autograph letter from Napoleon, in which the above-mentioned conditions are referred to. The war with France, however, gave the hero of Sedan something else to think of besides saving the property of the Lusignan family fortune and money arrangements prompted his son to commit the crime of forgery. His case has been found guilty and condemned to exile in the Ural country. The decision of the Court will be submitted to the Czar for his signature. The sole mitigation of the punishment is hoped for.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.—A deputation of the Catholic Union, consisting of the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Petre, Mr. T. Weld Blundell, of Ince, Mr. J. Billington, Q.C., and Mr. John Weld, had an interview with Mr. Bruce to call the attention of the Government to the religious disabilities of Catholics in Ireland, and to urge on the Government the law which deprives these unhappy sufferers of the consolations of religion. The interview is satisfactory, for Mr. Bruce was persuaded, from the facts brought under his notice, that a special statute of an amendment in the law. The Duke of Norfolk, we are glad to see, took the opportunity of impressing upon the attention of the Home Secretary the advisability of the Government having in hand early in the Session, the "Prison Ministers' Bill," which, last session, was passed in the House of Lords. These early measures on the part of the Catholic Union to relieve Catholics from religious disabilities under which they still suffer, and the readiness displayed by Government to redress grievances when stated by those personally cognizant of the facts, in this case, as magistrates in the county where the sufferers in question are detained, augur well for the future of this important agitation. If evidence were necessary, the large audience in the Catholic cause in England at such an association as the Union.—*Westminster Gazette, January 4.*

DESCRIBING THE TEMPLES.—Some weeks since a writer in that amusing English magazine, *Punch*, published an article on "Palermo," in which he described the pitiful manner in which the authorities of Palermo treated public charities in the days gained in that city: "Some of them are half ruined, and others have their winding stairs cut away, so that the door is frequently 20 or twenty feet above the level of the street." We find in the *Daily Telegraph* of December 30th, an account of the laying of a very grand church in the capital of Sicily, that of St. Teresa. The public editor, of which New York might be proud as a cathedral, rich in costly marbles and works of art, is now being converted into a stable for horses, "the altars with their crosses and statues are heaped in dark straw, the grand frescos are ruined, and the beautiful Mosaic pavement broken into fragments by the hoofs of the animals which it was meant to trample on. It is fearful, and fills the eyes of all men who have a spark of religion or moral feeling, with tears of indignation and anger. The makes the forty-eighth church now desecrated in Palermo by "the Italian Government."—*Catholic Review.*

GOING BACK TO "FORSAY."—Edinburgh, the city of John Knox, requires to be "ever-galled," and Mr. Gall, a member of the Free Presbytery, after "years of anxious and careful experiment," opines that this desirable end has not been attained. Since entering the service the Prince took part in nearly every campaign made by the Russian army. By degrees his means of living became well nigh exhausted, and his sole source of receiving his last farthing from the Turkish Government met with certain obstacles in a few weeks before the war between France and Germany, when Napoleon III., through one of his ministers, offered to use all his influence to recover the property of Lusignan on condition of receiving 12,000,000 francs for his services in case of success. The Prince Lusignan on this occasion received an autograph letter from Napoleon, in which the above-mentioned conditions are referred to. The war with France, however, gave the hero of Sedan something else to think of besides saving the property of the Lusignan family fortune and money arrangements prompted his son to commit the crime of forgery. His case has been found guilty and condemned to exile in the Ural country. The decision of the Court will be submitted to the Czar for his signature. The sole mitigation of the punishment is hoped for.

## MINING INTELLIGENCE.

CALAVERAS.

The following items are from the Calaveras *Chronicle* of February 1st: The Twin mine, in Lower Birch Gulch in this county, is now yielding more gold than any other mine in the State with the same milling capacity.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the Hudson mine at Central Hill.

Pfindel & Martin have recently opened a hydraulic claim on Worth's Hill, a short distance below the Junction. Water is brought to the claim in iron pipes, and has a pressure of about two hundred and twenty feet. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred inches of water is used.

A new body of ore has been discovered in the 100 foot south level of the Sanderson mine, and promises to be extensive.

The lower tunnel of the Herzer mine is in 260 feet. No walls in sight. The vein matter is almost black and heavily charged with sulphurets.

The huge body of ore struck in the Lone Star is daily increasing in quantity. There is sufficient good pay ore in sight now to keep a 40 stamp mill running for years.

The Woodland has been started again with fair prospects.

KERN.

The Havilah *Miner* says one hundred miners can get immediate employment at the Cumberland, and the limited at Bright Star and Summer mines. Some of these mines have absolutely suspended for want of workingmen.

The St. John Company have now attained a depth of five hundred feet on their mine. The lower level shows a body of ore from 40 to seven feet in width. There is now rock enough in sight to run the company's 12-stamp mill for three years. Some of the ore goes over every day in the mine was struck last week in the lower level.

NEVADA.

The Nevada *Transcript* says: The hoisting works of the Eric mine, situated at South Fork, are completed and work admirably, giving good satisfaction.

The Gresnhorn mine has had a clean-up after putting one hundred and fifty tons of ore through the mill. The amount realized in gold was $3,200.

The stock of the property of the Little York Water and Gravel Mining Company, at Little York, which has been pending for some time past, has been consummated. The purchasers are English capitalists, and the price paid was $800,000.

PLUMAS.

A large amount of work is being done by the Spanish Company. A main working tunnel is being pushed rapidly ahead and will be completed by the last of May. The tunnel is run on the line of the old Mammoth tunnel, is seven feet wide at the bottom, six feet on top and seven feet high. The track is laid in the bottom, and the ore will be hauled in iron cars, by mule power. The new 40-stamp mill will be ready to run by the 1st of May.

SIERRA.

The *Mountain Messenger* has the following: The North American claim, located at Nusark, are working a large force of men, but there is not room for more. Great improvements have been made about the mine within the past few months. The dirt is now taken out with much less labor and expense than was done heretofore. They have one of the largest pits in this locality, ever seen in Northern Sierra. The late rains have enabled them to wash but a mere trifle compared with what is left.

NEVADA.

The Pioche *Record* gives the following summary for the week ending January 15th: Work has been resumed in the Meadow Valley under-lay mines, and in still others the forces has been greatly increased. A more healthy tone is manifest in general business. The Raymond & Ely mine is now employing 40 to 50 men, and has engaged to go to work at an early day. The steel wire rope for the engine hoisting is undoubtedly over, and all business interests stand on a more substantial footing. New veins, presenting promising bodies of ore, have lately been struck, and improved machinery may be expected soon to figure on the stock boards.

The Virginia City *Enterprise* has the following: Superintendents of the mines inform us that at no time during the last five years has the condition of the Comstock been in as good condition below and above the ground, as they are at present, and that during this time the indications for finding the prospects for the future have never been so favorable as they now are. They say, start with us from the Ophir, and briefly note the condition and prospects of the principal mines on the Comstock. The Ophir mine is now in a better condition than it has ever been, and the Consolidated Virginia that pay rock will soon be found in it are more favorable than they have been for the past five years. The Gould & Curry, on several levels, while one year ago there was not a pound of quartz in sight in the mine.

Next we come to the Consolidated Virginia. One year ago a little work had been done in this mine, and so little was generally known about it, that the stock was considered valueless, and was to be had by "on a margin." Now we have reliable reports to the effect that they have lately made some handsome developments, and the stock stands as well in the estimation of operators as any stock called by the San Francisco Board of Brokers.

With regard to the Gould & Curry and Savage mines, we do not think it necessary to say that they are in better condition and have more favorable prospects than they had a year ago.

We have reliable information that a good body of ore has been struck lately on or near the Hale & Norcross and Chollar boundary line, which looks better than anything found in either of these mines during the past two years.

The Imperial and Empire Mill have developed fine bodies of ore during the past six or eight months, and nothing but lack of necessary machinery has prevented them from taking out and sending to mill ore, if they wish to do so.

The Crown Point and Belcher mines probably never had more ore, of a high grade, in sight than they have to-day. The latter resumed payment of dividends ($5 per share) this month, and we have been informed that the Crown Point will resume payment of dividends in February.

One year ago the overwork at their new works, had "nothing but a hole in the ground." Now they have one of the best mills on the Comstock, nearly 900 feet deep, and a prospecting drift in over 500 feet on their 700-foot level. They have lately put in place three large new hoisting and other new machinery, all of which is stamped to be superior in its line of machinery in the State of Nevada. The indications in this mine for soon striking the body of Crown Point and Belcher body of ore are said to be excellent.

The work done in the Caledonia, Kentucky, Bullionite Consolidated, Justice and Silver Hill, during the past year, together with favorable developments that have been made, ought to have increased the intrinsic value of these mines at least one hundred per cent. during the time.

In St. Louis the cost of living at ordinary eating-houses is nearly double what it is in San Francisco. This may seem surprising, but nevertheless less it is true. There are comparatively few restaurants, and those are generally of a poor sort, and charge high. A breakfast of ordinary beefsteak, potatoes, bread, butter and coffee, costs fifty cents; here it would not be more than twenty-five cents at a house of the same class, and would be better in quality and greater in quantity.


OUR RATES FOR 1873.

Following are our rates for THE MONITOR and the magazines named for 1873. The money must invariably accompany the order:

| | Per year. |
|---|---|
| THE MONITOR and "Catholic World"..... | $7 75 |
| " " "Godey's Lady's Book"..... | 6 25 |
| Or with the original choice of "Our Darling"..... | 6 50 |
| THE MONITOR and Demorest's Fashion Magazine..... | 6 00 |
| Or with the handsome chromos of "Niagara Falls" and "Yosemite," "Ina's Pet," "Rival Musicians," or "Pet's Birds' Lesson"..... | 6 50 |
| THE MONITOR and Peterson's Magazine..... | 3 50 |

The chromos above mentioned are the best of their kind, and the cheapest of them retail for $5, while those of them are worth $10.

The MONITOR simply will remain, as heretofore, at $3 a year.

If

**Why Endure What is Curable?**

"What can't be cured must be endured," say the proverb; but indigestion can be cured, and the reliefs it is the merest stupidity to endure it. Dyspeptics have certainly a right to continue dyspeptics to the end of their days if they choose, but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to physical comfort, the presumption is that if all sufferers from indigestion were convinced that an absolutely infallible remedy for it existed, they would with non-accord resort to it. We must, therefore, assume that the reason why HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is not used by all dyspeptics is that they have not been informed of its merits. It is a well-established fact that during the whole of that time it has never failed to afford prompt and entire relief to any person afflicted with any of dietary rules, and is unrivalled and supreme as a remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. Hundreds of instances have cured within the last few months, which have been published in the newspapers, and it should be remembered that weakness of the digestive organs is the first symptom of the disease, and that the early stages of nervous debility, spasms, palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, nausea, vertigo and sleeplessness are among its concomitants and results; and that the first step to its manifestation is a specific, acts first upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the nervous and nervous centers, and the bowels, its general effect being always genial and

Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| San Francisco—Cornelius Deasy..... | $2 00 |
| Marie Prairie—Patrick Nolan..... | 4 00 |
| Mount Eden—Thomas Cahill..... | 2 00 |
| Santa Clara—Hughes..... | 2 00 |
| Mount Ain Ranch—Hughes..... | 2 00 |
| Mount Eden—Thomas Cahill..... | 2 00 |
| Washoe City—Roger Dower..... | 2 75 |
| Marysville—William F. Fell..... | 4 25 |

Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, }
Saturday, February 8, 1873. }

FLOUR—Quotations show a decline since our last. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 87½@$6, and family at $6 25@$6 50. Eastern brands—Extra, at $5 37½@$5 87½, in sacks $ 150 lbs.

WHEAT—Quotable at $1 60@$1 65 for shipping; $1 65@$1 70 for milling; $1 70@$1 75 for choice; $1 80@$1 85 for extra choice.

BARLEY—The market has been quiet at unchanged prices. Quotable at $1 25@$1 35, and fair at $1 35@$1 45, the latter for choice.

OATS—The demand has been light, at unchanged prices. Quotable at $1 90@$2 00. Fair to choice are quotable at $1 65@$1 75@$1 90.

CORN—Quotable at $1 30@$1 35 for large lots; $1 40@$1 45 for small lots.

BRAN—Quotable at $18 per ton for large lots.

HAY—The market remains unchanged, and the following are the quotations: Prime, $17 per ton; choice, $16.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand. We quote at 75c@$1 per cental.

ONIONS—We quote choice yellow at 1½@1 2c per lb.

BRAN—Quotable at $19 @ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $21@$22 per ton from the mill.

HAY—Quotable at $16@$20 per ton.

BARLEY—Quotable at $1 15@$1 25 per ctl.

OATS—Quotable at $1 75@$2 per ctl.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7½@8c per lb.

HIDES—Quotable at 10@11c. Fall hides, 12@13c; good to choice, 17@21; extra choice, 22@23c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, 30@32c for fair to choice; do firkin, 28@30c; Eastern firkin, 25@28c; Eastern Extra, 35@37½c per lb.

CHEESE—California, 12@16c; Eastern, 18@20c.

EGGS—California, 30@32½c; Oregon, 30@32½c per dozen.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 13 @ 15c ₱ lb; Oregon, 16@17c; Eastern, 18@19c.

BACON—California, at 13 @ 15c ₱ lb; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 17@18½c; do clear, 15@16c.

LARD—California, 12 @ 13c ₱ lb; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tierces, at 12 @ 12½c; do, in cases 13@13½c; do in kegs, 14@15c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 9@9½c ₱ lb; second and third quality, 7@8½c per lb.

VEAL—At 11@12c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—At 9@10c ₱ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7 @ 8c; do fed, grain-fed, 6@7c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Mixed, at $5 @ $6 per dozen; Spring Chickens $6@7; Roosters, $5 @$6; 3 dozen.

GEESE—At $1 50@$2 per pair.

DUCKS—Tame at $3@$3 50 dozen.

TURKEYS—Gobblers, at 20@22½c per lb; Hens, 22½@25c per lb.

QUAIL—@$2 25 ₱ dozen.

RABBITS—@$1 50 ₱ dozen.

HARE—@$2 per dozen.

VENISON—Fawn, $1 @$2 each.

DEER—Saddle, $3 @$4 each.

SNIPE—$1 @$1 50 dozen.

WILD GEESE—$3 @$4 per dozen.

DUCKS—Wild, $2 @$2 50 per dozen.

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MARSEILLES SPREADS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
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706 MARKET STREET.
jan15

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—COMPRISING—
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Plain and Embroidered Linen Sets, Collars, Sleeves and Cuffs.
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Ladies', Misses and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Lace Veils, Fichus and Mantles.
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J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED FORTY CASES OF Foreign Goods, especially adapted for Fall and Winter trade, and consisting of the newest styles and best makes of
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Who managed to extinguish the flames before any damage by FIRE OR WATER, of importance to the
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DAMAGED GOODS
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*DAMAGED PRICES!*
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS
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## THE RED AGAINST THE GREEN.

*A Lunacy Proviso* was a Saxon proud,
And ever the seas sailed he!
And he and the Irish were not well
That he tried to sound their funeral knell,
And his is the ash he reaps to-day
In the bosoms of the brave and free!

*His own convictions* up, and went hook and scrip,
All according in idolatries,
He pushed the Celt, shut even bed slaves—
Robbed up the bosses of the fallow brows;
Then he'd be a Christian man, and pray
For a scholar profound was he.

*The "best of Irishmen"* he ought to be—
The "best Irishman" born he,
And he'd spoken from the Emerald isle with grace,
And heighten fame from the breast he bore,
And he'd been hailed the carnage roar,
For a Christian man was he.

For dead King Rial and his virgin gal
Is never to be forgotten,
Their memories are dear to Victorian hearts,
Who sympathize, condone and plunderers towns,
Like Christians, and Christians alone.
For this was he in remedies.

A smooth true blue, right royal and true,
He's ever the same to me,
From the misty shores to the glorious West,
The same old Saxon, and Christian to boot,
That magic motion right, both proof and test,
In the nineteenth century.

Lo! Father Tom dropped down like a bomb,
And startled him Pacificist;
He leaned to the victim his varnished tale,
Then he'd down on the scandal and hid,
And made the grand historian quail,
For such a monk was he.

"Ah, let us feel, for that time is past,"
Quoth Father Tom, quoth he,
In a faithful picture this great priest drew
Of the Irish race, and the sorrows grew,
And closely proved that he also knew
Of Irish affairs was he.

Poor Erin smiled on her gifted child,
Through the tears that welled for many,
She brought the brilliant Froude to bay—
She had him up in her Court of Law,
And left him never a prop to stay
For his wonderful tales of woe.

So the tale he told lacked the ring of pure gold,
Though polished and fine was he,
For Ireland's son and Ireland's name,
Were proved full dear on the scroll of fame,
And a voice was heard in the eagle's scream,
That "Erin's free at last!"

Poor Froude, poor Froude, he's a sorry dog,
Poor Father Tom, poor he,
Poor Father Tom, quoth he,
Poor Father Tom, quoth he,
And closely proved that he also knew
Of Irish affairs was he.

—*New York News.* PADDY MCFADDEN.

[Written for THE MONITOR.]

## THE GALLA.

A fragrant flower, pure and sweet,
Whose beauty is unequaled by birth
Where Zion's stream pour forth
Its crystal waters to the earth.

A monthly fair, and white as snow
Is the Galla, which blooms bright
Where the Virgin Mary dwells
In the realms of light.

Then let us gather that flower,
And bring it to the altar of God,
And offer it to the Virgin Mary
Who is the mother of God.

WOODLAND, February, 1873.

## Episcopalian Treatment.

Every horse-owner is desirous to have information he can possess relative to treatment of the diseases of horses now prevailing in this State, we be advice and experience of G. Scott, mbus, Ohio, who writes to the St. Republican as follows:

DON'T GIVE ANY MEDICINE.

ot change the horse's food. All this bout warm mashes to an animal accustomed to dry hay and grain is not only injurious. Give a handful of ts, or the equivalent of flax seed ny two or three times a day, and endeavor to keep the bowels in good condition. Rub the legs of the horse well out, where water where he can have access to it night. Many horses are so affected by the change of water that they refuse before drinking, and some stables- have changed the water-bucket so often that the animals have to drink out of the bucket, which will do no

ON YOUR HORSE EVERY DAY.

ry out of one hundred will be better ndered after rubbing than by standing. ke a walk every day for from one to ee days at a gentle gait of four and ur miles per hour. A dray horse is ch better off by his former load, and ay time, excepting only a day and do better on the level ground than ow and load light, and with care ay of this kind will be very little.

PUT A BLANKET IN THE STABLE.

drive with a blanket on, and don't ave stand in the open air without ket. Be sure to cover his chest ention to the thousands of ho say, "Give aconite," ve "give quinine," and "give ver oil in the sore," and the ands of many other things. Give Many of those sick horses that for apples, and as the horse ben bundled up from the cold, and ed that there can be no doubt that a ful of apples will be far better than ful of quinine. Keep the stable ted liberally, and use none of the disinfectants. Put no anæsthetic bridle-bits, and use your horse ut any measure and judgment o yourself, and there is but little

TABLE OF HORSES DIE OF THE DISEASE, been apparent, all over the country horses subject to sudden and very ly hurtful. Little trotters, runners and in the city fire department, have ffered of all; next, perhaps the aged, the great ever-worked multitude. young and good-conditioned have ly suffered.

What will we shall learn by the epidemic? the art of treating 

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### IRELAND.

**The Irish Land Question.**

The signs thicken of a renewed agitation for fixity of tenure and valuation rents as the only satisfactory remedies for the ills of the Irish agricultural community. Indeed, the agitation may be said to be already an established fact. North, south, east and west Tenant Defense Associations modeled, on the Kildare organization, are daily springing into existence, and everywhere great dissatisfaction with the Gladstone Act is loudly and even angrily expressed. In the west or Ulster the case is the north the establishment of simple fixity of tenure has been demanded for the whole of Ireland, and the demand has been echoed not only in Limerick and other counties where landlord opposition is most grievously felt, but even in such places as Dublin, where the farmers—if at least we may judge from the apathy and indifference with which they have hitherto treated every attempt to reform the land laws of the country—have been exceptionally well treated. Shortly the farmers of the south will speak out formally and with one voice on the subject. A conference of the various Farmers' Clubs of Munster has been summoned to meet in Cork next week, and will be attended by, amongst others, several members of Parliament. The organs of the landlord party are very wroth with the farmers for getting up this "fresh attack on the rights of property;" but those organs do not see—or they carefully ignore the fact—that the farmers are themselves the landlords. Every day landlord tricks against tenant-right are reported from Ulster. From Tipperary this week we have news that several ejectments have been brought against perfectly solvent tenants. Talbot Crosbie's ejectments, three or four were tried the other day in Tralee, and would have all, as one of them was, stamped with the sanction of the law, but for a merely technical mistake which can be easily avoided next Quarter Sessions. Elsewhere we hear of documents resembling the Antwerp "Loyalty Pledge," which the tenants of Ireland are getting ready for the liveliest apprehension.—*Nation, January 11.*

**Working for Nothing.**

On Wednesday the North Dublin Board of Guardians voted to their clerk one hundred dollars as compensation for his services in connection with the New Jury Act.

Naturally enough—since the preparation of jury lists is not a matter connected in any way with the administration of the Poor Laws—the Board protested strongly against being compelled to make such an addition, which ought to be rather borne by the Imperial Treasury; and on the same day a deputation which waited on the Chief Secretary for Ireland in reference this very subject, showed Lord Hartington that the clerks of Unions were paid out of the poor rates for several other duties totally unconnected with their primary and proper occupation, and partaking of an Imperial rather than a local character. Most if not all the Irish Poor Law Boards have memorialized on this occasion, and the demand was as reasonable as it was simple—that the Imperial fund should be wholly relieved of the charges in question, and that half the cost of all supernumerary assistance shall be borne by the Consolidated Fund. The reply of the Marquis of Hartington was that the *Freeman* has remarked, a strong argument in favor of Home Rule. He virtually if not expressly admitted that there was a grievance to be removed, but left the Board to wait until Parliament was satisfied on the whole subject of local taxation! Of course, he would go by way of the time the Government would take the matter into their serious consideration;" where, we may just observe, it has been for a considerable time already and is likely to remain for a good while longer.—*Nation, January* 11.

**The Belmez Riots.**

The Government will not appoint a Commission to inquire into the cause of the Belmez riots. They were asked to do so by the Corporation of the city, but the good, kind folk think that inquiry would now revive ill-will and party feeling in the North; and, of course, the last thing they would think of doing is to contribute to the elements of national dissension in Ireland. Besides, they have got "fresh the officers of the Crown, both civil and military," all the information they deem requisite on the subject. This latter reason will appear to most Irishmen much more forcible than the first one. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of our fellow-countrymen are firmly convinced that the Castle folk are rather pleased than otherwise by the mournful fact of an outrage—and outrages like that are quite plainly that no Commission could make it more evident than it is at present in the Orangeism were the prime movers in the disturbances in question.—*Dublin Nation, January* 11.

**Hair.**

From the Roscommon *Messenger* we learn that the Roscommon branch of the Home Government Association is cordially cooperating with the present body of the Irish Party in the matter of the Special Fund. At a recent meeting it voted a sum of money in aid of this fund, and at the same meeting no indifferent local gentlemen—Mr. J. D. McDermott, J. P., and Mr. Farrell Mellon, M.—were admitted members. This branch is now, we believe, one of the most powerful in the three Kingdoms, and what we certain that if it continues to exhibit the same energy and devotion to the national cause by which its action has been so far characterized, it will achieve important and gratifying results at the general election, which is now fast approaching.—*Nation January* 11.

**The Nettywood Tragedy.**

The Holycross tragedy occupies yets large share of public attention, and will probably continue to do so for some time longer.

About ten persons—all but one women—are now in custody on various charges connected with the murder, and those friends Charlotte Rea, who from the first had been suspected, as well as her father, Mary Rea, to be a guilty party, and for whom the police searched in vain for five days. At the resumption of the Coroner's inquiry Mr. McMordie, solicitor for Mary Rea, protested strongly against the privacy of certain magisterial investigations in the case, and applied for the removal against the magistrate who presided —his object being, he said, to ascertain exactly what had transpired. The application was refused.—*Nation, January* 11.

**Well-earned Honor.**

Honors and distinctions are now-a-days, it must be confessed, conferred too often without regard to the question whether they are deserved; but those bestowed a few days ago by the Holy Father on Mr. John O. Kenyon and Mr. Keyes O'Clery, of the League of St. Sebastian, do not come under the chronic category. Mr. Kenyon and Mr. O'Clery both proved themselves at the close of Rome intrepid defenders of the pastoral of new No-Popery laws threatened. Father the Holy Father did not go, except to remind the Imperial Government of the fact that Catholicism is the religion of science sake, and that it is still now the only creed in order of things in Germany may happen—a probable danger. The word enemy of the German Empire is the man who has the credit with the world of being the foremost workman in its erection. The best hope for its preservation and for the stamping out of the Socialist and Red Republican heresies now spreading so fearfully in the Crown Prince and his Suave lies in the almost unanimity of Bismarck's persecuting policy. Count Eulenburg stated in the Prussian House of Commons a few days ago that the retirement of Prince Bismarck from the Prussian Premiership does not imply a change of the Government policy. That may be true, speaking generally, as the Count did; but we believe it is not true if it meant to apply to the relations of the State with the Church. On such occasions Ministers must be assumed to speak exactly what they intend or what they know. Their rule is to give a rose but to Cabinet quarrels. A little time will remove all doubts upon the subject, and show what measures respecting the Catholic Church in the Empire the Government meant to submit for the consideration of the Prussian Legislature.—*Weekly Register, January* 11.

### ITALY.

**Rome.**

It is not in Germany alone that the recent Allocution of the Holy Father has thickened the enemies of the Church. We have not ceased to contradict the reports circulated continuously by the anti-Catholic press in this country on the subject of the Allocution fell throughout Italy, as they alleged, and especially in Rome, at the séance of the Eternal City and the extinction of the Papal sovereignty of the Pope by the Piedmontese usurper. We have contradicted these mendacious and malicious reports in the strongest terms over and over again, and every respectable and competent writer has done the same. In addition, therefore, to these contradictions, we have pleasure in giving the following extract from a letter of the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, dated January 4th:

"The Allocution of the Holy Father has produced no effect whatever in Rome. The people are not even aware that it has been delivered. Those who read it are astonished at the violence of the language, and at the fact that the Pope should have thought it necessary to address the Catholic world in such terms. The Romans are not in the habit of reading the speeches of the Pope, and the Allocution has not been translated into Italian. Those who have read it in the original Latin

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 22.
February
15—Sunday—Septuagesima Sunday.
17—Monday—Feria.
18—Tuesday—St. Simeon, Bishop and Martyr.
19—Wednesday—Feria.
20—Thursday—Vulture of the Blessed Sacrament.
21—Friday—Feria.
22—Saturday—Chair of St. Peter at Antioch. Vigil of St. Matthias.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY..... FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

## THE "AMERICAN" PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

We are confident that the exposé of the so-called "American" Protestant Association, which we published last week, has done a great deal of good. If there were any Irish Catholics in San Francisco weak enough to believe their American-born fellow-citizens capable of entering into a conspiracy to deprive them of their political rights, it must have undeceived them. It is in the nature of most men to form an exaggerated idea of hidden dangers, and when the city newspapers teemed with accounts of this anti-Catholic organization, of course the general impression was that an immense, highly Protestant individuals are not only not Americans, but are even subjects of a nation hostile to the Republic.

These contemptible conspirators meet in secret for the good and sufficient reason that their deeds are not such as will bear the light, and also because they expect to be able to hide from the public their paucity of numbers and their contemptible insignificance. They can get paragraphs inserted in the papers and circulate rumors on the street tending to create the impression that there is a most powerful and widespread organization; but if you look at the records, a glance at their high-toned "solon mistress," dispell all such notions, and is sufficient to move both gods and men to laughter. We hope that the exposé which we have been so fortunately instrumental in giving will deal a death-blow to this pernicious organization. Hereafter no respectable man, no man of reputable antecedents, should be prevailed upon to join it, as a few no doubt have been, on the plea that it is simply a benevolent association, because its evil and dangerous character has been made manifest. In a short time it will die out altogether, and leave behind only the odors of bigotry and whisky mixed.

## UNION AMONG IRISHMEN.

The idea generally entertained of Ireland by foreigners is that it is an island the inhabitants of which are incessantly quarreling about religion. This judgment is, of course, founded upon English authorities because it is part of the policy of our "masters" to represent to the world as a people so utterly given over to feuding and intolerance as to be incapable of self-government. But, like most of the assertions concerning us made by Anglo-Saxon writers, this is destitute of any foundation in truth. A calm investigation will prove that, taking into consideration all the efforts made by alien rulers to create and foster religious dissensions, the Irish are as united and tolerant a race as can be found on the surface of the habitable globe. The letter which was published last week, written by a Protestant gentleman, a Mr. Wade, in one of the New York papers, contained evidence that it would be impossible to refute, in favor of our assertion. According to him the Irish Catholics are so kindly disposed towards their brethren who are not of their ancient faith, so willing to unite with them in brotherly feeling, that, even when in a largely preponderating majority, they voluntarily surrender to them a fair share of the civic and municipal governments. In Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Kilkenny, Wexford and other towns and cities, the Catholic voters are so numerous that, if they were actuated by the spirit of exclusiveness often charged against them, a purely Catholic or conservative could ever be elected to any office in the bestowal of the people. But, unless the issue is directly forced upon them by the notorious bigotry of the other parties, they never make religion a test of eligibility either to Parliament or to the Municipal Chamber. Hence Protestants are frequently chosen as representatives by the Catholic majorities in Catholic constituencies in the country, and it often happens that they are even preferred to adherents of the old creed when they make profession of liberal views and democratic principles. The memorable Meath election, when the venerable patriot JOHN MARTIN, a staunch Presbyterian, defeated the son of an extremely popular and most influential Catholic nobleman, may be taken as an example of this.

The general rule seems to be that wherever the Catholic voters are the stronger party, there order, harmony and kindly toleration prevail. It was a great misfortune that he cannot say as much for the Protestant section of the community. There is not, we believe, on record a single instance of a constituency having the unenviable appreciable majority of Protestant voters electing an independent or liberal Catholic. The difference of power between the two parties in Belfast is very small; indeed, we believe if our coreligionists acted as a united body they would turn the scales in their own favor; yet the Khan of Khiva would stand a better chance of being elected President of the United States than a "mere Papist" would of being returned to Parliament as member for the city we have named. On the other hand, the difference between the two parties in Cork is immense, the Protestants being but an insignificant minority; yet time out of mind the Corkmen have been represented in the House of Commons by Anglicans and Dissenters. The moral to be drawn from this contrast is so obvious that we need say nothing about it, but leave it altogether to our readers. So bigotry and religious animosities now only linger in the strongholds of Orangeism; and even from them it is rapidly disappearing, being driven away by the spread of a glorious feeling of charity and Christian brotherhood. The Home Rule movement, if it should never attain the object for which it was organized, will be entitled to the eternal gratitude of the Irish people for the blows it has dealt at fanaticism, and the good it has achieved in bringing about a national alliance between all denominations. Already we can see in Ireland the cheering spectacle of a Catholic priest and a Protestant professor travelling together through the length and breadth of the country, teaching the millions the glorious creed of national independence.

## THE ORIGIS IN SPAIN.

The worthless Savoyard who was, by the action of a few intriguing politicians, foisted upon the Spaniards as a King, has found his position an uncomfortable one and abdicated. AMADEO the First, and Last, could never make himself liked by the people, who would not forgive that he was the son of the despoiler of the Pope, and was himself an enemy to the Church. From the unlucky day he mounted the throne until the fortunate day he left it, his Government did nothing but struggle with difficulties, which grew greater instead of becoming less. A speedy termination of his reign, either violent or peaceable, was plainly inevitable; and the Italian has shown more discretion than we gave him credit for by voluntarily retiring into private life. We give the Spaniards much praise for the manner in which they have treated the usurper; and they deserve congratulation upon the fact that they have got rid of him without passing through the ordeal of bloodshed. The Cortes, the Chamber of Representatives, have proclaimed a Republic, the resolution to do so having been carried by an immense majority. But it seems to us that these worthy gentlemen have exceeded their constitutional and legitimate powers. They were not elected to shape the form of Government, but to legislate for the country under the authority of a form of Government already in existence; and they have no more right to make Spain a Republic than Congress would have to turn the United States into an Empire. It remains to be seen whether the people will indorse the action of their representatives as the act of some republicans, in accordance with the vote. There are now three parties in the field struggling for power—the republicans, with CASTELLAR at their head; the Alphonsists, who wish to put the son of Queen Isabella on the throne, and the Carlists, who are the adherents of the legitimate sovereign, Don CARLOS. The republicans have, or rather seem to have, a majority of the Cortes, on their side; but we doubt whether they have even a respectable minority of the people.

A few theoretical politicians may change their whole code of principles in a day, but it requires a very long time indeed to destroy the traditions and warp the sympathies of a nation. The Alphonsists are undoubtedly strong, and sympathies nearly all the Spaniards who have been outraged by the infamous calumnies heaped upon their late queen by mendacious writers, and who remember with affection the patriotism, generosity and greatness of heart which distinguished her. The Carlists are those who bear in mind that the Spanish law of succession was violated in order to put Isabella on the throne, and who, therefore, will not acknowledge any other than Don CARLOS as their rightful ruler. The larger portion of the respectable and order-loving classes—the men who have any stake in the country—are partisans of this claimant, as are also the clergy almost without an exception. There cannot be a reasonable doubt that if Don CARLOS succeeds in getting into power he will do much to promote the prosperity and ensure the glory of his native land. As a general rule, Americans extend their sympathies to that party which promises to establish republican institutions; but this is done thoughtlessly and without proper knowledge of the circumstances of the case. There are republicans and republicans. We have yet to find a single prominent man among all those crying for democratic governments in Europe, in place of the existing empires and monarchies, who would be satisfied with republicanism as we have it in this country. The simple truth is, they are all socialists of a more or less pronounced type, and the republics they are desirous of founding would resemble that which MARAT, ROBESPIERRE & Co. effectually destroyed when he forced his way into Paris in 1871. The principal basis of their constitution is the enthronement of Atheism in high places, and the destruction of the Church. The toleration they talk so loudly about is like that announced in Ireland by OLIVER CROMWELL, who declared that he had not the least desire in the world to interfere with any man's religion, but if religion implied going to Mass, he, for his part, would allow no such thing! We should be happy to learn that the Spanish "republicans" were of a different stamp, but we have as yet seen no proof of it.

## DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED IRISH-AMERICAN.

Our Eastern contemporaries just to hand devote considerable space to highly eulogistic obituary notices of Hon. WILLIAM CASSIDY, editor and chief proprietor of the Albany *Argus*, who died in that city, his native place, on the night of January 23d. And certainly it must be acknowledged that great indeed would be the praise which could surpass the merits of the deceased gentleman, for in every relation of life he won the esteem of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His family have been connected with the Capital of New York State for nearly a hundred years, his grandparents having been among the first Irish Catholics that ever settled there. His father, Mr. JOHN CASSIDY, was a man of much intellectual power, and was in his day a very prominent and influential politician. WILLIAM inherited his ability in a high degree, and ordered more refined and polished by the very best education procurable in his native colonies. He, however, did not monopolize all the genius of the brilliant Cassidy family, inasmuch as every one of his brothers and sisters, and they were numerous beyond the average, gave tokens of possessing no small share of it. He was one of his sisters who wrote the address presented to the illustrious LAFAYETTE when he visited these shores for the last time. Mr. CASSIDY was brought up to the law, and entered the office of JUDGE MCGOWAN and DANIEL D. BURNS with the intention of completing his studies; but he soon found out that such a line of life was not congenial to him, and having considerable literary taste, he took almost instinctively to journalistic writing. The Boston *Pilot* gives the following succinct account of his career as a newspaper editor and writer:

> In 1840-41 he wrote political articles for two Albany papers of little note—the *Daily Mail* and "Fish Dealer"—both opposed to the Democratic party. In December, 1841, he started the *Albany Daily Times* on the basis of the "Fish Dealer," in 1843, by merging the two papers. The *Daily Times* was a success, and obtained some notoriety as the Government Printer for the State of New York. Mr. Cassidy was also the establishment of the paper, and soon afterwards the *Albany Evening Journal*, which was the property of Thurlow Weed, was placed in the hands of Mr. James M. Price. Mr. Price died, and Mr. Cassidy and Van Dyck & Cassidy, and finally became the editor. Mr. French died, and Mr. Cassidy left New York, took his place in the firm, which became Van Dyck & Cassidy. The paper was enlarged and gradually surpassed the old "Argus," which had been established in 1813, as the Democratic organ of the State. Mr. Cranwell retired from the "Argus," it was sold, and Mr. Cassidy became the editor of that paper, with Mr. Cassidy. After eight or nine years Mr. Cassidy retired from the *Argus*, and became the editor and proprietor of the *Democratic* town paper and in 1854 the *Argus*—Mr. Cassidy's old paper—was sold to Mr. Weed, and on the 1st of January, 1855, appeared under the name of the "Atlas and Argus." Mr. Cassidy retired, and the firm became Weed, Parsons & Cassidy. Eventually a joint-stock company was formed, and the name of the "Atlas" was dropped, and the paper published as the "Argus" by the Argus Association, Mr. Cassidy, however, remaining as editor. He was also for a time editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*.

Mr. CASSIDY was a man of vigorous constitution and powerful frame, and looked as though destined to out-live the term of years usually allotted to man; yet, assailed by an illness that at first was not deemed of much consequence, he died on the 23d of January, at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight years. Mr. CASSIDY was a staunch firm and faithful adherent of the ancient faith, and from early manhood until the close of his days made it a labor of love to instruct the youth of the native city in the truths of religion. He meditated a visit to this coast, and not long before his death wrote to a friend of his residing here, a letter which, with the following sentence, which reads as though he had at the time a presentiment of his approaching end. "If it is possible," he wrote, "that I may yet view the wonders of the Pacific Coast and renew old friendships I made in Paris before I put off for that unknown yet still more pacific shore to which all the streams of life flow. Meanwhile, let our 'photos' interchange a visit." We cannot conclude this too brief sketch of Mr. CASSIDY more appropriately than by quoting the remarks made by Mr. VAN BUREN before the Common Council Chamber in Albany, when the President, Mr. SILLIMAN, in a most touching and eloquent speech informed the gentlemen present of his decease:

> I have prepared some resolutions in relation to this sad event. It has very rarely been my lot, in the course of my life, outside of his own kindred, who had the privilege of knowing him more intimately than I did. He was my friend in his family, and he was then my friend in his office. I have been familiar with Mr. Cassidy for nine years—since I first came to Albany—and I have never known a man who was more universally esteemed in every way—in his family, in his office, in the community, and in the council; and he was a man of unpassing abilities, and of surpassingly pure, character. I have known no man whose character I regard to be of a higher order. And his fellow men could not be excelled; his integrity as a lawyer in his family was as perfect as that the most perfect woman could ever be. His wife and family as a husband and father, and his neighbors as a neighbor from one end of the city to the other could tell the moment their eyes lighted upon him that it was Mr. Cassidy's kind and sincere face which met it. But few knew, except those who have been with him for the last few years, of the great degree of power he possessed over himself. Did I shall not dilate upon his many merits, and I do not feel able to offer any more words of eulogy. I therefore shall support with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Commissioners do adjourn in token of respect for that eminent citizen, WILLIAM CASSIDY, who, in a body, attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the usual resolutions, appropriately engraved, and signed by the Chairman of this Board, be forwarded to the family.

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## ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1873.

### Election of Orator and Poet—Appointment of Committees.

The Convention of Irish societies to make arrangements for the due celebration of St. Patrick's Day, resumed its deliberations Sunday afternoon at Irish-American Hall, the President, Mr. John Kenealy, in the chair. While the roll was being called, Mr. T. P. Wall announced that himself and colleagues, Messrs. Butler, Sullivan and Gilmore, representing the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 4, would withdraw from the Convention. The Convention, however, wisely refused to accept their resignation, as the valuable services of these gentlemen will still be retained in the councils.

St. Mary's Temperance, Benevolent and Library Association sent James J. Phelan, P. Rafferty, M. J. McKenna and John Reardon as delegates; Bourke and Lolly Club, I. C., P. Durgan, vice F. Mahon, resigned; Company A, Legion of St. Patrick, Sergeants W. Moore and John Holland, vice James Ryan and Nicholas Shire.

P. J. Tannian nominated Rev. Father Gibney, pastor of St. Peter's Church, for Orator of the Day; and John Hanvill, Esq., and Capt. P. J. Kain having declined, the Secretary cast the ballot for Father Gibney.

Daniel Cronin nominated P. H. Walsh, Wm. N. Plunkett and James M. Murphy, were proposed as candidates for Poet of the Day; but the three latter gentlemen having declined, Mr. O'Connell was chosen by acclamation. Mr. O'Connell has, however, declined the position of Poet.

Mr. Sullivan, of Company A, moved that Father Gibney be requested to write a poem for the occasion. Carried.

Mr. Cassidy, Secretary of the Legion, said he could not promise anything in the shape of poetry, but he was getting worse, but he was getting worse, but he was getting worse every day. Laughter.

Mr. Cassidy, however, promised to write a prose oration, and the same was received with applause

## THE REBELLION OF SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

(Continued)

"On my honor, Master Dudley, I know not why thou shouldst distrust my loyalty. I am the servant of the king: I have both given and taken hard blows under his banner; against whom have I ever fought if not against his enemies? God forbid that my noble banderaor should ever need the service of my sword against our common Sovereign; but, by your hand, Master Dudley, this is some calumny of the Earl spread by his and the Lord Thomas' enemies. I never heard of other design among either them or their retainers, than to support the royal authority or defend themselves against their private enemies; and I freely promise thee I will not strike a stroke on their behalf in any other quarrel."

"It is enough," said the merchant. "I trust to thine own candor and generosity; there is that in my heart which tells me thou will not deceive me."

"A man overwhelmed with obligations cannot make his promises with as bad a grace as his acknowledgments; I can but say, Master Dudley, I thank thee, and will do my best to show myself not unworthy thy good opinion."

"And that is all I ask," cried Dudley; "I am now very well satisfied in all things. Go to my daughter, Sir John, and settle what day you please to end the wooing. God bless them both!" he exclaimed, as the knight disappeared down the green alley which led to the orchard; and God be praised also that we found fully given me two such children to bless! Surely my heart should be at ease at last. There are two new desires come to me in this world happy! all around me is pleasant and cheerful—strange! I have not marked the singing of the birds for many a year until to-day! Ah, Paul Dudley, what has been thine dreaming of late long, not to know what a comfort thou hadst at hand in the sunny walks of thine own garden! By my faith, I feel young. I cannot tell how. What need have I for a staff?—le there, thou bast companion!" and he cast away his gold-headed cane, and walked up and down, smoothing the gray locks from his forehead and turning up his face to the breeze with a long-unwonted sense of buoyant enjoyment.

The tramp of horses sounding from the street roused Dudley from a train of happier anticipations than had perhaps occupied his thoughts since the eve of his own nuptials; but ere he had inquired who were the new comers, his child and destined son-in-law were upon him.

"Oh, my dearest father," cried Ellen, as he folded her fondly in his arms, "how can we thank thee for all thy goodness?" and she hid her blushing face on his breast.

"Love each other, my children," cried the happy old man, "love each other, and I ask 'will repaid!'" So saying he joined their hands and blessed them fervently.

It was true before, as Paul Dudley was thus ratifying his approval of his daughter's marriage, that an armed man advanced from the house towards the arbor, in front of which they stood. Whether it was that his aspect was habitually forbidding, or that he disliked his present errand, the stranger wore a black look from the moment he entered the garden: but when, on turning into the walk that gave him a full view of the scene before the summer-house, he caught the first glance of Ellen Dudley in the arms of another, and her father standing by, he stopped for a moment, and drew back as if his eyes had been blasted—grifping to his dagger, and actually reeling. His a man stunned by a heavy blow. It is remarkable, however, he recovered himself: his hand sild down from his belt, and his brow relaxed into a comparative composure; and, still, he advanced, there was a cloud on his dark features and an equality in his step that told of the recent fit of passion. When Dudley saw him coming towards them, he advanced to meet him, although, from the evident design that marked his manner, it was plainly more for the sake of taking him aside, and warning off the bride and lady, than for any wish to show him a marked courtesy.

"Master Pares," said he, "I bid the a good morrow; hast thou any commands for me?"

"I come, Master Dudley," replied the ominous stranger, "on an errand that will not much please thy love for me. I bear a packet for the hands of yonder knight, whom I have sought in vain at guard-room and barbican, and now find toying with fair damsels in thy arbor. I have besides a message, by word of mouth, for Sir John Talbot."

"Ah, Master Pares," said the merchant, "thou art the man to do thy errand, without scruple for place or time. But go on, man; give the knight thy letter, and say what thou hast to say; for, though I be hurried, yet I would have thee take a cup of wine with me before thou goest, till I call these of some danger to thy friends that it behoves thee to know."

"I think thou, Master Dudley," said Pares, "that no wise shall cross my lips to-day until my lord the Lord Deputy's despatches be assoiled look to themselves."

With this churlish answer on his lips, he advanced to the knight, and said: "I have sought thee in vain, Sir John, both at Newgate and at the Castle; my commission I would not have broken in on thy privacy here had my orders not been so urgent as they are. The Lord Thomas Fitzgerald commands him to thee, and sends thee for thy perusal this letter, which Sir John de la Hyde had this morning of him to whom it is addressed—a friar, whose friend writes from London, as thou mayest read."

As Pares spoke, his eyes were fixed on Sir John Talbot with an expression of mixed malignity and triumph. The knight bent a fixed glance on him, in return, as he took the packet from his hands; but was soon too deeply interested in its contents to care whether his angry rival scowled or not upon him. He scarcely had he read half through the first page when the color fled from his cheeks, and large drops of perspiration burst out over his forehead. "Pares!" he cried, and grasped a moment for utterance; "this is the blood royal—look to his brow, he sicened the messenger fiercely by the arm—"Pares! by heaven, if I thought you were here to triumph over my ruin, I would send thy soul to hell at my dagger's point!"

"I am here to do my duty, Sir John Talbot," replied Pares subduing a coarse laugh of fear into a hoarse cough; "I know how much he enjoyed the agony of his friend; that duty done, I want to know whether I am to be prepared to do this?"

"Upon at least, insult never report me!" cried Talbot. "Leave me; I know what thou wouldst say; I will be with Lord Thomas before you."

"As hour, Sir John! My lord did not expect to find his friends so slack at his pleas."

"Curse, leave me. You have your errand; you see me ruined. If there be a heart in your breast, may not here to torture me! If you love your life, Christopher Pares, go!—I will follow you."

Pares's eye glanced for a moment to the arbor, where Ellen Dudley had sunk, pale as ashes, on a seat; but, at a motion of the knight's hand to his dagger, accompanying a fiercer repetition of the command to withdraw, he turned sullenly on his heel and retired. Talbot's energy, before which the ignoble nature of Pares had thus quailed, deserted him as he turned to the arbor, where Ellen Dudley, with a beating heart, awaited the issue of their ominous conference. Her rose in alarm as he entered. "Thou art pale, Sir John; thy hands are cold as ice. Mother of Mercy! what has the wretch done to make thee look so ghastly?"

"Ellen, I am a ruined man! They have murdered the Earl."

"Who have murdered? What earl? For pity's sake, do not look so!"

"The King has murdered the Earl of Kildare, Ellen; and Lord Thomas basbas sent to let me know."

She laid her hands on his, which was clutched and convulsively pressed on his knee. "Oh, Sir, John," she said, "believe me how well I feel for thy afflicting! but take comfort; it pains my heart to see thee grieve so sorely; perhaps this news may be untrue."

"No, no, Ellen; it is all too true; it has been too long and too deeply planned to leave room for chance of failure when the blow was to be struck. The letter is positive; Kildare was beheaded in the Tower on St. Seithin's eve."

"Alas, what had they against him? Was he not ever a loyal subject of the King?"

"Treason, Ellen; they charged him with treason, which she best could no more contrive than it could malice or untruth. But I cannot talk of this now; and my soul is crave for vengeance that I may not think of it."

"Dear Sir John," said Ellen, "I feel, and from my heart I deplore, this misfortune; but do not, I beseech you, look so despairingly: you have two new dearest to me in this world happy! all around me is pleasant and cheerful—strange! I have not marked the singing of the birds for many a year until to-day! Ah, Paul Dudley, what has been thine dreaming of late long, not to know what a comfort thou hadst at hand in the sunny walks of thine own garden! By my faith, I feel young. I cannot tell how. What need have I for a staff?—le there, thou bast companion!" and he cast away his gold-headed cane, and walked up and down, smoothing the gray locks from his forehead and turning up his face to the breeze with a long-unwonted sense of buoyant enjoyment.

"If I have done you wrong, Ellen, you are the truest hearted, but alas, the most hapless maiden that ever clung to man in his misfortunes! You had no cause to whom to look for your fidelity. Yet I call God to witness that nothing short of this would have driven me here to triumph over my ruin, I would send thy soul to hell at my dagger's point!"

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Pares's eye glanced for a moment to the

this madness, to this fearful and dishonorable end."

"May God have pity on me," cried Talbot; "this is a sore trial to put a man's heart to!"

"Give the word to mount," cried Pares, who had stood silent through the scene, but now spoke loudly and scornfully. "What answer shall I bear to Lord Thomas, Sir John Talbot? Shall I say that you refuse to join?"

"You shall bear no base account of me to-day!" cried the unhappy gentleman, and at once mastering himself with a clear look at the wretched two he had left behind, hurried to the court-yard, where a wood stood ready saddled for him.

Talbot mounted in the silence of rage and sorrow, and, as the troop wheeled out of the court-yard and turned up to the Dame's Gate, struck his horse fiercely with the spur and dashed out in front. He could not bear the eyes of those around him, for his own were swimming in grief and indignation. When he reached Castle street he was so far in advance of the company that he found himself obliged to pull up until he should learn which way they intended to take. He looked up and down the busy thoroughfare before him, all astir with the bustle of secure prosperity; stalls, shops and warehouses on the one hand and on the other teeming with a peaceful and industrious race, toiling on in happy ignorance of the impending calamities which he was even then lending his aid to hasten, and for a moment his heart failed him; but as he looked up at the fortress, and saw on the brow of the barbican the sharp outline of the spikes on which the heads of the dead were bleaching in the blue sky, he thought, with a shudder and a thrill of anguish, of his own friend's kindly features plotted with blood from the block, and exposed to the insults of the rabble and the birds of air, of London, and the thirst for revenge which then seized his whole soul, consumed whatever lingering affection or kindly allegiance might have been received by his first contemplation of the peaceful security around him.

By this time Pares was again by his side, and the troop moved on. Talbot had not passed the castle at a trot, and drew up in line opposite a stately house in Thomas Street, whose crowded round, admiring their gay accoutrements and martial order, for as yet there was no appearance of hostility in their minds, and the men themselves, in general, were ignorant of the purpose for which they were assembled. Presently the crowd round the gates began to break up and line the causeway in either side, and a gallant cavalcade was seen through the open arch, advancing from Thomas Court towards the Castle entrance.

"Make way for the Lord Deputy," cried two truncheon-bearers, dashing through the gate, and a shout rose on all sides that Lord Thomas was coming. Trumpeters and pursuivants in the rear rode first; then came the mace-bearer with his symbol of office, and after him the Earl himself, who is a rich scabbard of velvet, carried by its proper officer. Lord Thomas, himself, in all the rules of state, and dressed with a dazzling array of nobles and gentlemen, spurred after; the arched gateway was blocked for a moment with tossing plumes and banners, flashing arms and gleaming faces, as the magnificent troop burst it in like a flood of fire upon the dark and narrow precincts of the city.

But, behind the splendid cortège which headed their march, and like a cloud of gloom in the midst of the close pass long after the gay uniforms and flaring pennons of their leaders were indistinct in the distance.

Talbot, still high in passion, as the pomp drew near his position kept his eyes fixed on the face of the young Geraldine. Lord Thomas' brow was flushed, and he glanced fiercely from the castle to the river, as he listened to the urgent representations of an elderly knight by his side. But when his eyes fell on Talbot, where he sat reigning his horse in front of the troop, and with a facile, a haggard smile crossed his agitated features, and he rode on to the castle, and extended his hand to welcome him.

"Talbot!" he cried; "thy heaven, I thought that I knew thee wouldst not fail me in trouble; for he who is gone never tailed then in time of need. May my cause be forgotten and my name be a watchword of reproach, if I make not the day of his death the harbinger of a day of vengeance! His, Sir John, knowest thou that I mean to hold the island against Henry?"

"My Lord," replied Talbot, "I have not yet heard your lordship's design; but be assured that, while I have life in me, your father's son as long as I can hold my sword."

"My own design and my desire," said Lord Thomas, "is to fling a bold defiance in the teeth of the council, setting up my office and allegiance against theirs; and opening the war as becomes an associate of the royal house whose blood is in his veins. Is not so, Talbot?"

"My Lord, this is madness," cried the old knight at his side: "ride up to Berminghan tower with half your following before you, and the king's chief castle is in your hands without a blow; set a price on my instance before the council, and White will have his Drambridge raised and his ransom pounded before we can get out of the city; good our passage back from Mary's Abbey."

"Sir Oliver," replied the young lord, "thou art my uncle, and tiol forbid I should make light of thy counsel; but I shall never be sold of Thomas Fitzgerald that he struck his first blow against Henry the Eighth in fear. What say you, Sir John, at Rome or at Madrid?"

"My lord," cried a gentleman who rode near him, "what we do here is the question, not what they may say there. If we can, by force of arms, compel the council to grant the Earl his estates and his honors, and to restore to the blood its attainder, we shall have done more than the Pope and Emperor arrive, true one our allies will never ask whether we won the quarters where we lodge them by strength of hand or virtue of the king's writ."

"Sir Richard Walsh," exclaimed Lord Thomas, "that I know none here would cheapen my cause by a doubt; nevertheless, I would say that some among you were bent on turning this brave adventure to a rascal conspiracy!"

"You do me wrong, my lord," cried Sir Oliver Fitzgerald, coloring deeply; "I would I urge you no further; conduct the war as you will. Yet although I withdraw my unpalatable advice, I will not be the last to stand; for, before God, I would rather strike ten blows in your quarrel than waste an other word on your needless folly."

"Pardon me, my dear kinsman," cried the young noble, earnestly grasping the uncle's hand; "and you, Sir Richard, and those other knights and gentlemen, who have advised me otherwise; forgive me for what I here said; but, trust me, this is the soldier, this is the worthier course. Nor do I think I stand alone in preferring the honorable chance of open warfare, to the lazy success of surprise or treachery. Sir John Talbot, am I not right?"

"I am," cried Talbot, "would think our cause dishonored in the eyes of all brave men, if your lordship turned the sword, which you have sworn to use for the benefit of the King's government, against those who committed it, on the faith of that oath, into your lordship's hands."

"Push!" cried Burnel of Bellgriffin, "why talks of a breach of faith, and he already forsworn in his oath of allegiance!"

"There is no fault to be kept with heretics," said an ecclesiastic of the party; "Henry is a rotten sheep, to corrupt the flock of Christ—*anathema sit!*"

"He stuck up no point of honor when he put the Earl to death, after bringing him to London on a solemn pledge of safety!" exclaimed Sir Dominick Le Poer.

"The end, my children, justifies the means," again urged the churchman.

"Treachery for treachery!" cried Pares; "it is but equal justice."

"My lord!" exclaimed Talbot, drawing up, and that!" cried Le Poer, scornfully, "this is somewhat early for desertion; I say man here be afraid to join in our revolt, he is at liberty to withdraw himself at once: there is no need of spitting straws for an apology."

"Sir Dominick Le Poer," said Talbot, "if you mean me, I will tell you plainly, the chief fear I have in this affectature is being joined in it by one whom I once swore his back upon his friends, when blows were flying around him, and I will not turn my back upon his friends, when blows are flying around him, and I will not turn my back upon his friends, when blows are flying around him, and I will not turn my back upon his friends, when blows are

### On Their Knees.

On the 20th of last month the Established Church of England and her hopeful daughter—the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, went on their knees and prayed unto the Lord for the prosperity and success of their Foreign Missions. We are always glad to see our neighbors at prayer, even when we cannot, as in the present instance, commend the manner in which it is performed, or feel the slightest sympathy for its object. For even a prayer that will never be granted is better than no prayer at all. But there are many who hold that it would have been more in keeping with the first rule of charity of this general supplication had been offered up for the Church at home. Her tribulations are great and numerous. She is rapidly losing both her followers and her creed. Sent on one side by the Catholic Church and on the other by rationalism and infidelity, it would have excited less wonder to see her strike wildly about for dear life, than spend her time in praying for the heathen.

We acknowledge that it is without a shade of regret that we witness the rapid breaking up of the Protestant Episcopal Church, both in this country and in England. Though she represents but a spurious form of Christianity, she held, it is true, at one time more Catholic truths than any other Protestant sect, and possessed a strong conservative element, which served for a considerable period as a breakwater against the torrent of infidelity. But the days of her usefulness are gone. The middle of the last century was her golden age. She had well nigh stamped Catholicity out of England, she had enthralled Ireland. The sources of her life—the acts of the British Parliament—were vigorous and well supplied. Those were the days when an English Bishop enjoyed his enormous revenues in peace. Those were the days when the lusty country parsons handed down to all the second ones delved among Greek roots. An occasional well-timed anti-popery sermon kept alive the faith and silenced the murmurs of the people.

But those days are gone forever. During the present century the career of the Anglican Church has been most disastrous. She has grown more Erastian than any other sect. In her attempts to resist "the encroachments of Rome" she sought the alliance of all the elements hostile to the Catholic Church. She seemed to forget that the sects were almost as bitterly opposed to her and to one another as to us, and that the introduction into any society of a few elements of contradictory character is equivalent to suicide. These destructive elements are now at work and are already showing fruit.

The Anglican Church is being rapidly swept away by two mighty currents, beside or of which she is able to control. One leads to Rome, the other to infidelity. Dean Stanley and Dr. Pusey are at the head of these contradictory movements. They are themselves nothing but the expression of two forces, both of which will sooner or later sweep away the last remnants of the Anglican Church. The former is an Anglican in name and a Deist in fact. The latter points out the way to Rome, though he is best likely to ever follow it himself. We have neither the space nor the inclination to draw a picture of the internal dissensions which arise from such a state of affairs. A few years more and the English Church will be relegated to the list of the source of her life will be cut off, and her death will be the immediate result. Her daughter on this side of the ocean is, if possible, even worse off than the mother at home. Her final dissolution is a mere question of time, and a very short time too. All that remains for us to do in regard to these two interesting churches, is to watch their spasms and final agony, and assist at their funeral.—*Louisville Catholic Advocate.*

### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Pope has confirmed the appointment of Rev. Mr. McGarrigan as Bishop of Newark, N. J., and Rev. M. J. Gerosh as Bishop of Havana.

The name of the Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Lord Bishop of Cork, and the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, has been placed on the Council of the Catholic Union of Ireland.

The Cathedral at Armagh, Ireland, is to be consecrated in June next. The first stone was laid March 17, 1840, just thirty-two years past St. Patrick's Day.

European mail advices say the law regarding religious corporations will scarcely come before the Italian Parliament before Lent. There is little doubt that the result of the debate will be to place Rome on the same footing with respect to religious institutions as the rest of Italy.

The *Scotsman* estimates the united Catholic population of England and Scotland at about 2,000,000, whose spiritual needs are attended to by nearly nineteen hundred priests. The Catholic population of Ireland is about twice that number, thirty-three, including a dozen, a majority of whom are forty-four thousand and twenty barons. Twenty-four of these are members of the House of Lords, the others are Catholic or Protestant baronets and thirty-six Catholics in the House of Commons.

DEATH OF CANON FOLEY.—The death is announced of Canon Forde, P. P., Blackrock and Roscarberry, county of Dublin, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two. Deceased, who held at various times important ecclesiastical positions, had been ailed for the past six months, and but a week ago was subjected to an operation not dissimilar to that which, performed in the late Emperor's case. Very recently a motion was made in one of the Dublin Councils for a monument to the memory of *Ann, Mr. O'Keeffe, P. P., Callan*, vs. *Cardinal Cullen*, deceased, which illness of the deceased Canon, whose evidence at the time was considered material.—*Cork Herald, Jan. 14.*

### Why Engage What is Costly.

"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but imaginary cures are to cease, and therefore it is the duty of every sufferer to examine. Dyspepsia bars mentality a right to continue dyspepsia to the end of their days if they choose, but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to ease and health, the probability is that if all sufferers from indigestion were convinced that an absolute, infallible remedy for their complaint existed, they would at once accept it. We know that Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla claims that such a remedy does exist, and that he offers it for any disorder or derangement of the stomach that can not organic, malignant and incurable. The testimonials that go to establish this important fact can be consulted at Dr. Tutt's Dispensary, 844 Broadway, New York, and have been engraved by a total disregard of all dietary rules, and diminished and aggravated attack by medicinal treatment or dietetic derangement, have in hundreds of instances in our rural towns within three months by the irresistible test of this unprejudiced examiner and stereotyper. It should be remembered that while some of the diseases arising from a vicious state of the blood are of long standing, others are of recent origin, and that a cure for the former will not always relieve the latter. Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla is a cure for all blood diseases, and the Vegetable Liver Pills are a specific for all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. Both are sold by druggists everywhere.

### MINING INTELLIGENCE.

#### BUTTE COUNTY.

A. M. Simpson picked up a piece of gold in Wyman's Ravine, the other day, weighing thirty ounces and worth about $450. It was said this piece was found on the Garden Ranch, and among the tailings thrown out by the Chinamen, which we have heretofore mentioned as paying $2,500 for a claim of two acres. It is evident the Chinamen knew the deposit when they bought the claim. Wyman's Ravine is an old '49 placer, and seems to retain some of its original vim yet.

#### CALAVERAS.

A lead of coal has recently been discovered in the vicinity of Lancha Plana. The vein is reported to be about four feet in thickness and the coal of superior quality.

The new proprietors of the Good Hope mine, at Mosquito Gulch, have commenced work in good earnest.

The Gwin mine is steadily keeping up its enormous product of bullion. The yield last week—and a days run of thirty six stamps —was $7,000, an average of $1,300 per day. The rock crushed is taken from the 600-foot level, and there is ore enough in sight, without sinking the shaft deeper, to keep the batteries employed a year.

In the Victorian mine, near Railroad, the main shaft was reached a depth of three hundred and ten feet, and a ledge about four feet in thickness. The quartz is high grade, averaging, by working process, $25 per ton. Gold and rich sulphurets that assay as high as $225 per ton.

#### EL DORADO.

The Placerville *Argonaut* of Febuary 8th gives the following: Last Tuesday there was a fine development of rich quartz in the old Reid and Miller claim on Weber Creek, about two and a half miles south of this city. The ledge is about three feet wide, showing free gold plentifully. The present prospects throughout, with a very rich streak, justify us in saying that the richest and the foot-wall, while in the gouge of pulverized slate and decomposed or shattered quartz between the ledge and the wall on average of $1 to a pan is obtained. We understand that the claim which is under the superintendency of Charles Gildea, is principally owned by San Francisceans. The richness of the rock and the general appearance of the claim have greatly encouraged other quartz miners in this vicinity.

#### PLACER.

The large working incline shaft in the St. John mine—on the same angle as the vein —is now down to the 540 ft. strata, and they are now running levels in better and a larger ledge than at any time since breaking ground on the surface. In the level, at or near the bottom, they have very lately struck what is supposed to be the top of a very large deposit of ore, of from six to ten feet in width, and bids fair to be as large as the chimney was above, 620 feet in length.

A few works since a valuable mine was discovered by T. W. Emerson and Clint Boggs, of White River. On prospecting the rock, they found it very much decomposed, contain about $35 in gold, besides several dollars in silver mixed with a trace of copper.

#### NEVADA.

The large amount of snow on the mountains give confidence to quartz mine owners that the water supply will be ample to profitably work their claims next season.

A correspondent, writing to the Placer *Argus*, says: At one time this winter there was more snow in the mountains in this district; at the present time there are but six. The Indians Hill claims, owned by William Judd and H. H. Brown, use 500 inches of water with a pressure of about 200 feet. The ground they are washing is hard, but cannot withstand the furious stream that they pour upon it. They have been washing long, and after getting their claims in proper shape will use powder sparingly, as they can get more gravel by

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On the 20th of last month the Established Church of England and her hopeful daughter—the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, went on their knees and prayed, unto the Lord for the prosperity and success of their Foreign Missions. We are always glad to see our neighbors at prayer, even when we cannot, as in the present instance, commend the manner in which it is performed, or feel the slightest sympathy for its object. Forms are a prayer that will never be granted is better than no prayer at all. But there are many who hold that it would have been more in keeping with the first rule of charity of this general supplication had been offered up for the Church at home. Her tribulations are great and numerous. She is rapidly losing both her followers and her creed. Dent on one side by the Catholic Church and on the other by rationalism and infidelity, it would have excited less wonder to see her strike wildly about for dear life, than spend her time in praying for the heathen.

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### DEATH OF CANON FORDE.—The death is announced of Canon Forde, P. P., Blackrock and Rostrevor, county of Dublin, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two. Deceased, who held at various times important ecclesiastical positions, had been in failing for the past six months, and but a week ago was subjected to an operation on the throat, which could not be performed in the latter's case. Very recently a motion was made in one of the Dublin Courts for the appointment of the case of *Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, P. P., Cullen, vs. Cardinal Cullen*, because of the illness of the deceased Canon, whose evidence at the time was considered material.—*Cork Herald, Jan. 14.*

### Why Endure What is Curable?

"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but many diseases are cured, and therefore it is the merest simpleton to endure it. Dyspepsia have certainly a right to consume every organ of the body and of life if they choose, but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to ease and comfort, the sympathies of all will be with the sufferers who have not availed themselves of the admirable, infallible remedy for their complaint—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it for a thorough and permanent cure. The record of its success is unparalleled for the past twenty years, and it is fearlessly alleged that during the whole of that time it has never failed to afford permanent relief in any disorder or derangement of the stomach, liver, kidneys or nervous system, and the testimonials that go to establish this important fact, can be consulted by the most skeptical. Enough cases have been reported to fill a respectable sized octavo volume, and the whole number of authenticated cures effected by medicinal means would be recorded cures by medicinal means would be found to exceed a million, were it possible to collect within three months the whole aggregate of the remarkable and effective. It should be remembered that wherever the Bitters appear in America many other diseases, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Debility, Remitte, prevailed at the time, and cases of blood in the head, nausea, vertigo and sleeplessness are among the concommitants and results, and for all alone the great vegetable tonic is a specific. It never loses upon the stomach, and through the same upon the necessary and nervous systems and the bowels. Its general effect being always genial and beneficent.

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The *Avenzoara* estimates the united Catholic population of England and Scotland at about 2,000,000, whose spiritual needs are attended to by seventeen bishops, hundred priests. The Catholic peers in Great Britain and Ireland number thirty-three, including a baby, a marquis, seven earls, four viscounts and twenty barons. Twenty-four of these are members of the House of Lords, leaving but twenty-eight Catholic barons and thirty-six Catholics in the House of Commons.

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A load of coal has recently been discovered in the vicinity of Jacobs Flats. The vein is reported to be about four feet in thickness and the coal of superior quality.

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The Gwin mine is steadily keeping up its enormous product of bullion. The yield last week—six days run of thirty six stamps —was $7,800, an average of $1,300 per day. The rock crushed is taken from the 600-foot level, and there is ore enough in sight, without sinking the shaft deeper, to keep the batteries employed a year.

In the Wolverine mine, near Railroad, the main shaft was reached a depth of three hundred and ten feet, showing a ledge about four feet in thickness. The quartz is high g'ade, averaging, by working process, $25 per ton. The ore is rich in sulphurets that assay as high as $245 per ton.

#### EL DORADO.

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#### KERN.

The large working incline shaft in the St. John mine—on the same angle as the vein —is now down 50 feet, at which depth they are now running levels in better and a larger ledge than at any time since breaking ground for the entrance. In the level, at or near the bottom, they have very lately struck what is supposed to be the log of a very large deposit of ore, of from six to ten feet in width, and bids fair to be as large as the celebrated Monte, 620 feet in length.

A few weeks since a valuable mine was discovered by L. W. Emerson and Clint Boggs, of White River. On prospecting the rock it was found by careful estimate to contain about $35 in gold, besides several dollars in silver mixed with a trace of copper.

#### NEVADA.

The large amount of snow on the mountains gives promise that hydraulic miners that the water supply will be ample to profitably work their claims next season.

#### PLACER.

A correspondent, writing to the Placer *Argus*, says: At one time this whiter there were ten ore mills in operation in this district; at the present time there are but six. The Indiana Mill, recently owned by William Judd and H. B. Brown, use 500 inches of water with a pressure of about 100 feet. The ground they are washing is hard, but cannot withstand the furious stream they pour upon it. They have not been washing long, after getting their claims in proper shape will use powder where water will not readily work it. The Mineral Dash runs about 1,000 inches of water, the South Yuba Canal Company supplying all that is used. There is also quite a demand in the price of water from last year's rates. Last year's rates were fifteen cents per inch for 24 hours, ten cents for 12 hours by day, and five cents for 12 hours by night. This reduction was inaugurated by the South Yuba Canal Company. There have been but few "clean-ups," but those made have been very satisfactory. The Long Cañon mine is one of the largest now ever made in this district. The Gold Run Ditch and Mining Company are also at work on their new outlet tunnel.

The Placer *Argus* was shown by J. H. Nott some days since, taken from the Rising Sun quartz mine at Colfax, which was literally interspersed with gold. This mine has been worked profitably for about six years; the main shaft is down 400 feet, and they have drifted about 100 feet on the ledge. All of the rock taken from the ledge has been worked and yielded on an average $5 per ton. The specimen shown us was taken out between the 300 and 400-foot levels, and some of them were taken at the 300 feet apart. The company have a five-stamp mill in operation. They cleaned up for the month of January over $1,000.

#### NEVADA.

The Gold Hill *News* of the 7th says: General Williams of Virginia, and Mr. Schultz of the Bullion mine, are trying a new method of prospecting for ore. On some level in the mine, about half a mile east of the Ophir works, they have set up some machinery similar to that used in sinking artesian wells, and have commenced boring for ore. The boring is done with a diamond drill, and the hole is about a diameter. A mile latare start has already been sunk to the depth of 690 feet. If the experiment in searching for ore proves a success, it will have a tendency to revolutionize present methods of prospecting.

The Eureka *Sentinel* says one of the richest strikes ever made in the Eureka District has just been reported in the Orange mine, which is located on Prospect Mountain, less than a quarter of a mile from Eureka, and in sight of the latter mine. At the depth of 350 feet a ledge of beautiful white quartz, six inches to a foot in thickness and wide, was been reached, presenting a mottled appearance, produced by argentiferous galena ore, thickly interspersed among the rock, with a small quantity of streaks of lead running either way. This is a fine milling rock and assays $141 24 in silver. The effect of this discovery on the prospecting of all the mines on the same hill will be most beneficial, as it affords a new incentive to miners to work in the neighborhood to develop their mines to a greater depth, in the hope of realizing the same results.

### OUR RATES FOR 1873.

Following are our rates for the present year. The money must invariably accompany the order:

The Monitor and "Catholic World"..... $7 75
" "Godey's Lady's Book"..... 4 50
" "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper"..... 4 50
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## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**Death of Monsigner Forde.** — By the death of the Very Rev. Monsigner Forde, P. P. of Booterstown, in whom the diocese has lost one of its ablest, best and wealthiest men, the interests of the Catholic Church, those laws and ordinances were themselves no answer to a similar question in one of the Queen's Courts of Justice—that, in fact, a contract is illegal which prevents priests from going to law with one another. The struggling of the case did not conclude on Tuesday, and was to have been resumed on yesterday, but Chief Justice Whiteside seemed already to lean in favor of the plaintiff, while Judge Barry asked one or two questions intended to reduce that revered gentleman's counsel's arguments *ad absurdum*.—*Nation*, Jan. 18.

**Compensation for Land.**

At the Fermoy Land Sessions yesterday a claim for £130 was made by Mr. Alexander Hosken against Captain D. J. Mansergh for improvements effected on a farm at Mocroney from which the claimant has been evicted. The farm was held by the Rev. Mr. Langley, rector of Kilworth, for a term of seven years from 1865, and was assigned by him in 1870 to the present tenant. The Chairman was of opinion that although the land was properly treated by the claimant, it had been deteriorated by the course of husbandry pursued by the Rev. Mr. Langley, and the case was dismissed. At the London Land Sessions yesterday Mr. Thomas Fuller claimed £497 for improvements alleged to have been effected in a large farm at Clashnacree, which he held from Colonel Biggs as assignee for a term of twenty-one years. The landlord preferred a counter claim to the amount of £600 for waste and deterioration. After a lengthened investigation the case was dismissed with costs.—*Cork Examiner*, Jan. 18.

**The Retreat Murder.**

The Holy rood inquest has been dragging its slow length along during the week; very many witnesses have been examined, but scarcely anything new has been disclosed concerning the murder or the suspected murderers. Charlotte Reed and also Mary Ann have been identified as the women who traveled to Belfast in the cart, and were seen with bundles near the residence of Miss Kerr on the morning the crime was discovered; but beyond this little evidence so far does not establish much. A somewhat curious controversy has arisen between the Coroner and the Crown solicitor. The Coroner desired to examine several of those who are in custody charged with harboring the Reeds, but the latter has maintained that they have no power to bring forward these persons as witnesses, and the matter remains, as we write, undecided.—*Ireland*, January 18.

**Tenant "Banquets."**

When the tenantry of an estate give a "banquet" to their landlord or a testimonial to their agent, the world is not much astray as to the meaning of the proceeding, and there is little to disturb the established notion in the dinner supposed to have been given by the Herbert tenants at the Railway Hotel last week, in Killarney. Mr. Herbert was there, of course, and there, too, came The O'Donoghue, both gentlemen intent on proving that never had the peasantry better friends, or Irish sensibilities been more faithful pupils. Of course, no one contradicted them there. But of course, no one contradicted them before the glasses had well ceased to jingle, or a member of a fishers' club" had declined the claims of the honored gentlemen, and exhibited them before the public in their true light as the subservient and slavish followers of the enemies of the people.—*Nation*, January 18.

**The Case of Daniel Reddin.**

The case of Daniel Reddin and the political prisoners in the cause of a fresh agitation among the Irish in London. On Saturday evening there was a meeting of the London Amnesty Association, at which Mr. John Ferguson of Glasgow presided, and at which it was announced that meetings will be held immediately in all the metropolitan boroughs in support of political prisoners and for the denunciation of the cruelty and for the denunciation of the abominable cruelties of which Daniel Reddin is alleged to have been the victim.—*Nation*, January 18.

**Evictions.**

"We had seventy-three cases of ejectment at the last Quarter Sessions between Killarney, Tralee and Listowel, mostly all on notice to quit"—where the lessons it wears perfectly solvent," so writes a trusty and perfectly solvent," so writes a trusty and intelligent correspondent in the Kingdom of Kerry. And yet we have the Land Act. Kerry of Irishmen legislating, for Kerry, and at least will learn, through bitter experience, how to value it.—*Nation*, January 18.

## Plus the Ninth.

There are many Sovereigns in Europe whose career has been marked by violent acts, but there is none whose whole reign has been surrounded by such circumstances so unblushingly and attended by mi-fortunes so undeserved as that of Pius the Ninth. He had scarcely ascended to the Chair of Peter when a storm burst over the Conclave which gathered Crowns, and broke almost the whole world, and raised the people in mad tumult; some sung by tyranny into revolt, others hurried into insurrection by the mere contagion of the prevailing spirit. In the midst of the mad whirl that throne of the gentlest and most tender-hearted ruler in the world was upheaved. Plus the Ninth was hunted from his capital, from amidst the Romans his own loyal subjects, whose consecration relations of whose he had become a honored part, into a long and painful exile. Out of the ocean grew order, a French Republic overthrew the Roman Republic and restored to Pius the IX and to his people the Vatican. But the evil spirit then awakened was only temporarily allayed. The revolutionary maniac, piracy allayed. The revolutionary maniac, fire, was directed by cunning hands, and its destructive qualities turned to the profit of those who had fanned it to one heat. An Emperor was frightened by an attempt at assassination into paying the game of Emmanuel and Cavour, and so Piedmont was sulled into Italy. The King and his Ministers became conspirators, and lent the weapons with which the crimes were to be committed. And after a time the bonds were cut, the mask fell off Sicily, now on the arch conspirator found for himself that which he had set the best upon. And so the "sons of liberty" Carbonarism which had gathered for the destruction of Pius the Ninth's throne began to keep off the revolutionists—the avowed pirates. But the unavowed pirates were behind. An Italian Government was established on the sanity of sixty thousand men and with all the course irresistible. Victor Emmanuel, the constitutional King, was grown strong, and Napoleon had either grown timid or unwilling, and he insisted on the opinion. A sham treaty was executed upon, by which the Lieni King of Italy declared himself not to be any more the Pope. True and Papal army did gallant service against them, and for a while the Papal States were fenced with apparent sincerity. But then came the fatal Franco-Prussian war, which took only overthrow Napoleon but for a time utterly paralyzed the power of the *grands* of Europe. As soon as it was gone that Prussia was down and helpless. Victor Emmanuel saw his game clear. Revolutionists were called from Naples, by-and-by to threaten the Pope, and then the troops of the King were sent in to protect the Pope. The protection was of course such as the wolf offers to the sheep. The last remnant of the patrimony of the Church was torn from it, and the Pope was made a virtual prisoner within the precincts of the Vatican. What a series of griefs, what a long succession of agonies to be endured by one man, feeble, advanced in age, and whose heart bleeds for the burden of watching over the spiritual wants of 200,000,000!

But if the career of the Pope has been sadly darkened by temporal vicissitude and by more than ordinary suffering, it has not been without its bright gleam of consolation. From the time of the martyrs in the Catacombs to the days of the martyrs in the Vatican, religion seems to have always shone brightest under persecution. Tried as in a refiner's fire, the pure gold shows to self. Amidst plunder, amidst deliberately demented sacrilege, amidst systematized infidelity, never has religion appeared more triumphantly than during the reign of Pius the Ninth. Crippled as he is his state by the consequences of enemies, never was his influence wider. Homage is paid from all ends of the earth to the throne of the meek prisoner of the Vatican. In this, of course, nuts. be detected the guiding hand of Providence, and the vindication of His promise to the Church. But we see also a proof of the personal nobleness of Pius the Ninth, who has so impressed itself on the world, and has brought to the foot of the Throne the Republican of the far West, the heir of all the Russias, a royal prince the son of Victoria, the Ambassador of the Turk, and even the dignitaries of the Oriental sects which are schismatic to the Holy See.

We, the people of Ireland, that are we to do now, when all the world is bearing homage to the grand old man who sits beside the Tiber, as emblem of His promise of faith over the afflictions of this world? Shall we Irish men and women hold back from offering our humble testimony of loyalty and fealty to the earthly head of that Church to which we have clung with such tenacity? We need not ask the question. Our churches are to-morrow to be made the recipient of the annual tribute of the faithful, and we know that it will be given with the freedom of children to a beloved father, of chivalrous subjects to a monarch, in whom they glory.—*Cork Examiner*, January 23.

## NAPOLEON III.

JANUARY 9, 1873.

I.

Roll, drum and trump, through Europe roll,
A knell the Eagles' sinews lay!
A lied heart and a gallant soul—
Feel all sustainers of revenge—
Rate faint their grave, and stand
Pull to the judgment of the Lord:
No more shall warring court and camp
Awaken thy peace, Napoleon!

II.

For thou hast reaped the bars of Doom,
And carried him the reaper day!
Through what alternation of gloom,
Thou history and the Ages say,
By wayward wings men call Award!
Thy scarred wings men call Award!
Thy scarred wings men call Award!
Thy scarred wings men call Award!
For thee what cosmos the narrow past!

III.

Thee hadst thy triumphs—where are they?
Thy struggles—and long their storm stood
The pathetic pole—the vanquished lot!
Where with which shrieks thy bones
Yet on the field will stand, he failed!
Thy land will guard it through all time
In glory or in grief enshrined.

IV.

Thou, cradled in imp-princes home,
Wast he, the Heartbreak of Wife,
Traded for spurs through Austria's throne,
And Rome against the lion the world,
Rolled scarlet mantles round the world,
And dared the Emperor's star was her—
Then every nerve—up! up! was her—
The serpent—at the eagle.

V.

Riot people swathed thy infant limbs,
And rainbow hues proclaimed thy birth:
Thy purple hung evening's dim
Thy saints was loud at shrine at earth:
Prayer trembled in our cradle—
Of dazzling, 'mid clashing faith!
And this is all, a sister's arm
Receives thee, and a foreign tomb
Heaped ashes, and a foreign tomb

VI.

Ah, well for thee if, when the cloud
Envelopes thee—hopeless—
Thy soul to thee a riddled shroud
Earth and its sorrows swallow it sun—
A shade—vision and starshine crossed
A mighty soul and a mighty grave,
And the rest but that tangle like bust
Wound on thy grave and thy name.

VII.

Not so decreed! The Empire, raised
Over cinders and ashes—father slings—
The Empire—the Empire—the Empire!
The Empire was the word—the Empire
Was the word for their triumphant slings—
Was the word for their triumphant slings—
Were Napoleon's name and word!
Beneath the Tetrarch's savage heel.

VIII.

Him out, O Lord, from script and mist
The Redeemer at ordeal!
And rest, O Lord, for him forgiven!
Of him the beloved, despatched,
Who knelt for Sacrament—the broken rest,
Whose last words were Mother!
Whose last words were Mother!
And strove to grasp her close with Pain.

IX.

Ah! is not his? Is not his sleep then calm
Who recompensed?—beyond its sea
Is earth's—the earth's—the earth's—calm
Of the last stated from Prison till Rome
Across the Atlantic's—deep—
Our wave—how'er the faction gale
Thy star shall rise at last.

X.

"All is not lost!" says sleep then calm
Lidia's Lidia's latter ever—sorry.
In garlands—the Empress—Imperial pain
In garlands—the Empress—Imperial pain
Closed on the Empress' eyes
From Prince and gory fat mail last,
Prince and gory fat mail last,
Her coronet garlands's name and Rest.
—[Dublin Nation.

## Free Government a Farce.

**How Election Returns were factored in Louisiana—Frightful Recitations of Corruption, Fraud and Perfidy.**

The Supervisor in Duplessme parish, Louisiana, received fifty-two and fifty duplicate registration papers of the same number, and Supervisor in Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, received one hundred and fifty duplicate registration papers of the same number. Witness learned of the fact, and fifty-four of these papers were destroyed. Witness learned of the fact, and fifty-four of these papers were destroyed. Witness learned of the fact, and fifty-four of these papers were destroyed

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

### Death of Monsignor Forde.

With deep sorrow we record the death of the Very Rev. Monsignor Forde, P. P. of Roscarbery, in whom the diocese has lost one of its ablest, best and worthiest men. In the ecclesiastical affairs of Dublin, for nearly a quarter of a century, Canon Forde had borne a more or less active part; being filled, almost from the outset, with the confidence in the administration of the diocese; and, having to the last hour, enjoyed, as he well and truly deserved to enjoy, the esteem and regard of its venerated head. Indeed, we think we may say that by not alone the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, but by the Holy See itself, were his abilities duly recognized and justly appreciated. And truly never did purer devotedness, more thorough and whole-souled fidelity, serve the Catholic Church and the Pastor of Peter. There have been episodes in the life of Canon Forde—episodes all unknown save to the outer world—of letters, of parts, of, to the outer world—of letters, of parts, of sacrifices, for the cause of religion—let us say the way in behalf of Catholic Ireland, rather say in behalf of Catholic Ireland and of the Holy See—that would, if only all forth the warmest emotions of the Irish heart. Death has come as a happy release from long anguish and suffering. From a painful illness, it was only a few days ago we were all cheered by the announcement that the convalescence of Monsignor was secured. His death has been a shock to the city. Very few words were by all, it was only those who had the opportunity of knowing his sterling honesty and kindliness of heart, his simple piety, who will most keenly and genial nature, who will most keenly feel his loss. Canon Forde was the senior clergyman of the city and diocese, and one of the oldest priests. He has been spared, would almost certainly have attained to a high position in the Irish Hierarchy. With heartfelt sorrow we find ourselves chronicling his early decease; and fervently we pray God to accept and reward to his soul.—*Nation*, January 18.

### Illness of Dr. Dorrian.

We are grieved to hear that the truly loved and revered Bishop of Down and Connor, Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, has been seriously ill of erysipelas. The malady is now, we are glad to say, said to be somewhat abated, and we trust that the skill of his medical attendants will enable them to overcome it. Of course, no one is more faithful reporter than we, but, before the glasses had well ceased to jingle, before the cheers of a fashions' dish' had died away, a member of a fashions' club' had maintained the claims of the honored gentleman, and established them before the public in the most clear light as the interpreter and the sketch followers of the sentiments of the people.—*Nation*, January 18.

### The Case of Daniel Reddin.

The case of Daniel Reddin and the political prisoners in the cases of a fresh agitation among the Irish in London. On Saturday evening there was a meeting of the London Amnesty Association, at which Mr. John Ferguson of Glasgow presided, and at which it was announced that meetings will be held immediately in all the metropolitan boroughs in support of political amnesty, and for the denunciation of the abominable cruelties of which Daniel Reddin is alleged to have been the victim.—*Nation*, January 18.

### Evictions.

"We had *seventy-three* cases of ejectment at the last Quarter Sessions between Killarney, Tralee and Listowel, mostly all on large, Tralee and Listowel, mostly all on estates so quit"—where the tenants "were perfectly solvent." So writes a trusty and faithful correspondent in the Kingdom of Kerry. And yet we have that cruelest fruit of British legislation, the Land Act, before us, and it has, through bitter experience, but too value it.—*Nation*, January 18.

### Pius the Ninth.

There are many Sovereigns in Europe whose career has been marked by violent deeds, but there is none whose whole reign has been surrounded by circumstances so extraordinary, and attended by an influence so undeserved as those of Pius the Ninth. He had scarcely ascended to the Chair of Peter when a storm burst over the Continent that scattered Crowns, and broke sceptres, and roused the people in mad tumult; some suffering tyranny into revolt, others hurried into insurrection by the mere contagion of the prevailing spirit. In the midst of the mad whirl that throne of the proudest and most tender-hearted ruler in the world was not spared. Pius the Ninth was hunted from his capital. From the streets the Romans who loved him, from the venerable sanctuaries of the Vatican, amidst plunder, amidst shouts of the infuriated soldiery, and even assassination whose more than the Pope. Crippled as he is, he is still a prisoner of the Vatican. In this, of course, there is nothing personal. Homage is paid from all flagons alike, without the slightest distinction of the needy and the wealthy. It is the office, not the occupant, that is the object of the Catholic. But we must not be deceived. The Empire, raised on the ruins of the Republic, has been overthrown, and the Republic has been restored. The Kingdom of Italy has been established in Rome, and the Pope is a prisoner. Such are the facts. Let us see how they have been brought about.—*Nation*, January 18.

### Free Government a Farce.

**How Election Returns were Doctored in Louisiana—Frightful Revelations of Corruption—Letter from Governor Kellogg.**

At the sitting of the Senate Committee on the Louisiana case, February 7, Mr. Morton said that the returns from the Louisiana election were doctored.

Captain Jacques testified that he was United States Deputy Marshal and United States Supervisor at Plaquemine parish. He received six hundred and fifty ballots to secure registration papers for New Orleans after election was signed by 1,314 whites and took the names of all but three hundred and fifty. The Committee showed him the poll list. The witness identified the signatures to the affidavits. He said he did not know how many of the names of colored persons he signed for registration papers. Witness found one of the Germans was not permitted to vote because a mistake was made in the ward in his registration papers. Took his affidavit. He made a general statement of intimidation and fraud. Didn't swear to the report. Signed it. Nothing but the facts in the report true. Nothing but the facts he had for the party induced him to make the report. Supervisor promised to get witness a position in the custom-house, but didn't fulfill his promise.

### The British Marriage Law.

Judge Lodlow, of Philadelphia, recently passed upon a case wherein a respectable Irishman set up as a defence against prosecution for neglect and obligation to support his first wife, a statute of the reign of George II., 3rd, which declared that marriages not duly enforced (indeed, statute does not use the word marriage) in the last case tried under it was that of the notorious Major Yerger, which made his marriage with a Protestant and Catholic in passing on the case Judge Ludlow said: "In the eyes of the law the woman who alleges that she married defendant lived with him as her husband, and bore children by him of seven children, all of whom are now dead except two, and one of the seven died in infancy, with his mother in the court. The defendant does not deny that he went through the ceremony of marriage with the plaintiff, and that the ceremony was performed by a Catholic priest in a private house in the place of the residence of the parties. The cohabitation and birth of children, and the publication of the marriage, are admitted, but the defendant claims that as he was married by a priest as a fact to this motion an English statute passed in the nineteenth year of the reign of George II., which declares (chap er 13, section 1) that every marriage that shall be celebrated after the 25th day of March, 1746, by a priest or Popish person who shall be one or who hath professed himself to be a Protestant, shall be void, and the parties to such marriage, and the person who shall solemnize the same, shall be adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy. The statute was then enacted.

Mr. Sumner entered the United States Senate in 1851; Mr. Wilson in February, 1855, to fill out a vacancy, and Mr. Trumbull on the 4th of March that year, about a month later than Mr. Wilson. These are the longest continuous services. Mr. Cameron, of the present Senators, first entered the body in 1856.

M. l'Abbe J. Jallabert's "History of Catholicism before Christ" is said to be a very extraordinary work. It is the history of all the religions of the earth before the coming of our Lord, and gives evidence of the truth of Christianity. The true revealed religion was found to undergo sixty days imprisonment, for an article in defence of the Pope's position. And yet nothing is said to the editor of the Liberal, or to the other caricaturers of the Holy Father.—*Italian justice indeed!*

The inhabitants of Great Britain drink over £106,163,000 worth of liquor in a year, over £35,000,000 worth of bread less than they imbibe. Eleven times as much is spent in drink as in the education of the thousand millions of Faisaff's dealings at the present time would be found in the vast grocery of the period.

Archbishop Manning is so zealous an advocate of total abstinence.

In 1805 a couple were divorced in Gratiot county, who had been married seventeen years; for the sole reason that they no longer desired to live together. A year later the separation the divorced husband married again, and another man married the divorced wife. They all live now in entire harmony, and recently held a sort of family reunion.

The foreign trade of England is enormous. Last year the aggregate amounted to $9,016,699,000. The imports were $5,766,000,000. The exports $3,250,000,000. In 1870 the aggregate value of the trade was an increase over the trade of 1871, the aggregate of which being nearly one thousand millions of millions of dollars.

It was a pretty and significant conceit of the Parisian jeweler, who, having been sent a gray hair of a President, had a brooch set in diamonds made some one of it, made a brooch of the Prussian eagle holding in his claws the single hair, surrounded by the two words of the motto of Strasbourg, "Nunquam Retrorsum," which were written, "Alsace and Lorraine —you only have a hair."

Owing to the mismanagement of the Washington estate by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the privilege of farming the home and tomb of the Father of our Country will be sold at monopoly by the highest bidder. It is said, in such advertising this increase of the value of the estate, this paper suggests mildly that relics should be purchased by capital punishment! It will be heralded, we suspect.

Mgr. Maret, Bishop of Sura, has refused the honor of being elected member of the French Academy. Our readers will remember that Mgr. Dupanloup tendered his support to the nomination of M. Littre, Republican and Positivist. The academy is now complete, we believe, without a single member belonging to the clergy.

The Catholic episcopacy has lost, during the past year, two Roman and one Spanish cardinal, one Latin patriarch, six archbishops, of whom two were Italians, one Portuguese, one American, one Peruvian and one Greek; twenty-six bishops, of whom seven were Italians, five Englishmen, four Frenchmen, three Americans, one Austrian and one Mexican.

The ways of Providence are inscrutible. Nations pass through years of fighting, and at last break their necks. Sailors travel the world over, and die natural deaths in their beds. Now, there was Mrs. Christian Mack, of Illinois, who successively buried ten good and true men, each of whom had called her wife, and she at length was buried to death. It seems hard that husband after husband should be cut off in her prime—has man only proposed.

Father Morel, a celebrated Benedictine preacher and author, died recently at a advanced age. This learned monk is well known in the scientific world for his contributions from time to time given, and for his annual almanac, *Etoiles X*, which he used to offer gratuitously to his friends at his and articles. His loss is a great one to the Order of St. Benedict.

The Committee of Typographical Union No. 6, of New York city, of which Horace Greeley was President, are receiving contributions of type-metal, and acknowledge that contributions from the rest of the country will be thankfully received. Send them to the Secretary of the Committee, 41 Park row, New York city. Individuals may also send their contributions from the rest of the country direct to the Secretary, and receipt will be sent in due time.

The emigration returns from the port of Liverpool show during the last year, to United States, 306 ships, with 15,131 passengers, and 146,444 steerage. The destinations were as follows: English, 13; Scotch 2,537; Irish, 24,620; other countries, 60,870. To Canada there were 42 ships with 1,773 saloon and 16,265 steerage, nationalities of the passengers being—English, 11,212; Scotch, 36; Irish, 32; and other countries, 3,765.

Emilio Castellar, the great Spanish orator of Spain, in a brilliant speech, said: "We must consider the Church liberty, and not as a monopoly by the Catholic party. We do not want to be understood the word over—we wish to assert a principle. We are not like the rock of Gibraltar; we say more, I repeat, than was believed by the Spanish Cortes in 1869, that we are not a mere fragment of the past, but on the other hand, we will not have an inch of ground, we will not have an inch more than we have, not even as much as the Church of Rome has in the Kingdom of Italy, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the new Kingdom of Italy."

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### LECTURE ON THE LITERATURE OF IRELAND.

**By Father Devlin, of Philadelphia.**

A large number assembled in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, February 5th, to hear Father Devlin's lecture on "The Literature of Ireland." He spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The subject of my lecture is "The Literary Place of History." Every civilized country has been a production for those arts and sciences which adorn and beautify, as well as nature the various obstacles of human genius and instinct. From the very commencement of history we find nations, as they grew in prosperity and in power, to keep pace with learning hand in hand with their material progress; so that if the world had of power might ever sway supreme over unwilling hands, the strokes of which would be employed in the ordinary avocations and the ordinary work of a zealous priest; they were men who, with all their troubles, with all their labors, with all their disadvantages, wrote and studied to the long hours of the night, and their works remain to-day a monument of their genius, of their learning and of their immortality.

### THE BARDS AND SENACHIES.

After the tenth century troubles came over the land. Hordes after hordes of barbarians came down from the North, and the glorious age of Irish civilization was growing our Irish soil. Not only were the monasteries and all their sacred edifices destroyed, but the schools and seats of learning were also razed to the ground; not only were the priests driven into the mountains and forced to flee to the caves of Gibraltar; we add more, I repeat, than was believed by the Spanish Cortes in 1869, that we are not a mere fragment of the past, either on the one hand or the other, but on the other hand, we will not have an inch of ground, we will not have an inch more than we have, not even as much as the Church of Rome has in the Kingdom of Italy, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the new Kingdom of Italy."

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All kinds of Carpenter and Jobbing Work done at the shortest notice. my7tf

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The attention of the trade is called to our handsome assortment of Candies and other goods, which are warranted to keep in all climates. Prices low and terms liberal. Orders from the interior promptly and carefully attended to


### DIVIDEND NOTICES.

**Hibernia Savings and Loan Society,**
No. 82, cor. Montgomery and Post sts.

AT A MEETING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Society, held this day, a DIVIDEND was declared on all deposits at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for the last six months, free of taxes, payable immediately, and free from Federal tax.
JAMES FORD, Secretary.
San Francisco, January 16, 1873. 6t

**French Mutual Provident Savings and Loan Society,**
Twenty-ninth Semi-Annual Dividend.

BY A DIVIDEND OF NINE PER CENT. PER annum, being per month, upon the operations of the Society for the six months ending December 31, 1872, has been declared, and will be paid on demand, free from Federal tax.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN MOLLOY, Secretary.
San Francisco, January 16, 1873. 6t

**JOHN MOLLOY,**
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
54 Clay st., bet. Drumm and Sansome,
San Francisco.

**FRANCIS BUCKLEY,**
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Annie street (West of Powell),
Between Ellis and Eddy ..... San Francisco


All kinds of Carpenter and Jobbing Work done at the shortest notice. my7tf

YEAST POWDER.

A CARD.

To the Merchants, Grocers, Housekeepers, Miners and People of California Generally.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING to the public that my connection with Dunsell & Co. has ceased entirely since May 1st, 1872, as manufacturer of DONNOLLY'S YEAST POWDERS, which name I have used for years. The public are notified that Yeast Powders of Thomas Donnelly's Improved Receipt, manufactured by me at my Yeast Powder Factory, 315 and 317 CLAY STREET, between Battery and Front streets, San Francisco. Thomas Donnelly's Improved Genuine Yeast Powders are manufactured by myself—the original inventor—and no other. Thomas Donnelly's Yeast Powders, Thomas Donnelly's Genuine Yeast Powders of Thomas Donnelly's Improved Receipt, and the only Yeast Powders manufactured by the original inventor. Thomas Donnelly's Yeast Powders, Thomas Donnelly's Genuine Yeast Powders, Thomas Donnelly's Improved Receipt Yeast Powders

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1.
Sunday—Sexagesima Sunday.
M.—Monday—St. Matthew, Apostle.
Tu—Tuesday—St. Peter Damian, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
W.—Wednesday—Ash Wednesday; beginning of Lent.
Th—Thursday—Feria.
F.—Friday—Most Holy Passion of our Lord.
March
1—Saturday—Feria.

**Regulations for Lent in 1873.**
**For the Diocese of San Francisco.**

1. All the WEEK DAYS of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meats. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meats is allowed in this Diocese during Lent, except the following days to wit: the Wednesdays and Fridays, the Ember-days, and the Thursday and Saturday of the first week in which days there is no leave to eat of flesh meat even at the table of those who have Dispensative Papers, which have been hereby ascribed to grant to many of necessity to be judged by them. All Saturdays are also days of abstinence, but not of obligation.

3. The Frumentaceous use of Eggs and fresh meats at the same meal is prohibited in Lent, even on Sundays.

4. Some prayers, at option, are recommended for during Lent, particularly on those days in which flesh meat is used.

5. Lent being a penitential time, the Pastors are requested to lay before the Faithful the importance of frequent confession, and also the generous substitution of something in their behalf, which they may be faithful from the first Sunday of Lent; they will frequently and earnestly impress upon their respective flocks the necessity of attending, before all other Christian duties, to the affairs of their souls, and they will exhort them to the faithful discharge of their Christian duties, the only thing that can secure to them the everlasting happiness of heaven. Parish priests may, with their approbation, appoint in what other portions of the Diocese Lent is to be observed.

✠ JOSEPH SADOC ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.
San Francisco, February 20, 1873.

**THE MONITOR:**
THE ONLY
**Irish and Catholic Journal in California.**
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

## THE "CARNIVAL OF BLOOD."

These words have become almost a stereotyped heading for our newspapers. Their appearance is followed in every instance by a leading article complaining of the crimes of murder and violence which so frequently sully the reputation of our community. But, it is much to be regretted that all these eloquent headings are never of any avail, and that the knife and pistol still continue to be the favorite agencies for redressing real or fancied wrongs. The State of California, though large in area, has a population of little more than half a million, and yet we venture to assert that there are more murders and manslaughter committed within its boundaries in the course of one year than there are committed in Ireland, with just ten times as many people, during the same length of time. The conclusion which most persons would draw from this statement is that Californians are a great deal more reckless and criminally inclined than the Irish people in their native land. We should not like to put the logical inference so strongly as that, although we believe we would be fairly justified in doing so.

The circumstances under which this State was founded may fairly be pleaded as extenuating in some degree the prevalence of crimes of violence against the person. It is a fact exemplified a thousand times in the course of history that the countries which offered the prospects of a sudden acquisition of wealth were first sought by the more adventurous and less steady classes. However, this plea should not be urged too far. It applied forcibly in the rough-and-ready times when all of California that was trodden by the feet of American citizens was little better than a mining-camp—when the administration of law was not properly organized and justice was dealt out in a summary and by impromptu tribunals; but it certainly cannot be considered to have much application now, when our community represents with tolerable accuracy the formation of the American people as a whole, and society is established on its usual foundations. Therefore, however humiliating it may be to us, we cannot help confessing that a stain of blood, dark enough and wide enough to affect the entire population, rests upon the State. If we inquire closely into the origin of this misfortune, we will find that it arises principally from two things—firstly, the pernicious and inexcusable practice of carrying deadly weapons; and secondly, the want of an adequate idea of the sacredness of human life. The former of these causes we have frequently denounced; and, indeed, it has earned the condemnation of every right-thinking man.

There was a law on our statute book prohibiting the carrying of weapons of offense, but it was repealed by the last Legislature on the grounds that it was respected only by peaceful citizens, and that then the evil-disposed gained an advantage. It seems to us that this reason was very much like a discreditable acknowledgment of weakness, and that if any serious attempts were made to enforce the law it would after some time become effectual. A very large proportion of the criminal classes pass through the hands of the police every year; and if any possessed every individual of them found in possession of knife, pistol or sling-shot, they would speedily render the carrying of such toys extremely unpopular. Sometimes, the respectable citizens, those who it is well known would have such things on their persons only for the purpose of defence, might be allowed the privilege of keeping them until the ruffians were completely disarmed.

The fact is, after all, no intelligent man will believe that the police authorities could not put a stop to the carrying of deadly weapons if they were disposed to do so. As for the second of the causes we have enumerated, the want of proper appreciation of the sacredness of human life, it can, in our opinion, be reckoned as one of the bad effects of a defective and irreligious education. It is a recognized characteristic of nations in which the commercial spirit becomes predominant at the expense of the religious feeling, to look upon human life as of little value, and to sacrifice men to the god of gain.

So it appears to be here. A man is murdered, brutally murdered; a paragraph recording the circumstances is printed in the newspapers, and the great public forget all about the matter, and they are utterly indifferent as to whether justice is or is not dealt out to the assassin. But the friends of the latter are not equally indifferent. They stand to every more, they make use of every influence, to create a sympathy for him. If he or they have money, they hire the best legal talent available to turn and twist every imaginary technicality of law in his favor. When the trial comes off the incompetency or else the deliberate partisanship of the judge is pretty sure to afford grounds for an application for a second hearing of the case, if conviction should unluckily take place. If the second trial does come off, it is after such a lengthened period of time that it seems almost cold-blooded to hang the criminal, even if he be readjudged to the gallows. Commutation of sentence takes place, and the murderer is located in San Quentin. After a few years of gentle exercise in the agreeable suburban abode, he is liberated by the indiscreet "clemency" of, or, more correctly speaking, by political intrigury with, the Governor, and he quits the prison free to shoot his man whenever he pleases.

Thus then there is not a scoundrel walking the streets of San Francisco with a degree or faringer in his pocket who can dare to firmly believe that if he slays a man there are at least twenty chances for his escape, a few free or with comparatively slight punishment, to the end of his days, and that he has the manipulations of the hangman. Accordingly, he is absolutely reckless and prepared to commit murder upon the smallest provocation or for the smallest bounty. But he would not be by any means so ready with his knife or pistol if he were convinced that so sure as he shed blood so sure would he swing from the end of a rope.

From what we have been saying, therefore, it will, we think, be agreed that the very first step towards lessening to crime to our mind must be reform in the administration of justice, so that the punishment of all who commit murder shall be as swift and inexorable as fate itself. When to much is accomplished *meanwhere les* assassins will begin to think it imprudent to carry about them such temptations to slay their man as are attached to the possession of a deadly weapon. The next step might be the re-enactment of the statute which was so injudiciously repealed, followed by a steady and vigorous endeavor to enforce its provisions. Finally, the introduction of a wholesome morality, and a more practical observance of the precepts of religion, would infallibly eradicate every vestige of the dark stain which now disfigures our national escutcheon. But, if some steps are not taken to render life more secure from punishment than the worst criminals now enjoy, the people will take the matter into their own hands and deal with it in a summary if not in a very legal fashion.

## CATHOLICITY IN SWITZERLAND.

So much attention is being directed to the persecution waged against the Church by Prussia that very little notice is taken of the way in which the Republic of Switzerland is following her bad example. Of course we would hardly expect anything better from the newly-created German Empire. Essentially despotic in Government, its leading men thoroughly imbued with the Machiavellian principle of subjecting religion to supervision by the secular power, it was in a measure only natural that Bismarck should seek to make himself as the absolute master of the souls of his subjects as he was of their bodies. In his way stood the Catholic Church, loudly avowing its divine mission, claiming allegiance from the conscience of man, and declaring itself superior to all temporal jurisdiction. Of course Kaiser Wilhelm, or rather his inspiring genius, Bismarck, must make every effort to remove the obstacle, and so he seeks to destroy the Church by persecuting its religious orders and fostering ecclesiastical schism. But it is somewhat anomalous to find a "free" and, of course, "enlightened" Republic copying the policy of a military despotism and enacting the role of a persecutor. This great Republic has been kind enough to try its hand upon a bill for the "Organization of Catholic Worship." Just fancy Congress abandoning the Credit Mobilier investigation and gravely undertaking to legislate upon church matters for the Episcopalians, Baptists or Methodists! How would their action be received throughout the country? One would certainly imagine that the Swiss Catholics could organize their own worship to suit themselves without any assistance from the Government.

But let us examine a few of the provisions of this precious piece of legislation. In the first place, henceforward all the parish priests are to be elected by the people. These laymen are constituted supreme judges of the orthodoxy and competency of their pastors. It is manifest that this is opposed to the very essence of Catholicity, and that the Church could not long exist in any place where such an order of things prevailed. Protestants would have as much a right to vote as Catholics, and we need not mention what sort of a priest they would like to elect. The minister of God would be in a short time brought down to the level of intriguing and office-seeking politicians, and in this way utter disorganization would be rendered inevitable. In the next place, all pastoral letters, bulls, briefs and Church documents of whatever nature, must be subjected to the inspection of Government officials before they may be published; and they can be suppressed altogether in case these officials think fit. It must be a mighty "reform," truly, which would place the creatures of a day in the position of censors over Catholic discipline, and enable them to prevent the words of the Holy Father from reaching the faithful for whom they are intended. Again, as Bishop's fees is to be so abridged anywhere without the consent of the Government. Sees are founded according as the requirements of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the people call for them, and it is perfectly impossible that any secular authority could properly judge either one or the other. Finally, in the city of Geneva no bishop is henceforward to reside on any account. Why the Catholics of that city, whoare yearly growing more numerous, should be by law deprived of the honor and consolation of having an episcopacy among them, is a problem that we confess our inability to solve. We know well enough why this arbitrary clause was invented. It was coined for the special purpose of legislating the expulsion of Monsignor Mermillod, whose zeal for religion and attachment to the Holy Father has earned for him the enemity of the infidels, sceptics and all the other foes of the Church.

We must acknowledge, however, that the glaring inconsistency of a pronounced "free" Government attempting to dominate and fettering the consciences of citizens, has called forth some show of remonstrance from newspapers which are bitterly anti-Catholic. Perhaps the most free from the same arbitrary spirit of which the Catholics are now the victims may at a future time, when the Government chooses to withdraw its favor, be directed against themselves. We hear, too, of one instance in which the law is working in a way never intended by its framers. In Starrkirch, a town in the South of Switzerland, a priest elected by the people—"Old Catholic"—that is to say, in plain words, a heretic—and when his superiors went to remove him and replace him by an orthodox teacher of the faith, the Swiss Government interfered and would not allow them. The election of parish priest is to come off there very shortly, and it is admitted by all parties that Mr. Gschwind, the aforementioned heretic, has not the smallest possible chance of being permitted to continue his schismatic ministrations, but will be relegated to private life, and the overwhelming majority of his parishioners. Although the law may in this particular instance work some good, it is, nevertheless, highly pernicious, and, if the Catholics submit to it, must result in great injury to the Church and great loss of souls. This is the sort of legislation to which the "free and enlightened *Republic of Switzerland*" treats its Catholic citizens!

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

We are glad to be able to state that the Irish Regiment will parade to-day (Saturday), in honor of the birthday of Washington—over of the other military organizations will, we understand, turn out. It will any of the civic societies put in an appearance; so the demonstration will not be as imposing as it might be made. Nevertheless, we are very much pleased at the decision arrived at by the officers of the Regiment, and we think it redounds to their credit. It proves that they have very little love for the memory of the Father of his Country green in the bosoms of the living generation; and that in patriotism and attachment to the free institutions of America, they will stand second to no class of citizens, either native or naturalised. They love the land of their forefathers—they would be less than men if they did not; they are willing to shed their blood to assist in defending the Republic—they would be unworthy the uniform they wear if they were not; but the love they bear the land of their adoption, under the shelter of whose glorious flag they enjoy the blessings of liberty, is none the less on that account.

There is no conflict and there never can be between these two affections. As it has often and admirably been illustrated, the love which a tree has bears to the mother that gave him birth can never interfere with the love he entertains for the wife of his bosom. It is right that the memory of George Washington should be honored, and we are only sorry to see that his countrymen are so indifferent to it. It was one of the grandest and purest characters that have enobled humanity during the last two centuries. He was a patriot, such as there are very few to be found in America now-a-days. He understood liberty as a Christian ought to understand it; and as long as his voice had power, he proclaimed its principles in such a way as to prevent the country from falling into the old classic stamp—very different indeed from the majority of those who usurp that grand name now. Let, then, Irish lovers of liberty exhibit their respect for his memory, even though no others will.

The *Catholic Sentinel* of Portland comes to us this week in an enlarged form and otherwise greatly improved, typographically and editorially. We are extremely gratified at these evidences of prosperity. The Catholics of the Northern coast stood much in need of a good Catholic paper, and now that they have one we hope they will extend to it the support it deserves. Mr. H. L. Hermann, a former correspondent of The Monitor, is editor and publisher.

The telegraph reports that Father Burke lectured on "Tom Moore," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Thursday night of this week. His health has been failing for some time past, and it is reported that he will return to Ireland to-day. On the other hand, our last Eastern exchanges say he had agreed to lecture on "George Washington" to night (22d), in Philadelphia.

The Night of the Big Wind.—We have often been asked the year of "the big wind" in Ireland. On the authority of the *Irish World* we will state that was 1839.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Nothing can be more replete with significant portents than the condition of Europe at the present day. There is scarcely a nation, large or small, powerful or weak, on the Continent which is not more or less profoundly agitated by the spirit of revolution. A republic exists in France already, and one would imagine that that circumstance would insure it against further commotion; but, unfortunately for this peace of the country, it is not radical or communistic enough to suit the ideas of the majority of the Frenchmen who misname themselves republicans. If Gambetta and his worthy confreres do not disturb the tranquility of M. Thiers, it is because he is performing a task entirely beyond their ability—paying off the indemnity and getting rid of the Germans—and as soon as he has done it they will surely make another tremendous effort to regain power. It is a great error to believe that the communistic snake was killed when the "reign of Versailles" entered Paris over the ruins of the barricades. The vile serpent was only scotched, and is now nursing its strength in order to be able to renew its attack upon humanity when the conjuncture opportunity presents itself. The reputable and law-abiding classes of Frenchmen would be perfectly satisfied with a republic like that of the United States—that is to say, a republic which would respect their rights of conscience and afford equal liberty to all—but that the Communists do not permit them to do. Accordingly they see their only chance of safety and tranquility lies in a constitutional monarchy with the Count de Chambord at its head; and there is no doubt they will establish such a Government after another sharp but decisive struggle with the "Reds."

Spain is in some respects better suited for a republic than any other country in Europe, which is the first place, its people are yet comparatively free from the taints of infidelity and socialism; so it is likely they would be guided by common sense, and not run after wild and fantastic theories of political economy. In the next place, the Spaniards have been for centuries used to popular elections under their municipal system, which is the most perfect of the kind in the Old World. In the conflict of parties the defeated one frankly accepts its fortune, hoping to do better at some future time, and does not put its arms or lines up barricades. In fact, under a Sovereign possessing the good-will and affection of the people, the present system of government is republican in nearly all its democratic enough for all practical purposes, because the whole body of officials, with a very few exceptions, are elected by ballot. We do not think the republic recently established will last, because the men at its head—who have literally snatched up, without any permission from the nation, the power—are imbued with false principles and by the unexpected and wondrous successes over France, the minor German States balled with socialism the aggrandisement of Prussia, and paid homage to the new Colossus. But they are now beginning to repent of their temerity, and to fear that they have helped to create a power whose chief ambition is to destroy their independence. Hence "particularism," as they call it, or that policy which leads to preserve the autonomy of the smaller States, is increasing in force every day. It has received considerable strength from the persecution of the Catholic Church, which Prince Bismarck was foolhardy enough to inaugurate. Ultimately it will bring about a renewal of the contest between Prussia and Austria, and the verdict given by the ordeal of battle at Sadowa may be, and in all probability will be, reversed. Russia will not, as she did before, stand neutral, but will take sides with one or other of the combatants, and the course of events would seem to indicate that she will ally herself with Prussia. France surely, and England not unlikely, will come to the assistance of Austria. Should Spain and Italy be in a position to join in the struggle, the former will range with France and the latter with Prussia. Belgium, diplomacy could modify the boundaries as above described, but they fairly represent the current of probabilities as it runs visibly now.

The upshot is, that since the days of the great Napoleon, Europe has not been in so disturbed and unsettled a state as it is today. The seeds of strife and bloodshed are scattered broadcast over the whole continent, and it is impossible to say when they should perish without coming to maturity and bearing fruit. The mighty contest between Revolution and Order, which has been raging so long for the last century, is as evidently at hand, and cannot be avoided by all the dexterity of diplomatists. It may, perhaps, be deferred for a couple of years longer, but the rare pre-sentiments of coming events Octavia and Lagena; the front steps being plumb with the sidewalk, and the rear on a line with Willow avenue—depth of 120 feet. Its former depth being greater than that of the lot, about fifteen feet had to be cut from the center in order to make it fit—irresistibly reminding us of the Vicar of Wakefield's family picture. The stable is handsomely arranged, and in all be ready for Divine service by Easter Sunday, at furthest. The whole cost of the edifice—including the price to be paid for the building, removal, alteration, etc., will be about $6,000. A brass new church of the same size and style could not be erected under $13,000, and it would be impossible to obtain for this latter sum a site so central for a parish so sparsely settled and with so few wealthy Catholics as that of Holy Cross. Under the circumstances, we consider the Council of Administration have acted wisely in the purchase of the present building, and we hope that it will be celebrated at a very early date.

## THE CONVENT SCHOOLS.

On the evening of next Tuesday the Rev. Father Buchard, S. J., will deliver a lecture at St. Patrick Church, Vallejo street, at half-past seven o'clock, for the benefit of the Industrial School attached to the Convent, Powell street. He will take for his subject, "Chinaman or White Man—Which?" and will, beyond a doubt, deliver those argumentative and instructive discourse. The topic he has selected is one which we find warmly discussed in the newspapers every day, and which is commented on almost every group of citizens which happens to come together in the street. Whatever opinions may have prevailed before our Celestial friends became so numerous in the State, there is, we believe, a strong feeling in favor of the present time, and that is that their presence is highly prejudicial to the best interests of the city. But it is not to forstall Father Buchard's lecture that we refer to the matter. It is, frankly, to enlist the sympathies of our readers in the good cause he designs to sustain.

The Industrial, as we have said, on behalf of the schools attached to the Presentation Convent, Powell street. He, with the generous charity so characteristic of his countrymen and co-religionists, has for years lies in his power to raise funds wherewith to pay the taxation which the State most unjustly levies off that institution. These funds are so far from being ample that they have so far from being ample that they have so far from being ample that they have

## THE REBELLION OF SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

(Continued.)

Alan, and the Lord Chancellor Cromer, also an Archbishop and Primate of Armagh, met together; the one complaining loudly of the wrong and insult done his office; the other bemoaning that all present would remember they were Christians and subjects of the Crown of England; but in the midst of this confusion Lord Thomas, taking the sword of State out of the hands of his bearer, advanced up the hall to the council table, with a lofty determination in his flashing look at once arrested all eyes.

It was plain he was about to announce his final purpose, and all within the hall awaited what he would say in sullen silence. His friends and followers now formed a dense semicircle at the foot of the hall; the lords of the council had involuntarily drawn round the throne and Chancellor's chair; Thomas stood alone on the floor opposite the table, with the sword in his hand. Anxiety and pity were marked on the various features of Cromer, who was best favored to hear what he would say; but Alan, and the treasurer, Lord James Butler, exchanged looks of malignant satisfaction.

"My lords," said Thomas, "I come to tell you that my father has been basely put to death, for, I know not what, alleged treason; and that we have taken up arms to avenge his murder. Yet, although we be thus driven by the tyranny and cruelty of the King into open hostility, we would not have it said hereafter that we have occupied like villains and cheats, but boldly declared our purpose, as becomes warriors and gentlemen. This realm, of State, my lord, is yours; not mine. I received it with an oath that I would use it for your benefit; I should stain my honor if I turned it to your hurt. My lords, I have now need of my own weapon, which I can trust; but, as for the common sword, it has flattered me and a painted scabbard, while its edge was already red in the best blood of my bou-s; sy, and is even now whetted anew for further destruction of the Geraldines. Therefore, my lords, save yourselves from as fiend upon occasion. I am no longer Henry Tudor's Deputy—I am his foe. I have more mind to conquer than to govern—to meet him in the field than to serve him in office. And now, my lords if al the hearts in England and Ireland, that have cause thereto, do but join in this quarrel, as I look that they will, then shall the world shortly be made sensible of the tyranny, cruelty, falsehood and perfidy we watch the age to come may well count this two King among the ancient traitors of most abominable and hateful memory."

"*Crom aboo!*" cried Neale Roe O'Kanaghy, Lord Thomas' henchman, and passed into the body of the hall at the head of the Irish soldiery. He was conspicuous over all by his height and the splendor of his native costume. His legs and arms were bare; the sleeve of his yellow *cochone*, partially drawn to the elbow, fell in voluminous folds around it the ground, while its skirts, girded at the loins, covered him to the knee. Over this he wore a short jacket of crimson, the sleeves just covering the shoulder, richly wrought and embroidered, and drawn around the waist by a broad belt set with precious stones, and fastened with a massive golden buckle. His head and fringed mantle was thrown back, but kept from falling by a helmet of steel like the skull-cap of Turkish pahs, which glittered on his breast. He stretched out his hand, the gold bracelets rattling as they slid back on the sinewless arm of his red-haired arm, and exclaimed in Irish: "Who is the young lion of the house of Lifley, that affrights the men of counsel, and the ruler of the nation with his noble voice? Who is the naked-up soother of Kildare, that would consume the enemies of his people and the desire of his eyes as the crest rose of Leinster? It is the son of Gerald—the top branch of the rock of Ouily—is Thomas of the silken mantle, *Tomaltach-teeffy, drive Righ Bireann!*"

"*Righ Tomas go brugh!*" shouted the soldiery, and many of the young lord's Anglo-Irish friends, responded, "Long live King Thomas!" But the Chancellor, Archbishop Cromer, who had listened to his in nanes avowal in undisguised distress, and who had already been seen to wring his hands, and even to shed tears as she, misguided nobleman and his friends thus madly invoked their own destruction, came down from his seat, and earnestly grasping the young lord by the hand, addressed him:

"Good, my lord," he cried, while his venerable figure and knees manifested at the house of Kildare, stretched as it was by infirm sryfulness of economy, seemed as mandied for a moment the attention of all present. "Good, my lord, suffer me to use the privilege of an old man's speech with you before you finally give up this assign of your ancestry and pledge of your alle. glance. I have known the friendship of your noble father, and I am bold to say there is no man in this presence, saving yourself, my Lord Thomas—for both indeed I would be to have to call you so—no one Lord of Kildare—who would more deeply deplore any injury that might befall him. Saith the report of his death, whereupon your lordship would ground your anger, what is it as bad but as shadow rumor? My lord, I cannot credit it. We of the council have had no tidings of such severity since departed for the Earl of Kildare or proceeded against him. Yet, if it be the case that God has permitted the heart of the king to be turned against his servant, that has you, my lord, are thus suddenly called upon to support the state and honor of your noble family, trust me, you ought now rather be considering how best you could discharge the grave duties of the head of such a house, and how best restore it to the dignity and half-royalty which it was than thus to run to hopeless arms in the desperate certainty of utterly de-troying all that you have left worth recruiting."

"*Chorp an diaol!* What says the Saxon Ollamh?" said one of the gallowglass to his neighbor.

"By the axe in my hand, Phelim Gorm," replied the other, "it seems to me that he is making a rann in praise of the old Earl—God's bad curse on them that brought him low!"

"Wheu!" cried Phelim Gorm, "have the Saxon got the art among them, as well as dock's and l-shan ?"

"If he be Lord's bard," replied the gallowglass, "he is a rhymer, and le crying his lesne—see if the cears be not running down the cha-ks! Oh, dear God! my grief! my rein! my sad misfortune!"

"Oh, my lord!" the voice of Cromer was now heard exclaiming, "the name of a king is sacred, but odious is the name of rebellion! the sun derived from heaven, and by God defended, the other forged in hell, and executed by Satan. My lord, this is no private broil, in which you might, with little hurt, give way for a time to your passion; this is a quarrel that concern the crown, that touches the nobility, that appertains to the whole commonwealth, and therefore it behooves you well before you jeopardise so many as no weighty interests, first, to see that the cause of your quarrel is certain, and then to ask whether the advantage to be gained be not outweighed by the casualty and wretchedness which this attempt, if persevered in, must produce."

"Is no e kesing, Crom," said Phelim Gorm, "is a pronouncing some rebbed stone in praise of the Satan Oge—*farrah! Thomas an-teeda aboo!*"

"Yeal I cannot tell," replied Con; "but he is hard or rhymer, he wears a mustache and hair longer than the wildest of O'Connor's kerns."

"Do not rightly trulsed," observed Phelim; "and to my eye it does not seem like a man's natural disease, and gift of what sage he now!"

"My lord," continued Cromer, "while the gale blows full in your sails, doubt not that divers will cleave to you, and feed upon you as worm upon their carrion; but when the storm begins to bluster, then will these same summer friends leave you like a goodly tree stranded at the ebb, or driven by the tempest ashore. Then will come imprisonment and extortion and slaunder—your arms reversed, your manors confiscated, your castles razed, your name dishonored. Weigh these, my lord, the nobility of your ancestors; remember your late father's admonition; forget not your duty to your prince, but above all, have ply on the wretched state of your poor country. Then with what heaps of curses you will be loaded when the barbarous soldier, let loose in these ware, shall plunder the poor subject, consuming the widow's portion and inheritance of the fatherless, leaving the city forlength and breadth; ay, and so adamanging upon the nation as they are now by those who shall last smart for it. My lord, the King is a vessel of grace and mercy, and your offense is not overbearing; cleave to his clemency—it is not yet too late. Oh, my lord, I pray you, by the duty you bear for the love of God, for the duty you bear your prince, for the regard you bear your country, and the respect you would have for your own safety, abandon this headlong field and return to your allegiance!"

"My Lord Chancellor," replied Thomas, "I came not here to take advice, but to give you to understand what I purpose for do. As loyalty would have me know my prince, so duty compels me to reverence my father. I thank you heartily for your counsel; but it is now too late. As to my fortune, I will take it as God sends it, and rather choose to die with valor and liberty, than live under King Henry in bondage and villiany. Wherefore, my lord, I thank you again for the concern you take in my welfare, and since you will not receive this sword out of my hands, I can but cast it from me, as I have cast off and renounce all duty and allegiance to your master." So saying he flung the sword of state upon the council table. The blade sacred a hand's breadth out of the sheath, and the sublance with which it was de-bed out of his hands. He then, in the midst of a tumult of acclamations from his followers, and cries of sorrow and pity from the lords and privates around, tore off his robes of office and cast them at his feet. Stripped tone of his ensigns of dignity, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald stood up, amid the wreck of his splendor, and seemed and looked almost like a greyhound, equipped in complete mail, before the representatives of England and Ireland. The cheering of his adherents was loud and enthusiastic, and when they could be again silenced, Thomas continued:

"*Iarrah, farrah!*" shouted Neale Roe O'Kennedy, in a voice of thunder; "it is Thomas!" the skirt of iron that his lower [illegible] like the bright steel from his breath of velvet like the brand from its cloak of sables! like the red flashing and consuming fire of Innes out of the scattered clouds of the sky!—The sword of Erin is now in the hand of Desmond's fire, strong and sudden, burning and blasting, and wasting and inevitable!—Rise around him, sons of Gerrels! shout for the *Mac an Earla Mora!* [Sons of the great Earl!] Thomas! by your leaping spears, children of the chase; we must soon follow the sight of battle and slaughter across the wild dog's den; cast away your bows of chase, ye hunters of the plains of Leinster, we must have a prey to day with the shot of guns and cannons in the nest of dragons and in the lair of the dun deer on lion! *Iarrah, farrah! Crooss aboo!*"—and carrying the Geraldine war-cry, he rushed into the council, his red locks flaming over the heads of the clansmen like a torch.

By this time the lords of the connell were dispersed by the doors at the throne end of the hall, for Lord Thomas, with the same chivalrous generosity that induced him openly to withdraw his allegiance, had permitted them to escape unmolested in a solemn parley. His friends now gathered round him to consult on their proceedings.

"My lord, if we get out the first word with his Holiness and the Emperor," said Sir Oliver Flaggeald to his nephew, "that pestilent father, Alan, will have the start of us, and mar our hopes of success from the continent."

"Right, uncle," said Thomas, "it shall be looked to; but first let us summon White to render up the castle."

"Your lordship will hardly bandits the keys of Dublin Castle now without blows," said Le Poer.

"Well, then, if we must take them by force of arms, let us fall to without delay," cried Thomas.

"The citizens are ill affected towards us," observed Sir Richard Wogan; "I question much whether they will suffer us to place our batteries within the walls; and from Sheep street and the south, across the city ditch, we would assault the place to a manifest disadvantage."

"Ha!" cried Sir Oliver, "fore God it is true; the perching church do hate us heartily; yet it would not get them will, by fair means or by foul, White may baffle us for a good while yet."

"I'll tell you what, my lord," said Bursel, "although I advised against this course, I will do it what a true man may to aid you out of it. From my poor house of Ballygriffen I hold, as it were, the keys of Fingal; the granary of Dublin. Now, my lord, send a flag to the citizens, and give them to understand that if they will not open the ship's artillery a friendly reception, I will close the doors of their market-house while a bushel of corn remains in Meath."

"It is well said," cried Lord Thomas. "Let us send to the knave as Master Bursel advises. Pares, wit thou and Sir John Talbot do us this service?"

"Willingly, my lord," said Pares; and Talbot, conscious of his having been the chief adviser of a course that was already becoming to be hated by gratuitous difficulties, and unwilling to exhibit further dissatisfaction, ale- consented. His dislike of Pares was, if possible, increased since he had heard his disho-orable sentiments in the di-pute about giving up the sword, and his passions, ruffled as they had been, by successive excitements, were still unallayed, and with d-ifficulty kept under. As they received their instructions, he could plainly perceive that all those who had been opposed to him in that dispute regarded him with evident distrust; while many of the rest, beginning to feel the difficulty into which their rashness had involved them, hung back, or muttered their acknowledgments of late reproaches.

Again, riding side by side, with dark brows and averted glances, the rivals silently and sullenly marched on their mission. The gates at the farther end of the bridge were closed, and a gun was run out from the embrasure above as they advanced.

"Give the word, or I sh-ot!" cried a bulky citizen, showing his bluestock above the breech of the falcon.

"How chuf, who trusted thee with a gun, that know not a flag of truce from a royal standard?" cried Talbot. "Open thy gate, sirrah, quickly! We come on business for your burghers."

"Stand! parley!" exclaimed the angry citizen, vainly striving to bring the piece to bear upon Talbot's men who were close under the walls. "Traitor and rebel! I'll teach thee to revile the city authorities! Have ber up, my masters—I'll blow the bankrupt coxcombs into the Liffy!"

"Stop thy vaud, g od Master Harvey," cried Talbot with a sneer; "the recoil of the piece will burst thy girdle on my honor, master draper, I know you not, else I had not used these contemptuous terms to Joan Butler's husband's son and need thy forgiveness

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholics of the city of Albany number about thirty-five thousand.

Rev. Francis Hessin, pastor of the church at Marlng, Iowa, died January 31st.

The funeral of the Rev. Michael Ryan, P. P., Ardpatrick, took place January 12.

Rev. Father Magrath of the diocese of Birmingham, England, died on the 27th December.

On Sunday, January 10th, the Bishop of Louisville raised to the priesthood Rev. W. F. Fogarty.

The sons of the Order of the Sacred Heart in Prussia, are to be included in the operation of the anti-Jesuit law.

Three ex-Anglican clergymen were recently invested with the order of Tonsure, by the Catholic Bishop of Birmingham.

Rev. John Francis Meiserzy, C. M., died at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, on 25th January, aged 37 years.

A new German Catholic church will soon be built in the West End, corner of Wade and Denman streets, Cincinnati.

The plastering and frescoing of the new Boston Cathedral is nearly finished, after a year's continuous labor. The cost will be about $40,000.

Very Rev. Mgr. Murphy, V. G. of the Eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope, died there in November.

The Lazarists of Cuiuu, Prussia, have received orders to leave the empire. They are accused of being Jesuits under another name.

Archbishop McCloskey has appointed Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's, Vicar-General of New York, vice William Starr, deceased.

Rev. E. Higgins, S. J., has been appointed to the pastorship of St. Francis Xavier's, St. Louis, as successor to the late Father Coppens.

The post-priest of the South, Rev. Abram J. Ryan, is presently left New Orleans for Europe to recuperate his health, his seriously ill of consumption.

The Archbishop of Portland, Oregon, announces that his Archdiocese has forwarded $610.20 to the Holy Father, who gratefully acknowledged it, and has transmitted his Apostolic benediction.

Rev. Edward Clarke, pastor of Winona, Illinois, died on the 9th ultimo. His death resulted from a attack of pneumonia, contracted a few days previous.

The Most Reverend Archbishop of New York administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Third street, on Monday, February 3d, to 350 children.

Bishop Dugdan, of Clonfert, and Rev. Father Quinn have been acquitted in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench of the charge of using spiritual influence to intimidate voters in the Galway Parliamentary election.

Brother Ibernick, of the order of Christian Brothers, died at Rock Hill College, Maryland, on the 2d of February. He was born in New York in December, 1836, and was consequently aged only twenty-two years and two months.

On the evening of Washington's birthday, February 22nd, the Hibernian Societies of Dorchiester, Father Burke, will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on "George Washington, his Times and Character."

Shanbo is the stronghold of the Roman Catholics in China. They have a large cathedral there, besides flourishing missions establishments. Their followers number 30,000 around the city alone.

Very Rev. Father Hecker, the distinguished Superior of the Paulist Fathers and editor of the Catholic World, and Archbishop Bayley to Florida. Father Hecker's health has become somewhat impaired by severe labor.

Before quitting Gorheim, the exiled Jesuit Fathers were entertained by the Prince and Princess Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, both of whom had done their utmost to lessen the pangs of separation by paying the exiliant Fathers alms and permission to continue their great mission work of education and charity.

The Right Reverend Bishop of Achonry has promoted the Very Reverend Roger O'Hara to the position of Sacristan, and desires to be Parish Priest of Killasser, county Galway, a living to which he is immensed dear, of the Very Reverend Canon Finn has ceased.

It is the Very Rev. M. A. Corrigan who has been appointed Bishop of Newark, N. J., not "Rev. Mr. Mectarrigan." Bishop Corrigan has been selected in order to divide the diocese since the translation of Archbishop Bayley to the See of Baltimore, in July, 1872. He is a graduate of Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, and made his theological studies at the American College at Rome, during the presidency of Bishop McCloskey. Father Hughes, "Rev. Mr. Mectarrigan," who assisted at the consecration of Very Rev. Dr. Starre.

Six novices of the Order of Our Lady of Mercy entered the world on January 4th, at the Convent of St. Joseph. Their names were: Martha Allan Firth, Jane Tobin, Alice Mary Donnelly, Winifred Wood, Margaret Adelward and Catherine Pinkney. In religion their titles are respectively, Mary Gertrude, Catherine of Sienna, Mary of Nigby, Mary Allegonda, Mary Bernard and Sister Mary Theresa.

On Tuesday, January 21st, the following young ladies were professed in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Cincinnati: Miss Mary Ryan, Miss Ellen Walsh, Miss Bridget Hegarty, Miss Frances Leddin, Miss Mary A. Burtahl and Miss Ade. The following received new names: Rosella Bliss, Lizzie Bird, Miss Catherine Werdiger, Miss Mary Colleran, Miss Catherine Sier and Miss Emma Murphy. His Grace, Archbishop Purcell, officiated.

The Portland Assistof on the 5th says that Mother Mother Stanislaus, Mother Superior General of the Sisters of the Holy Name, accompanied by three Sisters and Bishop Mary Eugene, arrived in that city on January 30th, per steamship Oriflamme. They came from Montreal. Bishop Mary Eugene and Mother is on a visiting tour to St. Mary's Academy and the several rural institutions of her Order in this country, and will stay among them several weeks, visiting during this time the academies at Salem, St. Paul's, Jacksonville and Dalles.

The new hospital being erected at the intersection of Montgomery and Columbia streets, St. Louis, for the Sisters of Charity, will be one of the finest edifices of its kind in the United States, and when entirely finished will cost about $175,000. The edifice will be three stories in height, each of which is to be fourteen feet in the clear, and will have a frontage of 250 feet, by a main depth of 65 feet, which will be connected three wings, each 125 feet deep. There will be a basement ten feet high under the whole building. The private rooms will be spacious and lofty, with plenty of light and air, as also the wards, which are admirably adapted to the care and comfort of the sick. The hospital is intended for the treatment of male and female patients, and will, when completed, accommodate some 400 persons.

## MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

Faction fights have been very frequent in East Limerick of late.

Castlebar will be retained as a regular station for troops, though Galway is chosen as the Connaught Depot Centre.

At the recent Home Rule meeting in Manchester, Mr. Heuressy stated that there were 46,000 Irish voters on the register in the metropolis.

The Month's Mind for the late Rev. J. Sheehan, P.P. and V. G., Enniskymon, was celebrated with the solemnity in the Catholic church of that town.

An attempted agrarian outrage lately occurred within a short distance of Castlebar. A man named Egan was twice fired at through the windows of his house. His escape was miraculous.

It is announced that Mr. Chichester Fortescue has been raised to the peerage, and that Sir G. Bowyer and Mr. A. M. Sullivan will be candidates for the representation of Louth, thus rendered vacant.

Mr. Anthony Canny, steward to the Earl of Leitrim, has been personally threatened with death if he attempted to eject any tenants on that estate. The man who made this threat fired three shots in the air and was allowed to go away.

Much sensation has been produced in local commercial circles in Cork by the failure of an old-established firm in the milling trade, carrying on business both in the county and in the city. The liabilities are esteemed at £70,000.

On the 11th January several prosecutors of weavers carrying fire, entered Ballymena, and proceeded to the Brown Linen Market, where a very large attended meeting was held. The object of the demonstration was to indict on an increase of wages, and an agreement to make the webs of a certain length.

The body of the missing policeman, Subconsable Alexander, was found on Saturday evening, January 11, floating in the Shannon, opposite Limerick creek, a few miles from Limerick. Deceased was a married man, and is supposed to have committed suicide.

The opening year offers good augury to every lover of Catholic Ireland. Contrasted with other countries and former times, Ireland, at the close of the old and the beginning of the new year, presents a picture of almost universal freedom from crime, and the addresses of the different chairman at the quarter sessions are one chorus of congratulation on the peaceful state of the country.

The Drogheda Argus says the high price of materials and of labor to which nowspaper proprietors are now subjected is causing them a good deal of anxiety. How to raise the price of a paper seems to be a difficult question to solve. Before the sheets are taken out of the bales they cost the proprietor more than we pay for them when printed, and the expense of carrying on the papers is thrown entirely upon the advertisers.

The Athy correspondent of the Leinster Reporter writes: We now subjected to assume that his Grace the Duke of Leinster has received a letter from Mr. Gladstone, in which the Premier expresses his entire disapproval of Irish landlords interfering with the spirit of the Land Act. He further states that if the course recently adopted by some landlords be persisted in, it will give rise to the necessity of again bringing the subject before Parliament with the view of dealing with a class of having the Irish Land Act remodeled on such lines as to prevent any further agitation on the part of the tenantry."

The Limerick Chronicle says: "I have heard men of almost patriarchal age corroborate each other with the statement that the hotelessness of this winter, observing that such a wet and boisterous season was unknown in their memory for recollection. Within the last two months there has been a downpour, following close upon the heels of another, to the destruction. Owing to this state of things, relief meetings have been held throughout the country for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the destitute by procuring fuel, etc., to alleviate their sufferings."

The late Land Act, interpreted by the light of the experience gained during the short time it has been in operation, seems, at the estimation of the public, to have fallen far short of the reasonable expectations of those who long struggled to obtain a just settlement, upon an equitable basis, of the vexed question of the relations between landlord and tenant. This is evidenced by the remarkable fact that in almost every county in Ireland in which they had not already existed, of Tenant Defence Associations have been formed, and that, as far as possible, by united cooperation, such rights as the Land Act conferred, and endeavor, by Parliamentary action, to amend its defects and supplement its shortcomings.

The Limerick Reporter has issued a proclamation transferring a number of islands, hitherto belonging to the county of Mayo, to the neighboring county, and more conveniently situated county of Galway. These islands are Inishbofin, Inishshark, Inishdalla, Inishskinnymore, Doongarula, Glassillanbeisty, Gun Rock, Foul Rock, Lisnaboe, Inishlyon, Carrickbeilla, Glassillanstone, Stags of Boda, Glassillanbeisty, Inishlyon, Inishbofin, Bongoll, Oogheurreo, Doonoeneapella, Inishgort, together with the mainland, Cleggan, in the parish of Inishbofin. The islands are annexed to the county of Galway, and for all electoral, registration and other purposes, to be part of the county of Galway, from the 1st of February.

Mr. Bright gives us an insight into his mind on the subject of the land question by the following extract from an important letter of the late Mr. Cobden, which has excited a wonderful degree of interest all over England. Mr. Bright would break up the present system of land tenure and establish a small proprietary on the principle which built up the nationhood of France after the revolution of 1782. He would make the agricultural laborers of England, and the other small farmers, proprietors in fee, attached to the best interests of the realm. He coincides in the views promulgated by Mr. Cobden in this letter; and as regards the Irish land question, we believe Mr. Bright would do the same, and by doing the same in relation to Ireland he would take the most important step to raise this country to the level in the scale of nations, and afford such positive security for the public peace and the security of the Crown, as no coercive or restrictive laws, or all the bayonets of the British army could possibly advance. The Irish agricultural laborers deserve every consideration.

Brother Lynch died at the Christian Brother's Monastery, in Cork, on 31 January, after a lingering illness, deeply regretted.

Bennett's Cyclopedia is the best and cheapest book drawing in the world. It promotes the growth of the heart, and is entirely free from all sectarian matter. The name and the title thereof is adopted as a trade mark, to secure the genuine and proprietors against imitations by the introduction of spurious articles. All unauthorized use of the trade mark will be promptly prosecuted.

## MINING INTELLIGENCE.

AMADOR COUNTY.

The *Ledger* of the 15th says the lessees of the Hickey mine are industriously at work cleaning out the old shafts and getting ready to take out rock. The mine is looking splendidly, and has every indication of paying well.

CALAVERAS.

The *Chronicle* of the 15th has the following information: The golden stream continues to pour substantially daily from the two mines. The yield last week was $7,400, an average of $1,284 per day. An immense body of the quality of ore now being crushed is in sight—enough to keep the batteries steadily at work for a year.

The Shaw claim, under the ownership of Mr. Burgess, is paying handsomely.

The new rich chimney in the 100-foot south level of the Sanderson holds well as the level is being extended. Ten ore on the dump shows considerable free gold.

The lower tunnel of the Hetzer mine is developing one of the largest fissures in the district.

Two new chimneys have been discovered on an old mine near the Butcher ranch, the property of A. M. Harris. The ore is from one to three feet thick and will average near $50 per ton.

The granite vein is gigantic in proportions. A lot of unassorted ore taken from a space of twelve feet wide, across the vein, paid a fraction over $9 per ton, leaving similar ore on each side; no defining walls have been found.

TUOLUMNE.

The *Republican* of the 14th says: Our mining interests have not looked so favorable for years as they do now at the present time. Many new mines are being opened, while every deserted mine, and many old ones are being more practically worked than heretofore, with results highly satisfactory.

The Creighton mine is paying largely at present, considering the small expense at which it is worked.

A new shaft recently sunk in the Robinson mine, at Prospect Hill, has struck a rich gravel bed, which assures the richest yield of anything yet in this claim, greatly beyond former expectations.

The new Shepard and Witten claim continues to look better and better. They now say that with rock in the rear of the Eglesia claim, that is very rich. It will crush $100 or more to the ton, we should say.

FRESNO.

The *Expositor* says during the month of December the No Plus Ultra Copper Mining Company shipped 20 tons of ore from their mine to San Francisco, to test the practicability of working it, and the results have been most satisfactory. After paying expenses of taking out the ore, and freight and charges, the net returns realized $235 per ton. The company have plenty of ore in sight now, and with a higher rate of freight they would be enabled to ship ore which are now laid aside. The mine is situated about twelve miles from the railroad, and, should the narrow-gauge road be built, will be nearly on its line. The copper mines about Buchanan are, we learn, returning fair profits.

MARIPOSA.

The Idaho mine, in Green Valley, running thirty-five stamps, cleans up, from its ten compartments, an average of one ounce of $20,000, or over $3,000 a day, and the Eureka mine, with ten stamps and a ton of ore to the day, has been cleaning up $12,000 or $6,000 a day.

PLACER.

The Colfax Gazette is from the Herald's pen, and has not two years ago Mr. Quinn purchased a half ledge on Dear river ditch, near Gold Hill, and repaired the mill and worked the ledge. Of late he has been doing things in working order and the ledge fairly open, but since the water has been shut off he has been kept to work and has paid upfor the mill and mine, and the ledge is now paying from $22 to $25 per ton regularly.

SAN DIEGO.

The San Diego Union has the following from Julian: Richer rock is now being taken out of the Golden Chariot mine than has ever been taken out before. The ledge is from five to six feet in width.

The hoisting works of the Stonewall mine have been set up. Several hundred tons of rock have been stored in the mine awaiting hoisting.

Whitney's mill is at present engaged in crushing about thirty tons of rock per day from the Whitney ledge, which will yield from $100 to $190 per ton. Wilson's saw mill is employed full time in manufacturing lumber, for which there is an extraordinary demand—so much so that the mill is unable to supply it.

The shaft of the Helvetia mine is down about 150 feet, and a drift has been run three feet in width, and contains ore yielding from $25 to $30 per ton.

NEVADA.

The Cloverdale *Bee* says: There is some excitement here relative to quartz, and men from one to another are constantly going to neighboring hills and ravines the past week or two. Some persons report rich finds, and the excitement is intense. We have heard of several promising discoveries having been made within a few days past, and the latest few days; and some of the old locations in that direction are developing unexpectedly rich. Considerable attention has been particularly directed to the Star of the Union, which, it is again running with regularity, and the vast accumulations of bullion of the last two months are beginning to move out—but, however, in large quantities, as the stage company are not yet in a condition to haul large loads. About $75,000 in value was shipped during the week."

## OUR RATES FOR 1873.

Following are our rates for The Monitor and the magazines named for 1873. The money must invariably accompany the order:

The Monitor and "Catholic World"..... $7 75
The Monitor and "Young's Lady's Book"..... 4 50
Or with the elegant steel engraving of "Darling" 5 50
The Monitor and Demorest's Family Magazine 4 50
Or with the handsome chromo of "Singing Folks" and "Cinderella—Don't Be Proud," or "Al Fresco," or "Pet's Music Lesson"..... 5 50
The Monitor and Peterson's Magazine..... 3 75

The chromos above mentioned are the best of their kind, and the cheapest ever sold. Any one of them sent with $10.

*Per year.*

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|---|---|
| Patterson—P. Kelly | $10 00 |
| John Shea | 2 00 |
| John Casey | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Kelly | 2 00 |
| San Juan Catholic Church—Father Hill | 2 00 |
| Mission Dolores—P. Griffith | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Ellen Kearney | 2 00 |
| Santa Clara—Mrs. Ellen Keane | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Keane | 2 00 |
| San Luis Obispo—S. M. McDougal | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Dunn | 2 00 |
| Grantsville—Mr. O'Connor | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Connor | 2 00 |
| Philip Fay | 2 00 |
| North Church—J. Mahoney | 2 00 |
| Mission—M. Fitzpatrick | 2 00 |
| Bernard Reading | 2 00 |
| R. C. Church—Mrs. Mary Kelly | 2 00 |
| John Devlin | 2 00 |
| Patrick McGarry | 2 00 |
| Jerry Sweeny | 2 00 |
| Bloomfield—Mrs. Ellen Burke | 2 00 |
| Redwood City—John Healy | 2 00 |
| Los Angeles—Bernard Cunningham | 2 00 |
| J. G. Hawkins | 2 00 |
| J. McLaughlin | 2 00 |
| F. Linney | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Kelly | 2 00 |
| John Cushing | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Hughes | 2 00 |
| Richard Malone | 2 00 |
| San Diego—John Hanlon | 2 00 |
| Edmund O'Leary | 2 00 |
| R. W. Price | 2 00 |
| W. Walsh | 2 00 |
| John Mohan | 2 00 |
| Santa Cruz—James Keary | 2 00 |
| William Delany | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Delany | 2 00 |
| Peter McMahon | 2 00 |
| Chatsworths—R. F. K. Van Wickin | 2 00 |
| Tax Sec'y—John Oldwife | 2 00 |

## The Malva Tree.

The *Alta* has discovered a new and valuable tree, or rather has discovered the beneficial uses of a tree already well known to most gardeners—the *malva*. It is a hardy, quick-growing plant, and, according to the *Alta*, will grow in any place, no matter whether wet or dry. It does not even require planting; will grow from seed carelessly thrown on the ground, and in five years attains the height of thirty feet. It blooms for nine months in the year, and bees prefer its blossoms to flowers, while cattle prefer its leaves to clover, and give richer and better milk while feeding on it. Of these leaves there is a perpetual growth, a new one sprouting out as fast as the old one falls or is taken off. Besides, it prevents fevers. Its bark yields a fiber which is capable of every use to which flax is put, and is in many respects superior to flax. The *Alta* says that "one acre of these trees, after the first growth, will yield ten times the amount of fiber that one acre of flax would, and with this advantage, that little or no labor is required," and it thus sums up its advantages:

"Thus we have a tree which will aid in bringing rain to the parched counties in Southern California and the treeless plains, which will feed the cattle and bees, and which will also produce an article of immediate commercial value in its fiber. Many of the new barren hillsides could be covered with a dense growth of this valuable tree in five years, while the second year's growth cattle and sheep could be allowed to feed upon them with safety. Once such a tree is set out, it grows and embarrass productives that the leaves will care for themselves. It is a spring in perpetuity.

If one quarter of the above is true, this is just the tree wanted to plant in the San Joaquin Valley, and in the counties of Los Angeles and San Diego, as well as in the valleys of Arizona Nevada and New Mexico.

## More Profitable than Wheat.

The *Post* sensibly remarks: "The expense of getting their wheat to market should admonish the farmers of California of the superiority of turning their attention to some other crop. The exceptional high prices which have ruled in England last year, and which will rule this year, cannot be steadily maintained, and a favorable season will be sure to find our farmers with an immense crop which will yield them no profit. But the fact that the Pacific Coast has always grown and grow them year at present prices with much larger profit. Two years ago a board of several promising discoveries having been made within a few days past, and the latest few days; and some of the old locations in that direction are developing unexpectedly rich. Considerable attention has been particularly directed to the Star of the Union, which, it is again running with regularity, and the vast accumulations of bullion of the last two months are beginning to move out—but, however, in large quantities, as the stage companies are not yet in a condition to haul large loads. About $75,000 in value was shipped during the week."

## Subscriptions Received.

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| R. C. Church—Mrs. Mary Kelly | 2 00 |
| John Devlin | 2 00 |
| Patrick McGarry | 2 00 |
| Jerry Sweeny | 2 00 |
| Bloomfield—Mrs. Ellen Burke | 2 00 |
| Redwood City—John Healy | 2 00 |
| Los Angeles—Bernard Cunningham | 2 00 |
| J. G. Hawkins | 2 00 |
| J. McLaughlin | 2 00 |
| F. Linney | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Kelly | 2 00 |
| John Cushing | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Hughes | 2 00 |
| Richard Malone | 2 00 |
| San Diego—John Hanlon | 2 00 |
| Edmund O'Leary | 2 00 |
| R. W. Price | 2 00 |
| W. Walsh | 2 00 |
| John Mohan | 2 00 |
| Santa Cruz—James Keary | 2 00 |
| William Delany | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Delany | 2 00 |
| Peter McMahon | 2 00 |
| Chatsworths—R. F. K. Van Wickin | 2 00 |
| Tax Sec'y—John Oldwife | 2 00 |


INDIGENT ADVERTISING of anything except a death or a birth. A Poor's suffering, and too often death itself, may be the result of some fair's hesitation in tradesof the street or rouge. Nonsense would not pretend to speak of insulting the dead, but the advertising of the organ effected by Dr. Walker's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

MARRIED.

MAGHER—MURRAY—In this city, February 11, by Rev. Father Fahey, John Magher to Ellen Murray, both of San Francisco.

GRADY—CURRIN—In this city, February 8, by Rev. Father Prendergast, J. Grace to M. Catherine Currin, both natives of Ireland.

TARRANT—HAMILTON—In this city, February 10, by Rev. Father Philips, Eustace Tarrant to Margaret Hamilton, both of San Francisco.

LAWTON—KENNEDY—In this city, February 16, by Rev. Father Lacoste, M. W. Lawton to Annie Kennedy, both of San Francisco.

RAMEY—DOLEVEIRA—In this city, February 16, at St. Francis' Church, by Rev. Father Gazzigo, Antonio Ramey, of Sacramento, to Rosa Doleveira, of San Francisco.

ARRIGHI—MOUILLE—In this city, February 19, by Rev. Father Lacoste, Jerome M. Arrighi to Isabel Josephine daughter of John P. Rendu.

TUMELTY—O'NEILL—At Petaluma, N. Y., February 5, by Rev. Father McMannis, William M. Tumelty, of New York, to Miss Mary Ann O'Neill, of Petaluma.

CHRISTOPHERSON—Hayward, Alameda, February 1, by Rev. Father Keller, Thomas Wirk Gerhard, of Oakland, to Louise Simonia Hickson, of Corby.

REID—MILLER—In Oakland, February 17, by Rev. Father Hewing, Mr. Reid to Sarah Miller, both of Oakland.

DIED.

FINARTY—In this city, February 12, Elizabeth Finarty, sister of Mrs. Mcsweeny and Miss Cullen, a native of Ireland, aged 62 years.

KELLY—In this city, February 13, Margaret Kelly, a native of Ireland, aged 52 years.

CONNELLY—In this city, February 15, Mary, beloved daughter of Timothy and Margaret Connelly, a native of San Francisco, aged 2 years and 2 months.

WALSH—In this city, February 14, Michael Walsh, a native of Kilmacthomas, county Waterford, Ireland, aged 52 years.

DONAHAN—In this city, February 17, Florence Donahan, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland.

CONNELL—In this city, February 15, Michael Connell, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, aged 60 years.

MCCARTY—In this city, February 14, Thomas McCarty, a native of the Parish of Ballyleady, county Cork, Ireland, aged 45 years.

GLENNY—In this city, February 18, Henry, son of Joseph and Mary Glenny, a native of San Francisco, aged 1 year and 6 months.

BARRETT—In this city, February 18, Edward, son of Edward and Mary Barrett, a native of San Francisco, aged 1 year and 6 months.

MCDONNELL—At Petaluma, February 19, Miss Mary McDonnell, a native of Dublin, aged 24 years.

HUGHES—In San Jose, February 18, Leonia Hughes, aged 1 year.

O'NEIL—In Sacramento, February 12, Mary A., wife of Patrick O'Neil, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years.

BERGIN—In Sacramento, February 7, Michael Bergin, a native of Ireland.

MCCARTY—At Alameda, February 18, Elizabeth Murphy, a native of Kilmacoy, Ireland, aged 41 years.

## In Memory of Miss Kate Griffin,

WHO DIED JANUARY 31, 1873.

There is mourning along the Blackwater,
There is weeping in fond old Fermoy,
There are tears strewn o'er the water,
There are prayers ushered morning the sky.

There is weeping in the cottage,
Sang charity, happy and gay,
For Kitty's gone to the Heavenly Father
Where the Peacheon robs by rains grey.

You ask me why the overflowing
Of Heaven and earth in their tears?
It is Death who a flower has been mowing
In the bloom of its beauty and years.

She died in the land of the stranger,
Far away o'er Atlantic's wild wave,
And she sleeps her last sleep free from danger,
Where no foe can molest or enslave.

No father stood weeping in sorrow,
No mother to close her dear eyes,
No brother was present to borrow
The tears that in anguish arise.

Yet there was a friend with tenderest care,
Till her spirit had taken its flight,
And watched o'er her with fondest care,
Like a guardian angel of light.

And friends, whether absent or near,
Forgive me in this sad hour,
That the soul whom in life we loved dear
Is taken to Heaven's bright bower.

Dear parents, kind brothers and sisters,
Dear Father, Mother and Sister,
Imagine Hope soothingly whispers,
It was always her favorite word.

May her fond memory come like a vision,
May we live that we may enjoy
The sphere in which she's now living,
Of Kate, the pride of Fermoy.

D. C. N.

Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
Saturday, February 22, 1873.

FLOUR—Quotations are unchanged since our last. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 87½@6; and superfine at $5 50@5 75, as to quality and brand.

EXTRA, $5 87½@6; XX, $5 50@5 75.

WHEAT—The market is quiet and steady. Quotable at the close at $1 37½@1 45 for shipping grades, and $1 47½@1 50 for milling. The local and European market was long-spring Wednesday at $1 39@1 40 for shipping grades, and $1 42½@1 45 for milling; at $1 40 for Australian wheat.

BARLEY—Feed remained quiet at unchanged rates, and we quote at 90c@$1 05 for Feed, and $1 10@1 15 for Brewing.

OATS—Receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $1 75@2 for Surprise, and $1 25@1 50 for Red.

CORN—Quotable at $1 25@1 30 for large lots, and $1 30@1 35 for small.

BUCKWHEAT—Is in good demand, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, $2 50@3 per cental.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand, and the range is 75@87½c.

ONIONS—We quote the range at $1 50@1 75.

BEANS—We quote as follows: Pinks, 3½@3¾c; Small White, 4@4½c; Large White, 3½@3¾c; Bayos, 3½@3¾c; Butters, 3½@3¾c.

DRIED FRUITS—Quotations are unchanged since our last.

APPLES—Quotable at $1 25@1 50 for sun-dried, and $2 50@3 for evaporated.

PEACHES—Quotable at $2 50@3 for California dry, and $4@5 for California evaporated.

PEARS—Quotable at $2 50@3 for California dry, and $4@5 for California evaporated.

PRUNES—Quotable at $2 50@3 for California dry, and $4@5 for California evaporated.

APRICOTS—Quotable at $2 50@3 for California dry, and $4@5 for California evaporated.

NECTARINES—Quotable at $2 50@3 for California dry, and $4@5 for California evaporated.

FIGS—Quotable at $2 50@3 for California dry, and $4@5 for California evaporated.

RAISINS—We quote as follows: Layers, $2 50@3; Loose Muscatels, $2 50@3; Valencias, 12½@13½c; Ondaras, 12½@13½c; Sultanas, 12½@13½c.

HOPS—We quote as follows: Fall hops, 11½@13c; Spring hops, 13@14c; Contracts, 10c; Common prices being nominal.

WOOL—We quote as follows: Fall hops, 11½@13c; Spring hops, 13@14c; Contracts, 10c; Common prices being nominal.

HONEY—Quotable at $1 50@1 75 for extracted, and $2 50@3 for comb.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 25@27½c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6½@7c.

PROVISIONS—Quotations are unchanged since our last.

PORK—Extra Prime, $18 50@19; Prime Mess, $20@20 50; Extra Clear, $23@23 50.

BACON—Per lb., 12½@13½c.

HAMS—Per lb., 14@15c.

LARD—In tins, per lb., 12½@13½c.

EGGS—Per dozen, 37½@40c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Per lb., 20@22½c.

GEESE—Per pair, $1 50@1 75.

DUCKS—Per pair, $1 50@1 75.

CHICKENS—Per pair, $1 50@1 75.

HENS—Per pair, $1 50@1 75.

HARE—$1 50@1 75.

RABBITS—$1 50@1 75.

PIGEONS—Tame, $1 50@1 75 doz.

QUAIL—Per dozen, $1 50@1 75.

SNIPE—$1 50@1 75 doz.

PLOVER—$1 50@1 75 doz.

DUCKS—Wild—$1 50@1 75 pair.

GEESE—Wild—$1 50@1 75 pair.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—$1 50@1 75 each.

CHICKENS—Large, $1 50@1 75 each.

TURKEYS—Per lb., 20@22½c.

GEESE—Each, $1 50@1 75.

DUCKS—Each, $1 50@1 75.

HARE—$1 50@1 75 each.

RABBITS—$1 50@1 75 each.

PIGEONS—Tame, $1 50@1 75 doz.

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JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors,
Wine-proof Store, 401 Front street,
Between Clay and Washington..... San Francisco

Foreign Liquors in bond. Fine Brandies, Rhine, Oth, Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, dealer in native California wines.

H. H. KNAP. [apr 1]

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Imported direct from Ireland.

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quantity adapted to, and delivered free of cartage
any part of the city.

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Manufactured expressly to our order, and warra
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At the Lowest Possible Pri
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that he should have a partner. Addr
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MILLINERY EMP
121 Kearny Stre
Up One flight from the corner of Sutter

MRS. RIORDAN desires to assure the
she is determined to sell the balance of
stock of goods at the old stand, 121 Kearny
1st February. In order to settle up
Spring and Summer trade. If you
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THE MONITOR.

The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

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THE MEMORY OF A SONG.

The heart grows cold as years depart,
As if friendship fades as life grow by;
But there are memories of the heart
That change and thus arise defy,
And only with memories can die.

These ones have gone their annual round
Since I, enthralled, heard thy strain;
But yet remembrance wakes the sound,
And quivering o'er my heart again
The music of thy soft refrain.

In years that are forever fled,
No vale, mellifluous, like lay,
But words which in the soul's breakings fell
Of hope and country, and poetry
How dear they were, how fair they be!

The words of one fatherless, exiled,
On foreign shores, and sorrow-worn;
Who weeping by their waters wild,
Under the willows hung his mute lyre,
Thus mourned for his native land.

O native sun! O native tree!
Ah, shall not my fond heart be glad,
And sad my eyes, when I behold ye,
And my trained soul to love you more?
Ah, shall I not be blest to see
Ground so dear, once more?

The world's sprinkle peaceless flee,
And to its petty cares are fled;
I stand on Tara's monarch hill,
Around me green hills, vales and streams,
The saints who prayed, the bards who bled.

The war-blast sounds by stream and glen—
Once more my country's foes are met—
I hear the march of patriot men,
I see the battle's terrible array,
Of heroes—child thyself! Arise!

Rise! crushing tyranny and wrong,
By soul, that with thy terms agrees,
Be present by the banner strong,
As if some words waving in the breeze,
Or sunbeam's color summoned it.

While from thy rounded lips the streamed
The poesy of ancient chivalrous song,
Thine eyes a gentle fervor breathed,
Thine every accent thrilled the ear,
Upon some surging roll below.

My native—fell upon a tongue
Hath waked the music of thy strand;
Forever fairer shalt thou be,
Thine airs so simple, yet so grand,
My native, my native land!

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The population of New York city is 1,040,000; Brooklyn, 450,000; Chicago, 350,000; San Francisco, 180,000.

Brown, the defeated party in the late Isaac will case, proposes to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

A dispatch from general Canby to the legislature in this

## "THE LIBERATOR."

### A MAGNIFICENT LECTURE.

### WENDELL PHILLIPS ON O'CONNELL.

[From the New York Irish-American.]

CONCLUDED.]

George Canning went into his grave, and fought till the day of his death for Catholic Emancipation; and when Canning had passed to his death, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, whom he was on the side of the Tories, became terrified, and bound their brows with the laurels that belonged to Canning. It was in that opposition that he proved to the world that they wreathed their wreath for him. So, too, in this case, the disestablishment of the Church, the alienation of the masses, and the taming of the land—the three great coronal moves on the chessboard which contribute to the claims of Gladstone to statesmanship in Irish affairs. Henry Grattan besieged the English Government by a life long begging for those very three. When the Melbourne Administration came into office, they promised O'Connell all that, and shut his lips. His closed Constitution Hall, stopped his agitation; and he brought his followers to sustain the Melbourne Administration, and supported the Government on all occasions. In a word, when he moved supporter of the Government, and nothing else but a supporter of the Government, waiting, believing that the Englishmen would do them justice in all when very proper to call attention and moderation, ever believing the English Premier's perfect appreciation of the cause, and trusting that English statesmanship would see it. So he remained. And when that wretched failure had destroyed the Melbourne Administration he again took up the old agitation in the strongest form. But, instead of an empty declaration, "Repeal is the most remarkable man that the history of the last 100 years in England has called out: and in this respect

### HE CARRIED ON HIS AGITATION.

Agitation, you know, is an old world with a new meaning, which Sir Robert Peel defined to be an appeal to the conscience of a people in behalf of its rights. It was an appeal to the thought and principle of a community on the principle of common sense; a common sense to reform, abused and ancient political action. Abolitionists were agitators, and were outside politics to court public opinion, only that they should return and press the Government into its failure. Mr. Lloyd Garrison fairly claimed the merit of having organised, as he had stated, that great movement. He learned his lesson at the feet of Daniel O'Connell. When Richard Cobden, defining the law in the commercial crisis of the close of Great Britain, took the tax from bread and sent it down precisely to the sum of sixpence tollers, he learned his trade at the feet of Daniel O'Connell. Wilberforce, before him, had made a sublime attempt—a superficial example—to cherish it; but Daniel O'Connell was the first man that ever actually laid himself on the hearts of the masses. When, in 1798 and 1801, he first pledged himself to the impossibility, as he said, of Ireland and the privates of Ireland said, "It is not in our power to achieve it." The hierarchy of the Church held aloof from him, and said, "We have seen our flock led up a hundred times within three or two hundred years; and we have no heart for a second effort." No peers before him; no Parliament behind him; no Government; no Whig support; standing on the soil with the blood of their ancestors poured out, humiliated, ignorant beyond description, crushed as the dust soaked with the blood of their ancestors and disheartened for the moment. The Tories had triumphed in Ireland. They said, "We have struggled for half a dozen generations. It is better to sit down content." All the nobility were on the one side, and the hierarchy of the Church on the other; and O'Connell said, "I will model the hearts of four millions of hearts into brotherhood to demolish the omnipotence of Great Britain;" and he did it. He laid down, for the first time in history, the great corner principle of the constitutional method. He said, "No political change is worth the shedding a drop of human blood." England had covered Ireland with her redcoats; every commanding point was held by cannon; and O'Connell looked in the face of, such a Government—panoplied in complete steel, from top to toe, from head to foot, and renewed his pledge:

### "I WILL NEVER DRAW THE SWORD."

France, when she wants to gain a step, draws the sword. France, with a shattered political idea, throws the king out of his throne. England walked forward in her dominant, unbroken progress: called out, "I will not talk—I do not want to argue with you," until she had got her inspiration. He was the first man that rebuked the instinctive groupings and thought of England into a system. He said to his own another pen: "Nothing is politically right that is morally wrong." Its undermining of principles for success: no denying one truth to help another: no taking a step from the devil's gospel of compromise," no earnest is this country. His creed was—"I will succeed by a fair development of all the truths that God shows me, or I will not succeed at all." That is the difference between the *politician*, who reaps the harvest of to-day, and the *agitator*—he who plants for to-morrow. You know what William H. Seward said—[I told you the story two years ago.] Sitting with an antislavery friend in his parlor, Seward said to him—and Seward was the great, finished exemplification of the perfect politician of his age; his whole life seemed to me the claims of the artist, unmistaking politician; and he never made a mistake, until his brain was darkened by the first gun from Sumter—he said to his friend, "Tell me the purpose and method." His anti-slavery friend explained them to him; and, when he had ended, Seward said: "Well, now we are all right. Your method, with you, is the correct view of the question." His wife, who sat near, called out to him: "Why, William, I never heard you say anything that pleased me so much." The old politician turned quickly to her and said: "My dear, you do not suppose, now, that I would touch a foot on the ground *that outside* this room?" Of course not. He had he done that, he would have ceased to be the politician—the reaper of the ripe harvest; the representative of *accepted* opinion; he would have become *the agitator*.

### O'CONNELL PLANTED SEED FOR THE FUTURE.

The first time I ever had the honor to meet Seward was in the United States Court. I had made a speech the night before on public opinion; and he came to me and said: "I have read your speech; that's all true. Go round, my young friend; make speeches to ripen and educate public opinion, and you know I will make use of it for myself." It was exactly the description of the function of the politician. O'Connell was the first man that ever marked out the limits and solemnly devoted himself to the work of an agitator. Standing, after his death twenty years, and today, measuring the means within his hand, the command, no man in history ever did so much, measuring the means he used. You know I may claim for him, as for Grattan—for he was only Grattan's counterpart and pupil—that he established every movement which the British statesman is led to adopt to-day. Ireland had died for half a dozen centuries waiting for the better vest to ripen. And O'Connell knew the very things that England timidly attempts to propose to-day. When O'Connell first commenced his career—finding the hall closed against all agitation—he said, "If nine men will meet me at the Dublin Hotel at nine o'clock, on such a day, I will commence an agitation for the repeal of Catholic disabilities." When that hour came there were only seven men in the room, and after waiting till four, O'Connell went down into the street, mixed two rusty prisons by the shoulders, dragged them into the room, locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and had his nine men. Very naturally you may laugh, but before three ten men who met in an upper room—two of them prisoners—the proudest Government in Europe and the most selfish—with the Duke of Wellington at their head—was rendered within twenty years. O'Connell started out with infinite patience to plant the seed of Irish opinion. Lord Russell says, "Patience is the passion of great souls." And it has been emphatically true of O'Connell. If there is any key to his successive success it is certainly the patience with which

### HE PERSEVERED IN HIS METHOD.

He said, at this time, "I have no weapon, no sword, but the Irish 'boden.' I should have no fulcrum for my lever if England did not give me the 'coden.'" Now, that code, I am glad to say, Mr. Froude acknowledges in all its length, as hideous. You know that, by the Irish code, they could not vote or sit in the House of Commons; he could not hold any command from the Crown, he could not hold civil or military office; he could not

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 15.
March
9—Sunday—Second Sunday in Lent.
10—Monday—The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste.
11—Tuesday—St. Thomas Aquinas, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
12—Wednesday—St. Gregory I., Pope, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
13—Thursday—St. Frances of Rome, Widow.
14—Friday—The Holy Lance and Nails.
15—Saturday—Paris.

**THE MONITOR.**
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MARCH 8, 1873.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

Some days ago the *Chronicle* had a very sensible editorial on "Secret Societies," which contained these two assertions: "In the present age of the world, and in America, secret societies are institutions of very questionable propriety and of very doubtful utility;" and, "There is certainly no occasion for secret political societies under a Government whose political privileges are within the reach of all, where the freedom of the press is unrestricted, where speech is free and personal liberty is unrestrained." Our contemporary further stated its opinion that "The right to hold office should not be affected by any form of religious belief, unless it is clearly proved that religious associations shall themselves combine to interfere in the administration of our civil affairs."

A correspondent, signing himself "Vigilance," who is evidently a member of the "American Protestant Association," or else of its upper house, "The Order of the Crescent," writes to the above-mentioned paper to prove the necessity of secret political organization for the purpose of preventing the spread of the Catholic Church throughout the United States, and of preventing Catholics from holding offices under the Government. Of course he is full of the idea that the Church is hostile to liberty, although it has for years been fighting revolution, the arch-agency of all liberty, civil and religious; and he believes that the ascendancy of Catholic influence in this country would prove the downfall of our free institutions, although it is beyond dispute that Catholics have in every crisis through which the Republic has been found true and faithful patriot soldiers.

"Vigilance" pretends to agree in the main with the Chronicle, but considers that reference to secret societies as contradicting in effect other, and therefore the more political constitutional provisions, is fallacious. He does not venture to give any proof of the existence of "the power of the Catholic Church" in matters so instinct as business of any Catholic religious association meddling, but proceeds to ... the individuality of Catholics, their religious principles and their Church, as ... Secret societies are the only weapon employed by such scribblers when assailing the Catholic Church. Now, if there is any strongly marked characteristic in our religious communities it is, plainly, the ... Catholic, or the falling away of a Catholic from the true faith into heresy or schism? In neither case does the Church even pretend to dethrone, depose, or in any way meddle with the Government of the country. Her power was exercised occasionally by the Popes at a time when the princes of the earth were all Catholics, and recognized the Papacy as an arbitrating tribunal between them and their subjects. And history shows that in every instance in which this power was exercised it acted well and wisely for the prevention of civil war, for the safety of the people and for the progress of human liberty. But the condition of society has vastly changed since then. Most of the kings and princes have fallen away from the Church, and of those who profess devotion to it, but few would acknowledge the authority of the Pope in this particular matter. So, the "deposing power," like many another faculty once beneficent, has fallen into disuetude, and nothing is more unlikely than that we shall see it exercised in our day or generation.

But the great argument of "Vigilance" is that the Catholic Church teaches the doctrine that the secular order is subordinate to the spiritual. He attempts to make something terrible out of this, and yet it is only the expression of a great truth—namely, that the laws of God are of greater force than the laws of men. Every Church founded upon Christianity must claim to be to its members the highest interpreter of the laws of God. It must, therefore, to be logical claim that any law or ordinance of the State conflicting with its tenets is not binding on its members. This is precisely asserting the supremacy of the spiritual over the secular order.

What are the "rights of conscience" so much talked about now and again? They are the supposed rights of every man to worship Almighty God after whatever fashion pleases him, and to place his own interpretation upon the divine laws. The Puritan "forefathers," so frequently ploddy alluded to by New England fanatics, quitted England because they believed their "rights of conscience" were abridged. They firmly believed in the supremacy of the spiritual over the secular order, and they certainly taught that any law which ran counter to their peculiar tenets was not only null and void, but was actually sinful in the observance.

In fact, it is attested by all history that every denomination of Christians claimed that its tenets should be subordinate to the Divine law as interpreted by their creed; and only outblinking or else ignorant fanatics would venture to make the profession of that doctrine a reproach. Catholics, Methodists if the Congress of the United States passed a law directly contrary to their religious principles? Would they fly to revolution. And here we may remark that Catholics, on account of their great horror of revolution, would be the more submissive citizens. They would denounce, they would protest, they would strain every nerve to influence public opinion; but they would not shed blood or create a civil war. They would prefer to convince the hearts of their adversaries by argument and expostulation. This is no empty boast. It is of this assertion. No Catholic there is no Protestant sect in existence possessing one-tenth of the strength of the Catholic Church in Germany or Italy that would endure persecution, and would allow their religious communities to be plundered and exiled as our corligionists have done, without flying into rebellion and making bonfires of their red with the flames of burning cities.

Again, the framers of our Constitution believed and taught that the political power should be subordinate to the religious, when they declared that it should not be within the competency of Congress to pass any law interfering with the free exercise of religion. This principle has become incorporated with our political system, and would, if occasion arose, be asserted to-morrow in our Courts. Suppose, for instance, that Archbishop Alemany removed one of his parish clergy for preaching an erroneous doctrine, and that deprived him of the emoluments derivable from his position; and suppose that the suspended priest were foolish enough to appeal to the courts to reinstate him, on the grounds that he had been unjustly dismissed—what would be the result? His case would be dismissed. He would be told that he had no legal or personal charge against Archbishop Alemany, and that his ecclesiastical superiors, and not the government, were the judges whether he was still a Catholic or not. A case similar to our hypothetical one has already been decided in the East. There, then, is a practical confession that the State has no right to meddle with the internal discipline of any religious organization. All the "supremacy" that the Catholic Church claims here or anywhere else is the acknowledgment of the incompetency of the secular power to frame any legislation restricting the liberty or impeding any of its functions. And we may tell "Vigilance," as the rick of shocking him, that she has enjoyed that supremacy here from the beginning, and will continue to enjoy it as long as the republic lasts. It will, we think, be agreed by all sensible people that nothing but stupid prejudice could induce a man to charge against the Catholic Church as a crime, or at least as an unavailable assumption, that which is, in fact, equally claimed by every other Christian denomination—which has been fully recognized and provided for by the founders of our glorious Constitution, and which has the guarantee of every law court in the land.

Now as regards the other "supremacy," the supremacy of influence and of numbers, that is coming and must come, despite all assertions of cliques of conspirators, d...

## THE MODOC WAR.

If the so called "Modoc War" had not caused the deaths of many brave men, we would be inclined to style it nothing better than a disgraceful farce. But, as it has been too much tragedy about the affair to warrant one in treating it in so light a fashion. Certainly the lives of a couple of score half naked and wholly starved Indians engaging in a war with the power of the United States, is in itself ridiculous enough: yet, when we consider that their mad action was caused by injustice and oppression, we are compelled in regard to the conduct of the Eastern States the people of California are supposed to be animated with an intense hatred of the Indians, and so think very little of other wrongful or slaying them whenever opportunity offers. The bare reflection of such a calumny is to be found in ... anxious that peace should be compelled as quickly as possible on terms honorable to the Government and satisfactory to the Indians. There was no cry for blood, no declaration of war to the knife with the "red-skin," and ... fled by the name of secret political associations. Americans are a liberal-minded and highly intelligent people. They love truth, they love order, they love religion. They are inclined to favor only that form of Christianity which recommends itself to their intelligence, as the one which best accords with the teachings of Christ and His apostles. We, of course, hold firmly that Catholicity, and none other, is that one; and therefore we hold, as a logical deduction, that Americans, as a nation, will ultimately embrace it. We dare say all the sects, from Episcopalians down to the Freethinkers and Spiritualists, entertain the same expectation; and, though we may laugh at their folly, we do not blame them. If they think that they are in possession of the true faith, it is only natural that they should like to see it prevail; to the exclusion of all others. But, as we have remarked before arguing on purely human reason, without reckoning the infinite power of divine grace, which must, of course, be on the side of the infallible and indefectible church, it is as absolutely certain that the Americans will accept Catholicity as fully as they will accept every new development in natural science. Truth is powerful and will prevail, even when refusing to avail of any weapons but those of argument. Prejudice, backed by physical power, may resist her for a length of time, but her triumph is inevitable, and it must come.

The petty meanness of "Vigilance" which finds alarming proof of "the nefarious means of Romanism" in the report, issued upon what he naively styles "information," that the majority of the teachers in the public schools are Catholics, is so despicable that we only mention it in order to afford some clue to the character of the "Order." If we were to deal at the length they deserve with all the sophistries contained in his letter to the *Chronicle*, it would exclude everything else from our columns, so we must drop him for the present.

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## THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The Forty-second Congress of the United States has died a natural death, and yet died infamously. It expired by effluxion of time, but the closing scenes of its existence were the very reverse of edifying. At the present moment the papers of the whole country, almost without distinction of party, are filling with fierce denunciations of its deliberate failure to deal out justice to those implicated in the Credit Mobilier frauds. It is believed upon good grounds that the Government—or, to speak more correctly, the people—have been robbed of about forty millions of dollars through the agency of the organised band of thieves which constituted the Credit Mobilier company. It has been proved, beyond shadow of doubt, that Senators and Representatives received "shares" of the company and drew "dividends" while they were engaged in legislation upon matters affecting the interests of the organization. If this does not amount to corruption and bribery, the very idea of the nature of such things entertained by the great majority of mankind must be given up altogether, and we must seek new definitions for them. When the rumors of Congressional rascality was first started a great deal of plausible ingenuity was employed to prove that it was hoped that the House would quickly expel the members whose complicity in the frauds could be satisfactorily established. The House committee has, however, been at work with much vigor; but as the revelations extended, and it became apparent that some of the most trusted leaders of the Republican party had been implicated in the discreditable transactions, the vigor and enthusiasm gradually vanished. They gave place to a decided determination to make as little as possible out of the matter and to screen the guilty parties.

The ignominious finale perpetrated by the WILSON Committee from the Senate and the general public indignation it created, are, yet, we presume, within the recollection of our readers. Equally miserable and discreditable has been the ending of the POLAND Committee. The report presented to the House was weak and faltering even to pusillanimity, so that there is no room for doubting it was prepared for the express purpose of affording the corruptionists and bribe-takers an opportunity of escaping punishment. As a matter of course, the resolutions adopted were utterly inadequate and failed to give the verdict which the citizens would pass upon the incriminated parties if they only had the chance. So it is finally settled that a majority of Congress think the prostitution of the power of legislation and the receipt of bribes by the nation's law-makers things of very little if any importance. Thus have they disgraced this Republic in the eyes of the civilized world and made it a by-word for political dishonor.

In such becomes the duty of the people to have no share in this outrage upon decency and justice. There is no necessity for revolution, or for any violent measures for retribution, riot or disturbance. Happily the Constitution provides a most effectual remedy for all these things. Every one of the individuals who have been concerned in the Credit Mobilier affair, either as an actual receiver of bribes or as a condoner of corruption in others, must at once be forever excluded from the position of a candidate for reelection to office or as an applicant for new honors, and he should receive such a reception as would teach him the unchangeable fact that the people have rather higher notions of morality than his fellow-Congressmen.

## SYMPATHY WITH CRIMINALS.

One great cause of the many failures of justice which disgrace our Courts is undoubtedly the morbid sympathy with criminals exhibited by prominent and influential members of society. As soon as a ruffian is condemned to the gallows, after all his lawyer's ingenuity has been exercised in vain, steps are taken to get up a petition for commutation of sentence. Men who ought have common sense, and who ought to be supposed to be intelligent, sign it without the least hesitation. They do it the moral courage to say that the law must be vindicated and the slayer of his fellowman punished. When the petition is presented to the Governor he is put in an extremely invidious and uncomfortable position. He knows that the murderer deserves to be hung, and, in accordance with law, ought to be hung; but, then, he finds men personally known to himself and highly respected by the whole community, asking for the criminal's pardon, it is nearly hard for him to resist such appeals and say, "No, he must die," because it stakes him appear self as the mere executioner of the man. The pardoning power, instead of being an attribute of strength or a prerogative, is in truth an onerous and most disagreeable responsibility. It is, we are sure, the most unpleasant and least enviable duty imposed by the people by their highest State official. In New York we find no less a personage than Vice-President COLFAX interceding on behalf of FOSTER, the car-hook murderer. We all know the manner which were attached to the petition which saved DONOVAN's life from the gallows to infamy. This is not charity, or benevolence, or humanity, or any of the virtues which makes man dear to his fellowman. Considering the frequency of the crime of murder in this country, the most praiseworthy humanity would be that which would insure speedy and condign punishment to the evil-doer. Until our citizens are impressed with a proper sense of the heinousness of murder, and until they look upon him who wantonly sheds human blood as worse than a wild beast, the arm of justice will remain forcless and crime will be rampant.

No. 20 Third street is now occupying noted for the excellence of its liquors and cigars. Genuine Irish and Scotch whiskies are on sale there.

## THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Our predictions with respect to the fate of the Spanish Republic are fast being verified. The tendency of all our late telegraphic dispatches from Europe is to demonstrate the certainty of DON CARLOS possessing himself of the throne before the lapse of many months. The Government for the time being has, of course, complete control of the wires, and no news is transmitted that has not been subjected to official supervision. The republicans assuredly try to put the best face possible upon their prospects, and accordingly they represent the people as being quite satisfied with the revolution and charmed with the present condition of affairs. Just as in the time of ANADEUS, the Carlists are beaten, routed and annihilated every day—on paper; nevertheless, the fact creeps out now and then that they are making head in the country, and repulsing the Government troops in every encounter. The very latest news is to the effect that bands of Carlists have made their appearance in the neighborhood of Madrid, and that great numbers of respectable families are leaving the city, alarmed at the prospect of civil war. We should like very much to be favored in public, because the Catholic instincts and the law-abiding habits of the people are guarantees that they would not be led away by the false principles of Republicanism, and place at the head of affairs a set of infidels and blasphemers. Their hatred of the priesthood is so far as the masses of Ireland are concerned. Let the orator tell a little story about the priest, and the audience don't trouble themselves about reasons; there is no security for speculating on the part of the priest, and accumulating property secured by the bonds and stocks of the country have been hoodlined in search of employment. Old Shylock is now where he will not pounce upon "his pound of flesh." Since he has been in love with the Chinese—giving them employment as cooks, waiters, taking care of children, etc.—he has associated with former customers are missing, and no longer do they congregate around the dull blues and scarcity of coin. In short, your correspondent is observed to be for the counter, whining about dull times, at the absence of the "flush times" that have been in his employ, but who had to pay to make room for the Asiatic who "only wanted half a dollar," what is the cause of those horrible dull times?" "Dull times, my dear Jimmy," oh the D——l by a doctor."

Some twelve years ago not a single dwelling existed on the site of Stockton, but now the former seat of substantial brick dwellings and stores, while for other reasons not understood, Chinamen have stepped into it as soon, and now occupy them. The miserable, moon-eyed monkeys, with their legs across the sidewalk or their heads against the gas pipes. The filthy and filthy odor of their surroundings is a nuisance which, if the white men are liable, I pronounce him not much of a man. The Chinese. We need not go to Stockton to see the nuisance. Some of the distilled heathens occupy the three or four houses on the Catholic church lot, and on Sunday the cloud of smoke, fumes and indecency generally, which arises from their dens, and which compels to church is certainly a second edition of Purgatory. We have mumbled about this matter before, and we will mumble it again, if carried on, as it is, in a manner which, if carried on, as it is, in a manner which, if carried on, as it is, in a manner which

Written for The Monitor.

## THE OLD ADOBE HOUSE,

NEAR RANCHO SAN ANTONIO, EIGHTEEN MILES SOUTH OF SAN JOSE.

Dark and desolate, drear and still,
Under the shade of the nearest hill,
Years have passed since her builders trod
The fairest floors of the valley's sod;
Years have passed since in wild gala rang
To the merry strains by glad voices sung—
When genial pleasure and social mirth
Met in the glow of the lighted hearth,
And hospitality's open hand
Welcomed the wanderers from every land.
Now its stone of age on its walls to gray—
It has owned the touch of the hand to decay,
And, dark and desolate, drear and cold,
It is crumbling fast to the valley mold.

Yet, could the old walls find a tongue
To echo the strains that within them rang,
What tales it might tell of the poet's lay—
Of the warrior resting after the fray;
What tales of the dreams that at night would come
To the weary exiles from Scotia's home,
As of their wealth in the land of gold—
Its rocks and its mines of the yellow gold—
Far rest and shelter were never denied
When sought in that home by the lone Hillside.
Purchasers they! would breathe of the words of prayer!

That throbbed each eve through the balmy air,
When taught the saves earth way trod.
To bear them up to the Throne of God.

Or the old oak trees that above it lean,
Twining through them their leafy arms,
Might whisper in accents soft and low
Some sweet love tale of the long ago—
Some silvery echo, faint and far,
Heard here when the light of the evening star
Shone softly down on the tranquil scene,
On the silent vale and the forest green,
When earnest lover and blushing maid
Strayed 'neath the boughs in the moonlight shade.
The birds have a gold song and sing it beyond sight,
And Cupid rained win his rest of night—
And the bridal feast in that home been spread
Where rats now keeps her vigils dread.

Ah, rats rules in this moldering pile!
And owls have possession conferred by Mastery.
And yet El Toro in silence broods
A sacred awe over the ruin of ours—
A sacred awe that gives it worth,
Over broad plains wrapped in their cloth of gold,
Over forests where wild, weird harpings swell
When the breeze strikes the lyre of the Nereoni,
Where the flitting shadows dance and play
And the sad dove mourns thro' the Summer day;
And his chosen mate with trumpet blast
When the fire-fed comet with a neigh sweeps past
Or the Eagle screams from his mountain height
With an hour of thunder through the valley's heart.

Dark and desolate, drear and cold,
And crumbling fast to the valley mold,
The old home stands in its ruined grief;
But it has memories thou canst discover—
Memories that with a magic power
Thy fancy wakes hillside to flower;
Memories whose golden links are cast
To bind the years gone by to the past,
A chain by a gentler genius wrought
Of many a tender and kindly thought.
Of deeds whose blessings will with us stay
Though the generations down have passed away,
And deep where the tangled grasses wave
And the wild flowers droop o'er each silent grave.

MARCELLA A. FITZGERALD.
MOUNT WOODLAND, February, 1876.

## THE REBELLION OF SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

### PART SECOND.

The citizens of Dublin were now less obstinate in refusing to give the imperial forces access to the Castle through their gates; and negotiations for that purpose were again opened. On the evening of the first day of the truce that succeeded, Sir John Talbot wrapped in his cloak, passed into the city, unobserved among the multitude that flocked from all quarters with provisions for the famished inhabitants, for the poorer classes had already suffered dreadfully from hunger. The streets were thronged with gaunt crowds, some laughing, some weeping—mothers and their children, their faces smeared with the raw oatmeal which they ravened up from the sack mouth, tottering upon the causeways; then the rebel soldiery, flushed with their success, and insolent in the confidence of triumph, shouting and singing in the streets, and the disheartened loyalists, on the Castle walls, replying with faint cheers at intervals, and every now and then with a sound of a solitary shot against the batteries begun in Preston's lines, fronting the batteries, together made a bewildering bubbub, like the noises in a dream.

Talbot reached the interior strong with hurrying steps and a beating heart. Each pale face that passed him seemed like a spectre glaring through the twilight; the confused noises that surrounded him fell on his ear like a general lamentation. When he reached Dudley's Court, doors and windows were barred, and all was silent as the grave. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "here is an altered household! my poor wife Ellen, this shock will have broken her heart! but thank God that I bear her some comfort; she will need it more now than ever; but, good Heaven, they cannot surely have left the house!" He knocked, but the echoes of the heavy knocker died away in the silence of the empty courtyard. His heart sank as he listened in vain for any indication or reply; his first idea was, that they had perhaps gone to Kilmainham; but this he rejected, unconscious as the reason, and walked with a quick, but unsteady step round to the garden door. He clambered over the wall; the flowers were trampled and tangled, and the place did not look like itself. "Ellen, dear Ellen, Dudley's window; there was no answer to his cry upon the pane. He called her name; there was no reply but the echo. The thought that all had perished of famine then like open his soul with the coldness of death he tore open the window and rushed in. The chamber was empty, the hall was dark and silent—thank God, his first fear was groundless; they were all gone; but he dared not call, he dared whisper—for the pressure of some undefined calamity, admitted nothing but suggestions of horror. He opened a door, and passed like a sleep-walker into the courtyard; then stepped upon the wharf. Here, at the end, a shank of a broken anchor, set an old serving-man gazing down the river.

"Friend! Where, in the name of God, are they gone?" cried he, and he laid his hand upon the man's shoulder, for he felt as if he would drop.

"Gone to Skinner Row for meat, and some to the bridge for a sheep," replied the sailor; "we are all discharged now, since the old master was slain at Saggoth."

"But his family—his daughter—where is she? She began to the house of some of her father's friends—has she not?"

"No, master, she has gone with the Archbishop."

"With the Archbishop! What right had the Archbishop to take her away? Is not Archbishop Allan with White in the Castle?"

"He left the Castle early this morning, master, for he feared he could not hold out against the rebels, now that they have got within the city walls; and when he came here and found the poor young lady almost heartbroken, with neither father nor mother, nor any friend to protect her, and the household broken up, and she without brother or sister—"

"Speak out, sir! Death and perdition! What has Allan dared to do with Master Dudley's daughter?"

"The Archbishop has taken young mistress Ellen with him; and right glad any friend of the house ought to be to know she is in such holy keeping. I hope in God's mercy they will be safe in Bristol before tomorrow night; why, sir, I have been watching them here, and praying them a good passage for the last hour and better." As he spoke he pointed down the river, where a bark was dimly visible in the twilight, beating out into the open bay.

"A boat, a boat!" cried Talbot, casting off his cloak; "we can overtake them yet! The wind is all against them! Traitor priest, you shall not rob me!—false priest, I will have her back again, or break thy crosier for it! Ten Rose nobles for a boat! Call Connor Kelly—where is the boatchief, dastard? Ah! I am raving! Friend, for the love of God, help me to get a boat; I will give ten pieces of gold to be put on board yonder ship."

"They are far beyond the reach of pursuit," replied the man; "no open boat could live in the sea that is now running on the bar. The Archbishop's bark, that is a stout vessel of a hundred tons, will have enough to do to clear the Hulls."

"Accursed! And she is to be carried off before my eyes! Hol sirrah, is the Archbishop's vessel armed?"

"Better manned and armed than any other that has left the port since the troubles began; you may make up your mind to let them go where they will the bout, master."

Talbot stood for a few moments with clenched hands and swelling heart, gazing blankly at the receding sail. At length he exclaimed, "Was there never no one with them, before the man had time to make an answer, a fresh access of rage against the Archbishop. "She never went with her will. Alan has forced her off by fraud; if he has, I will be avenged, if he were thrice a bishop—dog priest!" He shook his clenched hands furiously at the distant vessel. "I will meet them yet—I will; and if thou hast dared to profane my child with sacrilegious hands, the vengeance of a desperate man!—want she with her will! I say again, no!"

But the man had risen in horror and alarm and was closing the wicket of the courtyard behind him as Talbot turned to repeat the question. Uttering many so exclamation of furious purport, he paced up and down the deserted wharf, sometimes stopping and straining his eyes to catch a glimpse of the sail; then turning abruptly, as if he could not bear the sight of it; and then again smashing the grey distance to take another last look, blank and despairing; but the indistinct outline had melted ere long into the wide misty horizon, and he was left alone among the deep shades of evening, with the rising waves whistling desolately along the unmanned ramparts overhead, and sweeping up the bare expanse of the river into black and angry tumult at his feet. With a heart full of rage and sorrow he returned by the water's edge, and recrossed the bridge at the darkness of night set in.

The night fell black and stormy, and, as he rode back to Artane—for he had left his horse in charge of the wife—the winds raged about the woods as wildly as when he made that fatal visit for the last time to Miles Dudley. Bitter as his reflections had then been, still bitterer, beyond comparison of wretchedness, were they now. His fancy had taken a new turn, and now, instead of furnishing him with causes of anger against the archbishop, overwhelmed his heart with suggestions favoring the fact of Ellen Dudley's voluntary flight. Two days had elapsed since she was left without a protector, and, although the service in which he was serving those times reluctantly engaged had made communication or intercourse impossible, yet she, ignorant as she was of that impediment, might well consider herself neglected, and justly resent his seeming desertion at a time of such unmitigated impediment. Might not the taunts of the hands of his companions was enough to make a child so affectionate shrink for a while, under any circumstances, from her constancy to him; but what stung his soul with the severest pang was the thought, which he could not shake off for a moment, that she might have suspected him of lacking the old man to stain when it was in his power to have saved his life; nay, horrible as the idea was, even presenting his death, that he might no longer stand between him and the fulfillment of the promise she had made of marrying him at once if left without another guardian. He could not believe that the heart he loathed the thought; but he could not banish it from his mind, and his anguish almost rose to frenzy. He galloped madly forward through the darkness, reckless of his safety, cursed the hour of his birth, and hurling his breast to the storm that was now raging far and wide across the level country, till, at the moment when he was beyond the Tolka, where the deep roar of the sea-breeze on Clontarf met the wind in his ear. He pulled up, and half unconsciously turned his face to the sea. A pale light flashed through the gloom of the night, but all beyond was dark as midnight. "A wild night for your voyage, Ellen dear," he exclaimed; "they had best hasten that could force you on the sea such a night as this!" As he spoke a flash suddenly broke through the gloom in the offing. He held his breath and listened, while the tear trembling on his eyelid was dried up in the concentrated intensity of his gaze; he heard nothing but the hoarse roar and the groaning of the trees —could it have been the fire glancing from his own strained eyeballs?—no—there was another flash! and he now heard plainly over the mingling waves the report of a gun. "The archbishop is making signals of distress!" he exclaimed; "she is driving ashore—that God, thank God, I may save her!" Almost shrieking with the vehemence of a desperate man!—want she with her will! I say again, no!"

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"Yes, master, she has gone with the Archbishop."

"With the Archbishop! What right had the Archbishop to take her away? Is not Archbishop Allan with White in the Castle?"

"He left the Castle early this morning, master, for he feared he could not hold out against the rebels, now that they have got within the city walls; and when he came here and found the poor young lady almost heartbroken, with neither father nor mother, nor any friend to protect her, and the household broken up, and she without brother or sister—"

"Speak out, sir! Death and perdition! What has Allan dared to do with Master Dudley's daughter?"

"The Archbishop has taken young mistress Ellen with him; and right glad any friend of the house ought to be to know she is in such holy keeping. I hope in God's mercy they will be safe in Bristol before tomorrow night; why, sir, I have been watching them here, and praying them a good passage for the last hour and better." As he spoke he pointed down the river, where a bark was dimly visible in the twilight, beating out into the open bay.

"A boat, a boat!" cried Talbot, casting off his cloak; "we can overtake them yet! The wind is all against them! Traitor priest, you shall not rob me!—false priest, I will have her back again, or break thy crosier for it! Ten Rose nobles for a boat! Call Connor Kelly—where is the boatchief, dastard? Ah! I am raving! Friend, for the love of God, help me to get a boat; I will give ten pieces of gold to be put on board yonder ship."

"They are far beyond the reach of pursuit," replied the man; "no open boat could live in the sea that is now running on the bar. The archbishop's bark, that is a stout vessel of a hundred tons, will have enough to do to clear the Hulls."

"Accursed! And she is to be carried off before my eyes! Hol sirrah, is the Archbishop's vessel armed?"

"Better manned and armed than any other that has left the port since the troubles began; you may make up your mind to let them go where they will the bout, master."

Talbot stood for a few moments with clenched hands and swelling heart, gazing blankly at the receding sail. At length he exclaimed, "Was there never no one with them, before the man had time to make an answer, a fresh access of rage against the Archbishop. "She never went with her will. Alan has forced her off by fraud; if he has, I will be avenged, if he were thrice a bishop—dog priest!" He shook his clenched hands furiously at the distant vessel. "I will meet them yet—I will; and if thou hast dared to profane my child with sacrilegious hands, the vengeance of a desperate man!—want she with her will! I say again, no!"

But the man had risen in horror and alarm and was closing the wicket of the courtyard behind him as Talbot turned to repeat the question. Uttering many so exclamation of furious purport, he paced up and down the deserted wharf, sometimes stopping and straining his eyes to catch a glimpse of the sail; then turning abruptly, as if he could not bear the sight of it; and then again smashing the grey distance to take another last look, blank and despairing; but the indistinct outline had melted ere long into the wide misty horizon, and he was left alone among the deep shades of evening, with the rising waves whistling desolately along the unmanned ramparts overhead, and sweeping up the bare expanse of the river into black and angry tumult at his feet. With a heart full of rage and sorrow he returned by the water's edge, and recrossed the bridge at the darkness of night set in.

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EDUCATIONAL.

## ST. CATHERINE'S ACADE
RENICIA, CAL.
*Conducted by the Sisters of St. Dom*

THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY facility for the acquisition of a thorough and refined education. The Academic year is divided into two sessions, commencing on the second Monday in August and the first Monday in February.
The course of instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish and Latin languages, Elocution, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Piano, Guitar and Organ; Writing, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.
TERMS:
Board and tuition (payable half-yearly in advance) ..... $
Washing ..... "
Entrance fee ..... "
EXTRAS:
Piano and use of instrument (payable half-yearly) ..... "
Organ ..... "
Guitar ..... "
Vocal music in class ..... "
Private lessons ..... "
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors ..... "
Painting in Oils ..... "
Board during vacation ..... "
School books at current rates.
Pupils will be required to be provided with the usual number of sheets, pillow-cases, towels, four table-napkins, one silver spoon, one silver goblet, one silver fork, one comb and brush, one tumbler, one pair of blankets, one pair of lasting shoes, four dresses, and the usual articles of clothing, two morning dresses, dressing gown, two pairs of sheets, one pair of blankets, two pillows, four towels, four table-napkins, one silver spoon, one silver goblet, one silver fork, one comb and brush, one tumbler, one pair of lasting shoes, four dresses, and the usual articles of clothing.
No deduction, however, will be made for absence, except in case of protracted illness.
All correspondence of the young ladies with their parents or friends must pass through the inspection of the Superioress.
No visitors will be received except by special permission of the parents or guardians.
Parents may rest satisfied that every possible attention will be paid to the health of their children, and especially to their morals.
Pupils entering after the commencement of a session will be charged from the time of their admission.
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## LETTER FROM EUREKA, NEVADA.

EUREKA, LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA,
February 28, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—SIR: At the solicitation of my fellow-miners of the Eureka district I send you the following items for publication. Four months ago this was a prosperous mining community, our furnaces all running full blast, the mines working to their fullest capacity; the hills resounded with the woodman's ax, and on all sides were to be seen evidences of prosperity, which some deemed permanent. While I write all this is changed; the furnaces, with one solitary exception, are all shut down; the mines are in a like condition, except the K. K.; the miners are thronging away to fresh fields of enterprise, and there is hardly a sound to disturb the silence that broods over the land. You will naturally ask the cause of the sudden change. The causes are various. The likelihood, one of our leading mines, is shut down in consequence of their lawsuit with the Look Out; the Ruby Consolidated and other mines have capped work because of their inability to have their ores hauled on account of the horse disease; and several prospectors have ceased to work their claims owing to the severity of the weather. As regards the Eureka Consolidated,

THE BIG MINE OF THE DISTRICT,

Everything is at a standstill, but inactivity is incomprehensible. It cannot be in consequence of their dispute with the Richmond, for they need not be expected to take ore from the disputed ground; the furnaces are in good order and have a supply on hand to last for months. It is a well-known fact among the miners that there is a abundance of ore in the mine, and the roads are as passable for them as for the J. K. Company.

In the meantime, Mr. A. M. Ellsworth, the present acting Superintendent, is busily engaged in pay-upsidding new buildings—to-day making the most faithful promises; to-morrow, basely violating them. In this camp, from the beginning, it has been customary with the miners to quit work at five o'clock on Saturday evening, thereby working nine instead of ten hours on that day. As the town of Eureka is distant more than two miles from the mines, and work was continued on Sundays, the concession in favor of the management was considered small by the mine-owners, and was never grudged or disputed until the arrival of Mr. Ellsworth among us. As soon as he was assailed to the position of Superintendent he determined to have the concession abolished. In consequence of this determination on his part,

THE MINES STRUCK,

And work was abandoned for four entire days. A Committee was then appointed to wait on him and hear what he had to say on the subject. Mr. Ellsworth stated that for the previous month the expenses of the mine had been in excess of the returns, which fact obliged him to use the strictest economy in every particular. To this the miners made no objection, but were unanimous to one and to others on the Committee, that economy should be put in force by violating the established customs of the district, in the face of the fact that he had stated to be supported by the men, after a direct at the furnace several hundred tons of stand. Hitherto the rule would only assay one dollar to the ton in silver. This was not done from ignorance; the rush was then in first-class ores, and it would be to be of more importances to the Superintendent that Mr. Davis' teams should be kept hauling than that the character of the ore hauled should be considered. Besides considering the cost of extracting, transporting and refining such large quantity of low-grade ore—almost tantamount to—it is not to be wondered at that the outlay should outbalance the profits. The result of the conference was that the

MINERS WENT TO WORK AGAIN,

With the express condition that the old regime should be inviolate. After the lapse of a few weeks all were discharged who took part in the strike, and their places filled up by green hands—men who had never been underground before in their lives, but were willing to go to work in the mines even on degrading terms when they could not find employment at their own avocations. The other superintendents do not take shame in the movement of Mr. Ellsworth, nor indorse it with their sympathy. At present everything is quiet, but it is feared that his meddling propensities will lead to trouble in the future; and, indeed, such appears to be the conviction of Mr. Ellsworth himself, for he does not venture out even through the mine without an armed escort.

W. W. J.

## A Revolt in Algeria.

PARIS, March 3.—The Government is in receipt of dispatches from the French Governor of Algeria to the effect that a revolt has again broken out in that Province against French rule, and a determined and probably successful effort is about to be made to overthrow it. Upwards of 10,000 Algerians are fully armed and disciplined, and have surrounded a body of French troops seven hundred strong, under the command of Duke de Chartres; and attack by the rebels is probable at any moment. The French troops are determined to make the best possible defense, but, in view of the overwhelming numbers of the Algerians, a bloody struggle between the latter should they be attacked. News of the artificial situation of Duke de Chartres' command causes much excitement in Government here, and a sufficient force will in all probability be ordered to his relief at once. The Kabyles are leading the revolt. Among most prominent are those who, through the influence of the Government, received pardonment for their participation in the riding last year.

Our Minister to Japan created a flutter at the inauguration ball in Washington, Tuesday night, by appearing a little tardily in the full dress of her country." Imagine the consternation that would be created in this city by a gentleman making his appearance at a fashionable party with one of the high-combed daguerreos of the Flowery Kingdom leaning on his arm!—*Post.*

News was received in this city on Tuesday of this week that the British ship Siam had foundered when off Cape Horn. She sailed from Portland, Oregon, on the 17th of November last for Liverpool, having a cargo of wheat, aggregating 20,385 centals, valued at $21,648. No date is mentioned of the disaster.

BENEDICT FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fictitious fruit flavors now in the market. They have not acquired their reputation and sale by reason of their cheapness, and are no higher recommend that a comparatively small quantity only need be used. Joseph Benedict & Co., Boston, manufacturers and proprietors. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

A. S. HOOTKIN, 3 street, Sacramento, has THE MONITOR constantly on sale. Parties wishing it delivered at their residences will be served by him.

## MINING INTELLIGENCE.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

A correspondent of the *Union*, writing from El Dorado, February 28, says: On Thursday last, at the mouth of Long Hollow, El Dorado county, Wash Mellinger and John Snyder took out of their claim a beautiful nugget of pure gold, worth $95; also, about $30 worth of other specimens. Pocahontas Quartz Mining Company have again struck it rich in their 500 foot level. Vaughn & Buttingham have found a splendid claim in sight of Old Mud Springs, from which they realize about $5 per day to the hand. Shaw & Thompson, having purchased the Nick Miller claim, near Davidson's Mill, are realizing about $150 per week, and on every side of Old Mud Springs the late copious rains have enabled the miners to make good finds.

On Wednesday last, Messrs. Shepherd & Whitton struck a rich body of pay ore in a shaft they lately commenced sinking on their ledge just back of the Episcopal church, hardly more than one hundred yards from this office. These gentlemen had prospected this ledge with favorable results at a point on Spring Ravine, near the old gas works; but at that point they were troubled by the water, and therefore changed their line of operations to the high grounds where they are now at work.

A correspondent furnishes the following: On Monday last, having an invitation from Mr. Burke to visit the Pocahontas mines, at Leggtown, I took advantage thereof, and was well repaid by the sight of more gold than "enabled the sailor" ever dreamed of. I was down in the mine to the 500-foot level where the main body of ore is literally packed with gold. I was astonished with the dazzling sight. The chamber is about one hundred feet long from front to bottom in the shaft, and penetrates the rich seam about thirty feet. This ledge is about three feet thick, of unknown depth, with thousands of tons of rock overlieud, which it is fair to suppose is as rich as that in sight. It is enough gold in sight to make a dozen men rich.

CALAVERAS.

The following items are from the *Chronicle* of March 1: Work upon Angels Camp company's ditch is now thoroughly repaired, and any danger from future slides guarded against. There is water in abundance, and all the mining companies are busily at work, paying no regard to the inclement weather. The great fall of snow in the mountains—protected as it is and has been for months past—gives a solid water-supply assurance that there will be no lack of water during the approaching season.

Garland's unit at Mosquito Gulch will shortly commence crushing rock from Albridge & Bechtel's mine.

The yield of the Gwin mine continues to be great, and there is no interruption of operations. When the next sinking is completed the mine will be opened to the depth of 700 feet.

The superintendent of the Good Hope is raising in the tunnel for the purpose of striking the main crosscut below the level of the tunnel. The low grade ores crushed recently added to the confidence in the mine.

KLAMATH.

The following is from the correspondence of the Yreka *Journal*: Times at Sawyer's Bar are very lively at present. The Black Bear Mining Company is busy taking out rock. Their ditch is now completely employed, hauling four tons each load, and three loads each day, making thirty-six tons per day in all. The mill is now running to its fullest capacity, 28 stamps. The rock pay $25 per ton.

NEVADA.

The Nevada *Transcript* of the 1st of March tells the following story: At Red Hill recently a ranch owner was walking by a piece of ground where the top dirt had been washed off to the depth of about five feet, and saw something shining. He went to the spot, and ascertaining it was gold, took out a piece weighing about three ounces. Informing the partner of the discovery, they stupified themselves with toil, and returned to the spot where the three-ounce specimen was found, and proceeded to clear away, for a distance of two and a half feet. It ledged still more for five feet in width, which was as far as the gold could be traced. The gold lay nearly flat the whole of this distance and on the bedrock. If it had been melted and poured out it could not have been more nearly laid as it was there. Some portions of it were as thin as a water glass, and of it there must be a twenty dollar gold piece. Our informant says if it had been taken out as he saw it would have been the most beautiful specimen ever exhibited in the world. The owners on seeing the sight became excited, and anxious to secure the remainder of their discovery, commenced picking it out every way they could, and in their excitement the specimen was seemed to indicate, at first sight, that it was a massive bowlder of gold, and on the surface it looked as though there was a block of gold worth millions of dollars. The find is out in two or three directions, and the total value of the gold was $3,000.

Mr. Hutchins's hydraulic claims on the Red Dog road, a short distance from town, are now in shape to work, and are

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EL DORADO COUNTY.

A correspondent of the *Union*, writing from El Dorado, February 28, says: On Thursday last, at the mouth of Long Hollow, El Dorado county, Wash Mulligan and John Snyder took out of their claim a beautiful nugget of pure gold, worth $55; also, about $20 worth of other specimens. The Pocahontas Quartz Mining Company have again struck it rich in their 500 foot level. Vaughn & Buttingham have found a spicy 3½ claim in spite of old Man Springs, from which they realize about $5 per day to the hand. Shaw & Thompson, having purchased the Nek Miller claims, near Baldwin's Mill, are realizing about $100 per week, and in every side of old Man Springs the late copious rains have enabled the miners to make good flush.

On Wednesday last, Messrs. Shephard & Whitton struck a rich body of pay ore in a shaft they lately commenced sinking on their ledge just back of the Episcopal church, hardly more than one hundred yards from this office. These gentlemen had prospected this ledge with favorable results at a point on Spring Ravine, near the old gas works; but at that point they were troubled by the water, and therefore changed their base of operations to the high grounds where they are now at work.

A correspondent furnishes the following on Monday last, having an invitation from Mr. Burke to visit the Lebanon mine, at Leggtown, I took advantage thereof, and was well repaid by the sight of more gold than ever "smiled the sailor" ever dreamed of. I was down in the mine to the 500-foot level where the assay office is liberally packed with gold. I was astonished with the dazzling sight. The chamber is about one hundred feet long by fifty wide, and the walls of the shaft, and penetrates the rich seam of quartz lying between the ledges is about three feet of unknown depth, with thousands of tons of rock overhead, which it is fair to suppose is as rich as that now in sight. I saw enough gold in sight to make a dozen men rich.

CALAVERAS.

The following items are from the *Chronicle* of March 1: The Mokelumne Hill company's ditch is now thoroughly repaired and any danger from future slides guarded against. There is water in abundance, and all the mining companies are busily at work, paying no regard to the inclement weather. The great fall of snow in the mountains—protected as it is and has been by a heavy cold weather—is sufficient assurance that there will be no lack of water during the approaching season.

Gallant Hill at Mokelumne Gulch will shortly commence crushing rock from Allbridge & Richardson's mine.

The yield of the Gwin mine continues to be great, and there is no interruption of operations. When the crushing is completed the mine will be opened to the depth of 700 feet.

The superintendent of the Good Hope is raising in the tunnel for the purpose of sinking a main shaft. Some rock is out of the tunnel. The low grade ores crushed recently added to the residence in the mine.

KLAMATH.

The following is from the correspondence of the Yreka *Journal*: Times at Sawyer's Bar are very lively at present. The Black Bear Mining Company is busy taking out rock, which is turning out very handsomely, employing, hauling four tons each load, and three loads each day, making thirty-six tons per day in all. The mill is now running to its fullest capacity, 28 stamps. The rock pay $25 per ton.

NEVADA.

The Nevada *Transcript* of the 1st of March tells the following story: At Red Dog recently a tough owner was walking by a piece of ground where the top dirt had been washed off to the depth of about five feet, and saw something shining. He went to the spot, and ascertaining it was gold, took out a piece weighing about three ounces. Informing his partner of the discovery, they supplied themselves with tools, and returned to the spot where the three-ounce specimen was found, and proceeded to clear away, for a distance of two feet, a ledge of gold, the width of which is four feet in width, which was as far as the gold could be traced. The gold lay nearly flat the whole of this distance and on the bedrock. If it had been melted and poured out it would not have been more pure than it was there. Some portions of it were as thick as a wafer, and none of it thicker than a twenty dollar gold piece. Our informant says if it had been taken out as he saw it it would have been the most beautiful specimen ever exhibited in the world. The men are now sending the slight tissue of solid and anxious to ascertain the result of their discovery, commenced picking it out every few hours, expecting that the formation of the aqueous was seemed to indicate, at first sight, that it was a massive boulder of gold, and on the surface it looked as though there was a block of gold-worth millions of dollars. To-day it only takes pieces of various sizes, and the total value of the gold is $1,000.

Mormon's hydraulic claims on the Red Dog road, a short distance from town, are now at work, and by the exception of water. Their tunnel of 500 feet is completed through bedrock and lose there, a substantial flume has been built and the blocks are now being laid in the sluices.

PLACER.

The *Herald* of March 1st gives the following: "The St. Patrick's Company have put their whole working force on the Placer Hill, about half a mile from their mill, which they bought a few weeks ago of Judge Spear, paying for it over $10,000. The mine consists of three parallel ledges running nearly east and west, but diverging to the northeast at the eastern end, where there is an old shaft, sixty-five feet deep, from which the richest rock was taken in the former working. Mr. Crossman, the Superintendent is now working a shaft near the west end of the north ledge, down to about 165 feet and is taking out rock that averages about $40 per ton.

CALIFORNIA.

The San Diego *Union* of February 23d says that C. F. Robinson, Superintendent of the San Rafael Copper and Silver Mining Company, Lower California, has returned to that place from this San Diego's mining. Mr. Robinson brings with him some exceedingly rich ore, having an assay value of $485 per ton in silver and containing eighty-five per cent. copper. The ledge, which is situated about twenty-two miles from San Rafael, and within five miles of Ensenada, on the coast, is about one and a half feet wide on the surface, and has been traced for a distance of one and a half miles. A shaft has been sunk upon the ledge to a depth of one hundred and fifteen feet. For some distance down the ledge maintains a uniform width of five inches in width. It then gradually widens, and at the present depth of the shaft it is found to be eight and a half feet wide. A drift some twenty feet or so in length has been run along the ledge, and the body of ore continues as extensive and equally as rich as in any other part of the ledge. From eighteen to twenty tons of the ore has already been excavated and is ready for shipment.

## Insurrection in the Ukraine.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the revolt in the Province of Ukraine has assumed alarming proportions, and the atrocities committed by the insubordinate peasantry are of the most revolting character. The insurgents have massed together in large numbers, and are extending their depredations throughout the district, leaving waste some of the principal towns. In several places the most barbarous excesses have been committed by the insurgents without provocation, attacking the inhabitants, burning their dwellings and murdering the inmates, in their fury not sparing either male or female. The power of the Government is defied, and the revolt is maintaining supreme control over the districts. A force of Russian troops from the city of Khiva, which had been dispatched to suppress the insurrection, were met by the insurgents, and the engagement terminated in the disastrous defeat of the Government troops. The inability of the Government to maintain order has created a general alarm, and the inhabitants are fleeing from the country.


**A Disease with a Thousand Symptoms:**

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the patients and dependent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey to nearly every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and, in the last analysis, to the fact that all disturbances of the digestive function necessarily disorder that liver, the lungs and the nervous system, and affects, in some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, controls the stomach, but at the same time controls the liver, the bowels, the blood and the nerves, fulfills the double and—which is no small benefit—it does not stop with merely curing the disease, but thoroughly eradicates it. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable preparation, which is daily commended, not alone by all communities and transgressions, but by the faculty, who frequently prescribe it in their practice. No one is deceived in regard to the quality of this agreeable as positive and stimulating tonic. The debility and languor superinduced by the weather are overcome by its beneficial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant.

**Subscriptions Received.**

Richmond, Va., to Miss Mary Ann O Brien ..... $1 00
North Anderson, Ind., to Rev. P. Dunne ..... 1 00
Naps—P. Kennedy ..... 1 00
Oswego, Kan., to Rev. Father Schaefer ..... 1 00
Clement, Ireland—Mrs Catherine Kiely ..... 1 00
Ireland—J. F. Maguire ..... 1 00
Parish Cullen ..... 1 00
Stockton—M. J. Mahoney ..... 2 00
Cerro Gordo—W. Babcock ..... 2 00
D. Keefe ..... 2 00
J. Grady ..... 2 00
D. Smith ..... 2 00

**MARRIED.**

HAWKINS—DENTON—In this city, February 26, by the Rev. Father Brandergast, James Z. Hawkins to Miss Ellen Denton.

SCANLAN—DEVITT—In this city, February 26, by Rev. H. P. Gallagher, Christian Von Glahn to Miss Catherine Devitt.

MAHONEY—O'CONNELL—In this city, February 25, by Rev. Father O'Connell, Timothy Mahoney, of Horse Island, Ireland, to Maria O'Connell, of San Francisco.

**BORN.**

MOONEY—In this city, February 24, to the wife of Daniel J. Mooney, a daughter.

**DIED.**

MCKENS—In this city, February 25, Maggie Jane McKens, daughter of Charles J. and Maggie McKens, a native of Marysville, aged 2 years, 9 months and 7 days.

TULLY—In this city, March 1, Sarah J., Frances Mc-Intyre, beloved daughter of Mrs. Ellen Tully, aged 19 years and 5 months.

O'CONNOR—In this city, March 2, James Hughes, a native of Ireland, aged 71 years.

O'NEIL—In this city, March 2, Mary Ann O'Neil, a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, aged 52 years.

GILLFEATHER—In Sand Hills, San Mateo county, March 1st, Mary Gillfeather, aged 3 years, 1 month and 7 days.

MCCABE—In this city, March 2, John Duncan, beloved son of Andrew and Mary McCabe, a native of county Cavan, Ireland, aged 10 months.

MONTEMIT—In Sacramento, February 27, Harry Montemit, a native of England, aged 35 years and 6 months.

GOOD—In Ophir, February 24, John D. Good, aged 53 years.


## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, }
Monday, March 3, 1873. }

WHEAT—The market has continued weak at near rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 75@1 77½ for shipping; $1 80@1 82½ for choice milling; $1 90@1 95 for choice milling in 100 lbs. The Liverpool cable of February 28 quotes wheat at 10s 10d for No. 2 spring and 10s 10½d for No. 1 California, a decline of 2½d from the previous week.

BARLEY—The market has ruled quiet, at about former rates. Feed is quoted at $1 22½@1 25; brewing, $1 30@1 40; choice, $1 37½@1 40, the latter for choice brewing, $1 30@1 40.

OATS—The market has ruled very dull and weak during the past week. Fair to choice are quotable at $1 65@1 75 per ctl.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand, especially for the best. Quotations for timothy are $20@24 per ton; wild oat, $16@18; barley and oat, $16@18; alfalfa, $16@18; compressed, $18@20.

BRAN—Quotable at $17@18 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $22@24 per ton from the mill.

RYE—Quotable at $1 62½@1 65 per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 85@1 90 per ctl.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $1 75@1 80 per ctl.

HOMINY—Quotable at $6@6 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Bayo, $2 75@3; Pacific California dry, 1873's, and extra, $3@3 25.

TALLOW—Quotable at 7@8c per lb.

WOOL—The condition of the market is unchanged. There are no transactions taking place. Prices are merely nominal.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, entirely to choice, 30@35c; fresh, extra; Eastern fresh, ordinary to fair, 25@27½c; choice, 30@32½c; pickled roll, California, 25@30c; Eastern, 18@20c.

CHEESE—California, 13@15c; Oregon, 12½c; Eastern do, 13@14½c.

EGGS—California, 21½@22½c; Eastern, ordinary to fair, 18@20c; choice, 21@22½c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 13½@14c; do, Oregon, 16c; Eastern do, 19@20c.

BACON—California, 11½@12½c; Eastern, ordinary to fair, 12@13c; choice, 13@14½c.

PORK—Mess, $20@21 per bbl; prime, $18@19; do in the market; Eastern, in tcs, 18@19c; do, in cases 19@20c; do, extra clear, 21@22c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 6@6½c; second quality, 5@5½c; third quality, 4@5c per lb.

VEAL—5@7½c per lb.

MUTTON—4½@5c per lb.

LAMB—10c.

PORK—Dressed, grain fed, 6@6½c per lb; grain fed, 5@5½c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Live, large, $1 50 a 1 60; Spring Chickens $3@4; Hens, $3 50@4.

DUCKS—Tame at $1@1 25 per dozen.

GEESE—Tame at $1@1 25 per dozen.

RABBITS—Assorted, $1@1 25 per dozen.

QUAIL—$1@1 25 per dozen.


ST. PATRICK'S DAY FESTIVITIES.

A. O. H.

THE SECOND GRAND ANNUAL BALL!

OF THE

ANCIENT ORDER HIBERNIANS

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

UNION HALL,

ON THE.....

EVENING OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY,

Monday, March 17th, 1873.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

(Admitting Gentleman and Ladies.)

Let Erin Remember the Days of old,

When her Kings, with standard of green unfurled, Led the Red Branch Knights to danger, Let the Fianna'ighean of the western world Be as they were—a match for a stranger.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC

BALL!

OF THE.....

IRISH NATIONALISTS,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH

.....of.....

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

Stockton street, near Post.

On the Evening of St. Patrick's Day,

MONDAY, - - - MARCH 17, 1873.

☞ The proceeds to be devoted to IRISH NATIONAL PURPOSES.

Schmidt & Schmitz's celebrated Band of twenty-five pieces has been engaged.

HORTICULTURAL HALL will be decorated by the Knights of the RED BRANCH PALLS for the occasion, portraying the GLORIES OF ANCIENT IRELAND in a manner worthy of the name to which they are pinned.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR,

(Admitting gentleman and ladies.)

To be had at J. C. Butler's, 1st door south store, 24 Kearny street; Kirby's Building, fourth floor, 202 Kearny street; Brian's Bookstore, 24 Fourth street; at Horticultural Hall on St. Patrick's Day; and FREE-DOM'S POST office, 627 Montgomery street. 3-22

A GRAND CELEBRATION

.....of.....

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

IN STOCKTON.

LECTURE, POEM, CONCERT AND

BALL!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

ST. MARY'S FREE SCHOOL,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—MARCH 17TH. WILL be celebrated in Stockton by appropriate exercises, conducted under the auspices of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, at Hermann Hall, No. 34 Sacramento st. Lectures will be given by A. M. SUNOL, Esq., and a Poem by C. L. WOOD, Esq., Concert under the direction of Professor CARMICHAEL. The Celebration to conclude with a

Grand Ball

Music by Professor WEAVER'S Stirling Band.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John Ward, John Murray, P. M. D'Arcy, D. Lane, Jacob Wagner, P. O. Walter Langdon, Louis Wagenhorst, Henry Bachman, Martin Fallon, Thomas Hennessy, Richard Kaser, Charles Whitsell, Jr., Daniel Scully, P. T. Baldwin, John O'Mara, G. W. Sampson, Thomas Delbridge.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

H. Healey, Patrick Talbot, Henry Harvey, P. Morton, John Devlin, John Lavelle,

James A. Morrissey, James McGarty, Isaac Holdom, E. Rotherham, Walter M. Trivett, Joseph Murphy, Louis Uhlfelder, Charles Gardner, Jr., Charles Lee, Charles Cronin, Ralph M. Kinne, Jr., Hugh Bell, Charles Pinkham, Jr., James Ford.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

James A. Morrissey, Jacob Wagner, Henry Harvey.

TICKETS

For the Literary Exercises and Concert.....50 cts.
For the Ball including the Exercises.....$1 00

A. O. H.

THE THIRD GRAND ANNUAL BALL

OF DIVISION NO. 1,

ANCIENT ORDER HIBERNIANS

.....WILL BE GIVEN AT.....

PACIFIC HALL,

California Theatre Building, Bush street;

MONDAY EVENING.....MARCH 17, 1873,

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

☞ Kiddy's excellent Brass Band of sixteen pieces has been engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR,

(Admitting gentleman and ladies.)

To be obtained from members of the invasion, or at the door on the evening of the Ball.

The Committee of Arrangements will leave nothing undone to make this THE FAVORITE BALL OF THE SEASON. 3-1

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HIBERNIA SAVINGS

AND

LOAN SOCIETY

Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

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Attorney.....

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A pass-book will be delivered to the agent by whom the deposit is made.

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EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK, LONDON, AND BANK OF IRELAND.....DUBLIN.

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BUTTER STREET,

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THIRD WEEK.

☞ Grand Change of Programme.

GRAND MATINEE

On Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. Doors open at 1½ hrs. and the

UNRIVALED ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.

Admittance before 4 P. M. 50 cents; after 4 P. M. 75 cents. Reserved seats and chairs in the Dress Circle and Boxes.

Do not fail to see the great

Equestrian Drama of the

Pirate of the Prairies.

The Finest Stud of Trained Horses on Earth.

THREE GRAND CLOWNS,

.....AND THE.....

MAMMOTH TROUPE

Of Athletes, Equestrians, tirreniasts, Vaulters, Leapers, &c., &c., &c.

Box Sheet, for reserved seats and private boxes, open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Parquette.....
Dress Circle.....
Family Circle.....
Private Boxes.....

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

JUST RECEIVED FROM IRELAND, ANDSOLD there in millions of SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK and ROSARY BEADS, in gold and silver, with crucifixes and a magnificent lot in France, to be used in processions and benedictions. Also, a large lot of Prayer Books, in French and English. Call and see Nolan's Depot, No. 1010 Dupont street, corner of Washington.

CARPETS.

NOTICE.

CASH CARPET STORE,

715 MARKET STREET,

IS NOW OPEN, WITH A

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

Purchased expressly for the

CASH CARPET STORE.

HAIR.

The Cheapest Place in the City

.....IS.....

Hemp and Imitation Hair Goods,

Crimp and Dye JEWELRY,

And FANCY G ODS,

.....IN AT THE.....

NEW YORK STORE,

No. 110 Second Street.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF Informing the public that my connection with Callahan, 121 Front street, ends THIS DAY (MARCH 1), and that I have opened a new and extensive establishment at 110 Second street, where I will be pleased to see my friends and customers. Imported Hair Powders are kept constantly on hand. Remember the place, 110 SECOND STREET, between Howard and Folsom streets. Please call and examine my stock. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, I hope to merit a continuance of that favor at my present location. Respectfully, MRS. E. LEVY.

Human Hair Switches, fixed quality.....$5 to $15
Human Hair Switches, long stem.....10 to 30
Human Hair Switches, curled ends.....10 to 30
Human Hair Switches Curls.....$1 25 worth $2 50
Nets, 25 cents; worth 50 cents.
Imported Hair Nets.....
Imported Hair Braids.....25 cts. worth 50
Hair Dye, full set of 3 articles, fine and well made, by hairdressers, entirely different from the coarse stuff often made by bads.
Initial Note Paper, a box of nice fine, 25 cts
Initial Note Paper, a box of nice fine, 50 cts
Writing Ink, per bottle.....5 cents
Ziegler's Wax, per stick.....5 cents
Note Paper, per quire.....5 cents
Envelopes, per package.....5 cents
Mucilage, per bottle.....10 cents
Chewing and fine Smoking Tobacco, very cheap.
Cheap and fine Imitation Jewelry—large stock on hand.
Ribbons, Hosiery, Zephyr Wool, etc.

To the Trade.

We offer our goods at wholesale at the lowest prices. Wholesale agency for MME McRae Dyes. Over one hundred sheets, assorted colors on hand. Inside orders, 10 per cent.

A. B. SAMPSOM & CO.,

110 SECOND STREET,

Between Mission and Minna.....San Francisco.

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JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors,

Fire-proof Store, 421 Front street,

Between Clay and Washington.....San Francisco.

Foreign Liquors in bond. Fine Brandies, Port, Sherry, Claret, etc., stored or shipped. Purchasers' line, dealer in native California Wines and Brandies.

M. H. KELLY.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

FINE WINES AND LIQU

No. 604 Battery street,

Near Jackson.....San Fra

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(Successors to P. Riley & Co.)

WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHA

No. 808 Front street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. & P. J. CASSIN,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUO

Has removed from 221 Market street,

NO. 315 FRONT STREET,

Between Washington and Jackson.....San

EBERHART & LACHMA

MANUFACTURERS OF

CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WI

SWEET AND DRY CHAM Sparkling Moselle and Hock, Angelica, Muscatel, Madeira, Sherry, Hock, Moselle, Claret, Sweet and Dry Catawba, etc. Depot, 14 Front street, San Francisco. Orders and remittances are made exclusively through the Principal Depot, corner of Front and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

WILLIAM B. DOLAN

145 Third Street.....San

Importer and Dealer, Wholesale and Re

French Wines and Bra

AND

Irish Whisk

Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LAR assortment of California Wines and Liquors, which he will dispose of, in bulk or packages, on reasonable terms.

All orders left at the store, 141 Third street, will be promptly attended to, and delivered free to any part of the city.

THOMAS P. WALL

Liquors, Wines and G

No. 30 Third Street,

Between Stevenson and Mission.....

We invite our friends to give us a call, assuring them that we will endeavor to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

THOMAS J. POWER, 10 SECOND street, thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Open daily.

WYNNE, LOUTH & CO.

706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE THIRD.

DRY GOO

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

FURNISHING GOO

SILKS, SHAWLS, KID GLOVES,

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MASQUERADE GOODS

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVE

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BRADFORD SERG

Made for this house only. All shades of

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Made for this house only. All shades of

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FOR MARKET S

YEAST POWD

A CARD.

To the Merchants, Grocers, Housekeepers, Miners and P of California Generally.

SWEET AND SOUR

Are the Best Articles in the World

TO MAKE

Light, Delicious and Wholesome Bread,

Biscuit, Rolls, Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Etc.

Without Saleratus, Soda or Shortening.

Ask your Grocer for them, and take no other.

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☞ The above rates will be strictly adhered to.

☞ Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.


## FATHER TOM'S FAREWELL.

**He Declares Himself a Republican.**

On the eve of the departure of the Rev. Father Burke and Lilly for Rome, in obedience to a sudden call from the Dominican Order, a number of the parishioners connected with the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, assembled at the evening of February 24, at the residence of Alderman McCafferty, No. 838 Lexington avenue, New York, to pay their respects to the reverend gentlemen. It was an impromptu affair, but was entered into with the utmost feeling by a large party of gentlemen, and was an occasion of the most pleasing character. After the delivery of an address, accompanied by an appropriate donation of a clock for $750 to the kind Father Lilly, Prior of the Convent in New York, supper was announced, which called forth, in response to a toast, one of the most eloquent and characteristic addresses that Father Burke has ever delivered in this country.

**Father Burke's Address.**

I beg to thank the host, gentlemen, for having proposed my humble name, and I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness in which you have received it. You host, in proposing my name, illustrated the old adage, that "Hirvity is the soul of wit," and you all allow me to follow so noble an example and be brief in my remarks. It sometimes is a misfortune to priest. I hope, gentlemen, that to the end I may continue zealous as a priest, having a mind turning with the times, as much as I can less and to save the souls of my fellow-men. I am proud of my country, a true citizen of the land—the man to be sanctified and prized to be zealous for his sanctification. I am not ashamed to be called an Irishman. By all Almighty God will be faithful to my side; as far as I can be concerned I hope He will prove himself a consistent friend to the end of my soul. He toasted me as "the Irish Friar." Well, I am a friar, thanks be to God, and would not like to be anything else. Henry was not such a friar, a Dominican friar, an Irish friar, one of the Redmond Orders, one of those called in the middle ages "the begging friars" for I myself am a beggar for my brethren. This is what I am by the word Republican. When I profess myself to be a consistent Republican I mean a man who shows himself worthy of freedom, by acknowledging the supremacy of the law; who shows himself worthy by education and by training to be a legislator, by bowing down before the throne of justice; who shows himself worthy of making laws for his fellow-men by the tender regard he has for every right his fellow-man, within the bounds of conscience and virtue; a man who shows himself worthy to deal with his fellowmen, by fine proving, through his faith, his purity and his holiness of life that he has been found worthy to deal with the God who made him. That is a consistent Republican, in my sense of the word. As such I know myself a Republican. That is the Republicanism which will save America from all the evils that threaten any part of it. For what nation dares to raise its hand against the mighty Republic?

But, gentlemen, what are the dangers that threaten you from within? They are the dangers of want of conscience; they are the dangers of want of principle; they are the dangers of making public interest subservient to self-interest; they are the dangers of stifling public virtue; they are the dangers of losing faith in the consciousness of our own greatness losing faith in the greatness of God, who made us. From all those dangers the true Republican will be saved, because

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN

Means a man who does not presume to govern himself or his fellow-man until he first turns over his conscience by Divine Faith and by the ordinances of God to the Government of the Almighty God. He also toasted me as a patriotic Irishman. Well, as Irishman is not worth his salt unless he is a patriotic Irishman. The Irishman who does not love his land and is not a true patriot, means an Irishman so brutalized in every sense, so sinful in every faculty of his mind, so degenerated from all the traditions of his race as to be able to close his eyes wilfully and deliberately to all the arguments which to me, eye in every land, appeal to excite in his soul the highest love and the most stirring pride in the glory of the land and the race that bore him. No Irishman can be unpatriotic or cold until he learns to despise all that a true man ought to love—antiquity of race, purity of blood, splendor of history, adherence to principle, and fidelity to a High God in whom he has to live for ever. Without the earth strength and fortitude in defending the right, esteem and respect for the rights of every other people, unashamed bravery on the field of battle—*Hoc nevere tibi*, thanks be to God, ever brought that blush to Mother Erin's face or made her ashamed of the worst of her children. These things belong to us. We are not powerless and ignorant people. We are not powerless and ignorant people in proper language. The Irishman can be unpatriotic or cold until he learns to despise all that a true man ought to love—antiquity of race, purity of blood, splendor of history, adherence to principle, and fidelity to a High God in whom he has to live for ever. Without the earth strength and fortitude in defending the right, esteem and respect for the rights of every other people, unashamed bravery on the field of battle—*Hoc nevere tibi*, thanks be to God, ever brought that blush to Mother Erin's face or made her ashamed of the worst of her children. These things belong to us

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### The Galway Persecutions.

The Galway persecutions commenced on Monday last with the trial of Father Loftus in the Court of Queen's Bench. The judge was the Chief Justice, and the counsel for the prosecution included not only Mr. Ralles, but Jr. Ball, the late Tory Attorney-General, and Sergeant Armstrong, who, it will be remembered, was Major Trench's well-paid leading advocate at the petition trial in Galway. Messrs. Butt, Maclermott and Carton appeared for Father Loftus. After a jury, which is said to have been composed of seven Catholics, three Protestants and two Quakers, had been empanneled, Mr. Palles stated the case against the reverend traverser. The evidence given in Galway was repeated. Mr. Butt delivered a splendid speech for the defence, and examined two witnesses. Mr. Macdermott and Sergeant Armstrong summed up for the traverser and Crown respectively, the Chief Justice charged, and at about ten o'clock on Wednesday night what was virtually a verdict of acquittal was rendered. Eleven of the jury were, it is understood, for an acquittal, one only for a conviction; but, of course, not being able to agree, the jury were discharged without any formal verdict being returned.

The result of the trial was received with unbounded joy by the very large crowd which had assembled in the Hall of the Four Courts. The Rev. Mr. Loftus and Mr. Butt were made the subjects of a regular ovation, and cheers were heartily given for others who had by any way or another espoused the cause of the Galway priests. Nor were grants unmingled with the expressions of joyous satisfaction. Mr. Palles and Justice Keogh, among others, were loudly and heavily denounced.—*Nation, February 15.*

### Police Rule in Dublin.

The practice indulged in now and then by the police of unnecessary bludgeoning, tripping and kicking people, found a notable illustration in a case tried on Saturday in the Commission Court. Laurence Murphy, a respectable man, was charged with having assaulted two members of the force—a sergeant and a constable—and the evidence of these individuals went to show that he attempted to kick one of them, and telling him to keep himself quiet; that fact said Cork—if I may being sentenced to be wound up by January, 1876—the Catholic University of Magee College. About one-fourth of the present revenues of Trinity College, which already contributes about half a million sterling to the support of the Established Church, are to be handed over to the new University, and with this and some of the surplus arising from the Disestablished Church, ten university fellowships of £200 a year, tenable for five years; 50 university scholarships of £50 a year, tenable for four years, and 100 Exhibitions of £25 a year are to be founded. These prizes may be competed for by members of any of the colleges in the United Kingdom, and the successful candidates will take them with them to their own colleges. The new University is not to teach theology, but is to have professorships of history and philosophy; and though it will examine in philosophy and modern history, no students need take up these subjects for his degree unless he chooses to do so. The new University is to be governed by a Senate, to have a Chancellor, an "ornamental officer," who will be Lord-Lieutenant, and a Vice-Chancellor, elected by the governing body; this is to consist of twenty-eight ordinary members, who are to form the principal portion of the council, and are to be selected for the first time by the Government without distinction of creed; and the Senate of the Queen's University is to be absorbed into the Senate of the Dublin University. These are the principal features of the measure. Catholics gain the chance of obtaining University degrees and University emoluments after studying in their own institution, and degrees are also thrown open to those who can show that they have attended University classes in the Catholic University a sufficient time during the last ten years. The colleges are to be entirely free from all theological organization and discipline, but to avail themselves or not of the University lectures as they please, when the new plan is to be founded; instruction on the subjects already specified being altogether excluded from the University curriculum and established in that of the Colleges.—*London Tablet.*

### A Fine Old English Custom.

However disordered Mr. Gladstone may be in her new and interesting occupation of asserting her rights, it is satisfactory to note that her affections have undergone no yet no material change. Women will occasionally appear averse to marriage, and their motherly love is at times as touching as ever. A singular instance of this tenderness of woman for her offspring was afforded by a case, which came before the magistrates at the county police court, Hufdersfield, a few days ago. Elizabeth Hackling, who described herself as *sempstress* of Bedford Rees, was charged with having attempted to murder and poison her child, sixteen months old, whereby his life was endangered. Mrs. Hackling pleaded guilty to the charge, and in her own unfounded accusation was never brought against a respectable woman. It is true that she parted with her child, but she did not throw it into a ditch or leave it by the roadside, as some women might have done; she merely found the infant a comfortable home, which it lost doubtless thought its own an intolerable. The circumstances were as follows: Being in a public-house, she heard a carter named Rainforth declare that he had three children for whom he would not take £2,000. Evidently struck by Rainforth's strong surety of feeling, Mrs. Hackling thought she could not place her own little one in better hands, and after a little conversation, during which she "had a bad" say, reasonably bad." And this is what he proposes as the remedy. The University of Dublin, hitherto practically a synonym for Trinity College, is to be denied from that institution, enlarged and organized; and in it are to be incorporated Trinity College, two Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Cork—if they have not succeeded to be wound up by January, 1876—the Catholic University and

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 22.
March
16—Sunday—Third Sunday in Lent.
17—Monday—St. Patrick, Archbishop and Confessor.
18—Tuesday—St. Cyril, Bishop and Confessor.
19—Wednesday—St. Joseph, Confessor, Spouse of the B. V. M., and Patron of the Universal Church.
20—Thursday—Feria.
21—Friday—The Five Wounds of our Lord.
22—Saturday—St. Benedict, Abbot.


# THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 15, 1873.


## AN UNSEEMLY WRANGLE.

About a fortnight ago Judge JAMES HAYDEN died in this city at an advanced age. He had been, it seems, a member of the Masonic body, and was connected with CROCKETT Lodge, No. 139, although intimate friends who knew the Catholic sympathies of the old man never imagined he had affiliated himself to the fraternity. During his last illness he was attended by the Rev. Father BUCHARD, S. J., and the Rev. Father PHILLIPS, who heard his confession and administered to him the last Sacraments. He died, therefore, in full communion with the Church, and was entitled to the honors which are bestowed upon the remains of the faithful departed.

According to the statements of his immediate personal friends, and according to the acknowledgment of the gentleman in whose house he died—viz: Mr. [illegible], a Catholic—he expressed a desire to be buried with the rites of the creed which he had always professed during life. The Masons took possession of his body—promising that the rites of the R. C. deceased should be complied with—and yet prepared to inter it after their peculiar semi-pagan fashion. Learning this, several of the late Judge's friends, some of whom were not Catholics, and at least two of whom were themselves Masons, went to Corinthian Hall, on Post street, whence it was announced to be buried, and demanded the body, in order that it might be deposited in the Catholic cemetery and with the rites of the Catholic Church. None of these persons, we venture to say, were actuated by any desire to champion the Catholic Church, as opposed to the Masonic society, but rather were moved to fulfill the wishes of their departed friend. Most certain it is, at any rate, that they were not consulted as to their proceedings by any of the ecclesiastical authorities in the city.

We need hardly say that their request was peremptorily refused. The Master of the Lodge, Mr. MCCONNICK, would not deliver up the body, and declared, moreover, that buried with Masonic rites it should be at all hazards. So, on last Monday week the mortal remains of Judge HAYDEN were accompanied to the Masonic cemetery by numerous and imposing cortège, and were deposited in the earth after the due performance of the usual meaningless and ridiculous mummeries. But somehow a report got abroad that "the Catholics," that is, the personal friends of the deceased, were determined to have their way, and would dig up the body to have it placed in consecrated ground. This came to the ears of the Masonic sexton, and for two days he had the grave watched by men armed with revolvers and shotguns, who were paid the modest sum of ten dollars per diem for their services. But this was rather expensive and could not be carried on indefinitely, so he hit upon a ruse. He "resurrected" the corpse and buried it secretly elsewhere.

No doubt he and his brother Masons are chuckling over this dexterous maneuver, and flatter themselves that they have nicely circumvented "the Catholics." They have done no such thing, but have taken a great deal of trouble about nothing at all. The Catholics, that is, the Catholic Church acting through its legitimate authorities, will not enter upon any unseemly wrangle to obtain them and the possession of a dead body. Judge HAYDEN received the sacraments before he died, abjured the Masonic fraternity, and, of course, expressed his heartfelt sorrow for having ever joined it. The proof of this is to be found in the fact that the reverend gentlemen who attended him during his fatal illness, as well as his nearest and dearest friends, possessed and have Catholic silver, bear testimony to it. That is all "the Catholics" care about. When a man has made his peace with Almighty God, and has reconciled himself with Holy Church, it matters very little indeed where his ashes are laid or with what ceremonies they are commingled with the parent earth. The men who bear them to their final resting place may perform whatever antics best please them; they may imitate the funeral ceremonies of paganism if they like; but all this will make no difference to the poor, frail being who has gone before his Eternal Judge.

So far as the facts of this case are concerned we have done little more than transcribe them from the *Chronicle*, and we have few, if any, comments to make. If we were inclined to make some we should content ourselves with borrowing the truthful words of Mr. MCCONNICK, Master of CROCKETT Lodge, to the effect that it is useless for men to try to carry water on both shoulders, and that they must take their choice between Masonry and Catholicity. If they think they will do better in this world and the next by embracing Masonry and rejecting Catholicity, they can do so, taking, of course, all the responsibilities. But it is the very height of absurdity to imagine that one can be a Mason and a Catholic at the same time. It is the object of Masonry to serve as a religion and supersede all forms of Christianity. Hence its inveterate antagonism to the Catholic Church, which is the only creed with courage and consistency enough to oppose it.

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Grant has publicly indorsed Colfax's victory and perjury.

## THE "ALTA'S" HONESTY.

A STAW will show how the wind blows. The heading given to a telegraphic item showed the animus that the *Alta* has towards Catholicity. Our readers must have already learned from our columns that the GLADSTONE Ministry recently proposed to make very sweeping changes in the Constitution of Trinity College, with the hope of settling the "Education Question," so far as Ireland is concerned. The Irish hierarchy and the Irish people want to get a charter and annual subsidy for the Catholic University, which they have been supporting at great expense for more than twenty years. The Government is unwilling to grant this concession, but proposes to secularize Trinity and to make its professors merely a body of examiners. Then, they say, students could study wherever they pleased, either at home under private tutors, in a Catholic, Episcopalian or Presbyterian institution, and present themselves for examination before the Trinity professors as soon as they thought they had attained sufficient proficiency. The degrees or distinctions awarded to them, if they came up to the required standard of merit, would have Government recognition and bear the stamp of the Dublin University. This plan may be very ingenious, but unfortunately it is not satisfactory to any party, except a miserable and insignificant clique of nobelievers, who are eager to support any educational scheme which promises to work to the detriment of religion. The Episcopalians are in arms against it; the Presbyterians loudly denounce it; and, as might be supposed, the Catholics are strongly opposed to it. A few days ago the Irish Bishops petitioned the Government against this Educational bill, and expressed a hope that it would not pass through the House of Commons. When this fact was telegraphed hither, the *Alta*, with its usual honesty and intelligence, announced it to the public as "Catholic opposition to education." We ask our readers could anything be more unfair than such conduct? The matter may in itself be comparatively trivial, but it derives importance from the circumstance that it serves to illustrate the amount of fair dealing which our co-religionists at home and abroad may expect to get from the *Alta*. If our contemporary was not in such a hurry to misrepresent the actions of the Irish Bishops and put an invidious interpretation upon them, it would probably refect a little, and try to make out whether, to petitioning against the abolishment of Trinity College, the prelates were "opposing" education or endeavoring to protect it.

## THE CONDITION OF BERLIN.

The inhabitants of Berlin, the gay Capital of Prussia, do not appear to have gained much by the military glories which have recently fallen to the lot of their country. They do not appear to have been rendered happier, or greater or better thereby. And the five milliards of francs which have been exacted from conquered France, instead of being used to improve their financial condition, is being lavished on a huge army, on the chief duty of which is to repress their aspirations after liberty. Some weeks ago a certain Herr HINZE read before a scientific meeting a paper on the moral and social condition of Berlin, the facts of which were derived from Herr SCHWABE, President of the Statistical Bureau. They are thus taken from high official sources, and have the stamp of Government authority. We ask this to be borne in mind, because the tale they tell could not be excelled in horror by anything that the worst enemies of the German people could invent for the purpose of calumny. The city, we are assured, contains about eight hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and of them no less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand are so poverty-stricken as to require public relief. This is the same as saying that one Berliner out of every seven is little better than a pauper! Twenty per cent. of the population is huddled together in overcrowded rooms, where disease of all kinds makes dreadful ravages. The forests in the environs are infested with robbers, with whom even the police are unable to cope. Of course, we are told, they receive no sympathy or assistance from the presumably respectable classes. Life and property are unsafe in the public streets. Of course the moral status of such people must be deplorably low, so it must not surprise us to learn that the artisans and workingmen have an unconquerable aversion to matrimony, and that one-seventh of the births in Berlin are illegitimate. Twenty-three thousand burials took place in 1870, and of these fully twenty thousand were unmarked by any sort of religious ceremony. Official statements likewise, compiled with equally authoritative assertions that the churches are almost deserted, that the theaters are infamously conducted, that dissipation and sensuality have become the most notable characteristics of the lower orders, give us an impression of German life and manners which is not by any means a pleasing one. Yet this is the nation which is now looked upon as a model, and to copy which seems to be the ambition of many American politicians. This is the picture presented by the country of compulsory education, of progressive and liberal principles, of antagonism to the claims of "ecclesiasticism." We were told, a London contemporary remarks, that "the superior moral character" of the Germans gave them their great victories over the French; but if all the Germans are like the people of Berlin, we should rather attribute Sadowa, Sedan and Metz to French blundering and inefficiency.

## ROGUERY AT A PREMIUM.

After the innumerable denunciations of Congressional corruption to which the newspapers of all parties have treated the public during the last five or six months, the evil-doers appear to be just as well off as ever. Not one of them has been published or suffered the least injury in person or property. The "investigations" which brought forth such very piquant revelations were utterly destitute of practical result, and their failure is a matter of notoriety. This may be in great measure attributable to the fact that few if any of these gentlemen who sat in judgment upon the alleged bribe-receivers and corruptionists could do so with undisturbed conscience. If all the Senators and Congressmen who bought their places or sold their influence were to be impeached at one time, there would, we feel certain, be great difficulty experienced in procuring an untainted jury of their peers to try them. As none of the offenders have been expelled or even strongly censured, we are told, as a solace, that their "reputation" has been blasted by the disclosures made and that their characters are irretrievably ruined. This may be true, but it is to be argued therefrom that they have suffered in mind or purse upon that account, we beg leave to dissent. These gentlemen can get on nicely without any reputation at all, and the loss of their characters will never seriously trouble them. It will not take a dime out of their pockets, and what is worse, it will not lessen their influence or interfere with their future prospects. The people are quite willing to condone their offenses, and to give them an opportunity of repeating them whenever they like. The constituencies would expect the sacred purposes to which it is devoted, but if Grece the Archbishop met long since considered it advisable to authorize the creation of a new parish, and the result is the erection of a handsome church, which will seat about 1,000 persons. The corner-stone was laid on Sunday by the Archbishop, assisted by a number of the clergy. The edifice, which is to be completed in about six months, will cost $40,000.

## ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

The Spanish revolution is causing much excitement in Portugal. Fears are entertained that the Republicans will revolt, attempt to effect a union with their Spanish brethren, and declare the House of Braganza. The telegraph announces to us that if such a contingency take place, England will interfere and sustain the monarchy with her fleet and army. It is highly probable that this announcement is correct in all essentials. For long years Portugal has been the mere creature of England, preserving only a shadow of national independence. A strong British fleet winters in the Tagus, and the British Premier for the time being exercises more power in Lisbon than he does to London. While Lord PALMERSTON was on the throne England did her utmost to promote the Iberian settlement, which demanded a union of the whole peninsula under one Government, but in those days it was Portugal that was to swallow up Spain, not Spain Portugal, as at present; and, of course, the British were hugely in favor of that programme, as it would extend the influence which Lord PALMERSTON was extremely anxious for a war between Spain and Portugal, and intrigued hard to bring it about, intending that England should interfere on behalf of the latter power and annex Portugal to her dominions. But, unfortunately for his calculations, it leaked out that France would take sides with Spain, and the probabilities being that the latter coalition would prove the successful one, PALMERSTON quickly abandoned his project. From that time until the present there has been very little talk about Iberianism. Nor do we think it has been revived, with but the slight alteration of Spain being the annexing power, England will not tolerate it; but, on the contrary, will burn powder to prevent its realization, more especially as France is in no position to share in the quarrel. But England will not be called upon to send any army to the peninsula. The Spanish Republic is already degenerating into Socialism, and Don CARLOS will put an end to that before the lapse of many months. He has no designs against the independence of Portugal, and will be content with reigning over the Spanish part of the Iberian peninsula, a spectable and order-loving people throughout Europe that his triumph may be speedy and complete. We are very much afraid that the day for republicanism in the Old World is yet far distant, and we have not the least wish for its approach until the populations know what republicanism really is and wherein lies the difference between liberty and license.

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THE State Board of Equalization has sent instructions to the various County Assessors to guide them in making the next assessment. Mortgages are not to be taxed; but the properties they represent are. Railroads are to be taxed on their full cash value per mile in the counties through which they run, but there is nothing said of the rolling stock.

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JOHN B. SHAW, Esq., of Mono, is authorized to receive subscriptions for THE MONITOR—our esteemed and active friend, Thomas Casey, Esq., having been transferred elsewhere.

## LETTER FROM SAN JOSE.

SAN JOSE, March 13, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Monitor* — Barring Oakland, I know of no town in all the State that is thriving so finely as beautiful San José. Since I was last here, in '68, I observe many and

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS,

Especially in the matter of fine public and private buildings; while the city is still expanding in almost every direction, and what were fields only a few years since are now streets, thickly lined with houses and supplied with gas and water. Among the most noticeable of the new and elegant structures is the banking-house of McLaughlin & Ryland, which would be an ornament to your own California street in its select part.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH

Has been put up since I was last here; not in place of, but adjoining the old one of St. Joseph. It is of wood and very commodious, and is designed every Sunday by the faithful from this and the surrounding country. The old edifice of brick is used for school purposes, under the auspices of the Society of Jesus. No doubt, indeed, is the growth of the Catholic population, that his Grace the Archbishop met long since considered it advisable to authorize the creation of a new parish, and the result is the erection of a handsome church, which will seat about 1,000 persons. The corner-stone was laid on Sunday by the Archbishop, assisted by a number of the clergy. The edifice, which is to be completed in about six months, will cost $40,000.

ST. PATRICK'S CHAKEL,

Located on Santa Clara and Eighth streets, and separate from the parish of St. Joseph, Father Joseph A. Gallagher is pastor, and Father Nardi, assistant. The latter devotes himself more particularly to the spiritual care of the Spanish-speaking population about Almaden. The former seems to set upon a plan of building together with the assistance of the people, and has erected a handsome and commodious church, which will seat 2,000 persons. Here, too, the corner-stone was laid on Sunday by the Archbishop, assisted by a number of the clergy. The edifice, which is to be completed in about six months, will cost $40,000.

The English Government proposes to abolish the rendition of a satyrical play in the Cowent Garden Theatre, wherein the Queen was represented.

The Gradoz, the official paper of the Spanish Government, publishes a statement that the Spanish Republic has been recognized by Italy in a present territory.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Germany has appointed Bismarck Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addition to his other complaints, Rev. J. Ryan is suffering from bad eyes. His physicians advise him to go to Malta.

Mr. Hazeltine, who has been appointed Minister to Switzerland, is a native of Maine, and has been a resident of Wisconsin.

The President has agreed to appoint D. J. Sullivan Collector of Customs at San Francisco, at a city election was cast. The friends of all the candidates were present at the polling places, seven hundred and sixty-four votes were polled. Mayor Otis received seven hundred and fifty-four votes, a majority. The majorities are as follows: Supervisors, Lynch, 2; Cotter, 2; Hayes, 2; Hall, 2; Tuttle, 2; Tobin

THE REBELLION OF

# SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

PART SECOND.—(Continued.)

Wearied from his day's exertions, and comparatively at ease in mind, Talbot had neither thought nor consciousness for he knew not how long, till he was suddenly aroused by the noise of violence in the next apartment. "Spare me, spare me! I am a Christian bishop," cried a voice agonizingly piercing.

"His words were, 'Make away with the boddagh,'" exclaimed another: "we have no word for it, and we will do it!" Then came blows, groans and the sound of some one falling.

Talbot, at the first alarm, leaped to his feet. It was still so dark he could see nothing distinctly, and, for a moment, he forgot where he was. Instinctively he stretched out his hand for his weapons. They were gone. Recollection flashed upon his mind. "My heaven, it is the archbishop they are murdering!" he exclaimed, and, without waiting to search farther for his arms, rushed into the other room. Some one pushed past him as he burst in; he struggled with him for a moment, but, perceiving that the noise and tumult in the archbishop's chamber continued, and thinking himself still in time to save the old man, he let him go, and threw himself among those without. He had no weapon, but with his caked hands he struck down two of them; two more he dragged bodily off the prostrate churchman, furiously demanding who they were, and by whose authority they dared do violence to a Christian prelate under his protection: "Villains and murderers, who are ye? Is it, Sir John Talbot, captain of the guard, who ask. Hold off, ye dogs, would ye strike the minister of God? Ho, Art MacConnogher! Barry Ogel Redmond and Gilraspike! Treason, oh! turn out, ye heavy-headed knaves; here is murder done within your post."

As he spoke there was a trampling of horses in the street, and a blaze of torchlight came flashing through the door and window. The first object that caught his eye was the dead body of the archbishop lying on the floor covered with wounds, and almost naked, as he had been dragged out of his bed; but the murderers all, save two, were gone. These with their eyes disguised weapons in their hands, stood half irresolute, fecretly and apprehension strangely mingling in their looks. "What are ye, ye blood-thirsty and accursed villains?" cried Talbot.

"We are *Tomas-an-Teeda's* men," replied one of them, still panting from his fierce exhaustion; "and we have done as you see, Sir John Talbot, by the orders of our General."

"Bloodhound, it is false!" exclaimed Talbot. "Lord Thomas Fitzgerald is n? as main of Christian bishops."

"This was no Christian bishop!" exclaimed the other of the two vehemently; "and what we say, sir, is not false. This was an unchristian and malicious hypocrite, prelate as he was, and as well we have done is no more than we commanded us to say, and not so much as this false priest's treachery and malice have well merited."

"If Lord Thomas Fitzgerald has commanded this most baneful murder I will never draw my sword in his unnatural quarrel again!" cried Talbot; but ere he had said more Lord Thomas himself, attended by all his chief friends, was in the hall.

"What murder, Sir John Talbot? Who dares to say that I have commanded murder?" he exclaimed as he entered the apartment; but, almost stumbling over the dead body, which lay on the very threshold, he started back in horror and confusion. "Oh, my God, what is this?" he cried, and turned deadly pale. "Villains that ye are, what is this that you have done?"

"My lord, we have but done as your lordship commanded," answered one of the murderers, but his voice had lost its former confidence. "My lord, your lordship's words were: 'Make away with the clown.' We did it on these words that your lordship spoke. My lord, we have but played the part of faithful servants."

He would have pleaded more, but Lord Thomas interroped him.—"Nicholas Wafer, you have done the most disservice by this one blow than I would have dreaded from the swords of ten thousand Englishmen. My words were, 'Take the clown away;' I could not bear the sight of the man who had so foully wronged us all; but I take Heaven to witness I never meant that he should come by violence at the hands of any. 'Take the clown away!' were the words, Nicholas Wafer, and, by my troth, if I 66d that you have wilfully misconstrued by design, ye shall both hang, by the rood that right speedily, from the broadest oak upon Dromcondra."

"If, my lord!" cried Talbot. "Does your lordship not mean, then, to execute them out of hand?"

"Sir John Talbot," replied Thomas, "this is my injury, and it shall be redressed as I think fit."

"My lord, I say the injury is mine," cried Talbot fiercely. "Here is a Christian bishop murdered; here are the murderers, reeking from that accursed slaughter, and confessing that they are his—who did it, and here stand I to claim vengeance on the assassins, I care not by whom set on, or by what error in interpreting the words of any man. How comes it, my lord, that this holy prelate is dragged out of his bed by murderers in your lordship's train, and no notice given to me who held him in custody?"

"Sir John Talbot," replied Thomas, "there is no need to rouse a keeper who is so rarely at his post; this, sir, is not the first occasion on which you have left Artane contrary to your commands, on I know not what adventures in the camp and city of our enemies; I do pray God that these clandestine expeditions may have had a more honorable aim than I have heard associated with them. You were not summoned, Sir John Talbot, because you are seldom here to summon, and what dealings I desired with this ill-fated prelate I could prescribe without the presence or countenance of a keeper who was but chance-met at his post."

"My lord, whoever told your lordship that my absences, which have been two, from Artane—not against command, my lord Thomas, but at my own pleasure, as discretionary captain of this post—have had other than honorable aim, be, I say, a slanderer and a villain; and if your lordship produce him not, to make good his tale, then do you yourself, my lord Thomas Fitzgerald, receive my denial of the falsehood, and render me amends for this base injury in his stead."

"Insolent rebel!" exclaimed the enraged lord, and drew his sword to rush upon Talbot at the word, but those around withheld him, while his antagonist, all on fire for the fight, clapped his hand to his side; but no weapon was there, and he suddenly remembered that on awakening he could not find his sword.

"Villains, let me go!" cried Fitzgerald, where he stood striding over the archbishop's body, while Barnet, Travers and his two uncles laid him back, all slipping in the blood which made it unsafe to fight under their feet one pauble.

"Give him his sword, and let him come on!" shouted Lord Thomas; but Parez stepped forward, and said, "I am he who told this tale of Sir John Talbot: that tale I tell again, and I say further, that he, six several times, has left his post to practice with the enemy; that he is a traitor and a traitor, and that I will make good my words at peril of my body!"

"I claim that combat," exclaimed Talbot, "I accept the challenge, and, by the like! you have given, I will drive it down your false throat with my sword's point on any ground in Ireland!" cried Parez; but still Lord Thomas struggled with his withholders and called to give the knight his weapon, and let them fight it out. And now Talbot standing unarmed and alone in the midst of enemies, would have fallen an easy sacrifice to the hate of many there who thirsted for his blood, had not Art MacConnogher, with about a dozen of the Artane galloglass, suddenly made their appearance from the other apartment.

"Noble Sir," said Art as he entered, with shouldered battleaxe, and his skean stuck bare in his belt, "we are here to do your commands, as it is fit that true men should. Our sentries have been dismissed, Sir John, and their places supplied from my lord's own troops; but our guard was not permitted to be called out, or we should have been with you in obedience to better time."

"They the Lord Thomas' Art," said Talbot; "I am no longer your captain; Artane we could, I think, have held against the enemy, but you are here surprised by your friends."

"*Dar fiamh sac chorp*, Sir John; surprise or no surprise, I am here to do my chief's and man's bidding but your noblemess's!" cried MacConnogher, "and I have brought in Kern; we stand by the captain, *farrah!*" So saying he led to his men, and the little squadron was soon quite filled with the partisans on both sides. The gray of the dawn was now dimming the yellow torchlight, and it seemed as if the sun were desirous to rise on so bloody a spectacle, within that castle at Artane, as he had ever laid bare within the four walls of either cottage or castle; for the galloglass were so devoted to Sir John, that, though far inferior in number to the troop of Lord Thomas, they would have made any attempt to seize upon the dead body of the archbishop lying on the floor covered with wounds, and almost naked, as he had been dragged out of his bed; but the murderers all, save two, were gone. These with their eyes disguised weapons in their hands, stood half irresolute, fecretly and apprehension strangely mingling in their looks. "What are ye, ye blood-thirsty and accursed villains?" cried Talbot.

"Lord Thomas Fitzgerald is n? as main of Christian bishops."

"This was no Christian bishop!" exclaimed the other of the two vehemently; "and what we say, sir, is not false. This was an unchristian and malicious hypocrite, prelate as he was, and as well we have done is no more than we commanded us to say, and not so much as this false priest's treachery and malice have well merited."

"If Lord Thomas Fitzgerald has commanded this most baneful murder I will never draw my sword in his unnatural quarrel again!" cried Talbot; but ere he had said more Lord Thomas himself, attended by all his chief friends, was in the hall.

"What murder, Sir John Talbot? Who dares to say that I have commanded murder?" he exclaimed as he entered the apartment; but, almost stumbling over the dead body, which lay on the very threshold, he started back in horror and confusion. "Oh, my God, what is this?" he cried, and turned deadly pale. "Villains that ye are, what is this that you have done?"

"My lord, we have but done as your lordship commanded," answered one of the murderers, but his voice had lost its former confidence. "My lord, your lordship's words were: 'Make away with the clown.' We did it on these words that your lordship spoke. My lord, we have but played the part of faithful servants."

He would have pleaded more, but Lord Thomas interroped him.—"Nicholas Wafer, you have done the most disservice by this one blow than I would have dreaded from the swords of ten thousand Englishmen. My words were, 'Take the clown away;' I could not bear the sight of the man who had so foully wronged us all; but I take Heaven to witness I never meant that he should come by violence at the hands of any. 'Take the clown away!' were the words, Nicholas Wafer, and, by my troth, if I 66d that you have wilfully misconstrued by design, ye shall both hang, by the rood that right speedily, from the broadest oak upon Dromcondra."

"If, my lord!" cried Talbot. "Does your lordship not mean, then, to execute them out of hand?"

"Sir John Talbot," replied Thomas, "this is my injury, and it shall be redressed as I think fit."

"My lord, I say the injury is mine," cried Talbot fiercely. "Here is a Christian bishop murdered; here are the murderers, reeking from that accursed slaughter, and confessing that they are his—who did it, and here stand I to claim vengeance on the assassins, I care not by whom set on, or by what error in interpreting the words of any man. How comes it, my lord, that this holy prelate is dragged out of his bed by murderers in your lordship's train, and no notice given to me who held him in custody?"

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"Insolent rebel!" exclaimed the enraged lord, and drew his sword to rush upon Talbot at the word, but those around withheld him, while his antagonist, all on fire for the fight, clapped his hand to his side; but no weapon was there, and he suddenly remembered that on awakening he could not find his sword.

"Villains, let me go!" cried Fitzgerald, "Ha! what is this? the blade is bloody; villains, villains, where got you this bloody weapon?"

"It shall be redder yet!" exclaimed Talbot, little minding the fact which seemed so strongly to stir his adversary. "It will be red before the end of the day, and with the blade red in the blood of traitors; where got you the sword, Gowran Mac3nogh?"

"Where your lordship's sword slept last night, between it and the wall."

"Oh heaven!" exclaimed Parez, with such vehemence, and in a tone of such horror and indignation, that all present turned their eyes upon him, as he stood pointing at the weapon all smeared from point to hilt with gore, scarce yet cold upon the iron. "Oh heaven! red in the blood of a murdered bishop! Oh the treachery! oh the treachery! oh the baseness! but I shall be the last villany! Yes, my lord, and you, noble gentleman, this is not to be let be mistaken; the wretch who has himself confessed the murder, is the first, having concealed the evidence of his own guilt to become the accuser of his partners in the crime!"

"Why, ruffian, what wouldst thou say?" cried Lord Thomas, scarce comprehending the extent or purport of this new accusation.

"That you are yourself one of the shedders of the archbishop's blood!" cried Parez; "your sword dripping from the slaughter, is found concealed in behalf your bed; your face and hands are covered with the marks of the horrid deed; you dare not touch this murdered prelate's body—it would bleed afresh, if you did lay your impious hands upon it; and in the readiest way in which the good old man is hacked and mangled!"

"Hateful hypocrite!" exclaimed Talbot; "you know well this is a falsehood too gross to pass; are you not here, the bloody accuser, to prosecute one whom you may soon prosecute resemble, to outrage your Maker with the devilish mockery!"

"I have no such cause as you, John Talbot, to dread the vengeance of so outraged God; thank heaven, my hands are free of holy blood!" None present could help remarking that as Parez spoke his voice was broken, in the midst of all its vehemence, and his hands were clenched, as if repressing some strong struggle within him; the sweat, too, ran from his brow, though the passion he professed was far from being such as ought to throw a man into these cold shudderings; but just as Talbot was bursting out into another indignant reply, the voice of Travers, the Churchman, whom he had already so grievously offended, in the disputes which grew up the night before, was heard among the throng.

"Hear him not! he is but adding the guilt of falsehood to the damnation of murder! I have proof that he premeditated this crime; I have proof that it is not four and twenty hours since that hateful murderess was heard to threaten the life of Archbishop Alan."

"Ha!" cried Lord Thomas, "heard to threaten his life? This begins to look worse than will his ungrateful insolence, I could have wished it."

"Yes, my lord and gentleman," continued Travers, "when the bishops of the church of God lie pierced by the dagger of heretical assassins, it is no time to hold back the declaration of the truth; there is bond too binding or be loosed—no seal too sacred to be broken in such a time, and for such a cause as this. My lord, I was last night benought to administer ghostly consolation to one whose conscience troubled him for having listened to the impiety of a wretch who had vowed, in his presence, that neither sanctuary nor altar should shield an archbishop of the church for his revenge. That wretch was the same who now stands before you, having accomplished his most baleful purpose; and the prelate, whose life he then sought, is the same who now lies, the victim of that impious bate, a murdered man atour feet!"

"There is no need, Master Travers," said Talbot, his anger giving way at once to the coolness of a man who finds himself suddenly beset with difficulties that demand the exercise of all his faculties; "there is no need to make a merit of a disclosure, which I am free to know: he whom you confessed, was a serving man, and he can tell you that my anger against Archbishop Alan was caused by an unfounded suspicion: and that suspicion, my lord and gentlemen, could not have remained upon my mind till now, since, at the moment I received that ill-fated prelate from the wares—and I pay you, Master Travers, if I meant to take his life, why did I not leave him to their mercy?—but, I say, that this suspicion was removed the moment I boarded the stranded vessel, and that my real rage, in the first violence of my mistaken anger, ought not to be alleged against me now, to produce this serving man, and he will prove what I have said!"

"That servant is not now forthcoming," replied Travers: "but here is a seaman, who will tell your lordship how he heard Sir John Talbot, even in the wreck, when this error of his, which he alleges, could no longer have influence upon him, threaten to drive the archbishop through the surf on shore; say, now him violently despoil him of a strong box of jewels, which the same archbishop declared to be the property of the Church."

"I did," said a person in the crowd; and, moreover, I heard that knight call the archbishop a caitiff and a hypocrite."

"I know it all," cried Talbot; "save that my throat is parched, and my head is sick, like the other, prisoned with an 'if.' The jewels were the property of one then present, who claimed them by his hand, and desired having ever bestowed them on the Church; and for the chance which you took up arms to an evil hour, as well for me as for others, there is my hand to justice at your hands; hear what my galloglass will say in evidence of my desire to protect this unhappy prelate from injury and violence."

"By virtue of my baptism," said Art MacConnogher, "Sir John's last words to the effect of those who wish to acquire a good character at such a time as the present. While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly noted and read before the class once a month.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Use of Bedding, Washing and mending.....20 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....10 00
Graduation Fee.....25 00

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the accommodation of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible. Every effort is made to render it in every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly noted and read before the class once a month.

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Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Use of Bedding.....10 00
Use of Washing.....20 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Graduation Fee.....25 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, use of Piano or Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$1 00
Intermediate Course, per month.....2 00
Tuition on Piano.....6 00
Harp.....8 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, use of Piano or Spanish language.

The studio establishment is also the scene of

Full particulars and further particulars apply to SISTER RAYMUNDA CREMAZELLI.

au24

# FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SIXTH SESSION of this Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the First Monday of August.

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TERMS:

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session.....150 00
Physician's fees and Medicines, unless he may be preferred by the parents.....10 00
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charge for the French, Spanish or German Languages, for Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session.

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*A vic, vic deelish mo chree!*" cried the poor fellow, the tears running down his cheeks as he spoke, "I stay with us—we will never do good without you; if you go, noble Sir John, if you go, I will go with you!"

"We will follow him over the ridge of the world!" exclaimed Barry ogo:

"Nephew," cried Sir Oliver, "this man is surely innocent."

"I Fail by, my boys," said Talbot, and the galloglass immediately drew back, and the fight was laid ordered. There was not a dry eye among them. "As you love my father's son," continued he, "let no man harm this knight; his life is safer than mine by the hand of his gossip, be true to the trust that nurtured us all! This night's slaughter is my misfortune, it is not, *dar thrighe na fiamh ahm*," I do not believe it the fault of any man of the clan Gerald! Farewell, *ogo hon*! Farewell, *slan leat buile go brath*!"

A tumult of lamentations burst forth from the whole band as he spoke, and they followed him in a tumultuous body to the street, weeping and lamenting. Talbot withdrawn at the first word he heard him address to the galloglass in Irish; for he knew the power he could, through that medium, at any time exercise upon them; and Lord Thomas, with Parez, now mounted and at the head of his band of followers, was already broken, and the pale light showed many a haggard countenance, but none more so than Parez's. Talbot passed 6ilm in silence, and with a glance of as much indifference as if they had never met. This seemed to cut him to the soul; for the thing rushed to his face; and he cried, "Sdeer! we shall meet yet where there will be none to put us apart!" Talbot made no reply, but called for his horse. The galloglass still hung around him as he mounted. "Give him!" cried Sir Oliver; "say but the word, Sir John," said he, with his arm over the neck of his charger; "say but the word, sir, and I will take my axe in the traitor's skull before he can bless himself!"

"*Dar Dhia*, no! Art MacConnogher, must I tell you again to let me go? Back, I say, to Artane as I desire, and this day's all—*tamgat feat go leigh*!" and without waiting another look on those he left behind, he put spurs to his horse and galloped off the ground. The master-feeling in his mind was exultation. He had kept his word with Dudley; he was clear of the whole matter; and he felt a calm assurance that, since he had done no wilful dishonour, the imputation of Parez could not prevail against him. On that charge, indeed, he had been bestowed a little too long over and over, in imagination, the triumph and joy with which he should have met his antagonist. "My way is clear now!" he cried.

This, he, by heaven, I could scarce have wished it better! No man can blame for this; and I will! I will! I was right—by the living God I was right! Dudley! Dudley has quit my score of all their slights and insults. Ay, if he had done me injury ten times as great, that look I gave him pays for all! How the caitiff writhed! As I am a Christian, I have had fair revenge! And Ellen, you little dream this morning that I would be on our way to Waterford, as you wanted last night, before either of us a day older. It will delight her poor heart to hear of it. Thank heaven, that I have the good news to carry her; it will be like the first gleam of sunshine after a storm of thunder."

By this he was at the Tolka. As he rode to the ford, he bethought himself of the gayed upon his hands and clothes. He dismounted, and washed his person clean of the pollution; but his buff coat was so saturated that he could not remove the stains. The thought then, for the first time, struck him, that there might be danger in showing himself. Travers was gone, no doubt, to Dublin, and would certainly repeat the accusation he had so strenuously alled in the hearing of the Council. Answer as he was, to be taken up with proofs of guilt so strong against him—nay, in his present circumstances, with evidence added to it by the hand of the galloglass—he could not but be thought of without a pang of fear. He was in the act of riding into Dublin he should and would go, but a few hours would make Ellen his wife; they might then leave Ireland in safety from the reach of pursuit before another day. Yes, to leave the country with this stain upon his name—nothing could have more thrilled his breast as sharply as the first. Well, he was at least conscious of his own innocence, and Ellen would believe him that he was so; what more could an outlawed man expect? He must make sure; he must not run the risk of being taken; his clothes must be changed; the bearded upper lip must be made bare; and the long dark curls, that played upon his shoulder, must be thinned and shortened.

Seeing the necessity, he lost no time in making preparations to comply with it. He rode to the house of a friendly citizen, a Catholic, announced his purpose, and dispatched a messenger to the city for such habiliments as he thought most suitable to the character he meant to assume—that of a native gentleman of some account.

The messenger delayed—the hour appointed for the ceremony was approaching —arrived—elapsed—and he could not go out of the doors, his entertainer with friendship and solicitude reminding him of the hazards, and urging on him every reasonable ground why he should rather wait till his might go in safety. Impatient as he was, he felt the necessity of submitting to a calamity so much more serious than the loss of a single hour, and he waited on, at last procured, and Talbot left the house so altered that he hardly knew his own image in the mirror. His rough coat of frieze plaid, tight to the leg, were strapped under light brogues of unstained leather; his coat, of the fine frieze of Waterford, was buttoned to the throat; the standing collar closely fitting at the neck, while the full skirts descended from a broad belt round the waist in plaited folds nearly reaching to the knee. Over this was cast his mantle, dark brown, short and of the Spanish cut, with fringed edges and a warm collar of silk thrums. His hat alone was English, for, to have appeared in the blue barrad of the country, after cutting off crummsel and coolun, would, in Dublin, have excited the animadversion of the citizens.

(To be Continued.)

* By virtue of that sword.
† Farewell, my (two-barred fellows! Goodbye—good-bye, forever!


EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED with all the rights and privileges conferred by the laws of the State and empowered to confer academical honors and bestow the usual testimonials of proficiency, will open on MONDAY, August 18, 1873. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....62 50
Washing, per quarter.....12 50
Physician's fees—unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness—per quarter.....2 50

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charge for the French, Spanish or German Languages, for Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session.

au2-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of WILLIAM and PATRICK DOYLE, natives of Ballyhaise, County Leitrim, Ireland. He left New York about 1850, and was last heard from in Chicago. Any information will be thankfully received by his sister, ELLEN DOYLE, 1 Bowery, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JAMES LONE, formerly of Meath Hill, county Kildare, Ireland. When last heard of three years ago he was leaving the State Patrol encampment in Missouri, with the intention of going to Memphis. He is a resident of Marysville. They are supposed to reside in the vicinity of Marysville.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
BENICIA, CAL.
*Conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic.*

THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY facility for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. The academic year is divided into two terms among the most successful literary institutions in the State.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish and Latin languages, Music, Painting, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Philosophy, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Science, Physiology, Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Embroidery, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

TERMS:

Board and tuition (payable half-yearly in advance).....$150 00
Washing.....12 00

EXTRAS:

Piano and use of instrument (payable half-yearly).....$10 00
Guitar.....5 00
Violin.....5 00
Harp.....10 00
Private lessons.....20 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors.....10 00
Painting in Oils.....10 00
Use of Library.....1 00

School books at current rates.

No deduction will be made for pupils removed before the completion of the term. Pupils are not received for less than one half session.

For further particulars address the Superior.

au2-1y

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
*Conducted by the Christian Brothers.*
*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the accommodation of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible. While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly noted and read before the class once a month.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Use of Bedding.....10 00
Use of Washing.....20 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Graduation Fee.....25 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, use of Piano or Spanish language.

The studio establishment is also the scene of

Full particulars and further particulars apply to SISTER RAYMUNDA CREMAZELLI.

au24

# FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

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The object of the Institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Education, at the lowest possible rate, a want long felt in this country, and thereby bring the Blessings within the reach of all.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of about ten months.....150 00
Music, Vocal and Instrumental, form extra charges. Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged.....50
Day pupils may be made semi-annually in advance.
Payments are required to be made strictly in advance, and by quarters.
Money will not be advanced by the College; for the pupils' expenses, unless a sufficient sum is deposited.
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, O.S.F.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,
PETALUMA.
*Day and Boarding School, Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.*

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Boarding Pupils per session.....$120
Pupils quarterly in advance:
Pupils learning Music.....30
" " Guitar.....20
" " Violin.....20
Parochial Classes, throughout.....10
Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
For further particulars address the Superioress.

au2-1y

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.
*Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.*

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

Board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending.....$250 00
Day Scholars.....75 00
Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages form extra charges. The Library is composed of the scholastic year commences respectively on the 2d of August and the 20th of January.
For further information address the Secretary,
REV. FATHER ANTHONY, or
Very Rev. P. HENNEBERY, Superior.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and commodious.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS:

(Invariably half yearly in advance):
Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per annum.....$200 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month, $4 50 @ $5 00
Guitar, per month, $3.....3 50
No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, etc.
The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 16th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.
For further particulars apply to
SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of WILLIAM KINSLA, native of Ballyhaise, county Cavan, county Meath, Ireland. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother, PATRICK KINSLA, Box 1, Virginia City, Nevada Territory.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of ANDREW LONE, formerly of Meath Hill, county Kildare, Ireland. When last heard of three years ago he was leaving the State Patrol encampment in Missouri, with the intention of going to Memphis. He is a resident of Marysville. They are supposed to reside in the vicinity of Marysville.

MILLINERY STORES.

MISS KENNEDY,
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
82 Third Street, near Mission.

BEGS TO INFORM HER FRIENDS AND the public in general that she has just received a large assortment, and extensively increased her stock of Millinery goods, consisting of the most recent and Fashionable assortments of

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats

And a general Millinery Goods to be found in any first-class establishment.

MISS KENNEDY would also inform the public that she is selling HATS for ONE DOLLAR which surpass in quality and style any that can be had elsewhere for less than double the price. She respectfully solicits customers in order that she may convince them of the truth of the above.

Remember the place, 82 Third street, near Mission.

MISS KENNEDY.

au24

MRS. L. M. JOYCE,
124 Third Street, bet. Minna & Natoma,

Mission to order, and has always on hand a full assortment of Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Velvets, Feathers, and the latest Styles of Straw Goods.

QUITE AN ATTRACTION

—AT—

MRS. RIORDAN'S

MILLINERY EMPORIUM,

128 Kearny Street.

Mrs. RIORDAN desires to assure the Ladies that she is determined to sell the balance of her stock at great sacrifice, as she will go East on or about the 1st of April. Those wishing to purchase Millinery Goods will find it to their advantage to call at once.

mh1

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of MICHAEL SINNOTT, native of Ballyhaise, county Cavan, Ireland. He left New York about 1850, and was last heard from in Chicago. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother, PATRICK SINNOTT, Baker Flat, Storey Co. Nevada Territory.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JAMES and PATRICK DOYLE, natives of Ballyhaise, county Cavan, Ireland. When last heard from they were in Chicago. Any information regarding them will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS DOYLE, Box 1, Virginia City, Nevada Territory.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of ANDREW LONE, formerly of Meath Hill, county Kildare, Ireland. When last heard of three years ago he was leaving the State Patrol encampment in Missouri, with the intention of going to Memphis. He is a resident of Marysville. They are supposed to reside in the vicinity of Marysville.

SAN JOSE MARBLE WORKS.

E. POWER,
WAREROOM, 920 SECOND STREET,
(Opposite Saint Mechinist Church)

MANUFACTORY:
SENTER STREET.....North of Julian
*WEST SAN JOSE.*

STATUARY,
TOMBS,
HANTEL-PIECES,
HEAD-STONES,
Palisades Box, $48.

And every description of
MARBLE WORK
DESIGNING, MOULDING, Etc.
And every style Wood and Stone Carving.

HOTELS.

Removal.

THE SECOND STREET HOUSE
Has Removed to 215 Second street,
Northeast corner of Minna. Furniture New, as let. Board, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine.
M. O'NEIL,
Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
814 AND 816 SANSOME STREET,
Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the well known proprietor, Mr. FARRELL, late of the Brooklyn House. He is now able to be happy to receive his numerous friends at the above mentioned. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their future patronage. There is a fire-proof safe in the House, where passengers' valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.
The Central House Coach will be at each car depot and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House free of charge.
Parties coming for their friends in the States, or who expect any, will please notify MICHAEL FARRELL, and he will attend to them on their arrival, and forward them to their friends with the care and attention he always manifests.
The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of the patrons of the House.
jy24-1f MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco,
IS NOW OPENED BY
P. CASSERLY,
Late of the Tremont House, where he will be happy to receive his friends and the public in general. The House is fitted up on the latest plates, with Elevator, Hydraulic Baths, and every convenience. Meals at all hours. Every attention paid to guests. Coaches and Omnibuses to and from the House free of charge. Parties desiring to leave cards at the office can have their letters forwarded.
au24 P. CASSERLY, Proprietor

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
816 AND 818 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.....San Francisco

HUGH CURRAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week.....$ 5 00
Board and Lodging, single rooms.....7 00
Board and Lodging, double rooms.....12 00

Family accommodations on reasonable rates.
Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House FREE; also from the House to the boats and cars.
Coach, Carriage, and all the city papers taken.
jy26-1y

WESTERN HOUSE.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Marysville, California.
GEORGE WAPPEL.....PROPRIETOR

UNDERTAKERS.

JAMES McGINN,
UNDERTAKER,
737 Market Street, opposite Dupont,
Keeps ready supply of requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

MASSEY & YUNG,
Undertakers,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, Harrison's Burial Cases always on hand, and Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Terms moderate.
Office—341 Sansome street, between Kearny and Wash.

JAMES KELLY,
Late of St. Mary's Hospital; successor to
J. S. Malling,
Undertaker
NO. 834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth.....San Francisco

EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR Funerals constantly on hand, at moderate charges. Orders will receive prompt attention. au24

SADDLES & HARNESS
Fine Horse Clothing, etc., etc.,
No. 313 KEARNY STREET,
Between Bush and Sutter, . . . San Francisco

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Orders promptly attended to.

YEAST POWDER.

A CARD.

To the Merchants, Grocers, Housekeepers, Miners and People of California Generally.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING to the public that my connection with the firm of DOOLEY & CO. has ceased, and that I am now sole proprietor of the JOHN NOLLY'S YEAST POWDER, and am determined to keep it up to the high standard it has justly acquired. I would also take this opportunity of informing the public that none of Thomas Donnelly's Improved Yeast Powder is genuine unless it has my signature on the Label, Pamphlet, Box and ALL CLASS DIRECT, between the words, Nolly's Yeast Powder. Thomas Donnelly's Improved Yeast Powders are manufactured by himself (Thomas Donnelly) at the Factory of Thomas Donnelly & Co., 1 Front street, Sacramento, and by no other person. Thomas Donnelly's Improved Yeast Powder is the only Yeast Powder that will keep in any climate, and is the only Yeast Powder that will not sour in the can. Thomas Donnelly's Improved Yeast Powder is manufactured from the best and purest materials, and is warranted to be a No. 1 article in every respect. Thomas Donnelly's Improved Yeast Powder is the only Yeast Powder that has been manufactured in England, and received the highest premium at the Great World's Fair, in London, in 1851, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853, and also at

## MINING INTELLIGENCE.

### MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Dan Jones has leased the quartz mine near Quartsburg known as "Number Nine" and has about eight men employed getting out ore. They will give it a thorough trial as soon as the roads are in condition for hauling to the Mount Gaines mill. The prospect is reported very favorable.

### BUTTE.

Says the Gravelite (Butte county) *Record*: On Friday of last week, Hendricks & Co., of Morris ravine, cleaned up a $5,000 brick. And so we go, $9,000 and $10,000 as a jump, with plenty of water and plenty of pay dirt. They have Table Mountain for a claim and Feather river for a dump, making one of the grandest claims in California. They have one mile of six-foot tail flume, and hurl 2,500 inches of water, under one hundred and fifty feet pressure, against their bank, thence through the flume.

### CALAVERAS.

Success is the name of a quartz mine situated on Kelly's Gulch, about a mile and a half from Vallecito, and which has recently been incorporated in San Francisco, with a capital stock of $20,000. From a specimen of the rock shown to us recently from the mine we should judge the rock would pay $25 to $30 per ton. Calaveras is looming up in developments in mineral resources, and the time is not far distant when she will be the first county in the State in this respect.

We have intelligence of a very surprising yield of gold from the Horse-thief mine, located in the Jones Marle district. A recent crushing of fifteen tons produced $750—an average of $50 per ton.

A ten-inch vein has been discovered near the Valentine; the ore is said to be worth $50 per ton.

The Ohio Consolidated is still going down. The ore in the bottom of the shaft is 20 inches thick and worth in the neighborhood of $60 per ton.

The Bartolo, Last Chance, Blazing Star, Seminole and French Load are expected to start up soon. A rich discovery was made this week, a short distance west of those mines. The ore is about one foot thick and every portion of it shows gold pretty thickly. Mining operations generally throughout the country are promising well.

### LASSEN.

The old Providence mine will be quickly developed as one of the great prizes of 1873; the work has advanced steadily and the progress made at the various points throughout. The sinking of the McDonald shaft is somewhat slower than those in the north, owing to having reached the hard cap rock; shaft down 113 feet from the surface, and is daily expected to intersect the vein.

Hayden Hill Mining Company continue to work in a spirited manner; the tunnel is run eight feet from the last cessation, and is now in a distant of 400 feet.

### NEVADA.

The *Union* gave its readers on Tuesday last the regular monthly review of mining at Grass Valley, from which we collate as follows: The Idaho mine's monthly run closed on Saturday. The mill worked 22 days and gave gold to the value of $72,000. The usual dividend of $66,500 will be paid this week. Appearances under ground are, of course, as good as can be expected.

The Eureka mine has, with ten stamps, given about $47,000 for a month's run.

Slate ledge, or Perrin's, has done but little crushing during the month. Hauling commenced March 1st and the mill will be immediately started up. There are but 100 tons of good ore on the dump at the mine. The ledge is large in size but poor in mineral.

Daisy Hill continues to send out good ores, and has a good-sized dump ready for crushing. The last crushing gave $42 to the load.

Greenhorn mill and mine are working away night and day. The ledge is large and well defined vein. The crushing now going on will give something like $25 to the ton of ore.

Green Mountain mine, during its last month, made a run of 18 days with its 10-stamp mill, cleaning up gold to the amount of $2,345. The value of the sulphurets saved is not counted. The sulphurets are rich and heavy.

Howard Hill mine shows a most gratifying improvement. The shaft is down 350 feet, and from the bottom drifts have been run east and west. Both drifts are in fine paying good ore, with a ledge from two to two and a half feet thick.

The Independence Mining Company is still running a tunnel through Independence Hill. The tunnel is now in 375 feet, and the rock is very hard. During the last month a foot a day was averaged in running the tunnel. The ledge has not yet been cut, though stringers that bear gold are in the tunnel.

The North Star continues to have splendid ore in the new shaft. The mill will begin, at an early day, to turn out gold in paying quantities.

The Town Talk is doing very well. That mine has paid a profit, for two years, of $2,200 a month clear to two owners. Its gravel now shows that it will pay much richer in the months to come.

The Empire is doing well. For twenty-four days of last month the mill yielded about $12,000 with its twenty stamps. This includes sulphurets and clean gold. The gold shipped Thursday morning will be valued at $11,000.

The *Transcript* says: The Idaho Mining Company has about completed arrangements to dig a new ditch to run water in, from a point in the upper part of the town valley, connecting with the Snow Mountain ditch, and conveying the water to Grass Valley. The Company have purchased the right of way through the land of Murchie Bros., and all along the line. Work is to be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

The North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company have about completed their new ditch, from Humbug via Columbia Hill to French Corral. They commenced on it last fall, and have had between six and seven hundred Chinamen, and about fifty white men constantly employed. All the digging has been completed and operations have been commenced on the flumes at the various points between the two places.

### PLUMAS.

Water commenced running through the Plumas ditch to Newton, last week, and one or two companies will start their pipes in a short time. Some very rich ground is now being taken from the Green Mountain ledge, near Cherokee, owned by Batchelder, of Greenville, and it is thought that the strike will develope at sage body of high-grade ore. Colonel Ikker has the best rigged set of diggings of Laporte. With an average water season, should the claims pay as well as they did last spring, he will take out over $100,000. Most of the mines at Laporte are waiting for a fresh supply of water, the severe snow storm of the past ten days having dried up what little water there was running in the ditches, having about five feet of snow.

### NEVADA.

The Pioche *Record*, in its review for the week ending March 1st, says: The condition of the roads from mines to mill is such that hauling facilities continue inadequate, and ore has consequently continued to increase at the dumps, in quantities at some mines to embarrass operations. Few men, however, have been dispensed with, and developments below ground have been but slightly interrupted.

The mines of Bristol, twenty miles north of Pioche, are at this time attracting greater attention than ever before. The reports from there are of an extremely encouraging character, and a large bullion production is expected from Bristol in the next few months. From four to six hundred miners, we are informed, will be engaged in and about those mines when the working season fairly opens.

And also worthy of notice is the progress being made in the development of the ledges around the Highland, about seven miles west of Pioche, and the ledges between this point and that. Work on the new Mendota mill, at Highland, is being pushed with much energy, and vast quantities of rich ores are daily awaiting its completion.

### Arizona.

The *Arizona Miner* says P. McAteer recently found a gold-bearing lode near his ranch in Kirkland valley. One hundred and twenty-five pounds of the ore, taken from the surface, was quite recently operated upon at Wickenburg, and yielded about ten ounces of bullion, worth about $175. The Mexican who worked the ore is anxious to be permitted to erect a furnace, etc., and commence regular working of the ledge. Plenty of wood and water within short distances of the mine. The placer miners are doing well and steadily, and will, no doubt, catch a great deal of placer gold.

## The Coming Labor Strikes.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The impending strike of various trades seems to be near at hand. The Eight-Hour League claim to have $100,000 in the treasury, and say they have doubled their membership since the last struggle of last year. Carpenters, plasterers, stonemasons, bricklayers, stair-builders, plumbers and house-smiths are now working on the eight-hour system, although established with their present wages, they will strike against the old system of working ten in ten hours. The piano-makers, upholsterers, varnishers and cabinet-makers are working ten hours, but are holding secret meetings to discuss the expediency of another eight-hour strike. Over fifty different trades unions in New York are committed to the eight-hour movement, and the probabilities are that many branches of manufactures will be disorganized this Spring and Summer.

A small number of German journeymen shoemakers had a meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of increasing the organization and to enable them to strike for higher wages. The speakers were sanguine that the movement would receive a great impetus when the busy season opens, and that a successful strike will be inaugurated.

It is reported from Philadelphia that the carpet trade is very seriously affected, and the manufacturers are unable to effect sales or procure advances on their very consignments. Several manufacturing firms contemplate suspending. A general weavers' strike is apprehended there, and other labor organizations have been secretly holding meetings. It is expected the strike will take place at an early date.


### A Disease with a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forces and despondent victims of this disease change their symptoms from day to time, or every hours malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function momentarily reacts upon the liver, the heart, the kidneys, the nerves and affects, to some extent, every organ of the body. A medicine which will cure Dyspepsia must, necessarily, be one which will not only tone and invigorate the liver, possess a regular habit of body, brace the nerves, purify the blood, and in short restore to a mind diseased." It therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a famous vegetable restorative. It not only cures dyspepsia, but also constipation and consumption. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses can hold a more perfect sympathetic appetizer and stomachic than any of these. Take it after every meal, and before and after exposure to malaria, unusual fatigue or indiscretion in food. The first dose will sharpen appetite and the second or third will make digestion comfortable. Nervousness, biliousness, rheumatism, kidney and bladder complaints are also more promptly and permanently relieved by this genial invigorant than by any other remedy known to the pharmacopœia.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON OFFICE, San Francisco, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

WHEAT—The market has remained inactive, at fluctuating rates, during the past week. Quotable at close at $1 60 @ $1 62½ @ 100 lbs. The *Liverpool Gazette* was interpreted as favorable to the trade for average and its stability as for Utah—an advance of 5@10 cents per cental.

BARLEY—The market has been firm, at steady rates, during the week. Feed, $1 30@$1 35; brewing, $1 50; and fancy $1 60@1 65, the latter for choice brands. Quotable at close at $1 30@1 65 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—The market has been quiet and steady during the past week. Fair to choice are quotable at $1 90@2 10 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at close at $16@18 for ordinary to choice @ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $5@6 50 for large bale.

CORN—Quotable at $1 25 @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—In market; stocks unchanged, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $4 75; Riverside, $3 25 for small and $3 for large; Pink, $4 50; Pink, $4 75; Red and small White, $4 @ 5; Lima, $6 @ 6 50; Sugar, $4 @ 4 50; Butter, $4 @ 4 50 @ 100 lbs free, with a fair demand. We quote the range at $1@$1 10 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—We quote choice at $1 75 @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $19 @ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $22 @ ton from the mill.

FLOUR—Quotable at $7 25 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 25 @ 100 lbs.

RICE—In market; stocks unchanged, and the following are the jobbing rates: Sacramento, 10@10½; Rangoon, 10@10½; Java, 10@10½; Imperial, 10½@11; and salsted at 7@8½ @ lb. The mailing rates are 10@10½ @ lb. Demand fair, and steady at 10@10½.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½ @ lb. Market is unchanged, and steady at the range. Trade's sale has been reported, 11 tons, early, though, for any large amounts to come forward. Prices may be counted on as steady.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, 37½@40c; do firkin, 30@35c; Sacramento firkin, ordinary to fair, 1@27½c; choice, none to stanks.

CHEESE—California, 12½@13c; Oregon, 13@13½c.

EGGS—California, 25c @ dozen; Oregon, 25@27½c.

### FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, sales to 9c; second quality, 7@8c; third quality, 6@7c @ lb.

VEAL—At 6@10c @ lb.

MUTTON—At 9@10c.

LAMB—10@12c @ lb.

PORK—Of domestic grain-fed, 7½@8½c; do foot, grain-fed, sales @ 8c @ lb.

### POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Hens, large, @1 50@1 75; Spring Chickens, @1 50@1 75; Roosters, @1 50@1 75.

DUCKS—Tame at 1 25@1 75 @ dozen.

GEESE—Tame at $1 50@2 @ dozen.

TURKEYS—Live, 27@30c; dressed, 30@35c @ lb.

QUAIL—@1 50@1 75 @ dozen.

RABBITS—@1 50@1 75 @ dozen.

PIGEONS—Tame, @1 50@2 @ doz.

VENISON—Saddle, 12½@15c @ lb.

TURKEYS—@30c @ lb.

GEESE—@1 50@2 @ dozen.

QUAIL—@1 50@1 75 @ dozen.


## ST. PATRICK'S DAY FESTIVITIES.

TWENTIETH

GRAND ANNIVERSARY

BALL

OF THE

SONS OF THE EMERALD ISLE

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

THIS OLD AND POPULAR ORGANIZATION is making great preparations for their coming Ball, to be given at

LA GRANDE ARMORY HALL,

NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,

On Monday Evening.....March 17, 1873.

This Society has always carried out its advertised programme on similar occasions, with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their patrons.

In addition to the regular Quadrille Programme of Dances this year, an eminent Irish Piper is engaged, so that those who do not feel like promenading to the music of the Band, can dance to their hearts' content at Irish reel or Jig to their favorite tunes from the bagpipes.

Efficient Committees will be on hand to attend to their respective duties.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

mh8 (Admitting Gentleman and Ladies)

A. O. H.

THE

SECOND GRAND ANNUAL

BALL!

OF THE

ANCIENT ORDER HIBERNIANS

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

UNION HALL,

ON THE.....

EVENING OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY,

Monday, March 17th, 1873.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

(Admitting Gentleman and Ladies).

☞ We would respectfully remind the patrons and friends of the Order that neither trouble nor expense will be spared to make this the GRAND BALL of the Season. mh1

"Let Erin Remember the Days of Old,"

&c. &c.

When her Kings, with standard of green unfurled, Led the Red Branch Knights to danger.

Erin the Emerald Gem of the western world Was set in the crest of a harper.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC

BALL!

—OF THE—

IRISH NATIONALISTS,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH

The Cheapest Place in the City

—TO BUY—

Human and Imitation Hair Goods,

Cheap and Fine JEWELRY,

—AND FANCY GOODS,

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE,

No. 110 Second Street.

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

(Stockton street, near Post.)

On the Evening of St. Patrick's Day,

MONDAY, - - - MARCH 17, 1873.

☞ The proceeds to be devoted to IRISH NATIONAL PURPOSES.

Schmidt & Scholz's celebrated Band of twenty-five pieces has been engaged.

HORTICULTURAL HALL will be decorated by the Knights in SUPERIOR STYLE, for this occasion, portraying the GLORIES OF ANCIENT IRELAND in a manner worthy of the cause in which they are engaged.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

(Admitting gentleman and ladies.

To be had at J. C. Talbot's Dry Goods Store, 3c Kearny street; Leahy's Furnishing Goods Store, 24 Kearny street; Ryan's Bookstore, 49 Fourth street; and of Members of the Order. Tickets will be scarce, so from any member of the organization. feb7

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,

Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,

Where buy other for sale

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS

ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

*AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,

ap8 110 PINE STREET.

## BANKING HOUSES.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS

—AND—

LOAN SOCIETY

Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

OFFICERS:

President.....M. D. SWEENY.
Vice-President.....C. D. O'SULLIVAN.

TRUSTEES:

M. D. SWEENY, C. D. O'SULLIVAN, JOHN SULLIVAN, R. J. TOBIN, M. J. O'CONNOR, P. McGEAN, GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, JOS. A. DONAHUE, PETER DONAHUE, EDWARD MARTIN, RICHARD TOBIN

Treasurer.....
Attorney.....

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the agent by whom the deposit is made.

Deposits received from $1 upwards.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOS. A. DONAHUE, Secretary.
San Francisco. EUGENE KELLY & Co., New York.

DONOHOE, KELLY & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.

EUGENE KELLY & Co.,

NEW YORK

BANKERS.

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK, LONDON, AND BANK OF IRELAND.....DUBLIN.

Payable at all the Branches,

AND IN EVERY COUNTY TOWN IN IRELAND

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN WILSON'S

PARISIAN CIRCUS,

SUTTER STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, opp. Lick House.

FOURTH WEEK.

☞ Grand Change of Programme.☜

GRAND MATINEE

On Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. Doors open at 1 o'clock, and the

UNRIVALED ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.

Attractive others will seat the audience, and the most perfect decorum will be observed.

Unbounded seats and chairs in the Dress Circle and Boxes.

Do not fail to see the great

DOCK RILL!

The Finest Stud of Trained Horses on

THREE GREAT CLOWNS,

—AND THE—

MAMMOTH TROUPE

Of Athletes, Equestrians, Gymnasts, Vaulters, Leapers, Pantomimists, &c.

Box Sheet, for reserved seats and private boxes, open daily from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Parquette.....$1 00
Dress Circle.....75
Reserved Seats.....50
Private Boxes.....$1 and $10 00
Programmes may be ordered at 10.30. feb14

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

JUST RECEIVED FROM IRELAND, AND SOLD by them by millions, a BASKET OF ST. PATRICK and HIBERNIA FAMILY (Illuminated in gold and colors), one and commercial in France, to be used in processions

to acknowledge the country that gave him birth, makes a holiday of St. Patrick's Day, and gives himself up to rational amusement. But especially do patriotic Irishmen, those who will not recognize England's claim to govern their country, and who ardently long for the attainment of its independence, like to honor the sentiment.

By doing so they protest, in the most significant manner open to them, against the foreign usurpation which keeps their country marked by God with all the characteristics of a nation, in the condition of a despoiled and degraded province. For this reason do the gallant men, to whom the Republic has granted the honor of carrying its stars and stripes, in the grand parade in martial array. In those armed ranks there is not a single individual who would not cheerfully respond to the call of liberty in Ireland, and who would think it an enviable fate to die the death of a soldier combating for the national independence of the soil from which he sprung.

When Ireland is free, when the last relic of that has fallen its departure from Dublin, and the flag that waved so proudly on Monday in the streets of San Francisco shall float in triumph over Dublin Castle, perchance a festival may be inaugurated which shall in a great measure displace St. Patrick's Day. Then the 17th March shall be celebrated most fittingly in the temples of God, as becomes the anniversary of one who preached the gospel well, won a whole nation to the faith of Christ, and planted the true religion in a land where it can never be eradicated. But our preface has been long, and we must give our readers a full account of how the great day was celebrated and who they were that celebrated it.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral at half past 8 o'clock, at which the Grand Marshal of the day and his staff, attended by a body of the Knights of the Red Branch and the Hibernian Benevolent Society, in full uniform, and preceded by the Hibernia Band, marched to the Cathedral. At the conclusion of the Gospel, Father Prendergast ascended the pulpit, and preached a most eloquent panegyric of the Saint.

### FLAG PRESENTATION.

About half past nine o'clock the Irish Nationalist Clubs and Societies wended their way to Hibernian Hall, where the two magnificent silk flags, manufactured by C. J. Hendry, were to be presented to the Knights of the Red Branch and the Boerke and Luby Clubs of the I. C., by the patriotic ladies of San Francisco. This hall is the property of the I. B. U., and was appropriately decorated on the occasion with flags, banners and festooned with flowers and evergreens. The platform at the end of the hall was also floated to imitate crumbling walls, around which gracefully clings with the fondness of death. On each side of the platform are painted like ancient castles, while in the background stands the round towered pagan Ireland. In front of and on each of the towers are the words of welcome and greeting; while in the center of the hall is a gigantic fountain, throwing a gentle spray many feet into the air. Soon by eleven o'clock the hall, with the occasion of the ball, the different arrangements and the illusion perfect—a veritable fairy palace, over a thousand gas jets were burning and the scene presented in well regulated harmony. In behalf of the ladies

Stepped forward and made the following handsome presentation speech:

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS, SONS AND FRIENDS OF IRELAND: I have been requested by the committee of the patriotic ladies of San Francisco to perform a very pleasing duty; but, though I keenly appreciate the honor of the task assigned me, I feel how unequal I am to the task of adequately expressing the high and holy emotions with which our souls are stirred on an occasion like this.

Indeed, I realize how weak are words to portray the thousand sweeping memories which such a scene as this calls up from the depths of the heart, and how not our lips alone, but our hearts can best register and express the fond feelings which we have for—and which we cherish for—our dear, fair Island Mother.

STATIONALITY—

Irish Nationalists of San Francisco—to you who have battled on and off the Atlantic Coast and Ireland, before, we invite to unite into one common fold every one of your race, that they may participate in the glorious work we have undertaken—uniting with us in the bonds of fraternity, and with one another for freedom's sake. Such being our resolve, we have determined that the best test we can put to you to prove to you by our every act that the true patriots have been with us will be to present to each and all they love most on earth,

In the name of the Ladies, I accept this American flag, and the Irish Confederate, I accept this American flag, representing as it does the grandest flag of the grandest country in the world; and this, the ancient flag of Ireland, the proudest emblem of the past.

### A Surprise.

Immediately after Mr. J. C. Talbot had finished his response to the address of Mrs. J. J. O'Brien, on behalf of the Irish national ladies of San Francisco, Col. M. C. Smith rose, and, with a pleasing address, presented to the National Band, the number splendid flag, in behalf of Philip Ryan and Co., Confectioners, in behalf of the donors. Mr. John Hassell presented a handsome flag to the Irish Regiment, which was received by Colonel Watson in behalf of the regiment. Both flags are American, and were made from fine silk manufactured by the Franco Californian Silk Manufacturing Co., of this city, of which Mr. Meagher is President.

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Preceding the procession was a platoon of mounted police, to keep the route clear of obstructions. Thomas Feeley, Chief of Police, was in command.

The French Zouaves, Colonel Buffandeau, commanding, acted as avante guards. The Grand Marshal—mounted on a spirited charger, and wearing a rich green scarf, with gold bullion, a black hat, green and white feather, harp and star, and red, white and blue rosette—headed the line, accompanied by his Chief Aids, Colonel M. C. Smith and Daniel Sweeney, Esq. Next came the Chief of Staff, John Hassall, Esq., and his aids, Colonel F. F. Walsh and Major F. W. Black. Close after rode the general body of unassigned aids in horse equals, and mounted on spirited steeds—

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held; and when the hour came for those to be summoned out a fleet of available spars was announced! The President of the Day, Jas. J. Kenealy, Esq., in a brief but happy address, introduced Mr John McCullough, who read with fine effect, the poem written for the occasion, by Mr Daniel O'Connell

**The Poem.**

From misty and by wandering feet of Irishmen pressed,
From every crime where Irishmen have found a place of rest—
From exile and from mountain, from ocean tempest tossed,
Up over and without swells the voice of Irishmen to-day.

From late Alleghany's blood and fertile plains, with dashes dotted over,
From Colorado's rugged heights, from Ulster's rage and rave,
We Irish exiles now are met beneath the Irish flag
For green within our heart of hearts, grown greener here in the years.
Live memories of the shamrock soil, wet with Liberty's tears;
Where children, through stern defeat their votes and sacred have set,
Have still refused the tyrant's task—the lesson to forget.
Though cut of freeman's rule and right, now Israel in no realm,
Beyond the grasp of perjured sway, of judge and jail and chain!
A past our mighty deed have gilt with everlasting light—
A residence which illumines still the darkness of our night.

Full many a footstep, dark for years, was red—with fresh blood,
Where by side by side in ashes rake the Irish soldiers lay;
Full many a time, 'neath moon and sun, by Irish arms—their hour had fled—
On hill and pass, the native plan the English troop's assault.
And what has sprung from all our strife—what lasting good begot?
What from our dusky dags to-day, your songs of liberty?
Our answer by the grave of true sons is gallant stone.
The remnant by the dream the world, though serious-sible sadness

Has rearing chilled one heart-beat for her who gave us birth!
Has discipline paled our loving for the dearest land that blushes 'neath the sun?
The answer is the greeting, that swells from Irish breast,
To this or our gallant fathers loved—the day we hold the best.

Know we as not of those whose memories of us so fade—
That their fatherland in Ireland we called left behind—
Whose today the darling shamrock in shawl and in bonnet wear,
And glory still, spite all their wrongs, in cheering the grand.

In vain your rugged mountains, your wintry seas in vain,
Your breadths of somber forest, your leagues of barren land,
In East and West, through all the world, from Erin all forgot,
Joined soul to soul, and thought to thought, stand Irishmen to-day!

We've never loved her better than now, 'mid all her sorrow;
We've never had so strong a hope to half a brighter morrow;
For on her shores are tongue and pen, and trade of peaceful might,
To transmute to the fleet of the wrong and bear aloft the right.

And every rustling banner we've conquered in the day
Is every ivy-mantled tower that totters in the fray,
Is every so-called descendants of the great of sword and word,
Is the motive to see the end of Mother Ireland's wrong.

No font or difference of creed o'erclouded us in battle-line,
We're Irishmen—and, North or South, we love the kindred blood!
God bless you, land of memories, our darling isle, our holy soil—
Bless the leaf that clothes to-day the sod we'll call to-morrow.

At the conclusion of the poem, Mr McCullough was greeted with applause, and Mr. Kenealy introduced Mr. J. D. Sullivan, who sang Andrew Cherry's pretty ballad, entitled

**The Green Little Shamrock of Ireland.**

Sweet is my native land, dear little shamrock of Ireland.
Land of the brave and free, dear little shamrock of Ireland.
There's a spot in the dear little shamrock of Ireland.
Which to my heart is dear than all the world beside.

The dear little plant that springs from our soil,
When its three little leaves are extended,
Denote hope and a wish a happy fate should gain,
And sentiment by patriots be befriended;
And well learned by the brag, through the world, through the mirkland,
From the rich and gold branch, like the shamrock of Ireland.
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The Chairman of the Day, Rev Thomas Hussey, was next introduced. Father Gibney's name was received with cheers, which having subsided, he delivered the following oration:

**Oration.**

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: At each succeeding year brings around the festive day of Ireland's patron saint, he with whom, more than on land, is aroused in the breast of Irishmen at home and abroad. Whether within the confines of the immense continent, in Australasia, on the burning plains of India, or upon the green isles of old Erin—at sea, and in whatever spot of the habitable globe the Celt is found, there he worships instinctively true to Faith and Fatherland.

Like the first days of other saints, the 17th of March was set apart by the Church for the special purpose of honoring the memory of the nation's apostle, and of receiving thanks for the boundless reward by the light of faith. But, almost from the days of Patrick, the converse of the saint and the type of the figure of the people became identical. The one stood for the other in times of prosperity, and both flourished together in the Green Island, though sometimes sad tears have fallen from the eyes of the Irish mother.

Has receiving chilled one heart-beat for her who gave us birth?
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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23.
March
23—Sunday—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
24—Monday—Feria.
25—Tuesday—Annunciation of the B. V. M. Holiday of Obligation.
26—Wednesday—Feria.
27—Thursday—Feria.
28—Friday—Most Precious Blood of our Lord.
29—Saturday—Feria.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 22, 1873.

## THE LYNCHING OF MATTHEW TARPEY.

The lynching of MATTHEW TARPEY by armed mobs from Watsonville, Salinas and Monterey was an occurrence to be deplored by all lovers of law and order. This assertion holds equally good whether the unfortunate man was, or was not, guilty of the horrible crime imputed to him. In either case he should have been left to the action of the proper authorities and to the judgment of the established tribunals. The plea that, if he were so left, he might possibly have escaped punishment, does not furnish any palliation, much less justification, for the conduct of the "Vigilantes;" because, if it prevailed generally, the country would in a short time be utterly given over to anarchy, and all law but that of the strong hand would be ignored. It is wholly incompatible with the first principles of civilized government that armed mobs should be permitted to set themselves up as the judicial courts, and undertake the punishment of criminals or of individuals whom they chose to consider such. This rule is so universally recognized that had the tragedy of Monterey been enacted anywhere else but in the boasted land of liberty, the ringleaders would ere now be lying fast-bound in prison with an indictment for wilful murder hanging over their heads. For, according to the statutes of every Christian nation, and according to the dictates of eternal justice, these men are just as much murderers as the wretches who are legally consigned to the executioner. It is highly probable that no effort to punish them will ever be made, but this circumstance will only serve as a humiliating confession of the weakness of the law and the cowardice of those who are trusted with its ministrations. Considering the frequency of tragedies like that of Monterey and the invariable failure in bringing the perpetrators to justice, it is impossible for intelligent men in any part of the world to have the slightest respect for the administration of law in California, and it can be no wonder if the population of our State is regarded as being chiefly composed of men with the habits and character of Ishmaels.

So much for the criminality of lynch-law in MATTHEW TARPEY'S case. But if he was guilty of any more serious offence than a homicide, which would be sufficiently expiated by a short term of imprisonment, supposing that he would not be acquitted altogether on the ground of justification. The unfortunate man claimed, in the first instance, that the shot which killed Mrs. NICHOLSON was purely accidental, and that he had not the slightest intention of taking anybody's life. Of course, very much weight will not be attached with the sweeping title of evidence in favor of the truths of Christianity, and, like drowning men, they clutch at the veriest straws in the vain and foolish hope that they will sustain them.

With Irishmen of this class, who make large pretensions to patriotism, and with individuals wishing to weaken or break the bond which links the Irish nation to Catholicity, any favorable idea is that there exists an irremovable opposition between loyal love of country and attachment to faith. They dare not put them directly in the scales, one against the other, for they well know that every man with Christian instincts in his soul would unhesitatingly give preference to the creed which is his solace in this life and must be his glory in the next. So they make a separating, a very plausible, but a very artificial and a very false distinction. They attempt to divide Catholicity into two branches—the religious and political. They profess to give all belief, respect and obedience to the former; but, as "independent men" who are able "to do their own thinking" they will just venture to *criticise* the latter. Whenever they discover what they often call "the political Papacy," they find so much to censure that they fairly get choked with indignation. They are kind enough to find no fault with the tenets of faith, but somehow or another they light upon the unhappy supposition or discovery that during ages the Popes, the supreme rulers of the Church, the vicegerents of Christ, have been traitorous foes to liberty and irreconcilable enemies of progress. It is nothing to these people that every victory which the toiling masses gained over absolutism and feudalism was chiefly owing to the action and influence of the Catholic Church. They reck little of the indisputable fact that the Sovereign Pontiffs were always foremost, and not unfrequently alone, in the patronage of learning and the promotion of science. They shut their eyes to these things because it does not answer them to see them. Sometimes they are condescending enough to give what they imagine is sustainment of their position a proof of the correctness of their assertions.

For example, when talking of the Irish question they are very fond of citing Pope ADRIAN'S Bull to HENRY II. of England, respecting his intended interference in the domestic affairs of Ireland, as incontrovertible evidence that the "political Papacy" was always hostile to our country's "Home Rule;" they say, if we have an English Pope selling to an English King, for a money consideration, the right to invade, conquer and ruin a free and independent country," Leaving aside altogether the many and grave reasons for doubting the authenticity of this Bull, which have been dealt with in a most masterly manner by the Most Rev. Dr. MORAN, Bishop of Ossory, and, for the sake of argument, granting it to be genuine, it would require but few words to show that it had no influence whatever, either direct or indirect, on the subjugation of Ireland by the Normans. In the first place, the invasion was not proposed by the Pope, but by HENRY himself; and the Bull does not confer, but sanction the enterprise on the assumption that such and such things were its chief objects. In fact, HENRY'S design, *as represented to the Pope and as favored by him*, was an admirable project, and deserving of the encouragement of not alone the Sovereign Pontiff, but of every good Catholic. We say, *as represented to the Pope*, because the purpose for which the English King obtained the sanction of ADRIAN and the purpose which he really meditated and achieved, were two different and distinct things. He asked permission to restore order and secure the recognized right of the Holy See, and he got it, as it was perfectly within the competency of the Pope as the spiritual head of both nations fully authorized and universally acknowledged by the Christian princes of those days. He did not pretend to aim at a permanent occupation of the island, and the alleged Bull contains no word or phase authorizing such a course. More—, when Henry landed with the work of restoration he did not produce the Bull, or, a seal to it as his grounds for action, or indeed, allude to it in the remotest way. He by the edict of Injunction declared that the only object of this industry is not equalled anywhere, yet it requires in a combination of capital to develop it." The consumption of gas in the country is estimated at $40,000,000 annually. If we manufactured that, we ourselves we could save for our citizens $24,000,000 a year—money enough to give profitable employment to two million men, women and children.

## Unfounded Claims.

The *Call* is a good general newspaper, but it is addicted to the fault of self-laudation to an extent which at times carries it beyond the bounds of decency. Its issue of Wednesday contained this puff:

The Call yesterday devoted nearly seven columns to the examination. It occupied two and a half PAGES ENTIRE PUBLISHED.

Now, the Irish in THE MONITOR published a large extra edition at half past 8 o'clock in the afternoon of St. Patrick's Day, containing *the full proceedings of the day*—fuller than the *Call* of the following morning—omitting not a single fact of importance; and we gave as an extra copy of this extra to the *Call*, from which it calmly compiled its report, without, however, giving us credit. It was we who got up the Grand Mass Meeting and Procession of Father O'Keefe's Reception, and the speeches of Rev. O'Brien and Mr. Tobin at Metropolitan Hall.

## MURDER NEAR WATSONVILLE.

### THE ACCUSED LYNCHED.

WATSONVILLE, March 14.—Matt. Tarpey, an old resident of this place, accidently shot and killed a Mrs. Sarah Nicholson last night, who was living on a tract of land formerly owned by Tarpey, about five miles from town. Tarpey, it seems, was trying to get his land back, and undertook to intimidate the parties holding it to return it to him. Tarpey was taken to Salinas City, where the indignation against him was so great, that it was deemed advisable to take him to Monterey; but this precaution did not save his life, as the following telegrams show:

SALINAS CITY, March 17.—Since Tarpey was taken to Monterey Jail on Saturday last, the fearful excitement prevailing has been on the increase, and aroused men from all portions of the county, and from Watsonville, have congregated here and at Monterey.

Last night Sheriff Wasson came from Monterey, and returned with a strong body of men to guard the jail and the prisoner. To-day, up to twelve o'clock,

OVER ONE HUNDRED MEN,

Well armed, had assembled in Salinas. The report was then circulated that Judge Breen, County Judge, had telegraphed an order to the Sheriff to bring Tarpey to Salinas City for examination. A

CAVALCADE OF HORSEMEN,

And fresh men from all parts came flying around, started out to meet the prisoner, and Deputy Sheriff Jake Less accompanied the party, with an order from the County Judge to bring Tarpey to Salinas for examination. It had been understood that the legislature, under the new constitution, the Sheriff, taking the jail in Monterey, would escort Tarpey to here.

The cavalcade left Salinas at 1 P. M., and continued on the road without meeting any one until

IT ARRIVED IN MONTEREY,

Eighteen miles distant, when it was stated that armed men had been drawn from under the floor of the jail and in the cellar doors with sledges, and that the slightest opposition Tarpey was in their power.

As they emerged from the jail with him in custody, a wife and child of the slayer, who were near, rushed forward, and with heartrending cries clung to the prisoner with the most pathetic intensity of feeling that they had to be separated from him by force. Everything by was Tarpey's aged mother and sister,

PLEADING IN VAIN FOR MERCY.

But a few minutes sufficed to bind Tarpey securely. Then he was placed in a two-horse wagon, and surrounded by about fifty armed men and the teams. The Regulators moved slowly out of the town, Tarpey's wife and child following on a run and unnoticed, and who gave him all the spiritual consolation his case called for.

### Tarpey's Statement.

Matt Tarpey's brother, Martin, was formerly engaged in the produce business in this city, but is now at Pioche, acting as superintendent for the Washington and Creole Mining Company, while a younger brother, Michael, is in the employ of the Meadow Valley Mining Company. His mother and two sisters reside in this city, and the family are highly respected. His mother, who is very aged, and one sister left here for Monterey Sunday morning. Tarpey forwarded to his family the following statement of the shooting:

Wednesday last, I moved a house from one part of my land to another. The night of Wednesday the deceased and persons living with her took possession of the house. On Thursday my man went to fix up the house, etc., of the house. He was driven off by these parties; told he would be shot if he did not leave it instantly. He returned to Watsonville and informed me of the fact. I endeavored to get one or two parties, peace officers, to accompany me, but failed. Believing in another county, they refused. I went then alone. Getting to the house about 2 P. M., I heard that I took to be one woman and several men in the house, consulting, singing and applying themselves, etc. I endeavored by shooting off my gun, intimidating them, to have them leave. I failed in that. Then went to town again and endeavored to get some peace officers to accompany me, but failed. Returned to the place and watched the parties until they left the house, which they did about 2 A. M. I went to get possession also without resorting to violent measures. I remained on the ground.

About 7 A. M. the deceased, accompanied by a man, returned toward the house. Being in my own right, within forty yards followed a boy. I was standing by a tree, and stepped out to sight and command the boy. Before I could get out I was knocked down by some person, and my gun got off of the premises. His manner and acts showed he wished to fight me. Being unarmed, thought I would not fight. He was abusive, and said I was a——of a bastard that ever lived. He struck me kept pushing him off, driving him back and requesting me not to shoot. I repeatedly told her there would be no shooting if they would get off the premises and stay off. After I had driven them some seventy or eighty yards, he partially tore himself from the grasp of the woman. At the same time, directly in front of me, I saw a pistol. Heretofore the belligerents and farmers of that vicinity had used clubs in the fights, the latter consisting of axe handles, etc. The pistol was in the hands of a man who had been under contract of sale. The contract, it is understood, has been given up on account of the rocks, of which the amount unearthed from the land is enormous.

A very serious accident occurred to a boy named Wilson on Saturday afternoon. Matt Mahan, a brakeman on the construction train of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was at Mid Bay, laid his hatchet, and was thrown on the train. Wilson, a boy about 12 years of age, the hatchet, crushing it in a fearful manner. He was taken to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Cooper, and he is now doing well, but the sight of his eye was so great that he expired under the operation.

The promises of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company that the track shall be laid on the north bank of the Columbia River from Kalama to Portland, over the ground which is now occupied by the Oregon and Califonia road company, is not likely to be fulfilled. The Columbia River Railroad Company has already gone from Oregon and Idaho to get the right of way on the north bank of the river, and Clarke's Fork above the lake, so that no difficulty will be encountered in the way of the location of steam communication between Seattle and Portland. The Columbia River Railroad Company is now engaged pushing to their terminus, and will have a steamer on the river to connect with the road. The latter road has already been completed, and the body was covered with snow. Carefully dressed.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

On the 15th inst. the game law went into effect, so far as regards fowls.

Andrew Brown was found dead on the railroad track thirty miles east of Elko on Monday morning.

Charles Mortimer has been convicted of murder in Sacramento. The locality pies did on examination.

The Modoes still occupy their lava beds. A new Peace Commission has been appointed, consisting of Meacham, Odeneal, Rosebrough and Dyer.

The horse disease has made its appearance in Los Angeles county in a mild form. Inasmuch as no fatalities have occurred.

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In the Truckee fish ponds, trout vary in weight from half a pound to fifteen or twenty pounds. Salmon trout, of 2,000,000 of which are displayed in profusion. Dolores Lachmund, Secretary, Mrs. Frank Lachmund and Independence Lane, all contribute.

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George Hargan shot and killed George Dixon in La Valada, Santa Clara county, last night. The crime was committed in the morning, and the murderer was immediately arrested. It is during the day the people of the surrounding country were assembled at the funeral of Mrs. Hargan, and hanged him to the nearest tree within a few minutes of the shooting. Wilmington, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri) is brought much land into profitable cultivation, and is a short time will be distributed to produce as to reduce the price of bread to a level, which regulates all other prices, and undersell foreign countries in their own markets.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The Harbor Commissioners have ordered a rent in the wharves between Jackson and Pine to be sent with wheelbarrows, cobblestones, etc., and advertise for proposals.

Major Harry Larayne, an Englishman of distinction, has been elected by the Legislature of Nevada Commissioner of Immigration. He is the only gentleman who has ever been elected to a civil office in that State. He is a thorough democracy and liberty. In connection with the appointment, bells were rung, and prayer the Baptist and Presbyterian churches. The Governor-elect of Nevada is a member of the Episcopal Church, and was sworn in by Bishop Kip. The Legislature seemed first, however, to have been organized by the election of Hon. Thomas Wells as Speaker. The latter is a Catholic gentleman, and a member of the Legislature.

Calah Clubing, the celebrated lawyer, wrote a sixteen-page brief to convince the Supreme Court that his client, Caldwell, had not been guilty of bribery to obtain his office. It would take a refugee, with more pages than the Waverley novels combined, to convince the people that Caldwell ought not to have been expelled.

A grand joint assembly of the Prince Rooms and Legion of St. Patrick will take place in Odd Fellow's Grand Central Park, Oakland, on the 26th, April 13.

BULLIVER, FREYBURG & CO., No. 11 Montgomery street, have on sale a superb stock of shawls, mantillas, laces and placed embroidered suits, for ladies and misses, at remarkably low prices.

THE WHITE HOUSE, corner of Kearny and Sutter streets, is resplendent with the dry goods, showing every article worn by ladies, on exhibition there in a variable dry goods palace.

## LOCAL CATHOLIC ITEMS.

Rev. Leopold Dellman, pastor of Baker City, Oregon, called at our office last week on his way to Belgium. He expects to remain about three months. May he return for good!

St. Joseph's new Convent in Sacramento, was dedicated on Wednesday forenoon of this week by the most Rev. Archbishop Alemany. It was crowded by a large number of persons. After the formal ceremonies were concluded, the Most Rev. Archbishop delivered an eloquent and appropriate address. The rooms of the building were tastefully decorated.

A mission, conducted by Rev. Fathers McGill and O'Brien of Los Angeles, was commenced in St. Patrick's church, Mission street, on last Sunday, which will continue for two weeks, closing on Sunday, March 30th.

A NEW MONASTERY.—We understand that the Dominican Fathers are immediately to commence the building of a monastery near the Church of St. Dominic now being built on Bush street, between Fillmore and Steiner. It will be one hundred feet long by thirty six feet wide, with high basement and attic. It may not be out of place to state here, as an evidence of the spirituality of the Church, that eight different religious orders have been established in or seventeen ecclesiastics now in the priory at Benicia. One-half of these have been ordained within a few months, where the confessions of the people of the interior may be heard; and the number will be increased as the wants of the faithful may require.

Very Rev. Father McGill, President of St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, will give a mission at Santa Cruz, commencing on the 6th April (Palm Sunday) and continuing for a fortnight. Meehan is a most gifted preacher, and his mission in Santa Cruz cannot fail of producing good fruit.

## RAILROAD RUMORS.

—Information comes to us from such a source that we have reason to doubt of its correctness, that the San José railroad is now in the hands of bonds of Thomas A. Scott. We are informed that a arrangement was made at Washington prior to the application of Scott to have the Act of Incorporation of the Texas and Pacific Railroad so amended as to authorize the Company to purchase or construct branch lines. The statement we believe, is that Scott has purchased from Governor Stanford Rides "and" Maryland. He then had the power to construct a road from Stockton to San José, and for which purpose he has let contracts of sale. The contracts, it is understood, have been given to parties in charge of the work, of which the amount unearthed from the land is enormous.

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## Our Foreign Immigration.

It is by no means strange that scores of the European Governments are saddened by all the means in their power to encourage emigration. The vast agricultural tracts derived by this country from its tide of foreign population, drawn by the Land Grabs, will show that there is good cause for the Old World's panic. Here is an extract from its plaint:

Last year 400,000 foreigners were landed at the different seaports, or, in other words, for every 80 of the whole population of the Union was at the end of the year 1 foreigner. The enormous capital value represented by these arrivals are not unknown. It is calculated that, on an average, each of these foreigners brings with him about fifteen or seventeen sovereigns now in England, the priory at Benicia. One-half of these have been ordained within a few months, where the confessions of the people of the interior may be heard; and the number will be increased as the wants of the faithful may require.

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## Continued from Eighth Page.

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## IN STOCKTON.

(Correspondence of THE MONITOR.)

STOCKTON, March 18, 1873.

Opens the ears standing idle to late?

Why does the crowd gather fast in the street?

Some story to talk of, what come they to see?

See the rope hanging from the cross-tree" so

Is the sad scene of 1856 in Ireland, but the

Reading of the exiled daughters of Erin, and the

Fellows abominoble of course) in the boys' base

Is the strange aspect of things

Exiles of Erin, driven from her soil

By fear of justice, mercy, man and God,"

Who have left their national holiday; are celebrating

Last of St. Patrick. For the past few days a little

Valley between the Irish Americans and the An

Branch of Hibernianism in regard to their respect

Which made things a little lively, but all went so

Harmony. The day was as fine as could be desired,

Sun shone, and the Sons and Nymps and the

Nymph. Very few of either were given to the

Fore, though there is no lack of flag staffs. Some

Flags and may be able to correct the error in the

Perfect. The Mosses at St. Mary's church

At 8 and 10½ o'clock. There was a large

Number at the first, and the second was crowded

Overflowing. Several strangers from the different

Were looking to St. Mary's, all harrying to

Same place. In the meantime, the Ancient Order

Hibernians in full dress regalia of the Order and

Formed assembled in front of their hall,

The members of the Society took the place set

Them, dressed in the full regalia of the Order and

Formed in procession, and

Stand in admiration of the immense

Which followed, headed by the Stockton

Band of their organization of glory.

Would but recite the grateful prayer of

Nation, but I am denied by the intensified

Of my imperishable gifts.

It was a sight to gladden the heart of the Patriot

That moved the spirit of the sleeping youth,

Which was proudly carried from the platform.

The cool—" timely night the bonnets," was charmingly responded to by Miss Jennie Dillon.

Miss Lizzie Dillon, who has completed her

Has highly accomplished readers.

The same out of the richest treats of the evening

Was the song, "Erin go Bragh," by Irishman,"

Mitchell Morning. The singer was vociferously and

Encored, and responded to the encore

The ball was cleared for dancing.

The fact that the proceeds of the concert were to

Be donated to St. Mary's school drew an immense

Number of people together, all disposed to render

The school assistance; but at the close many left

Hall in a state of grief and sorrow, as the

Hall of the Irish American Benevolent Society at

Mount Hall. At 10:30 P. m. the latter hall was

Thronged, and the scene true was one of extraordinary animation. Dancing, the amusement

Commenced in the city. The management: I was

Place in a very respect, and the ball was a credit to

The organization.

## ELSEWHERE.

### In Marysville

The day was celebrated by High Mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Right Rev. Bishop O'Connell officiating, after which Father Kelly, of Colusa, pronounced a panegyric. The procession then marched through the principal streets to the Convent, where a basket of Irish songs were sung by the young ladies of Notre Dame Academy. Rev. Father J. J. Cullen delivered a beautiful oration.

### In San Jose

High Masses were celebrated in St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's Churches, where Father Bushard and Father Gallagher, respectively preached to large congregations. Later in the day V. D. Evans, in the absence of Father Gleason, and specially requested the oration he delivered last year in Sacramento. In the evening a grand ball was given, which was attended by the elite of San Jose and vicinity.

### In Santa Cruz

Father J. Adam celebrated High Mass at Sacred Heart. St. Lynch preached an eloquent panegyric of the saint. A festival was held in the evening, which, we are informed, was a grand success.

### The Vallejo

Division of the A. O. H., accompanied by about five hundred ladies and gentlemen, came to San Francisco to celebrate the day, consequently there was little more in that thriving town than a fair social display of bunting.

### In Salt Lake City

A grand festival was held in honor of the day.

### In Portland, Oregon,

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by a procession of military, and the Hibernian Societies of Portland and adjoining towns.

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

Lawrenceburg (Ky., was nearly burned to its ground on the 16th. Loss $100,000.

Two Garnans were murdered in New York on the 15th inst., and a German and an Irishman in Philadelphia.

George Francis Train has been pronounced insane by the medical commissioners appointed to inquire into his case.

By request of the Queen, Gladstone has resumed the Premiership, which seems in Eire satisfactory to the people, if not to the politicians.

During St. Patrick's procession in Canton, Ohio, four horses attached to a hearse ran away, demolished the hearse and caused a scene for the moment.

There announces that the payments due Germany will be promptly made, and that the withdrawal of the French troops will be completed September 1st.

The Pope gave audience on Patrick's Day to one hundred Canadians who had served in the Papal Zouaves, and who had remained true to upon their steadfast devotion to the church.

Captain Charles H. Hall has been ordered to the command of the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, relieving Commodore H. K. Thatcher, who has been ordered to the Navy Hospital at Mare Island.

The locomotive engineers in St. Louis are on a strike, and cars are there moved by mules. They cannot find a beautiful animal, however, that the Mayor had to call on the Governor for troops to protect them.

London telegrams of the present week would indicate that Gladstone will resign the Premiership. In fact it would like to be Premier, and the Queen seems to favor that, but is afraid to accept the responsibility in the face of such opposition as Disraeli will in the present Parliament.

Superintendent Durant announces the completion of the Sonora and Tuolumne Railroad to Red River City, connecting with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. Through trains will leave from Galveston, Houston and St. Louis, commencing on the 15th inst.

A furious riot between Englishmen and Orangemen occurred at Wolverhampton, one night, on the 10th inst. At least three hundred persons were injured. Firearms and knives were freely used, and much blood shed, though the cases of fatal injury are reported.

A New York telegram of the 18th says: The Irish laborers on the new Croton dam, at Sonnervelt, yesterday determined to close out the Italian laborers who took their places at low wages, and so to-day a large force of rioters marched to the dam, armed with clubs, pistols and knives, and drove them away. It is feared that there will be trouble in the morning.

The demonstration by the Irish population of Montreal in honor of Home Rule for Ireland and amnesty to imprisoned Fenians, for which arrangements had been made for some weeks, took place in Mrs Patrick Sunday afternoon, and was participated in by a very large number. The weather was very favorable, and the streets were thronged with people. Many of the Irish societies had their regalia and banners. The procession was headed by the Irish Benevolent Society, which was followed by the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Irish Catholic Temperance Society, the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, the Irish Protestant Benevolent Union

## THE REBELLION OF SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

PART SECOND—(Continued.)

Thus equipped, Sir John Talbot with rapid strides sought the city gates—the English furniture of his horse prevented him from riding. He posted up from the bridge, unmindful of the approving glances of many a Saxon burgher's daughter, admiring the tall Irishman; hurried past Christ's church, and down Nicholas street, abandoning aside the throng of the market with the step of a man well accustomed to have way made for him. "Way, there, you knave," cried he to one fellow blocking up the narrow passage with his cart.

"God's mercy, Teague!" replied the man of English blood with a start, but took no further notice.

"Out of my way, rascal!" cried Talbot, seizing him by the collar, and flinging him to one side; the fellow, who fell among the potato-dealers' baskets, rose, cursing furiously; but he had no wish to try the strength of the audacious native's arm a second time.

"Ay, ay," he exclaimed; "by the devil, things are coming to a pretty pass when wild wood-kern walk the streets of Dublin like born English gentlemen!"

"He's mere Irish," said another; "stick your knife into him, Peter—what about the thirty shillings?—we'll club for the fine if it ever be levied."

"Beame," replied Peter, "Irish as he is, I would not like to lie by subscription."

"By my faith, and it is well you did not take me at my offer, Peter; for now that I look again he is a scatterned Irishman; he has neither gibb nor hair upon his upper lip. Egad, it were as well not to meddle with him; 'tis five pound if it be a penny for such a fellow's case."

"He is main strong in the arm," said Peter, "we his life worth what it may."

Meanwhile Talbot was at Nicholas street; another minute placed him at the door of Dame Kesling's house. "Hah! Have I kept them waiting?" he cried, as he entered the hall; but the servant locked at him in mute astonishment. "Why, Lynch," cried Talbot, "do you not know my voice? come to you as one of your own countrymen?"

"God be good to us, and is this you, Sir John? May I never see glory if I did not think it was one of *Tomas ane Feola's* Irish captains from beyond the pale—a Tierna More at the least.

"Well, Lynch, it is as you see; be silent, Lynch: I have reasons to make me wish to pass with the crowd as thus which you suppose; but lead me to the gentlewoman, quick—is Father Thomas here?"

"Ah, Sir John, you will have to go to the cathedral now! I never thought you would have been so slack upon the morning that they are in it. Did there it billed left for you by Dame Margaret; that will tell your noblemen why they have gone before." Talbot snatched the letter, and, with a sudden tumult at his heart that made the writing swim for a moment in his eyes, read as follows:

"DEAR KINSMAN: We waited for you till long after the hour appointed; and Father Thomas having to assist at High Mass in St. Patrick's, takes us with him, as well for the performance of our devotions as to afford, if you should come during our absence, an opportunity of still accomplishing your desires to-day; for after Mass he will remain, in expectation of your coming, an hour in the little chapel between the sixth and seventh pillars of the nave, upon the left hand as one enters. Should you not come within that time we will return to the Gate; but Father Thomas, being noticed to attend some other ceremonial, cannot accompany us. So, if you come not, you must wait till the morrow; so, dear kinsman, if you do come before the hour after Mass has passed, you will find her that you wot of there, as I have told you, along with your loving kinswoman, M. K."

Talbot had scarce read the whole till he was on his way to the cathedral. The sun was shining brightly on the huge tower, and making all the lying battresses stand out like bars of silver from the dusk bulk of the building. Fair as the scene was to a discerning Nicholas Gate, with the open field before him, and the great cathedral in the midst, with all its battlements and pinnacles tipped with the sunbeams and glittering against the blue sky, Talbot bestowed scarce a look upon its beauties, but hurried round to the great western doorway, and entered the cathedral, panting from his haste, and half forgetful of the accustomed observances of his religion.

"Are you a heathen, master Kern," said one standing near the door, "that you touch not the holy water and enter the house of God with your cap on your head?"

"God forgive me," said Talbot, dipping his fingers in the stone font that projected from the jamb of the great doorway, and reverently crossing himself; "God forgive me, for a sinner as I am; but I come on such an errand as might well make a man forget to bless himself."

The citizen, astonished at his good Keg Bah, and thinking he came from some dying person for a priest, made way, and Talbot hurrying into the aisle, passed up to Father Kesling's confessional through the shrine of the kneeling crowd, the chief either side of which extended half way down the nave, for it was a solemn High Mass, and the citizens, delighted to get crowds their wives, had flocked to St. Patrick's that morning in unusual numbers. The choir was large, and on, and through the great arches of the screen and rood-beauty stalls could be seen crowded with knights and ladies kneeling between the double rows of white surpliced singers; the pale lamp-light emitted from the windows with the broad day about the near end; but toward the altar, where none else was admitted, its yellow radiance made all the hair seem like jars and carved work of the hanging gilt-copper shrine with an indistinct, tender glimmer gold. Father Keating's confessionalia was an ancient and grotesque wooden chapel, built against one of the great pillars of the aisle, with its little prie-cinct railed in, and a lamp burning before an image of the Virgin over its entrance. Talbot found it closed; but to have gone in search for his kinswoman among the crowd of noble in the choir, would have been both unbecoming and in all probability fruitless. His hand down, therefore, with his arms resting on the low rail, and swelled the conclusion of the services in fluttering and anxious expectation. His mind could his mind to devotion; he had twice been on the point of happiness, and almost twice been snatched almost from his grasp by sudden calamity—like might be the third time—he might have been offended with him for not keeping his appointment—the misfortune might be there applicable for as his wait—there was no remedy as to who the wife was he could the power of God to help him before; and yet he could not listen to the solemn music, and see the people around kneel in adoration, without approaching himself that one whose happiness so much depended on a rite of the Church, could listen to the sounds of that Church's most essential sacrifice thus unmoved by tender feelings of devotion. He heard the little bells tinkling with their tongues of silver; he could hardly tell as if in presence of the Host; he heard the blessing, and saw the people bending to receive it, but could scarcely tell that he participated in the benediction. At length, then, Mass was over, and the people rose, but those within the choir kept their places as many who had knelt near the screen, and could have heard the service; they appeared to await a further ceremony. Talbot knew not what; but he could perceive that there was some important preparation going on among the clergy, who passed and repassed from the side doors to St. Mary's chapel, their vestments glittering dazzlingly as they came out into the sunshine of the aisle. He was getting up on the long benches at the dean himself withdrew, his robes shining like flashes of fire as he crossed each bar of the sunshine lying across the narrow passage from every window, when, with a joyful start, he found those whom he sought by his side.

"Dear kinswoman!" cried he, extending his hand to Dame Kesling, and she drew back in dignified amaze, and even Eileen, who was leaning blushing on her arm, looked at him for a moment in equal ignorance; but a few words explained all. "Ah, Eileen," he cried, when he had done so, "you did not think I would soon fulfill my promise; well, I have left them without whose absence, although I would not be had carried better friends; but come, my love, leave now upon me. Dear Father, take to your blessed work. For I take a supplicant at heaven's gate till the words are said."

"Come in then, my children: I have little time to lose," replied Father Kesting, leading them into his little oratory, which, however scarcely more than sufficient to give them room; "I have," said he, "many higher duties to attend to to-day; something has happened, I know not what, but I will have to take a part; the signal as much for me as he was going out; so kneel down, my children, for I must tie this knot with what speed I may." The ceremony was performed, and Talbot and Ellen arose, man and wife.

"Now, sister," said Father Thomas, as he blessed Dame Kesling's cheek, after saluting the bride, "I will you return to Nicholas Gate, or wait for us? I may perhaps be able to accompany you home yet, if you will but wait the conclusion of the service, which cannot now be long; I will give you places under the dean's gallery in my own stall, if you will wait for me."

They all accepted gladly, and he led them into the choir. Every face was turned to the strong power of the Church rashly or against all offenders; for God may, in his anger against the nation, give the bodies of his people, for a warning to the sword, yet will He not surely destroy their souls for the our great cause, nor cast them forth utterly from the flock of Christ. But the enemy watched, and, as he ever is, was marshaling the destruction of souls, has this day instigated some children of Belial to a deed the most heinous and abominable that has ever stained the earth since the times of the martyrs. Violent hands have been laid upon a minister of God!"—there was a shudder among the congregation, and Talbot involuntarily began to use fearfully fast—the dean proceeded, "the blood of a Christian bishop has been spilled—the life of the Archbishop of Dublin has been taken away."

Many of the females present uttered loud cries of horror; Dame Kesling clasped her hands and shrieked, and Eileen leaned and clung on Talbot's shoulder, shuddering, as he pressed the arm that was below his own, as if he dreaded its withdrawal, or arranged her mantle about her husband's shoulder.

"Oh, no, no—it was the thought of your threats against the archbishop—I cannot bear to think of them; woe to what it has come. You will never be able to have his forgiveness now."

"Hist," said Talbot, with an earnestness that made her start, "whatever you hear, have trust in me. They have charged me—but no matter—I am happy; but could you send out of this?"—but before he could draw her farther the dean was proceeding to relate the circumstances of the murder.

"And now," he continued, "the said traitor residing to Athos, where the archbishop say, commanded two of his squires, Nicholas Wafer and John Tellog, to bring forth his prisoner; they dragging the archbishop from his bed, brought him before the imperious rebel, who, not being able to abide the sight of such a dishonor done an aged man and a Christian bishop, did utter some such words as these: 'Take the clown away,' which they, willfully misinterpreting—for he spoke in the Irish tongue—did then and there with their knives hack the said archbishop in pieces!"

Cries of terror and execration burst out from every part of the church. Talbot's breath come more freely, for he had half expected to hear his own name along with those of the murderers, and was debating whether to stand up and openly deny the charge, or lift Ellen in his arms and bear her out of hearing of it; but he thought the danger was over, and that the fact of the married curses of the two who had been named; but the dean continued—"Now, then, the inhuman butchers, being satisfied, the said traitor, John Talbot"—

Talbot put his arm round his bride's waist and drew her close to him; he could feel her heart beating fast as she knelt, and his own was again at his throat; he breathed hard and listened—"the said traitor, to whose chamber the aforesaid cast, having by, and when he already had been heard to threaten his life three several times, is now found to be bleeding from his dagger buried in the murdered prelate's breast, and his sword all bloody from the sacred slaughter, is now found to have fled, concealed beneath the bed." Dame Kesling screamed aloud, and fell fainting backward; Talbot started up to lift her from the ground, and Ellen strove to rise from her knees, but she could not.

"Ellen, I am innocent!" he exclaimed, "I am cruelly wronged. As I hope to see the brightness of heaven, I never harmed a hair of the archbishop's head!"

"Thank God!" she cried, faintly, "yet these threats, these threats!—Oh, say again that you are innocent."

"Upon my honour, I am."

"Oh, my God, they will excommunicate you!"

"They dare not do so. If they do, by the bright heaven, I will not endure it! Here, Ellen, love, let me take your head upon your lap, and do not let your heart fail you, for I will see this out. They dare not excommunicate me without trial. His stood up, gazing boldly on the dean and the assistants, neither the clergy under the glittering look of Kealiow, whose eyes were fixed on him throughout, nor shrinking even from the sight of the lady whom he recognized in the background, prompting the condemnation. It was with a loud and triumphant voice that he uttered the words—"Archbishop of Dublin has been killed!"

DERRYMORE, Cal., March 3, 1873.

DR. ADAMS—Dear Sir: Yours of the 10th ult. received, also a lock of testimonials, of which I have used but little—my health had improved so that I considered myself well. Now I am troubled with a cough without pain, and a general debility. I would send you some testimonials, but I do not know any person in this section who has used your Sarsaparilla. I will say, however, that I have used it in my family of the best physicians in the country, and have used many kinds of medicine, but was growing bad, my eyesight weak. I had given up all hopes of ever seeing well again. Your Sarsaparilla would give you the first trial. After six weeks trial I was entirely well. I was a stranger's influence that has ever been established. My brother and my eyesight are as good as they were before I took it. I would recommend all those afflicted with disease of any description to give Dr. ADAMS a trial. Yours very truly,

CHARLES NAGLER.

We hereby certify that we are acquainted with Mr. Charles Nagler, merchant of Derrymore, and that with his testimony, and we also find that the above statement is true.

SIMON SCHAMBURG,
First Nagler and St. Lawrence Mining Co.
mh8-13t. S. BIDWELL.

EDUCATIONAL.

## COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME
SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

## YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS UNDER the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, and under ecclesiastical censure, will commence its Twenty-second Scholastic Year on MONDAY, August 19, 1872. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....62 50
Washing per quarter.....12 50
Physicians' fees, unless it may be preferred to pay the bills rise full known per quarter 2 50

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish or German languages nor for Plain Sewing and Needlework.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

EDUCATIONAL.

## NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE Notre Dame College at San José. The course of instruction, which includes the Primary and Academic Departments, and higher classes for Ladies, comprises all the branches, both useful and ornamental, taught in the best Academies for young ladies.

The second term of the Seventh Annual Session commences MONDAY, January 20, 1873.

TERMS:

Boarding Pupils, per session.....$150 00
Half Boarders, per session.....75 00
Select Day Pupils, primary classes.....25
" " higher classes.....50
Parochial Classes, Sisters' Schools.....12 50
Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
For further particulars address the Superioress.
Ja5-tf

## SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

### Conducted by the Christian Brothers

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the entertainment of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

The Scientific course is designed for such as intend to follow the higher civil engineering pursuits especial attention being given to surveying, practical astronomy and navigation. These are publicly discussed and corrected in the class room.

TERMS, SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half-yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$150 00
Entrance Fee.....5 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Day Students.....40 00
Use of Languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Deaths will be reported on the 5th of August.

Ja31 REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

## CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
FOR THE

## EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.
GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.

*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per session.....$150
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Physician's fee, per session.....5
Use of Piano.....10
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$1 00
Intermediate, " .....1 50
Collegiate, " .....2 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

EDUCATIONAL.

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THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY facility for the completion of a refined education. The Academy was founded in September, 1871, and has already met with success. Situated in the most healthful locality in the State, the Board of Education embraces the French, Spanish and Latin languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Ancient and Modern History, Mythology, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Botany, Natural History, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Physiology, Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, Tapestry and Fancy Work, Embroidery in Worsted, Chenille and Beads, Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

TERMS:

Board and tuition, payable half-yearly in advance.....$150
Washing.....12 50

EXTRAS.

Piano and use of instrument, payable per quarter.....$10
Harp.....10
Vocal music in class.....5
Drawing and Painting.....10
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors.....10
Use of Library.....2 50
Board during Vacation.....5
Use of books of reference.....1
Each young lady is required to furnish for herself four sheets, three pillow-cases, six towels, six napkins trimmed with crimson for White, six napkins trimmed with blue for Colored, one dozen knives, one dozen forks, one dozen tea-spoons, one dozen table-spoons, one silver goblet, spoon, fork and napkin-ring, one pair of blankets, one comfort, one pair of pillows, one mattress; also, a supply of handkerchiefs, stockings and underclothing.

The Academic Year consists of two equal sessions of five months each, commencing on the first Monday in August and January.

Pupils of any religious denomination will be admitted to the course of instruction, but will be required to be present at the regular religious exercises.

Pupils entering after the commencement of the session will be charged from the time of entrance, unless in case of sickness, or by special agreement, will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies, by the Superioress.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be under the inspection of the Superioress, and their laundry may be addressed to the

Ja25-tf LADY SUPERIOR.

## ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## DEGREES CONFERRED
Rev. JAMES McGILL, C. M., President.

## MILLINERY STORES.

## MISS KENNEDY,
## FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
62 Third Street, near Mission.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the ladies of San Francisco and vicinity that she has completed her arrangements for the Spring Season, and has purchased more one of the most fashionable and elegant assortments of

**Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets,**

which she is prepared to furnish to the trade and at prices to suit the times.

Miss KENNEDY would also respectfully state that she is selling HATS for ONE DOLLAR that are being sold for the same price anywhere in town. Having purchased the entire stock of a bankrupt, she is personally prepared to demonstrate the fact, by calling at her store, 62 Third street, near Mission.

mh8-1m Miss KENNEDY.

## MRS. L. M. JCYCE,
194 Third Street, bet. Minna & Natoma,

WISHES TO INFORM HER CUSTOMERS and the public in general that she has received a large assortment of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, Flowers, Feathers, and the latest styles of

HOW TO CURE A FELON.—As soon as the parts begin to swell, get the linctures of lobelia, wrap the part affected with cloth saturated thoroughly with the tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known it to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season.


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Artistic Surgeon, of 697 Broadway, N. Y.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE RESidents of San Francisco and vicinity that he has returned from the East and opened an office at

240 Montgomery st., N.E. cor. Pine,

Where he may be consulted by those desirous of obtaining relief from deformity and assistance in the adaptation of his appliances for the radical cure of Hernia, without regard to the age of the patient or duration of the affliction.

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## RUPTURE

Before and after treatment and cure, can be seen at his office. Descriptive pamphlets mailed to any address on receipt of postage.

The cure is effectually, local treatment application.

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## DEAFNESS AND CATARRH

Cured Where All Else Had Failed.

An Interesting Case—Dr. Atkin Always Ahead—Cured from J. L. Fields Esq., of the California Loan and Trust Co.

I had for years been afflicted with Deafness and Catarrh, which every cold aggravated, and had entirely lost the hearing of my left ear, and could hear but little with the right, and that very indistinctly. Their treatment, which I had undergone, had failed me entirely, though with scarcely any hope, applied to Dr. Atkin, No. 22 Sutter street, which he carried out by Inhalations, Gargles and discharges from the head, and in a few weeks I found myself cured, and my hearing restored, and I have had no return of the disease since, and I take pleasure in recommending any afflicted to procure a similar cure. Dr. Atkin's treatment is based upon common sense principles, and is always ahead as to skill, sacrifices and success. Thanks to Dr. Atkin for all the new remedies and improvements in his profession, in fact appreciated by the public. Dr. Atkin's office rooms in parlors, and the card for the benefit of the afflicted.

San Francisco, January 27, 1873. J. L. FIELD.

Dr. Medical Adviser.—Dr. Wm. K. Doherty's medical and surgical Institute is becoming a necessity to the welfare of our males and health of our citizens; and his sympathy reputation, although in many cases severe, is for the benefit of all, and follows as the natural effect of such a cause. We are personally acquainted with gentlemen who had suffered for years under chronic disease, and who had been pronounced incurable by the best medical men in the land, but who, after placing themselves under the treatment of Dr. Doherty, were restored to perfect health, and are now living witnesses of the fact, because the doctor is a gentleman who seems to feel a delicacy in relation to publicity in such matters, or rear the objectionable features of his own upon the public, and is a man who is not to be found in the list of quacks and pretenders, but is a gentleman of the highest attainments in his profession, and one of the most successful practitioners in the city. The doctor confines himself to such a manner as must be gratifying to all who call upon him. He is studious, silent and reserved without charge; and the patient, after hearing his opinion, is left entirely free to accept or reject his services, as he can draw further than a charge unless he is successful in effecting a cure. The doctor has the confidence which long experience has given, and the best wishes of the community for his success. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7 to 8 P. M. Consultation free. Office and residence, 31 Kearny street, corner of Ledesdorff. Take the down below the What Cheer House.—S. F. News.



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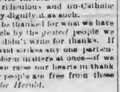

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Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Orders promptly attended to. mal3-1y



## YEAST POWDER.

### A CARD.

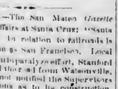
To the Merchants, Grocers, Housekeepers, Miners and People, of California Generally.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING to the public that my connection with Baird & Co. has ceased, and that I am now the sole manufacturer of DONNOLLY'S YEAST POWDERS, and that the recipe, process and machinery employed and owned by me at Thomas Donnelly's Improved Yeast Powder Factory, 315 and 317 CLAY STREET, between Battery and Front streets, San Francisco, is the only genuine Yeast Powders manufactured by Thomas Donnelly since the establishment of the original manufactory of Donnelly's Yeast Powders, Thomas Donnelly's Standard Yeast Powders, Donnelly's Improved Yeast Powders and Donnelly's Unadulterated Bicarbonate of Soda, and that all other Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, Bakers' Baking and Phosphate Powders, put up and sold by other parties and put from the best and purest materials. I handle the best and purest Cream Tartar, and all my Yeast Powders are warranted to be of the best and purest materials. I have been engaged in the business for the past twenty years, and am willing to be judged by the past. I hope for a continuation of their favor. All orders promptly attended to.

Look out for my signature, plainly written on every package, and see that there are neat and you will find my goods as represented—superior in any new brand in the market.

THOMAS DONNELLY,
San Francisco, January 24, 1873. Ja25-1m





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All orders have dealt with honored will reach that

His Hats are fair when others fade,
They fit the head and please the eye,
Of perfect shape and joyous shade
Their equal is not to be found.

$5 and $20 per day! Agents wanted! All of the business of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time. Particulars free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. mh15-1y

WANTED—EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT I will sell kinds of Mattresses in complete or cost cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. Being my own work I defy competition. Mattresses remade and repaired the same day if required. Upholstery of every kind repaired at 36 BUCHANAN Sewing Machine Depot, No. 1419 Polk street, between Jackson and Washington. mh8-3m



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Removal.

## THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

Has Removed to 113 Second street, Northeast corner Mission. Rooms to let with or without board, on the most reasonable terms by day and week. M. O'NEIL, Proprietor.

## CENTRAL HOTEL,
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THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, by the present well known Proprietor, M. FARRELL, late proprietor of the Brooklyn House, where he will be happy to receive his customers friends and the public in general. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their future patronage.

There is a first-proof safe in the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

The Central House Coach will be at each car depot and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House free of charge.

Price of board to suit the times.

Parties sending for their friends to the station, or who expect any, will please notify MICHAEL FARRELL, and he will attend to them on their arrival, and forward them to their friends with the same, and this save much trouble.

The utmost attention will be paid to the comfort of the patrons of the House.

MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

## RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco

IS NOW OPENED BY

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Late of the Transmit House, where he will be happy to treat his friends and the public in general.

The House has been refitted in the latest fashion, and the proprietor spared no pains in improvements. The Rooms are large and airy, and can be had single or en suite, with board.

The best attendance will be paid to the comfort and convenience of boarders.

Board and lodging per week.....$5 to $6

Board by a thousand cars to the House, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

Free Coach to the House.

## FRANKLIN HOTEL,
913 AND 915 PACIFIC STREET,

Rates per Accommodation and Management.

HUGH CURRAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week.....$5 00
Board and lodging, single rooms.....6 00
Single Meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.

Parties or private families can be supplied with Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. Terms moderate. Meals and lodging at all hours.

A ship yesterday, and all the ship papers aware.

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GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Marysville, California.

GEORGE WAPPLE.....PROPRIETOR

## UNDERTAKERS.

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## UNDERTAKER,
712 Market Street, (opposite Dupont)

Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice. Ja11-tf

## MASSEY & YUNG,
## Undertakers,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Having a Burial Casketa always on hand, and Agents for Dewey's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—641 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

## JAMES KELLY,
(Late of St. Mary's Hospital), successor to J. H. Mullins,

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Nearly opposite Montgomery street, San Francisco

EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges. au2



## WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

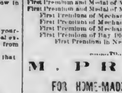
Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, speedily and permanently cured by the use of

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Mass.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ja25-1y





## Premium Cutler.



## M. PRICE,
FOR HOME-MADE CUTLERY,
STORE: 615 KEARNY ST., bet. Pine and California.
FACTORY: 10 STEVENSON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Razors, Knives, Shears, etc., made to order and warranted. Particular attention paid to jobbing. Damaged Cutlery polished equal to new. Cutlery before purchasing elsewhere. au23-1y



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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. BUSIness strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address at once J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. ja11-13t





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## RICH AND COMMON

## FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 312 Pine Street, *Above Sansome.*

Prices Extremely Low.
Goods Custom Made.

☞ We are decidedly opposed to State Prison Monopoly and to favor of FREE LABOR.

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JACOB SCHREIBER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
## BEDDING AND FURNITURE,
820 WASHINGTON STREET,
Directly opposite Washington Market, San Francisco.

Goods sold at wholesale and retail at remarkably low figures.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Renovating Bedding and Repairing Furniture. ap22



## BOOTS AND SHOES.

## THE CHEAP STORE,
745 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson (West side.)

## JAMES O'HANLON,
PROPRIETOR.

PREPARATORY TO EXTENSIVE ALterations in my premises, I am now offering for sale a large and well-assorted stock of Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS AND SHOES; 2nd-class also, a fine stock of Gents' and Youths' Calf Boots, and a full stock of Gents' Kip Boots and Shoes, which we offer at less than cost, as they are my Winter stock. We make it a specialty to keep on hand a full assortment of Ladies' Waukegan's Boots and Shoes, and are selling them at twenty-five cents per pair advance on Cooley work. Give us a call. mh1-1y



## FIRST
## ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
—OF—
## BOOTS AND SHOES!
## BOOTS AND SHOES!
## BOOTS AND SHOES!

COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, and continuing for thirty days only, we will offer a few broken lots of SHOES, which is a fair estimate of the entire stock.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Cloth and Kid Gaiters | $1 00 |
| Ladies' Double Sole Pebbled Balmorals | 1 50 |
| Ladies' Double Sole Pebbled Congress | 1 50 |
| Ladies' Leather Button Boots | 2 00 |
| Ladies' Kip Boots, Cloth Tops | 2 50 |
| Ladies' French Kid Slippers | 1 00 |

We keep on hand a fine assortment of French Kid Button and Lace Boots.

Grand Sale for Dollars reduced to.....$1 00
Grand Kip Boots only.....2 00
Grand Kip Boots only.....2 50
Boys' Kip Boots only.....1 50
Boys' Kip Boots only.....2 00
Boys' Screwed Lace Shoes.....1 50
Boys' Screwed Lace Shoes.....2 00
Children's Fine Calf Shoes.....1 00

We make it a specialty to have on hand the celebrated INGHAM & HUGHES Hand-Screwed Boots and Shoes, which we guarantee to be equal to any in style.

As every call will secure great bargains during this sale.

NOLAN'S, NO. 11 THIRD STREET
NOLAN'S, NO. 11 THIRD STREET



## MAMMOTH SHOE STORE,
NEAR MARKET STREET.
SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

F. BUCKLEY, Jr. J. B. MORTON.

## BUCKLEY & MORTON,
NO. 9 4 MARKET STREET,
Opposite St. Ignatius Church.....San Francisco.

Location of Gentlemen's Socks, Shoes and Gaiters made to order. Repairing neatly done. Ja18-1y



## M. GUERIN,
## PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
307 and 309 Sixth street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.....San Francisco.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
## Boots and Shoes
FOR
Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
Also, a full assortment of Bennett's Philadelphia Boots.
J. GUERIN, TOMAS GUE



## BOOT AND SHOE STORE
—OF—
## SELLERS & KING,
No. 19 Third Street, corner of Stevenson

KEEP ON HAND A CHOICE AND COMplete assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which they are selling at very low prices. Boots made to order; a fit guaranteed and durability guaranteed. Mr. King late of the firm of McAdams & King, will be glad to see all his old friends at the above store, where he will continue to do his best to please them and deserve their patronage as heretofore.



## MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY,
WEST TROY, NEW YORK.
Established in 1826.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY AND OTHER Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable Bell hanger in use. For prices and catalogues apply to

E. A. & G. K. MENEELY,
West Troy, New York.

T. K. SEXAS, DENTIST, HAS RE-moved to 88 Sutter street, between Kearny street and the California Theatre. ja11-1y



## SEWING MACHINES.

## THE SECOR SEWING MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE HAS RECEIVED THE GOLD MEDAL (highest Premium) at the American Institute Fair in New York, for 1872, as being

The Best Sewing Machine.

And is acknowledged by the New York Trade Ledger as superior to all other sewers. To see it is to be convinced that it is the most reliable improvement, and superior to all others.

WM. H. HIGGINSON, Agent,
fe1 634 Third street.



THE

## FLORENCE

Will sew anything needed in a family, from the heaviest to the lightest fabric.

IT DOES LOCK STOCH,
MOST KINDS OF WORK,
AND BETTER WORK,
Than any other machine.

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco it will be delivered, and in giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to without expense of any kind to the owner.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
19 New Montgomery Street,
Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

*Send for Circulars and samples of the work. Active Agents wanted in every place.*

## M. SHORT!
527
Commercial Street, San Francisco

EDWARD CASEY,
## Merchant Tailor,
75 Fourth Street, near Mission,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING HAD A LARGE AND LONG EXperience as to the best in the manufacture of underclothing, is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business, would respectfully solicit a trial order from those wishing a perfect fitting garment. Every attention and care will be given to suits made to order in the easiest manner. All the latest styles of goods kept on hand. Also a full assortment of pants and vest patterns. Give me a call. ja25-1y



## C. P. R. R.

Commencing Saturday, March 15, 1873, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will:

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (daily)—Along the Peninsula Train (via Oakland) for Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Gilroy, Soledad, Salinas, Tres Pinos, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (daily)—The F. R. R. steamer from Broadway wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

2.00 P. M. (daily)—San José Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all way stations.

4.00 P. M. (daily)—Niles and San José Passenger Train (via Oakland) connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore, Upper San Joaquin, Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (daily except Sunday)—Sacramento Train (via Oakland) for Niles, Lathrop, Stockton, Lodi and all Stations and Landings on the Sacramento river.

5.15 P. M. (daily)—Overland Emigrant Train, for Ogden, Omaha and the East.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7:00, 8:30, 9:30, 10:45 and 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, 9:15, 11:30 p. m. Leave Oakland, 6:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:45, 10:45 a. m.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 

# SAINT PATRICK'S DAY, 1873.

## IN TUOLUMNE.

[Special Correspondence of THE MONITOR.]

SONORA, March 17, 1873.

The natal day of Ireland was celebrated yesterday by the Irish people of Tuolumne county in splendid style. Columbia having enjoyed the honor last year, Sonora was selected this year for the celebration. Extensive preparations had been made by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Thomas Leonard, Mark E. Hughes, John McCabe, Daniel Riordan and Hugh Coyle, who worked untiringly, and much of the credit attending to the success of the demonstration belongs to them. Father McNally seconded their efforts with enthusiasm, and contributed largely to the affair.

THE CELEBRATION.

At an early hour in the morning flags, streamers and banners were thrown to the breeze, and these with the music of brass bands, gave our beautiful mountain city a holiday appearance. The side walks were thronged with gaily dressed men, women and children, all "wearing the green." At half past 9 o'clock, Mr. Leonard, Marshal of the Day, formed the procession and received the James town delegation. They then proceeded to meet the Columbians, who soon appeared in full force under their Grand Marshal, Daniel Haynes. The entire procession then marched to the Catholic Church, where High Mass was performed by Rev. Father McNally, who chose the religious services with beautiful and patriotic remarks on the celebration. After this, the school children were drawn up in line, and a picture of the bright and happy little ones taken by Mr. Sewell, daguerrean artist.

The procession was re-formed, and a parade followed. The spectacle was really a fine one, the demonstration being the largest that has been seen in this county for many years, and your correspondent does not believe that any town in the state could make a more creditable display. The Columbia Hibernia Benevolent Society turned out under their worthy President, Mr. Thomas Hayes, and looked remarkably well.

THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

Turn Verein Hall was handsomely fitted up for the literary exercises, and decidedly crowded. After music by the band, the assemblage was called to order by Judge John McCabe, of Brown's Flat, President of the Day, in patriotic and appropriate remarks. The "Sidney Club song," "Wearing of the Green" with fine effect: Father McNally, by request, read an original poem, full of fire, beauty and patriotism, and Robert Ferral was introduced as the Orator of the Day. In presenting Mr. Ferral, Judge McCabe referred to his being a son of Old Tuolumne, a printer boy who was gallantly fighting his way up in the world, and the audience responded with three hearty cheers for "Bob Ferral." The warmth of his reception evidently touched Mr. Ferral, and for a time he could scarcely control his voice; but he soon recovered, and delivered an able and eloquent address. (The address will be found below.) For over an hour he enchained the close attention of his large audience, and the repeated outbursts of applause and enthusiasm during the oration, stamped the pleasure of all present. The affair wound up with a grand ball in the evening. The passed St. Patrick's Day in Tuolumne, and we say with truth, it was in every way a splendid and gratifying success.

I cannot close this hasty sketch without referring in especial manner to the large and fine display made by the Sunday School Unions of Sonora, Jamestown and Columbia. The children numbered in all about three hundred, and the banners proper to their society were six in number and presented a truly handsome appearance. These Unions were under the sole control of their Presidents and Sonder, Rev. Father McNally, who proved himself on this occasion, as in others, the earnest "apostle among the people."

## Mr. Ferral's Oration.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND KIND FRIENDS: To those who know me it is unnecessary to say that I am always proud to speak for that dear old land which my sufferings and sorrows filled as echo to the hearts of her devoted children. But on this occasion, returning to the scene of my boyhood, and surrounded by my home and friends, it would be strange, indeed, if I did not feel more than ordinary pride and pleasure. Years ago, when first crossing the threshold of boyhood, I was taught to admire the St. Patrick's oration in your beautiful little mountain city; and it is no small gratification to be again the recipient of the same honor. I shall receive the assurance that I still retain the confidence, esteem and friendship of the Irish people in dear old Tuolumne.

And now, Mr. President, let us turn our attention to that little Green Isle of the ocean, whose fertility, beauty and loveliness challenge the wonder and admiration of the world. Whether in the green of its verdure, the fragrance of its flowers and the plenty of its fields, or whether ringing the harvest of its children with the choicest gifts of God. The emblem of the shamrock, with its three leaves and one stem, has but single counterpart on earth, and that is only to be found in the Emerald Isle.

"First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea!"

The harp of Erin, the oldest in the history of literature; the rude hand of the stranger has blighted the happiness of her children, but their hearts are as full to-day as the land of their birth and the faith of their fathers. Neither time nor place can dim the power of that sentiment which raises them to despair. Conscious of no offense in the sight of Heaven, they sustained themselves with faith in the justice of God, they see through their tears a brighter and better day dawning for the Emerald Isle.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The day we celebrate brings with it a flood of time hallowed memories. Once more we meet around the altars of our country; once more we offer up at the shrine of patriotism our prayers for her deliverance; once more we assemble to pay a tribute per sate the memory of the Patron Saint of freedom, to whose mission of peace and love ascribed the sense of his labors. Every blade of grass that grows on Irish soil, every Irishman's heart throbs in response to the sun, and every little shamrock that blossom in the valleys, reminds us of the power, majesty and the work of the great Apostle. And we assemble to-night in home or abroad, to watch the burning sun of the tropics or amid the unbound regions of the far west, with a love of each and every Irish heart in. "God bless Ireland."

THE STORY OF IRISH.

The rise and fall of nations afford glowing themes for the pen of the historian, the fancy of the poet, the romance of the novelist and the eloquence of the orator. But among the long list of nations of ancient and modern, not one has given to the world so much and such a variety of subjects to engage the pen of the gifted as Ireland. The ancient Irish were a people inhabiting a country beautiful in the eye and rich in home grown natural resources which make nations wealthy, powerful and prosperous. Their form of government was an elective monarchy in their religion, the worship of the sun. Tradition in form us that even before the arrival of St. Patrick in the Irish armory, educational institutions were known among them, the use laws had been established and features of hospitality prevailed. To all of these the living Apostle gave new life, added to them a better and a more enduring frame.

THE INVASIONS AND ITS RESULT.

The advent of St. Patrick marks the beginning of the golden age of Ireland. The whole Island was converted to Christianity. Churches and school houses follow each other in his footsteps. Pagan ism disappeared, and on their hand sprung up altars for the worship of the living God. Idolatry was banished, and the people bowed as humble worshippers before the rising glories of the cross of Christ. And this grand and holy work, we must never forget, was accomplished without the sacrifice of one human life or the shedding of one drop of blood. The conversion of Ireland for useless the only instance in the history of the world of a whole people radically changing their religion without violence and bloodshed, and this fact alone speaks volumes for the hearts and minds of the old Celtic stock.

DANISH INVASIONS

During the tenth century lords after lords of fierce barbarians poured in upon Ireland, and ravaged the country with fire and sword, destroying the schools and sweeping away the monuments of learning. These piratical incursions continued for centuries, and only terminated when King Brian, sword in hand, drove the savage invaders into the sea. After their final expulsion education revived and again happiness and prosperity blessed the people.

In regard to the early civilization of Ireland, it is sufficient to say that for a long period the Green Isle was an asylum of learning for other and less favored nations. Alfred the Great received here the education which made his name and his reign illustrious. From the same fountain of learning he derived his knowledge of trial by jury, which had been long in practice under the Milesians. Bede, Camden, and several other high English authorities have left on record unquestionable testimony to the claims of the ancient Irish as a wise, educated and virtuous people. The time is that when the rest of Europe was steeped in ignorance and sunk in barbarism, Ireland was a beacon light of civilization. When the Goth and the Vandal were ravaging the Roman Empire, and civilization was well nigh disappeared from the face of the earth, the Isle of Saints held aloft the torch of knowledge and gave a warm Irish welcome to the students of other lands. And now, strange as they may seem to some ears, I presume to say, and challenge successful contradiction, that no people surpass the Irish, even at this day, in their love and admiration for learning. Under all the circumstances, they have done remarkably well in the cause of popular education. Some of the finest educational institutions in the world are to be found in Ireland at this time, while the United States afford the most remarkable and interesting proofs of the zeal and liberality of the people in this great work. In this country there are Irish colleges and academies, employing 9,000 teachers and professors, and educating 7,000 students, and in the 2,000 minor schools, with 800,000 pupils, and a good idea of the progress of learning and the revival of trade and commerce, and the prosperity and happiness of the country, may be seen in the 50 national schools attended by 402,622 children. It will be well to say that the Irish, both at home and abroad, are not far behind their neighbors in educational matters. If all this years they have made astonishing progress, and their names are prominent in the walks of learning in San Francisco, Benicia, Marysville, San José, Gilroy and Santa Cruz, together with pressing evidence in each of these places, that the sons of the mountains and valleys, show what is being done in the Golden State. In proportion as population it is exceedingly doubtful whether any other class of citizens pay a larger and more liberally for educational purposes.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH.

The blackest day in the history of Ireland was that which witnessed the arrival of Strongbow and the English adventurers in the twelfth century. This was the beginning of a long, dark night of despotism, the like of which the world has never known, and the end of which is yet to come. The accumulated horrors of British rule in Ireland make the blood recoil and the heart grow cold as death. No people since creation's dawn ever made a more heroic and determined resistance than the Irish; but British power and British gold, combined with the arch, cunning and treachery, ultimately proved too strong for human bravery.

In connection with the conquest of Ireland, we are often taunted with the dissensions which prevailed among the Irish clans and chieftains, but the argument drawn therefrom is that the people cannot live at peace among themselves, and are incapable of self-government. Now, I do not desire to represent the Celtic, at any period in their history, as my wish

# SAINT PATRICK'S DAY, 1873.

## IN TUOLUMNE.

[Special Correspondence of THE MONITOR.]

SONORA, March 18, 1873.

The initial day of Ireland was celebrated yesterday by the Irish people of Tuolumne county in splendid style. Unlooked-for rains dampened the ardor of the festivities, but did not dampen the enthusiasm. Extensive preparations had been made by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Thomas Leonard, Mark E. Huddart, John McCabe, Daniel Riordan and Hugh Coyle, who worked untiringly and much to the credit and satisfaction of the demonstration belongs to these Father McNally seconded their efforts with enthusiasm, and contributed largely to the affair.

THE CELEBRATION

At an early hour in the morning flags, streamers and banners were thrown to the breeze, and those with the names of those lands, sacred and beautiful mountain city a holiday appearance. The side walks were thronged with gaily dressed men, women and children, all "wearing the green." At half past 9 o'clock, Mr. Leonard, Marshal of the Day, formed the procession and received the Jubilee town delegation. They then proceeded to meet the Columbians, who soon appeared in full force under their grand Marshal, Daniel Haynes. The entire procession then marched to the Catholic Church, where High Mass was performed by Father McNally, who closed the religious services with beautiful and patriotic remarks on the celebration. After this, the school children were given up to fun, and a picture of the bright and happy little ones taken by M. Sewell, daguerreian artist.

The procession was re-formed, and a parade for loved. The spectacle was really a fine one, the demonstration being the largest that has been seen in this county for many years, and correspondent not does not believe that any, town in the interior could make a more creditable display. The Columbia Hibernia Benevolent Society turned out under their worthy President, Mr. Thomas Hayes, and looked remarkably well.

THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

Tara Verein Hall was handsomely fitted up for the literary exercises, and densely crowded. After music by the band, the assemblage was called to order by Judge John McCabe, of Downie's Flat, President of the Day, in patriotic and appropriate remarks. The Glee Club sang, "Wearing of the Green" with fine effect; Father McNally, by request, read an original poem, full of fire, beauty and patriotism, and Robert Ferral was introduced as the Orator of the Day. In presenting Mr. Ferral, Judge McCabe referred to his being a son of Old Tuolumne, a truer boy who was gallantly fight ing his way up in the world, and his audience responded with hearty cheers for "Bob Ferral." The warmth of his reception evidently touched Mr Ferral, and for a time he could scarcely control his voice; but he soon recovered, and delivered an able and eloquent address. [The address will be found below.] For over an hour he enchained the close attention of his large audience, and he repeatedly outburns of applause and enthusiastic cheers at the close, attested the pleasure of all present. The effort wound up with a grand ball in the evening. The passed St. Patrick's Day in Tuolumne, and I can say with truth, it was in every way a splendid and gratifying success.

I cannot close this hasty sketch without referring in especial manner to the large and fine display made by the Sunday School Class of Mrs. Jamestown and Columbia. The children numbered in all about three hundred, and the banners proper to their society were six in number and presented a truly handsome appearance. These Unions were under the sole control of their President and Founder, Rev. Father McNally, who deserves credit on this occasion, as in others, the earnest "sogarth aroon"—priest and patriot. CELT.

THE IRISH RACE IN THE U. S.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND KIND FRIENDS:—To those who know me it is unnecessary to say that I am always proud to speak on that day of all days of gathering and reverence and fix an echo in the hearts of her devoted children. But on this occasion, return ing to the scene of my boyhood, and surrounded by old familiar faces, it would be strange, indeed, if I did not feel more than ordinary pride and pleasure. Years ago, when first crossing the threshold of manhood, I left the home to deliver the St. Patrick's oration in your beautiful little mountain city; and it is no small gratification to be again the recipient of this mark of favor, and receive the assurance that I still retain the confidence, esteem and friendship of the Irish people in dear old Tuolumne.

And now, Mr. President, let us turn our atten tion to that little Green Isle of the ocean, whose fertility, beauty and loveliness challenges the won der and admiration of all beholders. The bright ness of its verdure, the fragrance of its flowers and the grandeur of its scenery speak the heart of a land blessed with the choicest gifts of God. The most casual observer, as he gazes upon its shores and mark it as a spot of earth destined by the Creator for the dwelling place of a race of men and people. I need not speak its name! Do not your own hearts make answer that this is dear old Mother land?

First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea!"

The happy spirit of man has defied the power of nature; the rude hand of the stranger has blighted the happiness of its children, but true hearts are still true to the land of their birth and the faith of their fathers. Neither the sword nor the fire, the clashes of the present causes them to despair. Conscious of no offense in the sight of God, they, sustained by the unshaken faith in the justice of God, they see through their tears a brighter and better day dawning for the Emerald Isle.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The day we celebrate brings with it a flood of time hallowed memories. There more we meet around the altars of our country; once more we offer up at the shrine of patriotism our prayers for our dear people. Once more we assemble to honor and perpetuate the memory of the Patron Saint of Ireland, whose advent of peace and love enriched the green sod of his island. Every blade of grass that grows on Irish soil, every sparkling crystal that murmurs to the sea, and every little shamrock that blossoms by the cottage door, tells of the sanctity and the work of the great Apostle. And we assemble to-day at home or abroad, to speak the burning sum of the imperishable memories of the past, to speak and every Irish heart is, "God bless Ireland."

THE STORY OF IRIS.

The rise and fall of nations afford glowing themes for the pen of the historian, the fancy of the poet, the romance of the novelist and the eloquence of the orator. But among the long list of the famous dead ancient and modern, not one has given to the world so rich a story as our own loved isle of the ocean. The ancient Irish were a brave, virtuous people, inhabiting a country beautiful in the eye and rich in those great natural resources which make nations wealthy, powerful and prosperous. Their form of government was a republic controlled by their religion, the worship of the sun. Tradition in forms us that even before the arrival of St. Patrick in the fifth century, educational institutions were known among them, who came back to their manners and customs of hospitality protended. To all of these the Irish Apostle gave new life, additional incite and a more sobering flame.

THE ADVENT OF PATRICK.

The advent of St. Patrick marks the beginning of the golden age of Ireland. The whole island was converted to Christianity. Churches and school houses followed fast in his footsteps. Paganism disappeared, and on every hand sprung up altars for the worship of the living God. Idolatry was banished, and the people bowed in humble worshippers before the rising glories of the cross of Christ. And the grand and holy work, so nobly never forgot, was accomplished without the sacrifice of one human life or the shedding of one drop of blood. The conversion of Ireland for makes the only instance in the history of the world of a whole people radically changing their faith without violence and bloodshed, and the fact alone speaks volumes for the zeal and talents of the old Celtic clergy.

DANISH INVASIONS.

During the tenth century lands after land of Greek barbarism poured in upon Ireland, and brought with them fire and sword, and for a time, destroying the schools and sweeping away the monu ments of learning. These piratical marauders con tinued their ravages for nearly two centuries when King Brian, sword in hand, drove the savage invaders into the sea. After their brief expulsion education received and again began to prosper and prosperity crowned the people.

In regard to the early civilization of Ireland, it is sufficient to say that for a long period the Green Isle was an asylum of learning for others and how fascinated nations. Alfred the Great received into the churches who made his home and his friends illustrious. From the same fountain of learning he derived his knowledge of trial by jury, which had been long in practice among the Milesians Brehon Laws, and several other high English authorities, have been in record unquestionable tes timony to the claims of the ancient Irish as a well educated and virtuous people. The truth is that when the rest of Europe was sleeping in ignorance and riding in barbarism, Ireland was a beacon light of civilization. When the Gaul and the Van dal were ravaging the Roman Empire, and civiliza tion well nigh disappeared from the face of the earth, the Isle of Saints held aloft the torch of knowledge and like a warm heart welcomed to the students of other lands. And now, strange as it may seem to some, the Irish people continue to say, and that history will prove the truth of the assertion. Turning to the old country, we find mysterious and rolling in Dublin, Belfast, York Galway, and Indeed, in all the principal towns and cities. In Dublin there were no less than 2,000 children in attended by 402,622 children. Thus it will be seen that the Irish, both at home and abroad, are not far behind their neighbors in this important matter. Of late years they have made astounding progress, and their numerous institutions of learning in New York, Boston, Boston, Marysville, San Jose, Gilroy and Santa Clara, together with primary schools in well nigh every State in the Union, conspicuous and valleys, show what is being done in the Golden State. In proportion to population, is a exceedingly doubtful whether any other class of citizens pay as largely and liberally for ed national purposes.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH

The blackest day in the history of Ireland was that which witnessed the arrival of Strongbow and his English adventurers in the twelfth century. This was the beginning of a long, dark night of despotism, the like of which the world has never known, and the end of which is yet to come. The accumulated horrors of British rule in Ireland must fill a blood curdle and the heart grow cold as death. No people since creation have ever made a more brave and determined resistance than the Irish, and British power, backed by British gold, combined, crush, cunning and treachery, ultimately proved to strong for human bravery.

In connection with the conquest of Ireland, we have the following lines from the Scotsman which pre vailed among the Irish clans and chieftains, and the argument drawn therefrom is that the people were of a far more amiable disposition, and are consequently less fitted for self-government. We do not desire to represent the Celtic of any period in their history as a race of non-combatants or Quakers—a mild, pliant people, but one that loved the battle fields of all nations show them to be emphatically a fighting people. As for the rest, we have given the extract as we find them here, high spirited and chivalrous, and we can only wish that the qualities which pre vailed among the Irish clans and chieftains, and the argument drawn therefrom is that the people were of a far more amiable disposition, and are consequently less fitted for self-government. We do not desire to represent the Celtic of any period in their history as a race of non-combatants or Quakers—a mild, pliant people, but one that loved the battle fields of all nations show them to be emphatically a fighting people. As for the rest, we have given the extract as we find them here, high spirited and chivalrous, and we can only wish that the qualities which pre vailed among the Irish clans and chieftains, and the

[illegible] Ireland was handsomely contrived that an Irishman could not lift his hand without breaking it, and the Irish were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## SAINT PATRICK'S DAY, 1873.

### IN VIRGINIA, NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, March 18, 1873.

*To the Editors of the Monitor:* Thinking that an occasional something from this silver-lined region might be interesting to you, and to the readers of your worthy weekly, which is ever most gladly welcomed on this side of the Sierras, "I take my pen in hand," as the juveniles say, and make our celebration of St. Patrick's Day the subject of my letter.

The shoveling up of Sol's first golden ar-row over the snowy Humboldt range was the signal for every expectant son, daughter or lover of Erin to spring up like Jack-in-the-box and behold the clearest and most beautiful St. Patrick's Day in the morning" that has been seen for macy a 17th of March past. There was not much time for musing on the beauties of nature, however, for the sunny archer had not climbed very far up the azure heights in search of his missing darts, before the clear ringing call of the bell summoned us to our public church to assist at the ever-varying Sacrifice.

Though the Essential is always the same, one could not but fre. that the Mass was rendered even more grand by the imposing ceremonies used during the celebration. The seats of honor in the front of the church were reserved for the military, who marched up the aisles to the sound of martial music, and took their places at the command of their captain. Looking down from the gallery, which was graced by the presence of members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a truly impressive spectacle was to be seen. In front, in grand altar grandeur, beautifully-carved ome, whereon was shed the glory of the many-colored rays from the circular window above; before the altar, our beloved and noble pastor, Very Rev. Father Manogue, offering up to heaven the spotless Lamb in honor of Ireland's apostle; and just outside the sanctuary railing, the Emmet, Sarsfield and Montgomery Guards, like a line of living glory between the people and their God.

After the Gospel, Rev. Father Nulty, our assistant pastor priest, addressed the people with most touching eloquence. His text was, "Remember the days of old; think upon every generation." He recalled to Irish hearts the happy scenes of their childhood; spoke of "the day we celebrate;" gave a brief outline of the history of St. Patrick; opposed to the unsmiling face of the world, and to the unadorned tale of her sufferings; and, pointing to the flags of America and Ireland, which waved side by side before the sanctuary, he exclaimed—"The banner of the stars and stripes floats to-day over a free and happy people, but dipped in tears is the harp of Erin!" His words were most eloquent, and when he drew, with the pencil of his own memory, the picture of the parting from home and friends, even the stern members of the military were to be seen quietly brushing the tears away. Its sentiments were caught to be true to their faith and their country, and in closing gave to all the blessing of God and St. Patrick.

But the most imposing portion of the ceremonies was the presenting of arms the whole of this moment when the Lord of Hosts came down upon the altar. It was then the sweet salute of earthly soldiers to their Heavenly General; and in the solemn silence that succeeded every bell was tolled, and a prayer at least sped skyward with the silent-rock mantled isle which had kept the faith and blessing of St. Patrick.

Mass ended, the soldiers, resuming their respective organs, marched out of the church to the inspiriting tune of "Saint Patrick's Day in the Morning," and repaired to hotel-quarters to form for

THE PROCESSION.

After some delay it commenced to move at 1 o'clock P. M., and as C. street was the principal one in its line of march, the bulk of the spectators collected there. The sidewalks were crowded and the balconies were filled with fair and gaily-dressed ladies, thronged with fair and gaily-dressed ladies, resembling so many vases filled with rain-bow-hued blossoms.

The procession moved majestically down C street, towards Gold Hill, and as the C street towards Gold Hill, and as the martial tread of the soldiers grew more and more distinct, the brass instruments waxed a glittering prelude in the sunlight, and the band struck up the beautiful melody of "The Harp that once through Tara's halls." Thus all eyes were riveted on the advancing train or regiment of soldiers. At the head rode Chief of Police Kelly and Aids. Grand Marshal James Kelly, on a gaily-caparisoned charger, gaily caparisoned, and his assistants, all with green sashes, rode directly in front of the Emmet Guard. Captain Arnold then followed the Montgomery Guard in their showy and well-uniformed company. Captain Donovan and then the Sarsfield Guard of Gold Hill.

Another brass band headed the Second Division of the procession, followed by the various Fire Companies in order, with their officers. The members presented quite a dazzling appearance, with their shining surfaces all aglow in the sunshine, and ornamented with wreaths of flowers, while the splendid old bell prevent the companies from having far to seek another.

The Third British then moved on, also headed by a Brass Band, directly behind which came the Irish Confederation, with their best foot before, each member wearing a green badge on the breast. Next in order were the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Virginia and Gold Hill, attired in black, but relieved by the splendor of their elegant green regalia. It appeared by their elegant green regalia. It appeared by their elegant green regalia. It did one's heart good to see that large body of men, and it did not know that so many united into its ranks unless he can bring, as bowery, a perfectly painless character. The other bodies of Hibernians were magnificent, but that of Division No. 1, of Virginia, was superb both in richness of material and splendour of design. The heavy silk and gold banner of green, edged with was of a most beautiful green, edged with gold braid. On the side first seen as the received much merited applause.

#### Father cattus's Oration.

The oration of the day, by Rev. Father J. J. Cattus, was the feature of the entertainment of the Theater. When introduced by President Harney, he was greeted with applause. He said:—Ireland's national holiday has returned to the Irish people, and it has been celebrated with all its pleasant associations. Of all the great festivities none was greater or dearer to the Irish than this. It was a mistaken idea to suppose that we celebrate the day as the Americans did the 22d of February, for then they celebrated the birthday of their idol; but we celebrate the day when a pure spirit was given up to our God, and at the same time celebrating the victory of our faith." He referred to the (what he called) unpleasant task of Order of the Day, owing to fact of his having to travel over the same ground that so many "abler minds" had been before. They might as well try to improve the writings of Shakespeare, of Milton, or Tom Moore, the non-pareil, of Milton, or Tom Moore, the non-pareil, as to add a little to Connemara, or the Immortal Father Burke. He said: Why do we as many representatives of Ireland here? Why have you traveled so far from your native land, your home? Have you dropped your harrows, your plows and other implements of agriculture? Why, to celebrate the day of the death of the patron saint of our country. Other nations had reserved the days of their sovereigns, but Ireland's is one to shine steadfastly then Ireland." He spoke proudly of the Sons of Ireland, scattered, ago, had emerged from the darkness of Paganism, "a nation that is the angle of God's right hand." He referred to the adherence to that faith had ever been a distinguishing character of the Irish people. He said: May she continue in the future what she has been in the past, the guardian of God's treat to His people, the defender of the rights of man. May the chancrook ever adorn the bosom of her mitred head, and the green sash and shillelagh, upon the warm bosoms of her daughters, the purse, prettiest and most charming of women." He referred at length to the early Christian age, and he felt proud that that faith was still preserved in the land of his sires in all its primitive freshness. Ireland was the only European nation at the time that had escaped the ravages of the Danish barbarians, and then, afterward, after three hundred years of bloody persecution, she arose, and struggled upward and onward," and never gave up until the victory was won. He then referred to the

#### ANGLO-SAXON INVASION.

When the law of England seemed to be that might was right, and that the right could not be maintained without force. Phillips] that "England was checkered with the red coat of European nations through Ireland," James Anthony Froude —he "although a good constitutionalist and Pearl"—had been sent here to impress on the people England's darling principle, that might was right. It was a failure, it was non-success. He would but repeat the saying of an eminent journalist on these remarks while here were a *home fide* libel upon Ireland and her people, and it was well known that he went home with a very sore. He would yet have to swallow his verdict. To appeal to brute force as the principle was equal rights to all; to those who in three past had plucked the queen feather from the cock's head was a paradox in the parallel. He referred at some length to the penal enactments, the remarks of Edmund Burke, Lord Brougham and others, who said it was a law that should have been devised by hell and ratified by a devil. The time finally came when they began to philosophize upon the strength of Ireland. Some said that it was with Samson, in the hair; others that it was in the atmosphere they breathed; but it was really it was as Lord Macaulay had remarked, "nothing more than an antipathy to everything English!" And the Irish Parliament turned Catholic to-morrow, Ireland would turn Protestant." He followed at length with considerable detail the persecution of the Catholics, faith in Ireland, and its final triumph, interspersing the address with many anecdotes, which he vouched for through a personal residence at the time of a very long period. These anecdotes were of a very amusing nature, and were greeted with much laughter. He said that Ireland had been tried and found true to her faith, inherent in the hearts of all Irishmen. It was unchanged by the lapse of centuries, and was as strong as ever. Those who took part in the celebration of the Feast of St. Patrick. You are aware of the isolated condition in which we are situated—shut out, as it were, from communication with the outside world by the broad Pacific on the other: consequently you will not expect to hear of vast processions, of military parades, or eloquent addresses from the lips of the Orators of some of the sons of the Emerald Isle who still love the memory of their native land, the day was not entirely forgotten. A large congregation assembled in the church in the morning, at which Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Lynch, who spoke a few words appropriate to the day. But the panegyric on St. Patrick was delivered in the evening by Rev. 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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS APRIL 5.
March
30—Sunday—Passion Sunday.
31—Monday—Feria.
April
1—Tuesday—Feria.
2—Wednesday—St. Francis of Paula. Confessor.
3—Thursday—Feria.
4—Friday—Seven Dolors of the B. V. M.
5—Saturday—St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MARCH 29, 1873.

## IRELAND AND THE PAPACY.

We hear it often urged by Irish nationalists, who have practically if not avowedly thrown off their allegiance to Catholicity, that what they call the "political Papacy" is now and always has been hostile towards Ireland. By this they mean, if they mean anything at all, that the influence of the Catholic Church, exercised through the agency of its visible head on earth, has been used to support the English usurpation and keep our people in a state of bondage and servitude. How any one conversant with the history of Ireland can honestly hold opinions like these is to us an inscrutable riddle; but, unfortunately, we have not far or long to seek in order to find ample demonstration of the fact that these opinions are, at all events, expressed. Whether they are held honestly and conscientiously, or otherwise, of course is a matter open to judge.

These self-styled nationalists declare that from 1172, when the Normans first landed, up to the time of the denial of Papal supremacy by HENRY VIII., and the virtual establishment of Protestantism, the Popes were in favor of the invaders, and opposed every attempt of the people to regain their independence. Then they tell us that from the date of the Reformation until the latter part of the last century the Sovereign Pontiffs pursued the reverse policy, and were anxious to see the English ascendancy established. Finally, they assure us that from 1790, or thereabouts, to the present day the Popes have used their first line of conduct—supported the invaders and discouraged the people from making any attempt to recover independence. Thus they divide the history of Ireland into three epochs, in all of which the policy of the Papacy was either totally wrong or right through improper or interested motives. It is hard, indeed, to see the expediency of raising such issues now, when their decision, one way or another, can be followed by no good practical results; and we are forced, however unwillingly, to the conclusion that the individuals who advance these arguments do so for a bad purpose, and with the intention of weakening the bonds of love and affection which link Ireland to the Holy See. It is by no means difficult to reveal the fallacies that underlie the assertions of the anti-Catholic writers, for they are based upon palpable misconceptions of the facts of history. We shewed conclusively, for instance, we hope, last week, that the Bull of ADRIAN, allowing his authenticity to go unquestioned, had nothing to do with the invasion of Ireland, and had no effect whatever upon the progress of that great outrage upon freedom.

Now, when the Normans had overrun the island and occupied its chief strategic points in a way that showed they aimed at permanent occupation—a thing never contemplated by the Bull, as exhibited by themselves, which only spoke of an interference for the establishment of order—what could the Popes do? It would have been useless for them to insist upon the invaders returning, which, doubtless, would have been done had they been aware of the manner in which the conquest had been effected. Knew the treatment inflicted upon the people; because the plunderers too well appreciated the richness of the spoils they had secured. Again, there was never any protest made on behalf of the Irish people, as a whole, inasmuch as every complaint uttered came from some petty princes, who may or may not have been in the wrong himself. Consequently, the Sovereign Pontiffs were justified in assuming that the Normans were in the country with the consent of at least part of its inhabitants.

However humiliating it may be for us, it is wrong to deny the patent fact that for a long time we have themselves chiefly to blame for the conquest and its disastrous results. Had they been united, had they been under they rule of one monarch, who could lawfully say out to the Arbiter of Christendom, "our dominions are wrongfully invaded," the Normans would either never have landed at all or their possession of Irish soil would have been only a temporary one. But a country where petty kings and princelings were quarreling with one another, could bring forward no reason why the sovereign of another nation should not espouse the cause of him whom they believed to be in the right and support him against his adversaries. According to the laws which governed the mutual relations of nations at that time, the Popes had no grounds for insisting upon the return of the Normans into England. They did all they were able to do—they insisted upon a mitigation of the horrors of war, and demanded that mercy be shown to the suffering people. At no period did any one of the Popes express approbation of English rule in Ireland, though, for the purposes of Church government and for the maintenance of ecclesiastical relations with the people, they were necessitated to render it a certain degree of recognition.

The alleged change of policy from the time of the Reformation is readily explained, and it requires a singular perversion of feeling to make it the groundwork of a reproach against the Papacy. The efforts made to force Protestantism upon the Irish, and to make them forego the faith of their forefathers, were so relentless and so cruel that, if the English rule were the most legitimate the world ever saw, they completely absolved the people from all allegiance, and justified them in resorting to insurrection in order to escape from persecution. And it was a chivalrous and a generous thing of the Popes to aid as they did with money and arms, though surrounded themselves with difficulties, a nation struggling for freedom. It is easy, indeed, to attribute motives of self-interest, and the noblest deeds emblazoned on the history of mankind may be similarly explained away by petty detractors; but, thank Heaven, there is yet chivalry enough among us to recognize real merit and bestow upon it its due award of praise. So, in spite of all the insinuations and innuendoes of self-distant patriots, the Irish will ever remain grateful to the Sovereign Pontiffs for what they have done to promote their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare.

The last part of the accusation, that which declares the existence of a collusion between the Papacy and the British Government, with the object of repressing Irish discontent, is the most absurd fiction of all. The grievance-mongers of whom we are speaking maintain that in every election to the episcopacy which has taken place in Ireland since 1850 the choice of the people, as expressed by the votes of the parish priests, has been set aside, and pliable whose principles were acceptable to the British Ministry have been appointed. This is tantamount to saying that Queen VICTORIA could have been consulted with respect to the election of bishops to vacant Irish sees, and that their judgment has had a preponderating influence. The assertion is so monstrous, so opposed to possibility on the very face of it, that to put it down in writing is to pen its refutation. Ever since 1850, and long before that, the English Government has been one of the bitterest and most active enemies of the Papacy. British statesmen and British journalists of every rank and grade thought it not below them to hound on the infidel revolutionists who were plotting the destruction of the Pope's temporal sovereignty. There was not an intrigue or conspiracy set on foot against the Sovereign Pontiff or against the peace of Catholicity by the agents of MAZZINI, GARIBALDI and the secret societies of which they were chiefs, that was not sustained by British gold. Every man who has attained or pressed the meridian of life can call to mind the fiendish diatribes of the *Times* and other organs of English opinion against Papal rule in Rome, and the eager way in which they called on the scum of revolutionary Europe to drive the venerated successor of St. PETER from the Vatican—actually hinting, too, that if the "old priest" life were lost, no great harm would be done. Nonetheless all this while the base and bigotry, the anti-religious "patriots" would have us believe that there was an excellent understanding between Rome and London, and that both were leagued together in the keeping of Ireland in slavery. And they cite the selection of Irish bishops as proof thereof, although it is perfectly impossible for them to fathom the reason for election or rejection in these cases, or even, indeed, form an intelligent guess at them. But in their fanatical anxiety to injure the fame of the Pope and to decry Catholicity, they will not hesitate to attribute motives, and these of a highly discreditable nature. What a degree of malice and adroitness do we not find in this conduct!

## WHATS IN A NAME?

MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, of happy memory, was, during his mortal life, of opinion that there was not very much in a name, one way or another. But the experience of mankind since the days of the great dramatist goes to show that he was altogether correct, and that occasionally, at all events, there may be a great deal involved in a name. Certainly a rose called by any other name would smell just as sweet—there we cheerfully give in our adhesion to that illustrious playwright; but the odor of a human being may be considerably influenced for better or worse by his appellative. For instance, the surname of "MURPHY" has been a most decided favor of "papistry" hanging about it; while that of "ANTISELL," naturally, suggests LUTHER or the Thirty-nine Articles. We do not know anything more unconnected for a staunch Protestant to carry about with him through this unsympathizing world than the name of "MURPHY." It is sure to fit him clumsily, like a suit of second-hand clothes and that perhaps his ancestors, because he imagines everybody is thinking either that his appellation ought not to be MURPHY, or else that he ought not to be a Protestant. In fact, the thing is painfully suggestive of a fraud somewhere.

A curious advertisement appearing in the *Oakland Home Journal* of Saturday, March 22d, has set us musing over this interesting subject. In that advertisement a certain THOMAS J. MURPHY, "born in Ireland, in the Kingdom of Great Britain," but now residing "in the city of Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California," prays an order of the County Court of Alameda changing his name from THOMAS J. MURPHY to THOMAS MURPHY ANTISELL, and the application is actually dated on St. PATRICK'S Day! The reasons he gives for preferring his little request are rather singular. Three years after his father had gone the way of all flesh, his mother married a man named ANTISELL, by whom she had several children. When THOMAS J. grew up and went into business for himself he thought the ancient Hibernian cognomen good enough. But some time ago ANTISELL was gathered to his fathers, and T. J.'s mamma was left a widow for the second time. The old lady, although she has a son called after the second husband, is anxious that THOMAS, her first-born, shall also become an ANTISELL, and cease to be a MURPHY. We cannot find words to express our admiration for the filial respect and obedience evinced by THOMAS J. in his anxiety to procure the fulfillment of her wish, and we will think it very hard of the County Court of Alameda if it refuses to comply with his pious prayer.

But we cannot help wondering, at the same time, how it happened that so long as he was a poor man and an honest one—when, for example, he was engaged in the lucrative business of soliciting subscribers for THE MONITOR—THOMAS J. was not ashamed to bear the name of his father. It is only since he went to White Pine and made a fortune, and since he became a "shining light" in one of Oakland's aristocratic Protestant churches, and since he became a magnate among the "free and accepted," that he has, according to the information we have received, found it unpleasant and inconvenient to be called "Mr. MURPHY." We acknowledge it is a queer name to go to church with, and we can very well understand his wish to get rid of it. We have only a very small interest in the man, yet we would prefer that he should cease to be hailed by that fine old Irish appellative; and the County Court of Alameda, will oblige us by turning him, right away, into AN ANTISELL, or any other sort of a "sell" that may please him.

## UNJUST CENSURES.

The shallowness and self-sufficiency of the newspaper criticism of our day almost surpass description. The "journalist" of this country is, in nineteen cases out of twenty, a man of little information and small acquaintance with literature, either ancient or modern. Of science he knows hardly anything, and of theology he is utterly ignorant, and of logic he has not the faintest conception. He can, however, write silky-slop English, spell words of four syllables with the aid of a dictionary, is naturally well versed in partisan politics; and so he feels authorized to set himself up as a director of public opinion, as an expounder of morals and as a critic of all things terrestrial. There is no creature inhabiting this earth so unblushingly audacious, so insufferably arrogant, so immovable in stolidity, as your genuine "Bohemian." He will calmly pass judgment upon the greatest work of art, upon the loftiest flight of genius, upon the most recondite truths of science, and imperiously demand that all classes of society shall accept his pronouncement. In fact, there is nothing in the heavens above or on the earth below concerning which he does not feel himself thoroughly competent to give an opinion.

It is perfectly impossible to estimate the amount of mischief he does by perpetuating error, by creating misapprehensions and by impeding the advance of truth. In America, particularly, where really well-informed men are few, and where the newspaper is looked upon as a sort of oracle by the masses, his power for effecting evil is enormous. The Catholic Church in an especial degree suffers from his prejudice and his ignorant self-sufficiency. He doctrines, his practice, his policy, are matters upon which he is exceedingly fond of expatiating, of course in a highly denunciatory style, although he has never taken the least pains to study them and is consequently utterly ignorant of their merits. An article in last Monday's *Chronicle*, dealing with the relations existing between the Carlists in Spain and the Holy See, is as goodan illustration of this kind of arrogant assertion as we should care to cite. The writer of it found in the *Independence Belge*, or probably found translated somewhere from that journal, a document purporting to be a letter addressed by Cardinal ANTONELLI to the Spanish Bishops. This letter contained a notice to the hierarchy that they were to order the priests to rouse the people to insurrection in favor of Don CARLOS—who is King of Spain by "divine right," and is a staunch Catholic, ardently attached to the interests of his Church—and thus overthrow the republic recently established. Now, the writer in the *Chronicle*, without going to the trouble to investigate its authenticity—without even making inquiry as to whether it was in accordance with the principles of our country—pounds a long and very onslaught against the political tendencies of Catholicity, arguing that if it is opposed to republicanism in Europe, it must also be opposed to that system of government in this country, and therefore it ought to be watched as being dangerous to the community, etc. Only for this letter the *Chronicle* would graciously treat the case of the Cure of Santa Cruz—who looks one of the most powerful of the Carlist bands, and who has been accused of shooting his prisoners—as an isolated instance of ardent but misguided patriotism. Now, however, after the perusal of the supercilionary decurrent from the pen of Cardinal ANTONELLI, it is impelled to look upon the conduct of this soldier-priest as part and parcel of the policy of the Vatican. Of course this "fly paper" cannot but see in these circumstance a proof of the determination of the Pope and the Cardinals to interfere in the domestic affairs of independent nations. And then comes the horrible though—What if the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI, and all the other magnates of the Catholic Church, were to take sides in the same manner as the sway of the political factions here and command their adherents to enkindle another civil war!

Our contemporary is quite needlessly alarmed. If there never is another civil war in the United States until the Pope creates one, the country may confidently look forward to the longest period of interior tranquility recorded of any nation figuring in the world's history. Now, with respect to the letter which has been made the foundation for these alarmist theories—we have little hesitation in declaring it to be a forgery, an infamous concoction, the work of some very unprincipled, but very imprudent enemy of the Church. If Cardinal ANTONELLI ever wrote such a letter, or any member of the Spanish hierarchy received it, we should surely have heard of it before now in some one of the Catholic journals. And in the columns of the Spanish press is, we imagine, the place where any intelligent person would expect to find it published first. Certainly, not many people would fancy that a Belgian free-thinking print could be the medium for giving it publicity. This circumstance is of itself quite sufficient to cast doubt upon the authenticity of the letter and schindle suspicion for THE MONITOR—THOMAS J. was not ashamed to bear the name of his father. It is only since he went to White Pine and made a fortune, and since he became a "shining light" in one of Oakland's aristocratic Protestant churches, and since he became a magnate among the "free and accepted," that he has, according to the information we have received, found it unpleasant and inconvenient to be called "Mr. MURPHY." We acknowledge it is a queer name to go to church with, and we can very well understand his wish to get rid of it. We have only a very small interest in the man, yet we would prefer that he should cease to be hailed by that fine old Irish appellative; and the County Court of Alameda, will oblige us by turning him, right away, into AN ANTISELL, or any other sort of a "sell" that may please him.

## UNJUST CENSURES.

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## DEATH OF VERY REV. DR. CROKE V. G., P. P., CHARLEVILLE.

In our news columnsto-day will be found a paragraph taken from the *Cork Examiner* of February 24th, announcing the death of the Very Rev. Dr. CROKE, Vicar-General and Parish Priest of Charleville, county Cork, Ireland. The death of such a man demands something more than a mere passing notice at the hands of Irish journalists, no matter in what part of the world they may be located, for he was in every respect a noble representative of the priesthood of Ireland.

Sprung from an old and honorable family, always remarkable for its devotion to the Church, as well as for its staunch and unflinching patriotism, it was almost natural for Dr. CROKE to be blessed with a religious vocation. More than the lifetime of a generation has passed away since he was ordained a priest and empowered to preach the gospel to his countrymen. It was in 1811, long before the glorious era of Catholic Emancipation, when the Liberator was a poor, struggling barrister all unknown to fame. Of course the young priest felt acutely the humiliation of his co-religionists and longed to see them freed from the galling pressure of the penal laws. So he became a member of the famous Catholic Association—the organization which supported and sustained O'CONNELL in his seemingly unequal contest with prejudice and intolerance—proving himself indefatigable in its service, and manifesting the vigor and fearlessness which throughout a long life remained his chief characteristics.

When Catholic Emancipation was gained, Doctor CROKE did not think, like so many others, that complete justice had been won for Ireland, and that he might, without reproach of conscience, confine himself to the strict routine of his priestly duties. He was a patriot as well as a priest, and next to the disabilities that affected his creed, he felt bitterly the servitude that degraded his country. He joined the Repeal Association and accompanied the Liberator, of whom he was an ardent admirer and limitless friend, to most of the monster meetings wherein the sentiment of the people in favor of legislative independence was so powerfully evoked. He communicated his own spirit of enthusiasm to his parishioners of Charleville, and throughout the whole agitation they were among the most staunchest adherents of O'CONNELL and the most liberal contributors to the Repeal Fund.

Even after the movement for freedom had collapsed, after the Liberator had died of a broken heart, and when the terrible famine seemed to have forever destroyed the strength of Ireland, Dr. CROKE did not despair of his country, but still hoped for success. From his bold and almost defiant advocacy of her rights, one would imagine that he held belief in her resurrection from the grave of her misery. He was like Father of Tuam, whom he much resembled in character, and with whom he was always in sympathy, he refused to accept as final any settlement of the "Irish question" which did not include the concession of the inestimable boon of independence.

Time flew by, and Dr. CROKE's years far outnumbered the three score and ten allotted to man; but age could not diminish his zeal for God's Church or his love for Ireland. He grew old, and was gathered to the assistance of this in November, 1868, when a wretched creature named SAUNDERS, a magistrate in Charleville, learning from placards posted through the town that Dr. CROKE was about to celebrate an anniversary Mass celebrated in the church for the repose of the souls of ALLEN, LARKIN and O'BRIEN, the Manchester martyrs, had the audacity to write a letter to the Bishop demanding an explanation, and asking that the offering of the Holy Sacrifice for such an "illegal" purpose be prohibited. This outrage aroused the spirit of the venerable priest—he was then drawing near to eighty years of age—and he replied to MR. SAUNDERS in a manner that must have made that worthy and legal functionary feel extremely uncomfortable. He said that he was ashamed to be a Catholic; that he regretted was that ill-health prevented him from celebrating it himself, and that MR. SAUNDERS was perfectly welcome to *stop it if he dared*. We need hardly say that MR. SAUNDERS thought better of trying conclusions with the men of Charleville, and that the Mass for the murdered patriots was duly said.

Dr. CROKE was a very accomplished scholar and could write with much neatness and vigor; but he was rather averse to figuring in print, and unless on great occasions seldom indulged in public controversies. His pride was to faithfully perform his duties as a priest and to lovingly watch over the interests of the flock entrusted to his care. For forty-six years he was parish priest of Charleville, and it is no meaning phrase rhetoric to say that he had endeared himself to young and old and was highly respected by men of all creeds. He passed away full of years, at the patriarchal age of ninety, to receive the exceeding great reward which God Almighty reserves for the good and faithful servant. He was, indeed, a representative Irish priest—one of those grand and massive characters endowed with high integrity and vast intellectual power; one of those God-made heroes who never cringe to oppression because it is strong, or ignore suffering because it is humble. May his sleep be with the blessed—in glory everlasting!

Dr. CROKE was uncle to the Very Rev. JAMES CROKE, the Vicar-General of this Archdiocese, also to the Most Rev. THOMAS CROKE, Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, who won such golden opinions during his brief stay in this city two years ago. Those Very Reverend gentlemen are not, however, the only members of the family vowed to the service of God. There are also Sister MARY JOSEPH CROKE, of the Convent of Mercy, Charleville, county Cork, and Sister MARY IGNATIUS CROKE, of the Convent of Mercy, Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia, who are nieces of the deceased.

Our latest Irish files simply record the death of Dr. CROKE and speak of his many sterling qualities as a priest and an Irishman. When we receive an account of his obsequies, as most likely we shall during the course of the ensuing week, we shall transfer it to our columns without any abbreviation.

## THE MURDER OF MATTHEW TARPEY.

Now that the body of MATTHEW TARPEY, put to death in open day, without a shadow of justification, by an armed mob, is laid in the grave, the question naturally arises—Will any steps be taken to secure the punishment of his murderers? The laws of the land have been flagrantly set at defiance, a building for the safe-keeping of criminals and those amenable to justice has been forcibly broken into, a citizen, accused of a serious offense, it is true, but whose guilt or innocence had yet to be decided by a legal tribunal, has been taken therefrom and put to an ignominious death by unauthorized and irresponsible parties—what is the Government going to do about it? The perpetrators of the murder, the men who deliberately set themselves above the law, are well known, and do not even make an effort to hide their participation in the crime. Some of them actually make open boast of it, and certain that they have exacted "retribution" from one who otherwise would have gone unwhipped of justice. If these men are allowed to go free, and if no endeavor is made to call them to account for what they have done, then we may as well strike the name of the United States from the list of civilized nations, and abolish our courts of justice as useless institutions.

We understand that it is believe no one will be bold enough to contradict us, that, had the tragedy of Monterey been enacted in any other country in the world excepting in a country with a ready flow of good legal government, or, ere this much lauded republic, every man concerned in the hanging of MATTHEW TARPEY would ere this have been arrested, and be in a fair way for trial for the committal of the highest crimes known to the statute book. And if the criminals were either numerous enough or influential enough to defy the local authorities, as is the case in Virginia City, horse, foot and artillery, would, if necessary, be hurried to the spot to maintain the supremacy of law and put an end to mobocracy. Consequently, however, whether any attempt will ever be made to trouble the tranquillity of the "Vigilantes" of Salinas, Monterey or Watsonville, WHY Rumor our boasted Government is altogether in a position to express an opinion," and its high-est authority is founded upon the whims and caprices of the day. It has no strength as opposed to "public sentiment," and so long as the latter remains unformed by the Watchmanpitomizes to get rid of bad Irish neighbors is to help in the Home Rule movement. When Home Rule becomes established in Ireland and Ireland is no longer connected with Great Britain, as a constitutional fact, then that assemblage will be more troublesome than it is now, and will clear out very rapidly.

## WHAT WOULD THEY SAY?

Very many persons, personally respectable and respected, are occupying a good position in life, and are entitled to have the term applied to the districts where they are simply laborers and perform work which the others consider too exhausting and toilsome; but these districts where they are artisans and skilled operatives.

The Woverhampton rioters seem to have gone a little further than the rest of their brethren, and to have declared war against the Irish for daring to work in England at all! Now, for our part, we freely acknowledge that it is somewhat of agrievance for us men of the town just named to see Irishmen, who have been fairly educated and have a good number million on hand, and who are in the receipt of a handsome income, compelled to work for their daily bread, and to be forcibly broken into, a citizen, accused of a serious offense, it is true, but whose guilt or innocence had yet to be decided by a legal tribunal, has been taken therefrom and put to an ignominious death by unauthorized and irresponsible parties—what is the Government going to do about it? The perpetrators of the murder, the men who deliberately set themselves above the law, are well known, and do not even make an effort to hide their participation in the crime. Some of them actually make open boast of it, and certain that they have exacted "retribution" from one who otherwise would have gone unwhipped of justice. If these men are allowed to go free, and if no endeavor is made to call them to account for what they have done, then we may as well strike the name of the United States from the list of civilized nations, and abolish our courts of justice as useless institutions.

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THE REBELLION OF

# SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

## PART THIRD.

For a full minute after the fulmination of the curse, Sir John Talbot stood in motionless dismay; the bells knelling in his brain and the people's footsteps, as they swept past him, sounding in his ears like the noise of flowing waters. He felt as if the ground on which he stood was moving with the moving multitude; every eye seemed turned upon him, and every hand outstretched for his destruction. Alas, there were no eyes bent on him save those of his unhappy bride; no hands, save hers, about him; for his miserable kinswoman had fled the stall in horror, and her brother was also withdrawn from the band of contestants in the chancel; but Ellen was still by his side, still clasping his hands, and still gazing on him with looks, amid all their anguish, of confidence and affection. But as her eyes dwelt on his countenance, so ghastly and despairing as for a moment it was, the dreadful thought—that he was guilty—came upon her heart like the stroke of death; she sickened, and tottered back, all pale as ashes. The hands of the wretched knight fell like lead when they lost their support in hers, but the sudden motion of their withdrawal started him from his trance; he drew a hard breath—almost a sob—raised his hand hurriedly to his forehead, and looked around. His first impulse was to put his arm again round his bride's waist, and he did so with all the quickness of affectionate care, never once dreamt of the suspicion on her mind; his looks were those of an indignant but awfully distressed man. "I am innocent! I will not endure it!" he cried; "Ellen dear, this was a horrid scene to bring you to!"

The relieved assertion of his innocence became like new life to his fainting bride, yet she still gasped from the agony of her first fearful apprehension, as she faintly articulated, "I can bear it—I could have born it all, but, when I saw you look so, I had a horrible thought—John, dearest, I think so no longer!"

"Ah, gracious God!" he cried, the cause of her sudden terror at once revealing itself; "Ellen, love, if you doubted me, I were lost forever! I never did it!—I would have sold you all, if I had but one minute's opportunity before our marriage; but this same upon me so suddenly, that my very heart is struck down in my breast. Ah! I have scorned the Church too much; I have been a fearful reviler of holy men!"

"Keep up your heart, love," she replied; "God is merciful; prayer and penance may yet appease the Church. I will fast with you—I will pray with you. Oh, I could kneel down and thank heaven that it is no worse!"

"Bad enough, Ellen—bad enough!" he answered bitterly; "but I do thank Heaven that has given me such a comforter; yet, blessed Virgin! what could this innocent girl have done to make her partner in such a punishment?"

"I can bear it—I can bear it all," said Ellen; "the burthen of it all is light compared with a moment's such belief as wrung my heart before you spoke as you did."

"Bless you, my good angel; bless you!—but, Ellen love, you know little of me, if you have to bear; we must prepare for the worst—they will be coming presently to arrest me."

"Dearest, no! Your dress disguises you; if your kinsman be true to you, we are safe still."

"Noble girl! you make me ashamed of my faintheartedness; you have twice my spirit in you, I do truly believe; and you play falsely by me—but why should I shun them? I am an innocent man, and by the bright heaven, I will not endure it! I will go to the prioress! I will make my appeal to Cromer himself!"

There was a sudden tenderness of animation in Ellen's voice, and her cheek kindled again as she replied: "Dear John, I would rather hear that word than the sweetest vow you ever made me! Yes, to the foot of St. Peter's chair! I will go barefoot with you on all that holly errand! Come away, love; the world is all before us, and we'll never again walk the world for your sake now, than sit by your side in Desart Castle the happiest day I ever knew you before!" She drew her mantle round her with a firm hand as she spoke, and Talbot, his spirit half fired by a word of answer, though the pressure of his hand told well how warmly his soul responded, led her with a firm step, almost an slate step, to the door. Just in the narrow passage, Father Keating met them, face to face: Damp Margaret was with him, pale shuddering, the image of consternation.

"Wretched man," cried the ecclesiastic, "dost thou still pollute the house of God with thy accursed presence?"

"Master Keating," said Talbot, firmly, "God's house cannot receive pollution from the presence of an innocent man. I have not harmed a hair of Archbishop Alan's head! I tell you, Father Thomas, and by the staff of the blessed Patrick, I swear it, to your teeth!"

"Blaspheme not, blaspheme not!" exclaimed Keating; "I am a stranger to thy grievous sin by yielding to my sister's solicitations that I would suffer the escape of such a wretch;"

"I seek no escape!" cried the knight; "I am an innocent man, and I claim the trial, —combat—by ordeal—for I am not what my fortune is firm in the God of justice!"

"Alas," replied Keating, "what idle words are these? Thou are now wrapped in the bonds of excommunication; thy soul is this day sunk in perdition forever!"

"Master Keating," said Talbot solemnly, and not without a shudder, "if days and by you a falsehood under this roof; I would to God I could show you my heart; you would find there sorrow enough for many a fault, and many a sinful folly, but, to the core, it is clear of malice towards the murdered man! look at these hands—may the palsy strike them if they have shed one drop of of his blood! Master Keating, I am innocent of Archbishop Alan's murder, so help me God and the blessed Patrick!"

"His never did it," retorted Ellen, "and you cannot, oh! you cannot believe that we dare lift up an untruth in this holy place! Hear us, reverend Father, help us; we are willing to submit ourselves to the Church's judgment; there is no penance to hard for dear dear Father, all us, and your soul shall never want the prayers of two grateful beings who have none else on earth to look up for justice and protection but yourself and this kind lady. Ah, Mistress Margaret (to the kinswoman) you can't influence your brother —aid us with him a little further—all we ask is to procure a safe appeal to the pontiff."

"Alas, unhappy young gentlewoman," said Father Keating, before his sister, who was now weeping bitterly, could make any reply, "you have forgotten, you have indeed forgotten yourself; from my soul I pity you, and fervently pray the Mother of the afflicted to sustain you; but, alas, alas, my child, you have now no part in this wretched man—you are not his wife!"

"What mean you, sir," said Ellen, with flashing eyes and face and bosom of crimson; "the words that made me sore scarce yet cold upon your own lips."

"Who dares to say that this lady is not my wife!" demanded Talbot in the same breath, but in a tone of fierce impatience, contrasting strongly with Ellen's low but indignant expostulation.

"May God pity you both!" cried the churchman, the tears, in spite of all his efforts, rising to his eyes—"when I joined your hands this morning I never thought to have to tell you such a tale; but I must not conceal the truth from either of you; unhappy man, would to heaven I could believe you innocent!"

"I am innocent! What of my wife, sir!" demanded Talbot fiercely.

"Miserable man," replied Keating, kindling at his questioner's warmth, "she is no wife of thine! The sentence that has wrapped thy soul in the bonds of excommunication has bound all others—thy marriage is not void! It is your condemnation of an innocent man that is void and ineffectual! Ellen, my bride, my own beloved wife, come with me; let them call us what they will; you are mine now in the sight of God—you are mine, Ellen, and I am yours till death parts us."

"Daughter," said the churchman, "this is the voice of the temptress! If you listen you are lost! I tell you plainly your marriage is a mockery, a blasphemy, and I charge almost a sob—raised his hand hurriedly to his forehead, and looked around. His first impulse was to put his arm again round his bride's waist, and he did so with all the quickness of affectionate care, never once dreamt of the suspicion on her mind; his looks were those of an indignant but awfully distressed man. "I am innocent! I will not endure it!" he cried; "Ellen dear, this was a horrid scene to bring you to!"

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"His never did it," retorted Ellen, "and you cannot, oh! you cannot believe that we dare lift up an untruth in this holy place! Hear us, reverend Father, help us; we are willing to submit ourselves to the Church's judgment; there is no penance to hard for dear dear Father, all us, and your soul shall never want the prayers of two grateful beings who have none else on earth to look up for justice and protection but yourself and this kind lady. Ah, Mistress Margaret (to the kinswoman) you can't influence your brother —aid us with him a little further—all we ask is to procure a safe appeal to the pontiff."

"Alas, unhappy young gentlewoman," said Father Keating, before his sister, who was now weeping bitterly, could make any reply, "you have forgotten, you have indeed forgotten yourself; from my soul I pity you, and fervently pray the Mother of the afflicted to sustain you; but, alas, alas, my child, you have now no part in this wretched man—you are not his wife!"

With these mournful imaginations gathering darkly over the one spark of pride still living in his heart, he was leading Ellen forth in silence, when he felt some twitch his mantle, and turning, found Dame Keating by his side. She was pressing and blessing herself after the pollution of his touch, but her face too plainly beckoned the sorrow and commiseration that were already prevailing at her heart, to leave any room for anger at this acknowledgment of her doubtful abhorrance. "May the blessed Virgin pardon me," she whispered, "if I have touched the wretch! but the last to forgive any injury was ever I, and I cannot but see that you are sorely distressed; Ellen is my own sister's child—and dearly I love her—and I am yours till death parts us."

"Daughter," said the churchman, "this is the voice of the temptress! If you listen you are lost! I tell you plainly your marriage is a mockery, a blasphemy, and I charge you as the Ordinary and legate of this realm, that you hold no intercourse with this excommunicated man, on pain of the greater excommunication! Come away, love; the world is all before us, and we'll never again walk the world for your sake now, than sit by your side in Desart Castle the happiest day I ever knew you before!" She drew her mantle round her with a firm hand as she spoke, and Talbot, his spirit half fired by a word of answer, though the pressure of his hand told well how warmly his soul responded, led her with a firm step, almost an slate step, to the door. Just in the narrow passage, Father Keating met them, face to face: Damp Margaret was with him, pale shuddering, the image of consternation.

"Wretched man," cried the ecclesiastic, "dost thou still pollute the house of God with thy accursed presence?"

"Master Keating," said Talbot, firmly, "God's house cannot receive pollution from the presence of an innocent man. I have not harmed a hair of Archbishop Alan's head! I tell you, Father Thomas, and by the staff of the blessed Patrick, I swear it, to your teeth!"

"Blaspheme not, blaspheme not!" exclaimed Keating; "I am a stranger to thy grievous sin by yielding to my sister's solicitations that I would suffer the escape of such a wretch;"

"I seek no escape!" cried the knight; "I am an innocent man, and I claim the trial, —combat—by ordeal—for I am not what my fortune is firm in the God of justice!"

"Alas," replied Keating, "what idle words are these? Thou are now wrapped in the bonds of excommunication; thy soul is this day sunk in perdition forever!"

"Master Keating," said Talbot solemnly, and not without a shudder, "if days and by you a falsehood under this roof; I would to God I could show you my heart; you would find there sorrow enough for many a fault, and many a sinful folly, but, to the core, it is clear of malice towards the murdered man! look at these hands—may the palsy strike them if they have shed one drop of of his blood! Master Keating, I am innocent of Archbishop Alan's murder, so help me God and the blessed Patrick!"

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EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer academical honors, will resume its Fifteenth Annual Session on MONDAY, August 19, 1872.

For Circulars containing full particulars, address the Directress of the Institution.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$11 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....40 00
Washing, per quarter.....12 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bills to each of the teachers per quarter.....2 50

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish and Latin languages, nor for Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session. au7-tf

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE Notre Dame College in San José. The course of instruction, which embraces the Primary as well as the Elementary and higher departments of education, comprises all the branches, both useful and ornamental, taught in the best Academies for young ladies.

The second term of the Seventh Annual Session will commence MONDAY, January 20, 1873.

TERMS:

Boarding Pupils per month.....$20
Payable quarterly in advance.
Half Boarders, " .....10
Junior classes.....20
Day Pupils, " .....30
Parochial Classes, throughout.....10
Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.
For further particulars address the Superioress.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers
Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the studies in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are published in the school and read before the classes.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Payable half-yearly in advance.

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$200 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Physician's Fees and Medicines.....5 00
Use of Bed.....5 00
Bed and Bedding.....5 00
Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages will form extra charges. The regular duration of the scholastic year commences respectively on the 1st of August and 1st of February.

For further information address the Secretary,

Very Rev. P. HENNEBERY, Superior.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, school distance from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS:

(Invariably half yearly in advance)

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per annum.....$200 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
French.....10
Extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$ 2 00
Preparatory, " .....3 00
Tuition on Piano, " .....6 00
Harp, " .....8 00
Extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, per month.....$4 00 to $5 00
Drawing, " .....2 00
No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework.

Quarterly payment of the months and half year, during August, 1872, will be dispensed on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to

SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY
BENICIA, CAL.
Conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic.

THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY facility for the acquisition of a solid and refined education. The Academy was founded in the year 1855, and has since enjoyed a liberal share of public patronage. Its success is evidenced by the numerous advances all over the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....40 00
Washing, per quarter.....12 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bills to each of the teachers per quarter.....2 50

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish and Latin languages, nor for Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc., etc.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session. au7-tf

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MADIGAN HALL, a native of Kinnitty, King's County, Ireland. He left Ireland about fifteen years ago with the Walker expedition, and was heard from in San Francisco, and also in Nevada, engaged in mining. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother, Michael Madigan, Fitz, Surrey County, Ireland. Please address Mrs. Thomas Carey, No. 6 Howard street, New York.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

D. MAGNER,
414 KEARNY STREET,

HAS INCREASED HIS HOUSEKEEPING and Undertaker Manufactory, to which he begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public. mh29-tf

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

For board, tuition, lighting, bathing and mending linen.....$225 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Vacation at College.....40 00

BAT PUPILS.

Sunday class.....$40 00
Junior class.....30 00
Senior class.....40 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages will form extra charges. The regular duration of the scholastic year commences respectively on the 1st of August and 1st of February.

For further information address the Secretary,

Rev. FATHER ANTHONY, or
Rev. FATHER BERNARD,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.

SAN JOSE MARBLE WO

E. POWER,
WAREROOM, 609 SECOND STREET,
(Opposite North Methodist Church)
AND FACTORY:
SEVENTH STREET.—North of Jackson,
WEST SAN JOSE.

Postoffice Box, 449.

STATUARY, TOMBS, MANTELPIECES, HEARTHSTONES, POLISH.

And every description of MARBLE WORK. DESIGNING, MOULDING, And every style Wood and Stone Carving.

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Northwest corner Pine and Front

Ware hou ses for sale

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS

ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC CO

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RA

121, 123 and 125 FRONT STR

and 110 PINE STREET.

T. J. BRODERICK
IS RE-ESTABLISHED AT
NO. 24 THIRD STREET,
West Side, two doors below Stevenson.

T. J. B. begs to acquaint his old friends and the public that he keeps a large stock of

Fashionable Boots and Shoes,

At lower rates than any other house in the city.

Ladies' and Children's work made to order.

Boots' Boots and Shoes made anatomically of the best material and workmanship. The most reliable first fitted with care. In all cases a perfect fit guaranteed.

ja12-tf No. 24 Third Street.

C. DESMOND,
PRACTICAL HATTER,
No. 5 New Montgomery Street,
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.

IS SELLING OFF HIS LARGE AND VARIED stock of Hats and caps at less than half its value, in order to make room for a large invoice now in transit. Those goods

Will and Must be Sold,

No bargains may be expected. You can assure yourself of the truth of this statement by a personal examination. The store is otherwise very tastely, from the Fifth Ward will find it to their advantage to call. All who have dealt with him formerly will vouch that

He has one of the best stocks in the city,
They neither break nor flatter,
If perfection you go and buy elsewhere,
From from DESMOND the Hatter.

C. DESMOND, 5 New Montgomery St.,
ja12 Under the Grand Hotel.

T. R. SPEAR, DENTIST, HAS RE-moved to 1 Kearny street, corner of Montgomery. jal1-tf

INFORMATION WANTED

OF PATRICK KINSLA, a native of Sarnhill, Parish of Inane county, Wexford, Ireland. Any one regarding him will be thankfully received by MICHAEL KINSLA, Petaluma, Cal., Sonoma Co.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MARTIN and JOHN MADIGAN, natives of Kilcolman, Parish of Kilcolman, Tullamore, King's County, Ireland. They left Ireland about fifteen years ago with the Walker expedition, and were last heard from in San Francisco, engaged in mining. Any information regarding them will be thankfully received by their brother, Michael Madigan, Fitz, Surrey County, Ireland. Please address Mrs. Thomas Carey, No. 6 Howard street, New York.

CONVENT OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.
GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,
Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per annum.....$200
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
French.....10
Extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$ 2 00
Preparatory, " .....3 00
Tuition on Piano, " .....6 00
Harp, " .....8 00
Extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, per month.....$4 00 to $5 00
Drawing, " .....2 00
No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework.

Quarterly payment of the months and half year, during August, 1872, will be dispensed on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to

SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will open on the first Monday in August, 1872.

The object of the institution is to afford a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education to the youth who may favor it with their patronage.

For Circulars and other particulars apply to

REV. FATHER GUARDIAN,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,
PETALUMA.

Day and Boarding School, Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

TERMS for Boarders, including tuition in the various branches of English education, French, Latin, and Ornamental Needle Work, per month.....$15 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music with use of Piano, per month.....$ 5 00
Washing, if done at the institution.....2 00
Only a limited number of boarders can be accommodated. Payments to be made quarterly in advance, on the 1st of August. Payments invariably in advance. ja19

ST. VINCENT'S COLLE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEGREES CONFERR

Rev. JAMES MACGILL, C.M.

MILLINERY STORES.

MISS KENNEDY,
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
64 Third Street, near Minna.

DESIRES TO INFORM HER FRIENDS AND the public generally that she has received the largest fall stock, and extensively increased her facilities for the manufacture of Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets of

Ladies' Dress and Cloaking Goods,

and general Millinery goods to be found in the city, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

MISS KENNEDY would ask a call before buying elsewhere, as she is confident that she can please all in quality and style and that she will be able to sell them at prices that will defy competition. Remember the number, 64 Third street, near Minna. Ladies' dresses made and trimmed in the latest styles. Please call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere. mh8

MRS. L. M. JOYCE,
124 Third Street, bet. Minna & Natoma,

WISHES TO INFORM HER FRIENDS and the public in general that she has received a large assortment of SPRING HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, Feathers, and the latest of Straw Goods.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN DONOVAN, a native of Kilmichael, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland about twenty years ago, and was last heard from in San Francisco. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother, Timothy Donovan, Fitz, Surrey County, Ireland. Please address Mrs. Thomas Carey, No. 6 Howard street, New York.




Bishop Dupanloup and Marshal MacMahon.

From a book entitled "Men of the Third Republic," recently published in London and written by an author with strong Republican sympathies, we take the following sketches of Marshal MacMahon and Bishop Dupanloup. They will be found very interesting:

Marie-Edme-Patrice-Maurice de MacMahon was born at Sully, near Autun, in the department of Saone-et-Loire, on the 13th of July, 1808. He descended from an ancient family of Irish Catholics who joined the fortunes of the Stuarts, and took refuge in Burgundy. His father was the first Duke of Magenta, and also the first Marshal, and whose him the way to high. He first finished his sword and his cloak in the service of Charles X., and went to the camp to demand Actard at the head of the Second

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

PAUL MORPHY, the celebrated chessman, is quite poor in New Orleans. He appears to have taken a loathing to chess. He commenced the study of law, but did not follow it up, not being adapted to that profession.

ROBERT E. LEE, JR., son of the late distinguished Confederate General, is spoken of as a probable candidate for Governor of Virginia. The papers of that State do not consider him in all respects suited to fill a place; but the people, it is believed, will elect him.

LET THE TOAST BE "DEAR WOMAN."—A wretch in England lately practically interpreted this by putting his own wife on the gridiron over a bed of live coals. The civil authorities will cause him to respond to that toast.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, of England, the proprietor of the famous patent medicines which bear his name, is said to be worth $60,000,000. He has recently built an Insane Asylum costing $500,000, and has other charitable schemes on foot on an equally magnificent scale.

WITH the exception of Lous XVIII., not one of the French monarchs has died at the Tuillieries. Louis XVI. was guillotined at La Place de la Revolution; Napoleon I. died in exile at St. Helena; Napoleon II. in exile at Reichstadt; Charles X. in exile at Holyrood; Louis Philippe in exile at Claremont; Napoleon III. at Chiselhurst.

COTTON IN CALIFORNIA.—The commercial editor of the New Orleans *Picayune* commends upon the results following the cultivation of cotton in California, and predicts that the future "cotton belt" will include the region traversed by the Texas and Pacific Railway, and a larger portion of this State. The climate of California, he says, is evidently well adapted for cotton culture. The plant flourishes best in dry weather. The rainy season of the Pacific coast lasts just long enough to bring the young plant to a healthy condition.

SALE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Private dispatches were received from the East yesterday announcing that the sale of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Tom Scott had been finally consummated. The information comes to the *Chronicle* on the authority of Major R. P. Hammond, and is doubtless reliable. The price reported is $6,000,000. This news will gladden the hearts of San Franciscans, for Scott is a driving railroad man and will infuse uncommon vitality into the Southern route.—*Chronicle, March 27.*

PARIS, March 26.—Countess Gulecioli, who was at one time brought prominently before the public in connection with the Lord Byron scandal, died to-day, aged 72 years. Teresa Gambe, Countess Gulecioli, was of Italian parentage, and was born in Romagna in 1800. At the age of sixteen she was married to Count Gulecioli, an Italian nobleman. She owes her celebrity to her alleged *liaison* with Lord Byron in 1820. She wrote a work called "My Recollections of Byron." Although her own name does not appear as the writer, there appears to be no doubt as to the authorship.

FRENCH GERMAN WAR STATISTICS.—At length we possess definite statistics showing the German losses in the war with France. The total number killed, wounded and missing amounts to 127,697. Of these there were killed in action 17,572; those who died afterwards from their wounds numbered 10,710; from sickness, 12,253; from accidents, 116. From which it will be seen that the total number who died being thus 40,881, including 1,534 officers. During the war there were no less than 1,599 encounters with the enemy, by which were attended with loss.

DOME MINING PAY?—The Sacramento *Union* takes issue with Prof. Carr on this question, and points out the absurdity of a statement made by the latter as to the number of men extensively engaged in mining in California. The Professor asserts the statistics that 50,000 men work 300 days in each year to produce $20,000,000, and calculates that at $2 50 per day their wages alone, at some other pursuit, would bring them $37,500,000, thus showing a loss by mining of $17,500,000, the *Union* asserts that there are not over 30,000 men actually engaged in mining, and further, asserts that the annual gold yield divided among this number gives an average of $8 33 per day for each man.

A CHARACTER.—An English journal says: "Those who were at Chiselhurst on the occasion of the lying in state of the Emperor Napoleon must have noticed a very tall, broad-shouldered man, who, in evening dress, with a fur cape over his shoulders, was seemingly smoking cigarettes. This was M. Paul de Cassagnac, the celebrated fighting editor of the Pays, who has slain eighteen men by his small-sword practice in duels, and who was one of the most vigorous supporters of the pen and sword, of the Bonapartist régime. He is now middle-aged, slightly inclined to stout, but when he fit is over he has to undergo a duel with M. Mane, the fighting editor of the Gaulois, also an expert swordsman and duelist."

A NAPOLEONIC RELIC.—A Paris correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette:* "The second number of the Academy has just died, at the good age of 93—General Comte de Ste Jur, so well-known for his history of the Russian Campaign, for which he bore part as a General of the brigade. He is the last surviving General of that terrible retreat from Moscow. He entered the army in 1799 as a simple hussar, and served on Macdonald's staff at Hohenlinden. He was afterwards attached to Prince Joseph Bonaparte, and saw service in Italy and afterwards in Spain, as long ago as 1807-9, when he was a General and went to Russia. In 1813 he fought on the Rhine, and took a brilliant part in the campaign of France. From 1848 the General lived in retirement. He was elected to the Academy in 1870.

FROM Richard Ish, lately in from the Modoc country, the Portland *Times* learns that Bogart, the San Francisco *Chronicle* correspondent, was drummed out of headquarters and made to decamp, because of false reports. Bogart was arbitrarily arrested last night by the provost marshal in office, by two marines, acting under instructions of Admiral Selfridge, of Mare Island, who acted under orders from Secretary Robeson, of the Navy. The charge against Bogart is, that many years ago, while acting as Paymaster, a clerk in the office said $16,000; but the real motive appears to be that his many disclosures of corruptions in the department which are highly damaging to the powers that be. For this he was twice sued, and acquitted. The circumstances of the arrest are deserving of the severest censures and we hope those guilty of it will be severely punished. No man's liberty is worth an hour's purchase if the Washington authorities can order his incarceration at option.

### The Debts of Europe.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks it may be very useful at the present moment, when England's attention is becoming pointedly directed to her own expenditure, to reflect on the burdens under which other nations are unhappily groaning. It is not a very easy matter to discover the actual indebtedness of either Europe or the world; but it is possible, the *Gazette* thinks, to give an approximate estimate of the total liabilities of continental nations. There are seven European nations which owe upwards of £100,000,000 each. They are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | £700,000,000 |
| France | 745,000,000 |
| Italy | 300,000,000 |
| Russia | 385,000,000 |
| Austria | 340,000,000 |
| Spain | 150,000,000 |
| Turkey | 124,000,000 |
| Total | 3,744,000,000 |

The debt of the German Empire amounts to a little over £35,000,000. The different States composing it, however, owe in the aggregate about £173,000,000. The liabilities of the Empire may, therefore, be placed at about £208,000,000. The debts of the eight above heavily encumbered European countries may in this way be raised to about £3,152,000,000! There are six other countries in Europe which owe their creditors more than £10,000,000, but less than £100,000,000. They are: Holland, Portugal, Belgium, Greece, Roumania and Denmark. These six countries add £214,000,000 to our previous total, and raise the national liabilities of Europe to £3,366,000,000.

### The Fourbons.

All hopes of the "fusion" between the princely Comte de Chambord and his time-serving cousins are, humanly speaking, at an end. The important letter from the Comte to the Bishop of Orleans, in which, long-expected event to be as far off as ever. Mgr. Dupanloup has addressed the legitimate king on behalf of the fusion, and suggested that, in not expediting it, he deserted "his providential mission to save a people." The prince deems it his duty to preserve in its integrity the hereditary principle, "without which he is nothing, and with which he is all." The bishop had prayed the king to accept the tri-color instead of the white flag. In reply to this, the latter has argumentad and denounce that France would be more understand the Head of the House of Bourbon "denying his flag," than the Bishop of Orleans re-signing himself to sit side by side with M. Littre in the Academy, or to accept ease and athiesm." He expected little "from the clever derisce of men"—another cut at the peace-making prelate—but much from the mercy of God; and in all his bitter trials looks for consolation to the august mercy of the Virgin. Exit the fusion, and enter more confusion. This quarrel, it is stated, will give the Freedom a decided majority in the Assembly.—*Catholic Opinion, March 1.*

### Burning of a Church in Italy.

The Voce *della Verita* of February 14th says: "The little Church of St. Bernard, at Poligno, took fire during vespers on Sunday last, and the drapery, which had not been removed since the celebration of a recent festival, rapidly spread the flames through-

### Wendell Phillips on Sumner.

Wendell Phillips does not approve of the vote of censure in the Massachusetts Legislature against Sumner, on account of his resolution to erase the names of battles from the National flag. He says he has no fear of injury to Sumner, as his record is made up and is far beyond any insult's reach. No Legislature can harm his fame. His objection to the resolutions is that they disgrace Massachusetts. They condemn Mr. Sumner unheard, which is improper as well as unjust. He expresses himself as follows:

Mr. Sumner only asks that the national flag, under which we compel the citizen to march, shall not bear any inscription that ought to give him pain. The flags our national regiments march under belong as much to South Carolina as to Massachusetts. Georgians will be called to defend them as much as we are. Is it generous, is it wise, to ask them to pour out their blood for a flag which is written all over with the disgrace of their fathers? Show me the community of the nation that has ever inflicted such an insult on any of its people. Greece republicans it; France and Germany scorn it. England allows no name on any of her flags which can pain a Cavalier or a Roundhead, a Scotchman or an Irishman. Whoo, in 1758, I think, William Pitt, at the head of affairs, called Scotland, and called the Highlanders into the army, he gave them back their tartans, before illegal. How utterly inconsistent would he have been had he required them to march under banners where every man saw written in fiery letters the word "rebel."

If we attempt such an outrage as those insulted flags, we shall have made the first example of it. I should despise a Southerner who would march under such a flag. And if I should not, I should more heartily a North that could ask him to do so. A North that could submit to such indignity, would make up a nation of which the age ought to be ashamed. Sooner or later, in due time, to follow Mr. Sumner's lead. Ten years hence the universal verdict will be too small to be counted. Let such a disgrace ful banning be once borne by Carolinians and Yankees over the glorious field, and his men themselves would fully celebrate the victory by tearing down the flag to place a clasping generous and brave hands over its rage.

The following record of female avocations in the United States is taken from the recent census returns: Independent of woman farmers there are 45 female stock herders, 6 superintendents, 2 undertakers, 2 boarding-house, 2 professional hunters and trappers, 5 lawyers, 525 physicians and surgeons, 87 clergymen, 2 sawyers, 3 soldiers, 10 "canal men," 106 "draymen," 1 pilot of inland waters, 1 gas-house laborers, 1 gas-house foreman, 2 gunpowder makers and 16 shipbuilders.

A magnificent stained-glass window, the gift of a lady parishioner, has just been erected in the Church of St. Ambrose, Chelsea, the subject is the Assumption, Our Lady appearing in the midst of a golden cloud, in the midst of angels, and being surrounded by others. It is the work of Meyer & Co. of London and Munich.

Jedediah Hurchard, once preaching a revival sermon, was interrupted by the entrance of Aaron Burr. "Here comes one," said the revivalist, "against whom even I will testify in the day of judgment." "Yes, sir," said Burr, "the day of criminal evidence I have always found the greatest rascal turn State's evidence."

Among the strange causes of suicide, that of ingrowing matrimony is reported from Kentucky. A young man in Nelson county" who was doomed to wed within a week, lately shot himself without any apparent reason, unless to escape the dilemma in which he had placed himself. Whether his act was an evidence of insanity or of unusual sanity, is a matter of opinion.


**Wholesale Market Report.**

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, March 27, 1873.

FLOUR—Quotations are unchanged since our last report. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 67½@ $5 75, standard to fancy at $5 50@$5 62½; Superfine and Oregon brand, extra, at $5 62½ @ $5 75.

WHEAT—The market has remained inactive, all steady trade being confined to the receipt of a few lots at $1 60@$1 65 @ 100 lbs. The Liverpool cable of the 25th ult. reports wheat at 10s 6d@10s 8d for average and 10s 10d@10s 9d for Chile, a decline of 1d since our last report.

BARLEY—The market has been firm, at steady prices, with sales of 1,000 centals at $1 45@$1 47½ @ 84 lbs, and bay at $1 37½ @ $1 45, the latter for choice Chevalier.

OATS—Have remained quiet at unchanged rates, with sales of 500 centals Red at $2 @ $2 05 per centl.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, and the market is steady. Quotable at the close at $15@$18 per centl for choice @ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $10@$12 50 for mercy ton.

CORN—Quotable at $1 10 @ 100 lbs.

MIDDLINGS—Are in fair demand, unchanged, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bags, $1 75; Bbls, $2 25 for small and $2 50 for large; Ton lots, $40 @ $45 for small and small White, $46 @ 100 ton.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotable at $1 75@$2 @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $18 @ ton from mill.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 @ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $1@$1 10 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 @ $1 10 lbs.

BEANS—Bay, quotable at $2 50, Colored, 3@3½c; and Mottled, 1¾@2c @ lb.

POTATOES—Early California dry, 1@1½c, and Sweet, 2½@3c @ lb.

TALLOW—Quotable at 1c @ lb.

HIDES—There has been a little more animation in the market since our last, with sale of Spring and Fall Cows at 7½c @ lb, and Spring reaching 10c. We quote new Spring, in good condition, at 10@11c.

WOOL—Quotable for Fall, 16@17c; Spring, 18@19c; Humboldt, 20@21c; Nevada, 18@19c; Oregon, 18@19c; Southern, 16@17c; Lambs', 20@21c @ lb.

HOPS—We quote choice at 20@22c @ lb, ordinary to fair, 18@19c; choice, free to market.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 30@32½c @ lb for prime.

HONEY—California in 10-gallon kegs, 10@12½c; Bayers supercargo, 10@12½c; Comb, 20@25c @ lb; Extracted, 10@12½c.

LARD—California, 11½@12c @ lb; Oregon, 10@11c @ lb; Eastern, 10 @ 11½c @ lb, in sacks.

BACON—For first quality Oregon @ lb; second quality, 10@11c @ lb; California, 12½@13c @ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Hens, large, $12 @ 100; Spring Chickens, $6@$7 @ 100; Roosters, $6@$7.

DUCKS—Tame, $1 @ $1 25 @ dozen.

GEESE—Tame, $1 @ $1 25 @ pair.

TURKEYS—Alive, 20@23c; dressed, 25@30c @ lb.

PIGEONS—Tame, $1 @ $1 25 @ pair.

HARE—$2 @ dozen.

RABBITS—Tame, $1 @ $1 25 @ pair.

VENISON—Deer, 10@12½c @ lb.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, $7@$8 @ each.

CHICKENS—Large, $7@$8 @ each.

DUCKS—Tame, $1 @ each.

HARE—$2 @ each.

PIGEONS—Tame, $1 @$1 25 @ doz.

GEESE—Tame, $1 @$1 25 @ each.

TURKEYS—20@25c @ lb.

VENISON—Deer, 15@20c @ lb.

DAILY'S genuine Irish whisky and Magianac Schnapps, imported direct, at T. P. Wall's, 66 Third street.


### A Disease with a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of this disease often fairly themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, not only tones the stomach, but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nerves, and purifies the blood, is certain to a speedy cleansing. It is therefore the most reliable specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the character of this famous vegetable restorative. It not only cures dyspepsia, but also all concomitants and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses to take half a wine-glassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with dyspepsia after eating, nausea, sour eructations, or any other indication of a want of vigor in the digestive and assimilative functions. Fever and ague and other unpleasant maladies, to which residents in miasmatic districts are peculiarly subject, are also promptly relieved by the Bitters; and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "as through a glass, darkly," will be apt to take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant.

Says John to Nancy, "You look so bright;
Your eyes, they sparkle like a star."
"Oh, Pat," says Nancy, "it's Kitzy's Remedy
Has cured that horrid bad catarrh."

At all druggists', and 3 Post street, 50 cents.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A single application renders the hair too unctuous, and dirty soft and gloomy for several days. It is remedied when you have used it to be the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. Sold by druggists. Ask for Burnett's Cocoaine, and for sale by dealers generally, at $1 a bottle.

"HEALING ON THE WINGS," say all who have used one of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such we have cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza, or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.


DRY GOODS, ETC.

**LATEST NOVELTY!**

**1,000 Linen and Pique Embroidered SUITS, Embroidered OVERSKIRTS and BASQUES, Embroidered POLONAISES.**

**PRICE, $8 50.**

☞ THESE GOODS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

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**500 PERCALE HOUSE JACKETS, at $1 each.**

**CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, at $3, $4 and $5.**

**SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.,**
No. 14 MONTGOMERY STREET.

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**WYNNE, LOUTH & CO.,**
706 MARKET STREET,
(OPPOSITE THIRD),
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FANCY AND Staple
DRY GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, KID GLOVES,
LINENS, DIAPERS, FLANNELS,
MARSEILLES SPREADS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
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**BRADFORD SERGES,**
Manufactured expressly to our order, and

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Made for this house only. All these of Dry Goods At the Lowest Possible Prices.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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IMPORTER OF
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BLANKETS, QUILTS,
*Sheetings, Linens, Damask and Towels,*
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Human and Imitation Hair Goods,
Cheap and Fine JEWELRY.
AND FANCY GOODS,
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No. 110 Second Street

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 604 Battery street,
Near Jackson, San Francisco.

**B. Commins & Co.**
(Successors to P. Riley & Co.,)
WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
No. 508 FRONT STREET.

**F. & P. J. CASSIN,**
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
Sole proprietors of CASSIN'S GRAPE BITTERS.

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IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Has removed from 727 Market street to
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**BRAHMINICAL MOON PLANT**
**EAST INDIAN REMEDIES,**
FOR THE CURE OF

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| RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, SCIATICA, SYMPATHETIC PAINS, LIVER AFFECTIONS, SCIATICA, | PORK THROAT, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, DIARRHŒA, INDIGESTION, and LIVER COMPLAINT. |

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MURPHY BROS.
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**SHIRTS!**
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CUT FROM CAREFULLY PREPARED PATterns, in every style and size—guaranteed to fit.

Shirts Made to Order a Specialty.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
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Toilet Requisites,
Etc., Etc.,

Will be found at prices FAR BELOW those usually charged.

**BEALES & CO.,**
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Old Established Troy Bell Foundry

CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE THOSE BELLS (which have made Troy celebrated throughout the world), with the Recent Improvements which the establishment during the past twenty years, and over one hundred bells, ranging from 50 to 2,000 pounds, have been put in successfully, for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c. Address MENEELY, BELL COMPANY, the best in use.

Large Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free. Orders promptly executed. Warranted satisfactory. We quote new Spring, in good condition, at 10@11c.

CAUTION—Beware of firms claiming to be, or having formerly been Troy Church Bells. None Genuine unless cast at Troy, N. Y. Avoid all others, as they are worthless.

Troy, N. Y., 1873.

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WEST TROY, NEW YORK.
Established in 1826.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY AND OTHER Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with the most approved Yoke—the most recent and favorably Bell Stocks and Wheels. For prices and catalogue address

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**HOME RULE.**

Address to the People of Ireland.

At a meeting of the Council of the Home Government Association, held on 3d inst., Isaac Butt, Esq., Q. C., M. P., in the chair, the following address to the People of Ireland was unanimously adopted:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—In the name of that a general election cannot be delayed. Every day's experience supplies new proofs to the reckless folly of the Government in the great cause in which we are engaged; and that Ireland should remain represented for the assertion, and the pressing necessity of which, whenever that opportunity may arise, is the first duty of every representative of a tributary province to the house.

Let us then address ourselves to the work, sinking her own interests, and unfolding her own resources for the benefit of her own children. Let us show that we are fit to govern ourselves, and that self-government is emphatically your cause—

THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Fellow-countrymen! The great facts which are known to you, and which are well known to your enemies, the Irish subjects of the Crown are poor and discontented, and that its consequent action in Ireland is to influence and to corrupt the Irish members. You know that in 1779 the Irish Parliament, given by the fears of England was compelled by the Irish people, through her legislature, to declare the right of Ireland to free trade, and the declaration of her assembly, that the Irish people was instituted, the constitutional guarantee of Irish liberty. Ireland is prosperous and happy. Her trade is increasing, her manufactures flourish, and the Union was carried by the most corrupt and unscrupulous means which would ever have been resorted to to effect the destruction of the Irish Parliament compared with

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### The Late Very Rev. Dr. Croke.

The remains of this venerable and much esteemed clergyman were on Tuesday conveyed from the parish chapel—where they lay in state during Monday, Monday night and part of Tuesday, surrounded by numerous sorrowing and loving people, who loved him to the last, and for whom he in return during life devoted all the energies of his loving soul—to the vault in the Convent chapel, prepared by his directions some years since. A catafalque on which the coffin rested was deeply draped in black, as was also the coffin, which was of oak, covered with black cloth, with suitable mountings, and a shield breastplate with the inscription:

Very Rev. Thomas Croke, P.P., V.G., Charleville.
Died February 12, 1873, aged 80 years.
R.i.p.-Requiescat in pace.

The altar, pulpit, images, galleries, and his own confessional were also deeply draped in mourning, which presented a sad appearance, and all was stillness within publicly to attend a great loss, except when that deathlike stillness was broken by the frequent fusileys of a fond parishioner moving towards the head of the coffin to catch one longing look at that straight and gentle form so often admonishing voice so often resounded within the walls wherein he then lay a lifeless corpse. After the Office for the Dead (sung chaunt by upwards of thirty clerical voices, and solemn High Mass being offered by the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, a procession was formed outside the chapel gate, headed by the children of the different schools, the children of the convent schools wearing black, and carrying baptismal tapers, which were also draped. Next came the clergy in surplices and stoles, headed by the Rev. Father Hayden, C.C., Charleville, bearing a large black cross and crucifix deeply draped. Next came the coffin, borne on a handsome hearse on four men's shoulders: then the gentry and respectable shopkeepers all wearing crape; then came a large contingent of tradesmen and laborers of every class; after which a large number of people walked, who did not join in the procession. The rear was brought up by a long line of carriages, belonging to the gentlemen and the respectable people of the surrounding country. Though the weather was not favorable to the processionists, yet it did not in the least damp the ardor of the people to pay a last and well merited tribute of respect to their devoted pastor, even the Lord Bishop (though, as I was informed, in rather delicate health) walked the entire of the route under a smart downpour of rain —such was the estimation he was held in by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. This cannot be better described than by the respect exhibited by all classes, even those who differed from him in religion. From midday on Saturday—the day on which he breathed his last—every shop window in the town was closed, and business pratically suspended until after Tuesday. Monday being party sessions day, Mr. Bruce, J.P., Milltown Castle, came into court and asked he would the Bench as a venerable gentleman was dead whom his father and grandfather had the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with. Mr. Sanders and Mr. Harding also rose and said the same of the deceased. The mantle of the late Very Rev. Dr. Croke, Charleville, bearing a large black cross and crucifix deeply draped. Next came the coffin, borne on a handsome hearse on four men's shoulders: then the gentry and respectable shopkeepers all wearing crape; then came a large contingent of tradesmen and laborers of every class; after which a large number of people walked, who did not join in the procession. The rear was brought up by a long line of carriages, belonging to the gentlemen and the respectable people of the surrounding country. Though the weather was not favorable to the processionists, yet it did not in the least damp the ardor of the people to pay a last and well merited tribute of respect to their devoted pastor, even the Lord Bishop (though, as I was informed, in rather delicate health) walked the entire of the route under a smart downpour of rain —such was the estimation he was held in by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. This cannot be better described than by the respect exhibited by all classes, even those who differed from him in religion. From midday on Saturday—the day on which he breathed his last—every shop window in the town was closed, and business pratically suspended until after Tuesday. Monday being party sessions day, Mr. Bruce, J.P., Milltown Castle, came into court and asked he would the Bench as a venerable gentleman was dead whom his father and grandfather had the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with. Mr. Sanders and Mr. Harding also rose and said the same of the deceased. The mantle of the late Very Rev. Dr. Croke, Charleville, bang on a large nail in the sacristy, and the coffin taken to its last resting place in the church. The multitude then parsed to the prayers of a grateful people to their lips for the repose of the soul of a pious and zealous clergyman.—*Dublin Freeman, March 1.*

[We regret to say that by an oversight the above was omitted from our last publication.]

### Irish History Resumed.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Tablet* shows by the following anecdote the anti-national character of the Irish Model Schools:

When Dr. Lyon Playfair, M. P., was in Dublin lately, making inquiries regarding the education question, he visited among other institutions, the Central Model Schools, Marlborough street, where he was received by Mr. P. J. Keenan, C. B., Resident Commissioner, who conducted him through the several departments of the establishment. On visiting the boys' school, Dr. Joyce, the head master, examined several classes for the distinguished Scotch Professor, who expressed in the highest terms his gratification at the proficiency and attainments of the lads, especially in mental arithmetic and in geography. Having declined leave to take part in the examination, Dr. Playfair shunted more naturally from the *ensemble* of Ireland, upon which he had been exam ining the class, to the national history. He asked, "Where was the Confederation of Kilkenny, and how did it originate?" The bright faces and beaming eyes that were just rapidly answering intricate questions in mental arithmetic, which, as Professor Playfair stated, would have puzzled a palace, relaxed not yet dim, and the blank ignorance set where Celtic intelligence but just now flashing. "Who was Owen Roe O'Neill?" followed. Perfect silence, with arabesque interchange of glances between the Resident Commissioner, the head master, and the *entourage* of officials who attended the distinguished visitor. "What were the losses attained on the Battle of the Boyne, and who was the result?" One last timidly held out his hand as if to say he could answer, and said, "Orangemen and Catholics; King James ran away." "Who was the Duke of Tyrconnell?" "Favorite and shuse." "For what is Limerick remarkable?" "They make good bacon, sir," said a boy, likely the scion of an Italian warehouseman, for, as likely, a lad from Carrygowen itself. At this stage, the Resident Commissioner interposed.—Dr. Playfair, I did not wish to interrupt you, but you, evidently, do not say, or say to be aware that, under our system, history, or at least Irish history, is, unfortunately, excluded." "Well! Mr. Keenan, do you mean to state that these highly intelligent boys are forbidden to learn the history of their own *Irish history, in the supreme midst of Irish National subsoil?*" "I grieve to say, Dr. Playfair, that such is the fact." "Well, sir," said the learned Professor, waxing warm, I have to inform you that such is not an outrage attempted on the schools in Scotland, the whole population would rise, as one man, and take up arms against such a system." Dr. Playfair will doubtless, tell this incident with effect when the University question comes on for discussion, especially in connection with the exclusion of Ussher's History.

Had Dr. Playfair extended his notice to the Very Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, P. P., V. G., Carrick-on-Suir, is to be the Coadjutor-Bishop of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore. Dr. Fitzgerald is a native of Dublin, and, among the people of Waterford at this result, and at the election by the clergy, Dr. Fitzgerald stood *figuratively*.—*Dublin Nation, March 15.*

## ENGLAND.

### Protestant Testimonies in the Force of the Catholic Claims.

Mr. Miall, one of the rare advocates for the second reading of the University bill, said that the demander of the Catholic agitators were "unethical," and that "no administration could stand by them without being turned out within a fortnight;" but Dr. Ball—though he did not repeat what he said at the meeting of the Senate of Trinity College, namely, that "the only logical alternative is to universally abandon Ireland, to the endowment of denominational colleges"—protested against a cynical observation of Mr. Lowe's, that the organization of the Catholic bishops must be treated as though it were "an earthquake or other natural calamity," saying that "the Public race could bear wrong, but was unforgiving of insult." Dr. Ball could speak against the Gill measure "as was not pretended to see an English Parliament, with the aid of Scotch and Welsh votes, force on Ireland a measure which every class of Irish opinion condemns." Mr. Horsman, however, who was as lively and amusing as usual, followed in the same line. He could not face his constituents if he voted for the bill, "unless he confronted his old friends at Liskeard," to use he thought Mr. Horsman would very soon have to go. And "speaking from a Protestant point of view, and entirely ignoring that of the Roman Catholics," he emphatically denied that it was "a priest's question." If Mr. Horsman "had any knowledge of Ireland, he ought to have known that in Ireland he could not separate the priest from the people." Yet the Queen's Colleges he held the house that the gold medalists of Galway—which he believed to be the best of the three—had to soon sometimes plucked, and obliged to send elsewhere before they could pass a creditable examination. Mr. Horsman did not say he had always regretted that parties did not agree in "leveling up," and "pulling down" to the standard of Mr. Pim—a Protestant—that if Ireland possessed a Parliament of her own, even though it were all Protestant, he had no doubt that it would endow a Catholic university; and he referred to the House that Dr. Shaw, a member fellow of Trinity had also said that even if there were a Protestant majority in the House of Parliament it would endow the Catholic college in Stephen's Green." This would, he said, be a statesmanlike proposition." It was a remarkable fact that Mr. Disraeli, on the following night, used nearly the same words. Do but the least effective point which Mr. Osborne made was the quotation by which he answered the sarcasm, so often repeated, about legislation according to Irish ideas. "In England," said Burke in 1792, "the Roman Catholics are a sect, in Ireland they are a nation. This fundamental difference must affect every measure you may propose concerning them." "If you acknowledge this," said Mr. Osborne, "the true and wise policy would be to give a charter to the Catholic university." To say that the alternative is between legislation according to Imperial or according to Irish ideas is not the true way to put it is to, in fact, a question in connection with the establishment of Union of History.

Mr. Playfair extended his notice to ending to the unanimous wish of Ireland, or presuming for them in such a way as to dissatisfy Ireland, in order "to pander," as Mr. Osborne said, "to English, Scotch and Welsh prejudices."—*London Tablet, March 15.*

### A Comfortable Sinecure.

We have no Tammany rings in connection with the admirably balanced constitutional Government of England; but, somehow or other, the public purse suffers as much from private depredations as ever did the exchequer in New York. The Rev. Mr. Thurlow, for instance, whom we find figuring in the Treasury Returns, is doubtless a very estimable old gentleman; but it may be doubted if ever Mr. Fisk or Jay Gould cost more for the purse-papers of New York than has this gentleman to the overburthened tax payers of Great Britain and Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Thurlow, the name smacks strongly of the nepotism of the woolsack, has been for forty years in the receipt of the comfortable pension of £11,-702 a year—so that, in all, he has drawn very nearly half a million of money out of the pockets of the people. And for what has this enormous sum been paid—what services have been rendered in return for this extravagant remuneration? The reader will ask, but ask in vain. Not a line of eulogist had probably the advantage of "a friend in court," a powerful relative, an influential namesake, and that was all. Of course, some sort of "office" was filled by Mr. Thurlow, namely, as "any one" of the "Patentee of Bankrupts"—whatever that may mean—he was "Prothonotary in the Court of Common Pleas" in Durham: he was "Keeper of the Hanaper." How far the humble occupants of Holy Trinity, who spoke in his usual firm and uncompromising manner, which forbids the idea that he will ever stay to rescued on this occasion.—*Nation, March 15.*

### Indian Blasphemy.

The infamous Roman Journal the *Opinione*, over which the Italian Attorney-General had no control when it *early* blasphemed the memory of Christ, has actually dared to breathe a wish for the destruction of the monarchy, and has been summarily confiscated. Time tries the thin paper have, notwithstanding, had the effect of rousing Catholic sentiment throughout Italy. Many Catholic Italians have united to make a joint protest against the publication of these articles, and against the supineness of the authorities in permitting them, and in order to wipe out as much as possible the slur upon Italy by such vile works. At the head of this Catholic movement stands a Central Committee in Florence, Milan, Verona, Venice, Naples, Cremona, Lucca, Modena, Bologna and Turin.

## RUSSIA.

### The Church and the Poles.

The situation of the Polish clergy is this: Not being governed by an independent Episcopate—it is well known how nominations are made—the clergy are disunited, and are too often actuated by personal views. Moreover, the seminaries and ecclesiastical academies are far from being in a position to train up worthy representatives of the priesthood. The instructions given in them is miserably defective; and, consequently, the clergy are not in a position to form an understanding their mission. Also, being certain of being opposed against their bishops, they constantly look to the Government for authority, and thus an archbishop may well say that he has no priests. Moreover, the cause on the one side he has to contend against the Government, and on the other against his own clergy. It is perfectly true that the present worthy archbishop is not a man of great energy of character, and that he is surrounded by men who are not the best counsellors in the world. Many difficulties he has to discharge, and this is why the state of things present so sad a picture. The Archbishop is fully aware how you do anything of the sort. General de Ladmirault is a supreme officer of the Russian Church, and altogether devoted to the cause of order." What does that matter? observed M. Thiers; "I have the right to remove him, and the power also." "No, you cannot," said the Duke; "you cannot remove yourself, Marshal!" "Try it," replied MacMahon, "and I put this matter before the National Assembly, who will decide between you and me." The colloquy stopped there; and M. Thiers has since had more silent dealings with General Ladmirault by General Fadeïeffe.

### M. Luyeux.

The renegade Abbé Carmelite with his American wife have arrived at Geneva, where he has been received with open arms by the Calvinistic persecutors of Mgr. Mermillod. Luyeux is not generally popular, but it is generally believed that he is to be presented by the National Government to a living in a Catholic parish, and forced upon a Catholic community against their will. This would be but a repetition of the Falconio case, and the infamous treatment of the Vicar-Apostolic of Geneva and the Bishop of Sidoure by the Swiss Government.

## GERMANY.

### A Remarkable Career.

A correspondent at Beyrout writes to the *Germania Gazette* of Viennat "I met to-day an old acquaintance, the camel-driver, Sheikh Abdul, and he told me that his wife has died. Abdul's wife was an extraordinary woman. Her name was once known all through Europe. Sualeh Abdul is the ninth husband of Lady Ellenborough, whom I met here three years ago at Mount Lebanon. Just after she had eloped with the Prince Schwarzenberg from the residence of her first husband, she then went to Italy, where, as she told me herself, she got married on a eighth marriage, with the Greek Colonel, Count Theodaki—however also only for a short time. He afterwards became Minister at Athens, where she concluded her ninth marriage, with this Colonel, Count Theodaki—however also only for a short time. His affections were now bestowed on an old Palmer chieftain, for whom she built a beautiful house at Athens. When that last marriage was again dissolved, she went to the Levant. During a journey from Beyrout to Damascus she got pleased with the camel-driver, Sheikh Abdul, and selected him for her ninth husband. She was married to him after the Arab fashion, and accompanied him for a whole year on his journeys between Damascus and Palmyra, faithfully fulfilling her duties. She even imitated the camels. When she had grown tired of the roamed life, she built for herself a charming palace at Damascus, where her latest husband, whenever he visited Damascus, found hospitality for some days. I had heard nothing of her since 1865, when I met her here, dressed as an Arab woman, and, not unbeautiful, the wrinkles in her face, still beautiful. Soon after she was the seventh against her first husband, when the statements respecting the end of the persecution must be, if not false, the only relief concerning the Christians was one dated the 15th March, 1872, and was thus entitled: "Proclamation concerning Christians who have recanted." We shall soon learn whether the recent measure is an amnesty of a more genuine character.—*London Tablet, March 15.*

### A TOUCH OF NATURE.

#### MUSIC IN CAMP.

The appended fine ballad, by a writer identified with the choicest literature of the South is worthy of extraordinary attention. Its grand lyric swing, its sublime close, and its terrible critique of the battle-field, will assure it a place in the hearts of the people:

Two armies covered hill and plain
Where Rappahannock's waters
Ran deeply crimsoned with the blood
Of battle's recent slaughters.

The morning's golden light crept down
To meet as if heavenly amore,
And each cloud gem of the dewy night
Fled in its kid embrace.

The long roll sullenly beat
No forest leaf to quiver
And the weary of the earliest
Rolled slowly from the river.

And now where circling hills looked down
With cannon grimly planted,
Our fathers came and offered them
Their children as a holocaust.

When on the fateful air there came
A strain as wild as human,
The music seemed itself alliance
With all the powers of man.

A Federal band, which yet not born
Had learned the conqueror's trade,
Sent back upon the wings of morn
The anthem which they played.

Down flocked the soldiers to the bank
To see what meant the song
Once wakened there was none left blank
And not a soul was wrong.

Then all was still, and then the band,
With sweetened light and lively,
Rent all the air with "Yankee Doodle"
Reverberate with "Dixie."

Across a space, and then again
The trumpet pealed responsive
And "Hail Columbia" hailed the strain
To which the shore gave chorus.

The laughing ripple shoreward flew
To kiss the dimpled river,
The warring Gods on Hills looked down
And smiled as well as they.

And yet more fair the night sang
Above the camps of armies,
No shout upon the evening rang—
Each lip was mute with music.

The sad, silent stream its memories freed
To all who lived near the river,
All silent now the Yankees stood—
All silent stood the Rebs.

No mere separate word had heard
Had prejudice much opposing
No deeply hidden chord of love
The hidden fount of feeling.

Of blue or gray no thought had they,
As by the wand of fairy,
They were boys of the North and trees,
The cabin by the prairie.

Cool old or cool and white
Both in their beauty ever kind;
Sweet memories hushed the foeman's heart
His crowned vines stole to mind.

As Father the true affair rang
Each boy's heart beat number,
The Volga boatman's chorus rose
Like circles in the water.

Then Home, Sweet Home, the theme
Which tells our every nation
Which tells mid wanderings the heart
Of love for fireside passion.

And fair the form of Maid mirrored
Within the breast of Mother,
Who still was cherished in the heart
Despite the hate of battle.

Then Auld Lang Syne, the song
Of songs for friendship formed,
Jove's Kingdom!

The opposed foe hailed, by a writer identified with the choicest literature of the South is worthy of extraordinary attention. Its grand lyric swing, its sublime close, and its terrible critique of the battle-field, will assure it a place in the hearts of the people:

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JOHN S. DARNELL.

## THE POPE AND THE AMERICANS.

On the 26th February a deputation of American Catholics, headed by the Rev. Dr. Chatard, Rector of the American College, had the honor of being admitted to the presence of the Holy Father. They were animated by the desire of presenting, at the throne of the Supreme Pontiff, against the usurpation of the sacred rights of the Holy See, and of witnessing to him their sincere, their filial and most profound attachment. The deputation was presented to the Holy Father by the Rev. Rector of the American College, and Mr. Glover read in the French language, in the name of all present, the following

ADDRESS.

Most Holy Father: Whilst your children of the United States are all deafened at beholding your august person, and of hearing the voice of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, it is a great privilege for us to be enabled to address you in their name, and to profess our sentiments of loyalty to the See of St. Peter and to all the rights thereto belonging. If nothing is more dear to the heart of a son than to contemplate the features of his father, what should not the heart of a Catholic feel who sees in your Holiness not only the most dear to us, but also the representative of Him who loved us with an eternal love, as has also your own heart, which is the type for us.—Nothing, Most Holy Father, can be sweeter, nor bring us greater consolation, than coming to your feet to express you our wishes, to console you with our love, and to receive your blessing and to assure you in every way according to our strength. And one consolation becomes still greater when we see that your Holiness does not fail to be considered as ours only, but is thought to be also the common father of all Catholic compatriots of the United States.

Every where, Most Holy Father, a cry of grief is raised against the unjust attacks of the sufferings of Our Holy Mother the Church, at the head of the sacred right of which your Holiness has in the greatest merit of the flock entrusted to you by the Divine Shepherd, and it is because of this which Providence has given to the successors of the Prince of the Apostles, to the end of preserving the unity of the Catholic church. For evils which His Divine wisdom has permitted to overwhelm society, the patient resist but the promises which He has made us, and the predictions of His Gospel Word, are the certain cause of our hope which will not be deceived. He has promised never to abandon His Church, and it is permitted to us that the words of His impious shall not prosper. As true as it is an illusion unto the universe, so true it is that the kingdom of iniquity, which has established in the Holy City, will receive from the judgment of God and world its deserves. Meanwhile we feel proud to belong to this Church by mourning; we feel courage, full of faith, and in our very tribulations a unity joy fills our hearts, because we remember that the words of the Lord will abide you as it has rested on before you; and I have overcome the world." With your Holiness we seek through the dead of the world; it is the age of the impious, and the sufferings of the Church in the example of the Divine Master who is the head of resurrection, we are filled with courage, but

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

**The Late Very Rev. Dr. Cooke.**

The remains of this venerable and much esteemed clergyman were on Tuesday conveyed from the parish chapel—where they lay in state during Monday, Monday night and part of Tuesday, surrounded by numerous sorrowing and loving people, who loved him to the last, and for whom he in return during life deemed all the energies of his loving soul—to the vault in the Convent chapel, prepared by his directions some years since. A cavalcade on which the coffin rested was deeply draped in black, as was also the coffin, which was of oak, covered with black cloth, with suitable mountings, and a shield breastplate with the inscription:

Very Rev. Thomas Cooke, P. P., V. G., Charleville.

Died February 22, 1873, aged 76 years.

Requiescat in pace.

The altar, pulpit, lutigers, galleries, and his own confessional were also deeply draped in mourning, which presented a sad appearance, and all was stillness within (which hallowed a great deal), except when the deathlike stillness was broken by the frequent footstep of a friend passing or moving towards the head of the coffin to catch one longing look at that straight and gentle form whose astonishing voice so often resounded within the walls wherein he then lay a lifeless corpse. After the office for the Dead being chanted by upwards of thirty clerical voices, and solemn High Mass being offered by the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, a procession was formed outside the chapel gate, headed by the children of the different schools, the children of the convent schools wearing black, and carrying black muslin, which were also draped. Next came the clergy in surplices and stoles, headed by the Rev. Peter Higgins, C.C., Charleville, bearing a large black cross and crucifix deeply draped. Next came the coffin, borne on a bier, and carried on four men's shoulders; then the gentry and respectable shopkeepers, all wearing crape; then came a large contingent of tradesmen and laborers of every class; after which a large number of people walked, who did not join in the procession. The rear was brought up by a long line of carriages, the long number of which, and the respectable people of the surrounding country, though the weather was not favorable to the processionists, yet it did not in the least damp the ardor of the people to pay a last and heartfelt tribute of respect to their devoted pastor, even the Lord Bishop (though, as I was informed, in rather delicate health) walked the entire of the route under a smart downpour of rain —such was the estimation he was held in by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. This cortege is a better description than by the respect exhibited by all classes, even those who differed from him in religion. From middle to Sackville—the lane (on which he breathed his last—every shop window in the town was closed, and most of them partially or entirely until after Tuesday. Monday being petty sessions day, Mr. Thomas F. Miller, Crown solicitor, came and court stood as would not sit, as a seventeen gentlemen was dead whose father and grandfather had the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Harding also refused to sit. The route of the procession was—from the chapel down to the mill, up the broad street, through the Main street, to the tilen, by Cork road to the Cross of Ballyvalla, from thence westward to the Cross on the New Line, down the New Line to Main street, down Main street again to the cemetery, where the procession halted, and the coffin taken to its last resting place in the Abeyal. The multitude then joined with the prayers of a grateful people on their lips for the repose of the soul of a priest and zealous clergyman.—*Dublin Freeman, March* 1.

We regret to say that by an oversight the above was omitted from our last publication.]

**Irish History Resumed.**

The Dublin correspondent of the *Tablet* sheds a ray of light following, amidst the sectarian character of the Irish Model Schools:

Whom Dr. Lyon Playfair, M. P., was in Dublin lately, making inquiries regarding the education question, he visited among other institutions, the Central Model Schools, Marlborough street, where he was received by Mr. P. J. Keenan, D. S., Resident Commissioner, who conducted him through the several departments of the establishment. On visiting the boys' school, Dr. Joyce, the head literary examiner, was found at classes for the distinguished booth Professor, who expressed in the highest terms his gratification at the ability and the attainments of the lads, especially in mental arithmetic and in geography. He was then ushered have to take part in the examination. Dr. Playfair shouted some questions from the top of the form, upon which he had been examining the class, in the national history. He asked, "When was the Confederation of Kilkenny, and how did it originate?" The bright face and beaming eyes that had just rapidly answered intricate questions in mental arithmetic, which, as Professor Playfair stated, would have puzzled Laplace, relaxed and got dim, and blank surprise set where Celtic intelligence had just been flashing. "Who was Owen Roe O'Neill?" followed. Perfect silence, with anxious interchange of glances between the Resident Commissioner, the head master, and the *entourage* of officials who attended him, distinguished the room. "What were the issues at stake at the Battle of the Boyne, and what was the result?" One lad timidly held out his hand as a signal that he could answer, and said, "Orangemen and Catholics; King James ran away." "Who was this Duke of Tyrconnell?" Vacancy and silence. "For what is Limerick remarkable?" "They make good lace there, sir," said a boy, likely the son of an Italian warehouseman, or, as likely, a lad from Garryowen itself. At this stage, the Resident Commissioner interposed. "Dr. Playfair, I did not wish to interrupt you, but you, evidently, do not appear to be aware that, under our system, history, or at least Irish history, is unfortunately, excluded." "What! Mr. Keenan, do you mean to state that these highly intelligent boys are forbidden to learn the matter in which *Irish history, in the supreme model of Irish educational schools?*" "I grieve to say, Dr. Playfair, that such is the fact." "Well, sir," said the learned Professor, waxing warm, I have to inform you that were such an outrage attempted on the schools in Scotland, the whole population would rise as one man, and take up arms against such a system." Dr. Playfair will doubtless, tell this incident with effect when the University question comes on for discussion, especially in connection with the exclusion of Chairs of History.

Had Dr. Playfair extended his notice to the Model Schools, he would have found that they were equally at fault with the Model Schools in their treatment of Irish history.—*Nation, March* 15.

**Why Presbyterians Advocate Mixed Education.**

The following passage from a letter addressed by Mr. James J. Shaw, Professor in Magee College, Derry, to the *Times*, gives what we have long been convinced was the real and true explanation of the Presbyterian love for mixed education:

"Mr. Whittle is quite justified in claiming the Presbyterian people as friends to mixed education in Ireland; but he is not justified in concluding that they are, therefore, enemies to Magee College. The aim of the Presbyterian Church on this question is much misunderstood. Presbyterians have no objection to denominational education for themselves; they only object to give denominational education to Catholics, and this for many years been accident supporters of mixed education in the Queen's Colleges; but the simple reason is that the Queen's College mixture has always had a predominantly Protestant and Evangelical flavor. Let the Government appoint Dr. Ward or Mr. Herbert Spencer to the next vacant chair of philosophy in Belfast, and the country will soon learn the depth of Presbyterian devotions to mixed education. I would not be misunderstood. I am myself a thorough-going advocate of mixed education. I consider the freedom of philosophy teaching a matter of greater importance than the prevalence of any system of philosophy. But I know the feeling of the Presbyterian Church, and I am convinced that the Presbyterians love of mixed education simply means hatred of Catholicism, and that its true nature will appear the moment the mixed system threatens to endanger, not Catholic, but Calvinistic, orthodoxy."

**Parliamentary Representation.**

The vacancy in Tyrone, caused by the death of Mr. Corry, is the subject of much speculation: Colonel Stuart Knox was said in the early part of the week to contemplate coming forward in representation of Dungannon for the purpose of trying his luck with the more important constituency of his county; but the latest news is that Mr. Mulholland, lately a Belfast flax-spinner, will stand in the Conservative interest. The probability is that if an influential man comes forward he will be returned without opposition, as nobody would care much to go to the expense of contesting a seat at a time when a dissolution is so close at hand. The Home Rulers, who constitute an influential and active party in the county, were credited with the idea of starting a candidate, but they will probably reserve their strength till the general election comes round.—*Nation.*

We note that Mr. J. G. Biggar, of Belfast, was a few days ago relieved by a considerable majority to his seat on the Water Board of that town, after a severe contest. This is the first case of some political importance in which Mr. Biggar is, as our readers are aware, a Home Ruler, and was opposed purely and simply as such. It is also the first case in Irish Parliament would outlow the Catholic religion in Stephen's Green." This would, he said, be a statesmen-like proposition." It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Hirsall, on the following night, used nearly the same words. In the last effective speech which Mr. Osborne made was in opposition to the bill to establish the servium, so often repeated, about legislation according to Irish ideas. "In England," said Burke in 1792, "the Roman Catholics are a sect, in Ireland they are a nation. This fundamental difference must affect every measure you may pass concerning them." "If you adopt college bill," said Mr. Osborne, "the Irish can win politics would be to give a charter to the Catholic university." To say that the alternative is between legislation according to imperial or according to Irish ideas is to use the true way to put it it is, in fact, a question between legislating for Irish ideas according to the unanimous wish of Ireland, or providing for them in such a way as to disarm Ireland, in order "on parade," as Mr. Osborne said, "the English, Scotch and Welsh prejudices."—*London Tablet, March* 15.

**A Comfortable Sinecure.**

We have no Tammany rings in connection with the admirably balanced constitutional Government of England; but somehow or other, the public purse suffers as much from private depredations as ever did the exchequer in New York. The Rev. Mr. Thurlow, for instance, whom we find figuring in the Treasury lectures, is doubtless a very estimable old gentleman; but it may be doubted if ever Mr. Fisk or Jay Gould cost more to the ratepayers of New York than has this gentleman to the overburthened tax payers of Great Britain and Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Thurlow, the name smacks strongly of the nepotism of the woolsack, has been for forty years in the receipt of the comfortable pension of £1,702 a year—so that, in all, he has drawn very nearly half a million of money out of the pockets of the people. And for what has this enormous sum been paid—what services have been rendered in return for this extravagant remuneration? The reader will look in vain for an answer. The patriarch had probably the advantage of "a friend in court," a powerful relative, as influential nauseate, and that was all. Of course, some sort of "office" was filled by him, nominally, at any rate. He was "Patentee of Bankrupts"—whatever that may have meant—"Prothonotary in the Court of Common Pleas" in Durham; he was "Keeper of the Hanaper." How far these functions were discharged by the Rev. Mr. Thurlow we cannot say, but we are certain the nominal occupation of the office was consistent with the reverend gentleman's calling as a clergyman we should be sorry to reveal to the public what profit, all these offices have been long since abolished. Yet the reverend gentleman continues to draw on the public purse yearly, to the nice sum of £17,760 a year. He ought to be a model publisher of laws and constitutions at any rate.—*Nation.*

**Adverse Judgments.**

Mr. F. Wyndham, Dr. Playfair, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Hardy —the other British members who spoke on Thursday night—viewing the University bill chiefly from the educational point of view, manifested considerable divergence of opinion but when they touched the essential demands of the Catholics of Ireland, they all spoke in opposition to those demands, and were all in more or less offensive in expressing their views. Thus Dr. Playfair talked a great deal about "the deadling influence of ecclesiastical dictation," and Mr. Lowe said the action of the Catholic bishops should be regarded as an earthquake or any other great calamity which could not be helped. Mr. Hardy, who was an advocate of denominational education for England, declared emphatically for the mixed system as far as Ireland is concerned; and he is the chief Government organ of the House of Commons.—*Nation, March* 15.

**Wedding Again.**

A Vienna paper says the report that the British Government "has instructed several of its representatives to inform the Governments to which they are accredited that Queen Isabella would not permit the Republican Propaganda to gain the upper hand in Portugal."—*Weekly Register, March* 15.

## FRANCE.

**M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon.**

At the suggestion of the Left, M. Thiers has lately determined to replace General de Ladmirault, the Governor of Paris, by General Fabellare, late Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire, and an ultra-Republican. But before actually doing this, he thought it best to consult Marshal MacMahon, and with this object he, on closing the Governor on the *Ordre du Jour*, and giving him a seat in the box of Marshal's duty was: "Beware how you do anything of the sort. General de Ladmirault is a superior officer of the highest rank, and altogether devoted to the cause of order." What does that matter?" replied M. Thiers "it is quite enough to remove him, and the power also." "No, no, cannot." "What! I cannot! I could remove yourself, Marshal" "Try it," replied MacMahon, "and I put the matter before the National Assembly, and they will decide between you and me." The colloquy was here broken off, and M. Thiers has not stopped there; and M. Thiers has not stopped there; and M. Thiers has not as yet replaced General Ladmirault by General Fabellare.

**M. Legeon.**

The renegade Jesuit Carmelite with his American wife has arrived at Geneva, where he has been received with open arms by the Calvinistic persecutors of Mgr. Marouillet. He says his mission is simply to preach, but it is generally believed that he is to be presented by the Oratoire Government to a living in Geneva. Catholic priest, and forced upon a Catholic community as their pastor. Should he attempt the legitimate and natural sequel to the infamous treatment of the Vicar-Apostolic of Annecy and the Bishop of Sidnea by the Swiss Government.

## GERMANY.

**A Remarkable Career.**

A correspondent at Beyrout writes to the *Herman Gazette* of Vienna: "I met to-day an old acquaintance, the ex-mufti-driver, Sheikh Abdul, and was amazed at his altered circumstances. He is now a man of wealth, and married his third wife in succession, all those unions were dissolved after a short duration. In 1871 he went to Athens, where she concluded an eighth marriage, with the Greek Colonel, Count Metaxa, whose wife died a few days after the marriage. Her relations were now bestowed on an old Palmar chieftain, for whom she built a beautiful house at Athens. When her latest marriage was again dissolved, she went to the Levant. Sheikh Abdul, who was born in Damascus she got pleased with the camel-driver, Sheikh Abdul, and selected him as her ninth husband. He was married to him after the Arab fashion, and accompanied him for a whole year on his pilgrimages between Bagrant and Babylon, faithfully fulfilling her duties. She even milked the camels. When she had grown tired of the nomad life, she built for herself a charming palace at Damascus, where her latest husband, whenever he came to Damascus, found hospitality for some days. I had heard nothing of her since 1865, when I met her here, dressed as an Arab woman, and, notwithstanding the wrinkles in her face, still beautiful. Soon after she won the lawsuit against her first husband, when the statements respecting the end of the persecution were published, the only probability concerning the Christians was one dated the 13th March, 1872, and was therefore of very recent publication. Christians have only been recently." We shall soon learn whether the recent measure is an answer of a more genuine character.—*London Tablet, March* 15.

**A TOUCH OF NATURE.**

**MUSIC IN CAMP.**

The appended five hailed by a writer installed with the chief literature of the South is worthy of comparison with Bayard Taylor's "Song of the Soldiers Creed," and merits further circulation for its stirring expression of national loyalty and love:

Two armies covered hill and plain
Where Rappahannock's waters
Ran deeply crimsoned with the stain
Of battle's recent slaughters.

The morning's mist had rolled like taste
To hear, of heavenly azure,
And each fresh gem of the lovely night
Fled to its hid investure.

The breeze was softly now; it shook
No forest leaf to either,
As if the smoke of the ravished cannonade
Befell slowly from the river.

And now where circling hills looked down
With cannon-girded bastion,
Over hollow camp and silent town
The golden sun arose at last,
When on the fervid air there came
A note so wild, so free,
The music seemed like a flame
Of unconfined liberty.

A Federal band, which ever loved
To play at dawn the airs
Which stirred their fathers' hearts and moved
Their fast-arming sires to battle,
Now blent its music with the breeze
That kissed its way to silence.

Down flashed the sad blues to the bank
Of the dim, sluggish river,
One sounded alone was more quiet "Yankee Doodle"
Was the last air they played.

Then all was still; and then the band,
With movement light and nimble,
Made quick response to the cheering call
Reverberate with "Dixie."

The Confederate troops, who lay behind slow,
Went proudly over its pebbles,
And thrilled through all their ranks the flow
With yelling of the Rebels.

Again the trumpet sounded,
The trumpet pealed response,
And "Yankee Doodle" came back to battle
To which is the stone gate chosen.

The laughing ripple shimmered now
Beneath the sun's bright beams,
Soft clarions, like wanting Boys in Blue
In chorus of the scene.

And yet once more the bugle sang
Above the waves of red,
No answer upon the opposing bank—
Their band had fled.

The sad blue airmen in concourse flood
Forward with cheers and yells,
All silent now the Yankees stood—
All dead amid the Rebels.

No correspondence will be found
That pictures in a spirit true
So deeply "Home, sweet Home," had stirred
The hearts of either host.

Of blue or gray, the soldier sees,
As by the wand of fairy,
The cottage home, with all its oak trees,
The union by the prairie.

Or, of the old South Carolina side
Beats in their breasts' one chord
Even thinking of the sunny land
His sacred sires had sword for.

His sacred sires sacred for his.

As fades the light of day,
It Apply's feeble weather,
The stars and stripes and stars and bars
And day night died together.

But memory, waked by music's art,
Subdues the sternest minds,
Melts all the fierce resentments part,
And fair the form of Mercy shines
Transfigured in her kinds.

Then, o'er the sacred pile of those
Who fell, but not in vain,
Unite, and, man to man, and foes
Embrace in love again.

## ITALY.

**International Deputation.**

Among the proofs which his Holiness the Pope has recently received of the devotion of Catholics throughout the world to the interests of the Holy See, probably the most remarkable is to be found in the presentation of an address to him the other day by the International Catholic deputation. The deputation consisted of about two hundred sixty persons, and represented every nation in Europe and the United States, and its language used by it to describe the invasion of Rome, the robbery committed on the Holy See, and the other iniquitous proceedings of the Italian persecutors of the Church, was extremely plain and forcible. It was declared that there never could be a reconciliation between the robbers and the robbed; and that UNTIL JUSTICE was done Catholics committees of the United States.

Every where, Most Holy Father, are expressions of sympathy with you and with all of the sufferings of Our Holy Mother the Church, in addition to the wrongs which your Holiness has in the government of the Pontiff has been outraged to you by the Italian Government. It was hoped that which Providence has given to the successors of the Prince of the Apostles, in the exercise of the liberty of the spiritual power. For souls which His Divine wisdom has redeemed by the Precious Blood of Redemption; but the promises which He has made, and the predictions of His inspired Word, are the certain cause of our hope which will not be deceived. He has promised to be with His Church, and has predicted to us that the words of His impious shall not prosper. As true as is as illustrations the universe, so true is it that the kingdom of iniquity, which is established in the Holy City, will receive from the judgment of God the end which it deserves. Meanwhile we feel proud to belong to the party of the Lord, we feel full of courage, full of faith, and in our very illustrations a merry joy flows over our souls. It is recognized that Christ has said: "In the world will have you as it has hated me before it hated you." Most Holy Father, in the example of the Divine Master we behold the way in which we must follow in Our steps with you. In expectation of this order of victory, we remain with you, Most Holy Father, in the bonds of love and of entire devotion to you. We thank Heaven for the admirable example which you have given to the world, in the person of your Holiness, in the center of the group which is the Catholic, not only of Angelic virtue, but also of heroic fortitude and of apostolic zeal. We pray the Divine Goodness to preserve your days in full vigor, and to grant you the abundant celestial benedictions which we implore for ourselves and for all our dear ones.—*Dublin Freeman, March* 15.

**Italian Blasphemy.**

The infamous Roman journal the *Capitale*, over which the Italian Attorney-General has no control, and which has blasphemed the divinity of Christ, has at length dared to breathe a wish for the destruction of the monarchy, and has been summarily condemned. Guarantees in this paper have, notwithstanding, had the effect of rousing Catholic sentiment throughout Italy, many Catholic Unions have united to make a joint protest against the publication of these articles, and against the indulgence the authorities in permitting them, and in order to wipe out as much as possible the stain which they have made. At the head of this Catholic movement stands a Central Committee at Florence, which has branches at Florence, Milan, Verona, Venice, Naples, Genoa, Lucca, Modena, Bologna and Turin.

## RUSSIA.

**The Church and the Poles.**

The situation of the Polish clergy is this: Not being governed by an independent Episcopate—it is well known how nominations are made—the clergy are disunited, and are too often accused by persons of the same nationality and ecclesiastical academies are far from being in a position to form a body of independent members of the Church. The instructions given them is miserably defective and, consequently they have no principles to guide their understanding their mission. Also, being certain that the Government will not support the clergy too often disregard their authority, and thus an archbishop may be insulted by a priest who is his inferior, because on the one side he has to contend against the Government, and on the other against his own clergy. It is precisely true that the present worthy archbishop is not a Pole, but a Russian, and this is against him in the eyes of the Government. The instructions given to

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19.
April
13—Sunday—Easter Sunday.
14—Monday—Easter Monday.
15—Tuesday—Easter Tuesday.
16—Wednesday—Of the Octave.
17—Thursday—Of the Octave.
18—Friday—Of the Octave.
19—Saturday—Of the Octave.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....APRIL 12, 1873.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND REPUBLICAN LIBERTY.

In an article printed recently by one of our daily contemporaries, which we had occasion to discuss in our columns, it was asserted, inferentially, that the Catholic Church was a power, and always had been, hostile to republican liberty. Charges like this are very readily brought by persons who would shrink from a thorough investigation into their correctness as a work involving too much labor. They are couched in general terms; they are not based upon any specific facts, and, consequently, a strictly logical refutation is almost an impossibility. The only practical way of meeting them is to confront them with similar assertions on the other side, and thus throw the burden of proof on the party making the charge. But the misfortune is that the proof will never be attempted, and that the accusers rest contented with repeating their allegations, being thoroughly satisfied that a large number of persons will be only too happy to take them without any further evidence. This is so true that it is safe for us to say most of the current accusations against the Catholic Church are simply the creation of fanaticism or prejudice, and are altogether destitute of foundation in fact. They are powerful and affect men's minds, for the sole reason that so few are conscientious enough or painstaking enough to trace them to their origin.

Many of the charges most frequently made are so strangely untrue and so directly opposed to the very essence of Catholicism, that small, indeed, is the amount of scrutiny necessary to expose their falsehood. Among them there is none more absurd or baseless than that which declares the Church to be the enemy of liberty. It will, we suppose, be granted by all that it is absurd to imagine any Church, body, or organization persistently and on principle opposed to its own best interests. It is simply monstrous and unnatural. Yet that is precisely what is involved in the charge alluded to. What has the Catholic Church to expect from monarchy or from servitude that it cannot obtain from republicanism and freedom? Nothing whatsoever. On the contrary, there are several important matters which it can readily procure from an enlightened Government and a free people which are absolutely unattainable under any form of despotism. Let us look at the condition of Europe at the present time, and ask ourselves whether it is more favorable to Catholicity than is the state of affairs in America.

England is generally admitted to be the freest and most liberal nation subjected to monarchical government. Yet Catholics are by law prevented from holding certain offices under the crown, and all the forces of public opinion cannot compel the Ministry to grant a charter to a Catholic University. It requires constant agitation and vigilance to procure for priests permission to visit and convey the consolations of religion to the members of their flock who are in Government institutions. Her Majesty's advisers think it a reproach to be even accused of giving the slightest encouragement to Catholic opinion in any shape or on any subject. Surely the Catholic Church cannot have much affection for a monarchy of this kind. While France was under imperial rule the clergy enjoyed even less liberty than their brethren in England. A parish priest could not hold his bishop's pastoral, and a bishop could not publish a communication from Rome without running the risk of interference by some petty official. The political requirements of the day were made to dictate the course of ecclesiastical discipline, and consequently the hierarchy were incessantly thwarted in the discharge of their duties. Certainly the Catholic Church had no reason to be favorable to the Napoleonic régime.

In Italy we find a still more deplorable state of affairs. The supreme head of the Church is despoiled of his legitimate sovereignty. Monks and nuns are driven from their monasteries and convents, robbed of their property, and then insulted by the proffer of a beggarly pittance, which is by sure not to be paid. The press teems with furious diatribes against the Church, and demagogues of the lowest kind are encouraged to perpetrate the grossest outrages upon the priestly order. In Germany, Bismarck has expelled the Jesuits, and has taken the control of ecclesiastical affairs almost completely out of the hands of the clergy and religious Orders. He even ventures to lay down whom the faithful shall or shall not recognize as their pastors, and to be practically interdicted all communication with the Holy See. Austria has not yet gone so far as this, but she is progressing on the same road, and can hardly fail to reach the same goal. Bavaria is in the leading-strings of Prussia. Belgium is run altogether in the interests of Freemasons and free-thinkers; so also is Portugal, and consequently the Church has much to suffer in both countries. Spain is in such confusion that it is not easy to understand what the position of Catholicity is now, but in the time of ISABELLA it had much reason to complain of Government interference. There is hardly necessity to speak of Russia; the persecution which the Poles are suffering on account of their faith tells sufficient of the respect paid to the Church in that quarter.

We have now enumerated the principal nations of Europe and have shown that in not a single one of them, Catholic or Protestant, is the Church left at peace or free from Government interference of one kind or another. And there never was a time in which it was really free. All through history emperors, kings and princes endeavored to get it into their power and control it in some way. All the concordats which we read of, and out of which such terrible things are edited by Protestant writers, were merely treaties by which the Pope secured a certain amount of liberty for the Church in return for certain specified privileges. Now here in America the Church is entirely free from Government supervision. No one thinks of subjecting the Pope's letters or Encyclicals to the scrutiny of the Secretary of State before they are published. President GRANT does not pretend to dictate who shall occupy the American bishoprics as they become vacant. Neither State nor Federal authorities claim to have a voice in the appointment of parish priests nor in drawing the boundaries of their parishes. The law protects the Church in its internal government and maintenance of discipline. All the obstacles that it has to contend with lie in the bigotry and ignorance of certain classes of the community; but these were not called into existence by law, nor can they be removed by it. We have endeavored to overcome them in due time by fair argument and the invincible force of truth.

Now we have only one question to ask, and it is this: Taking all the circumstances into consideration, which is the most likely and the most natural that the Catholic Church should favor, monarchy, or republicanism as it exists in this country? Why, in a plain and patent as anything can be that Catholicity will thrive best under a free Government, where the consciences of men are not subjected to restraint. Of course the Church cannot undertake the work of revolutionists and try to subvert Governments, so it will rather suffer persecution under a monarchy than sanction violent disturbance of society. Nor can it countenance the theories of so-called republicans who do not know what they are aiming at and have no fixed principles of Christian morality. It cannot encourage men who openly declare that Christianity ought to be abolished, that property is a theft, that the marriage tie is an infamy, and who seek to establish socialistic despotism. But it loves freedom, and wherever it germinates into institutions, as most favorable to its development and best suited to promote the welfare of mankind.

### A Chess-room Colloquy.

An interesting colloquy took place in the chess room of that Mutual Admiration Society known by courtesy as the Mercantile Library Association, a short time since, out of which a change-player forebines us with the following synopsis:

*Mr. A.*—How deplorable it is to see the Catholic nations immersed in such ignorance! Almost! They are the best educated nations of Europe!

*Mr. A.*—Yes, on the principle that ignorance is bliss!

*Mr. B.*—I am serious in what I say.

*Mr. A.*—You don't mean to assert that the people of Italy are as well educated as the people of England, or that the youth of Rome were as well provided with educational facilities as those of Berlin!

*Mr. B.*—That's precisely what I do mean, and am willing to extend the comparison to all so-called Protestant and Catholic nations, and if you have ten hundred dollars to spare, I will bet five hundred dollars against them, that the so-called Catholic nations possess better educational facilities than those called Protestant, and not one half the ignorance.

*Mr. A.* (with a sneer)—You must be a Catholic, and deceived by the bigotry of your priests!

*Mr. B.*—If I were a good Catholic I would not be a member of this association. Your Puritan blindness excludes Catholic books and shuts the door against hundreds of the best educators of San Francisco. I never was a Catholic, and in proof that I am independent of all religions, I assure you that I have not entered the door of any church in twenty years; but if you are prepared to take my bet, I am prepared to prove my assertions by Protestant authors on the shelves of this library.

*Mr. C.*—Do you mean to include the United States!

*Mr. B.*—No. The United States are neither Catholic nor Protestant. Catholicism first discovered it, first taught the religion of Christ in it, first proclaimed freedom in it, and, despite your centuries of persecution, it is the most conservative, devoted and successful religious denomination in this country to-day.

*Mr. A.*—Is not the Church of the American people. Its members are foreigners.

*Mr. B.*—A census would prove you to be egregiously mistaken. But be that as it may, a generation has not yet passed since the Yankee school system was adopted by States outside of New England; nor will two generations more have passed when you will not have men enough to build your houses or cultivate your farms, nor young women fit to be wives. Shut out the foreigner—prescribe the foreign Church, as you call it, and you will become the most degraded nation, morally and physically, under the sun.

Here the conversation took a turlup turn, which we cannot follow, but *the bet was not taken.*

THE NEZ PERCES Indians refuse to go on the reservation selected for them by Government. There is something radically wrong in the reservation system, when the "nation's wards" have such a universal objection to reside thereon.

### The O. U. A. M. an Anti-Catholic Association.

As we have all along suspected, the Order of United American Mechanics—of which there are two or three lodges in this city—is an anti-Catholic association. It will be remembered that in our exposé of the A. P. A., a communication appeared from the O. A. C. M., asking cooperation at the then approaching State election against the "Pope's body-guard," as the nominees professing the Catholic religion were styled. So insolent and arrogant have the O. U. A. M. become in Brooklyn, N. Y., that they recently passed a resolution calling on Dictator Burrows of that city to discharge six of his men because they are Roman Catholics, among them Captain Gill, his first deputy. Hon. Mr. Burrows, who, it appears, is a member of the Order, positively refused to do. The delegates next waited on him at his house and renewed the request, but with no better success. Were it possible for Catholics to make so outrageous a demand, the rostrum, the press and the pulpit throughout the land would ring with fierce denunciations against "Romanism;" yet they have not a word to say in reprobation of this proscriptive association. We have been furnished the names of prominent office-holders in San Francisco who belong to the A. P. A. and O. U. A. M., who are chiefly indebted to Catholics for their elevation—men whom few would suspect of proscriptive tendencies. Some of these sesk reelection at the hands of them in due time by fair argument and the invincible force of truth.

Now we have only one question to ask, and it is this: Taking all the circumstances into consideration, which is the most likely and the most natural that the Catholic Church should favor, monarchy, or republicanism as it exists in this country? Why, in a plain and patent as anything can be that Catholicity will thrive best under a free Government, where the consciences of men are not subjected to restraint. Of course the Church cannot undertake the work of revolutionists and try to subvert Governments, so it will rather suffer persecution under a monarchy than sanction violent disturbance of society. Nor can it countenance the theories of so-called republicans who do not know what they are aiming at and have no fixed principles of Christian morality. It cannot encourage men who openly declare that Christianity ought to be abolished, that property is a theft, that the marriage tie is an infamy, and who seek to establish socialistic despotism. But it loves freedom, and wherever it germinates into institutions, as most favorable to its development and best suited to promote the welfare of mankind.

## LOCAL CATHOLIC ITEMS.

THE new church of the Holy Cross will be dedicated to-morrow week, Low Sunday, April 20th, by Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, at half-past ten o'clock Mass. Thomas who knew the old St. Patrick's church would hardly recognize it in its present shape, so complete has been its metamorphosis. The outside shines in the refulgence of a handsome coat of white paint, while the inside is really beautiful. The alcove in which the altar is to be located is painted a fac simile of Siena marble, and the arch above is in sky blue, dotted with stars—a perfect illusion of the grand canopy of heaven. The pews are not yet built, but most of them will be between now and next Sunday. All in all, it is a handsome church, worthy of the zeal of Father Lagan, and the liberality of the parishioners.

ANOTHER DEDICATION.—We understand that the Most Rev. Archbishop will dedicate the new church of St. Dominic on Sunday, 25th of May, of which due notice will be given.

### Holy Saturday and Easter Sunday.

HOLY SATURDAY.

To-day is known in the Christian Church as Holy Saturday. The burial of Christ, or rather Christ lying in the sepulchre among the dead, are the mysteries which ought this day to occupy our devotion.

EASTER SUNDAY.

The feast of Easter is the regulator of all the other great moveable festivals of the year, and always occupies the attention of the Church with the greatest solemnity, as the first among the five principal feasts of the Christian religion. The administration of the most holy Sacraments of Baptism and the Eucharist is performed on it with the utmost solemnity; and the Church commands all her children to receive the latter on that day, threatening those who refuse to do so with excommunication, so that a disobedience of this her precept is a sort of voluntary excommunication of one's self.

### Worthy of Imitation.

The Irishmen of Manchester, N. H., took an unique and very excellent way to celebrate St. Patrick's day. Instead of spending labor and expending a considerable amount of money in holding a grand procession, the Irish people of that city this year devoted one day's pay to assist in the erection of the Catholic Hospital and Orphan Home. The traders of Irish descent gave the profits of the trade for the day for the same object. About ninety-five per cent. of the Irish operatives in the mills gave their day's pay, and it is thought that upwards of $5,000 were realized. This is a practical way of honoring the day, and to our mind, far more commendable than wasting time and money in useless displays. The money spent yearly in the United States by our Irish citizens and their families, if turned into a revolutionary fund, would, in five years, give the natives of "ould" to a liberating army; or would be available for any purpose that might be deemed advisable to devote it to.

THE ADMINISTRATION has often been credited with remarkable unsgacity in not procuring Jeff. Davis for the part he took in the rebellion. It now turns out that it was not magnanimity at all, but is attributable to the fact that the laws of the United States are not so comprehensive as to afford any certainty of punishing high treason or rebellion, and that Davis could not be convicted under them. This conclusion was arrived at by a council of the most legal lights of the country, held at Washington, some months after Davis' arrest. Among those present were Attorney-General Speed, Judge Clifford (of Massachusetts, we suppose; not he of the United States Court), Wm. Evarts and some half a ... ers, selected from the whole range of the Northern bench and bar, for their great legal ability. Many months were consumed in the matter deliberated, and the result was an abandonment of the idea of a prosecution.

THE Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., late Chaplain of the United States Senate, has been appointed by President Grant "inspector of Indian affairs, with a salary of some $15,000, in addition to all traveling expenses. This is a new office—one of the President's special creation. It is unknown to the law; yet the President, of his individual volition, creates it, and appoints a prominent member of one of the sects—a person noted for nothing outside his services in his own particular denomination—to the position. We discover nothing in anything, in mute worse taste on the part of the Executive, except it be the appointment of his blood relations, regardless of fitness to the rich offices.

A SAD state of affairs exists at the asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind, near Oakland. Half fool, incompetent teachers, immoded behavior; and, to cap the infamy, improper relations are publicly charged to have been maintained for many months between some of the afflicted pupils and the employés, one of the latter being a nephew of the Superintendent, Warring Wilkinson. And yet the Superintendent is retained!

E. A. MARCHANT, a bill collector of this city, was fatally shot on Thursday afternoon of this week, by a man named John Saunders, a farmer, residing near Concord, Contra Costa county. One statement of the cause of the shooting is that Marchant seduced Saunders' young daughter, while another is that he defrauded Saunders in some money transactions. The first report is the one generally believed. Both men are well advanced in life, Marchant extended indefinitely, and thus a vacancy be created for Cols.

T. P. WELCH, of Third street, is the best bill poster in San Francisco. Here you can get scraps of the vintage of 1860, beautiful dis. vintage of 1870, as well as Daly's generous Cork Whiskey and finished genuine Irish Porter.

## NEW IRELAND AND NEW ENGLAND.

Richard McCulloch, Esq., of Hartford, in his lecture in Norwich, Conn., on the evening of March 17th, gave some interesting facts regarding the increase in population and strength of the Irish race and blood in New England, and argued that the six States now called New England should be called Ireland. He said:

Captain John Smith, in 1614, upon visiting what is now called Massachusetts, named this section of the American continent New England, in compliment to old England; but long before Captain John Smith was born, or Columbus, either, an Irishman from the county of Kerry—St. Brendan, discovered it, with the rest of the Continent, and named it Ireland-ek-Mikla, or Great Ireland. This, according to Irish annals, corroborated by Scandinavian history, took place about the year A. D. 550. But as the Irish at the time were busy at home, and were governed by their own kings, they had no desire to populate a foreign country, and neglected their possessions. But after the lapse of their ten hundred years the descendants of St. Brendan have returned. They have been coming over for some years at a rapid rate, and are now steadily increasing in numbers that we call upon the map-makers and compilers of geography to call this part of the United States New Ireland.

The census of 1870, just come to hand, informs us there are here 30,626 persons born in England residing in the six States known as New England; and in these six States are 300,000 persons who have come from Ireland, while of Irish parentage there are 600,000 more, making in round numbers say one million people in New England born in Ireland and of Irish parentage. Of descendants of Irish there must be at least 500,000. The total population of the six States is 3,487,924, so about half the population of New England in 1870 was of Irish blood, and in 1873 the race is in the act of Pisgah the remainder of the population is by no means of English blood, for the Germans and Scandinavians are a large and growing part of the people. As Ireland, by historical precedent, is the mother country, we must have to theories of the public school system. No sane reason that we can ever could see, why the Bible in the public schools has always been the bone of contention. Nevertheless, the reason may be sufficiently enough; but our Protestant Bible is not the Bible of the Hebrew nor of the Greeks. The teacher who reads to any select from the New Testament to their scholars, or read disputed matter to Catholic pupils. Now, while all this may be very gratifying to men of stem and fighting Irish blood, it is not to the point to say that, adhering to that faith as we always have done, and as we always expect to do, we yet believe that theirs is no reason and justice to such a course.

Now, briefly to say, we submit it would be much more satisfactory to Protestants, Hugenots, Methodists, Episcopalians, the Friends, Unitarians, etc., to abolish and manage their own schools, if they can, and not force their views on the school fund. For a time the denominational schools were attended only by the Irish, but now all classes are sent to them, as the gradually diffused a feeling of irreligion, which, besides its other evils, disembes what we now see the most of men are—only places for the worship of Mammon, and Sunday is their race day.

What a change in a quarter of a century! In Rhode Island and Connecticut in 1844 there were but six priests, eight churches, and 8,997 Catholic souls. There are now over 100 churches, besides 64 chapels and stations, 85 priests, 70 clerical students, 19 male and female religious Orders, 11 academies, 10 parochial schools, 10 male and female academies, 41 parochial schools, 3 orphan asylums, 1 hospital, and 1 House of Industry, and 300,000 Catholics; so that at the same time stand upon your rights as American citizens. In the words of Father Tom Burke, "the subject, in industry, in manly self-respect, in honest pride of every thing that an honest man ought to be proud of—in all these, and in respect for the rights of this mighty country, lies the secret of the strength and of the national greatness, purely. Mark my words! Let Ireland in America be fulfilled, be Catholic, be practical, be temperate, be industrious, be content to the laws, and the day will dawn, sir, when the Irish race will be the great race—the first class to the top of the mountain, the Pagets sawmill. From this position they will look down upon the rest of the world on the ground or hills over which they have passed in the struggle, and thence the road will fork, one going west by south, to Davenport's Bar, and the other, continued on the already graded, to the Adams time-keeper by Davis & Cowell's Powder Mills. The latter road will be widened and made so as to be declared a county road by the Board of Supervisors. Our State friends must have lost faith in the Central Pacific Railroad project wagon road or above character.

SAFETY OF RAILROAD CROSSINGS.—Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made arrangements with the city of Pittsburg which the railway track is to be carried on an elevated structure, or the streets, or over them at such a height as to get out of the way of teams and pedestrians. The track is now level across on a level with the streets. The cost of this improvement will be not less than a million of dollars. The company will be largely benefitted not only by the additional safety and work whatever vexing delays in business. There will be no more delays in trains; trains will cross from one side to the city to the other at all hours, and crossings will at all times be clear of obstructions. It is estimated that the improvement so that all the through transportation will be under the city streets, leaving the surface of the city tracks on the same level as streets, as in England, we believe, no railroad crossings on the same level of street or public road.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Many of our subscribers are considerably in arrears. This is wrong. We are obliged to meet the demands made upon us, and only just that others should be prompt with us. Gentlemen, pay up at once as well do it now as six months hence. We would be very much obliged for a great portion of personally calling you.

THE Modocs are still entrenched in lava beds. They indulge daily in the ... and pastime of big talking with the ... and occasionally fighting, but ... in nothing more than talk. General ... however, is gradually tightening his ... and unless Captain Jack and his ... soon submit voluntarily, they and ... lava beds will be wiped out of ...

SENATOR CASSERLY is in New York ... the Special Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, which ... the railroad magnates on the ... mail service and compensation. ... not contemplate departure for ... until some time in May.

SAYS the SACRAMENTO UNION: "... member from Mallow, county of ... rose to a question of privilege and ... *Dail Mail Gazette*." Pray tell ... the railroad magnates, in that part of the Majesty's ... lons this "county of Munster" is? ... However, "county of Munster" is correct as the other statements in the ...

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THE REBELLION OF

# SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

PART THIRD.—(Continued.)

Meanwhile the alarm of the citizens had subsided; the report which had caused them such consternation had originated in a threat of Pave, which it is believed he would have carried into effect but for the timely arrival of Sir Oliver Flemyng; and the latter's intimate shot from the barbican dismounting one of the rebel guns, and a second becoming unfit for present use by over frequent firing, the breaching operation went on less vigorously; and from the slight impression hitherto made upon the battered wall, from which a projecting turret only had been beaten, and from the great depth of the ditch, and strength of the inner defenses, the hopes of the citizens began to rise, and much less anxiety was exhibited than in the earlier part of the day. But that were battles or sieges to the vast that were now riding through the green alleys of Glasnevin?—for Talbot, who knew the country well, preferred the less frequented road by the interior. War and its tumults had no part in them; their hearts were calm; for a settled confidence in the fortunate result of their appeal, while it kept them observful in the mutual consciousness of minds at ease, left them without occasion to allude to any of those late trials or afflictions which each knew that the other hoped to remember only as the future contrast of many a bright day of happiness and honor. And yet their converse could not but be touched by the uniform melancholy of all the events in which they had lately borne so great part; and although their hearts were lightened of a great part of their burdens, and their words no longer had to struggle with the painfully familiar emotions of actual bereavement, disappointment or violent injury undeserved, what they said, after their conversation turned upon themselves, was, for the most part, characterized by a quiet tenderness, that neither rose above the animation of hope nor sunk below the confidential repose of satisfied expectation. They were all the world to one another; but theirs had been a world of sorrow, and their scarce sought for different attributes in the breasts for each had taken for that world's substitute; yet, mournful as their spoken communion was, the summer evening never fell on two more satisfied young creatures going out upon a world of care and trouble in the pride of their hearts' conscious strength and affection—two feelings mein chastened by suffering, or more tenderly yet firmly endeared by mutual support in its endurance. God help them! —it was sweet to see the considerate delicacy with which each would conceal the severer riveting recollection of their misfortune; not but that each knew well what bitter memories there must be in the other's breast, but these remembrances they felt were sealer to be borne with when both were so mutually conscious of a common grief.

Talbot, as often as he would look at his unwonted dress or equipage—poor Ellen, at every return from abstractions, frequently as full of mournful associations as the restless themselves around her, would sigh to think of the severe fate which neither would lament, lest the other should know that both were its victims. Keenly did the unfortunate knight feel his exclusion from the society of the numerous friends and relatives whose callus or strengths of various kinds they possessed so frequently upon their way. At no place did it strike him with a sharper pang than on the next day, when, as they rode within view of the tower of Athlone, at a little distance among the woods, it began to rain violently, and he found that he had unconsciously turned lives like its own in every man's breast, than on any well-pondered consideration of the case, and who, in truth, had not been thinking of what was to be done so much as of what had already happened, was ill-prepared for such a question. "By my honor, Ellen, I did not think of that; but surely Cromer would not take advantage of a man coming voluntarily before him in his own defence. A single suspicion of danger, as I am a gentleman, never entered my mind; but now we are close to the monster; danger or no danger, I cannot hesitate now."

"But if there be danger, we must hesitate," said Ellen, with affectionate firmness. "Oh you think that the prisoner would suffer your company to proceed in confidence by him of your innocence?"

"I vow, I hardly know what to think; if I went to him as his penitent—"

"He would not receive your confession; you must appeal to him as his prisoner."

"What, not receive my confession—how could he refuse?"

"Alas, dear John, you are not now like others. It pains my heart to put you in mind of the awful difference there is between your state to-day and when you came to Patrick's church yesterday morning."

"Ah," he cried, suddenly remembering that he was now without the pale of the Catholic Church, and could claim no right or privilege of a Christian—"ah, I had forgotten; but no matter, I will go to him as an innocent man, I care not—Ah, Ellen, but for your sake, I would bravado, I care not what chances it."

"For my sake, then," said she, "do not go; I have felt that good would not come of it if you did, ever since we came in sight of the place—I will go myself; I know all that you could say from beginning to end, dear John, let me plead your cause; believe me, I am so satisfied of its truth, that I cannot fail. You have told me every circumstance I am sure—but, is there anything else that you remember since we spoke about it last?"

"Nothing, dear Ellen, I have told you my heart, and you have read it—confess it, but by my hand, it makes me blush to think that after coming so far, I should shrink thus on the very threshold—I have never thought, Ellen, that I should live to see the time when I should be afraid to send you where I fear to go myself."

"Dearest, for you there is no danger, however it may go; but I would be loath to both if you should go and fall. Here we will alight; now let me laugh to see you play the valet—come Master-ellen, hold me my horse here outside the gates, and I will go in myself—Nay, dear love, take care that you do not betray yourself."

He pressed her hand in silence, for they dared not clumsily themselves with an embrace; and the devoted girl walked forward to the monastery. Shame and admiration held divided sway for a moment in the breast of Talbot; but when he saw Ellen, after making solemnity of a monk at the gates, go in alone, his heart rose indignant at it own cowardice, and he followed her.

"Where is the archbishop?" he demanded of the porter.

"His lordship is walking with the abbot; he here presently; your lady's suite is coming in the meantime, Talbot, advanced a step, and beheld Ellen kneeling at the foot of the great stone cross to the right of the monastery; the rich light made all its sculptured figures stand out in warm relief, save where her shadow fell on the foot of the shaft, as she knelt, with folded hands and bowed head, awaiting her husband's and her own fate. He would not look at such a sight without feeling that he was a fitter penitent for it—"I will not disturb her," he said, and walked back, and he came in his cause in her hands. Ellen, unconscious of the lapse of any momentary observation, continued kneeling for several minutes after her husband's return, her expectation of the archbishop's coming had, perhaps, mingled more human anxiety with her supplication for the divine protection and support; but she should have wished to accompany her appeal to the seat of mercy; but ere long she felt her heart penetrated with feelings of unmixed devotion, and now knelt absorbed in earnest prayer, as motionless in the calm evening light as the figures carved upon the stone before her. She was aroused from the sweet and relieving communion of an innocent heart reposing with full reliance on the goodness of God by a "benedicite," pronounced in a mild tone by some one at her side. She rose, and saw the archbishop before her—for that was the title previously known his person, but the dignity of the prelate's appearance was a sufficient indication of his exalted rank.

"Bless you, daughter," he said, and Ellen bowed her head low under the benediction; "your hand been asking one, sing, if they would—and heart be in accordance, will not be slow to hear the supplication. The sorrowful faith told me thou wouldst speak with me."

"My lord," said Ellen, rising—and she looked, in order to think of some preface to her story, but her heart had no room for any thought save the one, and she could not avoid the abruptness with which she began to address him—"My lord, I have come from Dublin to appeal to your lordship on behalf of a widow murdered—but one again stopped short, confused to think how strange must her interest in an errand must appear to one who did not know in what relation she stood by him whom she thus undertook to defend.

"Is it thy father, my child?" asked the archbishop, willing to relieve her embarrassment by a question to which he anticipated a negative reply.

"Alas, no, my lord, my father is dead."

"We must all die," said the considerate old man, still willing to give her time; "and thy father, my child, has not gone before us who was he?"

"My lord, my father was a merchant well-known in Dublin—Paul Dudley, of the Wharf."

"What, the loyal alderman who led the sally against the rebels at Kilmainham?"

"Alas, yes, my lord; and was slain in the retreat through Saint Patrick's Well."

"Ah, the brave old man! I knew him but by sight, but his name ever came to my ears joined with esteem and honor. And thou, my daughter, art thou left alone in the world by this sad event?"

"My lord, if it pleases you, my better husband's death I had long been betrothed to a gentleman and, my lord, to whom I think he was dying he sanctioned what we have done—we were married in Dublin yesterday."

"That was somewhat the soonest after a father's death," said Cromer, gravely.

"Indeed, my lord, I would fain have deferred it," replied Ellen: "but when your lordship hears our story, you will not so much blame us."

"I am not one to seek for cause of blame against any man," replied the archbishop "but why do I see one so short a time a bride lamenting here among strangers? Where is thy husband?"

"My lord, it is upon his—It is upon my husband's behalf, that I come; he is that unfortunate knight, Sir John Talbot."

The archbishop started, and took a paper hurriedly from his breast; he cast a single glance at it, and folded it again; but his hands shook as he put it up, and his placid features grew flushed with sudden emotion. Ellen stood trembling, for she was confounded to find that what she doubted not was the news of Alan's murder was already before her. The archbishop was the first to speak.

"I fear me much, young woman, this marriages will stand strongly against the good of thy suit. But then come to look for absolution? Wouldst thou seek to have the unholy vows dispensed?"

"I crave, my lord, if it please you, for redress," she replied, and her heart gratefully acknowledged its returning strength. "My husband had no part in the crime with which they charge him, and I come to implore your lordship to aid me in saving that dreadful curse which they have unjustly pronounced against him remitted, but not recalled even by him, my lord, for he is an innocent and a true man, and I would not desert him though they wronged him even unless as much as they have done."

"Alas," said the archbishop, "this is but the fondness of an over trusting heart; none but a young bride in her honeymoon could ever think as in the face of these undeniable proofs. Why, child, he is caught in the very act and acknowledgment of the bloody sacrilege. Ah, he must be a crue and impious man! Heaven pardon me if I here too ill an opinion of my murdered brother; but, hark thou! I fear he was, sure enough to make every priest of the Christian Church shudder to the core at the most hateful and heathenish butchery. Young woman, thou must not share the bed of an excommunicated man!"

Ellen's heart failed her a second time, and she felt her limbs grow cold as she saw her as she saw with what a strength of conviction she had to contend. She leaned against the side of the cross immediately for an instant of the nature of her support, and, in raising her eyes to answer, they unconsciously rested upon the sculpture of the crucifixion, and she grasped it as a support. With such a divine, impulse, that came from both at the same moment, she replied again. "Oh, my Lord," she cried, "it was to shrift you hear our story. Alas, I am but only one of the weak sex, but I tell your lordship aught save that which I believe in my soul to be the unhappy knight's Lord, I am ashamed of myself that I could believe you would suspect me of saying an untruth, and here—here of all places in the world—Forgive me the imprecation—but if this holy sign of our salvation were to fall and crush me where I stand, it would be a slight punishment compared with what I should merit if I dare not retract anything I uttered in any part of all that I know to the matter of my husband's accusation. Good my Lord, hear me; in the name of Him who died on the great cross, hear our story, and judge as mercifully—"

The archbishop's countenance had lost its severity, and there now came a cast of consideration and pause over it, which Ellen's tears, as they rolled down her cheeks, seemed to soften. "I do not know what to think, my child; I would be slow to believe you, and yet all that has transpired against the unfortunate knight is so confirmed by his own confession, that I cannot but think the mistress; and from my soul I pity thee, and pray the same great Bishop of all our souls to give thy heart aright in the trial that awaits thee."

"Then, my lord," said Ellen, "with thanks and blessing I will place that widow's heart before Heaven and you," and she proceeded, with earnest minuteness, to detail all that had happened to herself, and all that she had heard from Talbot, from the morning of the execution to the time of her interview with the archbishop. Her voice faltered for a great part of the time, but as she came to each remaining circumstance in her husband's innocence, she ventured to raise them to the face of the prisoner, and from that moment every fear of her own fate, and even of her husband's, was forgotten in the deep interest she felt in the success of her appeal. Her self-possession returned gradually to her, and she spoke with a clearness and precision that astonished herself, and which, she thought, must have astonished the archbishop, who listened with a countenance of the deepest attention, and who, when she had concluded, remained silent for several minutes, as if in deep consideration.

"Alas," said the archbishop, "this is a strange story, and I fear me much that the fondness of an over trusting heart; none but a young bride in her honeymoon could ever think as in the face of these undeniable proofs. Why, child, is it caught in the very act and acknowledgment of the bloody sacrilege. Ah, he must be a cruel

## MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

John Powers, on the 26th February, fell from a ladder in Waterford, and was killed.

Sub-Inspector Montgomery is on trial at the Omagh Assizes for the murder of Mr. Glass, cashier at the Newtownstewart bank.

The Albambra Music Hall and the adjoining store of the Brookfield Linen Company, Belfast, were destroyed by fire early on the morning of February 28th.

Judge Barry has sentenced the thirty men who hung Keogh in effigy—twenty to one week, and ten to one month's imprisonment.

On the 27th February a farmer named Michael Hoban was killed by the shaft of his car under which he fell, near Murrough, county Galway.

The nine hours' movement has commenced in the Broghills Brickyard, and also at the extensive Iron Works of Thomas Grendon & Co..

On February 25th, Mr. Patrick Reilly, Inspector of permanent way on the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, was killed by a train passing over his head cutting it in halves.

The Home Rule Association has appointed Mr. O'Neill Daunt Chairman of Committees. There is not probably in Ireland a man who has studied the question of Repeal so long, so patiently, and with such unwearying devotion as Mr. Daunt.

Mr. Butt, M. P., visited Sligo lately. The platform was crowded with people waiting to meet him. When the train was observed the cheers lured from the multitude for Mr. Butt and "Home Rule." He could scarcely get out of the carriage with the crowd rushing to see him.

A coal bed has been discovered on the estate of Colonel Irvine, at Sesk, county Fermanagh, which has been announced superior to Lisburn and Dungannon, and equals English. A small stream, running in the valley between the hills, has worn away the soil and laid the coal bare to the view.

The following sentence occurs in the Lenten pastoral of the Bishop of Clogher: "It is time to proclaim that we have had enough of legislation from a Parliament that cares neither to understand nor remedy our grievance—a Parliament that confessedly loathes our religion, and loathes ourselves because of our religion."

Mr. T. H. L. Corry, M. P. for Tyrone, died lately at Bournemouth, England. He was one of the old-at members of the House of Commons, and sat for Tyrone for no less a period than forty-seven years. He held office under several Tory premiers. He was brother-in-law of Lord Shaftesbury, and his son is private secretary to Mr. Disraeli.

The secretary to the National Teachers' Central Association has received a letter from Cardinal Cullen's secretary, stating that his Eminence has seen the new memorandum of agreement signed by the National Board, and considers it quite satisfactory, all the obnoxious clauses to which exception could be taken on religious grounds having been removed. Hence no more opposition will be made to it by the Cardinal or the Bishops.

"I have to congratulate you on the satisfactory and peaceful state of your county." "The state of your county leaves nothing to be desired." "There are only a few trifling cases to go before you." Such are the terms in which the Irish judges are just now addressing the Grand Juries of Ireland. In Clare there were only three or four cases for trial; in Limerick not many more; in Meath three in Carlow twelve of a very trivial character indeed; in the North Riding of Tipperary absolutely none at all. And we may reasonably suppose that the same monotonous story will be repeated to the end of the chapter. Ireland has been almost entirely free from serious crime since the Summer Assizes.

### A Marine Monster.

The London *Daily Telegraph* gives an interesting description of the new English war ship Devastation: That the Devastation is a great success, so far as she has been tried, is now admitted. She is a powerful monster, which spuns upon the astonished waters with a dead weight of ten thousand tons, takes any ordinary waves with sinful indifference, whether they overthrow them end on, or upon bow, beam or quarter, and prodigious hill of foam which her stem piles up when under way, washes, as was expected, clean over her forward deck, and she is often submerged aft; but her decks and midsection rides quietly through the storm on board her we are sheltered by the rolling of the sea, nay that she was steadier than many horse ashore. She turns with great readiness and in a small circle, and her speed as proved in six trials along the measured mile, is not only equal to the promise of her designers, but it exceeds expectation.

The mighty engines driving this island of iron with an indicated power of 6,000 horses, with seventy-seven revolutions to the minute, go fifteen knots and a half out of hankrip, and her mean rate at full steam is thirteen knots and three-quarters. Here, therefore, is a craft which is vulnerable only in a very few guns, has the swiftness of a small packet, and the handiness—thanks to her twin screws—of a tug, while she could utilize the qualities to hurl upon an opponent the awful force of all her 10,000 tons, moving with the velocity of a spent. On board this remarkable man-of-war there are no less than thirty four distinct and separate engines, and, indeed, the value which she represents is as serious as her fighting capacity. What remains to be learned is the behavior of the ugly giant in a real Bisay gale, and whether or no the cul-de-sac which she carries aft will not prove a mistake in a heavy flowing sea.

With a facility assured by long tea-drees, with no top gear to set her over, and with decks which can be hermetically closed, she would be strongly inclined to, whenever she does roll, or pitch or scud, the rivets or fittings of her huge body will be thoroughly tried. Except the Russian monitor, Peter the Great, nothing floating could resist or even challenge such a vessel, at once so strong and swift. The torpedo, no doubt, may yet be so developed as to assail the Devastation and all her terrible sisters important against a defended coast. On the high sea, at present, she has no superior, though, we suppose the day will come when even this amazing Devastation will be as obsolete as the three-deckers of Nelson.

On Wednesday evening, Harry Brown, while engaged in repairing the shaft in the Glengarra mine, fell on the rocks a distance of four hundred feet, and was instantly killed.

Mary John to Nancy.—"You look so bright! Your eyes, they sparkle like a star."
"Oh, Pen," says Nancy, "Dr. Kray's Remedy
Hi's cured that horrid bad catarrh."
At all druggists', and 5 Post street. 16 cents.

Mr. Nevadensian who may want copies of THE MONITOR on Saturday evening next, in order to complete certain sets, or other reas, at the store of the late PETER E. RYAN, No. 26 Fourth street.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Cardinal de Bilio', Archbishop of Chambery in France, is dead.

Rev. James Campbell of county Louth, Ireland, died on 2d March.

The inhabitants of Salamanca have expelled the Jesuits from that city.

Rev. John B. Purcell, of Boston, died on 24th March, in the 29th year of his age.

Right Rev. Dr. M. A. Corrington will be consecrated Bishop of Newark on 4th May.

Rev. Daniele Grogan of Loughall, and Rev. Neil Clifford of Runskillen, are dead.

Rev. James Fitzgerald, P. P. of Cashel, die l Feb'ruary 24th. He was ordained in 1829.

Rev. Daniel Cull, pastor of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., died on 2d March, aged 58 years.

Rev. James Joseph Sheridan, late pastor of St. Joseph's church, Lauryltown, Penn., died on 7th March.

Died, at St. Xavier's Convent of Mercy, Pennsylvania, March 14th, Sister Mary Martina Brady.

Sister Mary Alloysius Fowler, of the Order of the Visitation, died at Abington, Va., on 17th February.

Charles Davis, a Scholastic of the Society of Jesus, died on the 28th March, at the College of the Immaculate Conception in this city.

Mother Antonia Lynch, late principal of the convent, Baltimore, died on 22d April. She was sister of Bishop Lynch of Charleston, South Carolina.

The Vicountian Fathers, commonly known as Lazarists, are erecting a college for ecclastical and general educational purposes at Dubuque, Iowa.

It is said that the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, P. P. of Carrick-on-Suir, has been appointed by the Holy See as coadjutor Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

Rev. J. B. Tardy and Rev. P. Vandael left St. Joseph's College of the Sacred Heart, Hill-Hall, Missouri, on 3d February, as missionaries to the American negroes.

The *Unita Cattolica* announces as an official fact that Baron Rothschild is about to become a Catholic and to marry a Countess allied to an archducal family of Austria.

Three American ladies took the white veil at the Convent of the Presentation, in Rome, lately: Miss Clara Dawson, a native of Savannah, Ga., and Miss Alice Furlong and Miss Mary Fanning, both of New Orleans.

On Thursday evening, March 27, Father John P. Mackin, of St. John's parish, in Trenton, N. J., quietly breathed his last. He was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1817, commenced his theological studies at Maynooth, and, coming to this country, was ordained at Philadelphia.

During the audience given by the Pope to the American Catholic deputation in Feburary, the offering of thirteen thousand francs, Peter's Pence, gathered in the diocese of Louisville, and sent by the Bishop of that diocese, Right Rev. William MacCloskey was presented to the Holy Father.

Miss Eliza Kennedy (in religion Sister Mary Bachus), of Hudson county, Oregon, joined the Sisterhood in St. Mary's Convent, Portland, Oregon, on 25th March. Miss Blanche Blanchet officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Glorieux and Orth. Very Rev. J. P. Tetreau and Rev. F. McCormick were present in the Sanctuary.

Miss Stimatzer, of Carrollton, took the veil, and received the name of Sister Placida; Sister Josephine (Miss Mary Feldinger), of St. Bonifacius, made profession, and Sister Mary Matilda (Miss Carrie Gruber of Shamocking) pronounced her solemn vows in the Benedictine Convent, Johnstown, Penn., on 19th March.

We regret to announce the death of the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, Mgr. Georges Bland Coulombe, the late Archbishop of Aix, who, in March, 1871, was born at Lyons, February 15, 1803. He was for a long time Canon of the Cathedral of Aix, and afterwards became Vicar-General of that diocese. In 1852 he was preconized Bishop of Taumacum, *in partibus*, and in 1857 Archbishop of Aix, in Provence, on March 19.

Miss O'Brien (in religion, Sister Mary Joseph Clarer); Miss O'Hagan (in religion, Sister Mary Joseph Celestine), and Miss Scully (in religion, Sister Mary Joseph Angeline), were received; and Miss Cotter, as Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart; Miss Mary Ann Sheridan, as Sister Mary Philomena, and Miss Wrightson, as Sister Mary Barbara, had a happy day in their solemn profession as Sisters of the Order of Joseph, at Toronto, Canada, on 19th March. Most Rev. Archbishop Lynch officiated.

### Terrible Calamity in Rochester.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) April 8.—About 8 o'clock this evening the wall of the new police building being erected on Front street, near the Genesee river, gave way, carrying fifteen or twenty men who were standing on it watching the river. Seven of these were rescued. The others are believed to have perished as they were last seen going under the bridge and being swiftly carried by the current. The water is reported to have seen feet deep in the cellar of the building. It is therefore impossible to excavate, although it is believed some of the victims are buried among the ruins. The river is rising at the rate of one foot per hour. One of the men in the pens is a negro girl—raised in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Boulogne, near Orleans—who has been missing until the 11th of October current.

FATHERALL, Mayor of Chabris.

*Joint Signers*—Martigny, Champion, Durand, Hirsemonnet, Chauvin, Ricaset, Ledoux, Marcelin, Marcel, Tessier.

The above extract, first published in Tours, is reproduced in the *Lourdes Annals* of January, 1873.—*Catholic Review.*

### Plenty from Which to Choose.

Truly blessed and fruitful—particularly fruitful—has been the Protestantism of England! Where and when will the subdivider of its divisions and subdivisions and sections and subsections have an ending? If ever Church were characterized by that unity which is said to be the peculiarity of that true Church which the Saviour set up upon earth to establish, it can hardly be said to be the one which has had for its origin the licentiousness of that notable defender of the faith, Henry VIII. Can there possibly be anything more lamentably ridiculous than the religious attitude of the Protestantism and dissent of England of the present day? What with Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connection Methodists, Bible Christians, Methodist Episcopalians, Bible Christians, Free Church, Low Church, Middle Church, Ritualistic, Episcopalians, Church of England, Christadelphians, Shakers, Ranters, Howling Dervishians, Jumpers, Peculiars and other offshoots of Protestantism, for one, we thought that the lamentable effects of the national falling off from the true faith had gone to its full extreme. It is not so. There are two more dissenting sects to be added on to the long list. They have styled themselves the New Jerusalemites and the Swedenborgians. They have just published at Canterbury has presented petitions to the House of Lords from those two bodies in favor of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. A pity it is that his grace did not at the same time inform the world of the peculiar views of those two new branches of English Protestantism. What will the next Protestant novelty be?—*Universe.*

### Population and Religious in Canada.

The census of the Dominion presents us, says the Montreal *True Witness*, with very ample details as to the relative number of the various religious denominations of whom the population is made up. The total population of the Dominion is set down at 3,491,761, of whom 1,190,815 belong to the Province of Ontario, 1,191,516 to the Province of Quebec; 285,594 to New Brunswick; and 387,836 to the Province of Nova Scotia. We have the subjoined religious statistics: Christians, 3,460,317; Jews, 1,115; Mahommedans, 13; Pagans, 1,315. The ratio for marriage and to inhabitants for the whole Dominion is 1 in 135.

The Christian population is composed of 1,492,029 Catholics. Of these 274,192, are residents of Ontario; 1,010,850 of the Province of Quebec; 191,309 of New Brunswick; 102,600 of Nova Scotia. The Protestant population numbers 1,908,788—which are distributed among the Provinces as follows in different sects, arranged alphabetically:—Adventists, 1,240; Anglicans, 574,818; Baptists, 252,445; Congregationalists, 27,124; Disciples, 1,630; Evangelical Association, 1,631; Friends, 7,762; Lutherans, 81,351; Methodists, 499,142; Presbyterians, 729,633; Unitarians, 1,630; Universalists, 1,630; Various and undefined, 1,630; Without any religious profession, 22,630.

The Catholic population is subdivided as follows:—Irish, 1,030,000; French, 452,000; Germans, 12,000; Indians, 12,000; Mixed and other Irish and French, 12,000.

The Protestant

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Extraordinary Charge.

Last week we gave the substance of Judge Lawson's extraordinary charge to the Grand Jury of Antrim. That charge was entirely conversant with the Belfast riots, and its most notable points were that the Catholic and national procession to and from Hannahstown was the origin of the subsequent disturbances; that that procession was seditious and unlawful; that it should never have been permitted, and that its promoters should have been returned for trial along with the actual rioters. "This armed body of seditious persons," he said, referring to the Hannahstown processionists, "was allowed to return in the evening to Belfast to parade their emblems of disloyalty, and to flaunt their banners before the eyes of the loyal and well disposed subjects of the Queen." It is surely no wonder after such a statement as this that the Orange organs are delighted, and the Catholic very indignant with Mr. Lawson.

The trial of those charged with various offenses arising out of the riots commenced on Monday. Several of those persons were convicted on that day and subsequently, a new jury having been acquitted, and a still smaller number put back till the next assizes in consequence of a disagreement of the jury; but in no case up to Wednesday night did the Judge pass sentence except one—the case of two Catholics who were found guilty on Tuesday of having compelled a man named Lane to quit his house in Lesson street, and who were sentenced to *seven years' penal servitude*. It is at least possible that in the case and in others the conviction will be quashed, as a challenge to the jury panel was handed in by Mr. Hugh, Q. C., M. P., and the question whether the challenge was sustained or not reserved for the Court of Criminal Appeal.

The packing of the assizes on the two Catholics under these circumstances drew from the Ulster *Examiner* some strong comments, and on Wednesday the counsel appearing the Crown in the Antrim Court House drew the attention of Judges Lawson to those comments as being "calculated to impede the course of justice"—in fact, as constituting a contempt of Court. The Judge, of course, praised the representative of the Crown for his vigilance, agreed with him in his opinion of the *Examiner's* articles, and ordered the responsible managers of that journal to appear before him on the following day, to answer for his conduct. Manifestly, Mr. Lawson is rapidly improving.—*Nation, March 29.*

### Consecration of Ireland.

The consecration of Ireland to the Sacred Heart of our Divine Lord took place March 30th, and in reference thereto the following directions were issued by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen: "In preparation for this solemn consecration, a Triduum will be performed in all the churches and chapels of the diocese of Dublin on Thursday, 27th March, and the two following days, Friday and Saturday. It is to be hoped that the faithful will show their love for our Lord by approaching the Sacrament of penance and the Blessed Eucharist, and performing other works of penance or charity during the Triduum. It is requested that every priest will say a Mass in honor of the Sacred Heart within the Triduum, or on Passion Sunday, praying for the welfare of the Church, and begging of God to preserve our own country from infidelity, the natural result of that Godless education with which we are menaced, and to give us a sympathy which abounds in the hearts brought up in holiness and love of God, and in due subordination to the Catholic Church, the pillar and ground of truth. Prayers and exhortations will be delivered in every church or chapel by a Catholic clergyman, and sanctioned and considerable enthusiasm. Mr. Macnamara delivered an address which shows that that gentleman, unlike his supporters, has the flure of a good, popular speaker, and, if elected, will not be a dummy member. Further messages of a similar character to that which has been held in various parts of Tyrone to further Mr. Macartney's candidature, and there seems to be no doubt that he will receive a large accession to the support of the tenant voters.—*Dublin Nation, March 29.*

### Visit of Father Burke to Tuam.

On St. Patrick's Day Father Burke paid a visit to his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. After Mass the people assembled in crowds through the town, and with shamrocks in their hats and bonnets, and green neckties and ribbons, awaited the arrival of the Illustrious preacher, and the demonstrations which always follow in his appearance were manifested. An address from the laity and clergy of Tuam was presented, and an invitation to a public banquet in the Assembly Rooms was accepted. The President of St. Jarlath's College, and Mr. Cahill, were invited to dinner, when, in reply to the cheers which accompanied the drinking of his health, Father Burke said that he could not address interspersed and polished with wit and humor.—*Catholic Opinion, March 29.*

### Illness of Archdeacon Murphy.

A most painful sensation was created at the Mass on Tuesday, at St. Patrick's, when it was announced that the Very Rev. Archdeacon Murphy, P.P., was confined to the residence of his friend, Mr. Sanders, of the Ordinance Survey Office, that the wonderful condition of the many-gifted man was a great source of anxiety to his friends, and that the sympathy of all would be extended to him in the hour of his affliction. An altar-boy ran for some water, but while he was gone the Archdeacon fell on his back on the altar steps. The congregation rose in a body and expressions of horror escaped from every side, many ladies nearly fainting. The Archdeacon was carried into the sacristy and in a scene of the greatest confusion. Medical aid was promptly sent for, and we are glad to learn from that the venerable Archdeacon's condition is improved. — *Catholic Opinion, March 29.*

### Father O'Keeffe.

There is again a rumor that the unhappy difference between Father O'Keeffe of Callan and his ecclesiastical superior is "on the eve of a satisfactory settlement." The story as given in the *Daily Express* is, that "the Most Rev. Dr. Bower, formerly President of Maynooth College, intends to resign the Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, drove to an open carriage and pair to the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe's Presbytery on Friday, and remained closeted with him for several hours." "An Italian O'Keeffe," adds the writer, "is rather reticent about the matter, so for low, no having alluded to his case in any way on Sunday, the matter is supposed by well informed parties to be an *ex parte* concept, or at all events on the brink of it.—*Nation, March 29.*

### Christian Brothers, Cork.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, on Sunday, the annual appeal was made in behalf of the schools of the Christian Brothers in Cork, when a most influential assemblage of citizens was present, the congregation, including the Mayor, the City High Sheriff, Mr. Hayne, M. P. for the City, and most of the leading Catholic gentry. His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, presided. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. D. Slattery, O. P., St. Mary's, and was a very eloquent and powerful discourse upon the importance of sound Christian education for the people, combining religious with secular instruction. The Church collection realized £101 10s.; and donations were handed in amounting to £33 10s., which included £20 from Mr. William Abbott, stock broker, London, who had witnessed the recent examinations of the pupils and was greatly struck by the efficiency of the commercial class.—*Catholic Opinion.*

## ENGLAND.

### A Clerical Swindler.

What a splendid thing it would be for the Whalleyites and the Newdegateites of the land if they could manage to seduce a clergyman of the Catholic Church into placing himself into such a position as that in which the once well-to-do Rev. Vyvyan H. Moyle, who had been during the week sentenced to penal servitude for seven years, has succeeded in getting himself—not exactly into a convict—but into a sad and a dangerous muddle of society as to be consigned to penal servitude for seven years! What a rare notion, Mr. Newdegate! What a refreshing thing, Mr. Whalley! Nothing less than a royal commission of inquiry into the private lives of every Catholic clergyman in the kingdom would be really half sufficient one or the other of you, honorable gentlemen, would undertake to make out that, instead of being a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Moyle was really a priest of the very deepest dye in the Church of Rome. But, unfortunately for yourselves and your demented cause, you can get no opportunity of doing this. What a telling motion, Mr. Newdegate! What a refreshing subject, Mr. Whalley! Nothing less than a royal commission of inquiry into the private lives of every Catholic clergyman in the kingdom would really half suffice

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7.
April 27—Second Sunday after Easter.
28—Monday—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor. St. Vitalis, Martyr.
29—Tuesday—St. Peter, Martyr.
30—Wednesday—St. Catherine of Sienna, Virgin, Doctor of the Church.
May 1—Thursday—SS. Philip and James, Apostles.
2—Friday—St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
3—Saturday—Finding of the Holy Cross. St. Alexander, Pope and Companions, Martyrs, and St. Juvenal Bishop and Confessor.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....APRIL 26, 1873.

## THE STIGMATA.

Our "live" contemporary, the *Chronicle*, discovering, we suppose, a fresh class "sensation" in the alleged appearance of the stigmata of the Redeemer on the hands and feet of Miss COLLINS, has gone into discussion of the affair after its peculiar fashion with considerable enthusiasm. We regret to say that we have much complaint to make, on behalf of candor and fair-play, as to the style in which the reputed phenomenon has been dealt with, as well as to the invidious insinuations hazarded against the character of the young lady, her family and her friends. Our contemporary makes many gratuitous assumptions, completely distorts facts or else ignores them and, of course, comes to conclusions wholly unwarranted by circumstances. All this is, however, only part and parcel of the plan usually adopted by secular newspapers when treating of matters appertaining directly or indirectly to Catholic faith, as we had occasion to remark in an article published a few weeks ago. Either through culpable ignorance or deliberate malice they attribute to the Church doctrines or practices not at all acknowledged by it, and while fraudulently assailing and overthrowing these, triumphantly ask their readers to behold how they are demolishing "the errors of Popery!" It is easy enough to gain victories in this way, but right-minded people will never attach much value to them.

Those who have read CHARLES DICKENS' powerful and dramatic noval, "The Old Curiosity Shop," will remember how that very amiable character, Mr. DANIEL QUILP, used to gratify his spleen against whoever offended him. His had in his office an old wooden figure-head, and identifying it to his mind with the object of his hatred, he proceeded upon certain occasions to belabor it with a stick, call it all sorts of names and abuse it to the utmost extent of his power. This strange behavior seemed to appease his fiendish malice almost as thoroughly as if he had had the persons he wished within his power. The utmost said has been that wounds, or marks of wounds, resembling those inflicted on our Saviour at the time of his crucifixion, appeared on the person of a young lady resident in this city, and that blood flowed therefrom. This was nothing more than the statement of a fact, which might have been verified in a moment by those who cared to do so. The wounds *were* there and they *did* bleed, to all intents and purposes—so much even the *Chronicle* does not deny, for they are matters of public notoriety. The questions as to their precise cause or origin are yet unsettled by any authority, and no statement has been made concerning them by those whose opinions are worth quoting. But our contemporary has been making tremendous efforts to create a controversy on the subject, alleging that a priest, or the priests, were resorting to fraud to spread the belief—absurd, according to it, in the nineteenth century—that a miracle had been wrought. To combat the idea of a miracle—put forward by itself alone, our readers must bear in mind—it has not hesitated to charge (by innuendo, worse and more offensive than direct assertion) Miss COLLINS with being an accomplice in the perpetration of an infamous fraud. The young lady is highly respectable, her conduct has always been above reproach, she has devoted herself to the holy mission of succoring the distressed and afflicted; so it is simply monstrous on the part of a journalist to coin such an accusation against her. There is not the slightest particle of evidence, or seeming evidence, to show that deception of any kind was perpetrated or even attempted by her, or by any one else with her connivance. The whole idea is an assumption, and a scandalously indecent one, too.

If the *Chronicle* were asked why it ventured to make these insinuations, it would probably answer that it had no belief in the possibility of miracles, and that sooner than admit one had occurred it would prefer believing in a collusion between Miss COLLINS and some other party or parties to pain off an imposture on the people. But would it not have been wise to have waited until the alleged phenomenon had openly been declared to be of a supernatural nature before having recourse to the rude expedient of crying out "FRAUD!" The Archbishop has not characterized the occurrence as miraculous. Father PRENDERGAST has contented himself with saying that the matter was to him strange and inexplicable. Few if any of the other Catholic clergy have pronounced any opinion whatever. All intelligent laymen withhold their judgment, awaiting scientific investigation and authoritative pronouncement. In, then, the Catholic Church, or its representatives here, to be held accountable for the chatter of idle women, the rumors of gossipers or the assertions of sensation-mongers? Of course the writer in the *Chronicle* is not aware of the rules of the Church applying to the investigation of reputed supernatural occurrences, for if he were he would not have penned the articles we are referring to. If he made the necessary inquiries he would learn that one of the very first obligations in such cases is the avoidance of publicity. Hence it happens that the *Chronicle* itself is responsible for the publication of the circumstances attending the manifestation of the stigmata on Miss COLLINS. The clergy did their best, as in duty bound, to keep the matter secret, and only spoke when silence would have laid the young lady's character open to imputations of an unpleasant nature. The next obligation is to get the sworn testimony of the eye-witnesses of the supposed miracle. After that comes the necessity of subjecting the matter, as far as possible, to the scrutiny of persons the most competent to pronounce whether or not it comes within the domain of natural phenomena. For, before any event can be classed as miraculous, each and every theory of accounting for it that can be derived from natural or physical causes must be acknowledged insufficient. And this is only right and proper, inasmuch as supernatural agencies can only come in where the ordinary laws that govern the material world are incompetent.

Now if these conditions were observed at all in the case affecting Miss COLLINS, they were only so to a very limited extent, owing to the peculiarity of the circumstances, which were not favorable to investigation. Consequently it would be inexcusable presumption for any one to declare the case to be a genuine miraculous, even if they were thoroughly satisfied that no such thing as fraud were possible. Moreover (we daresay this declaration will astonish the *Chronicle*), even if all possible investigation had been made, and the result was that the examiners were fully and perfectly satisfied that the laws of nature had been transcended, it would be a grave ecclesiastical offense, involving nothing less than the loss of sacerdotal powers, for any of them, no matter how high their dignity, to announce that a miracle had been performed. For our own part, while we admit that we have every reason to give credence to the facts of the case, yet, before ascribing them to supernatural agency, we are not at all sort of a dummy or lay-figure that it wants to pass off on unsuspecting public as a Catholic clergyman. Very little examination, however, is necessary to prove that our contemporary is afflicted with an "emotional insanity" similar in every respect to to that exhibited by DICKENS' hero. And the sole cause for such irrational conduct, so far as we are able to make one out, is an anxiety to maintain that a miracle has not possibly taken place in San Francisco!

We are not aware that any person, Catholic priest or Catholic layman, has given it the provocation of asserting that a miracle did occur in this case of the reported stigmata. The utmost said has been that wounds, or marks of wounds, resembling those inflicted on our Saviour at the time of his crucifixion, appeared on the person of a young lady resident in this city, and that blood flowed therefrom. This was nothing more than the statement of a fact, which might have been verified in a moment by those who cared to do so. The wounds *were* there and they *did* bleed, to all intents and purposes—so much even the *Chronicle* does not deny, for they are matters of public notoriety. The questions as to their precise cause or origin are yet unsettled by any authority, and no statement has been made concerning them by those whose opinions are worth quoting. But our contemporary has been making tremendous efforts to create a controversy on the subject, alleging that a priest, or the priests, were resorting to fraud to spread the belief—absurd, according to it, in the nineteenth century—that a miracle had been wrought. To combat the idea of a miracle—put forward by itself alone, our readers must bear in mind—it has not hesitated to charge (by innuendo, worse and more offensive than direct assertion) Miss COLLINS with being an accomplice in the perpetration of an infamous fraud. The young lady is highly respectable, her conduct has always been above reproach, she has devoted herself to the holy mission of succoring the distressed and afflicted; so it is simply monstrous on the part of a journalist to coin such an accusation against her. There is not the slightest particle of evidence, or seeming evidence, to show that deception of any kind was perpetrated or even attempted by her, or by any one else with her connivance. The whole idea is an assumption, and a scandalously indecent one, too.

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## THE REBELLION OF SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

### PART FOURTH (continued.)

She burst into renewed grief, and lay on his breast, weeping as if her heart would break: then her hands, which had been resting on his, were gradually withdrawn, and she folded her arms round his neck silently, but with a supplicating tenderness that needed no words.

"Ellen," he said, "I will say it all then."

She raised her head, and resting it higher on his bosom, acknowledged the almost unhoped for boon with a tenderer caress, and with murmured thanks, that were half-inarticulate from the burst of former feeling scarce yet subdued.

"I will make another effort for your sake, Ellen," he continued. "I will go myself to some churchman and tell all; I would rather bear the worst they could inflict than see you suffering thus much longer. I was indeed a coward, and deserved the disappointment I met, to have done this sooner. Ellen, if I thought you could bear the journey, I would start for Templemore to-morrow; there is a convention of prelates there, among whom it will go hard with me if I cannot find some one that will listen to the truth. My father was a near friend of the Bishop of Meath, and he and Cromer are both there."

"Dear John, I could bear the journey quite well," she replied, drying her tears, and striving to speak more steadily; "we could go by easy stages; indeed I think it would be much the better of a little travelling. And you know," she resumed, "we were bound to remain here, or we would await the result of this charge against Master Harvey as well as Templemore or Castle-at-Armagh; the weather, too, is by no means severe, and, now that unhappy gentleman Lord Thomas is gone into Connaught, the roads will all be safe. Did you not say that all his troops in Leinster are shut up in garrison, while he has the main army with him beyond the Shannon?"

"It is indeed; and now I hear that Skeffington, our new lord deputy—he whom they call William the Conqueror—is landing with a force of rebellion, I fear, is near a close."

"But has he not still a great army, and many castles?"

"Should O'Connor, as they report, have joined him, his army will be a powerful one; and his garrison certainly hold the six principal castles in Leinster. There is Maynooth and Portlester, and above all, Maynooth which they say he has fortified so strongly, that it is said to be impregnable."

"All does he command there still?"

"What Parse? Yes; the villain remains yet unhanged. I hear, too, he has a choice garrison; but I believe they keep close to their walls; we would not have to pass within twenty miles of them."

"Oh, John, forbid that we should fall into his hands! But surely there would be no danger of that?"

"Once in the world; we would hold our own, dear Joan, if—" he spoke—"we could do it clear for the fatigue. You could not leave it behind; and am sure I would rather travel a hundred miles than live another day, without some effort to avert such misery."

"And, dear Ellen, why did you not tell me sooner?"

"Alas! I can scarce tell why; but I had hopes that every day would bring us some change for the better, and I hardly thought that you would wish to make so hazardous an attempt as we could then undertake. I believe it was chiefly because I feared you would think my apprehensions groundless and unworthy of serious attention; for I know how little you regard the Church's censure in comparison with me."

"Indeed, dear Ellen, what I regard the most now is your peace of mind, and whatever makes you unhappy is hateful to me. I know you could not shake off this dread, superstitious as it may be, or you would have done so; and therefore, dear Ellen, we will bid farewell to Armagh to-morrow, and take our chance of getting safely to Templemore, where, I trust in God, our suit may speed better than it did at Monasterevan."

"God grant it," she replied, in a tone of more cheerful reliance than he had heard in her lips since the evening he left her going in to plead his cause with Cromer at the foot of Murdoch's cross.

And now our wanderers were once more on the road, and a single horse was again their whole equipage; but Gilnaflit was a strong and high mettled steed, and could have run as his double fully as many miles as swiftly than Talbot's care for his wife would permit them to travel. They had not long left the city till they overtook a company of merchants going southward; and as the slow progress of the simpler horses seemed to the pace at which they wished to proceed, they took advantage of their numbers, and thus made their way as far as Kells in safety and with ease; but here their convoy struck off for Dublin, while their road lay through the heart of Meath and Kildare, and accordingly, from Kells they were obliged to journey on alone. The first day or two ordinary traveling passed without interruption or accident; and they fixed upon Raheen as the termination of their next stage. They had now left the borders of Meath, and were journeying through a less cultivated country, and Talbot had prepared Ellen to expect much ruder scenery ere they should gain their resting place; for, to avoid the dangerous vicinity of the rebel garrisons, they had to take the most westerly road, and this led through a succession of woods and bogs, gradually growing wilder, until, about sunset, they found themselves in a narrow bridle-path, threading a wooded valley that stretched away before them in interminable woods and thickets, enlivened by the slightest mark of a human habitation, and Raheen was still some five miles distant. The sun had now set, and the outline of the high grounds on their right showed dark, and clearly defined against the red horizon. Both involuntarily turned their eyes from the shadowy valley through which they rode to gaze on the parting twilight. "It is like our hopes," said Ellen, mournfully, "I would it were not."

"I would it were, dear love, but we should then be bright again to-morrow; but why so mournful, Ellen?"

"My heart," she said, "is weighed down, and why, I cannot tell; it sinks with the sun I think—I never so dreaded the approach of night before."

"It is but fancy, dear Ellen; we have nothing to fear from the darkness, our path, if not broad, is well beaten. I have traveled the road often before."

"These woods look wild and impassable; if wattaryed into them he would be lost."

"But we cannot stray; I could feel my way, if the night were blacker than the dungeons of Stranclyf; and, as for the woods, they were scoured of wolves within a month; word you the death!—Richard Tyrrell, secure the jailer, and bring him to our head, I am sure it is he."

Talbot rendered up his sword, and such papers as he carried, and they all proceeded towards the gap. "If I thought they were Macloghlan's men," he whispered to Ellen, "I would tell them the truth; for they care little for the plunders of the Church when refounded by a baron; but I now doubt them much—they are over eain for mere friars."

"Ah!" she cried, "they know us—I am sure they do—but for the love you bear me, give them fair words."

"The redless is Sassenagh," said one of the galloglasses; "she takes to him in English; I know from the first it was he."

"Who?" cried Talbot, "whom do you take me for? Who are ye yourselves?"

"Silence," cried the captain from the front, "hold no communication with the prisoner, but bring him on."

They rode forward in silence and mutual uncertainty, until a turn of the road among the rocks of the pass brought them on a wide decline, surrounded by a picket of Irish horsemen—the same from whom they had heard the answering shout that stopped their flight on the other side of the defile. By this light the leader of the new comers perused the papers taken from Talbot. He smiled as he read the name inserted in the definitive passport, and cast the document contemptuously into the flames; but the letter from Sarsfield he carefully folded, and deposited in his doublet. His countenance of fierce exultation, as by the light of the flames he read the charge, and the sentence of death, and the signature of Richard Tyrrell, was terrific.

"Talbot, I am sure it is Talbot," he muttered, "the hated pensioner of the English Government, who betrayed the Geraldines, and sold his own blood for gold. Richard Tyrrell, I am sure it is he—and Ellen, Ellen, my own Ellen, beyond that ridge of bare land that rises out of the wood before me; you cannot see the gap from this, but it lies yonder where the hill appears the least—at the bottom ground."

"And is that the only pass?" cried Ellen, in accents of wakeful alarm.

"Nothing, love," she replied; "it was nothing; but we must make haste, or it will be midnight ere we reach Kilkea. Do you think, love, you could ride a little faster?"

"Oh, ride as fast as you will, I can bear whatever must be done, for I am sure there is danger near us." Tell me, I entreat you, what is it that you see upon the hill?"

"I think it was but the three lads over the ridge that I could not make out at first, dear Ellen, standing, you must take the spur; we have no time now to loiter."

"Three lads!" repeated Ellen, bending her eyes on the verge of the horizon; "they are moving and rising! there—under the pale cloud—look, look, they are spears and banners, and they come this way!"

"There is indeed a force of horses there," replied the knight, no longer trying to conceal the cause of his anxiety; "but till they top the hill, I cannot tell whether Irish or English. We, however, are safe here in the hollow; they can never see us while we keep here in the shadow. But there, I have their head-pieces between me and the light; they are Irish; I know them by their high helmets and their spears; we are safe now, we have their whole army on the ridge of the hill; you can see, from their seats, that they ride without the stirrup. Strike out, Gilnaflit! I would not take the best castle in Meath, and fall into their hands!"

"Saints protect us!" exclaimed Ellen, "would you dread violence from them?"

"If I had a battle of my own galloglass at my back, Ellen, I would care no more for their bows than for a rabble of horse-boys; but alone, I would give a month of my life to be though Barnaleg before them."

"Dear John, they soon will be within the shelter of the wood, and let them pass the first!"

"No; for the plundering dogs—and I am sure they are MacCoghlan's men preying on the pale—will see the gap guarded; it is their practice; they always do so. We must either go before them, or go back by Kilmacmahon."

"Ah! that were a long delay; but surely we are so much nearer, that they cannot fail to gain it first."

"I would not have for the world, Ellen; but you see that bare ridge before us; we must, as I said, before, cross it to come at the pass; and there, love, you know, I have gained the ridge of the hill, these knaves will be in the hollow, where they cannot miss seeing us against the sky. Just as we now see them, We should then have to ride hard to escape pursuit, and I fear, love, you could ill bear the violence of such a flight."

"Oh! do not fear for me; I can bear to ride as you will. But, sweet Mother, propose and they are coming down the hill. My bitter curse upon them!" cried Talbot, as he gave the reins to Gluudhu, and sprung out from the low gorge of the valley upon the side of the exposed eminence, holding round the hill as low as the broken ground permitted, and stooping level with his horse's neck as they passed each clump of furze or brushwood that concealed their ascent. At last the bare top of the ridge lay before them.

"Now, love," said Talbot, "there we run the gauntlet; but I'd rather than the best prey MacCoghlan ever drove, that this sunset had been an hour later, or darker with clouds. If we be seen, hold fast, for we must put Gluudhu to his speed. Once through the gap, and we are safe, for the country is open on both sides—we will have whatever must be done, for I am sure there is danger near us. Tell me, I entreat you, what is it that you see upon the hill?"

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Liverpool was consecrated March 25th.

The Cincinnati Catholics pay educational taxes to the amount of $30,000 annually.

Father Tom Burke preached during the Triduum, which took place at the Cathedral at Dublin, during the three days before Passion Sunday.

Only *six* out of *eighty* scholars in the Dubuque High School were able to write the Lord's prayer correctly, from memory. This speaks volumes.

It is reported that it is the intention of some pious persons to rebuild and restore the church and sanctuary recently discovered on Mount Tabor.

Sister Antonia, a sister of Bishop Lynch of South Carolina, and Superioress of the Carmelite Convent in Baltimore, died on Wednesday, April 2d.

The Very Rev. Chas. John Seghers, late Administrator of the Diocese of Vancouver Island, has been appointed successor to Right Rev. Bishop Demers, lately deceased.

The Very Rev. Canon Gosnan, P. P. of Cooley, county Louth, has been appointed successor to the late Archdeacon Derney, V. G., in the pastoral charge of St. Peter's, Drogheda.

On the morning of the 19th March, Feast of St. Joseph, at the chapel of the Visitation Convent, Frederick, Ind., Miss Mary Riordan, of Mobile, received the religious habit and white veil with the name of Sister Mary Xavier.

On the 29th January last, at Agra Cathedral, the *s* novice made their profession as nuns of the order of Jesus and Mary, and the latter of the Rev. Father Symphorien, and another young lady was admitted into the novitiate.

On Sunday, March 23, a mission was given by the Dominican Fathers Daly, Power, Byrne, Keogh, Meagher, O'Rourke, McKenna and Donahoe at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn (N. Y). It continued two weeks.

Sir W. Muir, the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwestern Provinces, India, with Lady Muir and several gentlemen holding high official appointments, visited St. Peter's College and Agra Convent on the 11th February.

The Catholics of Siegburg, in Rhenish Prussia, have determined on returning the expelled Jesuit Father Hive, lately superior of the Cologne Jesuit establishment, to Parliament, at the general election, in defence of the Prussian Government.

Sister Mary of the Incarnation, of the Sisters Marianites, of the Holy Cross, died on the 23d ult., at St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York. She was about 46 years of age, a native of Hainaut, France, and in the twenty-third year of her religious profession.

On Sunday night, March 23d, the Fathers of the Congregation of the Mission closed their labors at St. Chad, Manchester. They preached morning and evening during an entire month to crowded congregations. This was the first mission preached in that part of England by the Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul.

At a mission, given at Kalamazoo, Michigan, during the first week of Lent, by the Passionist Fathers Baptist and Benedict, 1870, *nine hundred* persons, in the worst weather and roads, many came from seventy to one hundred miles to attend the mission.

Speaking of the recent unsuccessful attempt to raise $500,000 for the purpose of publishing a Catholic newspaper in New York, the Catholic *Telegraph* (Cincinnati) says that the German Catholics of that city have been more successful, and have succeeded in raising the sum of $500, 000 for the purpose of publishing a daily Catholic newspaper in the German language. The money is paid in and the paper will soon be started.

On Saturday, March 22d, the ceremony of profession took place at the Holy Cross Convent, Killarney, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Kerry officiating. The names of the two ladies who made their solemn vows are Miss Mary Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Tralee (in religion, Sister Mary Catherine); and Miss Rosie O'Sullivan, county Kerry, (in religion, Sister Mary Camillus).

On the 1st of May next, with the sanction and under the direction of Bishop Ryan, a new charitable institution will be opened under the name of St. Stephen's Home. The objects of the institution are: First.—To furnish a home and provide situations for friendless young women out of employment. Second—To provide a home for young women who are employed during the day. The institution will be under the direction of a Miss Nardin, and will be situated in the building next the Cathedral in Buffalo, N. Y.

His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala visited St. Thomas' Church on the 17th February. The chief object that attracted his attention was the large quantity over the high altar, the meaning of which he wished to have explained to him. The Maharajah then begged leave to see the convent adjoining, which was kindly granted. He was somewhat puzzled to reconcile the story of celibacy taken by the clergy and religious orders with the idea of a priestly caste such as he had imagined them to be. He was informed that the clergy and religious of either sex were recruited from outside, and that the Catholic clergy were of all others the most incompatible with the idea of a Levitical tribe.

A recent issue of the Dublin *Gazette* contains a list of the bequests left by the late Very Rev. Dr. Croke, V. G., parish priest of Castleville, county Cork. He devises some property be held in the town of Charleville to the Convent of Mercy there, and various sums, amounting in all to £900, to various charitable institutions of the town and diocese, and to be distributed among the poor of the parish. His library is left to St. Coleman's College, Fermoy. The residue of his property is bequeathed to the Mother Superior of the Charleville Convent and her successors for the use of the institution and the relief of the poor. The Bishop of the diocese, Very Rev. Dr. Keane, and the parish priest of Mallow, Very Rev. J. McCarty, are appointed executors of his will.

When Right Rev. Dr. Wood came to Philadelphia in 1857, he found in the undivided diocese of Philadelphia 117 churches, 155 priests, 4 colleges, 4 literary institutions for girls, 1 academy for seminary, 1 hospital, 3 asylums, and 33 parochial schools. To-day, with the diocese of Scranton, Harrisburg and Wilmington no longer attached to Philadelphia they have 162 churches, 69 chapels with settings, 262 priests, 3 ecclesiastical institutions, 8 colleges, 34 Christian Brothers, 11 religious orders of women, with 800 religionsed 12 convents, 7 academies for schools, 5 orphan asylums, giving shelter to 777 orphans; 2 hospitals, a widow's asylum, a home for the aged poor, 21 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, and the largest and finest theological seminary on this continent, in which 119 students are preparing for the priesthood. Well may the people of Philadelphia say to their Bishop, *ad multos annos*.

### MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

Four lives were lost March 28th, by the capsizing of a fishing yawl off the Waterford coast.

The Marquis of Londonderry has established his claim to vote at the election of representative peers for Ireland.

A man named Luke Broderick, who lived in Ballindrinly, near Castlerea, Roscommon, died, after a very short illness, in the 106th year of his age.

The St. Patrick's Society of Grahamstown, Cape Colony, is in a very flourishing condition, upwards of 154 ordinary members and a 130 honorary members being at present on its books.

On the 15th of March, Harout Deasy, in opening the Roscommon Assizes, congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceable state of the country, there being only seven unimportant cases for trial.

At the Belfast sessions on Monday, March 29, Miss Mary E. Kirkpatrick, aged 22, daughter of a farmer, obtained a verdict for £150 damages against William Mist, a neighboring farmer, for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Munster, M. P. for Mallow, has returned from his American tour. On landing in Cork harbor he was waited upon by an influential deputation of his constituents and invited him to a banquet during the Easter recess.

At the Cork assizes on Monday, March 24th, W. Collins, who pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of £2,000 from the Cork Gas Company, where he was employed as accountant, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Another outrage is reported from the county Mayo, which bids fair to rival the notoriety of a sister county for violence and bloodshed. A land agent named Train, residing near Ballina, is reported to have been fired at while in bed. The bullet entered his side, and he was not expected to live. The crime is ascribed to agrarianism.

Cornelius Donovan, M. D., an eminent student and savan in phrenological science, has just died at Lowlsham, England, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a native of Queenstown—then Cove—Cork, Ireland, and son of Daniel Donovan, a wealthy corn merchant, well known at one time in the city of Cork, in which the earlier years of Cornelius were passed.

An agrarian outrage is reported from Castlebar, county Mayo. A tenant on Lord Lucan's estate was awakened a few nights ago by hearing shots fired at his door, and in the morning he found a threatening notice fastened to the door. The under agent of Major Rodger Palmer, in the same county, has been the recipient of four threatening letters.

A poor woman named Mary Donovan was recently conveyed to the North Infirmary, Cork, suffering from a severe wound on the left temple. It appears that the assault was committed on the poor woman by her son while a-broke, and that he used her skull open with the blow. It is also said that some time ago he inflicted such a wound on her mouth that it had to be stitched.

A large meeting was held March 24th at Ennis against the Irish Land Act as a farmer-factory settlement of the land question, and of declaring what would alone be considered such a settlement. In the course of the proceedings, we are happy to observe the National and political declaration in favor of Home Rule came from influential persons, and were received with enthusiasm.

The committee whose engaged in collecting through the county Kerry for the families of the political prisoners are encountering difficulties more than one quarter the police bars tore down their placards. In Killorglin their sport was harder still. The parish priest refused to permit them to stand inside the chapel gate, and the police had recourse to stratagem than for obstructing the pathway outside.

Another attempt was made on Saturday, March 15th, at the opening of the estates of the county Tipperary to relieve the county of the charge of the extra timely policemen quartered there. The County Inspector of Constabulary admitted the impossible state of the country, but declined to advise the proposed reduction, and acting on his suggestion a majority of the magistrates voted in favor of retaining the extra force.

At an early hour on the morning of March 24th an entry was effected into the house of Mr. Patrick Riordan, who keeps a general business sore at number 124 Barrackton, Cork, and some property taken away. The burglars succeeded in cutting a hole in the panel of the door, through which they got into the shop, they then removed the contents of the till and a lady's gold watch which was in the counter drawer. It was not much money in the place, but the watch is stated to be valued for £7 or £9.

About the attack on Monaghan, on Friday March 24th, says the *Cork Examiner*, a little boy, the son of Mr. Kennedy, wool merchant, Church Abbey, fell into the river off the North Mall, and was carried down under the North Gate bridge. Two men descended the iron ladder on the quay wall, but when they reached the water they dare not jump in. At the critical moment, Col. Royal Marines in the stormy days when George was King. He was present at the expedition of the First Napoleon, when interpreted by the British cruiser Heleraphon. He was not in receipt of a pension from Government, but Lord Farnham had kindly allowed him an annuity in his declining years. He was about ninety years of age, and his death was the result of a fall.

The funeral obsequies of the late Rev. E. Verriker was celebrated in the Catholic church, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on Friday, April 4th. The following reverend gentlemen conducted the service: Rev. R. J. Verriker, of Sussex Vale (nephew of the deceased), Rev. W. J. Riley, of Woodstock, Rev. John J. Cassidy, of Calais, Maine, and Rev. J. D. Doyle of St. George. The following named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Mr. John MacSweeney, of St. John, and Messrs. Chas. Bradley, John Stockhan, Henry O'Neil, John Lockhary and Thomas Healey. During the celebration of High Mass the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, while hundreds stood outside unable to gain admittance. All the Protestant clergymen of the town were present, business generally was suspended, the shops all closed, the people turning out *en masse* to attend the funeral. The deceased was a native of Ireland, coming from the vicinity of Waterford. His labors in this and the adjoining Province cover a space of nearly half a century. When he first came he and another priest only were in the country. He traveled with missionary zeal, penetrating the forests and swamps of New Brunswick to carry the consolations of religion to the backwoodsmen in their huts and shanties, enduring hardships, poverty and suffering in the cause of the great Master; he was in fact the founder of Church in this Province, which he has seen grow and increase, priests being now found in almost every village and churches dotting the whole country. As was oft-repeated with he has died in the harness, and lies among the people whom he loved so well.—*Weekly Register.*

## THE MODOC WAR.

The news from the front in our last issue gave a full and detailed account of matters at the Lava Bed up to Wednesday, the 16th. On the morning of the 16th a hotly contested fight took place on Colonel Green's left. The Indians endeavored to get to the lake for water, but our troops succeeded in keeping them away. A dispatch was received from Mason's camp at 7 A. M., saying that some of the Modocs had passed out on his left, and were on his flank and rear. During the night the mustars under command of Major Thomas kept up a fire on the Modoc camp, which kept them very much annoyed. The Indians could be heard yelling and shouting at an awful rate. Attwood'clock this morning the troops under Colonel Green started with a cheer, and before 10 A. M. had reached reached the top of the ridge next to Jack's camp, which was entirely contested yesterday and which has been nearly deserted to-day. Orders were then given to sweep the lava bed and all Indians were ordered out to Captain Barnard, ordering him, in case the Modocs had got out on Colonel Mason's left, to pursue them immediately with the cavalry and give them no rest. Orders have been given for Colonel Mason to move to the right forward as rapidly as possible and join Colonel Green's left. The will push on the fight, which is now in progress, to preserve their own top-knots.

A captured squaw stated to the soldiers that Schonchin was wounded by Meacham, and that he died of his wounds.

A dispatch dated Yreka, April 17th, says: "From a strictly reliable gentleman, who has been through the lava country, we learn that there is a large cave six miles from the late Modoc stronghold, in a southerly course, the very direction taken by the Indians. This cave will be harder to approach and will prove a better fortress than shells, and is amply supplied with wood, and food for animals, but is, according to the reconnoitering, scarce of water. Between the two places there are a great many lesser caverns and crevices, but no water."

On the evening of the 18th, Hon. J. K. Luttrell arrived here from Hot Springs. He says the Indians of Klamath and Salmon seem fully posted in the Modoc war—even better than the whites. One Indian who him he had seen a Modoc who told him all about the fight. It is said that Modoc runners have visited all the tribes of Northern California and Southern Oregon. The people of Klamath and Del Norte counties, however, apprehend no outbreak at present.

The Indians were seen in close proximity to camp on the 21st. They came to the lake for water. They were in equal distance south of their former position. They are said to hold a strong position there, also, that they will make a stand at that point. It is said that their women and children were removed there before the massacre, and also a quantity of ammunition and water, though the latter is doubtful.

Fortification will doubtless be thrown up at points commanding the lake shore to guard the water line. Eleven bodies and one live Modoc were found in the cave of the Lava Bed to-day. This makes sixteen warriors slain that we know of, with the wounded unknown. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled by shells. In all six soldiers and one civilian have been slain on our side, with eleven wounded two seriously, and four disabled by agrained snakes. It is reported to-night that two more are wounded in the Lava Bed.

If the Modocs remain in their present position they be attacked as soon as the cavalry return. Hovey, of Yreka, was buried this evening (April 21st.) He was horribly mangled, scalped, disemboweled, and his head mashed. Harmon, who fell within the Indian line, was scalped.

The Warm Spring Indians are scouring the country east of the battle-ground, working toward the craters which end the high lodge of the Modoc stronghold to the south.

The lava bed presented a horrible spectacle. Bodies were discovered in crevices, and from under heaps of rock a sickening stench exhales, filling the air with sickening colors. There must have been many killed and wounded that we know nothing of.

An old squaw captured by the soldiers confirms the death of Schonchin, who was shot by Meacham at the massacre. If the Indians do make a stand this country will be in a horrid state this summer. Ranchers will lose all their cattle and be compelled to abandon their ranches. Fifty desperate savages roaming through those rocky fastnesses can and will work incalculable destruction to property and cause a fearful loss of life.

Schonchin's body was found, 'and his head taken to camp. He was not killed by Meacham, but was killed by a shell, his whole body below the waist being torn out. Winema, the squaw of young Modoc, was also recognized among the dead. The shell that killed Schonchin also killed Jack's brother, who was slightly wounded yesterday and which has been nearly deserted to-day. Orders were then given to sweep the lava bed and all Indians were ordered out to Captain Barnard, ordering him, in case the Modocs had got out on Colonel Mason's left, to pursue them immediately with the cavalry and give them no rest. Orders have been given for Colonel Mason to move to the right forward as rapidly as possible and join Colonel Green's left. The will push on the fight, which is now in progress, to preserve their own top-knots.

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### BRIGHT K. TRIPP'S LECTURE.

*To the Editor of The Monitor:* My attention has been called to a lecture given by Bright K. Tripp at Platt's Hall, on the 3d ult., at the request of James Adams (the present Sheriff), Nathaniel Curry, Hiram Reynolds, J. B. Felton and others, I am at a loss to know what there is to be gained by the delivery of such lectures at this age and in this enlightened age, unless it be to engender discord among our people in order to carry out the designs of the English Government, whose paid agent I believe the promoters of that lecture wishing to be. I am willing to acquit Bright K. Tripp of all malicious intent, as he has been rather soft on anything pertaining to literary subjects, and may have been duped by Adams and others into giving his name to the call. The lecturer's picture of the rise and decay of monkish churches and convents is simply ridiculous. To begin that time levels every thing on his peculiar sphere of ours. What is left of Solomon's Temple? What remains of the temples of Tyre, Sidon, Greece and Rome? Nothing—except, perhaps, an occasional broken column or capital. Such are the effects of the ever changing mortal hand of the hand of Time. According to the law of progress, what would suit centuries ago in affairs religious or secular would not suit now. Progress is the order of the day. Why did not Tripp & Co. were vomiting their virus against the Jesuits, the Regents of the University were using a spectre-ridden cowed from the Jesuits on Market street—an instrument, by the by, for their purpose? Simply because they knew any thing about, except by name, until Professor Neri commenced his course of lectures. Whilst I am speaking on this subject I would advise J. B. Felton, next time he invites Tripp to lecture, to get Father Accolti or Neri to bring his instrument, so that the whole crew may get a glimpse at the light of heaven, as, from present appearances, that might be their last chance. ORION.

### France and Ireland.

On the 25th of March, in the versailles Assembly, a debate took place on the recently introduced French charities bill. This measure places charities of all kinds in each "commune" or district under the supervision of a Board of Administrators, or, as we say, a Board of Governors. M. de Girard proposed that on the board the parish priest of the commune, or, if there were more than one parish in the commune, the senior parish priest should be a member of the said. On this proposition a lively debate took place, in which the proposal was supported by Monsignor Dupanloup, the Catholic Bishop of Orleans and member of the Assembly for one of the districts of his diocese. He, as a man also in the habit of speech ever exceeded former efforts. In tones at once dignified but impressive he spoke of the history of the connection between Catholicism and charity. Before Christianity, he said, the world was full of the cry of the starving, single hospital, a single asylum for suffering. The names of the first founders of charity were unknown. "When," he exclaimed, "I asked the Bishop, who you owns the Royal Hospital, the Hospital of the Incurables, the general hospital, and the foundling hospital? To a priest, to Vincent de Paul. Say, citizens, all this monstrous charity which is the glory of France, by means of the little Sisters of the Poor, the hospitals, the foundling hospitals, which will give shelter to 20,000 children! Then the Bishop argued that the proposed measure, possibly not quite perfect in that, among other advantages, it would mingle the lay and clerical elements in the work of charity. He continued: "Where lay men and clergymen are thus associated, they learn to esteem each other; they explain and hear each other's views; they learn to love, to esteem, to help each other for the common good. We should unite together. Ah, that was what we did during the war. Then we all united, and we were successful. It was necessary to form a committee for the relief of so many needs, for so many sufferings for the general welfare, for the cause of the war, for the desolated villages, for the poor, the widows, shoeless, ragged, starving, than all the world joined in the movement. They asked me to become president of the committee. I declined. They said to me, 'Then you will try and get us some help?' I replied, 'Yes, I will try.' And I did try. I began by writing to my wife, and asking her to render homage to those who heard their generosity; their charity was admirable. But add also came from abroad. It was from Ireland, especially, that help came especially from that incomparable nation called Ireland—incomparable for her faith, incomparable for her generosity. For my diocese alone I received 200,000 francs from Ireland. Why did we receive this immense sum? Gentlemen, because they love France; because ten years ago when famine was desolating Ireland, I went to Paris to St. Roch, and obtained 20,000 francs. You see that they have paid me with usury. It has touched me to the heart. I cannot without profound emotions, recall the remembrance I received from Dublin, from Cork; from Limerick, from Kerry, with the simple words, 'A souvenir from Ireland.'" The Bishop's speech was full of such touching incidents, the loud applause which burst from every part of the Assembly, and the proclaim, trumpet-tongued the gratitude with which France has treasured up the memory of the hand which her sister Ireland stretched forth to her in the hour of her bitterest woe.—*Dublin Freeman.*

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THE MONITOR.

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### LETTER FROM STOCKTON.

STOCKTON, April 29, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Monitor:* Believing that your readers are interested to some extent in the crop prospects of the San Joaquin Valley, as well as other matters affecting the general welfare of society, permit me to "presume" a section of Tax Monitor in which to disseminate such items of news as may happen to fall under by pen in the course of this rambling letter. And first in order and importance are

THE CROPS.

An immense extent of this valley is under cultivation, which being almost the only thing that the farmers have paid any attention to; and until some two weeks ago the hope of a bountiful harvest were founded upon an apparently substantial basis. But the lack of the usual spring rains has upset even the most reasonable calculations. And whilst the aggregate crop will be quite large, yet many individuals, I fear, will be utterly ruined. Favored localities will produce generously, but it is now an established fact that a large section of this valley, particularly the west side of the San Joaquin river, will not produce enough to pay for harvesting. Farmers in that part of the county are despondent, and their lack of success is having a most depressing effect on the business of Stockton, which mainly depends upon farming industry.

POLITICS.

The political lion has taken the tender lamb to his generous bosom, and both are taking a comfortable nap together in the Democratic den. Nominations have been made for all the municipal offices. Straight Republicans, Liberal ditto, Democrats, Hard-shells, Hunkers, Silver Grays and Popular Sovereignty men taking part in the harmonious elements. One ticket, *only* is in the field. Election comes off on June 2d. Then Christian meekness and forbearance is having its reward, even in this life. We would have thought that the long-promised millennium would first be proclaimed in sweet angelic tones from the steps of the Stockton Court-house? To the credit of your humble city be it known down with political cars, and responsibilities and who long for rest and refreshment, I say, let them come here to Stockton and partake of the delicious shade which our big liberty-pole, and recline their aching head upon the soft grass of our County House Square—listen to the melody of mocking birds that abound in the ample foliage of the spreading trees, and enjoy the sweet converse of a community that has buried the political hatchet, and are smoking the "pipe of peace" with a genius that is "Captain Jack" in his palmiest days never approached.

EDUCATION.

The youth of Stockton will never have cause to complain in regard to educational facilities. The public schools are conducted favorably with any in the State. And as for the Catholic schools, under the immediate management of Father O'Connor's assistants, they are in a most flourishing condition. Father Spelman, the only thing wanting is sufficiency of room. The school is crowded; in fact, it would require a house as large as our church to accomodate all the Catholic children in this community. I verily believe that as much attention will be paid to school buildings under Father O'Connor's administration as to church edifices; and, I may add, he will be successful in these measures. Ignorance must take a back seat.

WHISKY.

We have a city remarkable for its usual sobriety, yet there are eight-three places where "red rain" is disposed of at twenty cents and a half cents per glass. The Champions of the Red Cross are about to make a raid on whisky. This organization is gaining strength daily—receiving members who are exercising immense weight, as prominent business and professional men. They propose to have a temperance journal, to be published in this city, and a popular lecturer of the Methodist Church, and a minister of the Methodist Church, and a minister of the Methodist Church, and a minister

### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Liverpool was consecrated March 27th.

The Cincinnati Catholics pay educational taxes to the amount of $30,000 annually.

Father Tom Burke preached during the Triduum, which took place at the Cathedral at Dublin, during the three days before Passion Sunday.

Only *six* out of *eighty* scholars in the Dubuque High School were able to write the Lord's prayer correctly, from memory. This speaks volumes.

It is reported that it is the intention of some pious persons to rebuild and restore the church and sanctuary recently discovered on Mount Tabor.

Sister Antonia, a sister of Bishop Lynch of South Carolina, and Superioress of the Carmelite Convent in Baltimore, died on Wednesday, April 2d.

The Very Rev. Chas. John Seglers, Vicar Administrator of the Diocese of Vancouver Island, has been appointed successor to Right Rev. Bishop Demers, lately deceased.

The Very Rev. Canon Gossan, P. P. of Cooley, county Louth, has been appointed successor to the late Archdeacon Tierney, V. G., in the pastoral charge of St. Peter's, Drogheda.

On the morning of the 19th March, Feast of St. Joseph, at the chapel of the Visitation Convent, Frederick, Ind., Miss Mary Riordan, of Mobile, received the religious habit and white veil with the name of Sister Mary Xavier.

On the 29th January last, at Agra Cathedral, three novices made their profession as nuns of the order of Jesus and Mary, under the hands of the Rev. Father Symphorien, and another young lady was admitted into the novitiate.

On Sunday, March 23, a mission was given by the Dominican Fathers Daly, Power, Byrne, Keogh, Meagher, O'Rourke, and McKenna and Donahan at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn (N. Y.). It continued two weeks.

Sir W. Muir, the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwestern Provinces, India, with Lady Muir and several gentlemen holding high official appointments, visited St. Peter's College and Agra Convent on the 11th February.

The Catholics of Sreegurg, in Rhenish Prussia, have determined on returning the expelled Jesuit Father Hive, lately superior of the Cologne Jesuit establishments, as Parliament, at the general election, in defiance of the Prussian Government.

Sister Mary of the Incarnation, of the Sisters Marianites, of the Holy Cross, died on the 23d ult., at St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York. She was about 45 years of age, a native of Reimes, France, and in the twenty-third year of her religious profession.

On Sunday night, March 23d, the Fathers of the Congregation of the Mission closed their labors at St. Chad, Manchester. They preached morning and evening during an entire month to crowded congregations. This was the first mission preached in that part of England by the Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul.

At a mission, given at Kalamazoo, Michigan, during the first week of April, by the Passionist Fathers Baptist and Leonard, *fifty-seven* persons made confession—one weather was severe, many came from several to one hundred miles to attend the mission.

Speaking of the recent unsuccessful attempt to raise $500,000 for the purpose of publishing a daily Catholic newspaper in New York, the Catholic *Telegraph* (Cincinnati) says that the German Catholics of that city have long since established and have succeeded in raising the sum of $500,000 for the purpose of publishing a daily Catholic newspaper in the German language. The money is paid in and the paper will soon be started.

On Saturday, March 22d, the ceremony of profession took place at the Holy Cross Convent, Killarney, when the Right Rev. Bishop of Kerry officiating. The names of the two ladies who made their solemn vows are Miss Mary Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Tralee; in religion, Sister Mary Catherine; and Miss Bessie O'Sullivan, Killarney; in religion, Sister Mary Camillus.

On the 1st of May next, with the sanction and under the patronage of Bishop Ryan, a new charitable institution will be opened under the name of St. Stephen's Home. The objects of the institution are: First—To furnish a home and provide situations for friendless young women out of employment. Second—To provide a home for young women who are employed during the day. The home will be under the care and direction of a Miss Nardin, and will be situated in the building next the Cathedral in Buffalo, N. Y.

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala visited St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, on the 11th February. The chief object that attracted his attention was the large ornament over the high altar, the meaning of which he wished to have explained to him. The Maharajah then begged leave to see the convent sitting, which was readily granted. He was somewhat puzzled to reconcile the vows of selfdenial taken by the clergy and religious orders with the idea of a princely palace such as he had imagined them to be. He was informed that the clergy and religious of either sex were recruited from outside, and that the Catholic clergy was of all others the most incompatible with the idea of a Levitical tribe.

A recent issue of the Dublin *Gazette* contains a list of the bequests left by the late Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, V. G., parish priest of Charleville, county Cork. He devises some property he held in the town of Charleville to the Convent of Mercy there, and various sums, amounting in all to £1,000, to various charitable institutions in the town and diocese, and to be distributed among the poor of the parish. His library he left to St. Coleman's College, Fermoy. The residue of his property is bequeathed to the Mother Superior of the Charleville Convent and her successors for the use of the institution and the relief of the poor. The Bishop of the diocese, Very Rev. Dr. Keane, and the parish priest of Mallow, Very Rev. J. Meagher, are appointed executors of his will.

When Right Rev. Dr. Wood came to Philadelphia in 1857, he found in the undivided diocese of Philadelphia 117 churches, 155 priests, 4 colleges, 1 literary institution for girls, 1 theological seminary, 1 hospital, 9 asylums, and 33 parochial schools. Today, with the diocese of Scranton, Harrisburg and Wilmington no longer attached to Philadelphia they have 107 churches, 69 chapels and stations, 292 priests, 2 ecclesiastical institutions, 2 colleges, 34 Christian Brothers, 11 religious orders of women, with 568 religieuse; 13 convents, 7 academies for schools, 5 orphan asylums, giving shelter to 777 orphans; 2 hospitals, 4 widow's asylum, a home for the aged poor, 21 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, and the largest and finest theological seminary on this continent, in which 119 students are preparing for the priesthood. Well may the people of Philadelphia say to their Bishop, *ad multos annos*.

### MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

Four lives were lost March 28th, by the capsizing of a fishing yawl off the Waterford coast.

The Marquis of Londonderry has established his claim to vote at the election of representative peers for Ireland.

A man named Luke Broderick, who lived in Ballindrinly, near Castlerea, Roscommon, recently died, after a very short illness, in the 106th year of his age.

The St. Patrick's Society of Grahamstown, Cape Colony, is in a very flourishing condition, upwards of 150 ordinary members and a 130 honorary members being at present on its books.

On the 14th of March, Baron Deasy, in opening the Roscommon Assizes, congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceable state of the country, there being only seven unimportant cases for trial.

At the Belfast assizes on Monday, March 29, Miss Mary E. Kirkpatrick, aged 22, daughter of a farmer, obtained a verdict for £150 damages against William Vint, a bachelor-living farmer, for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Munster, M. P. for Mallow, has returned from his American tour. On landing in Cork harbor he was waited upon by an influential deputation of his constituents, who had him to a banquet during the Easter recess.

At the Cork assizes on Monday, March 24th, W. Collins, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement of £2,000 from the Cork Gas Company, where he was employed as accountant, was sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

Another outrage is reported from the county Mayo, which is a rival to the notoriety of a sister county for violence and bloodshed. A farmer named Cross, residing near Ballina, is reported to have been fired at while in bed. The bullet entered his side, and he was not expected to live. The crime is ascribed to moonlighting.

Cornelius Donovan, M. D., an eminent student and savan in phrenological science, has just died at Lewisham, England, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a native of Greenspoint—then Cove—Cork, county of Cork, and was Daniel Donovan, a wealthy corn merchant, well known at one time in the city of Cork, in which the earlier years of Cornelius were passed.

An agrarian outrage is reported from Castlebar, county Mayo. A tenant on Lord Lucan's estate was awakened a few nights ago by hearing shots fired at his door, and in the morning he found a threatening notice fastened to the door. The under agent of Sir Rodger Palmer, in the same county, has been the recipient of four threatening letters.

A poor woman named Mary Dottavan was recently conveyed to the North Infirmary, Cork, suffering from a severe wound on the left temple. It appears that the assault was committed on the poor woman by her son with a poker, and that he laid her as...ill open as to expose the bone. His step-father some time ago he fulfilled such a wound on her mouth that it had to be stitched.

...Ardaroo, meeting was held March ... testing against the Irish Land Act as a fa... Liberty of contract, and not fixity of tenure, of declaring what would alone be considered such a settlement. In the course of the proceedings, we are happy to observe that several unequivocal declarations in favor of Home Rule were confirmatory resolutions, and were received with enthusiasm.

### THE MODOC WAR.

The news from the front in our last issue gave a full and detailed account of matters at the Lava Bed up to Wednesday, the 16th, on the morning of the 18th a body of cavalry fight took place on Colonel Green's left. The Indians endeavored to get to the lake for water, but our troops succeeded in keeping them away. A dispatch was received from Mason's camp at 7 A. M., saying that some of the Modocs had passed out on his left, and were on his flank and rear. During the night the mortars under command of Major Thomas kept up a fire on the Modoc camp, which kept them very much annoyed. The Indians could be heard yelling and shouting in an excited manner. Wednesday morning the troops under Colonel Green started with a view to attack the Modocs, and reached nearly the top of the ridge next to Jack's camp, which was so hotly contested yesterday and which has been nearly deserted to-day. Orders were then given to sweep the lava bed and a dispatch was sent to Gillem to capture, if possible, the very direction taken by the Indians. This cave will be harder to approach and will protect them much better from shells, and is amply supplied with wood, and food for animals, but is, according to late revisbetween, nearly half a mile from water. Between the two fires there is a great many lesser caverns and crevices, but no water.

On the evening of the 18th, Hon. J. K. Luttrell arrived from Orleans Bar. He says the Indians of Jack's camp and Schonchin seem fully posted in the Modoc war—even better than the whites. They know all the movements of the whites who told him all about the fight. It is evident that Modoc runners have been sent to the Indians on the Klamath and Southern Oregon. The people of Klamath and Del Norte counties, however, apprehend no serious attack at present.

The Indians were seen in close proximity to camp on the 21st. They came to the lake for water. Three shots were heard to the southwest, evidently Indians killing cattle, as hundreds are feeding in that neighborhood. The afternoon the Indians were seen to come off and haul their horses at the foot of the sand butte, about four miles south from here, quite a signal designating their former position. They are said to hold a strong position there, and that they will make a stand at that point. It is said that their women and children were removed there before the massacre, and also a quantity of ammunition and water, through the last is doubtful.

Reinforcements will doubtless be thrown up to points commanding the lake shore to guard the water line. Eleven bodies and one live Modoc were found in the cave of the Lava Bed to-day. The Snakes stated warriors slain that we know of, with the wounded unknown. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled by shells. Small are soldiers and one civilian have been slain on our sides, with eleven wounded (two seriously) and four disabled by sprained ankles. It is reported tonight that two more are wounded in the Lava Bed.

If the Modocs remain in their present position they in attacked as soon as the cavalry arrives. Captain Jack's camp was burned this evening (April 23d). He was horribly mangled, scalped, disemboweled, and his head mashed. Hasbrook, who fell within the Indian line, was scalped.

The Warm Spring Indians are scouring the country east of the battle ground, working toward the craters which end the high ledge of the Modoc stronghold to the south.

The lava bed presented a horrible spectacle. Bodies were discovered in crevices, and from under heaps of rock a sickening stench exhales, filling the air with sickening odors. Those must have been many killed and wounded that we know nothing of.

An old squaw captured by the soldiers confirms the death of Schonchin, who was shot by Meacham at the massacre. The Indians do make a stand this country will be in a horrid state this summer. Ranchers will lose all their cattle and be compelled to abandon their ranches. Fifty desperate savages roaming through those rocky fastnesses can and will work incalculable destruction to property and cause a fearful loss of life.

Schonchin's body was found, and his head taken to camp. He was not killed by Meacham's shot, as at first said. He was killed by a shell, his whole body below the breast being torn out. Wachenaie, another young Modoc, was found dead near among the dead. The shell that killed Schonchin and others was picked up by Wachenaie, who was about to see what it was made of, when it burst in his hand.

April 27th.—The cavalry have returned without seeing any Indians on the plain trail. Dr. Cabaniss has returned from the front, and reports two squaws captured. An old squaw brought in yesterday from Jack's camp says that Schonchin told her that it was his. His head was cut off for medical use, and when it was shown to the squaw she recognized it. That Schonchin he was killed by Meacham at the massacre of the Peace Commission, though he did not die for a day or two."

### Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Livermore | $ 25 |
| Gilroy | 2 00 |
| Alviso | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mayer, A. Ladd | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Schaffer | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Schaffer, by P. D. Ivers | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Quirk, by do | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Wadsworth | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Hamilton, by do | 2 00 |
| Mrs. H. F. Henderson | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mitchell | 2 00 |
| Louis Brossard | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Ryan | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Hall | 2 00 |
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| W. H. Wright | 2 00 |
| Santa Clara, Mrs. Bird | 2 00 |
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| Irvington—Robert Healy | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Healy, Healy | 2 00 |
| Sacramento—A. S. Hopkins | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Hopkins | 2 00 |
| Sacramento—Peter Burnett | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Burnett | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Hopkins | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Burnett | 2 00 |
| Sacramento—Mrs. Hall | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Hall | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Hopkins | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Burnett | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Charles Dean | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Hall, by Mrs. Dean | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Hopkins, by do | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Burnett, by do | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Hall, by do

## ATTESTATION OF MIRACLES.

BY RIGHT REV. DR. RAY.

When any Holy servant of God dies in the odor of sanctity, whose virtuous and holy life gives a well-grounded hope to those who know it, that his soul is received into eternal glory, the faithful are not limited from having recourse to God, under his intercession, and of asking benefits from Almighty God through the help of his prayers. If these favors be not granted, and no further signs of its being with God be manifested, this private devotion naturally decays, and after a time ceases entirely.

But if Almighty God should be pleased to grant the favors demanded, and even to work miracles at the invocation of his holy servant, these being published among the faithful, increase the reputation of his sanctity, and give encouragement to others to have recourse to his intercession, in hopes of receiving the like blessings from God through his means. When this happens to be the case, things are allowed to go on without any judicial cognizance being taken of them for some time. Experience shows how easily the bulk of mankind, especially the unlearned, allow themselves to be surprised by any thing that strongly affects them. The common opinion of the sanctity of the person deceased, if followed by a report, whether true or false, of any miracle wrought by his means, cannot fail at first to make a deep impression on the minds of the vulgar; but if the foundation be false, the superstructure will soon fall to the ground. A little time must be given, and some allowance must be made to those first transports of devotion. Error cannot always continue to impose; and imposture sooner or later must be discovered. But if the reputation of the person's sanctity and of the miracles, if the fame of supernatural events wrought by his intercession continues; if, instead of diminishing, these things make greater and greater progress, and gain daily credit in the minds of men; then, from this constant increasing public voice in his favor, there arises a well-grounded motive for making a more particular inquiry into the nature and truth of those things which are alleged. If, therefore, the state, or any religious order, or any particular person or persons, who may have been connected with the deceased, should think proper, upon this public reason, to interest themselves in having his cause tried at the supreme tribunal, in order to his canonization, their first application must be made to the diocesan bishop, to whom it belongs, in full right, to take a judicial cognizance in the first instance, of the public fame in the saint's favor, both as to his holy life and miracles. This first judgment is so much personally required, that the court of Rome will not allow any cause of this kind to a hearing till this step be taken, and the acts of the judicial inquiry of the bishop be fully proved before them, with all the formalities prescribed to be observed by him in making it. Now these formalities are ten in number, and are as follows:

First—To avoid all precipitation as I observed above, the public fame of the saint's sanctity and miracles of the deceased must have existed for a considerable time, before the bishop is allowed to begin his proceedings of inquiring about them.

Second—The bishop himself must personally take cognizance of them, and cannot be obliged to subdelegate any of his inferior clergy in his place, this judge must have a doctor in divinity, and a licentiate in canon law for his assistants.

Third—He who takes the depositions of the witnesses must countersign every article with the witnesses themselves, who must subscribe them.

Fourth—Each deponent must be asked a circumstantial relation of the facts he attests. It is not allowed to read over to the other witnesses what was deposed by the first, and cause it to be confirmed by their consent; but each one must be examined apart by himself, and their answers extended at full length to each interrogatory. Nay,

Fifth—The notary, and the promoter of the cause, as well as the witnesses themselves, must all be put under oath to observe the most profound silence with regard to the questions put or the answers given.

Sixth—Information must be sent to the Pope of the whole proceeding, and of the judgment of the bishop passed thereupon.

Seventh—A clean copy of all the papers must be made out in proper form, and these authenticated and well sealed, must be sent to the Congregation of Rites at Rome.

Eighth—All the originals are preserved in the archives of the cathedral church of the diocese, in a proper case, well sealed, and under different keys, which are deposited with different persons of rank and character.

Ninth—Besides the witnesses presented to the bishop by those who solicit the cause, he must also examine as many others as he can get scrupulous of, who are capable of giving any proper information.

Tenth—The extra judicial acts or attestations are allowed to be inserted among the authentic writings of the process.

Now, when one has not seen in all this procedure the utmost care and diligence used to prevent all imposition, and cause to be drawn out certain knowledge of the truth? The particular and searching examination of each article separately—the ignorance of each one in all of the questions put to the others—the solemn oath all are obliged to take never to discuss the subject of the questions put, or the answers given—the not being content with the witnesses presented by the solicitors of the cause, but the procuring as many others as can be got—the care to preserve the papers from all improper inspection;—what are all these but the most efficacious steps to prevent collusion, either among the present witnesses, or in those who may be afterwards examined, and to procure from each the most exact information of what he knows according as it really exists in his mind? who would suppose that a miracle proved by this judgment alone might justly be deemed sufficient to gain all belief and credit from any reasonable unprejudiced person; and yet all this is but as it were the prelude to what follows after.

When the diocesan bishop has done his part, and from the evidence he has got in the above trial has passed his sentence as to the miracles examined by him, an authentic copy of the whole process, well sealed, is sent to the Congregation of Rites at Rome, and there it must be deposited with the notary of that congregation for ten years, before the seals can be opened, or any further step be taken in the cause. During this period, however, particular attention is directed to the following circumstances:

First—Whether the public remain concurring the virtues and miracles of the saint continues in vigor and increases, or decays and fails.

Second—Whether any set use accusations appear against him, or any strong suspicions, any weighty doubts are entertained concerning the propriety of his conduct.

Third—If he had composed any writings during his lifetime, they are next minutely examined, to see if in them any error, either with regard to faith or morals, can be manifested, this private devotion naturally decays, and after a time ceases entirely.

But if all these particulars are favorable, at the expiration of the ten years the cause is taken up again to be fully canvassed by the Rites in this form: The solicitors for the cause demand of the court that the process, ending as on the diocesan head, may be opened and examined. This is done with all formality; and if, upon examining these processes, it be found, that everything was performed according to rule, then the Pope is applied to for a commission to authorize the congregation to proceed in the cause, which is granted accordingly. Then the cause is taken entirely out of the diocesan, and every step that follows is taken by authority of the sovereign pontiff.

The Congregation of Rites is a tribunal at Rome, composed of a number of cardinals, who are the chief judges, and of judges of the second order, who are called Consultors. The officers of this court are: The postulator of the faith, or solicitor general, who represents the public, and proposes every difficulty he can invent against the person whose causes are tried in this court. 2. The secretary of the congregation. 3. The promoter of the faith, who is also called the neighboring bishop, one whom is generally the ordinary of the diocese where the saint's body is, and who gives a solemn oath of assistance. Then the solicitors for the cause draw up in writing the articles to be examined upon, and the commissioner, with the different titles the several facts and miracles are to be proved, which they lodge the best founded, and the most proper for evidencing the sanctity of the deceased and his glory in heaven.

All these preparatory writings are given in to be resolved by the promoter of the faith, who from them draws up instructions for his substitute with the commissioners, who is to attend to the vice-gerent, and those consult all the objections and difficulties he can invent against the facts and miracles proposed by the other party to be examined by the judges. All these papers, together with the commission to the judges, and the form of the oath to be taken by the witnesses, are carefully sealed up in one packet, and sent in the utmost secrecy to the place, who having canvassed all the others concerned, the commission is opened and read, the oath is taken, and the vice-gerent and officers of the court appointed and sworn. A day is then fixed upon and the witnesses, and their depositions taken in the church, or some chapel or holy place, in order to inspire them with that awe and greater horror of perjury. The oath they take upon the holy gospels excludes parties. 1. Such as have not seen the whole truth they know, without concealing or disguising any part of it. 2. Such as are not competent witnesses to any one either the questions put to them, or the answers they give. After taking the oath, they are examined upon the articles of the cause, and on any other subject which the judges think proper. At the end of every session the papers are all sealed and locked up till the next meeting; and when the whole information is taken, all the papers are authenticated by the names and seals of the judges and principal officers of the court; and the original, deposited in three of the dioceses; and clean copies of the whole, collated in presence of the judges themselves and authenticated by their seals and subscriptions, are sent to Rome by a courier express, who is also sworn to execute his commission with all fidelity.

Such is the procedure of this court in general; we shall now see to what end the failure of the proof required by it in order to ascertain the facts examined. The general principle of the Church in all these cases is, to treat these causes with the very same rigor with which criminal causes are tried in civil courts, and require that the facts be proved with the same exactness, and all proceedings have with the same solemnity, as if done for the punishment of crimes. Suppose one insane naive practitioner, such as I myself was when a student of physic, should rashly undertake to cure a criminal, he rejected in this court as incapable of the least hope of receiving the like blessings from God through his means. When this happens to be the case, things are allowed to go on without any judicial cognizance being taken of them for some time. Experience shows how easily the bulk of mankind, especially the unlearned, allow themselves to be surprised by any thing that strongly affects them. The common opinion of the sanctity of the person deceased, if followed by a report, whether true or false, of any miracle wrought by his means, cannot fail at first to make a deep impression on the minds of the vulgar; but if the foundation be false, the superstructure will soon fall to the ground. A little time must be given, and some allowance must be made to those first transports of devotion. Error cannot always continue to impose; and imposture sooner or later must be discovered. But if the reputation of the person's sanctity and of the miracles, if the fame of supernatural events wrought by his intercession continues; if, instead of diminishing, these things make greater and greater progress, and gain daily credit in the minds of men; then, from this constant increasing public voice in his favor, there arises a well-grounded motive for making a more particular inquiry into the nature and truth of those things which are alleged. If, therefore, the state, or any religious order, or any particular person or persons, who may have been connected with the deceased, should think proper, upon this public reason, to interest themselves in having his cause tried at the supreme tribunal, in order to his canonization, their first application must be made to the diocesan bishop, to whom it belongs, in full right, to take a judicial cognizance in the first instance, of the public fame in the saint's favor, both as to his holy life and miracles. This first judgment is so much personally required, that the court of Rome will not allow any cause of this kind to a hearing till this step be taken, and the acts of the judicial inquiry of the bishop be fully proved before them, with all the formalities prescribed to be observed by him in making it. Now these formalities are ten in number, and are as follows:

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Ninth—Besides the witnesses presented to the bishop by those who solicit the cause, he must also examine as many others as he can get scrupulous of, who are capable of giving any proper information.

Tenth—The extra judicial acts or attestations are allowed to be inserted among the authentic writings of the process.

Now, when one has not seen in all this procedure the utmost care and diligence used to prevent all imposition, and cause to be drawn out certain knowledge of the truth? The particular and searching examination of each article separately—the ignorance of each one in all of the questions put to the others—the solemn oath all are obliged to take never to discuss the subject of the questions put, or the answers given—the not being content with the witnesses presented by the solicitors of the cause, but the procuring as many others as can be got—the care to preserve the papers from all improper inspection;—what are all these but the most efficacious steps to prevent collusion, either among the present witnesses, or in those who may be afterwards examined, and to procure from each the most exact information of what he knows according as it really exists in his mind? who would suppose that a miracle proved by this judgment alone might justly be deemed sufficient to gain all belief and credit from any reasonable unprejudiced person; and yet all this is but as it were the prelude to what follows after.

When the diocesan bishop has done his part, and from the evidence he has got in the above trial has passed his sentence as to the miracles examined by him, an authentic copy of the whole process, well sealed, is sent to the Congregation of Rites at Rome, and there it must be deposited with the notary of that congregation for ten years, before the seals can be opened, or any further step be taken in the cause. During this period, however, particular attention is directed to the following circumstances:

First—Whether the public remain concurring the virtues and miracles of the saint continues in vigor and increases, or decays and fails.

Second—Whether any set use accusations appear against him, or any strong suspicions, any weighty doubts are entertained concerning the propriety of his conduct.

Third—If he had composed any writings during his lifetime, they are next minutely examined, to see if in them any error, either with regard to faith or morals, can be manifested, this private devotion naturally decays, and after a time ceases entirely.

But if all these particulars are favorable, at the expiration of the ten years the cause is taken up again to be fully canvassed by the Rites in this form: The solicitors for the cause demand of the court that the process, ending as on the diocesan head, may be opened and examined. This is done with all formality; and if, upon examining these processes, it be found, that everything was performed according to rule, then the Pope is applied to for a commission to authorize the congregation to proceed in the cause, which is granted accordingly. Then the cause is taken entirely out of the diocesan, and every step that follows is taken by authority of the sovereign pontiff.

The Congregation of Rites is a tribunal at Rome, composed of a number of cardinals, who are the chief judges, and of judges of the second order, who are called Consultors. The officers of this court are: 1. The postulator of the faith, or solicitor general, who represents the public, and proposes every difficulty he can invent against the persons

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10.
May
4—Sunday—Third Sunday after Easter. Patronage of St. Joseph.
5—Monday—St. John before the Latin Gate.
6—Tuesday—St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr.
7—Wednesday—Apparition of St. Michael the Archangel.
8—Friday—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop and Confessor, and last Day for Meat Diet in Lent.
9—Saturday—St. Athanasius, Bishop and Confessor, for Ember and Rogation Days. Martyrs.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MAY 3, 1873.

## WHAT IS TO COME OF IT?

What has become of the national reputation of the United States? It has been deliberately murdered by dishonest politicians. Although murdered, however, it can be called back to life again by the voice of the honorable party speaking with proper authority. Will they speak? That is the question. To do so they will have to ignore, at least for a while, their petty divisions, forget their local shibboleths, and think and act as a united and harmonious body. It is not by any means necessary that they should abandon the great principles for which they have so often battled against reactionism; but they must recognize the important fact that an issue immeasurably greater than any existing between them and their mere political adversaries, lies between the country and the men who have plundered and dishonored it.

It has now come to pass that the United States, which once enjoyed the proudest position among the nations of the earth, which was feared, respected and admired abroad, is looked upon with contempt and spoken of as though it demonstrated the failure of republican institutions. We can hardly take up any one of the leading European journals without finding therein an article treating this Government as if it were nothing better than organized robbery. And the reason for this harsh criticism is self-evident. It is the dishonesty which has been revealed in all branches of the public service, legislative and executive. The Tammany frauds, the Credit Mobilier scandals, the daily defalcations in every State, the Texas Railroad affair, and last, but not least, the Vienna Commission revelations, have almost annihilated our credit. No wonder, then, if foreigners should ask are there any honest officials in America—any men who can keep their hands out of the people's pocket?

It is the inevitable loss of confidence in one consequent upon these matters that is causing the depression in the money market, the general stagnation in business and the universal doubt as to the ability of the nation to discharge its liabilities. The crime committed by most in high positions are many and grave—the amount of money stolen from the people is actually enormous; but, after all, these things ought not cause us to despair, and they can be remedied in the course of time. In our opinion, the greatest evil of all is the patience with which these delinquencies are suffered, and the readiness with which they are condoned by the masses of the people themselves. If a man placed in an office of trust steals a hundred thousand dollars, or anything between that and a million, his prosecution—supposing that he be troubled at all that way, which does not happen in nine cases out of ten—is not half as serious an affair as the hunting down of a Barbary-coaster who takes half a dozen dollars from the pockets of a drunken comrade. This, of course, indicates that the administration of justice is neither as pure nor as energetic as it should be. Then, again, and worse, the committal of the robbery carries with it scarcely any public odium. The thief, or the "defalcator," to use the genteelest phrase, does not find the doors of his acquaintances shut against him on account of his misdoings. He walks on his head as high as ever, and "respectable" society revolves him just as graciously as ever.

For example of this we may observe it has never come under our notice that any one of the law-makers implicated in the Credit Mobilier scandals had to endure the least ostracism from fashionable circles. General FREMONT, whom a French court has sentenced to a term of imprisonment as a rogue and as swindler, very probably thinks that affair a capital joke, and laughs heartily over it at the dining-table with his friends. There was plenty of strong evidence to prove that Mr. SHERIDAN COLLES was a perjurer and a receiver of bribes; yet the President did not hesitate to avow sympathy with him and give him a certificate of good character. In the case of PEIXOTO, DUDGEON & Co., we have the Government offering to compound a felony. All of these matters are perfectly disgraceful and are a reproach to the entire community. They seem to lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the public sentiment has been debauched, and that the distinction between right and wrong is being effaced from the minds of the people. There is no use in expecting any reform or improvement to come from the radical ranks. That party has thoroughly identified itself with dishonesty and peculation. It refuses to recognize the commission of such offenses by its leaders as a crime, even as cause for exclusion from their body. They will never redeem our national character.

TYLER CURTIS.—This gentleman left for the East last Saturday on the steamer Great Republic. It has been widely rumored that, after all, Curtis left his financial affairs in a very unsatisfactory state for his creditors, and that he is a defaulter to a large amount. A few days previous to the departure he married Miss Annie McKenzie, daughter of Colonel J. W. McKenzie, a lady who has achieved quite a reputation in this city as an opera singer. Miss McKenzie had recently been divorced from her husband.

## THE CARLISTS.

Going to some nature or another, rather difficult to make out at this distance, the Carlists are not gaining their ground in Spain as rapidly as they seemed likely to do. In fact, their operations have almost come to a standstill. We read of no more towns captured by them, very few collisions with the Government forces are reported; and, altogether, there appears to be an astonishing lull in the conflict. Meanwhile, as if to show what Spanish "republicanism" is worth, we are told that the Reds are dominant in Madrid, that a Commune has been proclaimed, and that members of the late Ministry are hiding from popular fury. Hundreds of respectable families are quitting the Capital, alarmed at the prospect of civil war, and taking all their property with them. Business is paralyzed in every department, and confidence in the established order of affairs has completely vanished. This is simply the natural consequence of people playing at republicanism who know nothing whatever about it. It would be ridiculous to say that the Government which the party now supreme in Madrid would set up, if their power extended throughout the country, could bear the slightest resemblance to that under which we have the happiness to live. Rather would it be similar to the pandemonium carried on by the Paris assassins and incendiaries little more than two years ago. Yet there are people in America thoughtless enough to sympathize with the Spanish Communists, to think they are battling for liberty, and to condemn the adherents of DON CARLOS as monarchists who being so were a crime. It by no means follows that what the European haters of God's Church and asenties of the rights of property choose to call "republican" is what we in this country would characterize by the same name. On the contrary, the difference between the two is so great that if the doctrines held by the French, Spanish, Italian, German and Swiss Red republicans were preached in the United States, not to speak of any attempt to carry them out, the preachers would stand an excellent chance of being lynched by the indignant populace. Whatever may be the faults of royalty in Europe, it is not in this country would characterize by the same name. On the contrary, the difference between the two is so great that if the doctrines held by the French, Spanish, Italian, German and Swiss Red republicans were preached in the United States, not to speak of any attempt to carry them out, the preachers would stand an excellent chance of being lynched by the indignant populace. Whatever may be the faults of royalty of the country is not favorable to his policy.

The President's conduct has of late been of such a nature as to arouse serious apprehensions in the minds of all who have no desire to see a resuscitation of the Commune. The compact of Bordeaux, so often appealed to, binds him to treat the present Government of France as merely provisional, designed to last only until the evacuation of the territory by the Germans; to take no measures calculated to impose it on the nation or make it permanent, and to leave the ultimate decision as to the kind of Government to be established and maintained to the vote of the people. THIERS is suspected and has frequently been accused of violating this agreement, of throwing himself into the arms of the Republican party, and of endeavoring to secure the recognition of the now-existing state of affairs as irrelievable.

The monarchists maintain, and, it must be admitted, with perfect truth, that the great majority of the people are not by any means republicans, and that, consequently, any movement created by them would represent only the wishes of a minority. Again they say, and with equal truth, that of those Republicans by far the larger portion are Socialists of most extreme views, so the so-called moderates, or those who regard the Government of the United States as a model to be copied, being a mere fraction. From these facts it is argued that a republic could not guarantee to France the tranquillity and order so essential to its future prosperity, but would and at no distant date in the revival of the Commune, with all its mob despotism and violence, and disturbance of society. The revival of the Commune, of course, means another outbreak of civil war, because sensible people are not very likely to suffer the insane monstrosities, the wild laws spewn the forum of men," as they have been not unjustly called, play their pranks unchecked.

There are millions of men in France who will not allow religion to be destroyed, the rights of property to be invaded, and the security of the family tie to be abolished, for the honor and glory of being ruled by men who style themselves Republicans, and who talk loudly about liberty, equality and fraternity. They will not, if they can help it, renew the terrible scenes of 1793, by putting persons in power who stow disbelief in the existence of God, speak of divine faith as superstition, and maintain that all property belongs to the State, individuals having no rights in it. That blasphemous madness has gone by and can never again take possession of the nation. What the respectable, intelligent, educated and orderly classes of France want, and will have, even at the expense of a civil war more fearful than any which has ever desolated the land, is, *some Government that will guarantee the maintenance of tranquillity, promote general prosperity and be conducted upon honest common-sense principles.* If they cannot see any but a monarchical one, much out of republicanism, the fault lies solely with the individuals who in France are identified with that kind of Government. These are matters that Americans ought to weigh very carefully. They cannot study the realities of things, and not merely the names which men give them. If they did so, they would not commit the monstrous absurdity of confounding such a party, much less their aid, to the diabolical extravagancies which European Communists confound with democratic institutions. They would take the practical stand-point of desiring the same measure taken up by the circumstance whether it was known as republican or monarchical, but whether it allowed people all legitimate liberty, respected their rights and advanced their prosperity.

## AN APPEAL TO JUSTICE.

We publish to-day, in another column, an open letter addressed to Governor Booth by a large number of the most respectable citizens of Yolo County, in behalf of one HENRY, as well as a number of the most influential citizens of San Francisco. It has reference to the sad tragedy which was enacted on the 17th of March last, by a few miles from the town of Monterey. Our readers, of course, will understand that we are alluding to the hanging of Mr. MATTHEW TARPEY, by a mob gathered by certified warrant of the Governor, on the evening of the 17th. The alleged "bomb" was nothing more formidable than a small earthen jar, and its contents were nothing more explosive than a couple of revolutionary newspapers! So the "loud detonation" spoken of by the anti-Catholic press, and the "narrow escape from destruction" existed merely in the imagination of some sensational reporter. The lovely fellows who had this terrible "bomb" coolly walked into the middle of the church, and, after getting the priest who should preside over the preparation for exploding it, hurried out of the building as fast as they could. As might naturally be supposed, a great deal of alarm prevailed among the congregation for a few seconds; but as the missile did not show signs of explosion, somebody mustered courage enough to pick it up, and found out what it was. These "bombs" and "infernal machines" are specially arrested, tried—not for attempting to murder or anything of that kind, but merely for *disturbing* a congregation licensed by law—and sentenced, the leader to three months's imprisonment, and the other two to one months imprisonment each. We did no fault whatever with this sentence, which, most assuredly, did not err on the side of severity; for the "bomb" was found to have been fabricated by the magnates of the English church not long ago. The veins of humor and sarcasm running through the brochure is extremely subtle, but, of course, only the intelligent will be able to find that account. Those who can appreciate the forlorn condition of Anglicanism, and the consequent desperate efforts of the Established Church to cope with the evil-doers. There may, perhaps, be a third, to the effect that the authorities consider the fun to be good enough for California. Which of these is the reason why the murderers of MATTHEW TARPEY are yet at large we really cannot decide.

But whatever be the effect of this "open letter," whether the alarm created by the cowardly assassins of Salinas, Watsonville, Monterey and their vicinities, are made to feel the might of the laws they have violated in so shameful a manner, or whether they will have to settle to the justice of Almighty God, who never lets the deed of blood go unavenged, all honorable and chivalrous men cannot but admire the determination evinced by the signers of the letter to have their name and fame—to refute the foul calumnies that have been so freely ventilated against him, and to brand the wretches who hurried him on to ignominious death upon his miserable, contemptible and degraded hirelings of private malice and hatred.

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## THE TYROLESE ECSTATIC.—The famous letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury, giving an account of his visit to the stigmatists of the Tyrol, will be found on the third page of this issue.

Father Quinn, of St. Peter's church, New York, was the recipient, on the evening of the 28th ult., of a grand supper and presentation, tendered him by his friends previous to his entering on his duties as Vicar-General of the archdiocese.

P. MAYFIELD has kindly consented to act as agent for THE MONITOR at San Andreas. He has full authority to receive subscriptions and receipt for money due us.

M. J. GARVIN & SON, Main street, near Mozart Hall, Stockton, are the exclusive agents for THE MONITOR in Stockton.

## Publications Received.

PETER'S JOURNEY, AND OTHER TALES. By Lady Herbert. New York: The Catholic Publication Society. The charming novelettes of Lady Herbert have attained such a degree of popularity that it appears like a labor of supererogation to recommend them. Still we cannot help saying that the stories in the little volume before us are more than usually attractive, and that Catholic parents putting them into the hands of their children will do much to teach lessons of virtue that in time are certain to have excellent effect. The Catholic Publication Society deserves all praise for their efforts to spread wholesome literature among the people.

THE BEAU MUDE; OR, THE ABBE DE L'EPEE. A Historical Drama in Four Acts. Translated from the German. New York: The Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street. This is one of the best parlor dramas we have read for for some time. Its only fault is, perhaps, that it is too long, and would require some pruning before it could be conveniently acted. The story is calculated to excite sympathy and sustain interest throughout.

OUTING IN FRANCE. Report of a Conference on the Present Dangers of the Church. New York: The Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street. This is an admirable *jeu d'esprit*. The "Conference" is composed of Times belonging to Ritualism, Broad Church, High Church, Low Church and No-Church-at-all. Their several speeches are little, if anything, altered from those which have really been delivered by the magnates of the English church not long ago. The veins of humor and sarcasm running through the brochure is extremely subtle, but, of course, only the intelligent will be able to find that account. Those who can appreciate the forlorn condition of Anglicanism, and the consequent desperate efforts of the Established Church to cope with the evil-doers. There may, perhaps, be a third, to the effect that the authorities consider the fun to be good enough for California. Which of these is the reason why the murderers of MATTHEW TARPEY are yet at large we really cannot decide.

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## The Execution of John J. Murphy.

*To the Editor of The Monitor:* On Friday, April 25th, the extreme penalty of the law was carried out in the case of John J. Murphy, convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Murray. For some time previous to the commission of the crime for which he suffered, the unhappy man had serious family trouble existing between his sister and her husband. Unfortunately, Mr. Murphy became involved in these difficulties, and in the month of June last, murdered his brother-in-law. He was convicted in Stockton, and on an appeal being made to the Supreme Court, a new trial was granted, which took place on the 19th of August, 1872, and Murphy was again convicted. He was rendered by the jury. A second appeal was made and the Supreme Court approved the judgment of the District Court.

On the 28th of February, Judge Bradford, of the Nineteenth District Court, fixed the day of execution for Friday, the 25th of April. In the meantime, the friends of the deceased were using every effort, and had placed before him a petition praying that he might be pleased to commute the sentence to penal servitude for life. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, many were entertained that Governor Booth would favorably consider the request. On Monday, 21st of April, the Executive officially notified the prisoner that the decision affirmed by the Supreme Court could not be carried into effect. The doomed man received the announcement with great resignation, and piously devoted the few remaining days of his life to preparing for the awful hour, when he should undergo the punishment due to the crime of which he was convicted. We did no fault whatever with this sentence, which, most assuredly, did not err on the side of severity; for the "bomb" was found to have been fabricated by the magnates of the English church not long ago. The veins of humor and sarcasm running through the brochure is extremely subtle, but, of course, only the intelligent will be able to find that account. Those who can appreciate the forlorn condition of Anglicanism, and the consequent desperate efforts of the Established Church to cope with the evil-doers. There may, perhaps, be a third, to the effect that the authorities consider the fun to be good enough for California. Which of these is the reason why the murderers of MATTHEW TARPEY are yet at large we really cannot decide.

But whatever be the effect of this "open letter," whether the alarm created by the cowardly assassins of Salinas, Watsonville, Monterey and their vicinities, are made to feel the might of the laws they have violated in so shameful a manner, or whether they will have to settle to the justice of Almighty God, who never lets the deed of blood go unavenged, all honorable and chivalrous men cannot but admire the determination evinced by the signers of the letter to have their name and fame—to refute the foul calumnies that have been so freely ventilated against him, and to brand the wretches who hurried him on to ignominious death upon his miserable, contemptible and degraded hirelings of private malice and hatred.

## THE "CHRONICLE" AND MIRACLES.

*To the Editor of The Monitor:* I see by your pages that a good deal of attention has been directed, of late, to the subject of miracles. Your learned contemporary, the *Chronicle*, is evidently an unbeliever in their reality. According to him they are only natural phenomena, readily explained by scientific inquiry. The laws of nature are never subjected, he intimates, to suspension by interposition of Divine Providence. What appears to be such is only so in the imagination of the ignorant and superstitious, who confound the preternatural with the natural. As examples he refers to the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, and the manna in the desert, both of which, he assures us, were not miraculous but natural occurrences. The clue to the difficulty standing the former, he tells us, is to be found in the fact that the tide was not to be submitted that these should have written against miracles, for there is nothing in the world which may not be made a subject of dispute, against which objections may not be raised. The reality of physical creation and of man's existence are the plainest of truths, and yet these have been denied. Pyrrhonism, of unbelief, has been embraced by such men as Arcesilas, Carneades and Berkley. Pagan, the basis of certainty, he was willing, is variously assigned. Socrates placed it in one thing; Plato, his disciple, in another, Aristotle in a third; while Democritus denied the existence of all truth. Such learned doctors are in keeping with that of the *Chronicle*. Infidelity has always had its subterfuges circumstance attending the giving of the divine law on Mount Sinai by the Almighty, and of course he would have to be on the top of the mountain, and of course he would have to be there in person. At one shock the cloud that covered the mountain and encased the legislator from the eyes of the people. How natural are such scientific explanations; but how the thunder and lightning were got up for the occasion, and how exactly explain. Perhaps *Chronicle* could.

There, a certain learned professor says: This tells us that the miracle performed by the cripple at the golden gate could be explained away. Peter and John, he tells us, fellow was only playing possum; when Peter and John having threatened him with the laws—if He should stop the earth in its motion, or the stars in their course—that he would not be thus effected in the least. Immutability! Were this the case, the cosmos would be the most ridiculous imaginable. It would be that the Almighty would do by the agency of others what he could not do by himself. God is to be remembered was free in the creation of this world; he was not compelled to call matter into existence, and consequently he is free and can with a great ease change, alter or suspend the laws governing the same, as he could call them into being.

An example or two may possibly make this clearer to those who are not contrary to say of the laws of nature, but in harmony therewith, that disease affecting our system should be cured by the application of remedies. The knowledge of these remedies and their proper application is what

CONSTITUTES MEDICAL SKILL.

But suppose an individual case, where, by the application of the ordinary known remedies, it would take several months to effect the change—who will be ready to say that He who conferred on the medicines, the sanatory power of which I speak could not himself instantaneously effect the disease. Bid God, by conferring curative properties on created things, direct Himself of its new creation—but He by doing so would himself never to produce effects other-wise than by them? The plant that springs from the seed requires a certain time to come to maturity, but it would be absurd to affirm that He who appointed that time could not as readily have appointed any other or to have caused it grow instantaneously. It does not, then, argue any immutability in God to work miracles.

In my next—for, with your permission, I will write another letter on this subject, I will show that miracles have always existed in the Catholic Church. If the *Chronicle* should take exception to anything I say, I beg him to wait till I have said all I desire on the subject, in order that I may not be drawn into a side issue. But if then he should have any objections to make to any of your pages, I am ready to meet him, promising, however, that he avows his belief and tells us candidly that he is no Protestant; and if the latter, to what age he restricts the existence of miracles.

W. B.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

Goods from this port to Central America via Acapulco will not hereafter require any authority from the Custom House.

Nicholas Visalich, the Italian who was gulmed by cutting cards that were presented by him, has been released from jail on his own recognizance.

The jury in the case of William Bryan, charged with the murder of Ah Wing, after being out over forty hours, returned into court a verdict, were discharged. Bryan's attorney will apply for the prisoner's discharge.

The first shad ever caught in our bay was taken in the seine in front of Meiggs' wharf, on exhibition at 9 o'clock at the California market. We have been informed that the fish was sold at the handsome sum of $10 offered for the first fish of the season. The first shad caught in 1872 was also sold to the same party, and for the same price.

At a meeting of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners on Thursday of last week, was held the annual meeting for the election of officers. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices mentioned: H. Bell, President; Wm. Alvord, Secretary; H. J. O'Reilly, Auditor; Wm. Alvord, Harbor Master. The resignation of Mr. Alvord as Secretary was accepted to take effect on the 1st of May.

The opening of the Horticultural Spring Exhibition is postponed to the 15th, by order of the Board of Trustees of the Horticultural Society, on account of the prevalence of the epidemic among horses. The exhibition will open on May 8th. The postponement of this, all but the last week, will be required would be the possession of a power exceeding in ratio the power of man, viz., being to mountain exceeds that of the pebble. Does God possess such power? Reason says, yes.

Neither can the performance of miracles imply change in God. If in the case of the cripple at the golden gate God had given, no violence be offered to the laws of nature. Peter and John, as well as all, would be required to

## THE REBELLION OF SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

### PART FIFTH.

When Sir John Talbot was led out from the dungeon into which he had been so roughly thrust a few moments before, his first impression was that he was about to be carried to execution, and he strove to bear himself with as much self-possession as a man in so dreadful a condition might. Had his thoughts been less occupied with this belief, he would not so long have overlooked the change of manner exhibited by his conductors. Those who had dragged him thither with savage violence at the command of Parez, now led him forth almost complaisantly on the orders of their new warden. But he suspected nothing less than the rope or the axe, until they reached the barbican. When they entered the archway, however, his fears of immediate execution were removed, but he felt persuaded that he was about to be given up, perhaps on an exchange of prisoners, to the English. But, the bridge was not let down —did they, then, mean to throw him into the moat?—no; they led him up a narrow stair in the thickness of the wall, and out into an apartment, the floor of which was still shaking from the recoil of a piece of cannon, discharged immediately before they entered. The place was full of smoke and crowded with men; he recognised voices that he knew through the tumult; they were those of some of his own company that he had commanded at Artane —surely they could mean him no harm! But why pursue his fancy through all the mazes of doubt and wonder that perplexed him from this moment till Art's final explanation of his release, and Ellen's first half inexplicable welcome back to his arms? She was in an inner apartment, stunned by the wife of her rescuer, the new commander of the fortress. The thickness of the walls, and the situation of the place, rendered it secure against the random shot of the besiegers, but the report of every piece discharged from the sol-joining gallery rung through it with stunning intensity; still, as the safest spot on that side of the castle, it was considered a fortunate thing that it had been assigned them, and they, as wives of soldiers accustomed to the tumultuous occurrences of war, endured the hardship of their condition without complaint.

But although Talbot and his lady had thus escaped the most imminent peril that had lately threatened them, they were still in a state of great danger and distress; for whether the castle should be held or lost, he must, sooner or later, fall into the hands of those who, if they could not look upon as enemies; and, in addition to this, and under any circumstance, poor Ellen had the prospect of finding that she was now to be an even worse misfortune rendered inviable by the impossibility of making a reconciliation for the statement of the Church's pardon. The warden, however friendly, was bound to hold them like prisoners till the arrival of Lord Thomas; even had he been willing to countenance their escape, the close form of the two guards prevented the possibility of effecting it; for, by the second morning of his siege, they had placed a fresh commander, or intercepted every avenue, while numerous and vigilant bands patrolled the whole circuit of their little fort, to make to break of day. The siege went on with this prospect of success on the English side for a week. Parez was still confined from the effects of his wound, and unable to take any part in the command of the garrison; the son of Connagher accordingly continued to exercise his authority unquestioned; he acted, therefore with the greatest majority of the men, and was obeyed with alacrity and cheerfulness; in the intervals between operations went on too successfully under his superintendence to admit any murmur among the sullen crew of the wounded warden. Parez, nevertheless, received every needful attention and kindness from his successor, and Art took frequent occasion to declare his purpose of surrendering his acquired authority the moment his old possessor should be able to resume the exercise of it. Accordingly on the first day of Parez's convalescence he had his own bed in his own apartments in the keep. MacConnaghar-ny-ny his name, with an account of the state of affairs, and asked to have his orders as when he had been only second in command.

In two days after, Parez made his first appearance on the walls. He was pale and haggard—his head was bandaged, and he was still unable to bear the weight of a helmet; but, when seeing in the distance the danger of such exposure, he proceeded leaning on Sheridan's arm, to the walls. The men received their wounded commander with that respect which soldiers ever pay to those who have the marks of service. The short but mortifying alienation between him and his officer was already half forgiven, as MacConnagher hoped, during his command, studiously disconcerned all allusion to the subject, and the excitement of the siege had all along prevented much attention to anything beyond the passing events of the hour. Parez received the congratulations of his garrison with apparent indifference, or if any emotion was perceptible, it was but the uneasiness of conscious humiliation. Still he resumed his command with every appearance of having determined to make up for its temporary loss by fully exercising it now. Every post was rigidly inspected, and many alterations made in the existing disposition of the defenses partly, as it seemed, to mak a show of confidence in his authority, and partly to express his disapprobation of the steps taken by his lieutenant.

But what is the more gratuitously asserted it might be could not have feared to see disputed, by directing changes, many of them manifestly for the worse, he did not venture on a repetition of any of those demarcks which had been originally resisted, and when the son of Connagher, in the course of his duty as warden of the barbican, received him at the entrance of his post, he heard that functionary's report, and heard his orders without one shudding to their dispute or its causes. His looks, however, were full of its recollection, and it needed no scrutinising eye to read through their forced calmness a deep and implacable purpose of revenge. Art saw this, but the soldiers that are always about him, would, I suppose, stand by the warden in a plight that his peace was far from being made; but he held no such opinion. Art was perfectly satisfied with the justice of his course to his people, and exceedingly his first care after Parez's return was to take the most effectual the security of those whom he feel at such a risk—under his protection.

Sir John and his lady had gone early in the gallery of the upper story, the only spot about the castle where the freshness and sunshine could be enjoyed in safety, and rather more generous plan than had led to seek them. It was with he did so, for the small portion of which the arches of an ancient square keep right in the rear of Parez's to went his rounds. The warden had been passing along by the upside-side, occasionally viewing the country through the embrasures of the parapet wall, when, on looking round, his eyes were suddenly arrested by the sight of the captives. They were standing where the sun light fell on the floor of the gallery through one of its open arch-ways, and were looking out in the direction of the mountains. They seemed unconscious of the presence of the warden's party, for the platform was overgrown with grass, and their footsteps were heard by him and the din of the siege resounding from the other side of the castle. It was like the thread of a knife to Parez to see them, for Talbot's arm was around his wife's waist, and she had her head clasping her to his side, the fresh fire to blow out her ringlets, till they lay waving and wantoning on his shoulder, and some sudden emotion had made the unwonted blood mantle on her cheek, till she looked even more purely beautiful than when in the unimpaired bloom of her happy pleasidays. Talbot was pointing to the hills; they were talking of their prospects should Skeffington be forced to raise the siege, or let as he was not without hopes in that event, to set at liberty by Lord Thomas. They were, meanwhile, in perfectly security —neither arrow nor bullet had fallen on that pile form since the commencement of the siege, and the gallery overlaid was proof against cannon shot.

"Should he play the part of his father's son, Ellen," said the knight, alluding to the expected soudden of Lord Thomas, "we may walk the deer together yet, over yonder blue hills of Wicklow."

"How lovely they look,"she exclaimed, "and how unconscious of our woes and sins, is it not strange that with all this rattle in my ears, I had forgotten its siege for a moment, while looking at them? But listen—how the cannon thunder! Are you sure we are not in danger here?"

"We were safe in the barbican," said Talbot, drawing her nearer within his arm, and leading away more suddenly than even her timidity had desired; for, as he turned his eyes to avoid the sight of more bloody scenes, they encountered the scowl of their hated enemy fixed upon them with baleful intentness; it passed in that moment of the white scarf that bound his bruised and livid forehead. At the same moment Art, who held their protector coming forward from the farther end of the gallery, and signing to his men to leave him in his way; and he too, ere observe Paris, but ere they had advanced more than a few steps, he stood before them. Ellen shrieked, for he was a ghastly spectacle. Some strong emotion had burst the half-cleared wound, and the blood was oozing from the edges of the discolored bands, and trickling down the side of the face; and as he spoke in the low, his eyes burned with the live fire of unquenchable malignity. He muttered some words, scarce intelligible, and, with an impatient motion of his hand, summoned his attendants. Sheridan and Tyrrel advanced, but the son of Connagher was at his side as soon as they.

"No please your nobleness," said Art, "I would fain have your commands regarding the disposal of this child and this lock upon the gateway; this noble knight and his lady, who are in my custody (laying strong emphasis on the word), have need of their accommodations, and the bulk of these commodities take up unnecessary room."

Parez turned fiercely on his lieutenant as he spoke, but the imperious severity of his glance gave way as he read the firm confidence of the looks that confronted him. He cast his eyes round the captives had been standing to the side of the gallery, and attendant soldiery of the guard looked on with aspects of significant indifference he saw the risk of again tampering with a mutinous state of affairs, and asked to have his orders as when he had been only second in command.

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Louis Lapio, of the diocese of Gedensburg, died at his pastoral residence in Coopersville on the 30th of March.

It is said that Father Killeen, pastor of St. John's church, Newark, N. J., will be the next Vicar-General of that diocese.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Ward, P. P. Ballitore, in the diocese of Raphoe.

Some of the Jesuit Fathers exiled from Germany are erecting a new church for the German Catholics at Wilmington, Delaware.

Right Rev. W. H. Gross was consecrated Bishop of Savannah, Ga., by Most Rev. Archbishop Bailey, it. Baltimore, his native city, on Sunday last.

The church of St. Mary's, New York city, was broken into on the night of March 8th and robbed of almost everything of value that the burglars could obtain.

Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan will be consecrated Bishop for the See of Newark, at Newark, his native city, by Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, on Sunday next.

The Oblate Fathers of Lowell, Mass., have given a very successful ten days mission at Father Caddiby's church, Milford. Three thousand persons received communion and a few converts were baptized.

The *Unita Cattolica* announces an *ex dit* that Baron Nathaniel Rothschild is about to become a Catholic and to marry a Countess allied to an Archduel family of Austria.

Many of the Cardinals of the Catholic Church have reached extreme old age. Billet is 90; De Angelis, 81; Caterbi, 75; Anat, 76; Grassellini, 87; Antonucci, 75; Patrisi, 75; Mathieu, 77.

The old Seamens' Bethel on Esplanade street, New Orleans, is to be transformed into a church for the use of the Italian Catholics of that city. Father Ugone is to be pastor.

Rev. F. Rolando. C. M., late Superior of the Lazarists in St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed Visitor of the Congregation of Missions in the United States, made vacant by the death of Rev. P. Heyden.

An elaborate marble tablet, to be placed in the wall of St Mary's church, Charleston, S. C., to the memory of the late Father Baker, is now in the hands of Mr. Devereaux, the artist.

Sister Mary Louis of St. Joseph's Academy of the Sisters of the Visitation at Wheeling, W. Va., and formerly directress of that institution, died on the 8th ult. In the world she was Miss McHarry of New York.

Six young ladies took the black veil and six others entered their noviciate at St. Patrick's church, Flushing, N. Y. Six others took the white veil at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Providence, Rhode Island.

The Rev. Canon Fabre, of the Cathedral, has been appointed by the Holy See as coadjutor, with right of succession, to Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal. The title of the new Prelate will be Bishop Gratianopolis, *in partibus infidelium*.

Very Rev. Canon Farrell, P. P., St. Catherine's, Dublin, has been appointed pastor to the united parishes of Booterstown and Blackrock, county Dublin, rendered vacant by the demise of the late lamented Very Rev. Mgr. Forde, V. G.

The Detroit *Home Journal* says that the masterly attempt to inaugurate a religious persecution in that State was frustrated in the House of Representatives on the 12th April, by a vote of 57 to 10 It had passed the Senate.

Generous Protestants are among the forwarders in aiding Rev. J. Bradley of Elmhville, N. Y., in the building of a new Catholic church at Franklinville, which the bigots of his parish in Cattaraugus county.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Chronicle* says the Rev. John Cushal, for many years a missionary among the Indians on the west bank of Lake Superior, and now on a visit to his native home in Austria, has written back to say that he will never return.

Sister Mary Leonard Elder died of consumption in the 21st year of her age to Xavier's Convent of Mercy, Pittsburg, Pa., and Mother Antonio Lynch, sister of the Bishop of Charleston, S. C., and Superior of the Carmelite Convent in Baltimore, died on the 5d of April.

St. Peter's church in Rome covers eight acres of ground. Its erection took 176 years and an additional 174 years to finish it. Its cost was one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in gold, and to keep it in order requires an annual expenditure of twenty thousand dollars.

Rev. Father Haverman took charge of St. Mary's church, Troy, N. Y., on the 1st of April. There were then only 2,000 Catholics in the town, but since then they have increased at the rate of 1,000 a year. The good old missionary intends to celebrate his golden jubilee next year in his native town of Beetle in Nassau.

The Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey of Louisville, on the invitation of the Mayor and health officers of that city, has permitted the Sisters of Nazareth, Ky., to assume the charge of the pest-house, as the scourge of smallpox is now raging there with great violence. The same train which carried the petition brought the Sisters on the return.

The Irish Catholic Total Abstinence Union is making extraordinary progress throughout the country. A late official report shows that it embraces 152 societies, representing 20,000 members, in the various States, and there is a movement on foot to connect the Total Abstinence Societies of Ireland with those of this country in one International Union.

Very Rev. Henry Dunne, Vicar-General of Hobart Town, Tasmania, after a visit to Rome and to his native town of Ballyellon, county Kilkenny, Ireland, is now on a visit to his cousin, Bishop Grace of St. Paul, Minn., and will soon soon reach San Francisco enroute, on his way to Australia. He has been thirty-two years a missionary in Tasmania, and was the true, tried and valued friend of Michael, Meagher and O'Brien while they were exiles in that distant land.

The Father Mathew Temperance Society of Worcester, Mass., is two years old and is building a fine ball under the shadow of the church. It will be owned entirely by the society, and so handsome a hall can hold stock in it but the child yet unborn can have the same interest in it, or become a member, as those who are now working hard to leave after them so noble a monument dedicated to Total Abstinence.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec arrived in that city on the 10th of April, accompanied by the Rev. Rector of the Laval University. The Archbishop is the bearer of the bulls from Rome raising the Rev. Mr. Fabre to the episcopal degree as coadjutor to the Bishop of Montreal. A large body of the citizens, clergy and laity, of Quebec went out to Levis to meet and greet their Archbishop, and to congratulate him on his safe return.

The death is announced, on the 28th March, of the Rev. John O'Reilly, P.P., Fairymount, county Roscommon. He was called to his reward in his 60th year, more than thirty of which were spent in the sacred ministry. The Requiem Mass for his soul was chanted on Monday. About thirty of the neighboring clergy, with the Right Revs. Drs. Gilhooly and McCormick were present at the ceremonies.

Bishop Hendricken and the Catholics of Rhode Island are actively engaged in the project of building a new cathedral at Providence, and they are meeting with encouraging prospects of success. It is not yet a year since Bishop H. was consecrated, and the effects of his energy are felt throughout the State. This is especially so in regard to parochial schools where the Christian Brothers give entire satisfaction to the people, who are withdrawing their children from the infidel State schools.

There are men now living who remember when the Methodists loudly denounced lofty churches and splendid fanes, and as to the cross they held it in the greatest abhorence; but at a Methodist Church Conference lately held in Chambersburg, Pa., the Rev. Dr. Eddy, secretary of the Missionary Society, predicted that before many years St. Peter's of Rome would be purchased for a place of worship by the Methodist Church." The Baltimore *Mirror* refers Dr. Eddy to the fable of the frog and the ox.

The Catholics of the Diocese of Westminster, in the city of London, have provided Archbishop Manning with a suitable palace in Westminster. It is situated in the west end of Victoria street, near the junction of that street with Vauxhall bridge road. It is vastly superior to his old house in York place and to Cardinal Wiseman's old residence in Golden Square. The Archbishop's receptions will be on a much larger scale than usual. The Duchess of the see of Westminster is said to be about £3,000 a year, but £200 is sufficient for his own economical household; the balance he dispenses in charity.

Professor Draper, professor of chemistry and physiology in the University of New York, has written a book of over six hundred pages on the Intellectual Development of Europe," and the learned editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal* challenges him and the whole Medical faculty of the University to name any fifty consecutive pages, from page 258 to 600 of the volume, and he undertakes to prove that they will be found to contain *three hundred and seventy-seven* errors, both grave and trivial, or three lawyers of high standing in New York to sit as a court of referee, the decision of any two of them to be final, and the disputant who loses his case to pay the lawyers for their services. Professor Draper is a great light among the Rationalists. Will he suffer his fame to be clouded by backing down from this challenge? We believe he will.

## MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

Lord Inchiquin has been elected an Irish representative peer in the room of Baron Kilmaine.

Mr. Murphy, M. P. for Cork, has received a letter from the Premier, stating that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to contribute £500 to the testimonial fund in her favor. Magpie, M. P.

London corre pondents of the Dublin journals speak in high terms of the ability and tact which Mr. Shaw displayed in bringing the articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the Irish members, before the House of Commons.

The Ballina (county Mayo) quarter sessions opened Thursday, April 8th, but the only criminal case for trial, that of Ballinrobe there was only one criminal case for trial, that of Casiabar Dempsey.

The result of the election for Tyrone is as follows: Captain Corry (Conservative) 3,159; Macartney (Home Rule) 3,103. Captain Corry therefore, succeeds to the seat in the representation of the county.

A great "Tenant Conference" was to be held in Dublin on the 9th ult. under the presidency of Mc'arthy Downing, M. P. The *Freeman's Journal* says that the first four provinces would be fully represented, and that a large number of M. P.'s were to be present.

Edward O'Kelly, whose trial at the last commission in Dublin, for attempting to shoot David Maybury, of the Cowhouse, resulted in a disagreement, was again arraigned on the same indictment. The evidence adduced was similar to that given on the first trial, and the jury were a second time discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, on the invitation of the Mayor, and the Harbor Commissioners of Limerick, visit that city on Wednesday, May 14th, on which day he will open the new floating Dock, which has been built out of the solid rock by Mr. John Long. Though one of the largest in Ireland—being 450 feet by 260 feet in length and 25 feet in depth—it has cost but £250,000, whereas the smaller docks in other places have cost four times the amount.

## The Boston Cathedral.

The following is a summary of the dimensions of what this magnificent edifice will be when completed: The style is purely mediæval Gothic, cruciform, with wings, nave aisles and clear-story, without the modern deformity of a gallery, the clear-story being supported by two rows of clustered iron columns, resting on base of solid masonry. Its whole length, including the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament on the northeast corner, is 864 feet; the length of the nave exclusive of chapel, 320 feet; width from transept to transept, 160 feet; with nave, and aisles, 90 feet; height to the ridge-pole, 120 feet. There are two main towers in front, with glittering spires surmounted by crosses, and one turret, all of unequal height. The principal tower on the southwest corner is 320 feet. The turret rises near the main entrance, and on the northwest corner another tower ascends 200 feet—all of solid masonry, the massive walls eleven feet thick. The interior of the church will be grand and beautiful. The lofty ceiling is finished in open roof style, and elegantly ornamented in oil and gold, the lower part of the edifice, sanctuary, pews, etc., all will be solid and substantial. The high altar will be of beautiful Italian marble. Twenty large and fifty-two small windows, filled with stained glass, will cast their mellowed brightness through the edifice. The entire cost of the structure will, it is reported, probably exceed $2,350,000.

## Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Rochelle—John Conlon | $1 00 |
| John Culbert | 4 00 |
| Thomas Riley | 4 00 |
| Colma City—Denis Feely | 4 00 |
| San Jose—Thomas Riley | 4 00 |
| Michael McGarr | 4 00 |
| Thomas Riley | 4 00 |
| P. Masterson | 4 00 |
| Campo Seco—John Coughlin | 2 25 |
| Michael McGuiggan | 4 00 |
| P. O Hara | 4 00 |
| Mokelumne Hill—R. H. Faul | 4 00 |
| Rose ung—Thomas P. Sheridan | 4 00 |
| Stockton—Rev. Father Spalding | 4 00 |
| San Pablo—Thomas Hyland | 4 00 |
| San Francisco—William B. Gillis | 4 00 |
| Redwood City—Patrick Cullen | 4 00 |
| Morgan Hill—Rev. Father Murphy | 4 00 |
| John E. Lindsay | 4 00 |
| John Clover | 4 00 |
| Greenville—Harry O'Neil | 4 00 |
| Moore's Flat—John Mulhall | 4 00 |
| John Sullivan | 4 00 |
| San Jose—A. Waldteufel | 14 00 |
| Santa Clara—Patrick Healy | 4 00 |
| Mrs. M. Lonahl | 4 00 |
| F. F. Smith | 4 00 |
| M. V. Rawlings | 4 00 |
| M. Plane | 4 00 |
| W. V. Whitmore | 4 00 |
| W. M. Bowland | 4 00 |
| Lone—Fred sullivan | 4 00 |
| Frank Sanglee | 4 00 |
| William Scott | 4 00 |
| James Bagley | 4 00 |
| Rancho Plaza—H. H. Waters | 4 00 |
| Cathanche—John Cook | 4 00 |
| A. Chiesesi | 4 00 |
| Nicholas Tipey | 4 00 |
| Patrick Mulholland | 4 00 |
| Frank Morrow | 4 00 |
| Chico—Thomas Wade | 4 00 |

## Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their saives to weapons instead of wounds to the present widespread age, the medical profession has often unwillingly taken side with disease in its conflicts with the human system. Even yet, in spite of the teachings of centuries of experience, many physicians believe in depleting their patients, already seriously exhausted by sickness, with powerful cathartics, exercise, and waste, cauterial plasters, or the lancet. But, providentially, public intelligence is ahead of these homicidal fossils, who belong, of right, in the era of the Crusaders. The powerful curative properties in herbs and the essence of sick ness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has opened the eyes of the masses to the importance of increasing the vital strength of the body instead of lessening it. Many of the diseases to which when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health, it is liable to prevail, are of a bilious type, but the unfortunate result of that is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease.

## DIED.

CARROLL—In this city, April 27, John Carroll, a native of Macrosson, county Cork, Ireland, aged 38 years.

OKAY—In this city, April 28, Catherine Ann, youngest daughter of P. H. and Mary Geary, a native of San Francisco, aged 7 years 7 months and 16 days.

SUMMERVILLE—In this city, April 24, William Summerville, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 70 years.

FINN—In this city, April 27, Daniel, son of John and Clarinda Finn, a native of San Francisco, aged 7 years and 7 months.

CANAVAN—In this city, April 26, Francis W., son of James and Jane Canavan, a native of San Francisco, aged 2 years, 7 months and 18 days.

McQUILLA—In this city, April 30, James Joseph, son of Peter and Mary Ann McQuillan, a native of San Francisco, aged 1 year, 4 months and 15 days.

DOHERTY—In this city, April 26, Mary Ann Doherty, a native of Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland, wife of John G. Doherty, aged 31 years.

SHEA—In this city, April 27, John Shea, a native of Ireland, aged 56 years.

McDONALD—In this city, April 27, Hugh D., son of Thomas A. and Ellen McDonald, aged 2 years and 26 days.

CARROLL—In this city, April 29, Patrick Foley, a native of Kinnarre, county Kerry, Ireland, aged 35 years.

GRIFFIN—In this city, April 28, Patrick Griffin, a native of county Kerry, Ireland, aged 55 years.

SULLIVAN—In this city, April 28, Margaret Ann, daughter of Daniel and Ellen Sullivan, aged 9 years and 10 months.

HILBERY—In San Luis Obispo, April 17, Jerry Hilbery, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years.

PRICE—In Shasta, April 21, Jeremiah Price, aged 72 years.

McLAUGHLIN—In San Rafael, April 27, Thomas McLaughlin, a native of St. Louis, Mo., aged 27 years.

DELANY—In Folsom, April 21, Joseph Delany, aged 40 years.

MURPHY—In San Rafael, April 21, John Francis Murphy, a native of Ireland, aged 7 months.

WELCH—In Sacramento, April 28, Robert Welch, a native of Ireland, aged 56 years.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

FLOUR—Quotations of last mail unchanged; no local report. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 50 @ $5 75, and superfine at $4 50@$4 75; Interior and Oregon brands, extra, at $5 00@$5 25; and superfine at $4 50@$4 75.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 60@$1 70 per ctl. The Liverpool market was tolerably fast Wednesday at 10s 8d@10s 11d for average and 11s 2d@11s 3d for extra; an advance of 1d per cental since our last.

BARLEY—The demand has been fair, at steady rates, since our last. We quote feed at $1 17½@$1 25, and brewing at $1 30@$1 40 per ctl.

OATS—There been in fair demand, at advanced rates, since our last. We quote Surprise at $1 75@$1 80, and Gray at $1 70@$1 75 per ctl.

RYE—The receipts have been fair during the past week, and the demand moderate at the close at $1 60@$1 62½ per ctl.

CORN—Quotable at $1 20@$1 25 per ctl.

BEANS—The demand is moderate, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $4 75; Butter, $4 75 for small and $4 50 for large; Pea, $4 50@$4 75; Red and small White, $4 50 @ 5 00 per ctl.

POTATOES—The market is tolerably free, with a fair demand. We quote new Mission at $1 00@$1 25, and Sweet at $1 50@$1 75 per ctl.

ONIONS—Quotable at $2 00@$2 50 per ctl.

BRAN—Quotable at $23 @ 24 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $25 @ 26 per ton.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the past week, and the demand moderate at the close at $16@$21 for ordinary to choice per ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $10@$12 per ton.

CHARCOAL—Quotable at $20@$25 per cord.

HAY—Quotable at $1 25@$1 50 per bale.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $30@$32 per ton.

The following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $4 75; Butter, $4 75 for small and $4 50 for large; Pea, $4 50@$4 75; Red and small White, $4 50 @ 5 00 per ctl.

POTATOES—The market is tolerably free, with a fair demand. We quote new Mission at $1 00@$1 25, and Sweet at $1 50@$1 75 per ctl.

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CHARCOAL—Quotable at $20@$25 per cord.

HAY—Quotable at $1 25@$1 50 per bale.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $30@$32 per ton.

RAGS AND RAGGING—Quoted: Bologna, 25@26c; Gunny Cotton, 2½@3c; Jute, 2½@3c; Manila, 2½@3c; Sisal, 2½@3c; Cuttings, 2½@3c per lb.

BAGS—Quote grain bags: Calcutta, 12½@13c; Wool, 20@22c; Grain bags, 10½@11c per lb.

BAGGING

### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Louis Lapio, of the diocese of Ogdensburg, died at his pastoral residence in Coopersville on the 30th of March.

It is said that Father Killeen, pastor of St. John's church, Newark, N. J., will be the next Vicar-General of that diocese.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Ward, P. P., Ballitore, in the diocese of Raphoe.

Some of the Jesuit Fathers exiled from Germany are erecting a new church for the German Catholics at Wilmington, Delaware.

Right Rev. W. H. Gross was consecrated Bishop of Savannah, Ga., by Most Rev. Archbishop Bailey, in Baltimore, his native city, on Sunday last.

The church of St. Mary's, New York city, was broken into on the night of March 8th and robbed of almost everything of value that the burglars could obtain.

Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan will be consecrated Bishop for the See of Newark, at Newark, his native city, by Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, on Sunday next.

The Oblate Fathers of Lowell, Mass., have given a very successful ten days mission at Father Caddiby's church, Milford. Two thousand persons received communion and a few converts were baptized.

The *Unita Cattolica* announces an early date for Nathaniel Rothschild is about to become a Catholic and to marry a Countess allied to an Archducal family of Austria.

Many of the Cardinals of the Catholic Church have reached extreme old age. Bilhia is 99; De Angelis, 81; Catarisi, 78; Amat, 76; Grassellini, 67; Antonnoci, 75; Parisi, 78; Mathieu, 77.

The old Seminary' Bethel on Esplanade street, New Orleans, is to be transformed into a church for the use of the Italian Catholics of that city. Father Cajoux is to be pastor.

Rev. F. Rolando. C. M., late Superior of the Lazarists in St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed Visitor of the Congregation of Missions in the United States, made vacant by the death of Rev. P. Hayden.

An elaborate marble tablet, to be placed in the wall of St Mary's church, Charleston, S. C., to the memory of the late Father Baker, is now in the hands of Mr. Devereux, the artist.

Sister Mary Louis of St. Joseph's Academy of the Sisters of the Visitation at Wheeling, W. Va., and formerly directress of that institution, died on the 8th inst. In the world she was Miss McHenry of New York.

Six young ladies took the black veil and six others entered their novitiate at St. Patrick's church, Flushing, N. Y. Six others took the white veil at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Providence, Rhode Island.

The Rev. Canon Fabre, of the Cathedral, has been appointed by the Holy See as coadjutor, with right of succession, to Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal. The title of his new Priesie will be Bishop Gratianopolis, *in partibus infidelium*.

Very Rev. Canon Farrell, P. P., St. Catherine's, Toronto, has been appointed pastor to the united parishes of Bootestown and Blackrock, county Dublin, rendered vacant by the demise of the late lamented Very Rev. Mgr. Forde, V.-G.

The Detroit *Home Journal* says that the dismal folly attempts to inaugurate a religious persecution in that State was frustrated in the House of Representatives on the 12th April, by a vote of 57 to 17. It had passed the Senate.

Generous Protestants are among the donors to aid the Rev. J. Bradley in Ellisville, N. Y., in the building of a new Catholic church at Franklinville, whilst the Bishop of his parish in Cataraugus county.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Chronicle* says that Rev. John Chabaij, for many years a missionary among the Indians on the west bank of Lake Superior, and now on a visit to his native home in Austria, has written back to say that he will never return.

Sister Mary Leonard Elder died of consumption in the 21st year of her age in Xavier's Convent of Mercy, Pittsburg, Pa., and Mother Antonio Lynch, sister to the Bishop of Charleston, S. C., and superior of the Carmelite Convent in Baltimore, died on the 5th of April.

St. Peter's church in Rome covers eight acres of ground. Its erection took 176 years and an additional 174 years to finish it. Its cost was one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in gold, and to keep it in order requires an annual expenditure of twenty thousand dollars.

Rev. Father Haverman took charge of St. Mary's church, Troy, N. Y., about 2 years ago. There were then only 2,000 Catholics in the town, but since then they have increased at the rate of 1,000 a year. The good old missionary intends to celebrate his golden jubilee next year in his native town of Berlin in Prussia.

The Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey of Louisville, on the invitation of the Mayor and health officers of that city, has permitted the Sisters of Nazareth, Ky., to assume the charge of the pest-house, as the scourge of small-pox now raging there with great violence. The same train which carried the petition brought the Sisters on its return.

The Irish Catholic Total Abstinence Union is making extraordinary progress throughout the country. An official report shows that it embraces 152 societies, aggregating 20,000 members, in the various States, and there is a movement on foot to connect the Total Abstinence Societies of Ireland with those of this country in one international Union.

Very Rev. Henry Dunne, Vicar-General of Hobart Town, Tasmania, after a visit to Rome and to his native town of Ballyellon, county Kilkenny, Ireland, is now on a visit to his uncle, Bishop Grace of St. Paul, Minn., and will soon soon reach San Francisco overland, on his way home. He has been thirty-two years a missionary in Tasmania, and was the true, tried and valued friend of Michael, Meagher and O'Brien while they were exiles in that distant land.

The Father Mathew Temperance Society of Worcester, Mass., is twenty-four years old, and is building a fine hall under the shadow of the church. It will be owned exclusively by the society, and no liquor of any kind shall ever be let but the child yet unborn can have the same interest in it, on becoming a member, as those who are now working hard to leave after them so noble a monument dedicated to Total Abstinence.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec arrived in that city on the 10th of April, accompanied by the Rev. Rector of the Laval University. The Archbishop is the bearer of the bulls from Rome raising the Rev. Mr. Fabre to the episcopal dignity as coadjutor to the Bishop of Montreal. A large body of the citizens, clergy and laity, of Quebec went out to Levis to meet and greet their Archbishop, and to congratulate him on his safe return.

The death is announced, on the 28th March, of the Rev. John O'Reilly, P.P., Fairymount, county Roscommon. He was called to his reward in his fifth year, more than thirty of which were spent in the sacred ministery. The Requiem Mass for his soul was chanted on Monday. About thirty of the neighboring clergy, with the Right Revs. Ins, Gilhooly and McCormick were present at the ceremonies.

Bishop Hendricken and the Catholics of Rhode Island are actively engaged in the project of building a new cathedral at Providence, and they are meeting with encouraging prospects of success. It is not yet a year since Bishop H. was consecrated, and the efforts of his energy are felt throughout the State. This is especially so in regard to parochial schools where the Christian Brothers give entire satisfaction to the people, who are withdrawing their children from the infidel State schools.

There are now living who remember when the Methodists lustily denounced lofty churches and splendid fanes, and as to the cross they held it in the greatest abhorrence; but at a Methodist Church Conference lately held in Chambersburg, Pa., the Rev. Dr. Eddy, secretary of the Missionary Society, predicted "that before many years St. Peter's of Rome would be purchased for a place of worship by the Methodist Church." The Baltimore *Mirror* refers Dr. Eddy to the fable of the frog and the ox.

The Catholics of the Diocese of Westminster, in the city of London, have provided Archbishop Manning with a suitable palace in Westminsar. It is situated in York place and in Cardinal Wiseman's old residence in Golden Square. The Archbishop's residence will be on a much larger scale than usual. The income of the see of Westminster is said to be about £3,000 a year, but £200 is sufficient for his own economical household; the balance he dispenses in charity.

Professor Draper, professor of chemistry and physiology in the University of New York, has written a book of over six hundred pages on "The Intellectual Development of Europe," and the learned editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal* has challenge him and the whole medical faculty of the University to name any fifty consecutive years, from page 353 to 590 in the volume, and he undertakes to prove that they will be found to contain *three hundred palpable errors in fact*, both parties to agree on three lawyers of high standing in New York to sit as a court of referee, the decision of any two of them to be final, and the disputant who loses his case to pay the lawyers for their services. Professor Draper is a great light among the Rationalists. Will he suffer his fame to be clouded by backing down from this challenge? We believe he will.

### MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

Lord Inchiquin has been elected an Irish representative peer in the room of Baron Kilmaine.

Mr. Murphy, M. P. for Cork, has received a letter from the Premier, stating that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to contribute £100 to the testimonial fund to be given to Maguire, M. P.

London correspondents of the Dublin journals speak in high terms of the ability displayed by Isaac Butt, Q.C., M.P., on the Irish members, before the House of Commons.

The Ballina (county Mayo) quarter sessions opened Thursday, April 9th, but owing to there being no criminal case for trial, the Ballinrobe there was only one criminal case, and a Castlebar the trivial one.

The result of the election for Tyrone is as follows: Captain Corry (Conservative) 3,139; Macartney (Home Rule) 3,103. Captain Corry therefore succeeds to the uncle in the representation of the county.

A great "Tennant Conference" was to be held in Dublin on the 17th inst. under the presidency of McCarthy Downing, M. P. The *Freeman's Journal* says that the purpose of the meeting will be fully expressed, and that a large number of M. P.'s were to be present.

Edward O'Kelly, whose trial at the last commission in Dublin, for attempting to shoot Denis Murphy, of the *Irishman*, resulted in a disagreement, was again arraigned on the same indictment. The evidence adduced was similar to that given on the first trial, and the jury were a second time discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, will, on the invitation of the Mayor, and the Harbor Commissioners of Limerick, visit that city on Wednesday, May 14th, on which day there will open the new Grating Dock, which has been built out of the solid rock by Mr. John Long. Though one of the largest in Ireland—being 400 feet in length and 25 feet in depth—it has cost but £20,000, whereas much smaller docks in other places have cost four times the amount.

### The Boston Cathedral.

The following is a summary of the dimensions of what this magnificent edifice will be when completed. The style is purely mediæval Gothic, cruciform, with wings, nave aisles and clear-story, without the modern deformity of a gallery, the clear-story being supported by two rows of clustered iron columns, resting on bases of solid masonry. Its whole length, including the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament on the northeast corner, is 264 feet; the length of the nave exclusive of chapel, 230 feet; with from transept to transept, 160 feet; with nave and aisles, 90 feet; height to the ridge-pole, 120 feet. There are two main towers in front, with glittering spires surmounted by crosses, and one tower, all of unequal height. The principal tower on the southwest corner is 320 feet. The turret rises near the main entrance, and on the northwest corner another tower seconds 200 feet—all of solid masonry, the massive walls eleven feet thick. The interior of the church will be grand and beautiful. The lofty ceiling is finished in open roof style, and elegantly ornamented with carved work. The part of the edifice, sanctuary, pews, etc., all will be solid and substantial. The high altar will be of beautiful Italian marble. Twenty large and fifty-two small windows, filled with stained glass, will cast their mellowed brightness through the edifice. The entire cost of the structure will, it is reported, probably exceed $2,250,000.

### Subscriptions Received.

New Brunswick—John Cunion.....$1 00
" John Duffnell.....1 00
" Thomas Riley.....1 00
Colusa City—Denis Feely.....1 00
San Andreas—Thomas Silvey.....4 00
" Michael McGrath.....1 00
" William Cleary.....1 00
" P. Masterson.....1 00
Campo Seco—John Coughlin.....1 25
" Michael McGuigan.....1 00
" O'Hally.....1 00
Mokelumne Hill—R. D. Fay.....1 00
Rocklin—Bernard F. Riordan.....1 00
Rocklin—Father Specinza.....4 00
San Pablo—Thomas Hyland.....1 00
San Francisco—William H Gibbin.....4 25
Redwood City—Patrick Cullen.....1 00
Whisky Camp—Mrs. McNevve.....4 00
Hon. R. L. Hume.....1 00
John Cloven.....4 00
Greenville—Henry O'Toole.....4 00
Moore's Flat—John Mulhall.....4 00
" John Sullivan.....1 00
San José—J. Waldenfel.....1 00
Iona Valley—Mrs. Mary Hearn.....4 00
" Mrs. M. Long.....4 00
" P. P. Smith.....1 00
" M. V. Rawings.....1 00
" M. Pinney.....1 00
" W. C. Whitmore.....1 00
" W. H. Sutherland.....2 00
Ione—Peter Sullivan.....2 00
" Frank Segnine.....4 00
" William Smith.....1 00
" James Bagley.....1 00
Lancha Plana—H. H. Waters.....1 00
Chinaboise—John Cook.....1 25
" Mrs. Cook.....1 25
" Nathan Sigo.....1 00
" Patrick Mulholland.....4 00
" Frank Murphy.....1 00
Chico—Thomas Walsh.....4 00

### Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their salves to weapons instead of wounds, and when, centuries ago, the medical profession has often unwittingly taken side with disease in its conflicts with the healing powers of nature, down to the present days of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in depleting their patients, carefully nurturing exhausted by nausea with powerful vomiting emetics, salivants, cathartic purgers, or the insane. But, proof at last seems to be at hand that there is a class of medical fossils, who belong, of right, to the era of the Cyclopes! That powerful medicine in its warfare with the cause of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has the power to cure of the ailments for which it claims to be a remedy, is proved by the testimony of thousands who have been benefited by disease. They understand that the accompanying assertion is no idle boast or quack health. It is wise to reinforce the system with a wholesome tonic and vitalizer that will keep the blood pure, and repel the depressing influence of an inclement temperature. If the constitutional and animal powers were always recruited in the presence of danger, the medicinal, malarious, miasmatic, and chronic rheumatism, etc., would be much less than it now is. The same with pendent croups, colds, catarrh, diphtheria, and catarrh seldom effect a lodgment in the system that is fortified by this great preventative. Hostetter's Bitters are proved the most effectual. It is not claimed that this standard tonic is a specific for the lung and throat maladies, as is for dyspepsia. Ever complaint and intermittents, but it is substantially asserted and that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease.

### DIED.

CARROLL—In this city, April 27, John Carroll, a native of Mayrooney, county Cork, Ireland, aged 55 years.
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### Wholesale Market Report.

MONDAY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, }
TUESDAY, May 1, 1873. }

FLOUR—Quotations are unchanged since our last report. We quote Oregon at $5 50@5 75; Stars at $5 50@5 75, and superfine at $5 00@5 75; interior and Oregon brands, extra, from $4 75 to $4 87½.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 40@1 42½ for No. 1. The Liverpool market was telegraphed Wednesday at 10s 9½d@11s per cental for white and 10s 3d@10s 6d for spring, an advance of 3d per cental since our last.

BARLEY—The demand has been fair, at steady rates, since our last. We quote feed at $1 17½@$1 25, and brewing at $1 30@$1 37½ per ctl.

OATS—Have been in fair demand, at advanced prices during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 90@2 25 @ 100 lbs.

CORN—Small lots have been fair during the past week, and discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, will, on the invitation of the Mayor, and the Harbor Commissioners of Limerick, visit that city on Wednesday, May 14th, on which day there will open the new Grating Dock, which has been built out of the solid rock by Mr. John Long. Though one of the largest in Ireland—being 400 feet in length and 25 feet in depth—it has cost but £20,000, whereas much smaller docks in other places have cost four times the amount.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK
.....OF.....
DRY GOODS
PURCHASED
FROM THE TRUSTEES OF A
BANKRUPT,
AT A DISCOUNT OF
67½ PER CENT.
IS NOW BEING SOLD AT
GLEESON & FELL'S,
Leading House of the City,
634 MARKET STREET,
BELOW KEARNY. ap26

DRY GOODS, ETC.

LATEST NOVELTY!
1,000 Linen and Pique Embroidered SUITS, Embroidered OVERSKIRTS and BASQUES, Embroidered POLONAISES.
PRICE, $8 50.
☞ THESE GOODS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN SAN FRANCISCO, AND
Must be Seen to be Appreciated.
500 PERCALE HOUSE JACKETS, at $1 each.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, at $3, $4 and $5.
SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.,
No. 14 MONTGOMERY STREET.

WYNNE, LOUTH & CO.,
706 MARKET STREET,
(OPPOSITE THIRD.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FANCY AND Staple
DRY GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, KID GLOVES,
LINENS, DIAPERS, FLANNELS,
MARSEILLES SPREADS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
MOURNING GOODS.
BRADFORD BERGES,
Manufactured expressly to our order, and
Irish Tatting,
Made for this house only. All classes of Ivy Goods
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
WYNNE, LOUTH & CO.,
706 MARKET STREET.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

P. J. McMAHON,
HOME AGAIN AT THE
RUSS HOUSE SALOON,
MONTGOMERY STREET.
☞ Only the very best Wines and Liquors. ☜
JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, etc.
Fire-proof Store, 441 Front street,
Between Clay and Washington.....San Francisco.
Foreign Liquors in bond. Fine Brandies, Rolled Gin, Port, Cherry, etc., sold in quantities to suit the purchaser. Also, dealer in native California Pure Brandies. 6tf
E. B. EALY. JOHN HAS.
Kelly & Ealy,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 604 Battery street,
San Francisco.
B. Commins & Co.
(Successors to P. Riley & Co.,)
WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS
No. 608 FRONT STREET.
F. & P. J. CASSIN,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
NO. 628 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Sole proprietors of CASSIN'S GRAPE LEAF BITTERS. 6tf
JOHN KENNY,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Has removed from 702 Market street to
NO. 628 FRONT STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson.....San Francisco.
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EBERHART & LACHMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINE.
SWEET AND DRY CHAMPAGNE
Sparkling Muscatel and Chasselas, Extra White and Claret Wines (all kinds of) Angelica, Zinfandel, Muscatel, Madeira, Sherry, Rock, Mission Vineyard, Sonoma Valley, Port, Hock, Riesling, Cognac Brandy, Pure Spirits, Etc., Etc.
Orders from the country, with cash or satisfactory references, promptly attended to. Depot, corner of First and Howard streets, San Francisco.
WILLIAM B. DOLAN,
146 Third Street.....San Francisco
Importer and Dealer (Wholesale and Retail) in
French Wines and Brandies,
AND
Irish Whiskey,
Imported direct from Ireland.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE and extensive assortment of Wines and Liquors, which he will dispose of, in bulk or in case, at the lowest rates.
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The improvements and land should be worth $1,000, and the whole will be sold for $2,000.
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THE MONITOR!
The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
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## IRELAND.

**John Martin on the National Question.**

The following characteristic letter from the member for Meath, appeared in the London *Morning Star*, of April 28:

SIR: Your paper of this morning contains a leading article in which you recognise the importance of the Irish Home Rule question. In reading your article it occurred to me that a few comments from an Irish Home Ruler like myself may assist your English readers to understand that important question clearly. The future relations between England and Ireland, and whether those relations are to be of peace and good will, will depend upon the use which the English people make of the opportunity presented by the Irish Home Rule movement. Of course, I am on the Irish side of the question, but it will be wise by your English readers to consider it from both sides.

It is quite true that the very great majority of the people of Ireland are regard the Union Act of 1800 as the "greatest injustice to Ireland." That measure has always been so regarded by the Irish people. It was passed notoriously against their consent; and in the seventy-three years since its enactment, it has never obtained their consent. The Union has always been considered by the bulk of the Irish population as an act of usurpation, accomplished by unconstitutional and nefarious means, whereby the rights and liberties of her Majesty's Irish subjects have been placed at the disposal of her Majesty's English subjects, to be held at the mercy and caprice of the English. That usurpation has since been and still is, obeyed in Ireland, partly for the reason of the superior material forces on the side, partly for the sake of maintaining special order and avoiding violent revulsion. But the Irish people have continually, in every possible way, shown their sense of unbounded hostility to the Union. Its authority has never been established, and have continually, in some shape or other, denounced back their unabated hostility to it. Parliamentary agitation, open insurrection, and secret conspiracy have all been directed against the Union.

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# The Monitor.

"HIBERNIA NUTRIX, VIRTUTIS AMICA."

VOL. XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873. NO. 26.



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### Early Civilization of Ireland.

An interesting lecture on the "Early Civilization of Ireland" was recently delivered by J. Goulding, Esq., before the Celtic Society of London. Recapitulating as much as is known of the history of Ireland prior to the Christian era, the lecturer remarked that, even then, Ireland had a glorious past. Adverting to the old kings of Kerry, Tuath de Danaans, Ida Fail, the Phœnicians, Pentus Pearse, he showed that Ireland was the first to avail herself of the civilization brought to Europe by the Phœnician traders. The Irish had the use of letters long prior to the Christian era. Recent discoveries proved the inscriptions (which had puzzled so many antiquarians) among the tombs of Etruria to be akin to the language of the Celtic race, who were spread over a great part of Europe in the earliest times. The ancient name of the Irish was the worship of the sun and fire, traces of which were discovered even in Christian times, after they had been taught by St. Patrick to adore "God's verum Jesum Christum." The lecturer quitshable fire of St. Bridget, the mystic fires lighted at Tara, and the fires annually kindled on May Eve, upon the Feast of St. John, were referred to the same endeavour to keep up an ancient practice of Paganism. The round towers were likewise regarded as of Phœnician origin, and originally connected with sun worship, but with four windows at the top, looking North, East, South and West, whereas they were originally built for astronomical purposes. They were afterwards to have been used as places of refuge in times of danger, and to have been used as monasteries, many of them being surrounded by a circle of graves. The lecturer went on to trace, step by step, the ancient civilization of Ireland, the Celtic literature which was the result of holy wells, so intimately connected with popular Christian tradition in Ireland, as also the ancient customs derived from the winds have the least play. In tiermany and Russia the vines are—as in Spain and Italy—the chief—and in Ireland—the only fruit in the valleys.

Until lately all the farmers living on the hills and the owners of land illiate to the importance of careful study of the habits of the warm belt, and of the causes of its exemption, partial or complete, from the frosts. The fuller knowledge and thorough understanding of the natural laws governing the distribution of frost might be of great value to California, by enabling her to decide what areas specially adapted to the cultivation of tropical and sub-tropical fruit.—*Athenæum.*

### The English Carlists.

In England a committee has been formed for the purpose of visiting Don Carlos with money, if not with arms, and an appeal for subscriptions from the Duke has just been issued. Finally, Mr. Macartney is credited with the intention of getting legal advice on the question whether in these facts there are any grounds for presenting a petition against the return of Captain Corry.—*Notions, April 12.*

### Church Property in San Francisco.

The *Real Estate Circular* gives some interesting figures concerning the value of Church property in

## THE MIRACULOUS VIRGINS OF THE TYROL.

### Letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury to Ambrose Lisle Phillipps.

THE ESTATES OF CARDIGO.
Translated from the Italian.

"On early as the autumn of the year 1833, her confessor observed incidentally that the part of the hands where the wounds often wards appeared began to sink in, as it under the pressure of some external body, and also that they became painful and frequently attacked by cramps. He conjectured from these appearances that the stigmata would eventually appear, and the latter faithful his expectations, for in the Carnifice, February 2, 1834, he found her holding a cloth, with which from time to time she wiped her hands, frightened like a child at what she saw there. Perceiving blood upon the cloth, he asked her what it meant? She replied, that she did not know herself; that she must have hurt herself so as to draw blood; but, in fact, these were the stigmata, which therefore continued upon her hands, and shortly afterwards made their appearance upon her feet, and to these, at the same time, was added the wound upon the heart. The manner in which her confessor, Father Capistran, deals with her is so simple, so far from aiming at the marvelous, that he did not even inquire when had passed within her to give occasion to these wonderful appearances. They are nearly round, but a little extending lengthwise, from three to four lines in diameter, and are scattered over both the hands and feet. Drops of clear blood frequently flow from these wounds on Thursday evenings and Fridays; on other days they seem covered with a sort of crust of dry blood, without the least appearance of inflammation, ulceration, or any vestige of tympa.

"She concealed this circumstance, as she concealed in general whatever could reach the state of her interior. But in 1833, during the passage of a solemn procession, ecstacy of jubilation appeared in her; she was seized by it in the presence of several witnesses, who beheld her, like a glorious angel, scarcely touching the bed with the points of her feet, splendid as a rose, her arms extended in the form of a cross, plunged in the joys of love. All present could then see the stigmata upon her hands, and the miracle could no longer be kept secret. Her only nourishment consists in a few grapes or other fruit, or a little bread taken when pressed by want, or at the command of her confessor. The first time that I went to see her, I found her in the position in which she passes the greater part of the day, kneeling at the foot of her bed, and in ecstacy; her hands were folded on her breast, and thus displayed the stigmata; face was turned towards the crucifix, and looking a little upward, her eyes raised toward heaven, expressed such profound entrancement as nothing could disturb. There was no movement perceptible in her frame, except that of breathing, or of the pulsation. Occasionally there was a slight oscillation. It was a spectacle which could only be compared to that of angles in prayer before the throne of God. It cannot be astonishing that it should produce the strongest impression upon all who witness it; indeed the hardest hearts cannot resist it, and piety, astonishment and joy have caused rivers of tears to flow around her. I was assured by the directors of her conscience, and by her curate, that in her ecstacies during the last four years she has been accustomed employed in contemplating the life and passion of Christ, and honoring the holy sacraments. The most frequent object of her contemplations is the passion of the Redeemer; this produces the profoundest impression upon her, and is most vividly expressed upon her exterior. Particularly during the holy week, her whole being seems penetrated, and the images in her soul act forcibly upon her whole frame. It is, however, not only during this week that she is lost in the contemplation of this mystery; it occupies her every Friday, and thus offers a frequent opportunity for observing its effects. The action begins at early as the morning of Friday; at first its progress is genile and regular, but as it becomes more painful and overpowering, the image by which it is represented assumes a deeper and more clearly defined character as all is fearless; and when a tenth hour of death arrives, and anguish has penetrated the depths of the soul, the image of death appears in all the lineaments of this woman. She is upon her knees on the bed, her hands crossed on her breast, around her is perfect silence, scarcely broken by the breathing of those present; you would then suppose that for her the vein of life was setting. She is very pale during the whole action, but toward its close the paleness increases; the sighs which seem to struggle from her chest show that the oppression is becoming stronger; large drops gather in her fixed eyes, and steal slowly down her cheeks, the mouth opens more and more with slight movement. Her sighs now change into a moaning that wrings the heart: a flesh of deep red suffuses her cheeks, and swollen tongue seems glued to her parched palate—convulsions become more violent, and more intense—the hands, which at first were sinking by degrees, now drop more rapidly—the nails then blue—the fingers convulse convulsively—the rattle of death is heard in her throat; still, at long intervals, a few sighs seem to burst from the organs that death has stiffened. The last is about to escape from the bleeding heart, already bearing all the signs of death: drops in complete exhaustion; her appearance is no longer to be recognized, and this state continues for about two minutes. The head is then drawn up, the hands rise towards the breast, the face assumes its outline and its tranquillity. She is kneeling, her eyes raised to heaven, occupied in offering to God the homage of her gratitude. The scene takes place every Friday; and though essentially the same, there is ever some slight variation, which seems to express the state of her interior life. There is nothing studied in this action; it arises naturally from the depths of the woman's nature, as water flows from a fountain in the rock. It is impossible to perceive anything false, forced, or exaggerated in the whole of this representation. I have no doubt of its reality, she could not die otherwise.

"If however entirely she may be absorbed in her contemplations, a single word from her confessor, or from any other person spiritually connected with her, is sufficient to recall her to herself, without his being able to observe the transition. It takes but the necessary time to recollect herself and open her eyes, and she is as if her ecstacy had never existed; the expression of her face changes; you might fancy her a sweet child who had retained her candor and simplicity. Accordingly the first thing she does, when she recovers and sees herself



ink would fly to hide them on the approach of its monitor; my heart rejoices at the sight of joy and the guilelessness of childhood, and her look is so open that you seem able to penetrate the very depths of her soul, and to convince yourself that there exists no fraud in its most remote recesses, there is no trace in her of exaggeration, hypocrisy, or weak, sensitiveness, all calm or pride. It is the simplicity expression of youth, whose serene candor has been preserved by simplicity and innocence.

"I am convinced that she is not subject to an ecstasy. I must not, however, be supposed that on account of these meditations and exercises of piety, she neglects the cares of her family, from her feel the responsibilities of her house, of which she formerly divided the management with a sister, of whom death has deprived her. Her numerous and generous ventions of some charitable persons procured for her a small property, and as she wants nothing for herself, she spends this income upon the education of her brothers and sisters, whom she has placed in different institutions according to their dispositions. Every day, towards noon, she visits the poor of the town, all crowd around her with affection. Her confessor recalls her to herself, and she converses with him upon the affairs of the

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
1873 FOR SAN FRANCISCO, MEAN TIME.
May
11—Sunday. Fourth Sunday after Easter.
12—Monday. St. Nereus, Achilleus, Confessor and Martyrs. Translation, Matth.
13—Tuesday. St. Silface, Bishop, Confessor and Pope.
14—Wednesday. St. Pachomius, Abbot.
15—Thursday. St. Leo, Pope, Confessor and Doctor.
16—Friday. St. Ubald, Bishop and Confessor.
17—Saturday. St. Paschal Baylon, Confessor.

THE MONITOR:
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MAY 10, 1873.

## THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Chinese question stands much better for the people of San Francisco now than it did two years ago. The improvement made in the interim indicates the good effected by patience and sensible argument. If, as some hotheaded individuals desired, the turbulence, riot and bloodshed had been used to check the Mongolian immigration, the government would have been compelled to protect the Celestials, and a great deal of odium would naturally have been incurred by those opposed to them. The consequence, of course, would be that prejudice and bitter feeling on both sides would prevent the Chinese question from being decided, as it ought to be and must be, on its merits alone. Two years ago the public journals, with a few honorable exceptions, were daily filled with high-sounding eulogiums upon the interesting race of foreigners. Their docility, their industry and aptness at learning, their honesty, their sobriety and attention to business, were descanted upon to glowing terms. A great future was predicted for them because they seemed fitted by nature to supply certain wants of the whole community. They were to do away altogether with feminine domestic help and reign supreme in the kitchens, replacing the "Biddies," as the honest and hard-working servants girls were contemptuously called. They would not copy the fashions of the lady of the house, nor have relations to call upon them; nor, above all, want time to go to Mass on Sunday. Then, again, in the capacity of laborers mechanics and artisans, they were to work for such wages as would hardly be sufficient to pay for the food of a dog belonging to a white man, and never trouble their employers with such unpleasant things as strikes. Hence they brought joy into the souls of capitalists, to whom they were the very personification of cheap labor.

While ideas like these were prevalent, it was worse than useless for those who could see below the surface, and detect the danger to our civilization and institutions lurking in the Celestial influx, to cry out for the abrogation of the treaty with China. They were treated, as might be expected, as noisy demagogues and disturbers of the public peace, and they were told very plainly that if the Chinese were attacked, their assailants would be shot down to the streets without mercy. But, fortunately for the city, no riot was even attempted, so there was no occasion for fusillading. How true is it that time works wonders! What a vast change in public sentiment has been wrought by the experience of the past two years or thereabouts! The Mongolians have been tried in every capacity, and have been on all hands pronounced failures, if not something worse. As domestic servants they have turned out abominably dishonest, stealing whatever valuables were left in their reach and, then disappearing. Their repulsive habits have destroyed every vestige of confidence in their culinary abilities. So they are being ejected from the kitchens very rapidly. Then the capitalists and manufacturers have discovered that "John" will not spend very much time making money for them, preferring to make it for himself as soon as possible. For this reason he will remain in any employment only long enough to master the intricacies of the business; but the moment he fancies he has learned them, he sets up shop on his own account and runs rival to his quondam instructor. Hence the would-be capitalists and manufacturers are grievously disappointed in the much-vaunted Celestial. To put the climax upon his shortcomings, it has been discovered that he, whether practicable, ignores the traditions of this country, establishes courts and tribunals to suit himself, punishes criminals after his own peculiar fashion, and, moreover, indulges in riot and murder to a fearful extent. So, not to put too fine a point on it, "John" is thoroughly played out. He has been tried and found wanting. His is but the closing of an end which we knew long ago would come sooner or later. We were convinced that labor was not desirable, or even profitable, simply because it happened to be cheap. Cheapness, like everything else, may be bought too dearly, and so has it been with Chinese labor. The white man has to realize nothing to fear from the competition of other races. They may work nominally for a lower figure, but in the end he will be found to be the most economical producer. It takes a little time and a great deal of patience, sometimes, to prove this, but that is all. There is no need of endeavoring to demonstrate it by the argument of physical force, and to resort to such is the height of folly. But now that the Chinaman is a nuisance and a danger, we are anxious to hear how our legislators are going to get rid of him.

To-morrow (Sunday) his Grace the Archbishop will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at Woodland, Yolo county.

DESCRIPTIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement from Murphy Brothers, 751 Market street, referring to their manufactory of coffee. Pure groceries, of course, must be a fundamental with every family, as being the most wholesome and economical. Messrs. Murphy Bros. keep all that have and superlative. But the specialty here by Messrs. Murphy are of the best description.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND DEVOTION.

The sanctity which the Catholic Church attaches to the bond of marriage has recently received a most instructive exemplification in Ireland. The circumstances of the case are so remarkable that we think it worth while to bring them under the notice of our readers. Some few years ago Captain VIVIAN, a member of one of the most wealthy and aristocratic families in England, married a young lady of rank and station equal to his own. The pair did not live happily together, the husband, it is said, not being the most gentlest or most affectionate partner in the world. Among the intimate acquaintances of the couple happened to be the Marquis of Waterford, and with him Mrs. VIVIAN, to use a common though often desecrated phrase, fell in love. The consequence, as might readily be imagined, was an elopement. The deserted Captain, in the usual English style, did not dream of pursuing the runaways, or of blowing the seducer's brains out, but sued the Marquis for damages, and got them to a heavy amount. His Lordship of Waterford, not in the least inconvenienced thereby, for his wealth was enormous, wrote to the friend he had so wronged, requesting him to hurry up with the divorce, as he wanted to marry the lady. This was done accordingly, and Mrs. VIVIAN became a Marchioness as soon as the letter of the law permitted. In all this, we must observe, there is little more than an illustration of the scandalously lax morality prevailing in British aristocratic circles, which, under ordinary circumstances, we would not be justified in shrinking upon our readers, but that part of the story which, in our opinion, deserves attention remains to be told. The Marchioness—who, except in the matter, undoubtly serious, of flying from her husband, appears to have been a most estimable lady—became convinced of the truth of Catholicity and wished to be received into the Church. For some time she struggled against the inclination, knowing that the Catholic Church would not recognize her divorce, and regarded her alliance with the Marquis as adulterous. Assailed by a fatal illness, however, these worldly considerations gave way, and she sent for a priest, in whom she communicated her desire. The clergyman, acting of course in strict conformity with his duty, would not receive her into the Church until she should renounce the criminality of her relations with the Marquis, and solemnly pledged herself to separate from him definitely and forever, in case God restored her to health. This acknowledgement was made, the pledge was given; and then, and only then, was the lady received into the faith and allowed to partake of the sacraments. A few days after she died, and her obsequies were celebrated with the greatest pomp and ceremony by the Catholic clergy. The Marquis, who appears to have been deeply attached to the lady, and to be the least reckless in the way of her change of creed and was present, greatly affected, at her interment. Now we believe that no Church but the Catholic would have found the grace in the lady's divorce, much less demanded separation from her second husband. But the Catholic Church is no respector of persons, and has the same law for the rich and poor, high and low. If we contrast this conduct with the free-and-easy divorce system countenanced by the Protestant denominations in this country, the comparison cannot fail to be edifying and instructive.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MIRACLES.

*To the Editor of The Monitor.* In accordance with my promise, I now hasten to show that miracles have always existed in the Catholic Church. The history of the Christian religion miraculously establishes this. Every age, from the days of the Redeemer down to the present, has been illustrated by the miraculous works of eminent servants of God. But to establish, diffusively, this fact from truth, more than the three years allotted to newspaper correspondence, would be obviously required. I shall therefore confine myself to the subject in its most limited form, advancing only the essential testimony of the most prominent writers, referring the reader for further details to the authors themselves.

Apart, then, entirely from the promises of Christ to his apostles, that signs and wonders should accompany their ministry, and which commentators refer equally to that of their successors, the witness of credibility whereby we ascertain the existence of miracles in every age are similar to those that go to establish historical occurrences in general—namely, the testimony of others. The number of truths to which we assent on this motive is greater by far than we generally imagine. In fact, how much do we accept on the testimony and authority of others that comparatively little is known to us, either intuitively or by personal experience. Thus, the universally-accepted historical events of by-gone days, the established deductions of scientific inquiry, the reality of the prior existence of ancient nations, as well as the present existence of people and countries to whose shores we never have been, all rest on these grounds—are supported by these reasons. Indeed, without such a criterion of credibility could not possibly exist—the machinery of government would be immediately clogged. The administration of law and the adjudication of rights imperatively demand such a principle. For, except, however, as true in the testimony of others, a conviction of the veracity of the witnesses, of their capability of judging, as well as of their unwillingness to mislead, is necessarily demanded. When convinced of these circumstances we immediately put faith in their testimony. Not to do so would be to act contrary to reason—to reject a criterion of truth that is universally admitted.

Now, the persons who have attested to the existence of miracles in every age, from the days of the Redeemer down to the present, are men of the most undoubted veracity, honor and intelligence. Their numerous learned works which exist to the present, and may be consulted in every important library in the country, sufficiently attest their discernment, ability and intelligence, thereby relieving them from the charge of incapacity in judging of such matters. Their position on the other hand their well-known positions as champions and defenders of the truth, and as pastors and guides of the people, made it incumbent upon them to see that those entrusted to their charge were not grossly deceived or fraudulently imposed on by others. When then we find men of this class, whose testimony would be readily accepted in any court upon earth, solemnly attesting, from personal knowledge to the existence of miracles in their respective communities, we are not at liberty, unless at the expense of discarding one of the most reasonable grounds of certitude, in rejecting their testimony. As instances of those to whom I refer, the following may be taken as a sample: Tertullian, Irenæus, and Justin the martyr, in the second century; Origen and Cyprian, in the third; Augustin, Ambrose, Athanasius and Paulinus in the fourth; Basil, Jerome and Chrysostom, in the fifth; Bernard, Malachy, Philip Neri and Ignatius Loyola, and a host of others, in the middle ages and later on. That I may not be accused of quoting at random, or setting forth without proof authorities that have not witnessed to its truth, I desire to call the attention of the reader to the following:

In his book of prescriptions, or shield of Catholic faith, Tertullian, writing against the heretics of his time, scornfully taunts them with their inability to perform miracles, as were performed in the Catholic Churches. "Let them," he says, "prove themselves to be new apostles." For Christ when he appointed apostles gave them power to work the same miracles which he wrought himself. *Let heretics, therefore, produce their miracles.*" Irenæus, a contemporary with Tertullian, also appeals to miracles as universally performed in the Church. "By their name," he says, "they exercise power in behalf of the human race, according as each has received the gift from God. For some drive away devils, so that those who have been cleansed from evil spirits frequently become believers and join themselves to the Church. Others have a knowledge of future events; they see visions and utter prophetic words. Others heal the sick by laying on their hands and restore them to health. Moreover, as I have said, the dead have been raised and remained among us for many years. What shall I more say? The number of gifts which the Church throughout the world has received from God, and in the name of Jesus Christ, crucified under Pontius Pilate, she employs every day for the benefit of the nations, neither deceiving any one nor receiving any reward for the exercise of them. For as she has freely received from God, so she freely ministers." Origen bears testimony to the existence of the same miraculous powers. In his book against Celsus he says, "I live away deity, perform many cures, foresee things to come according to the divine mind;" and then he adds, "I have seen many examples of this sort, and should I only set down such of them as were transacted *in my presence*, I should expose myself to the loud laughter of the unbelievers, who imagine that we, like the rest whom they suspect of forging such things, are also imposing our forgeries upon them. But God is my witness, that my sole purpose is to recommend the religion of Jesus, not by fictitious tales, but by *clear and evident facts.*" So, also, Paulan, writing against Novatus, "Has he the gift of tongues and prophesy."

St. Athanasius in his life of St. Anthony, after relating many miraculous things, thus concludes: "The facts which I have inserted are partly from my own knowledge, for I often went to see him, and partly from the information of those who had long attended on him; in all which I have carefully adhered to the truth." Then, in the fourth century, we hear the great African doctor Augustin, speaking of the performances of miracles in his bishopric, of, myself, have I beheld them with my own eyes." And in another part of the same work, the "City of God," alluding to the miraculous cure of two persons at the tomb of St. Stephen, he says: "It is no mistake of mine, I do not think that I do not think that there is one, of all the inhabitants of Hippo, who did not see it, or hath not been informed of it, nor one that can even forget it." No less than seventy other miracles are recorded by the same writer as having occurred in his own diocese. Now, I will ask, would Augustin and the others whose names I have mentioned, have exposed themselves to the ridicule and contempt of the unbelievers of their times, unless they had the most satisfactory evidence of the truth of what they stated? Would they dare to do in the presence of their respective communities to have born testimony of this character to imaginary occurrences? Could we reasonably suppose that such a man as Augustin would call upon all the inhabitants of a considerable community to attest an untruth? Tosupp se we would be to undermine the foundation of all history, to call into doubt the best attested events of former times, to reject the authority of an Augustin, Origen, Tertullian and Justin, there is no reason why we should receive Heroditus, Pliny or Tacitus.

Theodoret, Bishop of Cyr, who lived about the same time, speaking of the miracles of Christ, says: "I was not only a spectator of his miracles, I was also a hearer of his predictions." St. Paulinus gives testimony of the miracles performed in his presence by St. Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan; and in the next, the sixth century, we have St. Chrysostom speaking in this manner: "This sign (the sign of the cross) built in the days of our fathers and our own, has thrown open the gates that were shut, destroyed the effects of poisonous drugs, dissolved the force of hemlock and cured the bites of venomous serpents." The seventh century was remarkable, among others, for the miracles performed by St. Augustine of Canterbury, as we learn from the writings of venerable Bede. The inscription on the tomb of the Saint the Bishop engraved himself, and supported by the performance of miracles, converted from the worship of idols to the faith of Christ, King Edelbert and his nation." I pass over, as too numerous, the miracles recorded by St. Jerome, St. Basil and others, and come at once to more modern times. Philip, Archdeacon of Liege, giving an account of the miraculous works performed at Cologne by St. Bernard, and primitive waver after the days of the apostles."

David Home, too, that other implacable enemy of the Christian religion, admitted the force of historical testimony on this point, for in seeking to divert the minds of his readers from the truths of religion, he says, "Those who are so silly as to examine the affair by that medium (miracles), and seek particular flaws in the testimony, are almost sure to be confounded." Another is even still more explicit in his acknowledgment of miracles. "Through the course of fifteen hundred years past," he says, "still Jews have heard that there is the Word of God, have seen the greatest signs and wonders, and have raged against them." Again, "From God we have learned and received it the Bible as the external Word and truth of God, confessed and confirmed by *miracles* and signs during these fifteen hundred years to this present time." And in another place, "Who can gainsay these things which God *to thereby marketh witness already at the tombs of the saints?*" One would imagine it was a Catholic priest, and not a Protestant, that was writing. Gratius, too, another Protestant, and certainly one of the most learned men of his time, has the following: "As the later ages also are full of testimonies of the same kind, Ludovicus, I do not know by what reason some are moved to refrain that gift to the first ages only." In like manner Osiander, Whitaker, Calvin, Isaac and Casaubon, and Protestants, frankly acknowledge the existence of miracles in every age down to their own. If to this we add the almost innumerable instances recorded in the lives of the saints, and the testimony of Catholic writers, who have sworn to by competent witnesses in the canonization of the saints, there is no reason why we should not believe the miracles to be a part of the normal history of the Catholic Church. But some one may say, "Why do we not see the miracles of the present day?" To this we reply, we do not acknowledge the truth of that doctrine in whose utterness they were performed? The reason is obvious. In their blindness they fall into the same unbelief as the Jews in the days of the Redeemer. The latter attributed the miracles of the Saviour to the power of Beelzebub; the former refer the miracles of the Catholic Church to a similar source. "The Evangelical Doctor," says Dr. Middleton, "so constantly, explicitly and unanimously affirmed by all Church historians as the continual succession of all those miraculous powers through all ages, from the earliest father who first mentions them down to the time of the Reformation, which same succession is still further declared by persons of the most eminent character, for their probity, learning and dignity in the Roman Church to this very day." This testimony coming from an infidel, and one who did all in his power to discredit the reality of miracles, is the most satisfactory and invaluable. And in another part the writer says: "If the cause must be tried by the unanimous consent of fathers, we shall find as much reason to believe those powers were continued even to the latest ages as to any others; how early from insurrection only by extraordinary pressure of soldiers and policemen. The next trouble will precipitate a crisis here. In Nice and Savory there is a good deal of dissatisfaction which is actively fomented by Italian revolutionary agents. Paris appears on the surface to be all quiet, but the extraordinary precautions taken by the authorities reveal apprehensions, and prove that there is the strongest foundation for the graves' fears.

### TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

Archbishop Bailey is lying quite ill at the Episcopal residence in New York.

A sharp shock of earthquake is reported as having been felt at Inez, Eastland, April 26th.

The House of Commons has rejected the Women suffrage bill by 72 to 124. Bright said the measure would be brought up again.

The United States Treasury balances on the 8th were: Currency, $15,000,000; coin, $72,000,000; coin certificates, $24,000,000. Total, $111,000,000. Bond holders in circulation, $485,000,000.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided the application for a new trial in the case of Stokes. One of his counsel says he is convinced that the Court of Appeals would grant a new trial.

In the Tichborne trial, on the 1st instant, the French witness of the Regent Tichborne were examined. Their testimony, read to the jury, was adjourned, and gave testimony which is regarded as the hopes of the claimant.

Miss Helen Gould and three girls by the name of Sabastian Shaw, which sailed from Leavenport for Montreal by 1st. Horses have been secured for them to sail up the river to Montreal.

Hon. James Orr, Embassador of the United States, died in St. Petersburg on the 5th of inflammation of the lungs. He has been in from a cold some days. He has been absent from the city since the 1st of last month. Senator Sumner has addressed a note to the secretary of the Senate, requesting him to pay him the amount of his salary as a senator for the time during which he was absent on account of his illness.

The Virginia City election took place on the 5th. The Democrats claim that they have elected Mayor, Chief of Police, Assessor, Two Aldermen and Treasurer. The Republicans elected Tax Collector, Two Aldermen.

Mr. Sydney Webster, who sailed for Europe on the 21st, says on this subject: "There is nothing in the proclamation of the Metropolitans stopping at Brashear to-day, but they will proceed with ammunition and rations, and it is said have ordered back for Mr. Martinville. They are expected up to-day. A fight at St. Martinville is inevitable.

Hesperian City (Cal.), May 7.—There is great excitement all over the parish, and the people are determined to resist. Forty men left at the same time that Smith, on account of duties, should leave, and before the State is much in population. will have a railroad.

William Armstrong, a farmer on the Petaluma road, was thrown from his carriage in a lounge in the office of the employment of Mr. Nathan A. Jones, in Sacramento, on the morning last. He was a native of Ireland, the years of age, and died of congestion of the brain.

During the past month 3,087 passengers arrived in California by immigrant trains. Since the 1st of January 10,256 passengers have arrived, being 4,823 for the same four months of 1872. This increase in the rate of fare from the East. It is also to note that the class of immigrants is changing from farmers from Germany, Norway, Sweden, Ireland and England, to mechanics and to the prosperity of the Western and Atlantic States. This is a good sign at this time, beginning to come to manifest.

About two o'clock Wednesday morning last, in the asylum of W. B. Campbell's Hotel, on Kearny street, between Bush and Pine, that in a few minutes the whole building, including the furniture and goods of Longbaugh & Co., blacksmith shop and sa loon, Wagoon and tools and Brown's bakery and saloon of Fred Sherman, were lost with Campbell's stable. He barely burned on his hands, and his hair partly singed in the endeavor to save some of his goods. The total loss will foot up over $20,000. Campbell had $5,000 insurance in the Home Mutual Insurance company, and some think will be speedily rebuilt and refurnished from that country fund. No insurance property was destroyed.

### Speculations on Affairs in France.

A dispatch in the New York *World*, indicating the possibility of a civil struggle in France, says: "Thiers and the Monarchists, Gambetta and the Republicans, Bonapartists, Orleanists and Legitimists, are all engaged in political situation in France, and of likely to follow:

On the meeting of the National Assembly on Monday it will be made to Buffet, and to select Marcel President of the Republic. Instead, it is resuscitated by the Left Center and the Right would be glad to keep Buffet in the President's chair, and the Left, with a majority of only two or three votes as much vain in April as they had.

The grape vines are beginning to recover the injury suffered by frost in the latter part of the month and the crop will be a good one. Grapes are making their appearance in the south part of the State, and they threaten serious damage.

The grain crops in the vicinity of Sa. Healdsburg, Sonoma county, stand an average yield. It is estimated that there will be at least one-third of the usual grape crop and hops a full crop of other kind of fruit in consequence of the frosts.

The ceremony of commencing work on the new narrow gauge railroad from Benicia to the wharf, attracted much attention, but is generally regarded as nothing but a ceremony. It is the intention at the same time that the work, as soon as grades should have, and before the State is

William Armstrong, a farmer on the Petaluma road, was thrown from his carriage in a lounge in the office of the employment of Mr. Nathan A. Jones, in Sacramento, on the morning last. He was a native of Ireland, the years of age, and died of congestion of the brain.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Company has formally adopted the route from San Diego to Fort Yuma. It will run near the southern boundary of Arizona pass. The next surveyed route is north of the first route, and crosses the mountains at a lower altitude than on the latter line, so much so that commercially, the new line is fifty miles shorter.

The investigation in New York last session Chief Justice Daly and a sheriff's jury into the proceedings of Tweed's Finance Traitor, was concluded on the 30th and a verdict rendered to the effect that he, and responsible for his acts. The District Attorney will immediately proceed to the indictment and trial against him for publishing an obscene paper in connection with the Woodhull and Claflin matter.

Judge Hoffman, of the Superior Court, has rendered a decision sustaining the demurrer interposed by James Ingersoll in the suit brought against him by the State to recover $50,000 damages for the sale of liquor to a minor, unless the country was made a party to suit, and an appeal Judge Hoffman has affirmed the decision. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court. The publication of dollars which the late Ring is said to have drawn from the New York Treasury.

A correspondent of the London *News* pitches the American display of the exhibition, and gives the following as a correct list of articles to be found in the Centennial Buildings at Philadelphia: Two cases of white drawers, three blankets, one pair of boots, a double-barrelled gun, two satchels, an institutes of water taken from the Mississippi river An explanation of the meagre display is found in the fact that the management of the American section, as well as the superintendence of the American section, as it is confidently hoped that now the new commissioners will be appointed in a few days actively to work to repair the evil effects, and that from now on will be speedily inspected and exhibitions from that country will be worthy of the nation.

### MARRIED.

CUNNINGHAM—BARRY—In this city, May 1, at St. Patrick's Church by the Rev. Father Morrison, Mr. Cunningham to Miss Nellie Barry, both of this city.

CALLAGHAN — FARRELL — In this city, May 4, by Rev. Father Harrington, Daniel Callaghan, of Virginia City, Nev., to Miss Ellen A. Farrell, of San Francisco.

HAYS—McCARLY—In this city, May 4 by the Rev. Father Scott, Mr. Hays to Miss Annie McCarly, daughter of Hays to Hannah McCarly.

### DIED.

DUNN—In this city, May 7, Edward, son of James and Mary Dunn, aged 2 years 4 months and 7 days.

GRAHAM—In this city, May 5, Garrett Graham, a native of the parish of Belmont, county Cork, Ireland, aged 70 years 6 months.

HOLLAND—In this city, May 3, Ann, wife of Daniel Holland, aged 32 years, 11 months and 26 days.

KAVANAUGH—In this city, April 30, Patrick Kavanaugh, native of Ireland, aged 70 years.

KEATING—In this city, May 3, Thomas Keating, a native of Ballymeward, county Galway, Ireland, aged 50 years.

MORRISSEY—In this city, May 3, Arthur, son of Richard and Honora Morrissey, aged 1 year and 6 months.

MURPHY—In this city, May 3, Mary, wife of John Murphy, a native of county Dundee, Ireland, aged 33 years.

NOONAN—In this city, May 1, Catherine, wife of P. D. Noonan, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years.

O'NEIL—In this city, May 1, Hannah Jane, beloved wife of Hugh Curran, a native of county Wicklow, Ireland, aged 39 years.

SPELLMAN—In this city, May 1, Edward Moore, a native of Ireland, aged 52 years.

SPELLMAN—In this city, May 5, Timothy, eldest son of John and Julia Spellman, a native of Bangor, Maine, aged 21 years and 3 months.

WALKEY—In San Rafael, April 12, Geraldine, son of Francis and Julia Walkey, aged 1 year and 10 days.

WILLIAMS—At Folsom, April 21, Joseph Delany, aged 42 years.

ANNUNZIATA—In Sacramento, May 2, William Ann Annunziata, a native of Ireland, aged 68 years.

Died, in Stourbridge, April 11th, Margaret Jane, daughter of Anthony and Margaret Smith, at the age of 19 years. Deceased was in fact, from the earliest days of her childhood, a child who knew her by her grace and amiability and her cheerful disposition. Such as well as the high respect in which her parents and all the inhabitants of Stourbridge and its vicinity, was justified in a sad and yet consoling manner by the large concourse which followed the remains of the young girl to their last resting place. The Rev. Father Hornsberg, (C. P. S. and the pastor, Dowlman, chanted the burial service. It was, perhaps, the largest funeral ever witnessed in this village to another and better world that the town has ever seen. Wednesday, died on third Friday, and was buried on Easter Sunday. It is just, had we hope, to draw therefrom an augury of the eternal happiness of her whose loss is mourned, and afflicted parents have the sincere sympathy of every one acquainted with them.—R. I. P.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

Tallant & Co. have moved their banking business into their new building, on the northeast corner of Battery and California streets.

The waters of the Occidental Hotel promised Mr. Gallagher, the steward with a souvenir gold chain on the occasion of his calling that house.

In the Fourth Justice Court on Monday last, the Hibernia Bank got a decision in favor against the Young Men's Christian Association for $10,000, and it is feared for $17,000.

Twenty-two patents were examined by the Commissioners of Insanity last month. Twenty-nine were sent to the Insane Asylum, and one to the Home of the Inebriate.

It is said that Thrift, fearing Miss Fraser would obtain a verdict against him, took flight for the Sandwich and disposed of his property, and will let the fair plaintiff get what she can.

Over fifty thousand pounds of strawberries were received on Saturday last, and sold at ten to fifteen cents per pound. Five thousand dollars worth of strawberries in a single day is pretty good showing.

John Burke Phillips, Prosecuting Attorney, has gone to the country for a period of three weeks, to view the beauties of nature; and in the meantime John Burke, attorney at law, is acting as District Attorney pro tem.

On Saturday last a terrible accident occurred in the wool packing establishment of Flint & Peabody, on Sansome street, between Bush and Sutter. An employé of the firm named James Thornton, was engaged with others in placing wool in the upper story, when the scaffold, some two, came down, smashing his head terribly.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Society of Mechanics, organized under the laws of the State of California, held on the 29th day of April, 1873, authorizing and directing the undersigned, Trustees in the said estate, to sell certain property belonging to the said estate, and to make a final dividend of the assets of the said bankrupt, for the highest tender for cash in United States gold coin, together with all right, title and interest in and said estate, with all and each book debts and assets of whatsoever sort shown at the time of said second assignment.

THIS NOTICE hereby certifies that T. C. Gleeson and W. Fell, of 634 Market street, city of San Francisco, State of California, having complied with the said formula, and being the highest bidders for said stock hereinbefore named, we hereby declare them the owners of the same, as witness our hands this 2th day of April, 1873.

JULIUS REVERE,
ANTOINE PERVEGUES.
Witness: WILLOUGHBY H. DAVISON.

TICKETS.....Fifty Cents
Children, Twenty-five Cents.
A shuttling border is furnished and all amusements. my10

## NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF THE WHOLE STATE.

GLEESON & FELL,

Will submit the above Stock for sale

ON MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

The House Closes Two Days in the Week.

We Open at 9 A. M., sharp. We Close at 6 P. M., sharp.

Parcels sent free to all parts of the city three times a day.

A Special Messenger engaged for parcels of importance.

By order,

GLEESON & FELL,
634 MARKET STREET,
BELOW KEARNY. ap26

## California-Street Excitement a Flash in the Pan.

### Excitement and More than Excitement —Frenzy Bordering on Madness.

Let us look at this state of things, calmly from a philosophic point of view. Every excitement has its extra tension of the brain, naturally leading to imprudence and a reckless prodigality of the whole system. Extraordinary emotions have their primary and secondary effects. The primary fall of life and elasticity, and the next day produces a lassitude of spirits and a want of that life-giving power that should ensure a success in any undertaking. A great battle is fought, with a foe ambitious of application, becomes a driveling idiot. All this thing is going on in the minds of business men now.

A man will go to the fire each and every time. If you call it speculation, every rent he has to his name, and he is not a gambler. Those are *Le Petite* ize words and *Le Republic* ize is the latter's monopolizers.

Ruin, however, so irritated by the ambitious wishes that led to his grievous fall, and by the defeat of Marini, has all support given him ostensibly by the Government, that he does not care a few pennies, provided he can avenge his defeated wrongs. The Right is directing its efforts to postpone a dissolution of the Assembly for one or two years. The will increase its unpopularity by obnoxious laws, by the aid of agents to secure a majority in the elections.

The Lyons is seething and kept

## New Advertisements.

GRAND
IRISH NATIONAL
FESTIVAL,
Under the auspices of the
KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH,
—AT THE—
CITY GARDENS,
SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1873.

The proceeds will be exclusively applied to advance the IRISH NATIONAL CAUSE.
A magnificent Irish Military Band will compete in military evolutions for a valuable prize.
Two magnificent Bands of Music have been engaged for the day and evening's entertainment.
A magnificent Grover & Baker sewing Machine will be given as a prize to the lady holding the winning number.
SPLENDID PRIZES, of various kinds, will be given to gentlemen, ladies and children, for prizes in the various games.
A grand Theatrical Performance, Balloon Ascension and gorgeous Display of Fireworks will be among the attractions of the day and evening.
TICKETS.....Fifty Cents
Children, Twenty-five Cents.
A shuttling border is furnished and all amusements. my10

## New Advertisements.

THE
IGNATIAN LITERARY SOCIETY
—WILL GIVE ITS—
FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC
—ON—
THURSDAY—MAY 15, 1873.

The contract for the construction of the Clay-street Hill Railroad was executed Friday last, between the railroad company and W. H. Martin, and we are informed that the work will be commenced immediately. The whole cost of the road is $70,000, of which Mr. Martin will receive $42,000. The line will commence at the corner of Clay and Kearny streets; thence up Clay to Jones, which it will traverse to Washington street, where it will turn and pass along Jones, Leavenworth, Vallejo, Hyde, Larkin and Larkin streets to Chestnut street, where it will terminate. Mr. Alexander Campbell, Jr., is the engineer in charge.

Third—All bidders must be registered prior to the hour of opening bids, and after the contract is made for the line to be running order by August 1, 1873.

Last Monday, Mayor Alvard approved the order prohibiting persons for State and municipal purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. This order is drawn up and now finally approved as to form by the Attorney. Assessments and taxes under the provisions of the Constitution, are not to be, in the absence of a decision by the Supreme Court on the subject, collected. The Constitution requires a law to make the assessment in accordance with this order and the Consolidation Act. The county and municipal tax levy, of which $1 50 is for county purposes, and 35 cents for State purposes. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to relieve the City Treasury, and make the payment of taxes more easy to tax-payers.

DEVINE RESPITED.—The following dispatch was received by Sheriff Adams on Thursday:

SACRAMENTO, May 8.—James Adams, Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco: I have granted Devine a respite for five days. NEWTON BOOTH.

The concession of the Governor was procured through the earnest intercession of Father Spreckles, the spiritual adviser of the condemned man, who represented that as yet Devine had manifested no sense of penitence or realization of the awful change that was at hand. The good Father hoped that with a short respite, and the final certainty that days of life was to be spared, some impression might be made by his admonitions upon the hardened heart of the guilty wretch.

## ORDER

—IN THE—
UNITED STATES COURT
—OF—
BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUance of an order of Sale made by the Court of Yolo County, State of California, on the 25th day of April, 1873, authorizing and directing the undersigned, Trustees in the said estate, to sell certain property belonging to the said estate, and to make a final dividend of the assets of the said bankrupt, for the highest tender for cash in United States gold coin, together with all right, title and interest in and said estate, with all and each book debts and assets of whatsoever sort shown at the time of said second assignment.

THIS NOTICE hereby certifies that T. C. Gleeson and W. Fell, of 634 Market street, city of San Francisco, State of California, having complied with the said formula, and being the highest bidders for said stock hereinbefore named, we hereby declare them the owners of the same, as witness our hands this 2th day of April, 1873.

JULIUS REVERE,
ANTOINE PERVEGUES.
Witness: WILLOUGHBY H. DAVISON.

## NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF THE WHOLE STATE.

GLEESON & FELL,

Will submit the above Stock for sale

ON MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

The House Closes Two Days in the Week.

We Open at 9 A. M., sharp. We Close at 6 P. M., sharp.

Parcels sent free to all parts of the city three times a day.

A Special Messenger engaged for parcels of importance.

By order,

GLEESON & FELL,
634 MARKET STREET,
BELOW KEARNY. ap26

## New Advertisements.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL
PICNIC
—OF THE—
JACKSON DRAGOONS,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
St. Joseph's Church, Alameda,
WILL BE HELD.....
THURSDAY.....MAY 15, 1873,
AT HADGER'S PARK.
ADMISSION TO PARK (ADULTS).....50 CENTS
Boats leave every half hour. my10

## ST. PATRICK'S
SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC
—WILL TAKE PLACE—
THURSDAY.....JUNE 5, 1873,
AT BELMONT.
my10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PIANOS | $5 | PER MONTH. |
| TO | $6 | " |
| RENT. | $7 | " |
| | $8 | " |
| | $9 | " |
| | $10 | " |

Gray's Music Store, 623 & 625 Clay.

## GRAND PICNIC.

The beautiful grounds of Belmont have been selected as the place for the attention. It is the design of the Committee to make this picnic as select as possible, and the following rules have been adopted:

First—Only one thousand tickets will be issued. After these are sold, the books shall be closed; early application therefore, is necessary.

Second—No one shall be authorized to sell tickets, except the President of the Society and the Committee of Arrangements, which consists of Charles Lynch, Chairman, Alexander Campbell, Jr., Secretary, and Jeremiah Sullivan.

Third—All tickets must be procured prior to the day of the picnic, as no sales at the entrance to the park will be sold at the depot.

The price of tickets for the round trip has been fixed at One Dollar. No half tickets will be issued, and children will be charged the full price.

The officers of the President of the Society is at St. Ignatius College. Parties wishing to purchase tickets may apply there, or to the Committee of Arrangements. The special train will leave the railroad depot, on Market street, at 9 A. M.

A band of music will accompany the Picnic. my10

## New Advertisements.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE HEIRS at law of FRANCIS LEONARD, a native of county Monaghan, Ireland, who died at Stockton in the Summer of 1872, aged about 35 years. He came to California from New Orleans, across the Plains, in 1865. It is supposed to have left a father brother and other relatives in New Orleans, who will be suitably benefited by writing to P. MATHESON, Sub-Lieutenant, Calaveras county, Cal. my10 1t

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ANNUAL EXCURSION
—AND—
SOCIAL REUNION
—OF THE—
SAINT JOSEPH'S
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
—TO—
BELMONT PARK,
—ON—
THURSDAY, - - - MAY 22, 1873.

MR. ALPEN'S BRASS BAND is engaged for the occasion.

Trains will leave at 9 o'clock A. M.: returning at 5 o'clock P. M.

Tickets for the Round Trip.....$1.

THE REBELLION OF

## SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

PART FIFTH.—Continued.

The knight could not but remark with surprise the little interest he seemed to take in the defense; and, as he proceeded, he overheard from more than one the expression of similar astonishment. He gained the hospital suburb, and duly committed his charge to the care of the attendants. He was now to return by the same way to regain the fastness where Silken was, and had again to pass the warden. While staggering under the weight of the wounded man, and toiling through the wreck of the platform, with such difficulty as he had experienced in crossing to the hospital, the knight had not observed so much the various missiles that fell on or over the narrow road by which he was to pass, as the wary sheriff, Shall we count you as a volunteer?"

"Ma'ter Dare, I am here a prisoner," said Talbot.

"Ay, and will continue so till latter Lammas, if you count on being outraged by the Gunter," replied the warden, with a mock compassionate laugh.

Talbot turned to go, without making any reply; for he felt that he could not do so without betraying himself, which every motive now urged him to repress, as the warden's authority was momentarily increase, and it seemed doubtful, should the sally he meditated prove successful, whether Art Jamwell would much longer be able to command against it. Parez regarded him, as he went, with another glance of anxious wondering, and the knight returned to his quarters more cautious and perplexed than ever. He had not been long absent from his apartment, where he sat calming the fears of his wife, he heard the warden's voice in the gallery without. His amazement was much increased to hear the tone of cordiality in which he spoke with Art and his company. The reason, however, soon appeared; he was inviting volunteers for the sally; but so great was the willingness of the men, that, instead of requiring the interposition of fair words, as he feared, all the warden's authority to oblige a sufficient number to remain. Foremost of those who offered themselves and were accepted was Art; the best men of his company followed under Redmond and Barry Oge; while Gillaspike was obliged, much against his will, to remain as captain of the gate. Singing and shouting, the volunteers descended to the court-yard, and Talbot, again came forth and took his station by a wicket in the wall, so placed as to command the sally.

On the left flank of the English position, and occasionally disclosed as the skirts of the great cloud were rolled back or lifted by the breeze, stood a single gun behind a temporary breast-work of gabions and sandbags. It had been brought forward to supply the loss of one of the dismounted pieces in the battery, and was planted here until a place on the breaching platform should be cleared for it; but the breastwork of the breaching battery was now one shapeless mound of earth, and all its embrasures beaten down, and the ground for ten yards in front quite covered with the fire from the walls; this, however, slackening as the men were withdrawn for the sally, gave an opportunity to the English to repair the damage, and when Talbot looked forth, their sappers were swarming over the ruins of the half-cleared rampart, clearing away the rubbish of the fallen parapet, and piling up a new breastwork under the covering of the dismounted gun that has been mentioned, and for a second, similarly planted, on the other flank, both aided by a constant discharge of musquetry from the trenches behind.

Talbot had just time to observe these features of the scene below when the noise of the descending drawbridge announced the rushing of the galloglass. They sallied in two bodies, one led by the son of Connagher, the other by the warden. Parez's company took the safer service of covering the drawbridge and securing the retreat; while the division led by the Art came down long the edge of the fosse with the noise and impetuosity of a torrent, and only slackened their speed till they swept the field clean over the temporary battery, which they trampled into ruin, and on to the foot of the main breastwork itself; up it they went like a wave of the sea, and over, and down among the astonished gunners and defenders in the trench behind, with a roar of shouting and clash of arms. In the midst of the knight leap to his feet, and involuntarily join in the cheer of encouragement that rung from all the walls. For some minutes the struggles were concealed by the intervening rampart; but the din of musquet and weapons overhead was still visible above the breastwork—sword and battle axe flashed bright through the smoke, and when the blade caught the sunshine, and the white flickering of the plaids as they were waved backwards and forwards with the edifying impulses of alternate victory. At length the tide of conflict set in steadily in one direction, and the whirling sweep of the axe fell fast and faster through the thinned array of spear and battle-axe; and at last it drove their antagonists in one tumultuous mass out of the embrasures, and down into the area and platform of the breaching battery. Here, under and over the stem guns, they now poured down the sally and victory. "Ha, *ne reachtaire*," he exclaimed, with an animation such as he had not displayed during the siege before, "we shall have knocks at close quarters before the sun goes down! Where has the chief-engineer got to, plotting the throats of churls? let him get his skene in order; for he will have to work enough within the keep, if my spy deceive me not. Is O'Madden; I did not show you the knave's billet. Mark what an account he has given of their loss in the trenches." So saying, he plucked it forth, and handed it to his officer. O'Maddon perused the paper with evident satisfaction, and it passed from hand to hand among those who stood about the warden, each reading and some commenting on the contents.

"Slain in the battery, fifteen men and a sergeant; wounded, three-and-twenty."

"And in the trenches?"

"Twelve slain and nineteen wounded since sunrise."

"*Hiersh!* I knew we'd do the work when the range was altered, as I advised: if we had done so at first.—"

"What say you?—numbers of the English in our favor? By my faith, and there had need; for 'twill be safer to be friends than foes to the Ape after to day. Crown ohon!"

"What is the hour fixed for the sally?"

"In about an hour from the present time."

"Ha! the blessed bells of Saint Woolstan's, Master Parez is a good man in the gap, after all! He is going to head the sally in person."

Talbot felt the hot blood burning upon his cheek for having entertained suspicions so slanderous of the enemy. He cast his eyes to the ground, in the confusion of an ingenuous spirit, for, although he had no given utterance to a single imputation of treachery, he felt ashamed to look the warden in the face without some expiation for the injury done him even in thought. He saw, too, recollected that, while a prisoner in the fortress, his own presence there, uncalled for, might well excite just surmise. He uttered a sigh, with an air, as he felt, of more conscious condemnation than he ever remembered to have exhibited before. His uneasy steps were arrested by the voice of Parez: but the tone of the fire word more than such assertion for the knight's conscientiousness, for the warden addressed him with a loud levity, that was not less unexpressed than offensive. "Ho, ho, Sir Knight," he cried; and Talbot, looking up, encountered his glance, which was full of insolent triumph, yet why he could not conjecture. "Why, Sir Knight, we give the sally shortly. Shall we count you as a volunteer?"

"Ma'ter Parez, I am here a prisoner," said Talbot.

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

A magnificent oriel window has has been put into the Fort Wayne Cathedral. .

The Italians of New Orleans are about to build a church. Rev. Father Cas ne has been appointed pastor.

Mother Regina, Superioress of the St. Joseph's Academy, Bloomington, Ill., died on Saturday, April 19th, aged 27 years.

Rev. Father Ludovic, of Ravenna, has been appointed Administrator of the Apostolic Delegation of Syria and Vicar-Apostolic of Aleppo.

A telegram announces the death of Mgr. Boubinet, Bishop of Amiens, aged sixty-five years. He was consecrated Bishop of that See in 1856.

Father L. Lapie, the oldest priest of the diocese of Ogdensburg, died at Corbeau, N. Y., Sunday, March 30th, at the age of seventy-four years.

Father Bernard was unanimously elected Abbot at a general chapter of the Cistercian Order held recently at the Abbey of Lavins in the South of France.

The Hon. Mrs. Stapleton Brotherton of Hambill, Lincolnshire, a convert to Catholicism in religion in England, was recently received in private audience by his Holiness.

In the Bombay Vicariate the Wednesdays of Lent were appointed as days of supplication to pray for the Church Militant, suffering from cruel and impious persecution.

The Very Rev. Canon Gossan P. P., of Cooley, county Louth, has been appointed successor to the late Archdeacon Tierney, V. G., in the pastoral charge of St. Peter's, Drogheda.

The Right Rev. Provost Croskell, of Manchester, has received from Rome, through the hands of the Bishop of Salford, his appointment as Domestic Prelate to his Holiness the Pope.

Very Rev. Wm. Quin, now Vicar General of the diocese of New York, has taken up his residence at the Cathedral and taken farewell of old St. Peter's church, of which he has been pastor since 1840.

Rev. W. P. Hannedy of Holy Cross Church, New York, was presented on the 16th ult. with a purse of over eleven hundred dollars by his parishioners, previous to his departure for his new home at Peekskill on the Hudson.

Father P. Markel, J. S., had been expelled by force from Schweidnitz, Germany. Many of the leading citizens followed him to the train with the intention of bidding him farewell and of doing him honor.

Mgr. Salvai, recently consecrated Bishop of Alexandria, North Italy, was enthusiastically received by his flock, who decked the streets with flowers and garlands. The members of the municipality likewise joined in the demonstration.

The new Catholic College of St. Louis was opened in New York on April 19th. The college is under the management of Père Rouay and a faculty of twelve professors. It is fitted for forty boarders and eighty day scholars.

At the Clifden Convent four young ladies, Misses Maria and Margaret Hughes, Margaret Hogan and Emilia Carey, have consecrated themselves to the special service of God and to the noble duty of administering to the wants of the poor by Christ.

The Countess Dowager Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, of Miss Cholmondeley, of Miss Sister Mary Baptist, she was called a very few years, and in the fifth year of her religious profession.

On April 14th three young ladies made their religious profession at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Hartford, Conn. They were: Miss Mary A. Clifford in religion, Sister M. Romanus Joseph; Miss Mary Carney in religion, Sister M. Patricia Joseph; and a French lady (in religion, Sister M. Paul Joseph. Bishop Merrick officiated.

In a late competitive examination for a cadetship in the United States Military Academy, held in the Congressional district of Missouri embracing the city of St. Louis, John Sullivan, a student of the St. Louis University conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, carried off the palm.

Right Rev. William H. Gross, C. SS. R., the newly appointed Bishop of Savannah, will probably soon have a new Cathedral to his Episcopal city. The sum of $50,000 has already been secured for that purpose, by subscription. The new edifice will cost $150,000.

We regret to announce the death of the venerable Archbishop of Aix, France, Mgr. Chargee Emile Claudius, the late Archbishop of Aix, who died March 1st, was born at Lyons, February 15, 1803. In 1857 he was consecrated Archbishop of Aix, in Provence, on March 19th. His death had been expected for some time.

A religious reception took place at Wilmington, N. C., on Easter Sunday, Miss Hall, of Harper's Ferry, making her profession under the name of Sister Mary Ann, and Miss Price, Wilmington, being admitted to the religious habit as Sister Mary Catherine Josephine. In the absence of Bishop Gilmore, Father Grace, of St. Thomas' church, officiated.

Mgr. Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, recently convoked a general council of his province, which was to have commenced last Sunday. The council was held in the church of Notre Dame d'Afrique near Algiers. The Bishops of Oran, Constantine and Hipponia, and Rev. Father Abbot of Lataypo, Brassuel, will be present.

Dismantled, not content with persecuting Catholics, has turned his attention to the Evangelicans. Pastor Sabelier, well known to Catholics and Protestants by his charity, has been expelled from Mulhouse for having assisted some emigrants who wished to return to France. A number of Protestant ministers have likewise been cruelly persecuted in Alsace and Lorraine.

The Pope has been the recipient of another handsome donation. The gift was a presentation of 15,000 francs and the donor M. A. de Pallieu a French gentleman, in return to the Holy Father invited M. de Pallieu to assist at the celebration of Mass in his private chapel, and likewise presented him with a magnificent silver medal of exquisite workmanship.

A further addition to the professional staff of St. Peter's College, Agra, will shortly be made, by the appointment of a Professor of Mathematics and of another tutor from the Roorkee College. The rector is doing all he can to improve the condition of the college, and raise it to the position it once occupied as one of the best educational institutions in the province.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bourdon, the new Vicar-Apostolic of Upper Burmah, is duly consecrated at Rangoon, was received in Mandalay by Bishop Bigandet, there in both the Burmese and British officials, introduced the newly-consecrated Bishop to the King; after which he returned to Rangoon.

The editor of the Roman Catholic paper *Germania* has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for republishing an article from the *London Spectator*, criticising the action of the German government towards the Church. This is a very pregnant illustration of the kind of civil and religious liberty which now prevails in Germany.

During the year 1846 the enemies of the Church were greatly elated by the non-Catholic diploma privileges granted by Rev. Christopher Coppelli S. J., Professor of Philosophy and Latin Literature in the Neapolitan University, who dastily became an open heretic. Father Coppeli died lately in Naples. Just before his death he became penitent and returned to the bosom of the Church.

On Sunday, April 20th, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y., received fourteen converts into the Catholic Church, and there are several more under instruction. On the same day, in St. Mary Church, the same Rt. Rev. prelate received twelve additional converts; among them was Mr. Hamill, an ex-Methodist preacher, recently assigned by a conference of that body to a pastoral charge at Amboy.

The celebrated French historian, M. Amedee Thierry, died March 20th. His loss was singularly edifying. When informed that there was no hope, he said: "*Fiat voluntas tua!*" (Thy will be done,) and received from his run of St. Sulpice the last Sacraments. His last words were: "*Libera nos malo. Amen.*" (Deliver us from evil. Amen.) Long live this brain, was a very beautiful one and the grey hair in his face, in his last moments, made the calm love and hope that of a true Christian."

On the morning of Thursday, the 17th ult., the ceremony of the profession of vows was held at the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, Fort Hamilton, New York. Archbishop McCloskey presided. The young ladies who made their vows were Sister M. de Sales McDevitt, Sister M. Bonaventure Kavanagh, and Sister M. Dolores Rooney. The religious last named is a niece of Rev. Mr. McKenna, who officiated at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass on that solemn occasion, while Archbishop McCloskey, with the present Superiores of the Sisters of Mercy in New York.

The many friends of Rev. Thomas J. Halpin, of Vermont, a young and zealous priest, will be grieved to learn that he is no more. He died of consumption on the 15th of March, at Nice, France, whither he had lately gone to escape the rigors of Vermont winters. Father Halpin was born near Castlepollard, Ireland, was educated in his native land, at All-Hallows College, and in his twenty-third year was ordained priest by Bishop De Goesbriand, at Burlington, Vt., September 1865.

The following decree, dated Berlin, March 13, signed by Emperor William, and addressed to the Minister of War, of Foreign Affairs, and of Religious Affairs, figures in the official organ of the Prussian *Gazette* for March 27, countersigned by the Ministers: "In consequence of your collective report to me, I have come to the resolution of suppressing the post of Catholic military chaplain in the army in virtue of this decree, and till further notice. I hereby entrust you with the carrying out of all dispositions necessary for the evacuation of the vacancies."

At St. Joseph's College, Mill-hill, Middlesex, England, an institution under the superintendence of Father Ignatius Jer. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, were enrolled several soldiers and sailors who had undertaken the requirement of the Southern States of the Union, there are 8,000 students from the country—among them 2,000 from Washington. B. C.; Dennis Hurley, Baltimore; Mr. Timothy Mahoney, Boston; Mr. John R. Slattery, New York City; Michael M. Walsh, Boston; Edward Delaney, Pennsylvania. Besides these there are five from England, six from Ireland, six from the British provinces, two Germans, two Portuguese, and one Belgian.

By request of the city government at Louisville, Ky., and permission of Bishop McCloskey, Father Quinlan, a student of the Louisville University conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, carried off the palm.

Right Rev. William H. Gross, C. SS. R., the newly appointed Bishop of Savannah, will probably soon have a new Cathedral to his Episcopal city. The sum of $50,000 has already been secured for that purpose, by subscription. The new edifice will cost $150,000.

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On the morning of Thursday, the 17th ult., the ceremony of the profession of vows was held at the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, Fort Hamilton, New York. Archbishop McCloskey presided. The young ladies who made their vows were Sister M. de Sales McDevitt, Sister M. Bonaventure Kavanagh, and Sister M. Dolores Rooney. The religious last named is a niece of Rev. Mr. McKenna, who officiated at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass on that solemn occasion, while Archbishop McCloskey, with the present Superiores of the Sisters of Mercy in New York.

The many friends of Rev. Thomas J. Halpin, of Vermont, a young and zealous priest, will be grieved to learn that he is no more. He died of consumption on the 15th of March, at Nice, France, whither he had lately gone to escape the rigors of Vermont winters. Father Halpin was born near Castlepollard, Ireland, was educated in his native land, at All-Hallows College, and in his twenty-third year was ordained priest by Bishop De Goesbriand, at Burlington, Vt., September 1865.

The following decree, dated Berlin, March 13, signed by Emperor William, and addressed to the Minister of War, of Foreign Affairs, and of Religious Affairs, figures in the official organ of the Prussian *Gazette* for March 27, countersigned by the Ministers: "In consequence of your collective report to me, I have come to the resolution of suppressing the post of Catholic military chaplain in the army in virtue of this decree, and till further notice. I hereby entrust you with the carrying out of all dispositions necessary for the evacuation of the vacancies."

At St. Joseph's College, Mill-hill, Middlesex, England, an institution under the superintendence of Father Ignatius Jer. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, were enrolled several soldiers and sailors who had undertaken the requirement of the Southern States of the Union, there are 8,000 students from the country—among them 2,000 from Washington. B. C.; Dennis Hurley, Baltimore; Mr. Timothy Mahoney, Boston; Mr. John R. Slattery, New York City; Michael M. Walsh, Boston; Edward Delaney, Pennsylvania. Besides these there are five from England, six from Ireland, six from the British provinces, two Germans, two Portuguese, and one Belgian.

By request of the city government at Louisville, Ky., and permission of Bishop McCloskey, Father Quinlan, a student of the Louisville University conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, carried off the palm.

Right Rev. William H. Gross, C. SS. R., the newly appointed Bishop of Savannah, will probably soon have a new Cathedral to his Episcopal city. The sum of $50,000 has already been secured for that purpose, by subscription. The new edifice will cost $150,000.

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A religious reception took place at Wilmington, N. C., on Easter Sunday, Miss Hall, of Harper's Ferry, making her profession under the name of Sister Mary Ann, and Miss Price, Wilmington, being admitted to the religious habit as Sister Mary Catherine Josephine. In the absence of Bishop Gilmore, Father Grace, of St. Thomas' church, officiated.

Mgr. Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, recently convoked a general council of his province, which was to have commenced last Sunday. The council was held in the church of Notre Dame d'Afrique near Algiers. The Bishops of Oran, Constantine and Hipponia, and Rev. Father Abbot of Lataypo, Brassuel, will be present.

Dismantled, not content with persecuting Catholics, has turned his attention to the Evangelicans. Pastor Sabelier, well known to Catholics and Protestants by his charity, has been expelled from Mulhouse for having assisted some emigrants who wished to return to France. A number of Protestant ministers have likewise been cruelly persecuted in Alsace and Lorraine.

The Pope has been the recipient of another handsome donation. The gift was a presentation of 15,000 francs and the donor M. A. de Pallieu a French gentleman, in return to the Holy Father invited M. de Pallieu to assist at the celebration of Mass in his private chapel, and likewise presented him with a magnificent silver medal of exquisite workmanship.

A further addition to the professional staff of St. Peter's College, Agra, will shortly be made, by the appointment of a Professor of Mathematics and of another tutor from the Roorkee College. The rector is doing all he can to improve the condition of the college, and raise it to the position it once occupied as one of the best educational institutions in the province.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bourdon, the new Vicar-Apostolic of Upper Burmah, is duly consecrated at Rangoon, was received in Mandalay by Bishop Bigandet, there in

## THE MONITOR.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

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Father Bernard was unanimously elected Abbot at a general chapter of the Cistercian Order held recently at the Abbey of Lavins in the South of France.

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On April 14th three young ladies made their religious profession at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Hartford, Conn. They were: Miss Mary A. Clifford in religion, Sister M. Romanus Joseph; Miss Mary Carney in religion, Sister M. Patricia Joseph; and a French lady (in religion, Sister M. Paul Joseph. Bishop Merrick officiated.

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### MISCELLANEOUS IRISH, NEWS.

The fund for the purpose of identifying the *Elate Rowmare*, and presenting Mr. MacAleese with a testimonial, already amounts to the sum of £1,500, and four months imprisonment for contempt of Court.

Mozart's Masses were sung at several Romanist churches in London on Easter Sunday. In one of these churches (Spanish Church, Clapham), the Lord confessions-an extraordinary Holy Saturday that a London newspaper remarks he would have preached such words he officiating in the actual metropolis.

The London *Times*, in a recent issue, pronounced by the Irish Home movement. It asserts that England and Ireland are not only welded but fused (and nonfuses) and that separation is impossible. The *Times*, not many months since, movement, which, by the way, does not mean separation, but partnership on a fair and equitable basis.

The affray between the police and civilians near Dublin on Sunday night, April 13th, turns out to have been one of desperate fury. Their swords were taken from two of the Constabulary, many of whom were severely injured, and it was only after a desperate struggle, and stag large reinforcements had come up, that the police were able to end the disturbance and carry off seven prisoners, whom they charge with being ringleaders in the affray.

The Roscommon Sessional Bar recently entertained their chairman, A. Hamill, Esq., Q. C., at Bergin's Hotel, Athlone. The health of the chairman was proposed in suitable terms, and responded to in a manner that evinced the kind feeling entertained by him toward the practitioners in that county. Several of the local magistrates were also invited to meet Mr. Hamill, and the evening was spent most agreeably.

An application was to have been made to the Court of Queen's Bench, London, on the 15th April, to make absolute the rule obtained some few weeks ago in reference to the shameful ill-treatment in prison of Bridget Bir. Matthews and Mr. Isaac Butt, were to support the application, and several of the prison officials were required to be in readiness to give evidence, if necessary in corroboration of the complaints of cruelty.

The sentences of the Belfast rioters, says the Ulster *Examiner*, are as follows: The total number of rioters, 74; number of prisoners, 33 years and 8 months. Total length of time of Catholic prisoners, 14 years and 3 months. Total number of Protestants convicted, 39. Total number of Catholics convicted, 35. Average punishment for each Protestant conviction, 10 months and 10 days. Average punishment for each Catholic conviction, 2 years. Protestant punishment to Catholic punishment, as 1 to 2.6. Protestant guilt to Catholic guilt—let that question be answered by the history of the August riotes, the gutting of public houses, and burnings on the Shankhill.

The Catholics do not appear to have profited by their wholesale slaughter in Derry. Indeed, and there would be little cause for regret if this were the case, since, except on the single question of remunerative labor, there are not much difference between the political programmes of Captain Gray and Mr. Macartney (who insisted on Ulster Rights), a correspondent, writing from Omagh, represents Father Clifford, parish priest of Trillick, as maintaining this view, and credits that reverend gentleman, in addition, with intention which we hope he really entertains. "He stated that, beyond voting, he had not interfered in politics, and that he described the candidates as at of one—half a dozen of the other, and consequently, at the approaching general election he would propose a Home Ruler to represent the country."

The Right Hon. Edward Bonough O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin, recently elected as a representative peer for Ireland, is the eldest son of Lucius, late lord (who was lord-lieutenant of the county of Clare, and figures in the political world as Lucius Bellenger), by his first wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Mr. William Wigget Bodkin, in the county of Clare. He was born in May, 1839, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Clare, and was lord Inchiquin married in 1862 Emily A'Court, second daughter of William, second Lord Heytesbury, but was left a widower in 1866. By her he had issue one son, Lucius Bellenger, and two daughters, Lady Victoria Charlotte Augusta Fitzroy, and Lady Florence Mary Caroline Fitzroy. The late Marchioness of Waterford was interred on the 15th April at the burying ground of the Church of Benedictine Jesuits, Curraghmore. Six Catholic clergymen officiated at the funeral, the Marchioness having joined that faith some time previous to her death. Her obsequies were attended by the principal nobility and gentry of Waterford and Tipperary, and by those tenants of the farming and tenant classes. The remains of her late lamented lord were buried with her. During the lowering of the coffins into the grave, the Marquis was entirely overcome, and he burst into a wild paroxysm of grief. It was the Marquis' desire that a High Mass should have been celebrated for the Marchioness, but as the effects of the Encumbered Estates Act operated on that particular day, he arranged that it should take place at Clones and at Portlaw in the following week.

### How the Communist Prisoners are Treated.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* draws the following picture of the treatment which the communist prisoners at Versailles receive, and which will contrast strongly with the picture of the sufferings of the Fenian prisoners in England:

It seems that the incendiaries, cut-throats, and habitual criminals arrested after the Commune, and sentenced for ordinary offences against the common law, such as burglary, theft, or murder, have nevertheless been allowed all sorts of political privileges, and set in the same category as men like M.M. Pascbal, Thiersaet and Rouis. Pieces of linen as were accustomed to be supplied only in a fortress are well lodged and fed, and allowed to roam at their leisure over a promontory several miles in extent, which is three condemned to "simple" transportation have the free run of the whole of Nu, which covers nine square leagues. The National Assembly having, thanks to the philanthropic endeavors of the Republican party, decreed by the law of the 23rd of March, 1872, that the punishment of death shall not be compulsory, these gentlemen cost the State 628 a year apiece, and spend their time in serene idleness. They lounge about declaiming their socialist theories to one another, fish for lobsters, with which the coast is plentifully supplied, and talk without concealment of the pleasant things they shall do when an amnesty shall have set them free and opened to them the chance of taking office again. Of nourishment, desire to better their condition by cultivating the soil, or wish to improve their minds by study, there is not the slightest symptom among these down-trodden proletaires, and the fertile tracts of land which they might be profitably employed in growing will consequently remain as fallow after they have left the island as before they had come to it.

The May party of the Catholic school children came off at Captain Turner's grounds on Thursday. Miss Doyle was crowned Queen of May with the usual ceremonies. It was a scene of recreation and amusement during the day, heartily enjoyed by the children and older ones.—*Cork Examiner*.

Last month the Branch Mint in this city issued, of money-coins, $1,800,000; half dollars, $1,

### OPEN-AIR SINGING IN PARIS.

—Blessed is the city that can reduce torment to pleasure, musical mendicancy to a respectable profession. This is exactly what Paris has done. Nobody can sing in the streets without special permission from the authorities, and only one hundred of these permissions may be in existence at one time. The holder of a certificate must die or retire before another may enter the ranks; and an instant arrest is the penalty of singing in the street without the precious paper in his pocket. Moreover, nothing in verse or prose may be sung or recited which doesn't bear the official stamp. Some of these open-air singers are said to have not only talent but genius. Besides having excellent voices, they are not deficient in style, and show both skill and taste in the composition of simple and amusing songs, full of local and national character. The heads of the profession usually make more than five dollars a day.

### Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eureka—Andrew Armstrong | $1 00 |
| " —Miss Josephine Hall | 1 00 |
| San Andreas—John Gallagher | 1 00 |
| " —Patrick Mullen | 1 00 |
| " —Miss Mary A. A. Roach | 1 00 |
| " —Mrs. Roach | 1 00 |
| " —James Bligh | 1 25 |
| " —Miss Mary Bligh | 1 25 |
| Shaw's Flat—Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| " —Thomas F. White | 1 00 |
| Columbia—Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| " —George Bell | 1 00 |
| " —Miss Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| Brown's Flat—Mrs. Robert Russell | 2 00 |
| " —Miss Mary Russell | 2 25 |
| Fourth Crossing—Father Campbell | 2 25 |
| Petaluma—Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| " —Rev J. S. M. Sally | 1 00 |
| " —Miss Mary Sally | 1 00 |
| " —John Walsh | 1 00 |
| " —James Connolly | 1 00 |
| " —Mrs. Mary O'Gorman | 1 00 |
| " —Hugh Clarke | 1 00 |
| Forest Home—Miss Kate Edson | 1 00 |
| Valley—P. McElroy | 15 50 |
| Petaluma—Mrs. Mary O'Gorman | 1 00 |
| Asbury—Thomas Shanley | 4 00 |
| Santa Rosa—Miss Kate Edson | 1 00 |
| Smartsville—No name | 4 00 |
| Oak Knoll—Miss Kate Edson | 1 00 |
| Santa Clara—Miss Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| " —Thomas Riley | 1 00 |
| Gilroy—Miss Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| " —John Brennan | 10 00 |
| San Rafael—James Lynch | 1 00 |
| San Benito—P. F. Hennessy | 4 00 |
| Petaluma—Miss Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| Douglass City—David Hennessy | 4 00 |
| Sonora—Miss Mary Ann Shaw | 1 00 |
| Sweetland—James Brady | 10 00 |

mo10-tu

### Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their saliva to the wounds of their patients, to the present decade ago, the medical profession has often manifestly taken side with disease in its conflicts with the human system. From the days of the apothecary of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in the curative power of medicine, while others, equally as sincere, with powerful reasoning and remarkable results, practice on the latest. Surgeons, also, have their theories and practice, and the medical fossils who belong, if right in the eyes of the Creator, to the days of the Flood, are not wanting in the present day. Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator has opened the eyes of the medical profession to the importance of the liver in relation to health, and is now honored by disease. They understand that when the liver is out of order there is no health. It is wise to resolve the system with a thorough liver medicine, and then make it so regular and keep it regulating in harmony of an impossibility. Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator does what is required in the premises of a liver medicine. Very few cases require more than one bottle to restore health. Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is the great liver medicine of the age. The genuine has the signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co. on the outside wrapper. Beware of counterfeits. Sold by druggists. mo10-tu

## WHYTE & NICHOLL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

## DRY GOODS,

N. W. corner J and Seventh Sts.,

## SACRAMENTO.

A Large Stock of MOURNING GOODS always on hand. mh15-tf

## SHIRTS!

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CUT FROM CAREFULLY PREPARED PATTERNS, AND WARRANTED TO FIT. Shirts Made to Order a Specialty.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Jewelry,

Toilet Requisites,

Etc, Etc,

Will be found at prices FAR BELOW those usually charged.

## BEALES & CO.,

303 Kearny Street, near Bush.

## LATEST NOVELTY!

1,000 Linen and Pique Embroidered SUITS, Embroidered OVERSKIRTS and BASQUES, Embroidered POLONAISES.

## PRICE, $8 50.

☞ THESE GOODS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN SAN FRANCISCO, AND

Must be Seen to be Appreciated.

## 500 PERCALE HOUSE JACKETS, at $1 each.

## CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, at $3, $4 and $5.

## SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.,

No. 14 MONTGOMERY STREET.

## CONNELL'S BRAHMINICAL MOON PLANT

## EAST INDIAN REMEDIES,

FOR THE CURE OF

Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Kindred Diseases,

AUTHENTICATED.

MR. FRED LYNCH writes:—"I cannot say too much in favor of your medicines or mode of treatment. My wife's case was a bad one, and your Brahminical Moon Plant has done her more good than all the doctors and medicines I have taken for years. All my friends who are afflicted I shall recommend to your Moon Plant." Sold by druggists. Pamphlet free. Address, CONNELL'S BRAHMINICAL MOON PLANT, 1 Montgomery Block, San Francisco, Cal. mh29-tf

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONDAY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, May 6, 1873.

FLOUR—quotations above are at interior rates for last report. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 25 @ $5 50; Superfine at $4 75 @ $5 00; Fancy at $4 50 @ $4 75; Family at $4 25 @ $4 50; Bakers' and Shipping at $3 75 @ $4 00.

WHEAT—The market has ruled firm and steady, and the demand is fair for shipping and milling. We quote shipping at $1 60 @ $1 65; milling at $1 65 @ $1 70.

BARLEY—The demand has been fair, at steady prices. We quote feed at $1 10 @ $1 15; brewing at $1 20 @ $1 25.

OATS—The receipts have been fair, with a good demand. We quote at $1 75 @ $2 00.

CORN—Quotations are nominal at $1 30 @ $1 35.

BRAN—Quotations are nominal at $19 @ $20 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Quotations are nominal at $23 @ $25 per ton.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotations are nominal at $27 @ $30 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotations are nominal at $2 25 @ $2 50.

HAY—We quote Wheat at $15 @ $18; Barley and Mixed at $13 @ $15; Oat at $16 @ $18; Alfalfa at $12 @ $14 per ton.

POTATOES—The receipts have been fair, with a good demand. We quote at 1½ @ 2c per lb.

ONIONS—Quotations are nominal at 2½ @ 3c per lb.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at 3½ @ 4c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotations are nominal at 3½ @ 4c per lb.

BARLEY—Quotations are nominal at 2½ @ 3c per lb.

CALIFORNIA BACON—Quotations are nominal at 12½ @ 13c per lb.

HAMS—Quotations are nominal at 15½ @ 16c per lb.

EASTERN BACON—Quotations are nominal at 13½ @ 14c per lb.

EASTERN HAMS—Quotations are nominal at 15½ @ 16c per lb.

EASTERN LARD—Quotations are nominal at 10½ @ 11c per lb.

CALIFORNIA LARD—Quotations are nominal at 9½ @ 10c per lb.

BUTTER—Quotations are nominal at 25 @ 30c per lb.

CHEESE—Quotations are nominal at 15 @ 16c per lb.

EGGS—Quotations are nominal at 20 @ 22½c per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Quotations are nominal as follows: Fresh roll, 30@31c; choice, 28@29c; Eastern, 24@25c; Sacramento, 25@26c; Petaluma, 28@29c; Sonoma, 28@29c; Marin, 28@29c; Alameda, 28@29c; Santa Clara, 28@29c; Santa Cruz, 28@29c.

CHEESE—California, 15@16c; Eastern, 20@21c.

CURED MEATS.

Hams—California, 13 @ 13½c; Oregon, 16c; Eastern, 15@16c.

Bacon—California, 11½@12c; Eastern, 12½c.

Dried Beef—California, 15c; Eastern, 16c.

Pickled Pork—California, 9@9½c; Oregon, same.

Lard—In tierces, 9½ @ 10c; in kegs, 10½ @ 11c; do. in cases, 12½@13c; do. in 5 lb pails, 13½@14c.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—For quality, 7½ @ 8c; second quality, 6½@7c; third quality, 5½@6c.

Veal—Large, 6½@7c.

Mutton—At 8@9 lb

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On April 11th three young ladies made their religious profession at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Hartford, Conn. They were: Miss Mary A. Clarke in religion, Sister M. Romanus Joseph; Miss Mary Carney in religion, Sister M. Patricia Joseph; and a French lady in religion, Sister M. Paul Joseph. Bishop McFarland officiated.

In a late competitive examination for a catedship in the United States Military Academy, held in the Congressional district of Missouri embracing the city of St. Louis, Joseph Dunnigan, a student of the St. Louis University conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, carried off the palm.

Right Rev. William H. Gross, C. SS. R., the newly appointed Bishop of Savannah, will probably soon have a new Cathedral in his Episcopal city. The sum of $50,000 has already been secured for that purpose, by subscription. The new edifice will cost $150,000.

We regret to announce the death of the venerable Archbishop of Aix, France, Mgr. Georges Rinal Darbodie, the last Archbishop of Aix, who died March 1st, was born at Lyons, February 15, 1801. In 1857 he was consecrated Archbishop of Aix, in Provence, on March 1858. His death had been expected for some months.

A religious reception took place at Wilmington, N. C., on Easter Sunday, Miss Hall, of Harper's Ferry, making her profession under the name of Sister Mary Aloysius. Miss Price, Wilmington, being admitted to the religious habit as Sister Mary Catharine Josephine. In the absence of Bishop Gibbons Father Grose, of St. Thomas' church, officiated.

Mgr. Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, recently convoked a general council of his province, which was to have commenced last Sunday. The council will be held in the church of Notre Dame d'Afrique near Algiers. The Bishops of Oran, Sebaste, Constantina and Hippona, and Rev. Father Abbot of Lavigerie, Algiers, will be present.

Bismarck, not content with persecuting Catholics, has turned his attention to the Evangelicans. Pastor Sabatier, well known to Catholics and Protestants by his charity, has been expelled from Mulhausen for having assisted some emigrants who wished to return to France. A number of Protestant ministers have likewise been cruelly persecuted in Alsace and Lorraine.

The Pope has been the recipient of another handsome donation. The gift was a presentation of 15,000 francs and the donor M. A. de Pallios a French gentleman. In return the Holy Father invited M. de Pallio to assist at the celebration of Mass in his private chapel, and likewise presented him with a magnificent silver medal of exquisite workmanship.

A further addition to the professorial staff of St. Peter's College, Agra, will shortly be made, by the appointment of a Professor of Mathematics and of another tutor from the Rawkaee College. The rector is doing all he can to improve the condition of the college, and raise it to the position it once occupied among the local educational institutions in the province.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bourdon, the new Vicar-Apostolic of Upper Burmah lately consecrated at Rangoon, was escorted on Sunday by Bishop Bigandet, there to fix the Burmese and British officials, introduced the newly-consecrated Bishop to the king, after which he returned to Rangoon.

The editor of the Roman Catholic paper Germania has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for republishing an article from the *London Spectator*, criticising the action of the German Government towards the Church. This is a very poignant illustration of the kind of civil and religious liberty which now prevails in Germany.

During the year 1872 the enemies of the Church were greatly elated by the non Catholic opinions promulgated by Rev. Christopher Pepoli, S. J., Professor of Philosophy and Latin literature in the Neapolitan University, who finally became an open heretic. Father Coppola also lately in Naples. Just before its death his became penitent and returned to the bosom of the Church.

On Sunday, April 20th, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y., received fourteen converts into the Catholic Church, and there are several more under instruction. On the same day, in St. Mary Church, the same Rt. Rev. prelate received nine additional converts; among them was Mr. Baker, an ex-Methodist preacher, recently ordained by a conference of that body as pastoral charge at Amboy.

The celebrated French historian, M. Amedee Thierry, died March 26th. His death was singularly edifying. When informed that there was no hope, he uttered the *bonne resignation Amen*." Deliver us from evil, Amen." Louis Veuillot says of his death, was a very beautiful one. All words were *Libera nos malo, Amen*." Deliver us from evil, Amen." Louis Veuillot says of his death, was a very beautiful one. All the Christian's face, in its last moments, was full of hope, love and hope—that of a true Christian."

On the morning of Thursday, the 24th ult., the centenary of the profession of vows was held at the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, East Houston street, New York. Archbishop McCloskey officiated. The young ladies who made their vows were Sister M. de Sales McDevitt, Sister M. Bonaventure Kavanagh, and Sister M. Boldres Rooney. The religious last named is niece of Rev. Mr. McKenna, who officiated at the obsequies and of Mother Mc Augustine McKenna, the present Superioress of the Sisters of Mercy in New York.

The many friends of Rev. Thomas J. Halpin, of Vermont, a young Irish priest, will be grieved to learn that he is no more. He died of consumption on the 15th of March, at Nice, France, whither he had lately gone to escape the rigors of Vermont winters. Father Halpin was born near Castlejordan, Ireland, was educated in his native land, at All Hallows College, and in his twenty-third year was ordained a priest by Bishop De Goesbriand, at Burlington, Vt. September 1865.

The following decree, dated Berlin, March 15, signed by Falkenor William, and addressed to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of Religious Affairs, figures in a prominent place in the official *Gazette* for March 27, recognizes and gives the Ministers: "In some portions of your collective report to me, I have come to the conclusion of suppressing the post at Catholic military chaplain in the army in virtue of this decree, and in the name of the Ligne by entrust you with the carrying out of all the measures necessitated by the execution of this decree."

At St. Joseph's College, Mill-hill, Middlesex, England, an institution under the management of Rev. Herbert Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, were ecclesiastical students are prepared for the priesthood from the regions of the Southern States of the Union, there are 8 students from this country: Joseph H. Tressin, Louisiana; Eugene D. C. Dennis Hurley, Baltimore, and Charles Hughes, Washington; John B. Slattery, New York city; Michael M. Walsh, Boston; Richard Isolaner, Pennsylvania. Besides these there are 3 from England, six from Ireland, six from the British Colonies, two Germans, two Dutchmen, and one Belgian.

By request of the city government at Louisville, Ky., and permission of Bishop McCloskey, the Sisters of Nazareth have assumed charge of the pest-house where small-pox patients are cared for. The Louisville papers say: "The readiness with which the good Sisters of Nazareth answered the appeal of the city authorities under the order of their Bishop, is a bright leaf woven in the crown of Christian charity. As soon as the unenviable position was offer it them they embraced it without taking time for reflection or deliberation. The hospital will be carried the position by Nazareth brought the Sisters to the return, and they marched to the new post-house as a bride to her wedding."

A Washington correspondent of the *Brooklyn Standard* gives account of an extraordinary cure wrought recently in the case of Miss Mary Bernard, of the Visitation Convent in that city. She was for about six years ago she began to be seriously sick, since which time she has been chronically suffering from pains, numbness and spasms, including poverty of the mood and a nervous disorder. All medical aid has been exhausted, and two or three weeks ago she was given up by physicians as beyond human aid. On Sunday, March 16th, there were threatenings of a violent spasm. So serious were these symptoms that she made arrangements for the event of her probable death. About noon on that day her confessor, according to appointment, came to administer over her the service appointed in the Roman Ritual, "*De sacramento et cura infirmorum*." As the clergyman read these words, "*Ego*, and as they had been pronounced, "*Ego*, he *principio* of the sentence, and she felt the return of full health. March, 1872, and from her bed of sickness she arose to the duties of her profession and of her parlor and emulation, and with the full strength that she had in the days of her health. A certificate of the cure has been signed by two eminent physicians of Washington.

### MISCELLANEOUS IRISH, NEWS.

The fund for the purpose of identifying the *Ulster Examiner*, and presenting Mr. MacAbese with a testimonial, already amounts to £626. The fine is now £250, and four months imprisonment for contempt of court.

Mozart's Masses were sung at several Ritualistic churches in London on Easter Sunday. In one of these churches Bishop Ullathorne, Charles Dickens and the confessions on each occasion only on Holy Saturday they used a London newspaper remarks, for would have caused a row were he officiating in the sacred metropolis.

The London *Times*, in it recent issue, announced on the Irish Home movement. It asserts that England and Ireland are not only wedded but fused (and confused), and that separation is impossible. The *Times*, not many months since, movement, which, by the way, does not mean separation, but partnership on a fair and equitable basis.

The affray between the police and civilians near Dublin on Sunday night, April 13th, turns out to have been more serious affair than the Constabulary, many of whom were severely injured, and it was only after a desperate struggle, and after large reinforcements had come up, that the police were able to end the disturbance and carry off seven prisoners, whom they charge with being ringleaders in the affray.

The Roscommon Sessional Bar recently entertained their chairman, A. Hamill, Esq., Q. C., at Dargle's Hotel, Athlone. The health of the chairman was proposed in suitable terms, and responded to in a manner that evinced the kind feelings entertained by him toward the practitioners in that county. Several of the local magistrates were also invited to meet Mr. Hamill, and the evening was spent most agreeably.

An application was to have been made to the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, on the 15th April, to make absolute the rule obtained some few weeks ago in reference to the alleged ill-treatment in prison of Dillon, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Barrett Butt, were to support the application, and several of the prison officials were expected to be in readiness to contradict the statements in corroboration of the complaints of convicts.

The sentences of the Belfast rioters, says the *Ulster Examiner*, are as follows: The total length of time on Protestant prisoners, 31 years and 5 months. Total length of time on Catholic prisoners, 14 the last Sectarian riot. All words are used, *Libera nos malo, Amen*." Deliver us from evil, Amen." Louis Veuillot says of his death, was a very beautiful one. All the Christian's face, in its last moments, was full of hope, love and hope—that of a true Christian."

The Catholics do not appear to have put forth their whole strength at the Tyrone election, and there would be little cause for wonder if this were the case, since, except on the single question of temperance, there was not much difference between the political programmes of Captain Corry and Mr. Macartney (who is a Tyrone Highlander, a correspondent, writing from Omagh, represents Father Clifford, parish priest of Trillick, as maintaining this view, and credits that reverend gentleman, in addition, with the opinion which we hope by the results of the election to have proved to be erroneous. "He stated that, beyond voting, he had not interfered in the election. He described the candidates as six or one—half a dozen of the other, and intimated that at the approaching general election he would propose a Home Ruler to represent the county."

The Right Hon. Edward Dumough O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin, recently elected as a representative peer for Ireland, is the eldest son of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Lord Lieutenant of the county of Clare, and by many years the representative of that county, by his first wife Mary, daughter and coheiress of Mr. William Fitzgerald, of Adelphi, in the county of Clare. He was born in May, 1828, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Clare, and was for a time in High Sheriff in 1851. Lord Inchiquin married in 1854 Miss Emily A'Court, second daughter of William, second Lord Heytesbury, but was left a widower by her death in 1865. He has issue by this marriage, the eldest son, Lord Dunlo, being born in 1855. He succeeded his father in the peerage in 1862.

The late Marchioness of Waterford was interred on the 18th April at the Irish burying ground of the Irish Sisters of Carrickmacross. Six Catholic clergymen officiated at the funeral. The Manchesters having joined that faith on the 29th previous to her death. Her obsequies were attended by the principal Roman Catholic gentry of Waterford and Tipperary, and by the principals of the Catholic training and benevolent classes. The remains of her children are now interred with her. During the lowering of the coffin into the vault the mother was entirely overcome, and he burst into a wail of paroxysmal grief. It was the Marchioness' first appearance in public since she has been celebrated for the Marchioness, but as the public had been informed that she was not on the particular day, he arranged to have it take place at Clones and at Portlaw in the following week.

### How the Communist Prisoners are Treated.

*The Pall Mall Gazette* draws the following picture of the treatment of the Communist convicts at present in France:

It seems that the insurgaries, cut-throats, and habitual criminals arrested after the Commune were selected for ordinary offenses against the common law, such as burglary, theft, or murder, have nevertheless been classed as political delinquents, and set in the same category as men like M. Pascal Grousset, and Rochs, Suds of them as were sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress are well lodged and fed, and allowed to roam at their leisure, over a promontory several miles in extent, while those condemned to "simple" transportation have the free run of the whole of Pin, which covers nine square leagues. The National Assembly has also voted to the philanthropic clamors of the Republican party, decreed by the law of the 23d of March, 1872, that no one of the convicts shall not be compulsory, these gentlemen shall not be compulsory, these gentlemen shall not be compulsory, these gentlemen

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Holy Week in Ireland.

The Irish papers contain full and edifying accounts of the solemn services which took place in the various dioceses during the last three days of Holy Week. At the cathedral, Dublin, during the offices of Tenebræ, a "Miserere" of the Papal Chapel was sung with splendid effect, and on that Friday, the Mass of the Pre-sanctified was celebrated with all solemnity. The Passion according to St. John was chanted by the Rev. T. O'Reilly, N. Donnelly and J. McWeigan, the organ choir rendering the concerted parts. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Canon Murphy. The Three Hour's Agony was preached at noon at the Jesuit church, on Good Friday, to an overflowing congregation.

At Tuam, the Lenten ceremonials were carried out with great solemnity and splendor. The Tenebræ was recited by his Grace Archbishop MacHale, on Wednesday, Rev. Richard Prendergast, C. A., and M. Heany, C. C., Tuam, being chantors. His Grace, assisted by Father Prendergast and Father Heany, as deacon and sub-deacon, celebrated solemn High Mass on Holy Thursday, the President of St. Jarlath's as master of ceremonies. The sermon on the Blessed Sacrament was preached by Father Canfield. The reverend young preacher's discourse was erudite, eloquent and logical. The procession was most solemn and imposing, the Archbishop bearing the blessed Sacrament under a beautiful canopy. In the evening, Tenebræ was recited. On Good Friday his Grace presided at the Mass of the Pre-sanctified, Father Heany, P. P., and Fathers Prendergast and Heany officiating as High Priest, Deacon and Sub-deacon respectively. Father Canfield preached the sermon on the Passion in Irish, and his eloquence and fervid eloquence and path in Father Ryan, P. P., and Father Cahill, P. P., and Father John Walsh, C. C., chanted the Passion, and gave solemn music with taste, judgment and effect. The splendid Cathedral was appropriately decorated.

At Castlebar, Wexford, Claremorris, Clifden and Ballinrobe, the mournful ceremonies of the week were solemnized with the most edifying precision, and with considerable pomp. At each place the sermon on Good Friday was preached in the Irish language.

In the diocese of Killala the close of the holy season of Lent was celebrated in the most impressive manner. At Ballina, on Holy Thursday, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy. The discourse on the institution of the Blessed Sacrament was delivered by Rev. John O'Keane, C. C., Ballina, and was remarkable for great ability, persuasive eloquence and convincing argument. The clergy were entertained during the week by his Lordship the Bishop.

In Achonry diocese the solemn ceremonies were duly observed. At Easkeydarreen on Holy Thursday Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, the Right Rev. Dr. Mackey officiating as celebrant. At Easkeydarreen on Holy Thursday Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, the Right Rev. Dr. Mackey officiating as celebrant, assisted by Rev. John O'Keane, C. C., Ballina, and was remarkable for great ability, persuasive eloquence and convincing argument. The clergy were entertained during the week by his Lordship the Bishop.

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### "White Gloves."

At the Quarter Sessions which have been just held throughout Ireland, there was in several counties no criminal business at all to discharge. Tans was finding at Listowel, county Kerry, the Chairman (Mr. Hemphill, D. C.) addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

His Worship—Then I am entitled to my pair of white gloves. There is no occasion for calling on the grand jury to be sworn. I am very happy that this being the first occasion under which you were called to preserve under the new Jury bill, it should be my agreeable privilege to tell you, and to be able to be present at the solemn ceremonies.

At Tralee, on Good Friday morning, the Passion sermon was preached in Irish by the Rev. Archdeacon Moynihan, and in the evening another discourse on the same mournful subject was delivered also in Irish by the Rev. T. Hosson, P. P., Bally—Mo-Elligot.—*Weekly Register, April 19.*

### Death of Very Rev. Mr. Malone, P. P., V. F., Brunsbna.

It is only some two or three week since, says the *Nation* of April 12th, we published some letters from Father Malone, of Belmullet. We have now to record with unfeigned sorrow the death of our very reverend friend, who was one of the most estimable and useful members of the beloved and trusted body to which he belonged. And the following obituary notice of him in the last number of the Mayo *Examiner*:

At eight o'clock on last Wednesday morning the life of a zealous and pious priest and sterling patriot passed away. The good Father took ill on Sunday with acute inflammation of the bowels, and could not be stayed. The treacherous malady was fearless and unsparing in the discharge of the sacred duties of that mission for which he was so qualified, to which he was so constantly and zealously devoted. There was no one precedent to Father Malone in integrity of purpose. Dignified by many personal gifts of the highest order, among these a generous and hospitable disposition, he possessed a thorough education, and a great store of acquired knowledge and experience of men and things. He was learned, in the common acceptation of the word as well as in its larger and truer sense, devoted to the faith of which he was a profound and pious priest, he loved his people and the country with a genuine love that was ever visible in the luminative vigilance in the interests of faith and people that nothing seemed to escape. It was only last year that Father Malone visited America, where he worked and lectured in aid of his new church among the Irish people. Of the thousands that welcomed him in that new and free country of the Irish race many will mourn with us here the demise of a good and holy priest, whose life was wholly devoted to the service of God and country. We hope the week ones of Kerry, for whose homes he long and bravely battled, will not be so to feel too soon the want of the strong and virtuous hand of father and friend. The clergy have assembled in large numbers, and masses are being offered daily in the parish church and at the residence of the lamented deceased.

### Spencer Dock.

The new dock built by the Midland Railway Company at the North Wall, Dublin, was formally opened on Tuesday by the Lord Lieutenant, in presence of a considerable gathering. The work is a striking testimony to the enterprising spirit of the company and to the scientific ability of the engineers. Our readers have been duly giving it name, a discreditable and unpublic practice was revived. We laid before readers street, and Westmoreland street, and Suffolk street, and Harcourt street, and other scenes of the kind. We confess we were hoping that this sort of misconduct was obsolete, especially in the face of such recently invented designations as Sackville street, Fontenoy street, Home Rule Terrace, Goldenbridge, Geraldine street, and O'Connell street. But the new dock has been called after Lord Spencer, who, however estimable he may be in private life, is a fellow countryman of the Grattons and the Harcourts, and, like them, the representative of a system of tyrannizing that systematically and habitually plunders Ireland. There ought to have been sufficient self-respect to call "Spencer Dock" by some Irish name.

### Not Checked.

Judge Lawson's severe sentences and strong reprimands from the Bench seem to have had the effect rather of reviving secret associations than of putting them down fast. Least of all, as might have been expected, have they had the effect of making the Orangemen less turbulent and more orderly and law abiding. It appears that on Sunday evening two men wearing green neckties entered Rouen street, a Protestant district, and without, so far we can learn, having offered any provocation, were set upon by a gang of Orangemen, with the result that one of the two was dangerously wounded. The formation of one mob, of course, led to the formation of a counter one, and at a late hour a regular row was going on. The *Irishman of Parts has shown itself to be very generous*, and the churches on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday last, the only days in a workable spectacle well worthy of consideration. Bombay in Holy Week was especially consecrated to the particular devotion known as "the Stations." It is customary on this day to start at least three churches and to offer a particular prayer at a special altar in each church. Some of these altars were richly decorated, and especially those in the churches under the control of the Jesuit Fathers. In some parts of Bombay, notably in the south, during the days of Holy Week small tables are placed at the doors of houses with plates on them to receive their offerings. Ladies and gentlemen, dressed in the latest fashion, may often be seen reminding worshipers of the duty of almsgiving. The custom of having these small tables at the doors of houses is not prevalent in Paris, and eloquent equipages are to be seen passing the fashionable and noble personages who are reclining upon the cool soft cushions of their carriages, and thus blessing upon the cold stone pavement of the Seville. The Archbishop of Seville officiating assisted by the bishops of the Empire by the Bishop of Jaen, and St. Augustin. Formerly the Sovereigns used to attend special services in the private chapel of the Royal Palace, but since the fall of the Empire it was Monsignor Bauer, who is the representative of the Holy See, who preached the special sermons in Holy Week. In earlier times it was the custom to have sermons preached in the open air. It is to the theatres and other places of public amusement that it is now observed. At Malaga, the Bishop of Cadiz officiating, solemnities we have had concerts of sacred music. Cologne presented a curious spectacle on Holy Thursday, the cathedral was densely crowded by upwards of 4,000 persons to listen to the works of Haydn, Mendelssohn and Handel. The music was directed by Herr Braun by M. Mosenen, "Marie Madeleine," which obtained a deserved success, while at the Conservatoire the first movement of music was rendered with all the pomp and solemnity which it deserves.

### Swindling the Banks.

Immediately following the raid on the Bank of England a successful coup has been made on several private banks. The foreign gang have operated more simply and successfully than the Bidwell company. A strange element of the Parisian trands is that these telegraph employés are suspected of complicity with the Communists. After a period of the first telegram cautioning against receiving more waxseem of the superscriptions. The first swindle was from the Helvetian Bank, which was duly advised by the firm of MM. Salomon, Oppenheim & Co., of Cologne, that they were in want of cash for fifty thousand francs, presented by M. Hoffman, a gentleman of highly dressed man, making a large display of jewellery and money, duly turned up in the course of the day and presented his cheque for payment. He was refused an order for the money, but was told that the cheque would be cashed. The cashier gave him twenty thousand francs, and he left, promising to return soon for the remainder. The business was gone through at the house of Messrs. Rothschild for fifty thousand francs, which was paid at once, everything being found *en règle*. At the Bank of Discount the same swindle was attempted, but for another object in close connection with the Bidwell affair. A gentleman, Mr. Mooney, yours respectfully, P. Tracy." Mr. Mooney, then an unnoned several other subscriptions for the expense of prosecuting the ill-treatment of P. Reddin, the total of which amounted to £19 16s. 3d., which announcement was received with loud cheers.

Two days after the fatal and lamentable occurrence of last week the buyers unconditionally abandoned their demand for a rebate of fourpence in the pound, and agreed to the old arrangement. This action was quickly followed by a meeting of the other party, at which a resolution was unanimously signed, disavowing all intention of molesting or insulting the buyers, or preventing the buyers. Thereupon business was resumed, the fleet went to sea as regularly as usual, and the town was perfectly quiet. One of the predictions of the *Times*—that the riot of Wednesday week would have the effect of driving away the buyers from Kinsale, and would, in other ways, inflict permanent injury on that town—was falsified in the very time they were uttered.—*Nation, April 19.*

### Distress in the West.

Mr. Brady, Inspector of Fisheries, tells in one of our daily contemporaries a sad tale of the islands of Boffin and Shark, off the coast of Galway. The sheep have died of starvation. The people repeat plant failure. The fishing season has commenced, but the fishermen having no gear, and being unable to procure it, as during the past years, cannot go to sea. Mr. Brady therefore, appeals to the public for subscriptions to raise a fund from which loans may be made to the fishermen on their own security, and he says that not a moment is to be lost to meet the emergency.—*Nation, April 19.*

### Autumn Manœuvres in Ireland.

It is arranged that during the autumn manœuvres in Ireland the troops stationed in the various forts and garrisons throughout that country, together with the Militia, the Army Reserve Corps and the artillery of the Royal Irish Constabulary, shall march to attack the Curragh Camp. It is expected that the great struggle will be waged near Bessington, a district admirably adapted for military operations. The forces under arms will probably exceed 12,000.—*Other.*

## ENGLAND.

### The Home Rulers at Gosting Hall and the case of Daniel Reddin.

At a recent meeting of the Home Rule Association at the above hall Mr. Mooney read the following correspondence. A telegram from Mr. Munster, M. P., was received for the expense of prosecuting the torturers of Daniel Reddin. He next read a letter from the Rev. P. Tracy, of Hyde, Manchester, in which he (Father Tracy) had undertaken to forwarding the indicted P. O. Order for £5 10s., the first collection in Hyde of the sympathizers of the unfortunate Irishman, Daniel Reddin. If those patriotic Irishmen were desirous for the prosecution, it was not for lack of sympathy on the part of indignation as the other, but because their exchequer was low. Mr. Mooney, for another object in close connection with the Bidwell affair. A gentleman, Mr. Mooney, yours respectfully, P. Tracy." Mr. Mooney, then announced several other subscriptions for the expense of prosecuting the ill-treatment of P. Reddin, the total of which amounted to £19 16s. 3d., which announcement was received with loud cheers.

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## FRANCE.

### Holy Week in Paris.

The French correspondent of the *Times*, writing about the manner in which Holy Week has been spent in Paris this year, mentions some interesting facts—not the least interesting of which is narrated in the lines we have italicised:

Mgr. Guibert, archbishop of Paris, presided at the Holy Week, and the Opera, Theatre Français, and Opera Comique have this year followed their example. We believe it is true that these three theatres receive subventions from the State, whilst others are dependent entirely upon the receipts of each evening's performance. Whether this is a mark of deference towards that portion of the population which has retained its faith, or a sign that we are about to be disestablished in earnest, we do not pretend to say, but it is worth noting. Bombay in Holy Week was especially consecrated to the particular devotion known as "the Stations." It is customary on this day to start at least three churches and to offer a particular prayer at a special altar in each church. Some of these altars were richly decorated, and especially those in the churches under the control of the Jesuit Fathers. In some parts of Bombay, notably in the south, during the days of Holy Week small tables are placed at the doors of houses with plates on them to receive their offerings. Ladies and gentlemen, dressed in the latest fashion, may often be seen reminding worshipers of the duty of almsgiving. The custom of having these small tables at the doors of houses is not prevalent in Paris, and eloquent equipages are to be seen passing the fashionable and noble personages who are reclining upon the cool soft cushions of their carriages, and thus blessing upon the cold stone pavement of the Seville. The Archbishop of Seville officiating assisted by the bishops of the Empire by the Bishop of Jaen, and St. Augustin. Formerly the Sovereigns used to attend special services in the private chapel of the Royal Palace, but since the fall of the Empire it was Monsignor Bauer, who is the representative of the Holy See, who preached the special sermons in Holy Week. In earlier times it was the custom to have sermons preached in the open air. It is to the theatres and other places of public amusement that it is now observed. At Malaga, the Bishop of Cadiz officiating, solemnities we have had concerts of sacred music. Cologne presented a curious spectacle on Holy Thursday, the cathedral was densely crowded by upwards of 4,000 persons to listen to the works of Haydn, Mendelssohn and Handel. The music was directed by Herr Braun by M. Mosenen, "Marie Madeleine," which obtained a deserved success, while at the Conservatoire the first movement of music was rendered with all the pomp and solemnity which it deserves.

### Swindling the Banks.

Immediately following the raid on the Bank of England a successful coup has been made on several private banks. The foreign gang have operated more simply and successfully than the Bidwell company. A strange element of the Parisian trands is that these telegraph employés are suspected of complicity with the Communists. After a period of the first telegram cautioning against receiving more waxseem of the superscriptions. The first swindle was from the Helvetian Bank, which was duly advised by the firm of MM. Salomon, Oppenheim & Co., of Cologne, that they were in want of cash for fifty thousand francs, presented by M. Hoffman, a gentleman of highly dressed man, making a large display of jewellery and money, duly turned up in the course of the day and presented his cheque for payment. He was refused an order for the money, but was told that the cheque would be cashed. The cashier gave him twenty thousand francs, and he left, promising to return soon for the remainder. The business was gone through at the house of Messrs. Rothschild for fifty thousand francs, which was paid at once, everything being found *en règle*. At the Bank of Discount the same swindle was attempted, but for another object in close connection with the Bidwell affair. A gentleman, Mr. Mooney, yours respectfully, P. Tracy." Mr. Mooney, then announced several other subscriptions for the expense of prosecuting the ill-treatment of P. Reddin, the total of which amounted to £19 16s. 3d., which announcement was received with loud cheers.

Two days after the fatal and lamentable occurrence of last week the buyers unconditionally abandoned their demand for a rebate of fourpence in the pound, and agreed to the old arrangement. This action was quickly followed by a meeting of the other party, at which a resolution was unanimously signed, disavowing all intention of molesting or insulting the buyers, or preventing the buyers. Thereupon business was resumed, the fleet went to sea as regularly as usual, and the town was perfectly quiet. One of the predictions of the *Times*—that the riot of Wednesday week would have the effect of driving away the buyers from Kinsale, and would, in other ways, inflict permanent injury on that town—was falsified in the very time they were uttered.—*Nation, April 19.*

### Distress in the West.

Mr. Brady, Inspector of Fisheries, tells in one of our daily contemporaries a sad tale of the islands of Boffin and Shark, off the coast of Galway. The sheep have died of starvation. The people repeat plant failure. The fishing season has commenced, but the fishermen having no gear, and being unable to procure it, as during the past years, cannot go to sea. Mr. Brady therefore, appeals to the public for subscriptions to raise a fund from which loans may be made to the fishermen on their own security, and he says that not a moment is to be lost to meet the emergency.—*Nation, April 19.*

### Autumn Manœuvres in Ireland.

It is arranged that during the autumn manœuvres in Ireland the troops stationed in the various forts and garrisons throughout that country, together with the Militia, the Army Reserve Corps and the artillery of the Royal Irish Constabulary, shall march to attack the Curragh Camp. It is expected that the great struggle will be waged near Bessington, a district admirably adapted for military operations. The forces under arms will probably exceed 12,000.—*Other.*



### THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

On the evening of April 18th a meeting of the members and friends of the Home Rule Association was held in the Rotunda, Dublin. There was a very large attendance, the body of the room being fully occupied and the gallery crowded, the audience being principally several ladies. On the platform were Isaac Butt, Mitchell Henry, R. P. Rumerhassett, P. J. Smyth, P. Callan, Rev. Professor Galbraith, A. L. Macadam, John A. Waldron, C. Dennehy, M. Keane, Mr Egan, Bruce, Captain Morgan, Athy; A. J. Kettle, Malahide; A. Webb and P. F. Johnson, Kenturk; W. H. O'Sullivan, Kilmallock; J. W. O'Connell, Charleville; W. Bolster, Athlone, Llanerch; T. Gregham.

Shortly after eight o'clock, on the motion of Mr. George Delaney, seconded by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the chair was taken, amid loud applause, by Mr. Isaac Butt. The chairman said he would detain them only a short time. They would be glad to learn that a most gratifying document had reached the council of the Home Rule Association that day from a body of respected Catholic clergy in the West, and this document their efficient honorable secretary would bring before them. Since their opponents say what they would, the movement was spreading in England. It was rapidly progressing among their countrymen in England, and they might depend that at the next general election the Irish vote in England would be a power that English politicians would be obliged to respect. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. Webb, the Secretary, read the following letter from the Very Rev. Dean MacManus, of Clifden:

To affirm that the clergy and people of Connemara are now converts to Home Rule would be a simple misconception. They are humbly venture to hope that they, along with their fellow countrymen, will be allowed to occupy a place within the confines of common sense, and that they can therefore understand that the total overthrow of domestic life cannot be as well managed by deputies from distant and hostile localities as by the owners themselves, unless, indeed, a writ of *lunatico inquirendo* had been issued against them or some of them, by a party of plain, palpable reasoning. The natural concerns of Ireland will not be managed as well by any foreign nation, even supposing that foreign nation can be supposed theoretically to be animated by the two most deadly influences, namely, self-interest, internecine national animosity, and inexhaustible religious hate. No doubt we have been tardy in joining the patriotic movement; but we beg to state, and we pledge ourselves to endorse hitherto the cordiality of feeling displayed by the Orange and Catholics towards each other on the occasion being cheered to the echo.

Mr. Callan moved the next resolution. Since his entrance into Parliament he had deeply felt the necessity of organization, not alone among the Irish members, but in Irish constituencies. Irishman though he was, he had to admit that the principal characteristic of the Irish members was political inconsistency, and, he regretted to say, political disloyalty. If they wished to have good and honest representatives they should organize and relieve independent candidates from the present heavy tax upon them. Speaking not alone for Louth, but for the north generally, he could see that the friends of Ireland would be generally returned. The resolution which he had been asked to propose was: "That we earnestly recommend the friends of Home Rule in the several constituencies to take immediate steps to ascertain and organize their strength so as to have it available for the purposes of an effective Whenever it may occur."

Mr. Florence McCarthy of Skibbereen seconded the resolution in an eloquent speech, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Laurence Waldron was called to the chair, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, of Kilmallock, moved, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan seconded in eloquent and impressive terms, a vote of thanks to Mr. Butt, which acknowledgment of the compliment brought the proceedings to a close.

### THE PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.

"The day is coming," said a Berlin newspaper the other day, "when Germany will be obliged to take up a hostile attitude towards those States which refuse to adopt her policy in religious matters." Already the rulers of Saxe-Gotha and Italy are the hostile states of M. de Bismarck, and the German press hints that those of Austria will do well to accept the same position. The *Protestant Correspondence* of Berlin openly warns the Protestants, whose remonstrances against the reign of brute-force inaugurated by the Prussian Chancellor become every day more energetic, that the Evangelical Church stands in the way of the "progress" which is the cause of consequences." Prussian Cæsarism makes no distinction between Catholics and Protestants when its own interests are concerned. And in this form of Absolutism our Paglia journals, which need to profess unity of feeling attachment to liberty of conscience, see nothing to condemn. Some of them even suggest that it would be well to introduce it in our own country.

### SYMPTOMS OF ITS OVERTHROW.

Germany in many quarters is only of faith and courage all the lovers of Christian liberty. The brutal massacres of Bismarck are despised by men who know that God is on their side, and that He will confound the schemes of impiety. The revolutionary decrees of Berlin the noble Archbishop of Posen only replies by proclaiming the sacredness of the Catholic religion, and upon all lay teachers who shall accept, in violation of their functions and duties, the functions from which the clergy have been violently deposed. And as in Switzerland the Old Catholic subsidies go to Forney in order their respects to Mgr. Mermillod, banished by the unjust ruling of a Democratic Republic, so in Germany the same class openly avow their admiration of the apostolic courage of the Catholic prelates, and their disgust at the ignoble tyranny which vainly assumes the silence them. A Protestant writer, whose language we do not endorse, and who does not hesitate to call the new Catholic movement "a purging of the Church," declares in a book quoted by the Paris Journal that "we have to put back the nineteenth century into the darkest of the middle ages, to which he appears himself to belong." Catholics will be content to oppose this crowned persecutor, not with hard words, but with the more effective weapons of faith and prayer, and to appeal from him to a still more just tribunal than that of Germany, to the tribunal of history. Bismarck has already confessed that they do not exist in Geneva—prepare to dispense with their aid. The Italian journal, *Per Voie Rhetier*, avows it in these terms: "As in the Grisons was not expect nothing from the Catholics, and the 'Old Catholics' are too few in number to be of any service, the liberal Protestants must take the matter into their own hands, and give the finishing stroke to Ultramontanism." There is no doubt they would do it if they could; but as neither their cunning nor their ferocity have any other effect upon Catholics than to fortify the strong, confirm the weak, and unite all in the display of those supernatural virtues which are the proper fruit of the true faith, and distinguish it eternally from all counterfeits, when they have exhausted all their efforts it will only be rather stronger than it was before. For eighteen centuries all the powers of evil have combined to crush, by fraud or violence, what this Swiss Journal calls "Ultramontanism," and they have not had much success. Until the end of time the same combat will continue, and always with the same result. Never were the undying static characteristics of the combatants more clearly marked than at this day. On the one side we see patience and fortitude, virtue without hypocrisy, and courage without affectation; on the other, feeble violence, senseless calumny, and malignant injustice. The world might have learned by this time that such weapons are not strong enough to vanquish the Church, nor to pierce the strong shield of faith which, as she has proved a thousand times, overcometh the world."—*London Tablet.*

### Proselytising Slanderers.

A Dr. Macaulay, who is, if we mistake not, a Scotchman, and editor of the *Leisure Hour*, has recently visited Ireland last year as the field of his summer expedition, in search of profitable "copy," has succeeded in producing a volume in which he gives English readers the benefit of his brief experience. The book will hardly dispel the clouds with which other writers of similar proclivities in Dr. Stanley have succeeded in obscuring simple matters of fact, as the following lines, which appear in it, will show:

"In the West of Ireland, even in wild Connemara, where there was hardly a Protestant only twenty years ago, there have been in churches filled with earnest worshipers. In remote stations I found flourishing churches and schools—in one place the minister and schoolmaster, formerly papists, but now the leaders of an earnest, band of Protestants. It is by the increase of good work like that of the Irish Church Missions that the true progress of Ireland will be secured."

In a review of Dr. Macaulay's book, the *Irish Times*, a Protestant paper, gives the following fair contradiction to this statement:

"Conemara is not so very wild but that it can be reached either from Galway or from Westport by a Bianconi's car. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the world find their way there to the inlet, some of them year after year, to enjoy its sublime scenery, its delicious and inspiring air, and the sport afforded by its trout and salmon streams. A good many of these people are Protestants, and go to the nearest church on Sundays. They have never been able to discover those batches of converts whom the Rev. Macaulay *has spent years* in Ireland. After a very wet summer, when the number of tourists must be at a low ebb, the Protestants are to be had, a few parents in each locality, in pity for their starving offspring, may send them to the Protestant school, and, perhaps, for the first glebin of prosperity recalls them to the Church of their early faith; and the only spiritual effect that has been produced is to impair in the minds both of parents and children their sense of duty, their reverence for conscience, and the ability to look their fellows straight in the face. Ninety-nine hundredths of the Protestants of Ireland know this to be a fact, and disapprove of every thing which works this mere injury and wrong."

### Modern Ceremonies.

The substitutes which modern enlightenment adopts for the ancient guilds and confraternities of the Christian Church are neither imposing in themselves, even in their artistic aspect, nor conducive to the future of society. We have seen "Oddfellows" making a holiday, and we once witnessed a procession of "Odd Fellows," whose general appearance was such as to have been unexceptionable, as far as they went, but whose principles and spirit we deemed supposed to be defective, and their gambols not clearly distinguishable, by the light of a tax taper, from those of a troop of monkeys or a band of buffaloes. In such associations which are the genius of Protestantism, the human animal is not impressive, and when he tries to invest them with a more solemn character the result is still more distressing. Such an attempt was made at Wills' Rooms on the evening of the 7th instant, and was an imitation of the manners of our progressive friends, and its entertainments, as well as all former epochs, it deserves notice. As the principal actor in the dreary farce was one of the Irish Saxon Protestant clergy, and as he deep interest, we prefer to express our estimate of his performance in words used by the *Saturday Review*. on the occasion in question, "the Prince of Wales was genuinely excited at the Most Eminent Grand Master of the Order of Knights Templars." What such people did some centuries ago we all know, and what they committed faults, as they often did, we need not say; but we certainly require deeds which the poet still sings and the historian does not blush to record.

Protestant Knights Templars are of quite another sort, and though the *Daily Telegraph* narrates that Amiens with acting, and the *Daily News* with respect, the *Saturday Review* sees in them only "the mummeries of a country club," and simply "amused that any men of education and intelligence could be found to take part in such an idiotic performance." "That grown men," says the latter, "should have their chins, should wear the regalia of knighthood and glorify their ton-foolery, is really about as astonishing as anything that could well happen." The farce was all the more ghastly, because they had "a real clergyman to read prayers for them." The final comment of our contemporary is very grave, for he observes that the most grotesque clowns who frequent the Crystal Palace, and dance on the sward, ought now to feel that noblemen and gentlemen whose capacities of taking delight in the tawpenny tinsel and puerile pageant of the Knights Templars cannot be so very different from themselves." Yet there are probably not two of the actors in this ignoble scene who do not cherish a lofty disdain for the sacred institutions and solemn ceremonies of the Catholic Church. We see what they cannot consider serious substitutes for them. It is consoling to reflect that such things were not possible when England was Catholic, and that her children were and that they will ceasesto be possible if she should ever become Catholic again.—*London Tablet, April 19.*

### Mr. Samuels.

Mr. Samuels, the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, has been sent to Washington to arrange with the United States Government for the transportation of the Pacific mails, by the steamship line that will run between San Francisco and Sidney, probably touching at Melbourne and other Australian ports.


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**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR NEW WEEK ENDING MAY 24.

May 18—Sunday—Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. Venantius, Martyr.
19—Monday—St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor. Ember Day. St. Pudentiana, Virgin.
20—Tuesday—St. Bernardine of Siena, Confessor. Ember Day.
21—Wednesday—St. Hermenegild, Martyr. Vigil of the Ascension. Ember Day.
22—Thursday—Ascension of our Lord.
23—Friday—St. John Nepomucen, Martyr.
24—Saturday—B. V. Mary, Help of Christians.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MAY 17, 1873.

## THE STIGMATA.

The interest evinced by the public in the case of Miss COLLINS is manifestly not on the decline. So far from that, indeed, every paragraph having reference to it which is published in any of the daily papers, is eagerly read to the end. Discussion, too, on the nature and bearing of the alleged phenomena is frequent and active. Such being the case, it is regretable that the information supplied by the journals should be in so many instances defective and incorrect to a degree likely to lead to a great deal of misapprehension. Perhaps this was unavoidable. The persons most closely concerned—the young lady herself, her friends and her spiritual advisers—so far from courting any publicity, did their utmost to keep the fact of the appearance of the remarkable wounds a strict secret. It was only when the indiscreet utterances of certain parties bruited the matter abroad, so that it came to the ears of newspaper reporters, that the public prints contained anything about it.

Then the pestiferous tribe of professional "interviewers" swarmed around the residence of Miss COLLINS, or of those who were supposed to know anything concerning the reported stigmata. The little intelligence they got was, of course, dressed up into the requisites of the journals to which the interviewers were respectively attached. As a general rule, "sensation" was preferred to correctness, and consequently facts were distorted in order to attain the desired result. The mischief wrought has been great, inasmuch as an impression has been left on the minds of many that the authorities of the Church wanted to make a miracle out of the affair. What proper good that could effect is entirely beyond our comprehension. Those who already belong to the Catholic Church need no miracles to strengthen their attachment; and those who are outside her pale would require a far more astounding wonder than the appearance of the sign of the nails on the hands and feet of a young lady to shake them in their unbelief. All that the ecclesiastical authorities wanted at any time was to ascertain the facts of the case, noting very little whether the public chose to regard them as miraculous or not. These facts, so far as they have been ascertained, we now propose to give our readers without note or comment.

Some weeks before Easter, Miss COLLINS, who was previously in the enjoyment of excellent health, was suddenly attacked with a violent pain in the head. Her sufferings were intense, and she felt, as she described herself, as though a number of sharp points were being driven into her brow and around her head. The pain continued all day and through the night, but as no importance was attached to it, nothing was said about it. On that day week, however, the same symptoms occurred, but with longer duration and, if that were possible, with greater intensity. On the third occasion her torture was so severe as to reduce her to a state bordering on insensibility, and while she was in this condition she was additionally afflicted with pains in her hands and feet, but no wounds or marks of wounds were visible. It was actually distressing to those around Miss COLLINS to be compelled to witness her agony, without having it in their power to relieve it. The fourth time the young lady suffered was on the Feast of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin (April 4th), and then the wounds appeared on the upper part of her hands and feet, and blood issued from them.

On Good Friday her sufferings reached a climax apparently, and it was thought impossible, humanly speaking, that she could endure them. Indeed, it was the opinion of all who saw her at the time that her last hour had arrived. It was on this occasion that the wounds on the back of the hand looked as if they had penetrated through, for corresponding marks appeared on the palms. That day week, when Dr. MOORE saw her for a short time, and made a cursory examination of her hands, she suffered, comparatively, little or nothing. On the 25th of April, also, her condition was not very distressing. Next Friday, however, her pains regained their old intensity, and her writhings, as she lay prostrate, smote the hearts of the beholders with the most acute feelings of compassion. Since then precisely the same phenomena have been observed with unfailing regularity.

The order in which they occur has always been the same. Sometime during the afternoon of Thursday Miss COLLINS experiences the excruciating pains in the head to which we have alluded. This continues, with little abatement or intermission, all night, and on Friday partial insensibility, or, at least, indifference to all her surroundings, intervenes. The crisis of her sufferings appears to be reached when the wounds on her hands and feet open and bleed more or less copiously. The wounds do not, however, show simultaneously. One hand generally suffers first, then the other; and, judging from her motions and the uneasy movements of her frame, the wound in her side opens last. Sometimes it is absolutely appalling to witness her agony. Her limbs become rigid; she stretches out her arms in the form of a cross, whilst her countenance shows unmistakable signs of the torture to which she is put. But when the crisis is passed her face, on the contrary, wears an expression of ineffable sweetness and composure, so that she appears to be in a state of ecstatic contemplation.

We have said that, as a general rule, Miss COLLINS' singular ordeal commences on Thursday evening, but, to the astonishment of her friends, she exhibited the premonitory signs on the evening of Wednesday, 7th instant. She suffered all that night, all Thursday and all Friday, and on the last day it was found that the wounds in her feet, which previously appeared on the upper surface only, were visible also on the soles.

We have now enumerated the facts of the case, related to us by the very best authority, as they occurred and are occurring, and we shall say no more. It is not our province to pronounce as to the cause of those extraordinary phenomena, and we shall certainly not be presumptuous as to do so. We will merely state that Dr. PAWLICKI, the young lady's medical attendant, has given the case his earnest attention, and has carefully noted all the developments. He will in due time publish the result of his observations, and the verdict of a gentleman of his high scientific attainments cannot fail to have great weight with all intelligent readers

## THE REBELLION OF
# SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D. M.R.I.A.

PART FIFTH.—Continued.

"Then, silence and hear your orders. The barbican cannot hold out ten minutes longer." The lamentations of the women were here renewed, but soon checked by the severe tone of command in which the knight now spoke. "The English will execute all male prisoners; such of you, therefore, as are able to bear arms must sally; but as the enemy are in force on the other side of the fosse, your wives and children must be left behind. Silence, women, or you must be removed; they will be safe from violence; there is no alternative; better to escape thus than to die before their faces, after provoking further illtreatment by selling your blood at a cost that can but exasperate the church who lose it. Hear your commands, then, Barry Oge, take six men and be ready to lower the drawbridge the moment the outer gate is thrown open. Son of Connogher, to you I commit the leading of the sally; you will throw open the outer gate when I give the word, and sally with your own and Redmond's company; Gillaspie, you will join the son of Manus when he has performed his orders, and with him bring up the rear."

And so he proceeded to issue his commands, with a peremptory rapidity that left no time for dispute or interruption, marching the men into the open space between the outer and inner gates from the galleries above, where the women and children were compelled to remain, after a brief space allowed for parting; and a sad scene their parting was, where the words of fondness that the husband pronounced over his wife were scarce audible in the din of blows redoubled on the yielding gates that must admit the enemies who were thirsting for his blood. But the pitiable scene was over, and men stood ready for the sally, the son of Connogher, battle axe in hand, at their head.

"Are you ready?" cried Talbot; the lieutenant was struggling with some strong emotion.

"One minute, Sir John!" he said, and, catching his sword from the eyes of the knight, laid down his battle axe, and ran back to the gallery. Art's courage was too well known to admit a suspicion of blenching on the mind of any man there, and it was thought that he desired to bring away some valuables, an opinion which procured him but little commendation from the impatient; and by no means clear-headed band he had left behind. He returned with little Fear-gus in his arms, folding the infant in a mantle as he descended. There were some who could not forbear a smile as they beheld him, but the greater number sympathized in the solicitude of the father.

"Here, Redmond," said Art, "help me to fix him on my back. I could so soon have the heart out of my breast behind me! Fergus, a leanaa," he said, looking round as the boy was belted firmly between his broad shoulders; "is the first time I ever had such reason to be both nasbow and back to an Englishman; and, darling, if your father has to show it for the first time this night, may the great God put a shield over you, that will take their blows as freely for your sake as this breast that I never never prses you to again! Noble, Sir John, I am ready now."

Talbot wrung his hand.—"May God speed and protect you!" he said; but the son of Connogher exclaimed in sudden amazement, "Staff of St. Patrick, Sir John! do you call him such an unmeaning?"

"No," said the knight, mournfully but firmly, "I must not leave my wife."

"Chorp an Chriost, Sir John, and why should we leave ours?"

"Were they in the same danger, Art, I should ask no man of your company to cross the drawbridge to-night; do you remember from what you have already saved her?"

"Dar mamon, Sir John, the warden can do you no harm now."

"I would to God he were past harming any of us more; but, Art, he has the will still, and I fear me much the will is all he has the power also; but the gate will be driven in before you go, if you fancy you have more of Manus, let go the chains; draw the main bolt, gillaspie; there, throw it open wide; now, no *bogs*, forward! strike together, and hold right ahead, and may God speed you!" The last words were drowned in a shout, with which the Irish rushed out into the darkness, and in another half minute the noise of strife from beyond the drawbridge announced that they were among the enemy. Talbot stood listening till the rush of the sallying column subsided from beyond the spot where they had met the assailants, and then, satisfied of their having pushed their way with unexpected success so far, he turned to the inner gate, now fast guarding to the safe side of those within the court-yard, and, withdrawing the bolts, stood with nothing in the hand but a lamp, alone before the victors.

"Sir John Talbot, you are my prisoner," said an officer, advancing the moment he saw him.

"I yield myself willingly to so brave a soldier, Sir William Brereton," replied the knight, "and I would claim gentle usage for the women and children, who are the only persons left here."

"That will be done no violence," replied the Englishman; "but your fear, Sir John, I must keep in strict custody, as well as yourself, until my Lord Deputy arrives."

"I then God, that I have to deal with a man of gentle manners at last," said the knight, "and will not repine at whatever custody you place me in, if we be put together."

"I have no orders to separate you, Sir John, and will be satisfied by your keeping your apartment."

"By my honor, I thank you!" cried Talbot, involuntarily extending his hand, but Brereton drew back. "Pardon me," said knight, quickly; "I had forgotten; I am a prisoner."

"If mine were the only hands in which you are wrapped, Sir John Talbot," replied the Englishman, "I should not let such a difference of condition stand between me and the hand of a man who did such good service to my mother's brother, but—"

"But what, sir?" I understand you not."

"I am a Christian," replied the Englishman.

"Death and perdition!" exclaimed the knight, "this accursed curse to be flung in my teeth at every turn! I wish Archbishop Alan and his murderers were with the devil together! I am sick of the hateful lie! but again, I pray you, Sir William, pardon me, for I have no right to tax you with injustice in believing what the world believes of me, although here steadfastly I appeal to God and man to witness, as shall yet be seen either on earth or in heaven, if there be virtue in truth, or justice in the ends of providence; but come, I am wearying you; lead me to my place of custody."

While the conference was going on, the barbican was taken possession of by the troops from the court-yard, as well as by ineffectual attempts to stay the flight of the flame exciting from the solid after their company that had escaped. Talbot was conducted to his apartment, at the door of which a sentry was posted, and where he was permitted to remain with his wife, undisturbed, save by their own apprehensions, till after sunrise.

Daylight disclosed an altered scene to those eyes, as they sat at the great window over the inner gate, looking down on the court-yard. Instead of sanding gallantries, in his wild costume, shouting and singing round the doorways, there stood the well-ordered men-at-arms, drawn up in two files from the keep to the gateway, silently awaiting the arrival of the victorious Lord Deputy. The red rose of England blew out broad and steady in the morning breeze from the flag staff that bristled borne the banner of Fitzgerald at sunset, and those cannon which but a few hours before had cast death and confusion among the English trenches, were now turned inwards on the walls they had defended, and pointed at the miserable remnant of the garrison where they stood, crowded into a narrow corner of the court, dismayed, dismayed, and helpless, expecting the doom of rebels.

As the dawn grew clearer, the knight could mark the faces of many whom he knew, among his unhappy fellow captives; there was Tyrrell, weak from loss of blood, sitting on the pavement with his back to the wall; Ulf Madden was there with one arm broken, hanging loose and unconscious from the shattered shoulder; and there was Sherlan, alone, afar off in his enmity, he could not but pity, as he stood with his hands tied behind his back, and his head sunk on his breast, while the blood that yet oozed from a wound on his forehead, down his bruised cheek to the ground. Many others there were whose sad plight he could not but commiserate, since there were none but those already named who he had seen known him ill will or violence—for the only man whom he would not have spilled was nowhere to be seen.

At length the noise of drums and trumpets announced the Lord Deputy's approach, and all eyes were turned to the gateway, as the mounted cavalcade came trampling over the drawbridge, and poured into the castle with the combined pomp of military, judicial, and ecclesiastical power; for there rode with the Lord Deputy the Chief Justice, the Chief Baron, and the Lord High Chancellor Archbishop Cromer, with many other exalted personages of high authority in the State. But there was another personage which suddenly attracted more than a divided interest with the entry of Sir William Skellington. As the Lord Deputy came in at the gates, there to mount from the keep a company of cuirassiers to receive him in the court yard; there was followed by Sir William Brereton with the keys; after him came Salisbury and Holland, two English captains, leading Fitzgerald's horse, his eyes were turned. He was neither manacled nor disarmed, and he advanced with an air of colorless loss confidence, although supported by such a yell of execration as might have deafened any but a Judas. It was plain he had sold the castle; but before the indignant knight or Irish could see what farther was to take place, they were summoned to attend the Lord Deputy.

"You have done the king good service, Sir William," were the first words they heard Skellington pronounce, as they were led forward among the throng, expecting, indeed, the worst that could befall, but bearing their fate with the descent resignation of long experience in misfortune; "you have done his Majesty good service, Sir William," said Sauflington; "let me know what farther lies in the power of his deputy."

"So please you, my lord, a thousand pounds to Master Parez in hand, and the disposal of two prisoners in his custody."

Talbot started, and Ellen's heart began to beat with fearful, indefinite apprehension.

"Are they rebels to the king," said the Lord Deputy.

"So please you, my lord," replied Brereton; "I will read your lordship his letter of stipulation, which will more explain all."

"Proceed, Sir William," said the knight took forth a paper, which he read as follows:

"After the honorable hands of Sir William Brereton, knight, these, with speed.

"Right Honorable—if you would devise a means to do good to a man, you would not waste your shot on my walls, but bear consider what proposes to your discretion, I am able to hold this castle, if I would, till Christmas. I am able to give the same into your hands, if I will, for a sturdiness to-morrow. Ponder the difference, and weigh the advantage. It is not that I need a reward, and yet a thousand pounds were far short of the value of the service; but I have reasons which concern myself and no sufficient. Wherefore, taking all thought of what may move me, take heed of what I am moved to. I will engage you this castle if you will secure me a thousand pounds and the custody of my own prisoners. These are no secrets which I must be left to deal with as I please, by and his pardon. In the name and by the order you shall have the castle, and I must have the full custody and disposal of my prisoners; that and the thousand pounds, so (right honorable), if you think fit to entertain this offer, send me a reply, and about it in to-morrow, as I be made able to you. Direct it to my own hands. I shall devise a means to have a care whether in readiness as shall pass for it, should it be seen by any of my garrison. And now, as you shall deal with me or not, I offer you my commendations or defiance; for, be either, my trust is equal to either course you take. Farewell.

PAREZ, Warden of Maynooth.

"*Postscriptum*.—Marshal, the difficulty and disposal of my prisoners. C. P."

It was with difficulty the Irish could be restrained from violence, even when escorted and guarded as they were, during the reading of this letter; and Parez, although he stood protected by an armed band, could not but shook under the terrible curses heaped upon him by his victims. But order was again restored by dint of blows, and the betrayer stood once more collected in audacious effrontery as Brereton, William's letter, and, pausing for a moment, looked round with a smile of triumph so diabolical, that a murmur of indignation burst involuntarily from even the gravest of the servants, and made the Irish prisoners and the lower sort showered forth curses on his head, both loud and terrible. Parez bore all with the same effrontery. But the tumult ceased all at once, for the face of the Lord Deputy, as he turned to address the warden again, was suddenly and fearfully changed.

"You are satisfied?" he said, more inquiring in a stern voice.

"I am, my lord," replied Parez, but in a tone of decreasing confidence.

"Provost Marshal," cried Skellington. "The officer advanced; the deputy pointed to Parez, and, speaking so loud as to be heard to the remotest quarter of the court-yard, cried, "Chop me off this man's head!"

"My lord!" exclaimed Parez, starting back, in half-incredulous dismay. "Your lordship, surely, cannot mean me!"

"Chop me off his head, I say!" cried Skellington again, in a still louder voice. "He has got more than he bargained for; he shall never betray a brother's trust again!"

"My lord, my lord," cried Parez, "you cannot mean to take my life so!"

"William, it is false!" exclaimed the Deputy. "I am bound to give you a thousand pounds—look to your money, man; you have the full sum you asked. I am bound to give you the disposal of your prisoners—have you voluntarily made one over to me, and I have, at your desire, appointed you to the wardship of the other; but, traitor, I shall know a light from the middle window of the west side of the keep nearest the battlement. The capture of a gun from your trenches offers a fit occasion for rejoicing; and I shall so order it that there will be no lack of powder to carry the garrison's revelries to a fortunate issue. I have drugged a cask of wine for the occasion, and if I be not deceived, some of our light hearts shall have heads heavy enough before morning. Remember the conditions of our agreement, and till I meet you at the door of the keep, farewell. Your honor's assured servant,

"*Butlerspikes*.—My prisoners lodge in the barbican; they are, one Talbot, erewhile a knight, but now under the ban of the Church, and a Mistress Ellen Dudley, his paramour.

"C. P."

"My lord," continued Brereton, "the signal being given, as here described, about two hours before day, we entered the place as directed, and found the garrison asleep; so that little labor sufficed to compass the warder's prisoners, however, are secured, and now await your lordship's pleasure."

"I cannot break the faith which you have pledged, Sir William," said Skellington. "This Talbot is convicted of the murder of an archbishop, and it matters little into whose hands he may fall, since, as I gather from Master Parez's letter, the warden meditates him as little good as the Chief Justice."

"My lord," said Parez, stepping forward, "I am willing to bend him over to the civil power, to be dealt with as the law has provided. I only stipulated to have the disposal of him, that no great a criminal should not escape by exchanging of prisoners or otherwise."

"Then why not execute him out of hand, while you had him here?" asked the Deputy.

"My lord," replied Parez, hesitating, "I—I was unwilling to stretch my authority, which, after all, is but limited in my lord's deputy's disposal over the land already—"

"Well, Master Parez, we shall settle this presently," said Skellington. "In the meantime, consider yourself the prisoner of the King's law, and remember that your power

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Father Fransioli of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., sailed for Europe on Saturday, May 3d.

Many of the nuns and monks driven from their convents by the Italian Government are absolutely on the verge of starvation.

A monument is to be erected to the celebrated Augustinian Friar, Parvino Onofrio at Verona. Onofrio was a learned historical writer.

Died, April 17, at the Hotel Dieu, New Orleans, Sister Vincent (in the world, Miss Eugenie Landry), of the Order of Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Rev. Father Ballerina, S. J., editor of the *Civilta Cattolica*, has been arrested at Florence and sent to Milan. Report says that this arrest was made at the instigation of Prince Bismarck.

Rev. Father Guetry has been appointed Superior of the Sisters of Charity in the United States, to succeed the late Francis Burlando. He will reside permanently in Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md.

The Feast of St. Gregory VII. and the eight hundredth anniversary of his ascending the Papal throne, occurring on the 25th of May, will be worthily celebrated in Bologna, Turin, and other Italian cities.

Rev. Father Villiger, S. J., has purchased a lot at the south western extremity of the present church lot on Seventeenth and Stiles streets, Philadelphia, for the erection of a new three story building, 60 by 126 feet.

The Comtesse Spaur, wife of the Bavarian Embassador to the Holy See during the troubles of 1848, has recently died. Upon the murder of Count Rossi, this lady generously aided the Holy Father to escape from Rome to Gaeta.

The clergy of Bohemia have endeavored to found a Catholic bank at Prague, entitled the "Bank of St. John," the management of which was to be exclusively in the hands of priests. The imperial authorities have, however, declined their assent to the scheme.

Father Gallerani, S. J., has been preaching in the Church of San Giacomo, Naples, on the primacy of Peter. His sermons so moved the congregation that bracelets, earrings and all sorts of jewelry were offered as voluntary contributions, besides over one thousand francs in Peter's pence.

Very Rev. James Rolando of St. Vincent's Church, Germantown, Penn., has recently been appointed by the Superior-General of the Lazarists, in Paris, to fill the position of Visitor of the Order in the United States, a position which has been vacant since the death of the late Very Rev. J. J. Hayden.

The French *Journal Officiel* says that the Japanese Government has abrogated the edicts against the Christians. Of the 3,000 Christians imprisoned under these edicts within the last four years, 1,200 have gone to receive the martyr's crown, and those that remain it is expected will be liberated.

The *Voce della Verita* announces with great regret the death of the eminent Catholic writer, Professor Nicola De Lecce, who died suddenly at Rome, March 27. He was a regular contributor to the journal above named, and had just written an article entitled, *Le Persecuzioni Liberalesche in Ispagna*, when he was smitten down by apoplexy.

A general meeting of the Catholic Community of Gibraltar was held in the Theatre Royal on 19th May. Mgr. Scandella, the Vicar Apostolic, presided, and the Lord Bishop of Calle was present. In relation to a grant by the Government for the building of the Church of the Sacred Heart, a vote of thanks was offered the Governament.

The new Patriarch of Jerusalem, Mgr. Vincenzo Bracco, was born at Torazza, near Biella, Genoa, on September 14, 1835. He was a scholar of the Propaganda institute, and entered Holy Orders in that city. His Holiness owing to the illness of Magilde, is *in partibus*, March 11, 1866. He is a profound Orientalist.

Detroit, Michigan, "The City of the Straits," has a Catholic history dating back to the days of the early French missionaries, who were religious as well as religion when the Indian savages were its undisputed masters. The first Catholic church erected was the old Ste. Anne, one of the relative walls are still standing, though its exterior steps have been worn down by the feet of successive generations.

The Catholics artist of Germany have made strong protest against the conduct of a painter of Karlsruhe, Hasch, who had prostituted his art to insult the Church by a pretended historical picture. They have sent to the number of 128, signed an address of sympathy and loyalty to the Pope among the signatories to which documents appear the distinguished names of Fuhrich, Deschwanden, Wörndle, Feul, Achenmann, Hess, Hess, Veit, Steinle, Madjera, Schöpf and Jobelin.

The *Statistical Gazette* of Geneva publishes the following: In 17 cantons of Switzerland there still remain 1,200 convents of men and 45 of women; total, 76. The number of monks is 546, and of nuns, 2,020. Of the monks, 422 are Fathers, 26 novices, and 91 lay brothers; 1,181 of the nuns are choir sisters, 185 lay sisters, and 85 novices. These 76 convents possess 22,645,815 francs worth of property. The famous convent of Einsiedlen, of Einsiedlen, contains 90 monks, and its possessions are worth more than 4,000,000 francs.

The religious reaction in Italy continues in a very remarkable manner. At Varoli, recently, a most imposing demonstration of faith took place. The city was formally consecrated to the Sacred Heart, and a *tedeum* ordered in reparation of the insults which have of late been offered our Saviour. On this occasion, the bishop gave the Holy Communion to more than two-thirds of the population, and when he pronounced the final benediction, the cathedral was far too small to contain the multitude, which filled even the great *piazza* in front.

A work recently published, "London Illustrated," by Dore, is a beautiful tribute to the Little Sisters of the Poor, says: "Charity so strange is exploited in the text. By strangers there is understood those that are not of your own kin, strangers to your blood." But the Little Sisters of the Poor interpret charity in a larger sense than this. The helpless, poor and aged are to them all neighbors; and within the measure of their means they gather them all into a comfortable fold. I have passed through the quiet calm, where the broken crusts of the poor were the banquets of the givers, and every living room of which is an ante-chamber of death. The Little Sisters, who have forsaken the pleasures of this world to wait as unpaid servants at the couch of destitution, as the Grace Darlings of a perpetual storm, heroines with hourly need for courage.

## Faith and Free Thought.

Devotion and the ever-attractive "Stabat Mater" of Rossini drew an immense congregation to St. George's Cathedral on Palm Sunday evening, numbers among whom were evidently not Catholics. An excellent opportunity was thus afforded for some hard hits at the freethinking an unbelieving spirit of the present day—which the Very Rev. Dr. Doyle administered freely during his short but telling sermon. Keepers being concluded, he ascended the pulpit, and began by observing that the ceremonies of Holy Week were the most beautiful in the whole year, and among them none was more beautiful than the Office of Tenebræ. He had heard that office sung in different parts of the world, but never better than in that cathedral. In olden times Holy Week was celebrated with even more magnificence than at present; but that was a time when what is called "freethought"—a great word in our days—was not heard of. Now, he had no objection to a person being as much of a freethinker as he liked in matters connected solely with this world; but in things supernatural and spiritual there was no such thing as freethought. But what did freethought mean? It pretended that every individual, with regard to religion and Revelation, might think just as he liked. And this not so far only as this world is concerned, but even in regard to what will occur in eternity. The absurdity of this is evident. For where there is neither union nor certainty concerning things in the present existence, how can there be any certainly concerning what will occur after death? Yet some assert there is no existence for man hereafter. Is it, then, to be supposed that God made man to exist but for a short time on earth, and that when he died there should be an end of him? No. Faith—that faith to which conquers the world—assures him that after his remains have turned to ashes, he shall yet live eternally with his God.

THAT FAITH IS THE GIFT OF GOD.

He thanked God he had that faith. Yet man holds it in a fragile vessel, and may lose it the same as he would the vessel that true faith—believing not in many Gods, but in one, having not two Saviours, but one—has existed, unaltered, since the beginning of the world. The Jews held the true faith, so far as it had been revealed, until the coming of Christ, the Messiah, and prepared the world for His coming; Jesus founded the Catholic faith: which faith had continued till that night, and would till the end of time. God had left several wonders for the Jews—notably delivering them out of Egypt; and the recollection of that delivery was as fresh in their minds to-day as ever. And for that reason they were a people by which to confound any one who, withstanding all their faults, they were the people from which sprang Jesus and Mary, and one day they would be gathered into the fold of the faithful. And if the Jews had preserved strong evidence of the words of God preformed in their behalf, how much more so the Catholic Church, so replete with recollections of the wonderful mysteries and work of Redemption! The concealment of the body was in memory of the time when Jesus, the Messiah—who had come to fulfill the ancient prophecies and save our redemption—was crucified on Calvary, and was buried, and spreading their garments before Him, exclaimed:

"HOSANNA TO THE SON OF DAVID!"

Everywhere throughout the Catholic Church this day is a reference to these circumstances, is the fulfillment of the prophecy of Zacharias: "Shout, ye daughters of Zion: behold your King cometh unto thee, sitting upon an ass's colt;" and in memory of Christ was sung the sorrowful and forelelling her destruction. Such ceremonies she looked upon by freethinkers as superstitious. Three centuries ago they came with them in his country; and nowadays we are asked by the upholders of private judgment in spiritual matters, "Why can we not stay at home and read our Bibles, and do without all the ceremony?" Such persons read their Bibles, and have absorbed the refinements of the Church; but we may well inquire with what result to the country? Discord and dissolution. Look at the two great sections of Christians in this country. What a difference! The members of the Catholic faith, like soldiers, march on shoulder to shoulder, the right hand of God stretched over them; and as one generation passes and another comes, the one faith continues always the same. But what have freethinkers done? What do they do? Declare that the work of Redemption is a myth; another that it is doubtful whether there ever was a Christ at all; or, indeed, that there is a God at all. And for what? Simply to remove the fear of God, a terrible restraint, and to be left to moved from him who is blessed with the true faith of Christ, and keeps His commandments; and, which, were bodies have inundered into dust, we shall yet, through faith, live a new and eternal life. The preacher then earnestly prayed that the gift of faith might be given to all present, as well as the grace of perseverance.

The "Stabat Mater" was then sung, each portion of which was rendered very effectively. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament concluded the service.

## Pardon by the President.

A man named O'Brien, who was found guilty of murder in Washington City, D. C., was pardoned by President Grant, and thereupon the following editorial notice from the New York *Nation* went the rounds of the press.

The President has just pardoned a fool and bloody drunken assassin named O'Brien, in Washington, on the prayer of the Catholic clergy. We would warn the Protestant clergy that in the pardon insolence the priests will beat them utterly. Catholics commit a very considerable percentage of the national crimes, and if criminals are to be let off on account of their early piety or the piety of their relatives, we see no reason to predict that enough Catholic saints will turn up in the jails of our country to recall the days of Doellinger.

To this the Rev. Father John J. Keane, of Washington, makes the following reply, which is an address to the editor of the *Catholic Review*:

The assertion of the New York *Nation* that the President commuted O'Brien's sentence "on the prayer of the Catholic clergy," is a baseless falsehood. I have taken great pains to investigate, and am ascertained that not only was the commutation not granted on the prayer of the Catholic clergy," which I know well enough before any inquiry, but that no Catholic clergyman had anything to do with obtaining the commutation. If the New York *Nation* is anxious to ascertain how it was obtained, it may get all information from the Secretary of State, the Republic and Hon. H. F. Butler. You may make such use of this as you please, for contradicting the lie.

How many of the secular or Protestant press will make the correction? Not one.

## MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

Rev. Edward O'Dougherty, P. P. of Coleraine, died April 25th.

The Limerick Graving Dock was opened on the 14th instant. The Lord Lieutenant performed the inaugural ceremony.

This season salmon are more abundant at Athlone than they have been for a number of years.

At the Ballinasloen (county Carlow) fair, advance in the prices of sheep, pigs and cattle was realized.

Robert John Roche, Esq., Knockreigh, Adamstown, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Wexford.

The foundation stone of the new Catholic Church, Glenarm, county Antrim, will soon be laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian.

Nicholas Kelly, John Russell, John Crogan and Patrick Foley were committed for trial at the Assizes at Kinsale for having taken part in the late riots in that city.

The Government has offered a reward of £100 for the detection of the author of the threatening letters recently sent to Judge Lawson of Belfast.

Mrs. Balfe, the wife of the eminent Dublin composer, lately deceased, has presented the original score of his operatic works to the Irish Museum.

During the month succeeding St. Patrick's day, more than one hundred young people left Sligo and the vicinity for America.

Very Rev. Father Burke, O. P., after his return from Rome, preached in Dublin on the 30th April—the Feast of St. Catherine of Sienna. Father Burke will conduct the Spiritual Retreat for the clergy of the Diocese of Tuam, commencing in the early part of the present month.

The people of Mayo complain that fish has been exceedingly scarce during last year. In the autumn of 1872 there has been favorable to farmers. Work for the epic ng months has nearly been completed. Turf is being dried, and it is hoped that a fair crop of last season that remained until now will supplement an abundant cutting during this year.

As another instance of the rapidly increasing value of land in the county of Tipperary, it is mentioned that a farmer living not quite seven miles from Nenagh, disposed of his interest in part of his farm, consisting of twelve Irish acres, held under a lease which has only three years to run, and subject to the payment of £1 an acre, for the enormous sum of £300.

Professor Denis Pontet died recently in Dublin. As a teacher of the French language Professor Pontet enjoyed, for nearly 20 years, a reputation second to none in the kingdom, and his name will long be remembe red as being one whose writings are calculated to facilitate works of their class in educational literature.

Upon the return from Dublin of Mr. J. Ormsby Dooks of Kilturra Abbey, county Sligo, his tenantry held a grand rally in his honor. Bonfires blazed on all the mountain tops in the district, and from the ruins of Kilturra, and along the route from Ballymote caddies were placed in the windows. The horses were taken from the carriage in which Mr. Dooks rode and it was drawn along by the enthusiastic tenantry. A song of welcome was sung by John Scully, an old man seventy-five years of age. It was composed by himself.

Mr. M'Mahon, M. P. for New Ross, recently presented a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, signed by a large number of Irish members, praying that a bill might be passed granting the Irish people the benefit of Parliamentary representation on the same footing as the people of England. Gladstone refused to promise to deal with the subject during this session of Parliament, and might have added that a similar answer would be returned to any similar request during future sessions.

On 5th April a man was run over by the mineral train from Dublin, on passing the bridge between Sandpit and Salthill, and reaching the last station. Across the railway the dead body of a man cut in two across the stomach, the entrails protruding. The cut was as clear as possibly could be effected by a train dashing along at full speed. There was no evidence of the body being dragged along or mangled, no trace of hacking, but a total separation, as if effected by a knife. The attempted agency was decided on the features, as through the last moments were of excruciating torture.

On the evening of the 22d ult., Mr. Sugre, butter merchant, was passing along Great George's Street, when a servant looking man pushed violently against him and struck him several heavy blows, pulling the latter out of his pocket. He succeeded in effecting his escape, but was immediately seized by Mr. Sugre, who, with a few gentlemen, who accompanied him, held him safely till a constable arrived. More excitement was caused by the affair, as the prisoner, under an outrage so gross as scarcely ever to have been attempted in that city. In San Francisco we should be surprised, if forty-eight hours passed without the happening of a similar occurrence or one a good deal worse.

## Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Napa—Thomas Sheridan | $1 00 |
| Marysville—William F. Fell | 1 00 |
| Ladyage—John O'Connell | 1 00 |
| Utah—Joseph Hartell | 1 00 |
| Sacramento—William Breen | 1 00 |
| Watsonville—Rev. C. Montague | 11 00 |
| H. Hodges | 1 00 |
| Corn Creek—P. Mezmough | 1 00 |
| Yreka—Patrick Cassidy | 1 00 |
| Colusa—Rev. Father Edward Kelly | 2 00 |
| Plymouth—T. C. Nares | 1 00 |
| Fred. Schneider | 2 25 |
| M. F. Dorman | 1 00 |
| Daniel Mellon | 1 00 |
| Mariano S. Guadalupe | 1 00 |
| Deakins & Chesbrow | 7 75 |
| Jas. Lynch | 1 00 |
| Dr. Jeremy—John Hynes | 1 00 |
| Dr. Jeremy—John Hynes | 1 00 |
| Jackson—Robert Eden | 1 00 |
| John Fiskerly | 1 00 |
| Henry Frick | 1 00 |
| Martin Noonan | 1 00 |
| Joseph Switch | 1 25 |
| P. Meadows | 1 00 |
| James Meehan | 10 00 |
| David Bolan | 1 00 |
| James Walsh | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Jeremiah Hurley | 1 00 |
| M. Carroll | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Jeremiah Murphy | 1 00 |
| Mrs. M. McSweeney | 1 00 |
| John Connors | 1 00 |
| John Fitzgerald | 1 00 |
| J. W. Harrington | 1 00 |
| A. Porter | 1 00 |
| Smith Creek—P. A. Chatterville | 1 00 |
| Ivan Hennessy | 1 00 |
| P. Fagan | 1 00 |
| John Sloane | 1 00 |
| James Sprout | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Ann Sprout | 1 00 |
| John Sloane | 1 00 |
| L. Kenny | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Thomas Blanchfield | 1 00 |
| M. Blake | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Ann Sullivan | 1 00 |
| Murphy's Jno. Murphy | 11 00 |
| Angels—Thomas Markey | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Gregory | 1 00 |
| Mokelumne Hill—Peter Mcintyre | 1 00 |
| Jackson—Mrs. Mary Cummings | 1 00 |
| Hutchinson—P. Dyer | 1 00 |
| R. Grinell | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Ann Hall | 1 00 |

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

FLOUR—Quotations are unchanged since our last report. We quote local brands—Extra at $7 75@8 00, and superfine at $6 50@7 25; Eastern and Oregon brands—Extra, at $7 12½@7 75, in sks & $6 50@6 87½ in bbls.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $3 25@3 50 per 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has been fair, at improved rates, and we quote feed at $1 40@1 45 per ctl; and brewing at $1 50@1 60 per ctl.

OATS—Quotable at $1 75@2 00 per ctl, as to quality.

CORN—Quotable at $1 50@1 55 per ctl.

RYE—Quotable at $1 60@1 65 per ctl.

BEANS—The market remains unchanged, and the following are our quotations: Pinks, at 3½@3¾c per lb; $4 00 for small and $5 for large; Reds, $4 00; Pinks from Oregon, $4 50@4 75; Lima, 6½@7c per lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand. We quote Early Rose at 75c@$1 00; Peerless, 75@90c; Burbanks, 75@90c per ctl.

ONIONS—We quote at $2 50@3 00 per ctl and $3 for new.

BRAN—Quotable at $23 in bags from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $27 50 in bags from the mill.

HAY—Quotable at $2 thick 50 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 @ 2 50 per 100 lbs.

STRAW—Quotable at 50@75c per bale.

HIDES—Quotable at 9@10c per lb.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c per lb.

WOOL—Quotations are unchanged from our last. Fine, 19@20c; medium, 21@22c; improved demand for choice long staple at from 24@25c; coarse, 15@16c; improved demand for choice long staple at from 17@18c; Eastern wool is in demand, and we quote 30@35c per lb for good to choice; burry to slightly burry, 25@28c.

BASS AND RIGGING—Standard Bolting, 22@23c per lb; Extra Bolting, 24@25c per lb; Rigging, 22@23c per lb; Sail Duck, 22@23c per lb; Navy Duck, 24@25c per lb; Gunny Bags, 12½@13c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, fair to ordinary to choice, 28@30c; Brand, 32@35c; Eastern dairy, ordinary to choice, 28@30c; Eastern Creamery, 35@37½c.

CHEESE—California, 15@16c; Eastern, 18@19c.

EGGS—Ranch, 25@27½c per doz.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 14@15c; Oregon, 16c; Eastern do, 18@19c.

BACON—California, at 11½@13c; Eastern, 14c.

Corned Breakfast, 12½@13c per lb.

PICKLED PORK—Mess, $18 00@19 00 per bbl; in the market; Eastern, 19 50; 19 00 for do, do cases $20 00@21 00.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 9@9½c per lb; second quality, 8@8½c; third quality, 7@7½c.

VEAL—Large, 8@8½c per lb; small, 9@9½c.

MUTTON—Wethers, 8@8½c per lb; ewes, 7@7½c.

LAMB—Spring, 12½@13c per lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7@7½c; corn fed, grain-fed, 6½@7c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live, large, $8 50@9 50 Spring Chickens, $6 50@7 50; Hens, $6 50@7 50; Roosters, $6 50@7 50; Turkeys at 21@23c per lb; Geese, $2 50@3 00 per pair; Ducks, $4 50@5 00 per doz; Gosling, $2 50@3 00 per pair; Pigeons, $1 50@2 00 per doz; Rabbits, $1 50@2 00 per doz; Hares, large, $3 00@3 50; Quail, $1 50@2 00 per doz; Wild Geese, $2 50@3 00 per pair; Brant, $1 50@2 00 per pair; Snipe, $1 00@1 50 per doz; Canvas-back Ducks, $3 00@3 50 per pair; Sprig-tail do, $2 00@2 50 per pair; Common do, $1 50@2 00 per pair; Teal, $1 50@2 00 per doz; Widgeon, $1 50@2 00 per doz; Honkers, $3 00@3 50 per pair; Mallard, $3 00@3 50 per pair; Plover—Bay, large, $3 00@3 50; golden, small, $1 50@2 00 per doz; Grouse—Sage, $3 00@3 50 per pair; Prairie, $1 50@2 00 per doz; Quail, $1 50@2 00 per doz; Venison—Deer, dressed, 12c per lb.


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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride;
Yesterday, he was a child, and knew not why;
To-day, he's pleas'd at many years to come;
To-morrow, he's not born, and cannot die.
To-day, he's a man, and thinks himself so;
To-morrow, he himself is feast for worms;
To-day, he's learned, and knows the world;
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, enjoys delights, both in the mind;
To-morrow, his coffin is purchased.
To-day, he's gathering of the honey wave;
To-morrow, leaves his lines for a grave.
To-day, he's mounted on the wings of fame;
To-morrow, buffeteer in the night of all.
Thus, man, thy life is but a span.

THE CHURCH AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

From a sermon delivered in St. Patrick's Church, Spokane, N. S. W., Australia, on Sunday, March 9th, by the Rev. Father Patrick F. Dillon, pastor of Camden, we take the following complete exposure of the designs of Freemasonry against the Church of God and the good order of the world:

The secularists would seem, in fact, to use the Bible exactly after the fashion of Masonry. The Bible is the great book of Masonry, provide the Bible with the compass and square, and you have the whole mystery. They perish the lower grades to keep it, although, except so far as the name is concerned, they may as well have the Koran; but further on the ambitious Master is told, when sufficiently trained, that the Bible is all a sham and means the Universe whose God, if Gods there be, is the sun, and that the four religions of Freemasonry, hatred be Christ, for Popes, for Kings, and the setting of the shining civil order for the coming of what is called the "light." So it is with the secularists. The Bible is now rejected in the public schools, meaning as I have previously pointed out, that the Bible is

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

**An "Atlantic" Romance.**

Yo who think the age of romance is past and gone, lend attention! Sauntering through those fonts, yesterday, you might have seen a young lady, fragile and delicate looking, but truly beautiful, leaning on the arm of a young gentleman whose eyes wandered infinitely enough among the prize-ticketed treasures of Mr. Baifa's collection, while his hand ear-beckoned for her every whisper. Not "those near," but "yon far," walked gravely, but with rather pleased and happy countenance, three or four ladies and gentleman of mature years, who, you would say, evidently had something akin to parental interest in the young people. That young man landed only the day before, on b a return from the wreck of the ill-fated Atlantic, on board which he took passage barely six weeks ago, overwhelmed with anguish and despair. He and that young and beautiful girl met at the Flower Show, this time five years ago, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit, were introduced, and—the old story!—told as the hills, yet not oftener!—fell madly in love. Very madly; for her reiner (sh! the traditional "stern parent!") was savagely averse to such a proceeding. Young Mr. —— set off soon after to India; full of the idea of returning, like the hero in every romance, with rupees in store;" but he came back a few months ago with nothing of the sort. There was a meeting and a stormy scene in the drawing-room of a certain mansion not a thousand miles from Merrion square day last February, which ended in the young gentleman setting off for America in the splendid screw ship Atlantic." But that scene was nothing to the one that ensued on the steeling when the news arrived of the awful calamity off Halifax. For twenty hours the heart-crushed girl hung between life and death, with the first physicians of Dublin bending over her, or trying to pacify her distracted lady. The second day she drove like mad into town, full of an idea. He telegraphed to Halifax, and next day had a reply that young Mr. —— was among the saved, but shoeless and shirtless, housed by the police in Halifax! "Hope" made up his mind not to do things by halves: telegraphed to him to return *forwith*—which he did; and, before many days elapse, the hero and heroine of this dew eruption romance will terminate it as all happy stories are closed, amidst strange blossoms and bridegcake, and a shower of bonbons and old suppers.—*Nation, April 26.*

**Blood Money.**

The modest claim for compensation preferred under the Coercion Act, by the husband and sons of the late Mrs. Neill, the victim of the Rathgar murder, was investigated by the county Dublin Grand Jury on Monday. The "little bill" amounted to £9,000, and payment of it was advocated by a strong bar, of which the leader, Sergeant Armstrong, made a long statement with a view of showing that the murder of Mrs. Neill was one of an agrarian nature. Of course, the Rathgar case of murder, "which is being compelled to "pay the piper," and its legal representative at the inquiry cross-examined Mr. Neill with a view, apparently, of showing that he had gained rather than lost by the death of his wife. The Grand Jury resolved to give no compensation at all to Mrs. Neill's sons, and only half to the husband's claim to £500, and ordered this sum to be levied out of Rathmines, but offr b se, we think, are. Had Rathmines think this unusually considera Grand Jury would have done.—*Nation, April 26.*

**Affairs in Kinsale.**

It is satisfactory to be able to state, on the authority of the *Cork Examiner*, that in Kinsale things have completely resumed their old condition. The fishbuyers have all returned to their posts, and transact business just as they did before the late lamentable riot. The arrangements between them and the fishermen continue as of old, and no new difficulties are to be met with likely to arise. "The buyers," the *Examiner* says, "don't appear to be very well satisfied with the articles that have appeared in the London *Times*, and we understand it is their intention to denounce the assertions contained in them." This is a pretty commentary surely on the prediction of the British journal, that "coy capital" would desert Kinsale.—*Nation, April 26.*

## ENGLAND.

**"Civilized England."**

One of the most striking illustrations of the tendency of the present age to "return to nature" is to be found in the change which has come over our national methods of fighting. It is curious to notice the almost entire disuse into which the cudgel or bludgeon, the favorite arm of our forefathers, has fallen, and the completeness to which its place has been supplied by the simpler weapons with which nature herself has provided us. This return to the ways of simplicity has been productive of the utmost important results, and nothing has not more completely reflected the spirit than has the general adoption of the practice of kicking charged the whole face of street and public-house fighting, to say nothing of that of the fighter. To such an extent has the taken place that we have come to look at the matter less from the point of view of the social philosopher than that of the criminal legislator have been impelled to take action on the subject. Mr. Ralph Darling, the Coroner for the borough of Wigan, has addressed a letter to the Home Secretary with reference to the recent kicking cases in his district, and especially to that of a man named Peter Dean, who died on the 21 April, in Wigan work-house from injuries caused by being wickedly kicked on the 23d of March last." The case was similar to one of which Mr. Darlington called the attention of the Home secretary last year, and at the inquest Mr. Darlington expressed a strong opinion, in which Mr. Darlington concurs, that "if flogging was made a part of the punishment in case of kicking it would have the effect of checking this brutal practice unfortunately prevalent in this district." The clogs worn by the working classes there have wooden soles with narrow iron, bound with iron and tipped with form most dangerous weapons, and are readily resorted to on the smallest provocation. "Within my district alone" (the borough of Wigan), Mr. Darlington adds, "four persons have been kicked to death during the last two years, and several cases of serious injury have come to my notice." An official reply from the Home Office informs the writer that the subject to which his letter relates "will be fully considered." No doubt the matter deserves full consideration, and though it would perhaps be too "rash and violent" a reform to attempt at once to put an end to the practice of kicking, something at least might be done in the way inducing the blackguards of Wigan to abandon their iron-bound boots, and adopt a lighter form of chaussure for those encounters. As a compromise the present form of boot might be reserved for the settlement of conjugal differences.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**Interesting Case for Home Rulers.**

A case of some interest to Home Rulers was tried on April 15th, before Sheriff Murray, in Glasgow. The facts briefly stated are these: Some time ago an application was made to admit James Lewis, of Calton, as a member of the Glasgow Home Rule Association. The application was refused by the council, and Mr. Lewis, considering it an imputation on his character, took action for damages against Mr. Robert Mc Killop, the member of council who proposed his non admission. The summons and complaint charged Mr. McKillop with having maliciously stated to the council that pursuer was an informer and police spy, who had given private information to the authorities, which led to the conviction of Michael Barrett who was hanged some years ago for the Clerkenwell affair. Mr. Lewis concluded his own case. Mr. Mc-Killop was defended by Mr. Murdoch. The case having been stated, pursuer produced a copy of the *Sing of Ireland*, containing a letter from an American correspondent, in which allusion was made to Ellegion informer. Pursuer admitted that he was the party referred to in the letter. Witnesses were then called, including several members of council who were sum to prove that Mr. Lewis. Their evidence went to so show that defendant had not positively stated that pursuer was an informer, but that he was commonly reputed to be such, and that there was a very general belief among the Irish people of Glasgow that pursuer had given private information to the authorities in the case of Michael Barrett. Witnesses were then called, including several members of council who were sum to prove that Mr. Lewis. Their evidence went to so show that defendant had not positively stated that pursuer was an informer, but that he was commonly reputed to be such, and that there was a very general belief among the Irish people of Glasgow that pursuer had given private information to the authorities in the case of Michael Barrett. Mr. Murdoch submitted that the complaint was not proved, and that the statements made by defendant in the council as a privileged communication.

His Lordship sustained the defense and dismissed the case, considering it proved that there was a report of the kind stated by defendant, and finding that the Home Rule Association had a perfect right to protect its own interests, and that defendant was quite entitled to propose the motion he made in council.—*Scotsman.*

**Selling Souls.**

When slavery prevailed in the United States a practice was laid at sorts of Protestant and Dissenting moral writers doing their best to show up the abomination of putting the bodies of human beings up to public auction, seemingly quite oblivious of the fact that in Protestant England the sale of souls of white human beings was and is such a common practice that it is looked on as an ordinary business transaction. If there ever was an execrable abomination, insulting and outrageous both to God and man, it is the system of the sale of livings which is allowed to be so commonly practiced in the Established Church of England. Within the last six months four of the parish churches of Liverpool have been offered for sale. What a satisfaction to think that in most of these transactions was the sale by auction of the cure of souls," which the parish church of St. Philip, Liverpool, is supposed to accomplish. In this case the purchaser is again a clergyman. The reverend dispenser of the souls of this portion of the good people of Liverpool is the Rev. Wood man, who hails from Putney. What is to be made out of the souls of the congregation of St. Philip's has not transpired, but in most uncommon specimen of the reformed Christianity which Henry VIII. and his Philip's, Liverpool, of the value of £300 to £500, with prospect of an increase. The living is presented, and enjoys the privilege of marrying from all parts of the town." Could religion be more disrespected and degraded than this? Christendom may well weep over such a spectacle as this.—*London Universe.*

## FRANCE.

**Christina Burial.**

The *Messager du Midi* contains an account of those attempts, so often made of late by the infidels, to procure the interment of the body of a deceased Catholic without the rites of the rites of religion. Happily in the instance before us their profanity was defeated. The family of the deceased had sought and of course obtained the services of the Catholic clergy. The latter, however, knowing from past experience the enemy with whom they had to deal, called in the aid of a guard of soldiers; so that when the *libres pensees* arrived at the cemetery, intending to possess themselves of the corpse, they found to their dismay that the full performance of the Catholic rites would be carried out in spite of them, under the protection of the military. A fine thing indeed would it then be not fear God, have a great fear of the gendarmerie, and so they kept themselves in order a most wholesome moral suffering the religious ceremony being ended, and the soldiers gone, the survivors and the living relatives, they could indulge their outraged feelings as to sure and in safety. Then did they surround the grave (which had been the cause bleat); and one of them, remarkable for his eloquence as for his intelligence, but no known beyond the limits of his parish, stepped out in piteous accents as he waved au revoir to the body of his friend. "Adieu, my friend! we have killed him a Christian, and not like a dog (*a bitter pensaere* did he mean?) in spite of the priests." The funeral oration, as far as it was comical, provoked a roar of laughter amongst the crowd, in the midst of which the discomfited infidels beat a hasty retreat, denouncing the Jesuits (who had nothing to do with it), and resolving each to secure a dog's funeral for himself. To-day—so we say, the sooner the better.—*London Universe.*

**The German Occupation.**

It was a fortunate accident, or purpose, that placed General Manteuffel at the head of the German troops left in France, pending the complete fulfillment of the articles of the treaty of peace. In his intercourse with the French he has labored gently and courteously, so as to mitigate the natural French feeling of irritation, and to make the occupation of their departments as inoffensive as possible. The result has been the growth of a very friendly feeling on both sides, which has greatly strengthened by the general relinquishing the birthright of M. Thiers by a decree of which the principal French functionaries at Nancy were invited, and at which the German Commander in Chief proposed in the French's health in very complimentary terms. Those little messenges of courtesy have a very salutary tendency.—*Weekly Register.*

**The Wealth of France.**

The recuperative power of France has been strikingly manifested by many circumstances during the past year and a half, but perhaps the statement recently made by the official journal of M. Thiers in reference to the increase in the public revenue, will convey the liveliest idea of the enormous resources of that country. The revenue from the direct taxes, we are told, during the first two months of the present year, exceeds, by seven millions francs, that of the corresponding period of last year, and the produce of the indirect taxes in the first three months has exceeded the estimate of the Minister of Finance by fifteen millions.

## ITALY.

**The Unity of the Episcopate.**

Some weak and timid Catholics are alarmed by the possibility of an anti Pope if the election were to take place at the present crisis. To these we may reply that the conditions under which the schism of the West was possible in the middle ages no longer exist. At that epoch facts were slow of communication. Bishops in one State might be for years ignorant of what the Church was thinking and doing at its centre or in another country. It was easy for statesmen to distort and conceal facts; to murder a Legate and suppress his dispatches, and the ignorant and mere ordinary laymen could not be a judge on so intricate a situation as was then created.

The rapid and easy intercourse which now subsists between the Holy See and every part of Christendom, the magnificent unity of the episcopate, the very enmity of nearly every government to the Church are so many guarantees against any such possibility occurring. Moreover, no one seems to be feared from any future Pope. He can no more renounce the temporal power than any of his predecessors, and, as the second to Pius IX., but is part of his past final office, than he can change the fundamental tenets or the dogmas of the Church. The Non Possumus stands eternally written for the successor of Peter, and he will be himself, and wears a "liberal" cardinal (if such there be) to the test. The curse of the office would at once outweigh any timid Gallicanism. He could only succeed to the position of Pius IX. by a manifestation of the Sovereign of India than a the Khan of Tartary. He would have no temptation to grudge. We have been the great stumbling block in their way to the fulfilment of the will of God, and, if they do not repent, have a heavy loss in men, money and prestige to bear. They are deserving of a terrible upon revenge. Hence the *extreme gauche* at Berlin; hence the friendly intercourse with Washington; hence the Kulturkampf in addition. It will be an expensive affair, and the end will be buried and hidden, but the end be accomplished. Let us not blind ourselves under a false idea of security because the Church militant by an allocution or two, but the first allocution of the saul Labore. As we have repeatedly observed, as will be more and more manifest in the Crusades does not disturb the Russian train. Native discontent, a rebellion in British India, fomented by Russian agents with the promise of Russian aid, are the weapons with which Russian cabinets raise the accomplishment of its designs, and, unhappily, our Indian policy from the days of Lord Auckland to that of Lord Lytton has been of a character to favor the conclusion of the mutiny, to this moment, is playing the Russian game only too well. By unjust taxation and by the ill-concealed contempt of the native Princes, in an ill-regard of Lord Hertsbrook's no less than of Lord Lytton's time; and when the bad seed we have assidulously sowing shall have yielded its deadly crop, it will be found that the time for England to come to the conclusion, too late—that hitherto by the Rev. Father Kelly.

The Count de Dillon, addressing Father Kelly, said that in the name of the French Committee of Ambulances, and in the name of the French people at home, he had a to free to her. If the Tyrol and France were not allowed by their rulers to offer the necessary hospitality. It was under the England the Irish Catholics raised the money Pius VII., and an English fleet escorted him to Ancona; and who but must trace the marvelous exercise of a kind and merciful mercy in great part to the blessing obtained, though unknown to them, by Ireland.

**The Holy Father's Health**

The Holy Father is completely recovered from his very severe indisposition. We have to hold up to the execration of all noble minded men the execration of all noble minded men the illness of the Sovereign Pontiff by the journals of the revolution. Their fiendish joy when the news was first flashed over the world, and their disgraceful expressions of regret when it was known that he was once more disappointed them. He will do more than that, we trust. But when we read in the *Opinione* that Dr. Constantini [who has been dead two years] has held a consultation upon the state of the Pontiff's health, and that Mgr. Nielly deceased three years ago] proposed the efforts of the who wished almost to compel the Pope to leave his bed, we begin to make a and something of the depth of the degradation to which the Victor Emmanuel party in the Peninsula has sunk. And to Rome new in the difficulties which had proved upon it since the last disastrous war gave opening to anti-papal intrigue, and the reaction would be only of a transitory nature, and that France would again rise in its place among the States of Europe as *le grande nation*, and once more hold the place it had the Minister of War. The progress of Russia has written in Pius XI. to express not only her sympathy with his late suffering, but openly to disavow all approval of the falsifications to which the Government of Piedmont has lately had recourse in reference to the Concordat. This same lady is fascinating chiefly on all sides, and with both hands, as they say, to the utter ruination of people whom Victor Emmanuel has left to starve. Let us wonder that the cry of the day, "Long live the Empress!" while at Sorrento and Naples the reception of Humbert and Margherita was nothing less than frozen.—*London Universe, April 26.*

**Death of a Roman Prince.**

From Rome is reported the death of Prince Massimo, the head of one of the oldest and noblest families in Rome, and a firm adherent and champion of the temporal power of the Pope. So ancient, indeed, was his pedigree that it is said he claimed descent from Q. Fabius Maximus, the "Cunctator" of the Punic wars—a claim which, if true, throws into the shade the Courtenays of England, of France and of the Emperor of Russia. He was a man of the age of sixty-nine, and he was cheered in his last moments by the Pontifical blessing. As a proof of his adherence to the old state of things, it is stated on good authority that from the time when King Victor Emmanuel's troops entered Rome he had kept the gates of his palace closed, and steadily refused admittance to any from the Holy City or to have anything to say to the new comers. His mother was Christina of Savoy, widow of the Prince of Carignan. He was twice married, and his eldest son married the daughter of the Duchesse de Berri, half-sister of Henry V., the Count de Chambord. He had in all three sons, the youngest of whom is in his novitiate with the Jesuits. With respect to the late prince, a contemporary says: "Piety, fidelity, and courage are as a heritage in the house of Massimo, and of him who has just been gathered to his fathers we may truly say: This was the noblest Roman of them all."

## RUSSIA.

**The Khivan Expedition**

The intention of Russia with regard to the expedition against Khiva is now generally better understood, or we should perhaps rather say they are more plainly and unequivocally avowed; and as the Russian papers become more and more outspoken, our surprise and pain grows stronger and stronger. Hence the *extreme gauche* at Berlin; hence the friendly intercourse with Washington; hence the Kulturkampf in addition. It will be an expensive affair, and the end will be buried and hidden, but the end be accomplished. Let us not blind ourselves under a false idea of security because the Church militant by an allocution or two, but the first allocution of the saul Labore. As we have repeatedly observed, as will be more and more manifest in the Crusades does not disturb the Russian train. Native discontent, a rebellion in British India, fomented by Russian agents with the promise of Russian aid, are the weapons with which Russian cabinets raise the accomplishment of its designs, and, unhappily, our Indian policy from the days of Lord Auckland to that of Lord Lytton has been of a character to favor the conclusion of the mutiny, to this moment, is playing the Russian game only too well. By unjust taxation and by the ill-concealed contempt of the native Princes, in an ill-regard of Lord Hertsbrook's no less than of Lord Lytton's time; and when the bad seed we have assidulously sowing shall have yielded its deadly crop, it will be found that the time for England to come to the conclusion, too late—that hitherto by the Rev. Father Kelly.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 31.
May
25—Sunday—Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension. St. Gregory VII., Pope and Confessor. St. Urban, Pope and Martyr.
26—Monday—St. Philip Neri, Confessor. St. Eleutherius, Pope and Martyr.
27—Tuesday—St. Mary Magdalene de Pazzi, Virgin.
28—Wednesday—Of the Octave.
29—Thursday—Octave of the Ascension.
30—Friday—Of the Ascension. St. Felix, Pope and Martyr.
31—Saturday—Vigil of Pentecost. Feast. St. Petronilla, Virgin.

THE MONITOR
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MAY 24, 1873.

## WORSE THAN UNFAIR.

In deciding any controversy it is well to hear both sides. That is the reason why we trust our readers to the following article from the *Chronicle* of last Saturday:

The Catholic Monitor, with its characteristic desire to misrepresent everything not in accordance with its own views, and in harmony with the organization whose servile organ it is, misrepresents the most shameful and unfair manner the proceedings of the Republican party in Spain. It garbles and falsifies the utterances of a distinguished writer, and slanders the character and motives of Castelar, Figueras, Pi y Margall and other eminent patriots who are endeavoring to build up a Republic in Spain. It is true the journal cannot sustain itself or Church exactly by misrepresentations so utterly devoid of truth as this, but it must needs be poor servants of the devil if we sometimes do not lie in his name and for his benefit. Thomas and Castelar are sons of pure and exalted purpose. They live and labor for the good of the Spanish people, for the freedom of conscience, and for the Spanish liberty, freedom and republic of America. Their success is the triumph of the holiest principles, the triumph of humanity. The man who would sneer at such men is in the state of a despicable thing that sits palsy with freedom of conscience or civil liberty on its mind.

Passing by the uncourteous and unwarrantable assertion contained in the first few lines as altogether beneath our notice, we wish to make some remarks upon the remaining portions of this creditable speckmen of journalistic literature. If, by styling us "the servile organ" of an "organization" not particularized, our contemporary only means to say that we strive our utmost, on all occasions, to give expression to Catholic sentiment, we have nothing to do but find fault with the phraseology in which the idea is conveyed. That happens to be purely a matter of taste and decency; so perhaps it would hardly profit us much to remonstrate with a "live journal" fond of creating sensations without caring greatly about their character. But if, as we think most likely, the *Chronicle* means to insinuate that THE MONITOR is controlled, or "inspired," as the French say, either directly or indirectly, in any shape or form whatsoever, by the Catholic clergy of this State or of any other place, then do we decidedly and emphatically pronounce the assertion to be totally devoid of foundation. The only proprietors of THE MONITOR are two gentlemen, both well known to the community; the paper has a responsible editor, and no clergyman belonging to the Catholic Church has written a line for our leading columns during through any lack of respect or veneration for the anointed ministers of our holy faith —God forbid!—but in order that the thorough independence of this journal may henceforward be neither questioned nor questionable.

It may be thought by some friends that we put rather too much warmth into this disclaimer; but we urge, in extenuation, that there is nothing more annoying, or insulting, indeed, to a Catholic journalist, than to find every opinion he gives utterance to, referred to, "priestly dictation," or "ecclesiastical influence," or something else equally shadowy. Writers on the secular journals cannot understand the unanimity of feeling with respect to all matters relating to faith or morals exhibited by our co-religionists over the world; and, unmoved by considerations of honor or justice, they have no hesitation in ascribing it to an unmanly subjection to the commands of a certain class. They seem to forget that when *they* write or speak they give expression to Protestant opinions, as men who have been reared in the Protestant faith and instructed by Protestant teachers. It ought to be free to us, then, to write and speak as Catholics, without being annoyed by reflections on our independence. As for the Catholic clergy in this country they meddle very little indeed in politics—certainly far less than the ministers of any other denomination. For this good reason they do not vote, and do not seek, any ownership over the press. They prefer bestowing attention upon their own affairs. Like men of all denominations, lay just as well as clerical, they support and encourage those newspapers the policy of which is agreeable to them. Yet, we venture to assert there is hardly any organization or body which cares less about influencing the press. They have not at all the exaggerated idea of the advantages and importance of that institution which is entertained so complacently by "able editors." For ourselves we shall merely state that we are quite as free from exterior influences as the *Chronicle*, we might lawfully and truthfully say, indeed, a great deal more so, if all we bear is to be dignified reply.

Now with reference to the Spanish Republican party. Our contemporary characterizes the extract from a Madrid paper, which we published last week, as "the inane ravings of some anonymous communicative writer." That is no way to deal with the matter. We might as well call the *Chronicle's* article above quoted the insane ravings of some anonymous infidel writer. It is not a reproach to the press that its writings are anonymous, for most sensible people think they should be so. We never attributed the extract to FIGUERAS, CASTELAR, PI Y MARGALL, or any other eminent patriots, and we duly our contemporary to point out where we did. It has no right, therefore, to charge us with doing that of which we have not ever dreamed. We may remark, *en passant*, that our contemporary shows its knowledge of the famous Spanish orator by misprinting his name every time it occurs in the article. To return. CASTELAR, FIGUERAS and men of their stamp mean well, and, we believe, abhor the ridiculous and irreligious excesses of Communism. We have yet seen nothing from either of them which would warrant us in charging them with being mere aimless dashers of society. But we maintain that the sentiments expressed in the quotation from the Madrid sheet are precisely those of the bulk of the men in Spain who call themselves Republicans. The "moderados," almost all belonging to the literary or professional classes, are comparatively few in number; and though they may be permitted to carry on the Government as long as the Carlist rising is threatening, yet they are sure to be set aside the moment the Republic is established on a sure basis. The Republicans, it judged by nineteen out of every twenty of their number, are a certain portion of the artisans and workingmen of the cities who have been corrupted by bad teachings, and who dream of enriching themselves by the plunder of their employers and superiors.

That we do not wrong them by speaking thus, our contemporary will, we hope, acknowledge after it has studied the significant fact that it is exactly where the so-called Republican element is strongest that these communistic proceedings are most to abound. So, undoubtedly, the continuance of the Spanish Republic means the accession to power of men who will play the same game as their contemporaries disgraced Paris in the early part of 1871. The great majority of the Spanish people do not know anything about Republicanism, and it is opposed to all their customs and traditions, and has gained ground only because it was fair to see. There are now and long have been the freest people in Europe, enjoying the largest amount of self-government, with the most perfect municipal organization and the most extended franchise. The disturbances which have agitated their country have been owing in great part to French and English interference, and partly to the restless character of the people themselves. There is no grounds for expecting that a Republican Government would effect any change for the better in their condition; but there is reason for fearing that it will reduce them to a state worse than that of the Mexicans. We suppose that the *Chronicle* will confess that a monarchy, even like that of FRANCE, would be preferable to a Republic such as we have on our Southern borders. Liberty, freedom of conscience, education of the masses, the emancipation of slaves—all that our contemporary regards as holy in principle, save, perhaps, the shutting up of churches, the seizure of property belonging to the religious bodies, and the abolition of that right of industry and intelligence to accumulate property—would be far better promoted by the former than by the latter.

It is not high time that enlightened American schoolchildren two very foolish that because Republicanism is the best for this country it must, necessarily, be the best for all others; the other, that whatever demagogues and visionaries preach up as Republicanism in Europe, must necessarily be as admirable and beneficial as the thing which we call by the same name. It is not far more in accordance with common sense to hold that there is no such thing as abstract perfection in government, and that that form is best which is most in harmony with the traditions and sympathies of a people, which preserves order, advances civilization and allows its subjects all rational and Christian liberty? That is our opinion, and we shall always maintain it. We shall not be led astray by a name falsely applied, so as to encourage or applaud revolutionists, whoever those, in their grandiloquence, to style themselves. Republicans or champions of the rights of man!

## AN EASY EXPLANATION.

There are some very clever people to whom nothing whatever is a mystery. It is impossible to keep them in the dark or to practice any deception upon them. Their wonderful astuteness overcomes every obstacle and penetrates every nook and cranny wherein truth may be concealed. We might not been astonished at the ease and dexterity with which people of this class explains away the supernatural occurrences which marked the progress of Christianity among nations? Why should not all praise be given to the genius who simplified the passage of the Israelites in safety across the Red Sea and the destruction of Pharaon's hosts by asserting that the tide was out when the Jews crossed over, and it suddenly came in while the Egyptians were making their way over? If one will only take the reasoning of those people for granted, miracles disappear and the most astounding wonders are resolved into simple every-day events. Modern writers have been kind enough to treat the human intellect very tenderly, and to show the utmost regard for its weakness. They will not put too severe a strain upon it by asking it to believe anything surpassing its own comprehension. They minister to the vanity inherent in our poor nature by telling us repeatedly, and in strong language, that our mind is the supreme judge of truth and right in things visible and invisible, and anything that our mind cannot grasp is to be disregarded as worthless or unreliable.

This is the religion of the nineteenth century, the creed of atheneum philanthropists, humanitarianism, the deification of intellect, the submission of all things to its judgments. As some people put everything to Christianity and revere the doctrines taught by the Redeemer, these new lights undertake to simplify matters for them by divesting his faith of everything supernatural, and a principles of everything conflicting with pride and self-love. Hence, outside the Catholic Church, the one object of religious literature, so called, seems to be to "tone down" Christianity; to reduce it to a level below that of cultivated paganism;

Santa Barbara is to have a piening mill.

## RAMBLES IN THE INTERIOR—No. 2.

### Stockton

Is the only incorporated city in San Joaquin county. It contains about eleven thousand inhabitants, and has many handsome private residences, as well as substantial public buildings. The State Insane Asylum, or rather Asylums, for there is a male and female institution, are located here. These buildings are commodious, the grounds are tastefully laid out, and the internal management unexceptionable. There are about a thousand patients in the two institutions, in different stages of mental darkness, from the harmless chattering idiot to the raving maniac. A number of patients are yearly restored to their friends, entirely cured. The males are far in excess of the females; but the latter, we learned, are far more difficult of successful treatment.

Stockton is built on a slough of the San Joaquin river, and is ninety miles from San Francisco by rail and one hundred and forty by water. The site of the city is quite level; the streets are wide, and generally have rows of trees planted along the sidewalk, affording agreeable shade from the rays of the hot summer sun. The Catholic church is probably the finest sacred edifice in the State outside of San Francisco. An artesian well near the center of the city supplies nearly 250,000 gallons of water daily, which rises nine feet above the level of the street. It is the principal shipping port for the vast agricultural region of the San Joaquin valley. It is connected by rail with Copperopolis, Sacramento, Marysville, etc., and by rail and water with San Francisco. The large number of substantial stores being erected, as well as the air of bustle on the streets, indicated a high state of prosperity; yet the citizens generally complain of dull times, and say that money is not near as plentiful as before the advent of the railroad, and that it was the grand mart of the Southern mines. Certainly the railroad management has evinced no friendly feeling to Stockton, and has gone so far as to attempt to establish a rival port at Lathrop, eight miles to the westward; but its efforts have been as futile as would its threat to establish a rival to San Francisco on the Oakland flats. Stockton has the start, and with the natural advantages controlled by its intelligent and enterprising citizens, it is sure to keep it. Ten miles to the northeastward of Stockton is

### Mokelumne Station.

A lively place of some three hundred inhabitants. It is one of the many small towns in that section that the railroad has called into being, and, considering its infancy, it is quite a respectable looking. Here the Mokelumne Hill, Camanche, Lancha Plana and Campo Seco stages connect with the cars. Leaving Mokelumne, and ascending that road, we pass over a few miles of level land, without disturbance. We hope that the Rev. Mr. STRAIN will be attentively heard by a large audience.

## THE CHINESE QUESTION.

We are much pleased to notice the great months by the sentiment of opposition to the introduction of heathen labor into this country. Only a year ago a large portion of the community were strongly in favor of Chinese immigration. The press also encouraged it, and harsh language was frequently used towards those who were on the opposite side of the question. Now, however, public opinion has changed completely, and scarcely any one is heard to raise a voice for the continuance of the coolie traffic. Practical experience has been too strong and bitter for the due-strung theories of the advocates of cheap labor. A sense of the great evils sure to attend the influx of these heathens has come upon almost every intelligent man in the State. Hence, organizations having for their object the agitation of the Chinese question, are springing up every day. One of the most promising of these is the Workingmen's Alliance, organized in Sacramento on March 11th, at a meeting numerously attended by mechanics, farmers, miners and other laboring men. The Alliance, losing no time, has set to work in the darkness of the fund. The six acre plot on which the building stands was donated by the owners of the Arlo Sieg grant. The principal contributors were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hinds, James T. Farley, of Jackson; Messrs Miller, Lodgate & Surface, Hall, Isaacs, Newman, Stewart, Southerland, Edmonds, Martin, Hanley, Winstedt, Finn, Wolsey, Rosh, Iowkill and Bagley, of Ione; and William and Patrick Scully, M. T. Leary and John Fitzsimmons of Jackson Valley. Ione and Jackson valleys are under the pastoral care of Father Power, of Butter Creek, as are also the towns of Jackson and Mokelumne Hill. The stages by way of Galt for Jackson and Sutter Creek pass through Ione. The soil of the valley is a sandy loam, and produces best in moderately wet seasons. Four miles eastward of Ione, across a ridge of high hills, covered with a thick growth of stunted pine and oak, is the small, neat village of Buena Vista, at the head of what is termed

### Jackson Valley.

This valley is smaller than Ione, from which it is separated by a ridge of hills already spoken of. A never-failing stream of sparkling water runs through its center throughout the year. It is well wooded, and, altogether, presents a most attractive appearance. The soil is similar to that of Ione; and like, the latter valley, the prosperity of Jackson was long retarded by adverse titles. Most of the old settlers preempted the land and made improvements on the supposition that it belonged to the public domain, but after a few years a Mexican grant was floated over it, which the courts, after many years of expensive litigation, sustained, and the settlers were compelled to buy a second time at high rates. A number of Irishmen are comfortably located in this valley. Indeed, in every part of the State where our countrymen have taken themselves to farming, they are doing well, and are among the most respected citizens of the country. From Jackson valley we cross over to the once famous mining camps,

### Lancha Plana and Camanche.

These towns are about two miles apart, the Mokelumne river, a large and rapid stream, dividing them. Lancha Plana is on the Amador side of the river and Camanche on the Calaveras. After wading the river at Lancha Plana, we pass over a narrow gauge railroad which connects the quartz mills on the Calaveras. Camanche is also connected by rail with Stockton. These towns are now in a very dilapidated condition, and have a most forlorn appearance. The principal of these is owned by Matthew Murray, Esq. Some good veins of coal were discovered a couple of miles northwest of the latter village within the past twelve months, which, should they realize the anticipations of their owners, will do more for the permanent prosperity of that district than its once celebrated placers. Prospecting shafts and tunnels are being run into the coal veins, and evidences of valuable coal fields have been obtained. The coal belt is supposed to extend through that section of the country. The Catholic church is probably the finest sacred edifice in the State outside of San Francisco. An artesian well near the center of the city supplies nearly 250,000 gallons of water daily, which rises nine feet above the level of the street. It is the principal shipping port for the vast agricultural region of the San Joaquin valley. It is connected by rail with Copperopolis, Sacramento, Marysville, etc., and by rail and water with San Francisco. The large number of substantial stores being erected, as well as the air of bustle on the streets, indicated a high state of prosperity; yet the citizens generally complain of dull times, and say that money is not near as plentiful as before the advent of the railroad, and that it was the grand mart of the Southern mines. Certainly the railroad management has evinced no friendly feeling to Stockton, and has gone so far as to attempt to establish a rival port at Lathrop, eight miles to the westward; but its efforts have been as futile as would its threat to establish a rival to San Francisco on the Oakland flats. Stockton has the start, and with the natural advantages controlled by its intelligent and enterprising citizens, it is sure to keep it. Ten miles to the northeastward of Stockton is

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## THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

### History of the Institution, and Standing of its Work.

An interesting ceremony was performed yesterday at the Magdalen Asylum—laying the corner-stone of a wing of the northern side. As its name implies, in this institution, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy, there is an endeavor to rescue from a life of shame or the down grade of crime, girls and women who, by their own consent or by the advice of friends or under compulsion of the city authorities, are sheltered under its roof, and eventually are restored to society with the hope that they are reformed and respectable. It is under Roman Catholic management, but its charity takes no account of creed; the outcast of all nationalities, of any form of religion, or destitute of religious profession, are cared for alike.

THE HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION

Will be read with interest. On the 24 December, 1854, eight Sisters of Mercy reached San Francisco from Kinsale, Ireland. In 1855 they purchased a small building on Stockton street, formerly used as a hotel, and there they fitted up a hospital, house of mercy, etc. On the 27th of April, 1856, a certain Protestant woman among the Associates at Assembly, Taylor, having read in one of the daily papers that the Sisters intended in course of time to open a Magdalen Refuge, was sadly beggar to be admitted. She was refused to the Sisters, given a room to herself, and ultimately became one of the best friends the Sisters ever had. Her name is now known among the Associates as Assembly

THE REBELLION OF

## SILKEN THOMAS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., M.R.I.A.

PART SIXTH.

When Talbot found himself once more a free man, his first impulse, after pouring forth the most fervent thanks he could express in the good Archbishop, was to bestow every farthing he had in his purse upon the first beggar he met. But his better judgment soon checked this generous impulse, and he began to reflect that the best method of showing his gratitude to his benefactor was to husband his resources, and not to be a burden upon him. Having come to this resolution, he proceeded to the nearest inn, and ordered a hearty meal, which he enjoyed with a relish that he had not known for many days. He then sallied forth into the streets, and began to look about him for some means of getting his bread. He had not gone far when he met a man whom he had known in Dublin, and who, he thought, might be able to assist him. He accosted him, and found that he was a dealer in cattle, and was then on his way to Drogheda to purchase some beasts for the Dublin market. Talbot told him that he was in search of employment, and asked him if he could not get him a situation as drover. The man replied that he could, and that he would be glad to have his company, as he was a stranger in the country, and did not know the roads. Talbot then joined him, and they proceeded together to Drogheda. Here they purchased a number of cattle, and set out on their return to Dublin. They had not gone far when they were overtaken by a heavy fall of rain, which continued for the greater part of the day. Talbot's companion, who was well provided with a horse and cart, invited him to get in and shelter himself from the storm; but Talbot, who was a good pedestrian, preferred walking by the side of the cattle, as he thought he could thus keep them together more easily. They had proceeded in this manner for about two hours, when Talbot's companion, who was riding on before, suddenly turned back, and told him that he had just met a party of soldiers, who were scouring the country in search of rebels, and that he thought it would be advisable to avoid them. Talbot thanked him for his caution, and they both turned off to the left, and drove their cattle into a field which lay at some distance from the road. They then sought shelter in a neighboring cabin, and remained there until the soldiers had passed. They then resumed their journey, and reached Dublin without further interruption.

Talbot's companion was a kind-hearted man, and he would not accept of any remuneration for the trouble he had taken in assisting him. He told him that he was going to Kilcullen, and that he would be glad to have his company, as he was afraid to travel alone, on account of the disturbed state of the country. Talbot gladly accepted the offer, and they set out together. They had not proceeded far when they met a party of soldiers, who were scouring the country in search of rebels. They were commanded by a young officer, who, on seeing Talbot, ordered his men to halt, and rode up to him. He then asked him a number of questions, and, finding that his answers were satisfactory, he told him that he might proceed on his journey. Talbot thanked him, and they parted. Talbot and his companion then proceeded on their journey, and reached Kilcullen without further molestation.

Talbot remained with his companion for some days, and then proceeded to Kilkea Castle, the residence of the Earl of Kildare. He found the castle in the possession of the soldiers, and was informed by the sentinel at the gate that the Earl had left it, and that the Countess was residing in the town of Kilkea. He proceeded to the house indicated, and was ushered into the presence of the Countess, who received him very graciously. She told him that she had received a letter from the Archbishop of Dublin, in which he had informed her that he had sent him to her, and that he had spoken in the highest terms of his character and conduct. She then asked him if he had any relations in Ireland, and he replied that he had a father and mother living in the county of Wicklow, and that he had also a brother in Dublin. She told him that she would write to his father, and that he might remain at the castle until he received an answer. She then ordered refreshments to be brought to him, and left the room.

Talbot remained at the castle for a week, and then received a letter from his father, in which he was informed that he was living in the greatest poverty, and that he had been obliged to sell his farm, and to take refuge in a cabin on the mountains. He also informed him that his brother had been killed in battle, and that his sister had married a man who was a bitter enemy to the English, and who had joined the rebels. He concluded by telling him that he was glad to hear that he was in the service of the Earl of Kildare, and that he hoped he would remain faithful to him, and to the cause which he espoused.

Talbot was deeply affected by the contents of this letter, and he resolved to write to his father, and to endeavor to induce him to abandon the rebellious course which he was pursuing. He wrote to him accordingly, and implored him, in the most affectionate terms, to return to his allegiance, and to avoid the ruin which must inevitably overtake him if he persisted in his present course. He also informed him that he was in the service of the Earl of Kildare, and that he was treated with the greatest kindness by him and his family. He then told him that he had received a letter from his brother, and that he was grieved to hear of his death. He concluded by telling him that he would write to his sister, and endeavor to induce her husband to abandon the rebellion.

Talbot then wrote to his sister, and implored her to use her influence with her husband to induce him to return to his allegiance. He told her that he was in the service of the Earl of Kildare, and that he was treated with the greatest kindness by him and his family. He also informed her that he had received a letter from his father, and that he was grieved to hear of his poverty and distress. He concluded by telling her that he would write to her husband, and endeavor to induce him to abandon the rebellion.

Talbot then wrote to his brother-in-law, and implored him, in the most affectionate terms, to return to his allegiance, and to avoid the ruin which must inevitably overtake him if he persisted in his present course. He also informed him that he was in the service of the Earl of Kildare, and that he was treated with the greatest kindness by him and his family. He then told him that he had received a letter from his father, and that he was grieved to hear of his poverty and distress. He concluded by telling him that he would write to his father, and endeavor to induce him to abandon the rebellion.

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Monks of St. Benedict have a new monastery in Minnesota.

A new Dominican church is about to be erected in Newry, county Down, Ireland.

The Catholics of Posnania are still greatly excited by the persistant persecution of Herr Von Bismarck.

Father Boulin, a missionary at Corio, writes very cheerfully of the increase of faith in that lonely island.

The Italian Government has prohibited the pilgrimage to the Madonna del Monti, and closed that celebrated sanctuary.

Died at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati, May 8th, Farrell O'Reilly, after a most edifying reception of the last Sacraments.

Rev. Father Cody, lately appointed Curate at the Rower, Kilkenny, was presented by his new parishioners with a purse of £85.

The Rev. Patrick Malone died at his residence, Belmullet, county Galway, on the 8th of April, of inflammation of the bowels.

In the little city of Rondout, on the Hudson, 1,435 persons were recently confirmed. There are two churches in the place, for an Irish and a French parish.

The corner-stone has been laid for the new Catholic College in Goulburn, Australia. It has fifty-two acres of land, and is named after Ireland's patron saint.

The Sulpicians of Montreal have just sustained a sad loss in the death of Rev. Father Villeneuve, one of the oldest and most respected priests of the Sulpician Seminary.

The Government of Soleure, Switzerland, has pronounced sentence upon seventy one priests of that Canton. These are faithful members of the clergy who read on Mgr. Lachat's pastoral.

In all the churches throughout the world under the charge of the Augustinian Fathers May 6th was celebrated as the feast of St. Monica, mother of that great Doctor of the Church St. Augustine.

A church dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes will soon be built in Paris. The Holy Father has presented it with a beautiful statue. One of its chief benefactresses is Madam de MacMahon.

The Empress of Russia has give Father Ludovicus Caseta 1,000 francs towards the foundation of his alms-house at Massa—and 10,000 to another priest at Sorrento, for an orphan asylum.

During the last five years the Russian Government has abolished three Catholic dioceses; five seminaries have also been closed, and 150 Catholic churches metamorphosed into "Orthodox" temples.

The Archbishop of Posen has pronounced sentence of major excommunication against all laymen who accept from the Prussian Government the places in the schools from which the clergy have been expelled.

The ceremonies of Holy Week were unusually well attended in Turin. On Good Friday the precious relic of the holy winding sheet was exposed to the veneration of the people in the Cathedral, and thousands hastened to pray before this wonderful relic of the Passion.

Rev. Patrick Cullen, late pastor of Spiddal, county Galway, died March 11, aged 61 years. He entered St. Jarlath's College at an early age, whence he proceeded to Maynooth. He was distinguished alike for his bright talents and his religious

SISTER ALICE OF ST. FRANCIS (Magdalen Shehy), professed of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, died in the convent of St. Clare, Providence, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 30th, aged twenty-three years, and seven years from her entrance into religion.

Sir Augustus Paget, the English ambassador to Italy, according to the well informed correspondence of many most positive orders from England to declare that the Government of that country will not on any account permit an inch of territory or property belonging to the religious orders in Rome under the protection of the British crown to be touched.

Rev. Father Coffey died at Goulburn, Australia, February 19. The reverend gentleman, who was, we understand, quite a young man, had been suffering for some years from consumption, and for some considerable time no hope of his recovery was entertained.

On the 24th of April, Rev. Eugene Soda, C. S. S., was ordained priest in St. Benedict's church, Atchison, Kansas, by the Right Rev. Louis M. Fink, O. S. B., Bishop of Leavenworth. On the Sunday following the new priest said his first Mass in the same church and gave first communion to fifty children.

The beautiful stained glass windows in the sanctuary of the new Church of St. Matthew, Washington, D. C., are donated. The two windows nearest the altar are also elaborately ornamented than the others, and are inscribed with the names of the donors—Mrs. Fernando Wood and Mrs. M. V. Ishigren.

On Easter Sunday morning the Rev. Robert Wheeler, C. C., of Celbridge, county Kildare, breakfasted his last, after a long and painful illness. His death will be greatly regretted by many among the laity and clerical brethren, and it has caused great grief to the people of Celbridge, more especially to the poor, to whom he was always a kind and liberal benefactor.

Last month the remains of Cardinal Adelardo, Bishop of Verona in 1184, who was raised to the purple by Pope Lucius III., were exhumed in the church of San Zeno of that city. The body was found utterly decomposed, except the feet and legs, which were perfect. The vestments in which it was enshrouded were also discovered to be in good preservation and of exquisite beauty.

The Catholic Bishop of Mauritius has petitioned the local Governor for aid to the Catholics, who number 82,000, and can support but one Bishop and twenty-two priests, while the Protestants, who number only 9,000, have a bishop and twelve clergymen, with their colleges receiving a State subsidy of £7,000 per annum, the Catholic college receiving nothing.

The correspondent of the London *Standard* at Rome telegraphs that the Pope is now in his usual health, and that his rheumatism is almost cured. This, the correspondent says, was all that ailed him. His Holiness is in excellent spirits, but pulled down in appearance by deprivation of his usual open air exercise.

On the 14th of April there were 1,196 boys and 591 girls in the Catholic Protectorate of New York. There are 31 Brothers teaching the boys, and 19 Sisters training the girls in various branches of knowledge and industry. The institution lost $16,429 by the fire last fall; but a building is going up for surpassing the former, and as nearly as possible fire-proof.

The *Irish Harp* (published in Australia), says: "Documents from the authorities of the Order of Jesus have arrived in Adelaide appointing the Very Rev. Joseph Tappisser, S. J., Superior of the Jesuits resident in South Australia, and of the Norwood Mission. The Very Rev. Anthony Sterle, S. J., will continue to hold the office of Superior of the College at Sevenhills. Two more Jesuits for the South Australian Mission are expected to arrive by the next mail, when Father Tappisser will receive a coadjutor at Norwood."

On the 18th April, Miss McSwiney, the eldest daughter of Mr. McSwiney of Ballyrisode (called in religion Sister Mary Regis), took the veil at the Marlow Convent. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Ross, in the absence of his Lordship Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne. His lordship was attended by the Rev. P. Donovan, P. P., V. G., Clonakilty, and the Rev. Canon McCarthy, P. P., Marlow, and a great number of the neighboring clergy.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan appeals to the generous-hearted Irish at home and abroad for contributions to the National Cathedral Armagh, the solemn consecration of which is fixed for August next. Thirty-three years ago the Primate of All Ireland commenced the noble idea of raising a National Cathedral. On Saint Patrick's Day, 1840, the foundation-stone was laid. The cathedral is now rapidly approaching completion; the towers are nearly built, but the roof and the spires will have attained their destined height.

The venerable Alessandro Manzoni, author of the celebrated Italian historical novel, *I Promessi Sposi* ("The Betrothed,") is living in good health at Milan. He was born on the night of the 8th of March, 1786, a night remarkable for its coldness. A correspondent who visited him lately says that the old gentleman often speaks of the meteorological features of the night of his birth, and that he has inclined to the opinion that it was then the snow fell in great quantities, and an icy north wind blew. Now, in his declining years, he takes a curious pleasure in such slights. When his friends pay him their annual visit on the anniversary of his birthday, if a boisterous wind prevails he accepts the good wishes of his friends with much cheerfulness; but if the night is a snowy one his joy is complete. He passes much of his time in study, and works assiduously at his "History of the French Revolution."

The declination of the chapel attached to the Loretto Convent, Penang, took place on the 16th April. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea and a very large number of priests. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Joseph Tappisser, S. J., Superior of the Jesuits resident in South Australia, and of the Norwood Mission. The Very Rev. Anthony Sterle, S. J., will continue to hold the office of Superior of the College at Sevenhills. Two more Jesuits for the South Australian Mission are expected to arrive by the next mail, when Father Tappisser will receive a coadjutor at Norwood."

Almost unparalleled distress prevails among the population of the islands of Boffin and Shark, off the coast of Galway. The sheep have died of starvation, and the potato crop of the last year being a failure, the people have no seed to put in the ground. The fishing season has commenced, but the men have no gear, and they cannot obtain nets and lines on credit as they did before.

Captain Annesley, of the Sixth Regiment, stationed at Drogheda, who died a few weeks ago, requested that after his decease a splendid gray charger, value £150, should be shot, and a phaeton of great value should be destroyed. This request was carried out, the charger being shot and the phaeton broken up. The deceased officer bequeathed five shillings per week for the support of a Newfoundland dog.

At the recent sitting of the Sixth Petty Sessions, Kilward Lawrence, the fish buyer, who fired on the crowd during the late riots at Kinsale, appeared to answer the charge of having a revolver in a proclaimed district without a license. He was committed for trial, bail being accepted. Kinsale is now perfectly quiet, the buyers and the fishermen acting in perfect harmony.

The peaceable inhabitants of the village of Lisnaiske, in the vicinity of Belcarra, had a visit from the notorious Irish Fenians, on Sunday, April 6th, when several houses were searched for arms, but with fruitless results. The terrified inmates of families were routed out of bed to admit the intruders; but worse still, the searchers diligently searched the sick beds of members of two of these families.

The little town of Kinsale, on the south coast of Ireland, had just been the scene of a ceremonial that might have tempted the picturesque pen of Carlyle, to the burial of a fisherman recently killed in a riot. From all the ports of the Isle-of-Man, from Lowestoft, from Penzance, from Jersey, from all along the Irish Coast, came such a concourse as a fisherman's funeral seldom draws. Not, indeed, because some thousand fishermen in picturesque costumes; the whole scene powerfully dramatic and impressive.

For the past few weeks the emigrants leaving the port of Drogheda were not much beyond the usual average, but on Monday, 7th April, and again on Monday, 21st, there were crowded sailings, the steamer for Liverpool was excessively. Each one has a quaint story to tell: "Ah! boys, I was here a few years beyond, paid my passage." "I am going to join my family." "The rent was raised, and the times being bad, we could not pay it, so we had to go." "Our lease was up and the landlord put us out." These confessions were, in a few words, subject matter to fill a volume.

The Orangemen of Enniskillen have adopted a resolution indignantly denying certain statements made at the Home Rule demonstration held recently in the Rotunda, Dublin, proclaiming that it is to be inferred that the Orangemen fraternized with the persons who took part in the Home Rule demonstration about a month ago near Enniskillen, and condemning in strong terms statements to be imprudent and mendacious, and records their detestation of all such disreputable conduct on the part of Home Rule, and their firm determination to oppose them by every legitimate means.

In the debate in the House of Commons, April 25th, on the subject of the late Galway election petition, Mr. Butt suggested in the course of his remarks an application of a select committee, consisting of members who are best acquainted with Parliamentary law, to consider the best means of disposing of the seat of a member who has been unseated on petition. He thought that the present act would not be renewed without the most careful consideration of its defects, with a view to their removal. The Attorney General for England admitted that the subject of sending a member who received only a fraction of the votes in the constituency was a matter legislating for consideration. On looking at the whole question, he did not think he would have arrived at the decision the Court of Common Pleas had arrived at in declaring Major French entitled to the seat.

### Ireland vs. England.

A very remarkable lecture upon Irish history was delivered in Trinity College, Dublin, on Saturday last, the 26th ult. Early in April 29th, by Mr. Barlow, Professor of Modern History, in the Dublin University, in the course of his discourse the learned Professor said our present grievous wrongs, and our consequent ignorance of this country, its institutions and everything connected with it, which prevailes the ruling nation. It was impossible for an Irishman to travel in England and to mix in general society without being painfully impressed with the fact that the English know about as much if not more of the aboriginal Mexicans, than they do of Ireland. And if the English did not understand us, and ostentatiously proclaim that they don't think it worth while to try to understand us, could it be wondered at that Ireland was in a state of chronic discontent? And could they wonder that England does regard as with contempt? The great cause of our political degradation was, he believed, our want of union. No one could have failed to be struck with the fact that in the House of Commons to manage the affairs of which Ireland formed a constituent part, but without being convinced that some great change is inevitable before long. But if ever Home Rule comes to us, Mr. Barlow said, it would come with a blessing or a curse according to the answer we could give on that day to this question: Have the Catholics and the Protestants of this country, not in word and tongue, but in truth, been fused into one nation, united and reconciled? These observations were greeted with loud applause.

### Subscriptions Received.

Arvin, R. Ford ..... $1 00
Crescent City—Edward Murphy ..... 4 00
Lagtrap—John O'Donnell ..... 5 00
San Rafael—P. Ryan ..... 1 00
Pine Inn—Owen McCafferty ..... 5 00
Somersville—Thomas Dolan ..... 5 00
Eugene City (Oregon)—Flanagan & Mann ..... 5 00
Georgetown—John Flinn ..... 5 00
Napa Bloomfield—Patrick Mullally ..... 5 00
San Mateo—James Woods ..... 5 00
Dutch Valley—John Kelly ..... 1 25
Sacramento—A. R. Hopkins ..... 1 00
San Francisco—Mrs. O'Brien ..... 1 00

### Medical Blunders.

In all the period when surgeons applied their salves to weapons instead of wounds to the greatest waste ages the medical profession has often seemed singularly inane side with disease in its conflicts with the human system. Even yet, in spite of the teachings and warnings of experience, some physicians believe in depleting their patients, already seriously attenuated by sickness, with powerful evacuants, emetics, salivants, cathartic and plasters, or the like. But, practically, there is little intelligence in a crowd of medical fossils who belong, of right, in the era of the Crusades! The powerful ally of nature in its warfare with the causes of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has opened the eyes of the masses to the paramount importance of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced by disease. Thus, and only thus, when the stomach, the controlling organ of health, is kept in a healthy condition, will the whole system be thoroughly nourished, and thus enable it to resist and expel the depressing influence of an intermittent or remittent. If the constitutional and natural powers were always recruited in the presence of danger, the mortality from consumption, hypochondria, rheumatism, etc., would be much less than it now is. The causes will it possess troops, colds, epidemics, diphtheria, and catarrh seldom affect a healthy digestive system; and of these the best preparation Hostetter's Bitters has proved the most reliable. It is conceded that this standard tonic is a specific for the long and tedious maladies, as well as for the more superficial and intermittent, but it is unhesitatingly asserted that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, May 23, 1873.

FLOUR—Quotations are unchanged since last report. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 75 @ $6 00, and superfine at $4 50@$4 75; Interior and Oregon extra at $5 50@$5 75; and Oregon at $4 75@$5 00.

WHEAT—The market has ruled active at lower rates, during the past week.

BARLEY—Feed, 90@95c. The Liverpool market was interrupted on Wednesday at 10s 10½d @ for cargoes, and 10s 11½d @ for cost, insurance and freight.

BARLEY—The demand is light, and prices are unchanged. We quote feed at $1 22½@$1 30, and brewing at $1 30@$1 40.

OATS—Have been in fair demand, at unchanged prices. We quote Gray at $1 80@$1 90, and White at $1 85@$2 10@$2 20.

RYE—Quotations have been fluctuating during the past week, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $1 60@$1 65.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 00@$2 25.

STRAW—Quotable at from$ @ bale.

HAY—Quotable at $15@$19 @ ton.

BRAN—The market is unchanged, and the following are the quotations: Bags, $1 00; Bulk, $1 00@$1 05; Middlings, $1 25@$1 30; Feed, $1 40@$1 45, and small white, $2 00@$2 10.

POTATOES—Quotable at $1 25@$1 50 @ ctl. Prices for Early Rose, with a fair demand. We quote new Missouri at $1 75@$2 00; Peerless, $2 00@$2 25.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 75@$1 87½ for new @ ctl.

BEANS—Quotable at $3 @ ton from mill.

VEGETABLES—We quote Cabbage at $2 @ ton from the mill.

BEESWAX—Quotable at $2 35@$2 50 @ 100 lbs.

HONEY—We quote Extracted at $1 25 @ 100 lbs.

BUTTER—We quote Fine at 3c; Choice, 2½c; and Ordinary, 2c.

CHEESE—We quote California dry, 13½@14c, and Oregon, 13c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c @ lb.

EGGS—Have been in fair demand and firm. We quote California ranch at 20c; Eastern, 19c; and Oregon, 18c.

HIDES—We quote California dry, 13½@14c, and Oregon, 12c.

WOOL—Quotable at 40@42c @ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Choice fresh roll, ordinary to choice, 35@40c; firkin, 30@35c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to choice, 30@35c; Eastern roll, 35@40c.

CHEESE—California, 13½@13c; Eastern, 16@18c; Oregon, 13c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 14c; Eastern, 16@17c; Eastern do, 15½@16c.

BACON—Quotable at 11½@12c @ lb; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 15½@16c; do (raw), 13½@14c.

LARD—Quotable at 11½@12c @ lb for pure in the market; Eastern, in tcs, 10 @ 11c; do in casks and kegs, 11½@12c @ lb.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 6½@7c @ lb; second quality, 5@6c; third quality, 4½@5c @ lb.

MUTTON—Quotable at 6@7c @ lb.

LAMB—Quotable at 8@9c @ lb.

PORK—Dressed, from fed, 7 @ 7½c; do fat, grain-fed, 6½@7c @ lb.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ORDER

IN THE

### UNITED STATES COURT

OF

### BANKRUPTCY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUance of an order of Sale made by the Court of Bankruptcy, sitting in the City and County of San Francisco, on the 2d day of April, 1873, authorizing and directing the undersigned, Trustees in the said estate, to sell certain property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, for the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, together with a deposit, and interest in said estate, with all and singular such debts and assets of whatsoever sort shown at the time of said bankrupt's endowment.

THIS NOTICE hereby certifies that I, C. Gleeson and W. Fell, of 634 Market street, city of San Francisco, State of California, having complied with the said formula, and being the highest bidders for said above hereinbefore named, we hereby declare that the legitimate purchasers of the same, as witness our hands this 8th day of April, 1873.

JULIUS BEVERE,
ANTOINE FERVAQUES.

Witness: WILLOUGHBY H. DAVISON.

### NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF THE WHOLE STATE.

### GLEESON & FELL

303 Kearny Street, near Bush.

ON MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

The House Closes Two Days in the Week.

We Open at 9 A. M., sharp. We Close at 6 P. M., sharp.

Parcels sent free to all parts of the city three times a day.

A Special Messenger engaged for parcels of importance.

By Order.

### GLEESON & FELL,

634 MARKET STREET,

BELOW KEARNY.

## DRY GOODS, ETC.

### FIRST CLEARANCE SALE

IN THREE YEARS.

Great Reductions in All Classes of

### DRY GOODS!

SELLING OFF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS TO MAKE ROOM FOR LARGE

### IMPORTATIONS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Empress Cloths,
Japanese Stripe,
All Wool Flannels,
Mousselles Spreads,
Plaids, Shawls, Etc.

Ribbons at Unequalled Low Prices.

☞ IRISH TATTING sold to the trade at a liberal discount.

☞ CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. ☜

### WYNNE, LOUTH & CO.,

706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE THIRD.

### LATEST NOVELTY!

1,000 Linen and Pique Embroidered SUITS, Embroidered OVERSKIRTS and BASQUES, Embroidered POLONAISES.

PRICE, $8 50.

☞ THESE GOODS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN SAN FRANCISCO, AND

Must be Seen to be Appreciated.

500 PERCALE HOUSE JACKETS, at $1 each.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, at $3, $4 and $5.

### SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.,

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### WHYTE & NICHOLL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

### DRY GOODS,

N. W. corner J and Seventh Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

A Large Stock of MOURNING GOODS always on hand.

### SHIRTS!

SHIRTS!

SHIRTS!

CUT FROM CAREFULLY PREPARED PATterns, in every style and quality, by an

Shirts Made to Order a Specialty.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Jewelry,

Toilet Requisites,

Etc., Etc.,

Will be found at prices FAR BELOW those usually charged.

### BEALES & CO.,

303 Kearny Street, near Bush.

## GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

### FAMILY TRADE WANTED.

### T. P. WALL,

Cosmopolitan Sample Rooms,

50 THIRD STREET,

Between Harrison and Mission sts., San Francisco.

OFFICE—624 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 3, 7 and 8, up-stairs.

☞ All communications should be addressed to LYONS & BARRY.

TERMS (Payable in Advance):

Served by Carriers, per week ..... 15c
Mail subscribers, per year ..... $6 00
Six months ..... $3 00
The Monitor and Our Irish World, one year ..... $10 00
" " Globe's Lady's Book ..... 7 75
" " Demorest's Fashion Magazine ..... 6 00
" " Peterson's Ladies' Magazine ..... 5 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 square, 1 time ..... $1 00 | 1 square, 4 months ..... $10 00
" 1 month ..... 4 00 | " 6 months ..... 15 00
" 2 months ..... 7 00 | " 9 months ..... 12 00
" 3 months ..... 9 00 | " 12 months ..... 20 00

☞ The above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

### THE STORY OF BLESSED IMELDA.

WHO DIED OF JOY AND LOVE ON MAKING HER FIRST COMMUNION.

We have seen the following in several of our exchanges, but we do not know to which to give credit:

Imelda Lambertini is the subject of whom I speak. She lived years, held power and splendor, as a nun within her cell.

Her every action was carried with such zeal to things divine,

That she proved to quit the palace and draw closer to the shrine.

Scarce ten for a convent, where the Sisters held the rule

Of great and glorious pursuit, for her cradle and her school;

And those who saw her spirit, did she work or did she pray,

Beheld the seed of pious teaching in her young heart day by day.

Imelda's parental hired such sun that she drew sight,

And never knew but rest and power for the habit passing bright.

Another word of holy counsel fell like music on her ear

And while her heart, spurgeoning made in goodly fruit appear.

So Imelda Lambertini had a teacher in the shrine, Where the hideous God imbued with a sense of things divine.

And when all her young companions were at play Came Imelda to the altar, and knelt down before her lord.

So they relined into her spirit, so they grew into her heart

The high secrets of the altar, that they swelled her soul apart.

She yearned, with warmest pleadings, that her Maker might be admitted

Into Sisters God who bathed her in his tenderness.

For the cross who heard her pleading, and had pity While they listened her ardent longings yet repelled her, the holy child Imelda made no answer, or no

Never back again all weeping, and knelt down before the altar.

For yearnings rose within her for the glory and her heart beat strong and stronger, with the prayer of her young being in its passionate

Poured up to the Saviour, who awoke in in her breathing,

Like a love bird in the altar, and with stirring rays of light above Imelda, where she kneeled in ecstasy.

Then she saw and wonder, bring the priest the silver host with how Imelda may no longer be

Then upon the banquet she hath longed for up to heaven

Sisters here to her praying, and they hear the Lord's voice again seek her, there's an awful

Silence in the church, and Imelda, with her head bowed

In first impulse to adore,

Is the Lord's host held near to her,

Then she lifts her head and sees

The white host and knows it is the Lord,

Then she lifts her head and sees

The white host and knows it is the Lord,

Then she lifts her head and sees

The white host and knows it is the Lord

### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Monks of St. Benedict have a new monastery in Minnesota.

A new Dominican church is about to be erected in Newry, county Down, Ireland.

The Catholics of Posnania are still greatly excited by the persistent persecution of Herr Von Bismarck.

Father Boullin, a missionary at Corfu, writes very cheerfully of the increase of faith in that lorel y island.

The Italian Government has prohibited the pilgrimage to the Madonna del Monti, and closed that celebrated sanctuary.

Died at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati, May 8th, Farrell O'Reilly, after a most edifying reception of the last Sacraments.

Rev. Father Cody, lately appointed Curate at the lower, Kilkenny, was presented by his new parishioners with a purse of £85.

The Rev. Patrick Malone died at his residence, Belmullet, county Galway, on the 8th of April, of inflammation of the bowels.

In the little city of Rondout, on the Hudson, 1,435 persons were recently confirmed. There are two churches in the place, for an Irish and a French parish.

The corner-stone has been laid for the new Catholic College in Goulburn, Australia. It has fifty-two acres of land, and is named after Ireland's patron saint.

The Sulpicians of Montreal have just sustained a sad loss in the death of Rev. Father Villeneuve, one of the oldest and most respected priests of the Sulpician Seminary.

The Government of Sdeure, Switzerland, has pronounced sentence upon seventy-one priests of the Canton. These are faithful members of the clergy who read out Mgr. Lachat's pastoral.

In all the churches throughout the world under the charge of the Augustinian Fathers May 4th was celebrated as the feast of St. Monica, mother of the great Doctor of the Church St. Augustine.

A church dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes will soon be built in Paris. The Holy Father has presented it with a beautiful chalice. One of its chief benefactresses is Madame de Mac Mahon.

The Empress of Russia has given Father Ludovicis Caseria 2,000 francs towards the foundation of his school of Mass—and 10,000 to another priest at Sorrento, for an orphan asylum.

During the last five years the Russian Government has abolished three Catholic dioceses; five seminaries have been closed, and 150 Catholic churches metamorphosed into "Orthodox" temples.

The Archbishop of Posen has pronounced sentences of major excommunication against all laymen who accept from the Prussian Government the places in the schools from which the clergy have been expelled.

The ceremonies of Holy Week were unusually well attended in Tarin. On Good Friday the precious relic of the holy wind ing-sheet was exposed to the veneration of the people in the Cathedral, and thousands hastened to pray before this wonderful relic of our Saviour.

Rev. Patrick Cullen, late pastor of Spiddal, county Galway, died March 11, aged 45 years. He entered St. Jarlath's College at an early age, whence he proceeded to Maynooth. He was distinguished alike for his bright talents and his religious

SISTER MARY OF ST. FRANCIS (Magdalena Stehr) professed of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, died in the convent of St. Clara, Provincial, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 30th, aged twenty-three years, and seven years from her entrance into religion.

Sir Augustus Paget, the English ambassador to Italy, according to the well informed *Armonia*, has received most positive orders from England to declare that the Government of that country will not on any account permit an inch of territory or property belonging to the religious orders in Rome under the protection of the British crown to be touched.

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The correspondent of the London *Standard* at Rome telegraphs that the Pope is now in his usual health, and that his chamberlains consider him very active. But the correspondent says, was all that allied him. His Holiness is in excellent spirits, but pulled down in appearance by deprivation of his usual open-air exercise.

On the 11th of April there were 1190 boys and 301 girls in the Catholic Protectorate of New York. There are 31 Brothers teaching the boys, and 19 Sisters training the girls in various branches of knowledge and industry. The institution

loat $10,429 by the fire last fall, but a building is going up far surpassing the former, and as nearly as possible fire-proof.

The *Irish Harp* (published in Australia), says: "Documents from the authorities of the Order of Jesus have arrived in Adelaide appointing the Very Rev. Joseph Tappisner, S. J., Superior of its Mission established in Boulrady, and of the Norwood Mission. The Very Rev. Anthony Wenis, S. J., will continue to hold the office of Superior of the College at Sevenhills. Two more Jesuits for the South Australian Mission are expected to arrive by the next mail, when Father Tappisner will receive a coadjutor at Norwood."

On the 18th April, Miss McSwiney, the eldest daughter of Mr. McSwiney of Bobertree (called in religion Sister Hegle), took the veil at the Marlow Convent. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Mr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Hiza, in absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Keans, Bishop of Clogne. His lordship was attended by the Rev. F. Dinonan, P. P., V. G., Clonakilly, and the Rev. Canon McCarthy, P. P., Marlow, and a great number of the neighboring clergy.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan appeals to the generous hearted Irish at home and abroad for contributions to the National Cathedral Armagh, the solemn consecration of which is fixed for August next. Thirty-three years ago the Primate of All Ireland consecrated the noble idea of raising a National Cathedral. On Saint Patrick's Day, 1840, the foundation-stone was laid. This cathedral is now rapidly approaching completion; the walls are already built, and within a few months the spires will have attained their destined height.

Venerable Alessandro Manzoni, author of the celebrated Italian historical novel, *I Promessi Sposi* ("The Betrothed,") is living in good health at Milan, at the age of ninety-six. He completed his ninety-seventh birthday on the 8th ult. He was born on the night of the 8th of March, 1786, a night remarkable for its coldness. A correspondent who visited him later says that the old gentleman retains all of the meteorological features of the night—as narrated to him by his mother—when the snow fell in great quantities, and an icy north wind prevailed. Now, in his declining years he takes a curious pleasure in such nights. When his friends pay him their annual visit when the semi-snowy of his birthday, if the bitter wind prevails he accepts the good wishes of his friends with much cheerfulness; but if the day is a warm one the joy is complete. He passes much of his time in study, and recently completed a history of the French Revolution."

The dedication of the chapel attached to the Loretto Convent, Fernay, took place on the 22nd inst. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea and a very large number of priests. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Mobile. The chapel, which is a gem of Gothic architecture, is lighted entirely by stained glass windows, while the altar, which with its surroundings is of he purest white marble, is considered to be one of the most chaste and beautiful structures in the South of Ireland. The remaining portion of the new wing comprises a magnificent hall used for examinations, concerts, etc., while on the second and third stories are the dormitories and class-rooms, on either side of long corridors, with large community rooms at each end. On the same day was also celebrated the "Silver Jubilee" of the twenty-fifth year in religion of the venerated Superiores.

### MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

Negotiations are on foot for reviving the Galway line of steamers to America.

The Belfast "Banner" says that large numbers are leaving that part of Ireland for America.

A young man named Robert Jamison was drowned in the Newry canal, on the afternoon of April 21st.

Mr. John Breen, proprietor of the Glencot Hotel, Galway, died suddenly in his bed on the night of 23d April.

On April 18th, the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company inaugurated the new route from the North of Ireland to Canada.

Some floods recently destroyed a memorial cross which was placed over the grave of a young girl in the Catholic cemetery of Cullies, Carran.

Sir A. L. Cotter, of Killarney, has abated to his tenantry one-fourth of the March rent owing to the failure of the crops of the past year.

A cannon ball, said to be a relic of the siege of Limerick, has been discovered by Mr. H. H. Jones in a garden in the rear of his house. It is a seven-pounder.

The petition against the return of Captain Corry as a member of Parliament for the county of Tyrone was lodged in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, April 30.

During the month of April, whom the Judge was to open Court at Ballina, county Mayo, he was presented with a pair of white kid gloves, there being no criminal cases upon the calendar.

The Dublin *Gazette* of April 29 says that an additional force of police has been dispatched to the barony of West Carbery, under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act of 1856.

Mr. James N. Creagh, son of Mr. Creagh, Ballygarrett, Mallow, after a most critical and severe examination of three days, has obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

The tailors' strike in Belfast has terminated. The men, who demanded an advance of twenty per cent., have left the matter to the arbitration of the Mayor, who decided to give fifty per cent.

A little girl, daughter of a poor woman named Brookes, was, by a Cork magic-ride, laid committed for seven years to the Industrial School, her mother being unable to support her.

It is stated that at the next general election Mr. Lawrence Connell, of Cregan House, near Athlone, a member of the English bar, will contest the borough of Athlone in the Home Rule interest with Mr. John J. Encle, the present Liberal member.

High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral at Kilkenny April 20th, to commemorate the nineteenth anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry. His lordship is at present sojourning in the south of England for the benefit of his health.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the fact that Orangemen at Kenil-kilken gave a loan of their drums to the Home Rulers for their demonstration, for which these returned a cordial vote of thanks, that we second as cordially.

Recently a boat's crew, belonging to Fethard, county Wexford, caught, at one haul, the extraordinary number of eight hundred mullet, and at another two hundred, making a thousand mullet taken in a week. The fish were of the largest size, and were in fine condition. The great take of fish occurred in Fethard Bay.

The probate of the will and codicil of the Right Hon. John Cavendish Browne, Lord Kilmaine, of Oakum Park, has been granted at Dublin to Lord Lorgan, the son-in-law, one of the surviving executors, was sealed, on the 5th April, at the principal registry of the Court of Probate in London, the personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £10,000.

Almost unparalleled distress prevails among the population of the islands of Bullin sull Sinark, off the coast of Galway. The sheep have died of starvation, and the potato crop of the last year being a failure, the people have no seed to put in the ground. The fishing season has commenced, but the men have no gear, and they cannot obtain nets and lines on credit as they did before.

Captain Annesley, of the Sixth Regiment, stationed at Brogheda, who died a few weeks ago, requested that after his decease a splendid gray charger, value £150, should be shot, and a phaeton of great value should be destroyed. This request was carried out, the charger being shot and the phaeton broken up. The deceased officer bequeathed the handsome legacy of £1,000 for the support of a Newfoundland dog.

At the recent sitting of the Kinsale Petty Sessions Kirkwood, a fisherman, fish buyer, who fired on the crowd during the recent riots, appeared to answer the charge of having a revolver in a proclaimed district without a license. He was committed for trial, but bail was accepted in the now perfectly quiet, the buyers and the fishermen acting in perfect harmony.

The peaceful inhabitants of the village of Casanisla, in the vicinity of Belcarra, had a visit from the "loyal Irish" on Monday morning, April 6th, when the several houses were searched for arms, but with fruitless results. One Schoolmaster in families were turned out of bed to admit the intruders; but worse still, the search was diligently carried on round the sick beds of members of two of these families.

The little town of Kinsale, on the south coast of Ireland, has been the scene of a commercial that might have tempted the picturesque pen of Carlyle, in the burial of a fisherman recently killed in a riot. From all the ports of the Isle-of-Man, from Lowestoft, from Penzance, from Lerwey, from all along the Irish Coast, came such a concourse as a fisherman's funeral seldom draws. The procession was of some thousand fishermen in picturesque costumes; the whole scene powerfully dramatic and impressive.

For the past few weeks the emigrants leaving the port of Drogheda were not much beyond the usual average, but on Monday, 7th April, and again on Monday, 21st, the number of emigrants leaving by steamer for Liverpool was extensive. Each one has a quaint story to tell: "My brother, who is a few years beyond, paid the passage," "I am going to join my family," "The rent was raised, and the times being bad, we could not pay it, so we had to go," "Our lease was up and the landlord put us out." These stories comprise, in a few words, subject matter to fill a volume.

The Orangemen of Enniskillen have adopted a resolution indignantly denying certain statements made at the Home Rule demonstration held recently in the Rotunda, Dublin, calculated to lead to the impression that the Orangemen fraternized with the persons who took part in the Home Rule demonstration a month ago near Enniskillen to unveil Colonel Saunderson's statue, and recording their detestation of all such movements as that for obtaining a Repeal of the Irish Act of Union, and their determination to oppose them by every legitimate means.

In the debate in the House of Commons, April 29th, on the petition of the late Galway election petition, Mr. Rutt suggested in the course of the debate that the appointment of a select committee, consisting of members who are best acquainted with Parliamentary law, to consider the best means of disposing of the seat of a member who has been unseated for bribery. He thought the present Act would not be renewed without the most careful consideration of its defects, with a view to their removal. The Attorney General for England admitted that the subject of seating a member who had not a majority of the votes in the constituency was a matter deserving grave consideration. Looking at the whole question, he did not think he would have arrived at the decision the Committee of Privileges had arrived at in declaring Major French entitled to the seat.

### Ireland vs. England.

A very remarkable lecture upon Irish history was delivered in Trinity College, Dublin, on Saturday, by the *New York Herald* of April 28th, by Mr. Barlow, Professor of Modern History, in the Dublin University. In the course of his discourse the learned Professor said our present grievance was the contemptible conduct of this country, its institutions and everything connected with it, which prevades the ruling nation. It was impossible for an Irishman to travel in England and take his place in society without being painfully impressed with the fact that the English know about as much if not more of the aboriginal Mexicans, than they do of the Irish. And if the English did not understand us, and ostentatiously proclaim that fact, don't think it worth while to try to understand us, could it be wondered at that Ireland was a cause of discontent? And would they wonder that England does regard as with contempt? The great cause of our political degradation was, he believed, our want of union. No one could have observed the growing inequality of the House of Commons to manage the affairs of which Ireland formed a constituent part, without being convinced that some great change is inevitable before long. But if ever Home Rule comes to us, Mr. Barlow said, in conclusion, it would come with a blessing or a curse according to the answer we would give on that day to this question: Have the Catholics and the Protestants of this country, not in word and tongue, but in truth, been fused into one nation, united and reconciled? These observations were greeted with loud applause.

### Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arata—B. Ford | $1 00 |
| Diamond City—Edward Murphy | 1 00 |
| Lagunas—John O'Donnell | 1 00 |
| San Rafael—T. Ryal | 1 00 |
| Placer—Owen McCaffrey | 1 00 |
| Sonoma—Thomas Dolan | 1 00 |
| Eagle Hill—Gregor Flanagan & Mate | 2 00 |
| Spanish Ranch—John Kelly | 1 00 |
| South Riverside—Edward McGuire | 1 00 |
| Santa Barbara—Owen Woods | 1 00 |
| Dutch Valley—John Keely | 1 00 |
| Sacramento—A. S. Hopkins | 11 25 |
| San Francisco—Mrs. O'Brien | 1 00 |

### Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their salves to weapons instead of wounds to the present wide-awake age, the medical profession has often wandered from the paths which disease in its conflicts with the human system. Even yet, in spite of the teachings of remarkable discoveries, some physicians persist in depleting their patients, already seriously exhausted by sickness, with powerful cathartics and nauseous, and sometimes deadly, mixtures. But, providentially, public intelligence is abroad, and more intelligent Leeches who believe, of right, never in the warfare with disease to use weapons which inflict wounds instead of healing. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has specifically set itself to the purpose of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced by disease. They understand that when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health, it is wise to fortify the system with a tonic—some kind of a tonic—and thus enable it to combat and repel the depressing influence of an invisible but powerful enemy. If the constitutional powers are overtaxed by the assault, and the system is in imminent danger, the mortality from consumption, fever and ague, bilious remittent, would be much less than it is. Even the severe shock of nervous prostration, dyspepsia, liver complaint and intermittent, but it is unhesitatingly asserted that it is the best known safeguard against all the attendant forms of disease.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 15, 1873.

FLOUR—Quotations are unchanged since our last report. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 75 @ $6 00, and superfine at $4 50@$5 75; interior and fine-grain brands—Extra, at $5 25@$5 75, and superfine at $4 50@$5 00. Eastern brands—Extra, at $5 25@$5 75, and superfine at $4 50@$5 00 for

GRAIN—Wheat—Shipping lots are light during the past week, with a fair demand. We quote at the close as follows: Choice, $1 97½@$2 00; fair to good, $1 90@$1 95; poor to ordinary, $1 80@$1 85. Barley—The demand has been fair, at improved rates, during the past week. We quote at the close as follows: Feed, $1 10@$1 15; fair to good brewing, $1 20@$1 25; choice, $1 30@$1 35. Oats—Are in good demand, at unchanged rates, during the past week. We quote at the close as follows: Fair to good, $1 60@$1 70; choice, $1 75@$1 80. Corn—Is in fair demand, at unchanged rates, during the past week. We quote at the close as follows: Fair to good, $1 30@$1 35; choice, $1 40@$1 45. Rye—Is in good demand, at unchanged rates, during the past week. We quote at the close as follows: Fair to good, $1 30@$1 35; choice, $1 40@$1 45. Rye—Is in good demand, at unchanged rates, during the past week. We quote at the close as follows: Fair to good, $1 30@$1 35; choice, $1 40@$1 45.

BEANS—Are steady, at unchanged rates, during the past week. We quote at the close as follows: Small white, $2 90@$3 00; Pea, $2 90@$3 00; Pink, $2 90@$3 00; Bayo, $2 90@$3 00; Lima, $3 00@$3 10; Red, $2 90@$3 00.

POTATOES—The receipts have been light during the past week, with a fair demand. We quote at the close as follows: Early Rose, 60@65c; Peerless, 60@65c; Burbanks, 60@65c; Garnet Chile, 60@65c.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 75@1 87½ for new per 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $23 @ 25 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $27 @ 30 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 75@2 00 per 100 lbs.

CHICKEN FEED—Quotable at $2 50@2 75 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Quotable at $15@$18 per ton for California dry, 18@20c, and

BARLEY—Quotable at 6@6½c per lb.

STRAW—Quotable at 50@75c per bale.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c per lb.

HIDES—Quotable at 8@9c per lb.

WOOL—Quotable at 22@25c per lb for California dry, 18@20c, and

SHEEP PELTS—Quotable at 60@75c per lb.

BEEF—For first quality, 6@6½c per lb; second quality, 5@5½c; third quality, 4½@5c per lb.

VEAL—Quotable at 6@7c per lb.

MUTTON—At 6@7c per lb.

PORK—Dressed, 7@7½c per lb.

LIVE HOGS—Quotable at 4½@5c per lb, for fat, grain-fed.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Live, large, $1 50@$2 00; young Chickens, $5 00@$6 00 per dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at $10@12 per dozen.

GEESE—At $2 50@3 00 per pair.

PIGEONS—Quotable at $1 00@1 25 per dozen.

RABBITS—Quotable at $1 00@1 25 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## ORDER

IN THE

## UNITED STATES COURT

OF

## BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an Order of Sale made by the Court of York County, State of California, on the 25th day of April, 1873, authorizing and directing the undersigned, Trustees in the said estate, to sell certain property—lots, goods, etc., belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, for the highest tender for cash in United States gold coin, together with all rights, title and interest to and estate, with all and singular book debts and assets of whatsoever sort shown at the time of said making assignment.

THIS NOTICE hereby certifies that C. Gleeson and W. Fell, of 631 Market street, city of San Francisco, State of California, having complied with the said formula, and being the highest bidders for said goods hereinafter named, are hereby declare them the legitimate purchasers of the same, as witness our hands this 9th day of April, 1873.

JULIUS REVERE,
ANDRINE FERVAQUES.

Witness: WILLOUGHBY H. DAVIDGE.

## NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF THE WHOLE STATE.

## GLEESON & FELL

Will submit the above stock for sale

ON MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

The House Closes Two Days in the Week.

W. Open at 9 A. M., sharp. We Close at 6 P. M., sharp.

A Special Messenger engaged for parcels of Importance.

By Exor.

## GLEESON & FELL,

634 MARKET STREET,

BELOW KEARNY. 1pd4


DRY GOODS, ETC.

FIRST CLEARANCE SALE
IN THREE YEARS.

Great Reductions in All Classes of

DRY GOODS!

SELLING OFF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS TO MAKE ROOM FOR LARGE

IMPORTATIONS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Empress Cloths,
Japanese Stripe,
All Wool Flannels,
Mousselines de Laines,
Plaids, Shawls, Etc.

Ribbons at Unusually Low Prices.

☞ IRISH TATTING sold to the trade at a liberal discount.

☞ CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. ☜

WYNNE, LOUTH & CO.,
706 MARKET STREET,
Jal3 OPPOSITE THIRD.

LATEST NOVELTY!

1,000 Linen and Pique Embroidered SUITS, Embroidered OVERSKIRTS and BASQUES, Embroidered POLONAISES.

PRICE, $8 50.

☞ THESE GOODS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN SAN FRANCISCO. ANY.

Must be Seen to be Appreciated.

500 PERCALE HOUSE SKIRTS, at $1 each.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, at $3, $4 and $5.

SULLIVAN, FRATINGER & CO.,

No. 14 MONTGOMERY STREET.

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A Large Stock of MOURNING GOODS always on hand. 1ednl4-tf

SHIRTS!
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644 Fourth street, corner of Clara

Groceries, Wines and Li
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY

CUT FROM CAREFULLY PREPARED PATTERNS, in every style and size. Guaranteed to fit. Shirts Made to Order a Specialty.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Jewelry,
Toilet Requisites,
Etc., Etc.,

Will be found at prices FAR BELOW those usually charged.

BEALES & CO.,
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ap26

E. SUPPLE,

IMPORTER OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

BLANKETS, QUILTS,

Sheetings, Linens, Damask and Towels,

No. 158 Third Street,

Near Howard.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Wholesale Agency for the Free Labor Steam Laundry, 184 Montgomery st., San Francisco. ap26-1m

INFORMATION WANTED—Of PHANUS LEONARD, native of Ireland, aged about 50 years. Left Ireland in 1857, aged about 20 years, and went to California from New Orleans, in 1865. He is supposed to have left San Francisco for Australia, and is now in Victoria. Any information will be thankfully received by writing to P. Sullivan, Fisherman Point, Cal. ap26

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

FAMILY TRADE WANTED.

T. P. WALL,
Cosmopolitan Sample Room
86 THIRD STREET,

Between Stevenson and Mission sts., San Francisco.

HAS REFITTED HIS SAMPLE ROOMS IN fine style, and has on sale the very best brands of WINES AND LIQUORS, imported direct by for himself, and intended specially for family use. Also he offers for sale at the following low rates:

Hunt Bourbon Whisky, $1 75 per gallon, or $8 per bottle.

Fine Brandies, $1 50 per gallon, or 75 cents per bottle; superior, $2 00 per gallon, or $1 25 per bottle.

Wines of all varieties at proportionate rates.

Attending the Sample Rooms is a large room for Society and Club meetings, also a Bowling Saloon where all the daily and principal weekly papers can be seen on file.

my13 P. T. WALL, 86 Third st.

P. J. McMAHON,
HOME AGAIN AT THE
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☞ Only the very best Wines and Liquors. ☜

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### IRELAND.

**At St. Mary's Cathedral, Cork.**

During the past week, a course of exercises suitable for the working classes was conducted by the Rev. Canon MacNamara, in connection with the Society of the Immaculate Heart. The numbers that attended at the church each day were very large, and all seemed to be deeply impressed by the importance of the devotions in which they were engaged. On Wednesday and Friday, Canon MacNamara in the course of his remarks referred to the prevailing vice of drunkenness, and most earnestly recommended all to become members of the Association of Prayer, a society which has already done so much towards the repression of this soul-saving crime. That the words of the reverend gentleman made a deep impression on his listeners was evident from the large numbers that were enrolled on the books of the Association after last Mass. The week's devotions concluded at eight o'clock Mass on Sunday morning, when there was a general communion of the Society of the Immaculate Heart, as well as for all others who had engaged in the exercises of the week. The number of communicants was very large. After Vespers, the Rev. Canon MacNamara preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the virtue of perseverance, after which a solemn renewal of baptismal vows took place. The ceremony was a most impressive one. The whole congregation knelt down with lighted candles in their hands, and, as they repeated, after the priest, as if with one voice, the solemn renewal of their baptismal vows, it was impossible not to be touched by this open renunciation of the world and the spontaneous offering of the heart's best affections to God. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament followed, after which the vast congregation separated. On Trinity Sunday the candidates were of an unusually impressive character at the Church of the Capuchins. High Mass commenced at twelve o'clock, the celebrant being the Rev. Father Alphonsus; deacon, Rev. Father Bernard; and master of ceremonies, Very Rev. Father Cherubino. The High Altar was ornamented with a profusion of the most beautiful flowers, while a multitude of lights glittered between the leaves. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Morse, sang selections from the compositions of Haydan and Mozart. At four in the afternoon Vespers was Complins, followed by Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, before which was sung Rossi's "Tantum Ergo." The numbers who attended throughout the day and in the evening were very large.—*Catholic Opinion, June 14.*

**First Meeting of Ulster Catholic Association.**

On Monday, June 24, there was held in the Music Hall, Belfast, the first meeting of an Association which has long been needed in Ulster, and is destined, we believe, to achieve great good for the popular cause in that part of the country. From the Belfast *Examiner* we condense the following synopsis of the aims and determinations of the Association:—We are not advocates of sectarianism. We believe that an honest, straightforward Protestant is immeasurably superior to a cringing Catholic. On this principle we have hitherto acted, and shall continue to act hereafter. But although we believe that religion of itself should not be supported *directly* in Ulster, In Belfast—the vast majority of the Liberal party being Catholics—a low noisy Presbyterian selected a candidate without even consulting the Catholic portion of the constituency. The same happened in Derry and in Newry. Such a humiliating circumstance as this shall not again occur. Any selection made without a previous consultation with the Catholic community will be disregarded. No hole-and-corner meetings will settle the representation of our constituency. The so called Liberal Association shall have forth cease to dictate to the Catholics of Belfast. Our own youthful and energetic Association will assume the full responsibility of directing the Catholic vote of Ulster, and under fair terms are given to it, we will vindicate our manhood and independence. The Ulster Catholic Association is determined to weld into a solid mass the electorial force of every Ulster constituency. As one man will the vote of the province be directed. Henceforth we shall have no more Liberals. We shall know our men, and write our bargain before we support any candidate. A Whig dictatorship has ended sway forever. In her then bend again under the humiliations which we have hitherto suffered from this party, we are prepared to support, if necessary, the rankest Tory. Henceforth we shall not be sheep in the hands of the slaughter, but men maintaining their independence.

**The Maguire Fund.**

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have forwarded to the trustees of the Maguire Fund the promised Government contribution of £250. This munificent sum from the "Bounty" Fund is given, it is particularly stated, by command of her Majesty, "on the recommendation of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, for the benefit of Mrs. Maguire, in recognition of her husband's literary merits in writing the life of the late Rev. Theobald Mathew"—and for nothing else. This statement will serve to remind many of Ireland's children that John Francis Maguire did write a book on the Apostle of Temperance; but they will wonder why that has been chosen for special mention in the career of a man who deserved well of his country.—*The Queen.* Distinctions are sometimes as unfortunate as invidious, and it was necessary to specify something. Mr. Maguire's police have too honestly pronounced; such works as his "Pontificate of Pius IX." were not at the question; but the recommendation of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone," a most competent judge of "literary (and other) merit," should have secured the grant on broad and safe generalities, without particularizing the minor work of an honest public man, who has left behind that which his own country remembers, that it may have a lasting place in the political memory of the responsible adviser of the Crown. However, we will not look a gift horse too sufficiently close in the mouth to prove that he has not cut his wisdom teeth.—*Catholic Opinion, June 14.*

**The Home Rule Movement.**

**The Home Rule Association held another gathering in their rooms in Dublin on the 30 June. The principal object of the meeting seemed to be that of rebutting the assertions made by Professor Farley in his recent lecture in Trinity College, on the religious and other difficulties in the way of a union of Irishmen. In his remarks on the subject Mr. Isaac Butt protested against the language of the professor, who was of opinion that measures inimical to Protestant liberty would be passed in an Irish Parliament if such were established on College Green. With the experience they had of their Cat'o l fellow-countrymen it was, he said, "Worse than folly—it was a crime —to believe that they could be capable of passing any measure hostile to Protestant liberties, even if they dared. He protested against this language, not only as an Irishman, but as a Protestant. They could not, he declared, put Protestantism in any more odious position before the eyes of the civilized world than to say that the Protestants of Ireland could not maintain their own liberties except at the price of selling their country to the domination of a nation that looked upon them with commensurate ignorance." Notwithstanding the efforts that are being made by a section of Protestants to frighten their co-religionists from the Home Rule movement, the cause makes great progress throughout Ireland, and among Protestants, too.**

**The following items are from the Dublin *Nation* of June 14th:**

**Watershed Spirit.**—There is cheering news from Waterford. On Wednesday there was a meeting in the *Urbs Intacta* at which Mr. Hugh Helnrick, the organising secretary of the Home Government Association, attended, in company with the members of the leading local electors, and at which, after some very patriotic addresses had been delivered, a resolution was unanimously passed adopting the Federal programme. Steps were subsequently taken to hold a public meeting on a large scale on Monday to further advance the national cause in Waterford county as well as Waterford city.

**The Jury Act.**—The Committee on the Jury Act is still engaged in prosecuting its investigation, but it is not getting any novel evidence. Since our last issue Mr. Robinson, Q. C., Chairman of Cavan, and Mr. Thomas Nicholson, Sheriff of Wexford, have, among others, been examined; and of these the former gave testimony for the amendment of the Act, and the latter for its favor. Mr. Robinson repeated the charges made against the jurors at the last Assizes, and his principal suggestions towards an amendment of Lord O'Hagan's enactment were that a majority of the higher class for the Assizes, and the power for Quarter Sessions, and give the Sub-Sheriff the power of selection, which was vested in the High Sheriff. Mr. Nicholson, while suggesting some amendments, would preserve strictly the great principle of the present system, which, he thought, would work very well.

**Professor Barlow.**—Professor Barlow's recent utterances on Irish history have at least set a large number, both of the opponents and friends of the National cause, thinking seriously of the Home Rule question. Several meetings have been held and discussed at the meeting of the Home Government Association on Tuesday. Mr. Denis S. Sullivan, D. L., proposed a resolution which, while declaring that the Association did not adopt all the conclusions of Professor Barlow, nevertheless thanked him for "his able and eloquent discussion of the question of the Rule for Ireland." Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Austin, Mr. Butt, the Rev. Mr. Carroll, Mr. Dennehy, J. F., Mr. D. S. Sullivan, and the Chairman, Mr. Isaac Butt, M. P., took part. We sincerely regret to record the commission on Saturday last of a barbarous murder at Tipperary in the county Limerick. The victim was a man named Patrick Mitchell, steward and gem. manager of the property of a Mr. Gubbins, and was shot down in the middle of the day near his own dwelling. From the fact that some disputes had taken place between Mitchell and some of Mr. Gubbins' tenants it has been inferred that the crime is of an agrarian nature. It is stated, however, that no eviction has taken place on the property in question—that, in fact, all the tenants holds their farms under lease; and therefore, *prima facie*, it would appear that none of the tenants had any great provocation to be guilty of so fearful an enormity as that of deliberate murder. Nevertheless two of them, or rather two members of one family living on Mr. Gubbins' land, have been arrested on suspicion.**

**Priests and People.**—Still they come! Another body of the true hearted priests of Ireland have put forth a pronouncement in favor of Home Rule and Liberty which will cause a thrill of joy in the hearts of Irishmen. It is from Dallen, diocese of Achonry, and this trumpet-blast of freedom comes. On Sunday morning last, the 22nd of that January met under the presidency of the venerable Dean Curran, and adopted a series of resolutions which evidence in the most manly and emphatic language that self-government is an absolute necessity for Ireland, and that it is idle and vain to expect justice from the London Parliament; and which in equally explicit language pledge the reverend signatories to the support of the present programme of the restoration of our great national right. The meeting was largely fished out in 1890. Finally, in the letter containing these resolutions, the Very Rev. Dean Curran formally requests Lord Bandon and sixteen of his brother priests as certified members of the Home Government Association.**

**Shaw Crime.** — The hobgoblin terrors which are daily dished up for us as proofs of the utter lawlessness and demoralization of the population will probably after a time be properly appreciated; but those who honor the fair fame of the country cannot be too prompt in stripping the gnashing caricature of the embellishments which they owe to the spirit of exaggeration or invention. We have to thank the author of "Cong for an amusing exposure of one of the "outrages" gravely held up by a morning paper as an event which would have strengthened the Government opinion as to the advisability of the renewal of the Coercion Act. The occurrence in question, which took place in one contemporary's column as a "robbery in Kaye" resolves itself upon examination into the rather common place fact that an enraged husband broke an ash sway with a basket of bread. We shall probably next hear of the larceny of a turnip described as a terrible result of agrarianism, or the sparing of a salmon set forth as an appalling proof of the murderous instincts of the people.**

**Depopulation.**—Part after part of the Census of Ireland for the decennial period ending in 1871, as it is issued for the press, tells the same mournful tale of the progressing depopulation of ury. The statistics of the county have just been published. Like all these are statisms of ruin and decay, the population of the county 826,784 in 1841, it was 140,768—a losso persons within the less yeas61, the numbers had come down to—a loss of 30,375 persons within thing ten years. In 1871, the rural further dwindled to 90,358, a redd 14,815 since the period of the last. These figures show that within twenty-five years the county of Me the upstation of English rule, hasdeprived of 56,279 of its people. To only a few thousand more than imber in the county at present. As in of the population is still going city, it is easy to conjecture how thes will stand ten or twenty years if English rule be not abolished ind.**

**Roscommon Election.**—national cause will score a victory tommon. Only two candidates for the v caused by the death of Colonel Pierce come forward, or are at all likely to—Captain King-Harman and Ca[illegible]rauch, nephew of the late-murdered both these gentlemen have pledgiosvelves in clear and unmistakable terms[illegible] both in and out of Parliament to the Home Rule movement. The first ent Captain Fraser's address—a document[illegible] on the great question of ty which was anything but satisfactory in a day or two the true spirit of the Irish ty was conducted in the most quiet manner, in fact, but very few even in the pass the village of Chilsehurst at which the Queen was awaiting on Saturday morning to[illegible] sightseers from London and elsewhere; all had arrived in good time to see the show, and one put in its place without hitch or disappointment. Many of the people who had become acquainted with the fact that the ceremony was to take place were unable to gratify their curiosity, asthe admission to Chilsehurst Common was by ticket.**

**At half past one o'clock the Empress arrived at the church gates. Miss Hamilton was attired in the deepest mourning; but her beautiful face wore that impress of deep sorrow and long mental suffering which[illegible] was all outward show. Taking her station beside the altar rails, the Empress followed the short prayer in Latin, which was recited by the Rev. C. Goddard. At the close of the prayer her Majesty[illegible] to the holme of the stone as hermetically sealed bottle, containing a parchment scroll and some coins of the reign of Queen Victoria and of the second French empire, after which she received an ivory-handled trowel from the silver blade of which was engraved her own initials, together, "E. R. and I." as imperial diadem), with which she slowly lowered to its place, and having been struck on the four corners by the Empress with an ebony mallet, the ceremony, which did not occupy ten minutes, was at an end.**

**At the conclusion the Empress and the Prince Imperial entered the church, where, in front of the coffin of her deceased husband, she spent some minutes in prayer. She then proceeded to her carriage, and the imperial party drove back to Camden Place amidst cheers and sincere manifestations of respect on the part of every one along the route.—*London Universe, June 14.***

### ENGLAND.

**Laying of the First Stone of a Nemotinal church.**

On Saturday the ex Empress of the French laid the foundation stone of a new chapel, to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, adjoining the church of St. Mary's Chilsehurst, where rests the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon and other members of the Imperial family. The new building will be twenty four feet in length by twelve feet in width. In the center of the building, under the altar, will be placed the beautiful sarcophagus, presented by the Empress the Queen, containing the remains of the illustrious pagan dead. The ceremony was conducted in the most quiet manner, in fact, but very few even in the pass the village of Chilsehurst at which the Queen was awaiting on Saturday morning to[illegible] sightseers from London and elsewhere; all had arrived in good time to see the show, and one put in its place without hitch or disappointment. Many of the people who had become acquainted with the fact that the ceremony was to take place were unable to gratify their curiosity, asthe admission to Chilsehurst Common was by ticket.

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**Universe in England.**

One of the most Parliamentary mouthpieces is to give a special performance in the British House of Commons on Friday, the 4th of July. The piece selected for the presentation is not a new one, but in the hands of the fashionable gentleman who has made it so peculiarly his own it is always intensely amusing. Under its new title "The Monastic Universal Lunatic," it may however be not recognizable by the general run of people, but when it is made known that this is nothing more than the talented name for the highly entertaining farce in which Mr. Newdegate has been figuring in every session of Parliament for many years in succession, and that he is to sustain his original part in it—that of the monastic-the forthcoming interesting occasion, the interest in and pleasure of which is fully exposed to view. Putting metaphor aside, the distinguished representative for North Warwickshire has given notice that he will inaugurate the fog days by calling her Majesty's ministers' attention and the attention of Parliament to the necessity for further inquiry into the increase and character of monastic and conventual institutions in Great Britain, and to conclude with a motion." The House of Commons has no doubt quite enough of this species of chronic madness, but its capabilities of enjoying a joke are extensive, and no doubt the world-wide notoriety of conventual inquisitor will be able to secure an audience. Even the Duke of Parliament will be chiefly owing to the generosity of the association alluded to. At the meeting of the Duke's tenantry exacted her love, occupied the chair, and was supported by Prince Von Wambolt, Falck, Bandit and others. The great feature of the however, among the Catholics of Germany is now to speak less and to act more; it is by its fruits that the association must be known. The proceedings were concluded by a pilgrimage to Maienthal, headed by the Bishop of Mayence, Herr von Ketteler, and followed by many thousands of pilgrims from the same cause.

The resolutions on the health of the Holy Father in every way complete—the reexceptions are numerous.

We will give you five hundred francs to the messenger who shall announce to me the death of Pius IX." was the hateful device of the unhappy man Renard only a few days before his own last breath at Versailles. Here is a new but kindred form of government would now be tolerated there. How is it, then, that the Spaniards do not pour out their rich blood freely and raise a levy en masse to extinguish Carlism and give power and solidity to the Republican Government? To us it seems quite clear that they hold back because they are Monarchists, and detest the Republic. At all events it is not by the perpetual publication of falsehood and calumny that the thing called the Madrid Government can maintain itself. A scandalous instance of these vile tactics was furnished at the close of last week. The Carlists were in a commanding position at Irun. A company of Republican Carabineers, to draw them off, hoisted the white flag. The ruse succeeded so far that the Carlists descended, and advanced towards the flag, but the moment they came within range the Republicans fired upon them, and then fled. The Carlists rushed after them with fixed bayonets, but were shot down in numbers by the fire of the Republican reserve. In a few days later, Bateman sold his interest in El Dorado county, in which he cleared a handsome sum. Bateman left on the first morning train, bound to Sacramento.

A few days later, Bateman related to McNevin the circumstances of meeting Adams, and what he said about new discoveries of gold in El Dorado county, remarking in a joking way, "That may be the spot you dreamed about, as that country is well worded."

McNevin's spirits seemed to revive, and he clapped his hands together in ecstacy, announcing with apparent joy, and to the surprise of his friend, that he would leave upon the following day in search of the reported gold regions.

Two weeks after their parting Bateman received a letter from McNevin. It commenced: "Eureka! Found at last! I know the spot as the panorama opened to me on my approach through the valley. Part of my dream in reality is now before my eyes." Then followed a glowing account of the mine, its prospective wealth, and a description of the surrounding country, ending with urging his friend to come and help him complete the purchase. Bateman said it was impossible for him to leave then, but he would send an expert to examine the property, and see if he should invest his money in the enterprise. He also stated that he would meet the expert, Roberts, at Auburn, a station on the Central Pacific Railroad, on a certain day to get the report. If McNevin would be there on that day he would decide about letting him have money to complete the purchase. McNevin had already paid Robert Duran $5,000.

On the day designated Bateman's letter, two trains met at Auburn station to pass each other. The one going south contained Bateman, who got off there to meet the expert Roberts and receive his report of the mine. Roberts said the mine was easy of access, where McNevin was located, and would not prove to be of any value, and in his opinion was no mine at all.

As the northern train started on its course, Roberts bade Bateman good day and sprang on board. A moment after McNevin drove up to the station, and grasping his friend by the hand, asked what kind of a report the expert gave of the mine. Bateman informed McNevin what Roberts had said, and while they were in earnest conversation in the station buildings, the train for the south took its departure, and left the two miners to spend the then fast approaching night in that lonely spot. McNevin was amazed at the report of the expert, denying it as false, calling it a false fabrication; and, nothing daunted, renewed his desire for his friend to go and see it, and entreated for aid in the enterprise.

Bateman finally consented, and gave check for the balance due on the property, and the two started on their journey. In a few days they reached Sacramento, where he was also well known in San Francisco, having kept a grocery in the first precinct of the Twelfth Ward for several years. Two years ago he removed with his family to Greenwood, where he has since been doing a steadily increasing business. There is also a brewery, owned by McGonigle & Muhlbach, whose beer is so much prized in that section that the demand exceeds the supply.

**THE CEDERBERG MINE.**

About two and a half miles northwest of Greenwood, at the head of American Cañon, and overlooking the Middle Fork of the American river, is the well-known Cederberg mine, one of the most remarkable quartz formations yet found in California. It is divided into three distinct parts and has three distinct shades of character. Adopting the phraseology of the Shasta gentleman, there is the "bull ledge," "the platform ledge," and "the Cederberg seams." The latter are a succession of quartz seams, from two to eight inches in thickness, and constituted the original discovery by Cederberg and Hansen. These seams occur in the rocky face of the bluff hillside, from which there appears to have been a slide. Cederberg, when he first commenced prospecting for this quartz, had become satisfied that the mountain was the source of the gold, which will give one no idea how rich it must be when it will pay to work it in this primitive fashion. There are 1,200 by 1,400 feet in the claim, of which T. G. Beltz, the Superintendent, owns 800, the remaining 600 being equally divided between W. A. Cornwall, Vincenzi Antonelli and A. Muriatta. It is truly international and cosmopolitan in character. Beltz is a German, married to an Irish woman, from whom he has learned to talk Irish with the accent of a native born sile of Connemara; Cora, wall is an American, formerly an engineer on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads; Antonelli is an Italian, and claims to be a cousin of the Pope's celebrated Prime Minister, Cardinal Antonelli; and Muriatta is a Mexican, through whose veins flow the Aztec and Castilian blood. We did not inquire whether he was allied by blood to his namesake Joaquin Muriatta, but we shouldn't wonder.

There are some other quartz mines in the vicinity of Greenwood, but we didn't have time to visit them. There is quite a respectable Irish and Catholic population in the district, whose spiritual wants are attended to by Father Nagle of Placerville.

St. Dominic's Church, corner of Bush and Stockton streets—Sundays and Holy Days: First Mass at 8 o'clock a. m.; second Mass, 8 o'clock; last Mass, 10½ o'clock. Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.; Rosary, 7½ o'clock p. m.



Written for The Monitor.

### THE EXILE'S RETURN.

Fair land of my heart, once again do I see thee,
Where in boyhood I roamed o'er the valley and mountain;
Once again are the scenes of my childhood to greet me
With the green grassy hills and the ware-beaten shore.

And long weary years o'er thee have been heap'd with sorrow
Have passed on the swift fleeting pinions of time
Since I followed the banner that pointed me onward,
To a far distant home o'er the deep flowing brine.

But of the hare I dreamed through the long dreary hours;
'Twas thy grief that awakened my heart's deepest sigh—
'Twas the thought of thee, Erin, oppressed and in sorrow,
That drove nerveless and the hot tear in mine eye.

And oft have I sighed, when my memory carried
Me back to thy shores, mossy I is of the sea,
For the day when thy sons, be their skin dark, could wrest thee
From tyrants, and make thee yet happy and free.

And still, though I see all my bright hopes unheeded,
While over love the red flag of tyranny hung,
Though thy freedom and life seemed forever departed,
Still to thee my fond heart in memory clung.

And tonight, could the day of my love for thee serve,
Though the changes of fifty sitted rapidly over,
One hope through the years of my exile sustained me—
Whether free or oppressed, to be buried in thee.

And again, amid the scenes of my youth's early hours,
Before me appear all the bright hopes of my dream;
The morning's sweet prayer and the vesper's glad hours,
And the valleys all robed in their mantle of green.

Alas, no; I hear the sweet songster's note swelling
Through the still, leafy wildwood, o'er mountain and moor;
The soft loving herds in the valleys so verdant,
And the voice of the ark on the far distant shore.

But where 'mid these scenes full of bright recollection,
So fair, dear and fair, and so dear to the view,
Is the little thatched roof of my own humble dwelling,
Where I early years of my infancy flew?

And where are the fond, loving forms to greet me
That guarded my childhood, so fondly and true?
Where are they, my sister, my brother, my mother?
Fled where no sobs are? Ever beyond the blue?

"They are gone," sigh the winds as they silently
Pass by;
And pause 'mid the ones mossy graves to repeat
"They are gone," sigh the winds as they silently
Pass by;
Where the sow is in silence and still slumbers deeply,
Where the sun is shadows of earth may have power,
Where thou o'er the far distant ocean wert cast."

And down to my grave may the old abbey church,

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

**At St. Mary's Cathedral, Cork.**

During the past week a course of exercises suitable for the working classes was conducted by the Rev. Canon MacNamara, in connection with the Society of the Immaculate Heart. The numbers that attended at the church each day were very large, and all seemed to be deeply impressed by the importance of the devotions in which they were engaged. On Wednesday and Friday Canon MacNamara in the course of his remarks referred to the prevailing vice of drunkenness, and spoke most earnestly recommended all to become members of the Association of Prayer, a society which has already done so much towards the repression of this enslaving crime. That the words of the reverend gentleman made a deep impression on his listeners was evidenced from the large numbers that were enrolled on the books of the Association after last sermon. The week's devotions concluded at eight o'clock Mass on Sunday morning, when there was a general communion of the Society of the Immaculate Heart, as well as for all others who had engaged in the exercises of the week. The concluding exercises of the week took place in the evening, when Canon MacNamara preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the subject of perseverance, which was followed by the solemn renewal of baptismal vows took place. The ceremony was a most impressive one. The whole congregation knelt down with lighted candles in their hands, and as they repeated, after the priest, at his baptism, the solemn renewal of their baptismal vows, it was impossible not to be touched by the spontaneous offering to the world and the spontaneous rejection of the devil. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament followed, after which the vast congregation separated. On which the vast congregation separated. On Trinity Sunday the ceremonies were of an unusually impressive character at the Church of the Capuchins. High Mass commenced at twelve o'clock, the celebrant being the Rev. Father Alphonsus; deacon, Rev. Father Bernard; and master of ceremonies, Very Rev. Father Chrysostom. The High Altar was ornamented with a profusion of the most beautiful flowers, while a line of lights glittered between each of the multitude of lights glittered between each of the numerous statues. The most beautiful positions of Haydn and Mozart. At four o'clock in the evening there was Compline, followed by Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, before which was sung Rossini's "Tantum Ergo." The numbers who received Holy Communion during the day and evening was very large.—*Catholic Opinion*, June 14.

**Great Meeting of the Ulster Catholic Union.**

On Monday, June 24, there was held in the Music Hall, Belfast, the first meeting of an Association which has long been needed in Ulster, and is destined, we believe, to achieve great good for the popular cause in that part of the country. From the Belfast *Examiner* we condense the following synopsis of the aims and determinations of the Association: "We are not afraid of the word sectarianism. We believe that an honest, straightforward Protestant is immeasurably superior to a lukewarm Catholic. On this we have hitherto acted, and we shall continue to act evermore. But although we believe that the religion of itself should not weigh in political selection, we believe that the opinion of the majority should have great weight. If a Liberal, or conservative, or so-called Liberal-Conservative, instead of five unadulterated Catholics and one fiery Presbyterian, we cannot see fifty Presbyterians should be masters of the situation, but should dictate terms to the other fifty, and stringently dictate terms they will. And yet this is exactly what has happened hitherto in Ulster. In Belfast—the vast majority of the Liberal party being Catholics—a few noisy Presbyterians selected a candidate without even consulting the Catholic portion of the constituency. The same happened in Derry and in Newry. Such a humiliating circumstance should not again occur. Any selection made without a previous consultation with the Catholic community will be disregarded. No Catholic community will settle the representation of great constituencies. The so-called Liberal Association shall hence-forth cease to dictate to the Catholics of Belfast. Our object is to secure the full recognition of Catholic rights, to secure the stability of directing the Conservative party to Ulster, and thereby fair play for Ireland, and indeed we will vindicate our manly independence. We will vindicate our manly independence. We are determined to weld into a solid mass the material force of every Catholic constituency. At one man Home-rule sea shall have no dominion. At one man Home-rule sea shall have no dominion. We will not barter our birthright for any mess of pottage. We will not barter our birthright for any mess of pottage. We will not be cajoled, we will not be bullied, we will not be bribed, we will not be cheated, we will not be lured, we will not be frightened into the pens, as if we were sheep, we will not be sheep driven to their independence."

**The Magnire Fund.**

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have forwarded to the Trustees of the Maguire Fund the promised Royal contribution of £200. This munificent sum (the gift of "Bunny") Fund is given, it is particularly stated, by command of her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, for the benefit of Rev. Rev. Father Alphonsus; descendant of the Rev. Father Alphonsus; descendant of the Rev. Father Bernard; and master of ceremonies, Very Rev. Father Chrysostom. The High Altar was ornamented with a profusion of the most beautiful flowers, while a line of lights glittered between each of the numerous statues. The most beautiful positions of Haydn and Mozart. At four o'clock in the evening there was Compline, followed by Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, before which was sung Rossini's "Tantum Ergo." The numbers who received Holy Communion during the day and evening was very large.—*Catholic Opinion*, June 14.

**The Home Rule Movement.**

The Home Rule Association held another gathering in their rooms in Dublin on the 3d June. The principal object of the meeting seemed to be that of rebutting the recent lecture in Trinity College, on the religious and other difficulties in the way of a union of Irishmen. In his remarks on the subject Mr. Isaac Butt protested against the language of the professor, who was of opinion that measures inimical to Protestant liberty would be carried in an Irish Parliament. If such were established on College Green. With the experience they had had of their Catholic countrymen it was not to be said. "Worse than folly—it was a crime to believe that they would be capable of such a thing." The Association was determined to passing any measure hostile to Protestant liberties, even if they dared. He protested against this language, not only as an Irishman, but as a Protestant. They could not, man, but as a Protestant. They could not, he declared, put Protestantism in a more odious position before the eyes of the civilized world than to say that the Protestants of Ireland could not maintain their own liberties except at the price of selling their country to the domination of a nation that looked upon them with contemptuous ignorance." Notwithstanding the efforts that are being made by a section of Protestants to frighten their co-religionists from the Home Rule movement, the cause makes great progress throughout Ireland, and among Protestants, too.

The following items are from the Dublin *Nation* of June 14th:

WATERFORD SPIRIT.—There is cheering news from Waterford. On Wednesday their was a meeting in the *Urbs Jubecis* at which Mr. Hugh Heinrick, the organising secretary of the Home Government Association, attended, in company with several of the leading electors, and at which, after a very spirited address, had been elected Irverel, a resolution was unanimously passed adopting the Federal programme. Steps were subsequently taken to hold a public meeting on a large scale on Monday next, for further advance the national cause in Waterford county as well as Waterford city.

THE JURY ACT.—The Committee on the Irish Jury Act is still proceeding with its investigation, but is not getting any novel evidence. Since our last issue Mr. Robinson, Q. C., Chairman of Cavan, and Mr. Thomas Nicholson, Subsheriff of Wexford, have been among others, been examined; and of those the former gave testimony for the opponents of the Act, and the latter in favor of it. Mr. Robinson repeated the charge made against the jurors at the last Assizes, and his principal suggestions towards an amendment of Lord O'Hagan's enactment were to suppress the right of challenge for the cause, to appoint a poorer for Quarter Sessions Assizes, and the Subsheriff the power of selection and return, with the reserve to the High Sheriff. Mr. Nicholson, while suggesting some amendments, would preserve the principle of the present system, which, he thought, would work very well.

PROFESSOR BARLOW.—Professor Barlow's recent utterances on Irish history have at least set a large number, both of the opponents and friends of the National cause, thinking seriously of the Home Rule question. They constituted the principal topic discussed at the meeting of the Irish National Association on Tuesday. Mr. Denis S. Sullivan, D. L., proposed a resolution which, while admitting the ability displayed by the professor in the language of his criticism, denied the justice of his opinion that measures inimical to Protestant liberty would be carried in an Irish Parliament. If such were established on College Green. With the experience they had had of their Catholic countrymen it was not to be said. "Worse than folly—it was a crime to believe that they would be capable of such a thing." The Association was determined to passing any measure hostile to Protestant liberties, even if they dared. He protested against this language, not only as an Irishman, but as a Protestant. They could not, man, but as a Protestant. They could not, he declared, put Protestantism in a more odious position before the eyes of the civilized world than to say that the Protestants of Ireland could not maintain their own liberties except at the price of selling their country to the domination of a nation that looked upon them with contemptuous ignorance." Notwithstanding the efforts that are being made by a section of Protestants to frighten their co-religionists from the Home Rule movement, the cause makes great progress throughout Ireland, and among Protestants, too.

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**IRISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.**

*Nation* of June 14th:

**Conversts in England.**

One of the twin Parliamentary moundebanks is to give a special performance in the British House of Commons on Friday, the 4th of July. The place selected for re-presentation is not a new one, but in the hands of the honorable gentleman who has made it so peculiarly his own it is always intensely amusing.

"The Manchester Conventual Lunatic," is by no means new but recognizable by the general run of people, but what it is more known that this is nothing more than the assumed name for the highly screaming parson in which Mr. Newdegate has been figuring in every session of Parliament for the last twenty years, and that he is to many years in succession, and that he is to sensible in his original part in it—that of the humbug—on the forthcoming interesting occasion, the interest in and pleasure of the casion, the interest in and pleasure of the thing is fully exposed to view. Putting metaphor aside, the distinguished representative for North Warwickshire has given notice that he will inaugurate the day given and the attention of Parliament to the necessity for further inquiry into the nature and character of monkish and conventual institutions in Great Britain, and the sanctions and pleasure of the House to conclude with a resolution. The House can have no doubt quite enough of this species of chronic madness, but the capabilities of enjoying it are not exhausted and the whole would be monastic and conventual inquisitor will not the time of Parliament be wasted with incessant idiocy for a month to come? Why not have a session against monks as well as against canine madness? Many a company would be pleased and clear rooms would be compulsorily managed during the hot season.—*London Universe*, June 14.

**Death of a Dundee Merchant.**

We much regret to have to announce to-day the death of Mr. Charles Thiebault, a well-known and highly respected merchant, which took place on the 5th of June, at Paris. The deceased was in the Rolo Association, and of the Catholic Association in the town of Castlerea. Both bodies have publicly declared that they will not support any candidate who will not expressly pledge himself to support the Home Rule platform, and the case of Castlerea there have gone so far as to define that platform to mean the Federal Government sketched by the Home Rule Association of Dublin.

LORD JOHN ON IRELAND.—Lord Russell's insatiable passion for talk has led him to make a long and pretentious speech on the Irish question, and even to bring in a bill for the better government of Ireland." The speech—into which the Peal Act, the ameliorative measures of recent years, the labors of Bodkin and Judge Lawson, the Education Bill and Judge Lawson, the Education Bill and Judge Lawson, the Education Bill and, of course, his Dominions Cardel Cullen, and his Holiness the Pope, were all dragged in one after another—outlined intellectual dose combined with a hatred of Catholicism and of Ireland which is as strong as that which the Irish people feel for the authors of the Durham Letter. The bill could only have come from old Lord John, and it is only in keeping with the entire of the Irish Catholic Church that which Lord John has introduced. Like every English statesman nowadays, Russell admits that Ireland is misgoverned in the past, but denies that the misgovernment is continued. Like all Irish statesmen, he would not redress such evils as remain and to redress such evils as remain and to redress such evils as remain and to

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19.
July
13—Sunday—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost.
14—Monday—St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
15—Tuesday—St. Henry, Emperor, Confessor.
16—Wednesday—B. V. M. of Mount Carmel.
17—Thursday—St. Alexius, Confessor.
18—Friday—St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor.
19—Saturday—St. Vincent of Paul, Confessor.

THE MONITOR:
PER ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JULY 12, 1873.

## DOMINIC, IGNATIUS AND HISTORY.

(Great men come and great men go,
But the Church lives on forever.

Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, dedicated the Church of the Holy Cross in that city for the Passionist Fathers, the Order of St. Paul, of the Cross, on Sunday, the 22d of last month. The *Catholic Telegraph* takes its notice of the dedication from the *Enquirer* of that city, from which we quote as follows:

In November, 1841, a great company assembled on Mt. Adams to attend the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Cincinnati Observatory. Standing and hear an oration from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the ex-President of the United States. In that vast throng ADAMS arraigned the Catholic Church for the persecution of Galileo, and avenged him as the friend of science. Now the Observatory has bought other quarters and Mr. ADAMS has risen higher in the scale of humanity, has ceased to be a partisan, and is the glorious recognized as the friend of the race. The Observatory, the lower, with its glorious recognized as the friend of the race. The Observatory, the lower, with its glorious recognized as the friend of the race. The Observatory, the lower, with its

## ROSABEL OF ROSS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON.

[PART TWO—(Continued.)

The party stopped at the sight, and Sir Gilbert, with a shudder, stood one side to let him pass, and, at the same time, drew his mantle round his face, lest he should be recognized. The poor man did not see them till he was within a few yards of where they stood; and when he did become aware of their presence, he stopped and seemed to hesitate whether he should not turn back, but Master Richard advancing with well-feigned compassion, if not, perhaps, with real pity, took him by the hand. "Why, Master Medlicot," said he, "I am sorry to see you looking so ill, man."

The unfortunate clothier looked wistfully in his face, and, after an ineffectual attempt at acknowledging his kindness, burst into tears.

"Come, come, man," said the steward, "you are too lonely here; come to me by and by, and we will have a cup of wine together, and then we can arrange what is best to be done to bring your enemy to justice; I tell you, man you have friends that will not see you wronged."

"Oh, Master Richard, I have no heart to taste anything," said the poor man, in a voice sadly broken and hoarse from agitation, "I had just walked down to the river side to be out of the way of the noise and the crowd," he continued, "for my own house is but lonely to-day, and not very comfortable to sit in; and you see, Master Richard," glancing down at his wet and dripping garments, "my luck is pretty full from the river, and—and—but I got out safe," he cried with a sudden wildness of manner; "I got out safe, thanks be to God, for I saw my error in time—I saw the sin of it, Master Richard! Oh, it would be a most frightful death, and a dreadful thing for any man to take upon himself to do." The wildness of the unfortunate man's eye now told too plainly under what impulse he had entered the water. "Not," he continued with his characteristic vanity, which still clung to him amid all his despair—"not that I fear death in a good cause, for I would peril my body as freely as any man in time of need, as against the Irish enemy, kerns, redshanks, or the like.

"I doubt it not, Master Medlicot, I doubt it not; but I would now advise that you should go home and get to bed, for you will need the use of all your limbs to-morrow, as your enemy, I hear, will demand the wager of battle."

Pale as poor Master Medlicot had been before, he grew much paler at this startling piece of intelligence, but it had the effect of recalling, in great measure, his wandering and distracted thoughts. "You cannot surely say so?" he exclaimed, "the villain is a priest, and I—I thought no priest could carry arms."

"True," replied the steward, whose object it was to exhibit the whole hardship of the case—"true, Master Medlicot, but ecclesiastics, as you are aware, possess the right of doing battle by their champions or proxies."

"It is a erying shame! I will appeal to his Holiness!" cried the distracted clothier. "I am an old man, I am not the man I was; what chance have I against a professed swordsman?"

"You have right upon your side at least, Master Medlicot," replied the steward; "but come, cheer up, man! You have friends on your side too, I say, who will not see you wronged."

"May God reward you, Master Richard," said the poor man. "I do believe that my townsmen wish me well. I have lived in Ross now, man and boy, for forty years and better, and it never was said of me that I had the ill-will of any man, till they that it least became deceived me and betrayed me to scorn; but I will not endure it, no, by St. Giles, I am not the man to be dishooored by priest or layman with impunity! He shall smart for it, I say his flock shall be stripped of him, and his lecentious ways shall be exposed! And as for her—"

"Nay, Master Medlicot, do not make either knave or wanton of so much importance as to lose your temper on their account."

"But, sir, he has wronged me; wronged me in the tenderest point of my honor. Ah! by St. Giles, were he a layman, that a man might say to him, 'sir, take your weapon and 'defend yourself,' I would not now be waiting to have justice done me by prior or by pope!" So saying and plucking up some little remnant of courage from his scorn bravado, poor Master Medlicot departed with a firmer step than could have been expected from the miserable appearance he had made so short a time before.

Sir Gilbert had not waited to hear the conversation out. Turning away, as if he could bear no more when he heard of the criminal's threatened appeal to arms, he had proceeded with Nickol through the postern, and when he overtook by Master Richard was already at the door of his chamber.

The knight, muffled as he was, set down and began a letter to his brother, but his hand shook so from excitement that he could not proceed. He cast off his cloak and hat, and loosened the collar of his jerkin, but still his agitation continued. The steward and his confederate stook by, awaiting his command; their presence only added to his ill-suppressed torture. "I cannot write!" he exclaimed, "shut here," pulling a ring from his finger, and handing it to Nickol, "take this to my brothers in Waterford; you will find them at their galleys opposite the tower; and when you have shown them the token, tell them, as they would not see their father's son dishonored, to come to me without delay. I will expect them at the chapel of Ross-betwen an hour after sunset; if I be not there when they arrive, let them wait till I join the rendezvous. Off, sirrah! ply whip and spur! it is for life or death you ride—here's gold to bear your charges—away!"

"If it please your nobleness," said Nickol, "I know a trusty messenger who will do the errand in half the time it would take me, who am an old man, and stiff from one long journey to-day already."

"Go or send; I care not, so my errand is done; but hark ye, sirrah, if my secret be breathed in mortal ears but those of your messenger and of my brothers, your next journey shall be to the gates of hell! Away!—and do you, Richard, remain; I would speak with you."

He started up, and following Nickol to the door, he locked and bolted it behind him, then threw himself on a seat, and motioned to the steward to sit down. "Richard," he said, after a pause, "you have served us long and faithfully!"

"I have done my best, Sir Gilbert; for I have served a good master."

"Richard, you have known us all since we were children."

"I have nursed your nobleness on this knee when you were an infant."

"My mother was an honest woman."

"I would fain say the man that would dare to say otherwise."

"Richard, you hinted a thing to-day—"

"As God is my judge, Sir Gilbert, I never in thought or word imputed aught but virtue to my honored mistress."

"But, sir, I spoke not of my revered mother. It was of my own rights, sir, I spoke; you said as much to-day that this Edmund in the priest was coming between me and my rights, sir—between me and my rights! what did you mean? I insist upon an answer—I say, sir, what you would mean by telling me that he was coming between me and my rights?" He spoke rapidly, and rising as he concluded, he confronted the steward with a countenance of imperious fierceness that made Master Richard, amidst all the secret exultation of successful machinations, turn pale before him, and tremble where he sat.

"As God is my judge," he began in depreating accents, but Sir Gilbert repeated his question with increased vehemence. The villain almost thought his own success. "Oh, noble sir," he exclaimed, "I never thought to have had this harshness at your hands; God knows I have not deserved it. I have toiled for you, and worked hard for you and yours for thirty years, and never till to-day I had reproach or anger from one of the name; do not, for a hasty word, spoken in my zeal for your own service—"

"Go or send; I care not, so my errand is done; but hark ye, sirrah, if my secret be breathed in mortal ears but those of your messenger and of my brothers, your next journey shall be to the gates of hell! Away!—and do you, Richard, remain; I would speak with you."

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"As God is my judge," he began in depreating accents, but Sir Gilbert half-hour and was sitting in the garden, with all the doors bolted, when you came."

"There is a dear child!" said Nickol, well pleased with his daughter's anxiety to welcome him home. "But, Judith, I cannot wait now to tell you the news from your cousins, for this gentleman and I have some private affairs to talk over, and must take a turn in the garden, where we'll be least liable to interruption."

"Cannot you give the gentleman a seat here, father, and I will return to my work in the garden, out of your way?" said Judith, setting a chair before the comfortable fire, and dusting it with her apron, for the stranger.

"Thanks, my pretty maiden," said Master Richard; "but we will not interrupt your culinary concerns."

"No interruption whatever, I assure you, sir," replied Judith, again anxiously proffering a seat; but her father by this time had advanced to the garden-door, and Judith locked and only increased his determination to adjourn thither. "Stay, father," said Judith, when she heard him shaking at the latch, "stay, I have forgotten the key on my window-sill;" and running into the back apartment, she was heard to throw open the casement, after which returning with the key, she advanced to unlock the door.

"What ails the child?" cried Nickol, as she withdrew and reinserted the key somewhat rudely, which he had just overheard. Exclamations of indignation and amazement were, however, all that the inquiries of Macdillpatrick could for some time elicit from the astonished interpreter; "Villany of all sorts, tierna!" he would cry as the power to his chief's repeated interrogations; "villany upon the head of villainy! As I live by bread, tierna, I scarce know how to begin for, of all the knaves of the world ever saw, these two are the foremost, and of all the plots that ever were laid in the world, this scheme of theirs is the blackest and the hatefullest."

"Hy your hand, then, tell me what it is at once," cried the impatient chieftain; "if they be the knaves you say, are we not still in time to follow and cut their throats?"

"I was thinking the same, tierna, as I lay smothering the anger within me at what I heard," replied Donnell; "but my own *colleen dhas* is the daughter of my own, and I don't know what to do—ah! if it had not been for your sake, my sweetheart of the world, 'tis little mind I would have given the rogues for consultation!"

"I wish you had told me, Donnell," exclaimed the chief; "we could have laid them by the heels here without so much as showing our hands, and we'll be at our hand, and we could have stuffed their mouths with their own mantles, But tell me at once what villainy it is, they are brewing, and let us then set to work to prevent it, if we can."

"If it please your nobleness, there is one thing which I wish you could promise me," said Donnell hesitating, as he glanced from the face of his interrogator to the window of Judith's chamber, "that the father is a knave and a churl, it is no lie, but the colleen herself is so tender and kindly that it goes sorely against my will to bring her people into trouble. Would you promise, tierna, if I tell you the plot that the two were laying, not to make it deadly with the floor bedhagh Nickol ?"

[To be Continued.]

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a short distance from the city, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and commodious.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably half yearly in advance)

Board, tuition, washing, bedding, wash, etc., for scholars under 10 years of age.....$100 00

Piano, use of instrument, per month.....$1 00

No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Work, or Drawing.

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 15th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.

Terms for further particulars apply to

SISTER OF CHARITY,

1y38 Santa Barbara, Cal.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Condnoted by the Christian Brothers.

*Offers every facility for acquiring a Thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; that of Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial Master of Accountancy.

The Collegiate year has been subdivided for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, only one language receives special attention. The daily exercises of the students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and corrected in the class room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00

Entrance Fee.....10 00

Physician's Fee and Medicine.....10 00

Vacation at College.....50 00

Day Students.....50 00

Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Studies will be resumed on the 8th of August.

jy31 BROTHER A. B. JUNCTA, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,

PETALUMA.

*Day and Boarding School, Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.*

TERMS for Boarders, including tuition in the various branches of English education, French, plain and ornamental Needlework, per month.....$11 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music with use of Piano, per month.....$ 00

Washing, if done at the Institution.....50 00

Physician's and Dentist's charges can be accepted or avoided. Payments invariably in advance.

Next session will commence on the first Monday of August. Payments invariably in advance. jy12

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will open on the first Monday in August, 1873.

The object of the Institution is to give a good English and Classical education, and to prepare young men, at the lowest possible cost, a start long felt in the Catholic community, viz: Strangers within the reach of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00

Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of about ten months.....$90 00

Medicine and ordinary linen extra charges.

Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged $50.

Students should never be sent home annually in advance. Parents will pay for them in semi-annual payments.

Money will not be advanced by the College; for the benefit of students, unless a sufficient sum must be deposited.

For further particulars apply to

jy19 REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, O. S. F.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE Notre Dame Institute of San José (the parent of institution, which embraces the Primary as well as the Collegiate Course, and the Academy of Christian Doctrine, comprises all the branches, both useful and ornamental, taught in the best Academies for young ladies.

The first term of the Eighth Annual Session will commence on Monday, July 14th, 1873.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the formation of classes.

TERMS:

BOARDING PUPILS,

Per quarter, (strictly payable in advance.)

Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$ 62 50

Use of Piano, with instruction.....$ 10 00

Vocal Music.....$ 00

Drawing and Painting.....$ 00

Vocation (spent at the Academy).....$ 00

Terms per month (in advance.)

Select Day Scholars, first and second

(grammar Classes).....$ 00

Third and fourth (intermediate Classes).....$ 00

Preparatory and Primary.....$ 00

Instrumental Music, per month, throughout the Classes.....$ 00

Use of Piano.....$ 00

Drawing and Painting (in French, plain and ornamental needlework.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

jy5-tf

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors, will commence the forty-sixth annual session on MONDAY, August 18, 1873. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$10 00

Board and Tuition, per quarter.....$ 00

Washing, per quarter.....$ 00

Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per quarter.....$ 00

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish or Germna Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will be received at any time, and are to be present at the opening of the Session. au7-tf

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Relmerville, Humboldt County, Cala.

*Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.*

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, tuition, washing and mending.....$150 00

Use of Piano.....$25 00

Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10 00

Vacation at College.....40 00

DAY PUPILS.

Senior class.....$ 00

Junior class.....$ 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two sessions of the scholastic year commence respectively on the 1st of August and the 20th of January.

For further information address the Secretary,

REV. FATHER ANTHONY,

Or Very Rev. P. HENNEBERY, Superior.

EDUCATIONAL.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.

*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....$10

Board, Tuition and Washing, per session.....$

Tuition on piano, per session.....$

French.....$

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$5 00

Elementary and senior, per month.....$ 00

Music.....$ 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

The above establishment is also the residence of the Order.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to

SISTER RAYMUNDA CREMADELL,

au24 Superior.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,

SENICIA, CAL.

*Conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic.*

THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS EVERY FAcility for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. The Academy was founded in 1860, and now ranks among the most successful Educational Institutions in the State.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French, Spanish and Latin languages, Rhetoric, Belles-Lettres, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Mythology, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geography, Natural History, and the use of globes, Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, including the Piano, Violin and Guitar, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and in Oil; Tapestry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, etc.

TERMS:

Board and tuition payable half-yearly in advance.....$250 00

Washing.....$ 00

Entrance fee.....$ 00

EXTRAS.

Piano and use of instrument (payable half-yearly in advance).....$ 00

Organ.....$ 00

Violin.....$ 00

Vocal music in class.....$ 00

Drawing.....$ 00

Painting and Painting in Water Colors.....$ 00

Use of Guitar.....$ 00

Use of Globes.....$ 00

School books at current rates.....$ 00

Each young lady is required to be provided with four dozen towels, a uniform (which is a black merino trimmed with crimson for Winter, and for Summer, a sky blue delaine); six changes of underclothing, two pairs of blankets, comfortable, one pair pillow slips, pair of sheets, mattress, one pillows, four towels, four table-napkins, one silver goblet, spoon, fork and napkin ring, two white veils, one trimmed with white and the other with green; also, a supply of note-paper, envelopes and postage stamps.

The Academic Year consists of two equal terms, the first commencing on the first Monday in August. Pupils are not withdrawn from the Academy, but are received; but, for the sake of uniformity, all are expected to enter at the commencement of either term of the Institution.

Pupils withdrawn after the commencement of a term are charged for only such portion of it as may remain. No deduction will be made if the absence of the pupil is withdrawn during the session, except in case of sickness.

Persons may visit and obtain information at the Academy on Thursday of each week, but no pupil will be permitted to leave the premises without the special permission of her parents or guardians, or the written request of some person entrusted with the care of the pupil.

Parents will be expected to see that their children are provided with the articles mentioned in the list of clothing, and to see that they are kept constantly supplied with them.

Parents will not be allowed to visit their children during the first month after their entrance, nor at any time when their visits may be considered by the Superioress as prejudicial to the pupils.

Letters of pupils will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the

LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEGREES CONFERRED

1870-tf Rev. JAMES McGILL, C. M., President.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS O'BRIEN HALPIN, a native of Ireland, by the Clerk's Office of this city—a native of Limerick. Address Clerk's Office.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF HUGH Gallagher, who left Ireland in 1866, unfortunately reached in Marysville, and went from there in September, 1867, to Nevada City, Cal. Any information regarding his trade or place, who then last heard from, will be thankfully received by Hugh Gallagher, JOHN'S TOWN MANOR, Dundalk, Ireland. 31 last

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF JAMES AND Peter Ruppert, of Grenlee, Mellinger, county Westmeath, Ireland. They left Ireland in 1867, and came to California in 1868. If they or any one knowing their address will write to their brother, Mr. John Ruppert, 1007 Mission street, San Francisco, they will confer a favor.

INFORMATION WANTED, BY ARCHbishop Alemany, of MARY MORLEY, a native of County Cork, Ireland. jy19

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK Nelson, a native of the Parish of Lara, County Meath, Ireland, who left Ireland in 1849, and in Sierra County, California. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother, PARKER Nelson, Port Townsend, Nevada County, Cal. 29tf

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE ADdress of FRANCIS LEONARD, a native of Ireland, who left Ireland with the 69th regiment in the Summer of 1872, aged about 18 years. He came to California with the same regiment in October, 1872. He is supposed to have left a father, brother and a sister (Mary) in Ireland. Any one will be much obliged by writing to P. MARTIGNON, Box 2, Ardrea, Calaveras county, Cal. my19-tf

What is Home Without an Organ?

AND WHAT WILL AN ORGAN NOW BE without a copy of BITTNER & DUN now, delightful, fascinating collection of Vocal Gems? Music, called the

ORGAN AT HOME.

Every Organ needs It! The

Organ at Home! Best collection for Reed Organs! Two hundred most difficult pieces.

Organ at Home! Just the book to call music to them!

The Organ at Home! Simple, easy and beautiful.

The Organ at Home is often silent, for

Home music is not provided for it. Here

Home-like, easy, familiar, new music, at 50 cts. in every notice, in fact all kinds by

Everybody considers the best composers.

Price, Boards, $1 50; Cloth, $2; Full gilt, $4.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., C. H. DITSON & CO., Boston. 867 Broadway, New York. jy5-tf

TROY BELLS.

Old Established Troy Bell Foundry

CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE THOSE Bells (which have made Troy celebrated throughout the world, and which have been made in this establishment during the past twenty years, and are now making more bells, annually, than all other BELLS in the country, for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, etc. Also, CHIMES and PEALS. Illustrated Catalogues sent free upon application to

JUNIUS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

CAUTION.—Beware of parties claiming to manufacture genuine Troy Church Bells, whose foundry is not and never has been located in Troy, N. Y. said claims are intended to deceive the public. jy26



*DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.*

One man may steal a horse where another may not look over a hedge. When Catholics say that they wish their children to be taught in their own faith, and that they believe this can be best done in Catholic schools, they are accused of being narrow-minded bigots, want to hand the education over to Cardinal Cullen, and so forth. But when the Protestant opponents of denominational education meet they may lay down for themselves exactly the converse of the Catholic principle, but there is of course no bigotry in them. On Thursday evening there was an Educational Conference at the Protestant Hall. We think we may venture safely to say that there was not a man upon the platform who had not more than once joined in resolutions condemnatory of denominational education. Yet in a report read by the Rev. Mr. Gregg, we find the following fundamental principles laid down:

"The principles upon which they thought all the members of the Church in the Union of Ork, without one single exception, might fairly agree were these: That the children of members of the Church should be instructed in the Holy Scriptures and in the formularies of the Church, and that it was desirable that the teachers of such children should be members of the Church of Ireland."

What is this but denominational education—for one side at least? The Rev. Mr. Silvester, one of the leading speakers, proceeded to point out the evil of mixed education thus:

"He thought it would be very wise to impose on every one's mind in connection with Protestant children from the eminent danger they were placed in when they went elsewhere for the purposes of education. He contended that in every parish where there were Protestant children there should be a school, and the object of the School was that it should be a focus provided for that end, so as to prevent the ingress of the enemy—he need not mention who the enemy was—but thousands of the lambs had strayed away from the fold, and were at the present moment in the utmost danger of being lost to the Church. The result of that would be that in the next generation they would have a fold but no flocks. There were fifty or sixty parishes in the county of Cork in which the number of Protestant children varied from six to fifteen, and these children were scattered over very large areas, and were obliged to mix with Roman Catholic children."

But though Mr. Sherrard thus deplored the evils of the system from the point of view of the Protestant, it is not to be supposed he considered mixed education by name. Oh, no, that would be adding the Catholics in getting rid of the oppression and restrictions of which they complain. It is terrible that Protestant children should be in peril of losing their faith by being placed in schools where Catholics are in the majority and the teachers are Catholics; but to reverse the case, and compel Catholic children to go where there is a Protestant majority and be taught by Protestant governesses, is not objectional in his mind at all. These are examples of the spirit which animates nearly the whole of the speakers at the meeting, the hunting idea apparently being that one seven hundred Protestant children throughout the county in Catholic or mixed schools would be proselytized. Now it might be supposed that there was a very simple remedy for this state of things in merely providing that the funds which the State grants for the education of the poor should be fairly allocated to the denominations. But that idea never entered the Conference at the Protestant Hall. Why? The thing is simple—it would be justice. The gentlemen of the Education Conference do not wish for a state of things in which each sects should have equal rights. They want exclusive and uncontrolled religious education for Protestants, but they cannot bear to it accorded to Catholics. They prefer to keep many of their own subjects in having Catholics aided by the State in a system such as they abhor, to be desirable for themselves. They have their own public schools, and a hundred children, on the condition that they profess no belief whatever, are to receive Catholic education. Such is the Education Act should be enacted so as to leave Catholics no option. Catholics have not grudged one single privilege they ask themselves, but they refuse privileges sometimes in the plainest, what they have granted which prospects well, but they have not yet struck the main channel of public duty they are running. We understand, however, that the Enterprise has paid expenses all along, and the yield at no doubt be largely increased when it shall reach the main channel, which is known to run along under the ridge which they are washing.

The Grass Valley *Union* says: The Idaho continues in its great prosperity. Last week a six days' run with thirty-five stamps gave a clean up of $26,000. This clean up was made from the amalgamators, as the plates are not being touched. The monthly run of the mill will close this week, and the first Monday in next month declaring the usual dividend will be in order.

Some new diggings on Granite Rondo river, in Union county, Oregon, are yielding from $10 to $20 per day to the hand. Piping and sluicing with great results. A party of ten boxes in the upper end of the first flume was partially cleaned up, after having run seven days, and $315 was secured. The day following one box more was cleaned up, and $205 was secured. Crane thinks he will get $100,000.

The new mines of Ochoco occupy a result of about twenty miles. It is believed not less than 500 men have gone there. Canon City miners have nearly all decamped for the new placers.

MINING SUMMARY.

The annexed mining items are gathered from our interior exchanges:

CALAVERAS.

We gather the following items from the Calaveras *Chronicle* of Saturday:

The Gopher Hill mine, which started a few years ago under very favorable circumstances, has collapsed.

The Good Hope mine continues to sink below the 130 foot level, and finds the vein of good size and containing some excellent ore.

The Daily Varden has fair ore on the dump. The mine is in good twice.

S. Hankins is opening a handsome vein near Skull Flat.

LASSEN.

The Lassen (Sunsanville) *Advocate* of Saturday contains the following items:

Mr. Hamilton has returned from the immediate vicinity of Susanville there is an extensive bed of extensive rich bonanza iron ore. The ore is identical with that in the famous Iron Mountain of Missouri, and will probably yield from 50 to 60 per cent. odiron.

Last week the Diamond Mountain Company made some progress towards prospecting the big gravel bed. They succeeded in sinking a shaft through the gravel, when they obtained a splendid prospect of coarse gold. Many of the lumps picked up from the ledge weighed from one to two dollars each.

NEVADA COUNTY.

The Nevada *Transcript* of the 20th says: The Enterprise gravel mine is located at Rough and Ready Island, and works are very complete. They have a ten-stamp battery, pumping and hoisting works all in the most complete order. The incline is in three compartments, and is down 1,400 feet. All the water above the bottom of the incline they have gravel which prospects well, but they have not yet struck the main channel they are running. We understand, however, that the Enterprise has paid expenses all along, and the yield at no doubt be largely increased when they reach the main channel, which is known to run along under the ridge which they are washing.

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Oregon.

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The new mines of Ochoco occupy a result of about twenty miles. It is believed not less than 500 men have gone there. Canon City miners have nearly all decamped for the new placers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR COFFEE DEPARTMENT

OFFERS MANY ATTRACTIONS TO LOVERS of this article in its good old fashioned, rich, aromatic state. In purchasing, we always select the best delivered berries, and having the most improved Roasting and Grinding Machinery, in charge of experienced hands, right on our own premises, we turn out fresh grade bounty, and cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction.

To procure, keep and make good Coffee is an important question with every good housekeeper. The laborious and uncertain method of roasting it by hand is, in these progressive days of machinery, generally abandoned—inasmuch as the machinery does it much better, and saves a world of trouble. The greatest difficulty seems to be that even the best article of pure Coffee, after being roasted and ground, rapidly loses its aroma, grows flat, and becomes unpalatable.

To avoid this, we have introduced a new method of packing Coffee by putting it in TIN CANS immediately after roasting and grinding it, before losing any aroma or strength.

The cans are fitted with three covers, which can be removed and replaced at pleasure, as often as more is wanted, so that the last ounce will prove as good as the first. Prepackaged Coffee in so very volatile, that packed in ordinary paper bags, or even with the utmost care in full paper, its strength and aroma will evaporate, and unless immediately used, the Coffee becomes stale, flat and unpalatable; while Coffee packed in our cans will be seen to any customers at any distance, and keep for years precisely as fresh, strong and nice as the day on which it was roasted.

Our Government Java, Mocaca, or 3-B. cans, $1.

Fresh Ground, Family, 25 cents.

MURPHY BROS., No Plus Ultra Yeast Powders, Cream Tartar, Bicarbonate Soda, and Solaretus.

To save 50 per cent. in the price, and have delicious Savored Coffee, use Prof. Finzer's essence of Coffee. Price, $1, per dozen. MURPHY BROS., Manufacturers.

We grind all our own spices, and warrant them strictly pure. Fulle.

MURPHY BROS.,

761 Market Street.

Between Fourth and Fifth.

MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY,

WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

Established in 1826.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY AND OTHER Bells, Made of Superior Bell Metal, warranted satisfactory, and Mounted with New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and approved Bell Hanging. For prices and catalogues address Bell Founders,

E. A. & G. K. MENEELY,

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FOR SALE—A TEN-HORSE POWER PORTable Engine and Boiler. Apply at 606 Front street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

GOODWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

RICH AND COMMON

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 312 Bush Street, Above Sansome.

Prices Extremely Low.

Goods Custom Made.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CELEbrated F. C. LIGHTE & CO. PIANOS. 019

BOOTS AND SHOES.

United Workingmen's San Francisco CO-OPERATIVE

THE ABOVE STAMP IS PLACED ON THE sole of every Boot and Shoe Manufactured by the Company, and is a guarantee to inform the Trade and the Public that all our Boots and Shoes are of the first quality—manufactured from the best selected stock, and with workmen of long experience in the business. Every pair bearing this stamp will be found to combine Chinese-made goods with a perfect imitation of our make, hoping to sell their goods as our own, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction, and built up a trade which defies competition. Our facilities for producing Boots and Shoes are unsurpassed, and we are determined to keep up the high standard of excellence we have established, and will not be undersold by any manufacturer on the Coast. Every pair warranted as represented.

UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE CO.

FACTORY:

400 Sansome Street, corner Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal. jy26-3m

THE CHEAP STORE,

783 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Washington and Jackson (West Side.)

JAMES O'HANLON,

PROPRIETOR.

PREPARATORY TO EXTENSIVE ALterations in my premises, I am now offering for sale a large and well-assorted stock of Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS AND SHOES; 200 cases of Men's and boys' Boots, sewed and pegged boots and shoes, a full assortment of Unions Work—in short, whatever may offer in the line of boots and shoes, at exceedingly low prices. Also, I have on hand a full assortment of Union Work—and I would call the attention of the trade to the fact that they are manufactured on Cheaper Work than any other house in the city. au2-3m

F. Buckley, Jr. J. R. Morton.

BUCKLEY & MORTON,

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

NO. 816 MARKET STREET,

Opposite St. Ignatius Church.....San Francisco.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters made to order. Repairing neatly done. ja11-1y

M. GUERIN,

PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

352 and 330 Bush street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny.....San Francisco.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

Boots and Shoes

FOR—

Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Also, a full assortment of Steinkerr's Philadelphia Boots.

J. Sellers. Thomas Kirk

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

OF—

SELLERS & KIRK,

No. 13 Third Street, corner of Stevenson.

KEEP ON HAND A CHOICE ASS'T COMment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which they are selling at the lowest cash prices, and warrant to be of good workmanship and durability guaranteed. Mr. Kirk has for the past twenty years been with Mr. Sellers, and he and Mr. Sellers will be now more as before, where he will continue to do the best work and sell the lowest prices. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

YEAST POWDER.

A CARD.

To the Merchants, Grocers, Housekeepers, Miners and People of California Generally.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING to the public that my manufactory, 311 and 313 Clay street, between Kearny and Montgomery, is still in full operation, and that none of Thomas Donnelly's Yeast Powders are manufactured outside of my factory, where Thomas Donnelly's Improved Yeast Powders are manufactured by Thomas Donnelly himself. The only genuine manufactory of Thomas Donnelly's Yeast Powders. Thomas Donnelly's Yeast Powders are the only Yeast Powders manufactured by a practical man, and his Unadulterated, Unequaled and Matchless Yeast Powders are for sale at his factory, 311 and 313 Clay street, between Kearny and Montgomery, and by all grocers throughout the city. Thomas Donnelly's Yeast Powders are recommended by all who have used them, and are highly approved of by all practical housekeepers. Thankful to my friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage received from them in the past, I hope to merit a continuance of the same in the future. Beware of imitations. Thomas Donnelly's Yeast Powders are the only genuine and reliable Yeast Powders manufactured by a practical man. Look out for my signature, plainly written on every can, box or package. Don't be imposed upon by any spurious imitation. Remember to buy only Thomas Donnelly's Yeast Powders. Manufactory and office, 311 and 313 Clay street, between Kearny and Montgomery. THOMAS DONNELLY.

San Francisco, January 25, 1873. ly1

HOTELS.

Removal.

THE SECOND STREET HOUSE

Has Removed to 119 Second street, Northeast corner of Minna. Furnished Rooms to let with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine. M. O'NEIL, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

614 AND 616 SANSOME STREET,

Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco.

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the well known proprietor, M. FARRELL, late Proprietor of the Brooklyn House, where he will be happy to welcome his many friends and the public in general. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same patronage.

Every attention paid to the Rooms, where money and valuables can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

The Central House Coach will be at each car depot and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House free of charge.

Price of board as will the times.

Parties sending for their friends to the States, a card will say, will please notify MICHAEL FARRELL, and he will attend to them on their arrival and free of charge, and conduct them to the house where they can remain in comfort.

The best accommodations will be paid to the comfort and convenience of Boarders.

Board and Lodging per week.....$5 to $7

There is a first-rate bath to the House, where Hot, Cold and Shower baths can be had at the rist of the proprietor. MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

oct3 P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

614 AND 616 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Dupont and Montgomery.....San Francisco

HUGH CORRIGAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week.....$ 00

Board and Lodging, single rooms.....$ 00

Board and Lodging, double rooms.....$ 00

Family accommodations on reasonable rates.

### Progress of the Apostleship of Prayer in the United States.

**Rosary of the Apostleship, as Established at St. Matthew's Church, Washington, D. C.**

(From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.)

About two years ago the pastor of St. Matthew's Church explained to his people the object of the Apostleship of Prayer, and to give it an external form, by which the members might be brought together, and by devotional exercises in common, cooperate in the great work of prayer in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, he affiliated it with the Society of the Living Rosary. At the time mentioned, this society counted only four or five circles; but they have steadily increased, and now they number fifty-six bands, a good proportion of which are composed of men.

The Rosary of the Apostleship meets on the first Sunday of the month, immediately after vespers, and the exercises on that occasion are well calculated to arrest the attention and kindle the piety of the faithful. The following order is observed:

1. After a hymn in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, sung by the choir of the Apostleship, the director calls up in succession the heads of the different bands, to receive from the secretary the rosary tickets or mysteries for the month, which they distribute to the members of their respective bands. At the same time each head of a circle takes his or her banner, displaying on one side the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and on the other the Sacred Heart of Mary, on the top of which is inscribed in large figures the number of the band, so that all who belong to any particular band may know where to station themselves during the exercises.

2. After the mysteries are distributed, the director announces the general intention to be prayed for during the month, and makes some observations, if he thinks proper, on the importance of the subject.

3. Then comes the announcement of the particular intention which the members of the society wish to have recommended to the prayers of the Apostleship. These intentions are commonly so numerous that it is necessary to classify them, and to present them to the Lord in different bands. These bands mentioned in the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart*.

4. After this the director reads from that monthly publication an account of the more prominent favors obtained through the prayers of the Apostleship, and almost every month he has the consolation to report favors, temporal and spiritual, obtained within the limits of the society.

5. The following act of consecration to the Sacred Heart is now recited, with a prayer of reparation and thanksgiving.

6. Then follows a hymn to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, during which a collection is taken up to pay the expenses of the association, and to aid in the decoration of the sanctuary.

7. After this the director makes such remarks as circumstances may call for, and then is recited in common the third part of the rosary, which is followed by prayers for the faithful departed, and particularly for the deceased members of the society. Another hymn by the choir closes the exercises in the Heart of Jesus surmounted by a cross in flames of love, and encircled by the crown of thorns. On the reverse is the garland of victory inclosing a suitable larger plaque.

The fervor that has grown out of this zealous work of Father Didier, and the rapidity with which this devotion has taken growth in his parish, encourages us in believing that other congregations knowing these happy results, may be led to imitate the pious work organized at St. Matthew's church, Washington, and at St. Vincent's, Baltimore.

As an inducement to all to spare no labor in promoting this devotion, and in testimony of the readiness of our saintly Pius to encourage it under every form which the work of the Apostleship assumes, we subjoin the result of a petition made by Rev. Father Ramiere, the Director-General of the Apostleship.

The confraternity of the Papal Zouaves has been very generally established in houses of education, its members being enrolled from those pupils who belong to the Apostleship of Prayer. With spiritual arms united to their age, especially by frequent communion and unremitting application to the duties daily assigned them, these young Zouaves seek to defend the Holy See against its enemies. Thus among those sons and children, love toward the persecuted Church and devotion to the Holy See are invigorated, and the young scholars are prepared to fight one day with other arms against the sacrilegious spoilers of St. Peter's patrimony.

To foster this special form of the Apostleship of Prayer, Father Ramiere presented to the Holy Father the following petition

I.—A special blessing for the *decorations* or insignia which teachers distribute to their pupils in reward for extra acts of piety, and which, according to the rules, are exacted that, so often as the decorations are conferred, the recipients pledge themselves ever to protect the rights of the Holy See, and never to join the secret societies condemned by the Church.

Second—That those who are decorated may have all the privilege of gaining, every day they receive the honor and at the hour of death, *a plenary indulgence*, to be imparted to them by their own confessor. Moreover, that those who, for having persevered in the fear and of their sacred duties of the Papal militia, may have received the highest decoration, may be allowed to communicate these two indulgences to their parents.

Third—That all members may gain a *plenary indulgence* on the day of their reception into, and on the following festivals: Chair of St. Peter at Rome (January 18th,) St. Leo, P. (April 10th) Our Lady, Help of Christians (May 24th), and SS. Peter and Paul (June 29th.)

Fourth—That for joining the above indulgences, membership in the Apostleship of Prayer, joined to the practice of this peculiar devotion, by enrollment or affiliation is needed; so that in all seminaries where the Apostleship exists, the centre locality of the Papal Zouaves may be established.

To an audience granted on the 21st day of April, 1870, our most Holy Lord, Pius IX, by Divine Providence, Supreme Pontiff, in answer to the petitions presented by the undersigned, Cardinal *Prefect* of a Sacred Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*, graciously to grant all and singular. To the first, according to the terms of the request; to the second, affirmatively, the usual conditions being observed; to the third, granting the *plenary indulgence* at the hour of death, it is enjoined that the dying person, duly disposed, in his hearts, if speech fails him, the most loving invocation of the sacred name of Jesus; affirmatively, the usual conditions being observed; to the fourth, affirmatively, all things quoad its members every month, or an average, to about nine thousand.

During the exercises above mentioned, a large picture of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is exhibited, mounted on a high and handsomely ornamented stand, to excite the devotion of the faithful. In the life of Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque is mentioned the promise of our Lord: "I will enrich with special graces and benedictions any community or congregation in which a picture of my heart will be exposed for public veneration." It is needless, then, after the exhibition of this picture in the Rosary of the Apostleship at St. Matthew's, the circles have rapidly increased, and the devotion to the Sacred Heart been more greatly diffused.

The members of this Association wear, at least at the time of the monthly meeting, a silver medal, on one side of which is represented the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and on the reverse our Lord appearing to Blessed Margaret Mary. This medal is mounted on the superhumeral cross that flow from the Heart of Jesus, and of the same kind as being united to it to render our prayers efficacious.

A similar association has been established in St. Aloysius' parish, and meets on the third Sunday of the month. Father Lynch, of Georgan College, is the spiritual director.

ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH, BALTIMORE—THE CORALITY OF THE SACRED HEART.

In St. Vincent's parish is established the Apostleship of Prayer, under the guidance of the zealous pastor, Rev. Edmund Didier, who assumed a different but not less fruitful and beautiful form of development. In this parish the Apostleship of Prayer numbers nine hundred and fifty members. Out of this number a Sodality of the Sacred Heart, with a membership of three hundred and fifty, has been formed. Its meetings are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the sodalists spend an hour with the Sacred Heart in prayer, recitation of the Little Office, Stations of the Cross, arranging the communion of atonement for the week and in other devotional exercises. The object of the Sodality, as of the living rosary, is to form an expression to the worship of the Apostleship of Prayer, to enable the associates to realize better that strength in prayer which their union gives, and to enliven their faith in the dogma of common devotional exercises. The pastor, Rev. Edmund Didier, is spiritual director of the sodality, and is assisted in his government by a board of officers and by twelve counselors. A choir of fifteen members, under the directions of an accomplished organist, with devotional music, contributes greatly to the pious fervor of the weekly meetings.

On Sunday, April 27th, during vespers, two hundred members were admitted into this sodality by the Rev. Director-General, for the United States, of the Apostleship of Prayer. He blessed and distributed to the new members the cherry-colored ribbons and silver medals that constitute the badge of membership, and after this ceremony addressed a few words on their obligations and on the blessings they might hope for. At the conclusion of the discourse the sodality joined sang a very devotional hymn in honor of the Sacred Heart, and during the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which followed, the act of consecration to the divine Heart was read by Father Didier in the name of the sodalists.

The medals, struck from a die made in Baltimore expressly for the sodality, are beautiful and of elegant workmanship. The material is solid silver; on the obverse is the Sacred Heart of Jesus, surrounded by a crown of thorns, and encircled by the garland of victory inclosing a suitable larger plaque.

The fervor that has grown out of this zealous work of Father Didier, and the rapidity with which this devotion has taken growth in his parish, encourages us in believing that other congregations knowing these happy results, may be led to imitate the pious work organized at St. Matthew's church, Washington, and at St. Vincent's, Baltimore.

As an inducement to all to spare no labor in promoting this devotion, and in testimony of the readiness of our saintly Pius to encourage it under every form which the work of the Apostleship assumes, we subjoin the result of a petition made by Rev. Father Ramiere, the Director-General of the Apostleship.

The confraternity of the Papal Zouaves has been very generally established in houses of education, its members being enrolled from those pupils who belong to the Apostleship of Prayer. With spiritual arms united to their age, especially by frequent communion and unremitting application to the duties daily assigned them, these young Zouaves seek to defend the Holy See against its enemies. Thus among those sons and children, love toward the persecuted Church and devotion to the Holy See are invigorated, and the young scholars are prepared to fight one day with other arms against the sacrilegious spoilers of St. Peter's patrimony.

To foster this special form of the Apostleship of Prayer, Father Ramiere presented to the Holy Father the following petition

I.—A special blessing for the *decorations* or insignia which teachers distribute to their pupils in reward for extra acts of piety, and which, according to the rules, are exacted that, so often as the decorations are conferred, the recipients pledge themselves ever to protect the rights of the Holy See, and never to join the secret societies condemned by the Church.

Second—That those who are decorated may have all the privilege of gaining, every day they receive the honor and at the hour of death, *a plenary indulgence*, to be imparted to them by their own confessor. Moreover, that those who, for having persevered in the fear and of their sacred duties of the Papal militia, may have received the highest decoration, may be allowed to communicate these two indulgences to their parents.

Third—That all members may gain a *plenary indulgence* on the day of their reception into, and on the following festivals: Chair of St. Peter at Rome (January 18th,) St. Leo, P. (April 10th) Our Lady, Help of Christians (May 24th), and SS. Peter and Paul (June 29th.)

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### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The Gilroy *Advocate* says the most reliable information obtainable warrants the assertion that a much larger yield will be had throughout the valley, and in many localities far above an average.

A Lockeford correspondent thus writes to the Calaveras *Chronicle*: "Nothing but harvesting and crop is talked among the farmers. The wheat crop is good and heavy. Oats have all commenced in earnest, the yield of small grain in this vicinity can now be very accurately estimated. The area cut thus far for threshing is estimated at three fourths of a crop.

The Placer *Herald* is informed from the best authority that the harvest of small grain in the western part of Placer, this year, will average, in the lowest estimate, about fifteen bushels to the acre. It adds: "In every county in the State has done as much or more than Placer in the matter of the size of marbles and others the size of an orange. On breaking the quartz, the centers of the nodules have been found to be of brilliant galena ore, so lustrous as to almost reflect the image of objects placed before it. North and South the deposits of clay and ore-bearing rocks are very rare, and only occur in peculiar localities, rendering this that in which this mine is situated."

Utah.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* of the 1st instant has the following:

The latest development of minerals in this Territory is in the county contiguous to it Bob fair to create some excitement in mining circles. The discoveries are in Tooele, being within a radius of ten miles of Salt Lake City, and some of them, if we are to believe the accounts of the locators, bid fair to be a character to produce more or less of a furore.

Yesterday a car load of Emma ore was shipped which realized over $10,000. The ore assayed by fire and by wet process 3 ounces of silver to the ton. Our information was of opinion that it was taken from a new deposit, but learned that the Emma Company still own the property. No further progress connected with it.

### The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty Summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of proprietary medicines and medicines. The modest announcement which invited attention to the proposition, stated that it had been used with great success in private practice as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation and intermittent fever. It was also claimed that the new article possessed extraordinary properties. The proprietor, of every class, invited its use, and asked that its merit, correctness and corrective, and should it not prove as represented, that the purchase money be refunded. From that time to the present the demand has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, whether foreign or domestic. In the magnitude of its sales as well as reputation for purity, strength and positive usefulness, it stands unrivaled in the Pacific coast. They have been prominent characteristics of the disease during the past few months. It is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, intermittent, remittent fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and turbid atmosphere, vanish under the restoring and regulating influence of this great vegetable corrective. Its use for a few days will satisfy any one's mind of a truth of a truth of a century, and such among the names of thousands of well known citizens who are testifying to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a patent medicine; but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously adopted by millions of the intelligent sovereigns, and its patent rests in their subservience.

### TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

The duel between Baue and De Lassegne took place June 7, on Lavisandeng brothers. De Lassegne was seriously wounded, and Baue was slightly wounded.

At the regular Fourth of July meeting of the New York Yacht Racing Society speeches were made predicting a Democratic victory in the Fall elections.

Eighteen Norwegians belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service, left their passengers, were hoisted dead by a party who went to their relief.

The revolution in Yucatan is extending, and the country has been declared in a state of siege. The Indians in Valladolid are on the war path, and have killed several citizens.

Stokes, Simmons and King will, it is supposed, escape the death penalty through the new law requiring proof of deliberate intent to kill for a conviction for murder in the first degree.

A private meeting convened at Stafford House, London, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, June 30th, for the purpose of promoting railway enterprise in the Chinese Empire.

A magnificent Irish flag sent from the county of Tipperary, Ireland, to the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York, was to-day presented by General M. S. Crosbie. The presentation took place in the presence of Rivers interested by friends.

Accounts from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois state that the unprecedented rain storms of last week have done immense damage to the crops of wheat, which in many localities were nearly ready for harvest. The growing corn also sustained severe damage.

Dispatches from Khiva state that the town of Mangit, which made a desperate resistance, was finally destroyed by the Russians. The Khan has not rendered without firing a shot, was spared. The Russians have lost 1,000 men in the campaign, and many of them contracted pneumonia from exposure.

The "Holy Water Swindle" struck on Half Rock Bar, Port Ludow, seventy miles west of Seattle, on the Sound, on the 4th inst. A man by the name of Hill, in a dense fog, and became a total wreck. All the passengers, with the baggage and mail were safely landed at Port Ludow. The steamship had a draft of 12 feet of water, and struck on a rock.

The Spanish Government has decided to establish a mint at Madrid, and the mining engineers a proclamation to be issued giving the insurgents five days to surrender and receive pardon. The lots which a cordon will be drawn around the insurgents' position, when a simultaneous attack will be commenced.

Professor La Mountaine, of Brooklyn, Michigan, was instantly killed at Ionia, Michigan, by the explosion of a balloon. The balloon had not risen far, when the balloon collapsed. The crowd passed through the ropes, and the professor fell a distance of 100 feet almost from where he ascended, to the bottom of a stone and shingle quarry.

Young Walworth was taken from the jail at Saratoga, and hanged to a tree, and driven to the Hudson Railroad depot, for sing Mr. New York Tammany Society speakers have been

### Progress of the Apostleship of Prayer in the United States.

**Rosary of the Apostleship, as Established at St. Matthew's Church, Washington, D. C.**

(From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

About two years ago the pastor of St. Matthew's Church explained to his people the object of the Apostleship of Prayer, and to give it an external form, by which the members might be brought together, and by devotional exercises in common, cooperate in the great work of prayer in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, be affiliated it with the Society of the Living Rosary. At the time mentioned, the society counted only four or five circles; but they have steadily increased, and now they number fifty-six bands, a good portion of which are composed of men.

The Rosary of the Apostleship meets on the first Sunday of the month, immediately after vespers, and the exercises on that occasion are well calculated to attract the attention and kindle the piety of the faithful. The following order is observed:

1. After a hymn in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, sung by the choir of the Apostleship, the director calls up in succession the heads of the different bands, to receive from the secretary the rosary tickets or mysteries for the month, which they distribute to the members of their respective bands. At the same time each head of a circle takes his or her banner, displaying on one side the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and on the other the Sacred Heart of Mary, on the top of which is inscribed in large figures the number of the band, so that all who belong to any particular band may know where to station themselves during the exercises.

2. After the mysteries are distributed, the director announces the general intention to be prayed for during the month, and makes some observations, if he thinks proper, upon the importance of the subject.

3. These comes the announcement of the particular intentions which the members of the society wish to have recommended to the prayers of the Apostleship. These intentions are commonly so numerous that it is necessary to classify them, and to present them to the meeting under the five different heads mentioned in the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart*.

4. After this the director reads from the monthly publication an account of the more prominent favors obtained through the prayers of the Apostleship, and almost every month he has the consolation to report various other favors, temporal and spiritual, obtained within the limits of the society.

5. The following act of consecration to the Sacred Heart is now recited, with a prayer of supplication and thanksgiving.

6. The fathers a hymn to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, during which a collection is taken up to pay the expenses of the association, and to aid in the decoration of the sanctuary.

7. After this the director makes such remarks as circumstances may call for, and then is recited in common the third part of the rosary, which is followed by prayers for the faithful departed, and particularly for the deceased members of the society. Another hymn by the choir closes the exercises of the meeting.

Connected with this society is what is termed the "Treasury of the Sacred Heart." By this is meant the number or aggregate of good works performed by the society every month in honor of the Sacred Heart, and for the intentions of the Apostleship. These works of charity or piety are marked on the tickets which the members receive on the first Sunday, and at the meeting of the following month these tickets are deposited in a silver-plated basket which hangs near the shrine of the Blessed Virgin. These good works amount every month, or an average, to about nine thousand.

During the exercises above mentioned, a large picture of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is exhibited, mounted on a high and handsomely ornamented stand, to excite the devotion of the faithful. In the life of Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque is mentioned this promise of our Lord: "I will enrich with especial graces and benedictions any community or congregation where the picture of my heart will be exposed for public veneration." It is certain that, since the exhibition of this picture in the Rosary of the Apostleship at St. Matthew's, the devotion have rapidly increased, and the devotion to the Sacred Heart been more greatly diffused.

The members of this Association wear, at least at the time of the monthly meeting, a silver medal, on one side of which is represented the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and on the other the Sacred Heart of Mary, on the top of which is inscribed in large figures the number of the band, so that all who belong to any particular band may know where to station themselves during the exercises.

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3. Then

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Home Government Association.

At a meeting of the Home Government Association held in Dublin on the 22d June, Mr. Blunden moved—"That the continuance in the country of a code of coercion, unparalleled in the severity of its enactments, was a proof that the system established at the Union had failed to secure order, freedom and good government."

He stated that Ireland was still opposed to English rule. He considered some of the provisions of the Coercion Act, and the character of them as barbarous. By the 111 power was given to peg the press. He would have to travel back to the time of the Conqueror and his curfew law to find a parallel for it. A more arbitrary and unconstitutional law could not be framed. In England the Habeas Corpus protected the subject; but in Ireland that law had been suspended at the lowest possible nine of the Union. He ignored the opinion of Earl Grey against Coercion Acts. He believed that coercion laws had an evil effect on the morals of a people and rendered them lowspirited and helpless. Despotic legislation would not succeed with a high spirited nation. Once for all, he said, such laws favored discontent. The spirit of nationality permeated the air, and, no matter what foreigner came among them to live, his descendants became nationalists. In rage or in broadcloth Ireland's people would not live in chains. The country was contented to accept Independence without separation, and he believed that would be a judicious arrangement.

The Rev. Dr. Galbraith seconded the resolution. The continued application of coercion to this country was useless and degrading. Mr. Gladstone spoke of Naples, of Lord Aberdeen about the state of Naples, stated that force, not affect-n, was the foundation of the law, and was consequently all laws became odious. He read an extract from Mr. Gladstone's letter, to show that he considered the searching for arms in Naples was a very great grievance. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Galbraith said, was then young, and he sympathized with the state of the Neapolitan parties, and he (Mr. Galbraith) was not satisfied with the condition of his country. Mr. Gladstone stated in 1846 that there were no more loyal people than the Irish, and he knew them, for he had been among them and yet, in 1870 he passed a Coercion Act. Many a Russell and many a Palmerston would look on the Irish before the Irish people before they would consent to perpetual robbery.

The Rev. W. G. Carroll addressed the meeting from the chair, I beg you join the resolution from the chair, I beg to say a word in support of it. Fired with indignation as we all must have been, at listening to Mr. Blunden's recital of the laws under which we live and move and have our being, there is one thing that would fire us more, and that is to see an instance of the operation of detestable enactments. He once saw such an instance, and it was this: About eighteen months ago he was traveling on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and in the same carriage there was a good looking young country man handcuffed, and two policemen armed to the teeth guarding the prisoner. He asked one of the policemen what the prisoner had done. "Nothing, sir," was the answer. "Had he been tried?" "Tenant's warrant from his own freeholds and from his young wife and two little children in Athy jail." "And what are you going to do with him?" "Going to leave him in Athy jail." "And how long will he be there?" "Looking at the Lord Lieutenant like." "And what is to become of his wife and children in the meantime?" was the answer—"God knows." Now, I ask you, what can that man and his wife and children and all his brothers think of English law? What can I think of it? What could all of us think and say on the platform at Athy think of it? What do you think of it? The *Pall Mall Gazette* this morning has one of its witty articles on what the Irish have to learn from his visit to England. It points out with great irony how the great social and private life of London can teach Irishmen morality, morality and a great many other social virtues; and the writer might have added that other parts of London could give the Irish lessons in the noble arts of wife beating and womensmashing; and that even the sedate and amiable city of Dublin could show his Majesty how they manage popular elections. Now, we in Ireland could not enjoy any of these things. We are simple people, and our education has been neglected in these departments of civilization, but there is one thing we could show the Shah—and we could show him that better than Siberia, or the Pyramids—and that is how a people such as Mr. Gladstone has described us can be oppressed and degraded under a brutalising legislation. If the Eastern monarch were to come and see how this might be done in the case of tyranny and pretended civilization, no doubt he would go back to Teheran eager to his missions that he had not understood his business before, but that he had learned how to do it, how to subject a free England to treatment of the wretched Irish, and that, by the foot of Mahomet, verily henceforth and "in his little finger would be thicker than the loins of his forebears."

### The Coercion Act.

Loughlinsholin, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, is now in the enjoyment of the full realization of the constitutional advantages which the Peace Preservation Act confers upon that portion of the United Kingdom. Why the people of Loughlinsholin should have been so favored is more than the Irish newspapers, in which the interesting event is recorded, seem to know. It is, however, to be presumed that Dublin Castle is the source, and the hap pas Loughlinsholiners must be satisfied. Let us Londoners realize to ourselves the present condition of our fellow-subjects who have had the ill-luck to be born in Loughlinsholin. Should an Irishman in Loughlinsholin be discovered carrying, without license, anything in the shape of a firearm or even part of a firearm, or anything approaching in resemblance to a sword, cutlass, pike, bayonet, bullet, gunpowder or ammunition, the wretched man may be seized by anybody and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with the brutal accompaniment of what is called hard labor, and that is very severe, the association during that period of the worse criminals. Should any shopkeeper of Loughlinsholin sell gunpowder, without seeing the buyer's license and indorsing on it the circumstances of the sale, he can be fined, should any gunsmith make, mend or keep the gun of an unlicensed person he runs the risk of being fined £50. Just imagine all the inhabitants of London being subjected to such rigorous measures as these, should the people of Ireland be constantly assuming, when the order of the day for agitation, to become law by the easy process of being introduced by us as foreigners, and to be landed upon by us as foreigners, and to pass into Ammunition, the giant fabric of whose commercial wealth Irishmen have almost contributed to build up. Blessed, then, by the hands of the venerable patriot they were raised in the Catholic Church, should receive a new impulse in those days of total misgoverning, and that modern inventions should be made to yield facilities for carrying them out. The pilgrimages which have done so much to arouse faith and devotion in France, Belgium, Germany and Italy, will produce their fruit upon England also; and we are glad to learn that some of the nobles as well of the nobility among the Catholics of England belong to the committee, and are at the head of the good movement. Lord Walter Kerr is acting as Hon. Secretary.—*London Tablet, June 28.*

### Native Church of the Sacred Heart.

We have before now mentioned the national subscription in France for the erection of a Votive Church to the Sacred Heart. This has now come before the Assembly; the Archbishop of Paris made the formal application for the legislature to grant 100,000 francs, which is now published. It is stated that the site selected is on the hill of Montmartre, the highest point of the city, and the martyrdom of the first apostles of France, and as an eminence which is visible from almost every part of the city. The Archbishop is careful to state that no compulsion will be brought to bear, but only demands legal power to buy the site on the grounds of public utility, and declares that the expense will not be great, and that, as the church is built, after he has left the world, the ownership may be left entirely to the Chapter of Montmartre, and the Archbishop of Paris. The bill drawn up by the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Worship is precisely in harmony with these proposals; and provides that the exact site shall be settled between the Archbishop and the Prefect of the Seine.—*London Tablet, June 28.*

### Alsace Elections.

The first Parliamentary election in Alsace Lorraine since the annexation of the provinces to Germany took place on Sunday, in Strasburg; and the result constitutes a striking proof of the feelings of devoted love with which the people of that city regard their former connection with France. "The irreconcilable French and Citramontane party," says the correspondent of a Paris paper, "has carried the day by a vast majority." In fact, out of 14,421 electors inscribed on the lists, only 5,000 were not unnaturally swayed by the appeals of the Bishop and his clergy, so that 9,421 votes were given for the candidates of Monsieur A. Scheurer Kestner, the well known friend of true France, the honest, the courageous—who stands for absolute neutrality, and declaring that the liberty of religion and conscience was always respected by the Assembly, and was not in question. Two-thirds of the 5,000 votes polled for 261 votes. This vote was a decisive blow to the impious Revolution which has usurped the Government of France.—*Westminster Gazette, June 28.*

## GERMANY.

### Princes in Vienna.

The princes are flocking into Vienna. His Highness of Roumania, better known as the "carpet-bag prince," arrived there on Monday, and is treated as if he were the religion in France, used these words: "We should have pilgrimages much, remembering that we are all pilgrims on this earth." We are pleased to learn that in London also a pilgrimage has been formed to go out as a pilgrimage to Paray le Monial in honor of the Sacred Heart, which pilgrimage is to start in England in the beginning of September. It has the sanction of his grace the Archbishop of Westminster, and we understand that several of the English Bishops have given their approval to this act of devotion. It is quite natural that this latest ancient practice of devout pilgrimages, which has never for eighteen hundred years ceased in the Catholic Church, should receive a new impulse in those days of total misgoverning, and that modern inventions should be made to yield facilities for carrying them out. The pilgrimages which have done so much to arouse faith and devotion in France, Belgium, Germany and Italy, will produce their fruit upon England also; and we are glad to learn that some of the nobles as well of the nobility among the Catholics of England belong to the committee, and are at the head of the good movement. Lord Walter Kerr is acting as Hon. Secretary.—*London Tablet, June 28.*

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## ITALY.

### Pilgrimages in Italy, etc.

More than 200,000 pilgrims have resorted this year to the sanctuary at Oropa, and have all left it full of joy and peace and their courage as they did do their faith they would make short work of the *Internet*. It is not right for us to signal the fact that the Romans have proceeded against the Christians of the religious communities. The Shah, in conversation with the Nuncio at Brussels (Mgr. Cattani), stated that his primary object in visiting Europe was to fulfill the duty of offering his homage to the august chief of Christianity. Mgr. Cattani was in no way to be at fault of information for the noble character of Pius IX., especially for his calm courage with which he has defended himself against a host of enemies. In conclusion the shah promised Mgr. Cattani that he would protect the faithful in Persia, and would allow them the full liberty in the exercise of their religion. Humbert will go to Vienna towards the end of August. The Holy Father spoke on a late occasion against evil marriages, denouncing all such as an attempt to effect an alliance between the Church and the State. The audience are on the increase; the Society of Catholic Youths, the queen Isabella and her daughter, the princess Louise, have arrived as deputations from various assemblies to congratulate the Sovereign Pontiff on his fifty-seventh anniversary of his assuming the pontificate, have all been received affectionately by the Holy Father. The Pope has confirmed the daughter of the queen. A Papal brief continues the privileges of the religious orders in their functions. It is certain that in the next consistory there will be a formal denunciation of the law for the suppression of religious houses. Another ministerial crisis is the result of a motion, which is described as "favorable to the Government," given out Wednesday in the Palmerston Club.—*Observer, June 28.*

## SPAIN.

### Carlist Successes.

The other day, in an audience granted to

### The Basle Election.

The contest at Basle, consequent on the succession of Lord Chelsea to the Earldom of Cadogan, has been enlivened by an episode which, although not of a kind to form a precedent, or become a general feature at elections. The Liberal candidate, Captain Hayner, not being present at the meeting of Government at the subject of education, a certain Mr. Cox, from the Midland Counties, was put forward, seemingly with the full consent of the leaders of the league. The Basle Liberals were not unnaturally shocked at so fanatical a proposal, and, when the show of hands was taken, only about a dozen or six hundred could be got to support the candidature of Bissaker. A poll was demanded, and then their voices rose in favor of the unfortunate French and Ultramontane representatives. This fact is significant, surely, put an end to the talk of those German sympathizers here and in England who have been saying that Alsace, especially Strasburg, being ethnologically French rather than French, would be disposed to accept the annexation.

In the French Assembly the debate on the question of the Civil Interments bill was crowded, the Ministers of Russia, Denmark, Austria and Turkey being present. The Irreligious Liberals are in a state of fury that the present Government proposes to put a pilgrimage to Paray le Monial in honor of the Sacred Heart, which pilgrimage is to start in England in the beginning of September. It has the sanction of his grace the Archbishop of Westminster, and we understand that several of the English Bishops have given their approval to this act of devotion. It is quite natural that this latest ancient practice of devout pilgrimages, which has never for eighteen hundred years ceased in the Catholic Church, should receive a new impulse in those days of total misgoverning, and that modern inventions should be made to yield facilities for carrying them out. The pilgrimages which have done so much to arouse faith and devotion in France, Belgium, Germany and Italy, will produce their fruit upon England also; and we are glad to learn that some of the nobles as well of the nobility among the Catholics of England belong to the committee, and are at the head of the good movement. Lord Walter Kerr is acting as Hon. Secretary.—*London Tablet, June 28.*

### Native Church of the Sacred Heart.

We have before now mentioned the national subscription in France for the erection of a Votive Church to the Sacred Heart. This has now come before the Assembly; the Archbishop of Paris made the formal application for the legislature to grant 100,000 francs, which is now published. It is stated that the site selected is on the hill of Montmartre, the highest point of the city, and the martyrdom of the first apostles of France, and as an eminence which is visible from almost every part of the city. The Archbishop is careful to state that no compulsion will be brought to bear, but only demands legal power to buy the site on the grounds of public utility, and declares that the expense will not be great, and that, as the church is built, after he has left the world, the ownership may be left entirely to the Chapter of Montmartre, and the Archbishop of Paris. The bill drawn up by the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Worship is precisely in harmony with these proposals; and provides that the exact site shall be settled between the Archbishop and the Prefect of the Seine.—*London Tablet, June 28.*

### Alsace Elections.

The first Parliamentary election in Alsace Lorraine since the annexation of the provinces to Germany took place on Sunday, in Strasburg; and the result constitutes a striking proof of the feelings of devoted love with which the people of that city regard their former connection with France. "The irreconcilable French and Citramontane party," says the correspondent of a Paris paper, "has carried the day by a vast majority." In fact, out of 14,421 electors inscribed on the lists, only 5,000 were not unnaturally swayed by the appeals of the Bishop and his clergy, so that 9,421 votes were given for the candidates of Monsieur A. Scheurer Kestner, the well known friend of true France, the honest, the courageous—who stands for absolute neutrality, and declaring that the liberty of religion and conscience was always respected by the Assembly, and was not in question. Two-thirds of the 5,000 votes polled for 261 votes. This vote was a decisive blow to the impious Revolution which has usurped the Government of France.—*Westminster Gazette, June 28.*

## GERMANY.

### Princes in Vienna.

The princes are flocking into Vienna. His Highness of Roumania, better known as the "carpet-bag prince," arrived there on Monday, and is treated as if he were the

### THE FUNERAL OF THE WIDOW'S SON.

Why are the bonfires and bonfires crowded?
Round the Lord's acre with their folds are they?
All the world's sons are assembled
And gathered, and this is his burial day.

She hoped he would lay the green turf over her,
And he promised he would, and he kept his word,
But he passed over a mound that covered another
And shielded the rest of her darling dear.

His wig was gone as the bald fountains
Along the dry paths of spring that lay;
His cane was a staff of feebleness
Like the dry halts of the lonely melancholy.

Round many a heart was the grief-pile welling,
Now a flood, now a pool of the tearing wave,
But the sons of Zion found that tender darling
Rolled mountains high, and they could not save.

In remembrance now over the dark morasses
Time tossed the cairns-turned hills of Mourne,
And the sons of Zion found that tender darling
Every thought's corpse to the eastern seat.

They have set corpse for the green hill slowly,
And way over his hearse treaded wide;
And the sons of Zion found that tender darling
And ran in fear as the beam of the moon was pale.

They have set corpse for the green hill slowly,
The spreading tongues of the elms among—
And the sons of Zion found that tender darling
Unheeded the wounded mourner's song.

And another among the boy they wended
When the last sad wave of the sea broke down,
And the beloved heard the sons of Zion
Of the power of sepulture in lone Arkeen.

Here above the bones of the rolling billow
Which tossed over the dead of the drowned,
Beneath the boughs of the weeping willow,
Where the sea-bird's wing is the only sound.

Here few will behold the whisker weeping
Where the sea-bird's wing is the only sound,
But the gorgeous flowers of summer peeping
Will look on the tomb of the mighty dead.

And the new will forget the longest prattle
Of the sea-bird's wing and the weeping song,
And how bravely he fought in the world's tough battle
Will be told by the sons of Zion long.

To shield her from want when his life was young,
And oft when the storm through the morning flowers
Shook the sycamore-rod on the eastern floor,
And when the straws through the morning flowers
Were the corner seats to the children's door.

And when she strays through the morning flowers
To the corner seats to the children's door,
Will she see the gleam of the western heaven
Through the tears that are in her eyes no more?

Will she see the gleam of the western heaven
Through the tears that are in her eyes no more?

### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1.

July 27—Sunday—Eighth sunday after Pentecost.
28—Monday—St Nazarius and Victor, Mar.
29—Tuesday—St Martha, Virgin and Confessor.
30—Wednesday—St Abdon and Sennen Martyrs.
31—Thursday—St Ignatius of Loyola, Confessor.
Aug. 1—Friday—St. Peter's Chains. The Machabees Martyrs.
2—Saturday—St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Stephen Pope and Martyr.

**June, 1873.**—Sir Bernard moved—That the continuance in the country of a code of coercion, unparalleled in the severity of its enactments, was a proof that the system established at the Union had failed to secure order, freedom and good government.

He stated that Ireland was still opposed to English rule. He considered some of the provisions of the Coercion Act, and the practices of the Executive, as barbarous. By past experience in the province, he was convinced that the Coercion Act would have no effect on the morals of a people and rendered them hostile to all law. Repeal of legislative union would never succeed with a high-spirited nation, never succeed with a people who had once for all, he said, such laws forced upon them. The spirit of nationality pervaded the air, and, no matter what foreigner came among them to live, his descendants became nationalists. In rage or in broadcloth Ireland's people would not live in chains. The country was contented to accept independence without separation, and he believed that would be a judicious arrangement.

The Rev. Dr. Galbraith seconded the resolution. The continued application of coercion to this country was useless and degrading. Mr. Gladstone in 1851, writing to Lord Aberdeen about the state of Naples, stated that force, not affection, was the foundation of the law, and as a consequence all laws became odious. He read an extract from Mr. Gladstone's letter, to show that he considered the searching for arms in Naples was a very great grievance.

**Gibbons.**—Mr. Galbraith said, was then but young, and he sympath zed with the state of the Neapolitan patriots, and he (Mr. Galbraith) was much satisfied with the condition of his country. Mr. Gladstone stated in 1851 that there were no more loyal people than the Irish people then were, for he had been among them; yet, in 1870 he passed a Coercion Act. Many a Russell and many a Palmerston would tell the Government the Irish people desire they would consent to perpetual robbery.

The Rev. W. O. Carroll said—Sir, before you put the question from the chair, I beg to say a word in support of it. Fired with indignation as we all must have been, at the listening to Mr. Blunden's recital of the laws under which we live and more especially have our being, there is one thing that would fire us more, and that is to see an instance of the actual operation of detestable enactments. He once saw such an instance, and it was this: About eighteen months ago he was travelling on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and in the same carriage there was a good looking young country man handcuffed, and two policemen armed to the teeth guarding the prisoner. He asked one of the policemen what the prisoner had done. "Nothing, sir," was the reply. "Had he been tried?" "Indeed no, sir." "And what are you going to do with him?" "Going to leave him in Athy jail." "And how long will he be there?" "As long as the Lord Lieutenant likes." "And what is to become of his wife and children in the meantime?" Answer—"God knows." Now, I ask you, what can that man and his wife and children and his brothers think of English law? What can I think of it? What could all of us that stood on the platform at Athy think of it? What do you think of it? The *Pall Mall Gazette* the morning has one of its witty articles on what the Shah is to learn from his visit to England. It points out with great irony how the public speculator and private life of London can teach him female modesty, and a great many other social virtues, and the writer might have added that the poor of London could give the Shah lessons in the noble arts of wife-beating and woman-smashing; and then the wife-beater and maiden-slayer of Bath could show his Majesty how they manage popular elections. Now, we in Ireland could not supply any of these things. We are simple people, and our education has been neglected in these departments of civilization; but there is one thing we could show the Shah—and we could show him that better than Siberia, Poland or Algiers—and that is how a people such as Mr. Gladstone has described us can be oppressed and degraded under a brutalising legislation. If this Eastern monarch were to come and see how this might be done under the mask of hypocrisy and pseudo-civilization, no doubt he would go back to Teheran and say to his ministers that he had not understood the business before, but that he had learned how to treat his subjects from England's treatment of her wretched Irish, and that by the fist of Mahomet, verily henceforward "his little finger would be thicker than the loins of his forefathers."

### The Coercion Act.

Loughinsholin, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, is now in the enjoyment of the full realisation of the constitutional advantages which the Peace Preservation Act confers upon that portion of the United Kingdom. Why the people of Loughinsholin should have been so favored is more than the Irish newspapers, in which the interesting event is recorded, seem to know. It is, however, to be presumed that Dublin Castle is the scene, and the hap ess Loughinsholinites must be satisfied to be Londoners just realise to ourselves the present condition of our fellow-subjects who are had like ill-luck to be born in Loughinsholin. Should an inhabitant of Loughinsholin be discovered carrying, without license, anything in the shape of a firearm or even part of a firearm, or anything resembling a resemblance to a sword, cutlas, pike, bayonet, bullet, gunpowder or ammunition, the presumed man may be seized by anybody and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with the brutal addition that he may be called hard labor, and, what is even worse, the association during that period of the worse culprits. Should any shopkeeper of Loughinsholin sell gunpowder, without seeing the buyer's license and indorsing on it the circumstances of the sale, he can be fined, should any gunsmith make, mend or keep the gun of an unlicensed person he runs the risk of being fined £50. Just imagine all the inhabitants of London being subjected to such restrictions as these as a punishment for having been found guilty of the crime of Irishry. Such is the Coercion Act.



the statements so frequently made, that the Catholic hierarchy were conspiring against the integrity of the Empire, and that was the cause of the oppressive laws enacted. The correspondent of the *World* declared that the Chancellor said he was much amused by the encouragement he received from English and American Protestants in his attacks on Catholicity. They, poor fools, thought his violence came from a desire to propagate the doctrines of the Reformation and, of course, for the sake of accomplishing this object they would applaud the most scandalous proceedings, whereas he was the enemy of every kind of Christianity, and consequently would not pluck all religion out by the roots, by stimulating these shocking revelations. Mr. Bok, of the press in this country, Mr. Bok, of the press in this country, O'Connor Don, Mr. Maguire, continue to encourage the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his work, and it is now almost an appeal to Catholic Ireland "at home," and to whose Catholic Ireland "at home," and to whose Catholic brethren abroad, in a fairest spots. The lecturer have elicited much applause during their delivery.—*London Universe, June 28.*

### Pastoral of the Cardinal.

A pastoral has been issued by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, addressed to the diocese of Dublin, in support of the Peter's Pence collection. After demonstrating the supremacy of the Church, the Cardinal quotes St. Columbanus, who said that in his day there was in Ireland no law, schismatic or heretic. Unhappily this assertion cannot now be made, but Ireland can boast that she has been more fortunate in preserving the faith, and less ravaged by heresy and infidelity than most other kingdoms. He then says: "What efforts are made to promote Atheism, Pantheism, Socialism, Communism, and every opinion hostile to religion and destructive of human society! A Protestant missionary bishop sends the inspiration and vitality of the Scriptures, while professors and writers of our own Catholic city reject the doctrine clearly laid down in the gospel—that the wicked would be punished with eternal punishment, because in their view, whilst not to be preferred to the gospel, that doctrine jars with the civilization of the nineteenth century. While errors of every kind are thus defended by public writers and lecturers, and propagated by the press, the Catholic Confession of faith is often thrust-dives under the guidance of the infallible authority of the Holy See, is appealing to the faithful of the diocese in support of the collection, his Eminence describes the sufferings of the Pope, the moderation of his enemies, and the patient endurance with which his Holiness supports his heavy and afflictive trial."—*June 28.*

**Rev. James Meiler, P. P. of Castlebar,** left Tuam on Friday, June 20th, on his mission to America, whither he will sail on Thursday, bearing with him the warmest good wishes of the people of this town, among whom he had so long and worthily officiated as minister of the gospel, and who, with his present particular flock of Castlebar, will not cease to pray for his safe and joyous return to Ireland. Father Meiler is accompanied to the United States by the Rev. Richard MacHale, nephew of his Grace the Archbishop, and Professor in St. Jarlath's College. Two more worthy, more esteemed and respected priests could not be found was in the possession of the truest and best of pastors; and if the success of their pious mission may be dimmed by the absence of

will not speak of the very painful want of a suitable Catholic church in Castlebar, for all Irishmen only efforts made by the local population towards the erection of a handsome and commodious house of worship—an ugh to say that foreign aid has become a necessity for the completion of the work, and it is now almost an appeal to Catholic Ireland "at home," and to whose Catholic brethren abroad, in a fairest spots. The lecturer have elicited much applause during their delivery.—*London Universe, June 28.*

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Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Gunpowder Plot, Galileo and the Inquisition, and an essay on Religious Toleration, a question of first principles. These various subjects are the foundation for many of solution as one of Lord Lindsay's courses. His lightness as a communism and a topic which will be dealt with in its turn. His lightness as a communism and a topic which will be dealt with in its turn.

SETTLE, VALER BELLANTE, for Piano. Published by A. Waldauer, 40 Union Square, and H. L. Sherwood

## ROSABEL OF ROSS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON.

PART THIRD.—(Continued.)

"Well, Judith, I will not say another word to distress you," said Donnell; "but if you love the Lady Anna I will tell you how you can save her from the designs of them that are her enemies, be they who they may."

"Oh, tell me, and I will fly to her this instant," cried the faithful girl; for, with all her giddiness and vanity, Judith Davys had an honest and affectionate heart; "I will warm her of her danger—I will lay down my life in her service; but I will not believe that my father is her enemy!"

"God help her," exclaimed Donnell, involuntarily expressing his commiseration aloud; "she is the dutiful daughter anyhow. Judith, if you make but half as good a wife as you do a daughter, the man who gets you, and that is worthy of you, will be surely born under a fortunate planet."

"Oh, sir," cried Judith, "have you nothing else to tell me but this idle story that every girl you ever spoke to has heard from you a hundred times before?"

"By all the bells in Ireland, Judith, there is not another girl within the four walls of the world, but yourself—"

"Oh, Master Donnell, how can you bear to banter a poor girl whose heart is breaking?" she exclaimed, with a reproachful appeal of her moist eyes which Donnell could not resist.

"Banter you, Judith!" he cried, clasping her in his arms; "no, no; it is little thought of folly or deceit you have left in my breast now! When I came here to-day, I might—God forgive me!—have been bent on wantonness and idleness; but, but now that I know you, Judith—now that I see the truth and kindliness and spirit that is in you, I love you better—by the hand of my body I do!—than I ever thought I could have loved any girl in the world!"

"Oh, Donnell, then," cried Judith, in tones as much altered as were Donnell's own, "girl me truly what danger this is that my young lady is in; and tell me, oh tell me with sincerity and truth, how it is that my poor father is concerned."

Donnell sighed, and sighed again before he could proceed; at length he gained about making a clean breast, with more pain than he had ever dreamt the narrative would cost him. Judith listened with eagerness and concern as Donnell related to her how his young chief, on his departure from Ossory, had been entrusted, by the only living relative of the Lady Anna, with her mother's jewels, which he had undertaken to deliver to her; and, how in his anxiety to fulfill his mission—for Donnell did not think it himself to run the risk of his life, to obtain an interview with her at the works that morning, since he had unfortunately been ignorant of her name and quality on the first opportunity he had of seeing her upon the bridge; "that same unlucky bridge," added Donnell, "on which I first lost my own heart, to a certain pair of blue eyes that I never thought to have seen tears standing in anyhow."

To all this Judith listened, as was natural, with considerable interest; but when Donnell went on to tell her that during MacGillpatrick's interview with the object of his search, he had seen her father and Master Richard accompanying Sir Gilbert in disguise, and that the knight was even discharging the office of a concealed spy upon his bride and mother, Judith's interest, although now heightened in strong curiosity, could not restrain the expression of her indignation and she exclaimed—"Shame upon him!—he upon him!—he cannot understand her—he is no more worthy such a bride, or he would never have stooped to this meanness! How can my father countenance such base conduct! Oh! poor young lady," she cried, "is it come to this, that you are to be treated with suspicion and indignity already? But I will find him out and shame him—I will go to my father and learn where he is this instant!"

Alas! poor Judith! she was little prepared for what was to follow, when Donnell went on to disabuse her of the fond belief that this was all. She stood like one in a dream as he proceeded to unfold the blackest features of the conspiracy; but when he mentioned the name of Father Edmund, she held up her hands in horror-struck astonishment—"Oh," she exclaimed, "to plot anything against him would be the work of men without hearts! Surely, surely, my father cannot know of this? I owe my life to the pious man; he saved me when I was perishing in the forest! Oh, Donnell, do not tell me that my father—"

Donnell sighed and shook his head.

"Oh, father—father!" was all that poor Judith could say, but with such an expression of reproachful anguish as made Donnell's very heart ache.

"Well, and what are you going to do now?" he said, as he observed her drawing her mantle over her shoulders, as if preparing to set forth on some resolutely determined expedition. "I am going first," she replied, "to warn my young lady and Father Edmond of the danger they are in; and I am then going to—to speak to my father," she said hurriedly; "and if this be as you say," she added, "to bid him farewell forever."

"And where would you go if you left your father's house, Judith?"

"To my aunt's, at Fethard," she replied; "or to my cousin's, in Ferns; or perhaps the Lady Rosabel would give me the shelter of her roof again; but anywhere rather than under one roof with him, if this be as you say."

"Judith, where will you meet me in two hours from this time?"

"Oh, do not talk to me of meetings now!" she cried—"now when I am panting from the house of my youth, perhaps forever; for if this story be true, I will never again set foot within its walls."

"But, Judith, say where I am to wait for you; for I am a stranger in the town, and we might, may be, miss one another among the streets and buildings," urged Donnell, perfectly satisfied that Judith was destined to go nowhere else but with himself into Ossory.

Judith paused and considered. "You must not come here again," she said at length, mournfully; "but if you really would serve me, Donnell, you will find me two hours hence in the little court behind my Lady Rosabel's mansion. You know the house, and the court is just on your left as you pass the great gateway."

"But, Judith we are marked men, and it would be as much as our lives are worth for the tierna and me to be seen sailing in the open quarter-yard."

"Stay, then," said Judith, after some further consideration, "I have a key of the private entrance to the apartments above; I got it no later than this morning to fetch some things to my young lady at the show. The apartments are unoccupied and locked, but I may safely let you into the hall, and you can wait there till I give three taps at the door." Saying this, she delivered the key to Donnell, who now began to prepare himself for the road by pulling his cowl once more over his face and buttoning up his long frock to the chin, resuming at the same time his friar's staff, with the crucifix at top, which had fallen unheeded during this conversation among the low rose-bushes at their side.

Seeing his companion making ready to depart, MacGillpatrick, who had been waiting most patiently for the end of their conference, advanced from the arbor. "Son of Brian," he exclaimed as he came forward, "our time is short, and while we dally here Gilbert may be gone from his place of concealment."

"I crave your nobleness' pardon," replied Donnell; "but, by St. Brendan, I had little thought of the sort of service I was volunteering when I took in hand to tell this unlucky news to my poor colleen here."

"Ah, I feared as much; she refuses to aid in thwarting the designs of her father."

"Not at all, tierna," replied poor Donnell; "she is the true-hearted friend to the banterns, and will do our lady—may danger gore and the Tongues, when I speak to her, can hardly find me a word to say. Oh, the Latin and divinity were bad enough; but those eyes, these eyes see what put the real confusion on a man after all."

"Come away," said Judith, perceiving by their looks that she was the subject of their conversation—"we waste our time; my father will soon be back, and I would die for all Ross he should find you here."

"Tell the colleen that MacGillpatrick thanks her," said the young chief to his interpreter, as they followed Judith to the house; "and give her this, Donnell," he added, taking a ring from his finger; "and tell her that, no matter what mayhappen to the devisers of this plot, she shall never want a home or a protector while the friends of her young lady are living and able to return a service."

Donnell took the gift and delivered it, with the prescribed message; and now they had reached the postern leading to the street. To Nickol Davys' burden there was no entrance, save through the house; but to the house there was a private door, on the side of the main street, the other leading to a narrow alley which ran by the back of the convent of St. Saviour's, in the direction of Lady Rosabel's mansion. It was by this latter passage that Judith dismissed the disguised Irishman, directing them how to make their way with the least risk of observation; for she had failed in persuading them to defer their dangerous attempt till a safer period of the day. Still as the town was all but deserted, the danger was far from being certain; and MacGillpatrick's eagerness to put what he felt a praiseworthy resolution into effect determined him on running all risks. Judith's course lay in an opposite direction, and the time was now come when Donnell and she must, for a time at least, bid farewell. It was not to be expected that, after the interchange of so much confidence and the acknowledgment of so much regard on both sides, the lovers should part without some more tender ceremony than a mere adieu; and therefore those who hear this history, and recollect that our Irishman was disguised as a Crouched Friar of St. Saviour's, will not be much surprised that Donnell and Judith should exhibit for one moment the spectacle of two cowls under a hood; after which Judith closed the door, and her lover and his chieftain proceeded on their dangerous undertaking.

But, however natural such a sight may appear in the eyes of those who have accompanied the parties through the transactions of the last half an hour, it certainly had a very different and much more serious appearance when presented to the astonished vision of Nickol Davys, who entered his house from the main street just as Judith, dismissed her friends by the lane. He had opened the door so softly that the noise quite escaped Judith, and it was not till she had locked the door after her lover, and turned to proceed upon her errand by the main street, that she was aware of her father's presence. When Judith beheld Nickol confronting her with wrath in his countenance and opprobrium rising to his lips, she stood for a moment forgetful of all her causes of indignation against him, thinking only how she could best escape from his just censure for conduct seemingly so improper. Her first impulse was to assure him her friend was not a monk, as he appeared to be; but Nickol gave her no time for explanation or defense. "Hussy!" he exclaimed, bursting in with a face of fury—"hussy! is it thus you employ yourself in your father's absence? Will nothing satisfy you but to have frocked gallants, liked Mistress Medlicot?"

"Oh, father, you wrong me most shamefully!" cried Judith, all her excuses cast aside in indignation at the unworthy comparison.

"Wrong you?" repeated Nickol; "have I not my eyesight, and do not see the shaven profligate and his hypocrite companion leaving my house? Aye, hussy, did I not see yourself clasped in the villain's arms as he took his leave?"

"Indeed, father, he was no monk. I thought you respected both my and your clergy too much to think of charging either the one or the other with such a sin!" cried Judith.

"Don't tell me a falsehood," replied her father; "it is not the first time I have seen him—nor, by St. Mark, will it be the last! I will have him before his prior, and his brother; aye, I will expose him, though he take sanctuary under the nose of the Pope's holiness! Ah, he forgot—"

"On the word of a maiden, and I take the holy Virgin to witness—" began Judith.

"Silence!" cried her father; "would you add falsehood to—to conduct that I am ashamed to name! Get to your chamber, and prepare to leave Ross this very night. You are all too long here!"

"If I am to be treated thus," replied Judith, with resentful looks and a voice which began to shake with fixed passion—"if my word is not to be believed, and if my character is to be blackened by my own father, I will be sooner I leave a roof which, instead of affording me protection, only exposes me to unmerited insult, the better."

"Why, how now, minx?" cried her father, amazed to such bold flashing of reproachful defiance, "are you so secure in the power of your priestly paramours?"

"It is a shame for you, sir, to defame your daughter so," exclaimed Judith, her indignation rising as she recollected the grievous charges made against the man before her; "it is a shame and a sin for you to calumniate your clergy as you are doing and as you have done!"

"Why, hussy, what do you mean?" cried Nickol, fiercely grasping his daughter by the arm.

"If you know yourself what I mean, father," cried the undaunted Judith, "you know yourself the tale you have undertaken to tell Sir Gilbert."

"Powers of darkness! she must have overheard us in the garden!" exclaimed the conscience struck conspirator; but a sense overcoming his momentary confusion, he demanded fiercely—"Hussy, how dare you play the eavesdropper on my private concerns—how dare you, you hussy!" and shook her at the same time with a violence that, while it terrified, roused her to more open invective. "For shame, sir," she cried, "to lay your own daughter; it is unnatural and unmanly to abuse me so! I played on no eavesdropping on you, sir, nor on privacy; but I know who it is that his enemies have persuaded to play the spy upon his own flesh and blood—I know who it is that has held both his own and his people's benefactress to screen himself from the just penalty of his own misconduct; I know who they are that have plotted to rob the best and kindest lady and the holiest churchman in all Leinster by gulleful and malignant calumnies instilled into the ears of a duped and defrauded gentleman; I know—"

"You know too much to remain here," said Nickol, taking her arm under his, "walk with me towards the bridge and I will undeceive you as we go."

"Oh, father!" cried Judith, who, although unable to resist the impulse which had prompted her words, had really wished most heartily, while uttering them, that her half-involuntary accusations might prove unfounded—"oh, father, my that I have been misinformed! I knew that you had done wrong, and God knows that if you did, it was no fault of mine; for many a time I have dared your anger as I do now, in the hope to prevent you; but, blamables as I know you to be, I could not have believed this story—I cannot yet believe it! Only say that you could not have the heart to injure my dear young lady—that you have plotted no ill against Edmund, my friend and benefactor—"

"But this course is nearly run," continued Sir Gilbert, "my brothers will be here in less than an hour. I would have them witnesses to my wrongs and to my vengeance! Ah, den of thieves!" he cried, shaking his clenched hand at the towers of the monastery, where they rose in lofty pinnacles over the tops of the surrounding buildings, "Ah, nurse of hypocrites, and hotbed of profligacy! before that setting sun rises again, there shall not be one stone of you left on the top of another!"

"Heaven send the time!" cried Nickol, "many a heavy heart it would lighten in the town if the knaves were delivered away, root and branch."

"Root and branch, hip and thigh!" responded the enraged knight, as he strode on towards the bridge, ever and anon casting furious looks at the habitation of his supposed enemies.

"Noble sir," said Nickol, after they had walked some paces in silence, "may I make bold to ask, what it is your pleasure that I should do?"

(To be Continued.)


EDUCATIONAL.

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THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE Notre Dame College in San José (Cal.), owns all its Educational advantages, and is conducted by the same Religious Community. The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, commencing August 5, 1873, and January 5, 1874. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the beginning of classes.

TERMS:

BOARDING PUPILS.

Per quarter session (payable in advance).
Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$60 00
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Select Day Schools—Historic, first and second Classes.....$1 00
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Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

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(Payable half-yearly in advance).
Board, Tuition and Washing.....$300 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine.....10 00
Vacation at College.....40 00
Day Students.....10 00
Modern Languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Tuition will be commenced on the 5th of August.

REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

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Day and Boarding School, conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

TERMS for Boarders, including bedding in the various branches of a solid English education, plain and ornamental Needlework, per quarter.....$45 00

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Music with use of Piano, per quarter.....$ 8 00
Washing, if done at the institution.....5 00
Use of bedding, if furnished.....2 50
The Sisters will commence on the 1st of August. For further particulars apply to the Sisters.
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ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
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THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of Mercy, and is situated in the most healthy and beautiful town of Benicia. The plan of education embraces the Classical and Commercial courses, and is the most approved and practical for young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination are received, but, for the sake of uniformity, all are required to be present at the regular religious exercises of the house.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the first Monday in August, and closes on the 30th of June. No deduction will be made if the pupil is withdrawn during the session, except in case of sickness. Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from the date of entrance.

TERMS:

Per annum (payable half-yearly in advance):
Board and Tuition.....$225 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Washing.....12 00
Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged.....25
Physician's Fee (if required).....10 00
Music, Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges.
Lessons in Music will be given by the Professor of Spanish language, for the Academy.
Payments are required to be made semi-annually in advance.
Pupils will be expected to furnish themselves with the following articles:
Six sheets, six pillow cases, six towels, six napkins, one comfortable, one mattress, one blanket, one silver spoon, one silver fork, one silver cup, one gold ring, one gold pencil, one pair of gold sleeve buttons, one pair of gold shoe buttons, one pair of gold spectacles, one gold watch, one gold chain, one gold pen, one gold pencil case, one gold breastpin, one gold bracelet, one gold thimble, one gold necklace, one gold locket, one gold medal, one gold cross, one gold crucifix, one gold rosary, one gold prayer book, one gold hymn book, one gold vinaigrette, one gold fan, one gold parasol, one gold umbrella, one gold cane, one gold snuff box, one gold tobacco box, one gold cigar case, one gold cigar holder, one gold cigar cutter, one gold cigar lighter, one gold cigar ash tray, one gold cigar ash holder, one gold cigar ash cup, one gold cigar ash stand, one gold cigar ash receiver

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

On the 18th of June the venerable priest, Very Rev. William Hart, P.P., Freshford, county Kilkenny, resigned his pure soul into the hands of his Creator at the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

Rev. Edward O. Forney, a learned and eloquent preacher of the German Reformed Church at Norristown, Pa., was received into the Catholic Church by Rev. Augustine Bally, S. J., in Philadelphia, on 6th July.

The French Catholics of Montreal have subscribed for and procured a magnificent banner, and heart of silver gilt, which are to be sent to Lourdes, in France, the scene of the apparitions of the Blessed Virgin, as an offering to the shrine there.

Honora Heefferman (in religion, Sister Mary Bernard), of the Janesville convent, died on the 24th of June, at the early age of twenty-four years. She was a Sister of this excellent community only about three years. The deceased was a native of the parish of New Inn, county Tipperary, Ireland.

Reception of a nun took place in St. Peter's Cell Convent on the 19th of June, when the postulant being the accomplished daughter of William Purcell, Esq., William street, Limerick. The young "bride of heaven" was received by the Lord Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, attended by several priests.

It will in all probability be some time ere the Catholic city of Waterford will be presented to three of her gems of mourning. The bells have scarcely ceased tolling for the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, when the city is again filled with sorrow at the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Flynn, who died on Tuesday, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Late telegrams from Rome state that the health of the Pope is completely re-established. The Holy Father celebrates Mass, transacts business, and grants audiences, general and particular, just as before his late threatening attacks. He has also resumed his usual daily walks in the Vatican gardens, and appears with all his wonted spirit and vivacity on all the topics of the day.

The epidemic lately occupied by Mr. Dalsay, near Navan, standing on a farm of eleven acres, has been purchased by the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, for the purpose of a new diocesan seminary. The purchase money was £2,050; rent, £50. The favorable leases will be surrendered, and Lord Ashtumey has consented to grant a new lease in perpetuity at a slight advance of rent.

The Right Rev. Bishop Borgess lately presided at a religious profession in the convent of the Sisters Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Monroe, Michigan. The young ladies who had the happiness of giving themselves to God were Miss Mary Thorpe, (Sister Mary Joseph); Miss Ellen Wadick (Sister M. Constancia); Miss Marie Dalter (Sister M. Bonifacia); Miss Margaretta Dalter (Sister M. Hedwig).

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Patrick, or, as he was generally better know by the name of the Very, Father Ryan, the beloved parish priest of Cappamore, who after a long and severe illness, expired in the parochial residence on Saturday, June 14, amid the sorrow for his demise of every one who knew him. He was an Alumnus of the Irish College at Paris, where he was the contemporary of the late and much deeply called "the Bishop of Ferns" and terror of the diocese of Ferns, county Wexford, has passed from among us. The Very Rev. Father Ryan was in the sixty-first year of his age, and the forty-third of his pastoral charge.

On Sunday, July 13, the Most Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans, confirmed ninety-three persons in the Holy Trinity church. On Tuesday his Grace confirmed twenty-five children at the Ursuline Convent, sixteen of whom belonged to the Protestation. During Tuesday evening he confirmed thirteen ladies at the Convent of Mount Carmel. On Thursday he administered the sacrament of Confirmation in the church of St. Henry, where he confirmed thirty-four children. Here also he was escorted by the section of the Militant Union and St. Joseph's society of that parish.

The Bishop of Kildare ordained to the priesthood the following graduates of St. Patrick's College, Carlow, Ireland, during Pentecost week—Revs. Patrick Cosgrove, Kildare; Jeremiah Murphy, Maitland; David O'Callaghan, Cashel; William O'Shea, St. Louis; Gerald Foohey, Cloyne; Patrick Shiels, Ferns; Edward Archbold, Ferns; William McGrath, Richard Butler, and Timothy Hanlon, Gouldburne; Patrick Berbe, Dubuque; Thomas Heffernan, Thomas Power, Philip Power, Andrew Condon, Terrence Moran and John Moran, Waterford.

Rev. Peter Geyer, a young Catholic priest, and his brother were drowned at Ripley, Ohio, July 16th. They left home between seven and eight o'clock for the purpose of bathing, and as they did not return during the night, their sister started early next morning down the beach in search of them. A short distance below town she found their clothes on the shore. Upon the finding of the clothes the expressed fears to those she met that her brothers were drowned. Parties proceeded to the shore immediately, and but a short time elapsed ere both bodies were found, clasped in each other's arms. Father Geyer was about twenty-seven years of age, and his brother about seven. Their mother resides in Dayton, Ohio.

On the 24th of June the following gentlemen were promoted to Orders in All Hallows' College, Dublin, by the Most Rev. D. Wheelan, Lord Bishop of Sebastopolis:—Priesthood—Rev. Laurence Ryan, Alton, U. S.; Rev. Patrick Duffy, Normanby; Rev. Denis O'Dwyer, Goulburne, Australia; Rev. Laurence Hanley, Cork Diocese; Rev. James Mosley, Newark, U. S.; Rev. Denis Kelly, San Francisco, California; Rev. Terence Carolan, San Francisco; Rev. Morris; Rev. John O'Dwyer, Goulburne, Australia; Rev. Andrew Brady, Louisville, U. S.; Sylvester Maddock, Australia; Rev. Gerald Stack, Dubuque, U. S.; Rev. John Ryan, Boston, U. S.; Rev. Maurice McKenna, Malbourne; Rev. Daniel Cronin, Adelaide, U. S.; John Marshall, Melbourne; Rev. Hugh McNeenan, Monsingy, C. Jorois; Rev. Maurice O'Carroll, Melbourne; Rev. Timothy Riordan, San Francisco; Rev. Patrick Lynch, Delaware, U. S.; Rev. Joseph Collins, Sydney, Australia; Rev. Patrick McNamara, Nashville; Rev. Thomas Malloy, Nebraska; Rev. Timothy Dooley, Perth, Western Australia; Rev. William Medcalf, Perth; Rev. Bernard Gillick, Albany, U. S.; Rev. Patrick Burke, Dubbourse; Rev. John Geoncie, Nebraska; Rev. Thomas Mostarano, Alton, U. S.; Rev. Pierce Burke, Desborn. *Minor Orders*—Mr. Patrick Warde, San Francisco; Mr. Jeremiah Doyle, Armidale, Australia; Mr. John Leahy, San Francisco, California; Mr. William O'Brien, Boston, U. S.; Mr. Patrick Ryan, Sydney, Australia; Mr. John Fahy, Nashville, U. S.; Mr. Thomas Long, Goulburne, Australia; Mr. Matthew Carroll, Melbourne; Mr. Matthew Farrelly, Trinidad, West Indies; Mr. Hugh Logan, San Francisco.

At the ordinations held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on the 20th June and following days, the following gentlemen were promoted to the holy orders by the Most Rev. Dr. Cooney, Bishop of Achgh and Ulonnscombe: *To Priesthood*—The Revs. J. Gilleaman, Meath; J. O'Kane, Derry; P. Shanahan, Achonry; P. Magee, Down; J. McAuley, Clogher; P. O'Brien, Armagh; T. Dunn, Meath; J. McNulty, Raphoe; B. Halpin, Meath; H. McKntee, Meath; W. Kearney, Meath; J. Pollard, Meath; J. Hughes, Derry; L. McDonnell, Dublin; J. Cassidy, Cork; J. Fahy, Clonfert; D. Gaffey, Elphin; H. McMenin, Kilmore; R. O'Brien, Kildare; P. McMahon, Armagh; P. Magoor, Cork; F. Meehan, Kilmore; J. Foley, Elphin; T. Hourican, Ardagh; P. Riordan, Ardagh; M. Norris, Kildare; D. Hawe, Cenory; P. O'Shea, Elphin; L. McLeigh, Dromore; D. Mulleedy, Elphin; P. Dunne, Kildare; P. McCarney, Elphin; J. Mahon, Cashel; P. Dell, Meath; L. Doyle, Ferns; M. Woods, Meath; M. Hanrick, Armagh; P. O'Reilly, Meath; M. Malone, Elphin; J. Maheg, Elphin; F. Lynch, Kilmore; J. Eldowney, Derry; E. Scanlon, Raphoe; A. Feley, Elphin; T. Scanlon, Kerry; J. Walsh, Brooklyn; R. Lyons, Dubuque. *To Subdiaconate*—The Rev. Edwards D. O'Loughlin, Derry; M. Horo, Kerry; J. O'Leary, Kerry; M. Coogan, Elphin; H. Sanford, Elphin; J. Enright, Limerick; J. Daly, Kilmloe; P. O'Donnell, Limerick; Patrick Hoyne, Waterford; D. O'Keeffe, Kerry; J. McDermott, Elphin; J. O'Brien, Kildare; P. Boland, Killala; T. Madden, Killala; Patrick Hoyne, Waterford; T. Shanahan, Kerry; J. Healey, Armagh; J. O'Riordan, Cloyne; P. O'Leary, Kerry; P. Barden, Meath. *To Minor Orders*—Mr. A. O'Connell, Tuam; J. O'Dougherty, Raphoe; C. O'Driscoll, Cork; P. Hackett, Clogher; J. McAlinn, Armagh; F. McAlister, Down; M. Somers, Elphin; A. Waters, Tuam; M. Conway, Tuam. *To Exorcistate*—The Rev. Messrs. P. Doyle, Kildare; D. Harrington, Kerry; P. Dunphy, Waterford; J. O'Kane, Derry; J. Cassidy, Meath.

### Religious Intolerance.

The subjoined article, taken from the *Marysville Appeal*, is very creditable as coming from a non-Catholic journal. If the liberal spirit which it breathes were universal in our community, there would be no such thing as bigotry and sectarian as the "Crescents" know it;

We read occasional reference in the San Francisco papers to a secret organization existing in that city, known as the Order of the Crescents, the sole aim of which, so far as is now known, is to be prejudicial to the admission of all men who profess or believe the Roman Catholic faith. The Order is confined to no political party, but admits to membership all who will subscribe to some sort of an iron-clad oath pledging the member to oppose the political aspirations of every man professing the Roman Catholic faith. As yet the principles of the Order is said to have exerted considerable influence, but the recent vote in this city is said to show that the reports of its strength have been greatly exaggerated. The principles upon which these Orders are founded are in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and propose to declare which religion is right and which is wrong, assuming an infallibility of judgment.

Pretending to fear that the influence of the Catholic Church will be exercised to the detriment if not the destruction of our free institutions, and for the maintenance of a plan for controlling the contingency, it is worked secretly and by stealth, these secret societies do the very thing which they pretend to others, and attempt to prevent intolerance and proscription by counter-intolerance and proscription. If the Catholic Church had not so common understanding among its adherents as to political and other secular matters, the organizations of hostile bodies would not be aware of the Order of the Crescents would not only promise but perspectively promising. Lead slate and copper also abound, and coal he been found in rich deposits.

### NEVADA.

A Dutch Flat correspondent of the Taken *Republican* says the following gives a fair idea of the clean-ups of some of the hydaulic mines in that section for the month of June:

Of the mines of the Cedar Creek Gold Mining and Water Company, the Rector mine cleaned up $3,214.61 Jebarning, 220 26; Central, $5, 876 24; Home Test, $2,846 92—which, added to the sail of water, swells the total amount of receipts to $26,089 34. The total receipts for those mines during July 14 amounted to the smaglic sum of $176,000.

The Summit Company's claim, sited on Ring Ugly Hill, recently made a small run for the season, cleaning up the sum of $7,334 16, the expenses of extracting which were $4,097, leaving a net dividend of $3,257 16, which was divided among his shareholders. The ground is about forty-three days of twelve hours each—eighteen hours of water.

### SAN BERNARDINO.

The San Bernardino *Guardian* of ate date gives the following particulars relative to the newly discovered Arrington Ditch:

The mines in this district are become to be almost as famous as those in the Kern and Hodgson Valley districts. Up a large quantity of very rich ore hasen taken from the mines, and the yield of crude buffion in San Francisco form $650 to $700 per ton. The leads are increasing in thickness and richness, so far, are Big Blue, Lone Valley, Sonoma and Cet. These mines are situated about 60 les northeast of San Bernardino, near old Cucamonga city, and 15 miles from Cucamonga Valley and 30 or 60 miles from

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Late telegrams from Rome state that the health of the Pope is completely restablished. The Holy Father celebrated Mass, transacts business, and grants audiences, generally every day, just as before the late rheumatic attacks. He has also resumed his usual daily walks in the Vatican garden, and converses with all in the usual spirit and vivacity on all the topics of the day.

The residence lately occupied by Mr. Delaney, near Navan, standing on a farm of eleven acres, has been purchased by the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Bishop of Meath, for the purpose of a new diocesan seminary. The purchase money was £2,400.

On the 14th inst. the terminable lease will be surrendered, and Lord Athlumney has consented to sell the new house in perpetuity at a slight advance of rent.

The Right Rev. Bishop Borgess solemnly presided at a religious profession in the Convent of the Sisters Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Monroe, Michigan. The young ladies who had the happiness of giving themselves to God were: Miss Mary Ann Lacroix (Sister M. Adolphus); Miss Ellen Wadick (Sister M. Constancia); Miss Mantle Dalber (Sister M. Pauline); Miss Mary Fay (Sister M. Basilia).

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Rev. Peter Geyser, a young Catholic priest, and his brother were drowned at Ripley, Ohio, July 10th. They left home between seven and eight o'clock for the purpose of bathing, and as they did not return during the night, their sister started early next morning down the beach in search of them. A short distance from the house she found their clothes on the shore. Hastening back with the sadness, she expressed fears to those she met that her brother and priest had been drowned. Parties immediately proceeded to the shore immediately, and after a closed search over both bodies were found, clasped in each other's arms. Father Geyser was about twenty-seven years of age, and his brother sixteen. Their mother resides in Dayton, Ohio.

On the 24th of June the following gentlemen were promoted to Orders in All Hallows' College, Dublin, by the Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay: Priests—Rev. Lawrence Fahey, Albion, U. S.; Rev. Patrick Duffy, Northern Liberties, Pa.; Rev. Denis O'Dwyer, Goulburne, Australia; Rev. Laurence Bermingham, Providence; Rev. James Hanley, Newark, U. S.; Rev. Denis Kelly, Sacramento, California; Rev. Terence Cavaher, San Francisco; Rev. Thomas John O'Dwyer, Goulburne, Australia; Rev. Andrew Reader, Goulburne, Australia; Rev. Sylvester Maddock, Melbourne, Australia; Rev. Joseph Sadlier, Dubuque, U. S.; Rev. John Ryan, Sydney, N. S. Wales; Rev. Maurice McKenna, Melbourne; Rev. Patrick Hanley, Albion, U. S.; John Crowe, Westhall, Melbourne; Rev. Hugh McNemee, Monterey, California; Rev. Maurice O'Carroll, Melbourne; Rev. Michael O'Hanlon, Melbourne; Rev. Patrick Lynch, Nebraska, U. S.; Rev. Joseph Collins, Sydney, Australia; Rev. Patrick Hyde, Sydney, Australia; Rev. Thomas Mahony, Nebraska; Deacons—Rev. Timothy Dooley, Perth, Western Australia; Rev. William McGoldrick, St. Paul's; Rev. Bernard Gullick, Albany, U. S.; Rev. Daniel Needham, Melbourne; John Geoghegan, Nebraska. Subdeacons—Rev. Thomas Masterson, Alton, U. S.; Rev. Pierce Burke, Goulburne. Orders—Mr. Patrick Warde, San Francisco; Mr. Jeremiah Doyle, Armidale, Australia; Mr. John Leahy, San Francisco, California; Mr. William O'Brien, Boston, U. S.; Mr. Patrick Ryan, Sydney, Australia; Mr. John Fahy, Nashville, U. S.; Mr. Thomas Long, Goulburne, Australia; Mr. Matthew Casey, Melbourne; Mr. Matthew Farrelly, Trinidad, West Indies; Mr. Hugh Logan, San Francisco.

At the ordinations held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on the 2d inst and following days, the following gentlemen were promoted to the holy orders by the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise: *To Priesthood*—The Revs. J. Hingerty, Meath; J. O'Leary, Derry; F. Staunton, Achonry; P. Magee, Down; J. McAuliffe, Clogher; P. O'Brien, Armagh; T. Dunn, Meath; J. McNulty, Raphoe; R. Ralph, Meath; H. McEntee, Meath; W. Kearney, Meath; J. Foliard, Meath; E. Smyth, Derry; L. McDonnell, Meath; P. Cassidy, Cork; J. Fahy, Clonfert; D. Gaffey, Elphin; H. McManus, Kildare; R. O'Brien, Kildare; P. Mediahan, Armagh; P. Magner, Cork; F. Meehan, Kilmore; J. Foley, Elphin; T. Hourican, Ardagh; P. Rhedan, Ardagh; M. Norris, Kildare; D. Hare, Armagh; P. O'Shea, Elphin; L. McLeigh, Dromore; D. Mailleody, Elphin; P. Dunne, Kildare; P. McCartney, Armagh; J. McNamara, Killaloe; P. Duff, Meath; L. Doyle, Ferns; M. Woods, Meath; M. McQuirk, Armagh; P. O'Malley, Meath; M. Malone, Elphin; J. Maloy, Elphin; F. Lynch, Kilmore; J. Hughes, Derry; P. Kelly, Raphoe; A. Dougherty, Derry; R. Scanlon, Kerry; J. Walsh, Brooklyn; R. Elphin; M. Galvin, Waterford; J. Knight, Limerick; J. Daly, Killaloe; P. O'Donnell, Limerick; Patrick Murphy, Limerick; D. O'Keeffe, Kerry; J. McDermott, Elphin; J. O'Brien, Kildare; P. Fahey, Killaloe; T. Madden, Limerick; J. Conway, Down; T. Shanahan, Kerry; J. Healey, Armagh; J. O'Riordan, Cloyne; P. O'Leary, Kerry; F. Lyden, Tuam; M. O'Connell, Tuam; J. O'Dougherty, Raphoe; D. O'Driscoll, Cork; P. Haskell, Clogher; D. McAlise, Armagh; P. McAteer, Down; M. Somers, Elphin; B. Waters, Tuam; M. Conway, Tuam. *Sub deaconship*—The Reverends N. Doyle, Kildare; B. Harrington, Kerry; P. Dunphy, Waterford; J. O'Kane, Derry; J. Cassidy, Meath.

### Religious Intolerance.

The subjoined article, taken from the Marysville *Appeal*, is very creditable, coming from a non-Catholic journal. If the liberal spirit which it breathes were universal in our community, there would be no such foolish bigots and alarmists as the "Crescents" known:

We read occasional reference in the San Francisco papers to a secret organization existing in that city, known as the Order of the Crescents, the sole aim of which, so far as is made public, is to prevent the election to office of all men who profess or believe in the Catholic religion. The order is confined to no political party, but admits to membership all who will subscribe to some sort of a test oath, and pledging the member to oppose the political aspirations of every man professing the Roman Faith. Order is said to have exerted considerable influence in the late primaries in San Francisco; and the avowed object of the order is to defeat the aspirations of the vile wretches, Terrence Donahue and Thomas Maguire, who have been nominated by the Democracy for Supervisors. This is a secret service of the devices, and the spirit of the Constitution, and refuses to declare which religion is good enough for an office, thus creating an infallibility test.

Proceeding to fear that the influence of the Catholic Church will be exercised to the detriment of not the destruction of our free institutions, the Crescents have formed a plan for controlling the country, it is working fervently and secretly to that end, these secret societies do the very thing which they denounce in others, and attempt to prevent intolerance and proscription. If the Catholic Church has any common understanding among its adherents as to political and other secular matters, the organizations of hostile movements of the character of the Order of the Crescents would not only provoke resistance, but might be carried to that extent that the adherents of the Catholic faith would be compelled to organize for the sole purpose of self-defense. We have seen the time when men were attacked on the streets and in their houses, when houses and dwellings were sacked and women and children turned into the streets, simply because they were Catholics; and it is the duty of every lover of liberty to see that the land to which the Pilgrim Fathers fled in order that they might worship God according to their own conscience, and where this right is for all time to come, may never witness a recurrence of such scenes.

We know nothing of the design of the Catholic Church, but it is clear to any other ecclesiastic, but this is certain, that there should be no such terrible deep laid scheme on foot to subvert the Government without some evidences of the conspiracy cropping out and there is no question but the development of any such a plan would lead to its prompt and overwhelming defeat. The Catholic Church is too strong in proportion to all the remainder of our Christian people to be that bold and bent together in secret conclave with wiles and grips and pass-words, and maintain an army of spies to keep watch and a still greater army of men sworn to vidis for their country? Is the effort against the supposed schemes of the Pope of Rome. The mere application of a religious test to political candidates is a monstrosity, and the only effect it will have if persisted in will be to compel the Catholics to consolidate and apply a similar test in their own behalf. Liberty at its very core, we regret to see such a movement encouraged by Republican papers, as it is a direct violation of the liberal principles that called the party into existence, and has made it strong and great because of its ignoring all distinctions of nativity, hue or creed, and recognizing the rights of all citizens as equal.

On the 3d of May last the Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington received from the Surveyor-General's office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, the official plat of the Las Vegas Grant, which was confirmed to the Las Vegas Town Company, by the Board of Land Commissioners, and by the Supreme Court of the United States, and patented by the President of the United States, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court. The plat includes the Las Vegas Hot Springs, and contains about 496 square miles. The Commissioner did not file the approved survey with the Register and Receiver of the land district in which the land is situated, as required by law, until the 1st day of July, 1873, at which time the title to the land vested in the grantee, and deeds were made to the Register and Receiver by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The choice of the Taxpayers' Committee for Recorder rests between Louis Dube and Lester Herman. E. B. Bierbower is the popular deputy in the Recorder's office to a considerable.

Interesting items concerning THE MONITOR on Saturday evening or Sunday morning, can always be had at the publication office, at the store of J. F. GRUTSMAN, 19 second street.

## MINING SUMMARY.

### CALAVERAS COUNTY.

The Calaveras *Chronicle* of the 19th has the annexed items:

About the richest quartz we ever saw was brought to town the other day by some parties who recently discovered the lead from which it was taken. The vein is situated near Donnalake's bridge, about seven miles from Mokelumne Hill. The rock was so strong together with gold that it could scarcely be broken in pieces.

As we passed through San Andreas last Monday, our attention was attracted at the Lloyd Bros.' gravel mine situated in that village. The claim is an old river bed or channel varying from 100 to 200 feet in width—the pay strata—from 2 to 4 feet in depth and from 50 to 60 feet below the surface. The mine is drained by a tunnel 800 feet long. The Messrs. Lloyd has a splendid income from their mine, which they well merit for their enterprise.

### MONTEREY.

The Hollister *Independent* of the 19th instant says: "It is perhaps not generally know that the country east of the Gabilan, in the vicinity of Hollister, south aucast, is rich in mineralogical resources. Immense veins of iron and manganese abound. There are several mines in working order, two but a short distance from the San ssilio road, which yield a pickwilver yield large and prospectively promising. Lead sists of copper and iron pyrites, and coal is been found in rich deposits."

### NEVADA.

A Dutch Flat correspondent of the Tahoe *Republican* gives the following figure as the clean-ups of some of the hydraulic mines in that section for the month of June:

Of the mines of the Cedar Creek did Mining and Water Company, the first mine cleaned up 1,000 inches of hydraulic, 220 26; Central, $5, 876 24; Home Test, $3,846 92—total, $10,083 42. Of the water, swells the total amount of result to $28,089 34. The total receipts for these sending July 1st amounted to the snuggle sum of $176,000.

The Nonnish Company's claim, sided on Plug Ugly Hill, recently made imal run for the season, cleaning up the sa $7,354 16, the expenses of extracting sch were $2,097, leaving a net dividend of $5, pay. Yesterday, the claim was washed 257 16, which was divided among the shareholders. The claim was washed forty-three days of twelve hours eachelding 480 inches of water.

### SAN BERNARDINO.

The San Bernardino *Guardian* of late gives the following particulars of the rich discoveries to the newly discovered Arlington Dist.

The mines in this district are become so be almost as famous as those in the Lead and Holcomb Valley districts. Quite a large quantity of very rich ore has been taken from the mines, which has a lie crude bullion in San Francisco forum $656 to $700 per ton. The leads there principally been worked, so far, are the Blue Bloss, Lone Valley, Sonoma and Ida. These mines are situated about 60 lea northeast of San Bernardino, near old Cosenberry city, and 15 miles from Bridcomb Valley, and 50 or 60 men are employ in working them. Two companies are now making arrangements to put up samp works.

### SANTA CLARA.

The San José *Mercury* says, speak of the Guadalupe quicksilver mines:

It may not be generally known to the public that three furnaces, or rather boxes these valuable ore months. [illegible] of a few weeks, but, for reasons satisfactory to the company, the mines [illegible] limited to narrow extent. Superintendent Bunting work until the arrival of the president, Mr. Merrifith of Baltimore, who is expected soon. When he arrives, it is possible that measures will be taken, to increase the force of the development of these rich mines to a large extent.

The Santa Cruz *Sentinel* of Saturday the following item:

On the coast cliffs, north of Laguna Creek, may be seen large bodies of meteoric ore cropping out amid shale and chalk; and as if blistered by the hot sun. We have never seen better indications of a good mine. There are evidences of heavy veins in the creek basin on the south side of the road and in the hillsides near the cottage. Prof. Blake pronounces the ore rich, and as indicated by the rather yellow color of the iron rust scum which oozes up thru the boggy soil, it is also heavy in gold. The whole coast range, from Santa Cruz to below Pebbly Beach is veined with rich ore. At the Yellow Bank dairy the physarts of iron have discolored the ground and clay-stone many rods. We believe that there is iron enough in the bank to Harbor to build all the railroads requires the State, if reduced to rails, ties, fis and spikes.

It is certainly worth some prospects time, who is competent to know, to go and see some of the ore and have it assay Another curious feature in the land in section is the brilliant pebbles—cornelia, jasper, agate, ore,—which abound and other bright gravel stones on the beach These pebbles are in a layer eighteen inches wide and about two feet below the surface of the soil all along the plateau from the beach. The encroachment of the sea and water from the bluffs has washed them down into the surf, where they are constantly being pulled into modern Injants, much sought after by curiosity seekers, who pick them up by bushels and carry them away to do work into jewelry, seldom vases and flower pots or ornamental garden walks. Some of the pebbles are very beautiful and of considerable value

### YUBA.

The Enterprise Company, operating Smartsville, says the Grass Valley *Tidings*, will soon have the great tunnel completed, and be ready for washing rich gravel. Th tunnel is a mile and a quarter long, a portion of it being in the tuff. The tunnel is four feet wide and nine feet high and seven fe wide at the bottom. The tunnel is now something like $100,000. The Enterpri has a great body of gravel, which prospec well from surface to bed rock.

### Arizona.

The Arizona *Miner*, of the 12th inst., has information from Mohave county, in Hardlipai district the Cupel and Tiger Gold Solidated are taking out rock that will average $900 per ton. Fifty tons of ore on th Tiger dump will go $200-$3 per cent. lea. The Reindeer has just shipped five tons of ore through Cory & Potts that will average $500.

Little Chief—Shaft 25 feet deep, two ore bodies showing; taking out ore that will go $1,200 per ton.

The New Era has 100 shafts down five feet each, and working four men. In some of ore on the dump average $500 per ton. They have just completed a shipment of ten tons, and worked the tons in the Pioneer mill. On a bet, Potts made an assay from five pounds of ore that went $1,600. Potts is smelting 100 pounds that will go $12,000 per ton.

## The Truth of the Story.

The following extract from an article published in the *American Patriot Register*, shows what opinion enlightened and liberal minded Protestants hold concerning the religious struggle in Germany:

A greater war than any yet known in history has begun in Prussia between Christianity and infidelity. The Catholic Bishops have spoken out boldly. Their appeal to the Chambers while in deliberation, next to the Emperor, are the bills had become law, and finally they commended the faithful for their determination to serve God on their consciences dictates. The Protestant ministers are equally firm. The *fractious* disclaimer in the Parliament has been ineffective. Private individuals do not lag behind public men. Thus we find the religious thought of the country gathered into one compact, serried band of sixteen millions girded for the fight, and prepared to suffer though not to yield. What is to be said will the Government and Bismarck do? The latter, no doubt, has made up his mind to brave all the consequences, though even he knows eye they cannot be measured. The Emperor is still led by the Chancellor, despite his own lazy sort of Christian belief. The Emperor will dispose for religion, has lost all influence; the Crown Prince and Princess, no friends to Bismarck, are powerless, so the chancellor's will be done and only, supporters—but they are numerous—believe to the end. Throughout the length of the State, Bismarck has girded the new empire with a triple line of fortresses, but he does not know that by the means of which we refer he is preparing with his own hands the true revenge of France.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A motion was made in Chambers given the following figure as the clean-ups of some of the hydraulic mines in that section for the month of June:

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### Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Douglas City—Thomas Crickard | $1 00 |
| Horse Valley—Jas. Hall | 2 00 |
| Table Rock—Edward Whelan | 2 00 |
| Little York—Mrs. Mary Ann Dairy | 2 00 |
| Little York—James Phillips | 2 00 |
| Port Whiting—Jeremiah Kelly | 2 00 |
| Red Bluff—Edward O. Imsey | 1 00 |
| Tuscarora—Charles Murphy | 2 00 |
| Troy Place—Jeremiah Kelsoe | 1 00 |
| Troy Place—P. C. Kennedy | 1 00 |
| Egan Co.—Cornelius Murphy | 2 00 |
| Yankee Jim's—Philip Reilly | 2 00 |

### The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty Summers have elapsed since it was firstly announced to the public that a medicine, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of proprietary and advertised medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation, stated that it had been for years in private use by the medical faculty as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation and intermittent fever. It could soon discovered that the article possessed virtues of a remarkable character, and that it was not only a cure for the diseases for which it was first recommended, but for many others of a kindred nature. Its reputation soon spread beyond the limits of the city in which it was manufactured, and the demand for it increased with such rapidity as to astonish even the most sanguine of its friends. Dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervousness, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism, and other diseases originating in a vitiated and tainted atmosphere, vanish under its influence as surely as the mists of night before the sun. It has been recommended by ministers of intelligent testimony, examined by chemists of high standing, and prescribed by physicians of thousands of well known citizens, and has received the unqualified approval of hundreds of thousands of persons. It has also obtained the patronage of nearly for a quarter of a century, and has received the unqualified approval of millions of independent sovereigns, and its praises resound in their

HOSTETTER'S OUR BEST POLICY.—In the age of corruption and unfair dealing it is pleasant to see that honesty is sometimes the best policy," and that those merchants who deal the most honorably in their business are always the most successful in business. But turn to the advertisement observing that H. Stoebers & Bro. the well-known grocers, at 331 and 333 Fourth street, established in this city since 1853, are now improving their business by moving to a more modern iron front part in their building, which, when finished, will be one of the most elegant business houses on the Pacific Coast. They have been prominent in the wholesale grocery and commission trade, not only in this city, but throughout the Pacific States and Territories, and have established by their well known reputation for honesty and fair dealing.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MORNING OFFICE AND EXCHANGE,
THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873.

FLOUR—Quotations of Saturday are nominal for last report. We quote—Extra at $5 50 @5 60, and superfine at $5 @$5 10 in sks @ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—Feed, 1 @1 05 per cental, nominal, with free offerings, at lower rates; store our last report. At the close we quote feed at $1 @1 07½; brewing, $1 @1 07½. The Liverpool market was unimproved on the 10th inst. for Club Wheat and Barley, and for Chilian, Red Wheat and Barley. Per 27 [illegible] Per 30 [illegible]

OATS—The demand has been moderate, and unchanged prices as last week. We quote feed at $1 @1 07½; seed, nominal at $1 @1 07½ per cental.

OATS—Have been in fair demand, at unchanged prices. We quote Gray at $1 @1 07½; White, nominal at $1 @1 07½ per cental.

HAY—The receipts have been free during the past week, with a fair demand, and prices in the close at $15@$18 for ordinary to choice @ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $1 @1 25 @ bale.

CORN—Quotable at $1 @1 07½ @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Has been in moderate supply, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bran, $1 @1 07½; Shorts, $1 @1 07½; Middlings, $1 @1 07½; Feed, $1 @1 07½; and small White, $1 @1 07½ @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—Are in fair supply, with a fair demand. We quote the range at $1@$1 62½ @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote at $1@$1 50 @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $1@$1 @ ton from mill.

HAY—Is in fair demand, and prices in the close at $15@$18 for ordinary to choice @ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $1 @1 25 @ bale.

CORN—Quotable at $1 @1 07½

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Proposing to Elope on his Marriage Morning.

The case of Connor vs. Leahy was heard at the Kerry Assizes on 24th July. The action was for damages for breach of promise to marry.

Mary Connor deposed—I am the plaintiff. I live at Kilmainham. I am not twenty-one years of age yet. I have known the defendant since I was born. I remember the year 1869. Before that defendant made a proposal of marriage. He first proposed about six years ago.[1] I remember when he got married to his first wife. He was courting me up to then—two years. He proposed to me, but my father would not give his consent. The day he was married he came to my house on that morning on his way to be married. He wanted me to marry him then. He asked me would not I elope with him? I said I would not. He then went to my father and asked him his leiwsse him from the promise he made. I told him I would, and I did, and he was married in less than half an hour. After his wife's death I met the defendant near Broose, and he asked me was there any chance for him now. I said that could not be done, as he has been married so my first cousin. The week after he asked me to marry him. I said I did not think we would be married, and he asked me to go to London to get married to him. He asked me to give him my hand and word that I would marry no other man. I did so, and he did the same, promising that he would marry no other person before me. He sent James Grancy afterwards for me. I met him quite convenient to my father's house. I asked him what he wanted, and he said it was to make a promise of marriage to me, and he there promised me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Atkinson—The morning he was going to be married you were singing on the road? I was. I did not care about him. No person saw me courting me while Leahy was spliced. I did not care about getting married.

Q.—Why should you change your mind? A.—About three months after.

John Grancy deposed that he carried a message from the defendant to the plaintiff desiring her to meet him. Witness and plaintiff went to meet the defendant, and the defendant said as the plaintiff was always doubting him he was willing to make certain he would make the promise in presence of 4 witness. Defendant asked plaintiff to hold out her right hand; she did, and defendant took it and said, "My right hand in your right hand, like a married couple." He said he would marry her before all other women. Witness met defendant and asked him why he was breaking his promise. He said bad advisers, and telling challenge by another girl.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—£200 damages.

### Rent Grievance.

Mr. Delahunty has got hold of a very substantial Irish grievance. On Monday evening in the House of Commons he extracted from Mr. Lowe the admission that while advances are made to public bodies in England for local works at the rate of three and and a half per cent., four and latterly five per cent. is charged on similar advances made to Ireland. In the words of the *Express*, which is no staunch a supporter of English rule, when Ireland makes a "charitable application" for money, she must pay the full rate of interest; but when the State shall be lent to her to be other parts of the kingdom for the purpose of executing local works of permanent utility, the preference is either point blank refused or it is complied with upon extortionate terms. The only defence of the wrong that Mr. Lowe could think of at the moment was that loans in England were required for a much shorter time than in Ireland. But Mr. Delahunty, who seems to be thoroughly well "posted up" in the matter, replied by asking Mr. Lowe whether it was not a fact that "the time allowed for the repayment of loans in England was double that allowed in Ireland;" and Mr. Lowe was not able to give any answer on this point. Mr. Delahunty ultimately gave notice that he would on an early date give the Chancellor of the Exchequer an opportunity of giving a more satisfactory reply.

### An Eccentric Professor.

Professor Purcell O'Leary, who went like a madiac through the streets of Queenstown, recently, dressed to represent the Shan-a-Fane, in a yellow suit and chanois knee-breeches, armed with a quiver, bow, arrow and a large club, and wearing a gold crown for a cap, was arrested late in the evening and brought before Messrs. Macleod and Beamish, charged with creating a row at one of his servants, and firing an arrow over her head. The servant-girl's gentleman was walking through the town all day, followed by crowds, especially a number of small boys, who thought it was some kind of a wild Indian, and in several instances made them fly in all directions with his club and arrows. Colonel Lloyd was attacked by him near the Royal Cork Yacht Club, his hat knocked off, and was obliged to fly for refuge to the Cork Club House. He then went home to Cobh and encountered a young woman selling fish and berries at his house. He met her with a loaded pistol, a dreadful oath, and nearly frightened the poor creature out of her wits; after which he reduced some of his house furniture to splinters with a sword. He was lodged in Bridewell, on remand, for eight days.—*Cork Examiner.*

### The Newtownattwert Murder.

Sub-Inspector Montgomery was put on his trial for the third time on Monday for the murder of the bank clerk in Newtownatwert. Judge Barry, as on the last occasion on which this case was investigated, presided, and the array of counsel on either side is the same, with the exception that the Attorney-General himself is engaged for the Crown in addition to Sergeant Armstrong. A jury was not obtained without some difficulty, several jurors not having answered to their names at all, and several others having been ordered to stand aside from one cause or another. The Attorney-General stated the facts of the murder, which it is hardly necessary to repeat here. As we write, the trial is still proceeding, but it is not likely to close before the end of the week. We should add that the reports of the different newspapers concur in stating that the accused appeared to possess the coolness, self-possession and composure which characterized his demeanor on the two former trials.—*Nation, July 26.*

### Obsequies of the Rev. Michael B. O'Donoghue.

On Monday, at eleven and solemn High Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Michael B. O'Donoghue, in the church of the Most Sacred Heart, Donnybrook. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the remains were accompanied by a numerous and affected concourse from the church to the cemetery of Glasnevin, and committed to the grave with all the solemn and affecting ceremonial with which the Catholic Church in want to hallow the repose of the departed soul and consolate the survivors. For over thirty years the deceased clergyman combined the office of chaplain to the Donnybrook convent with the exercise of his parochial duties. His history is the history of the Irish priest —little known outside the sphere of his missionary labors, but loved and revered by those among whom his lot was cast. He lived his life of ample usefulness. His active zeal and his immoderate benevolence obtained or sought no recompense on earth save the consciousness of well doing and the sincere affection that can be purchased only by disinterested kindness. But the Great Master whom he served so well has at length called him to receive the higher and holier reward that he labors and his virtues merited.—*Weekly Register, July 26.*

### Conversation of the Most Rev. Dr. Power.

Sunday, July 20, the Most Rev. Dr. Power was consecrated Bishop of Waterford, in succession to the late lamented Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, in the noble cathedral of Waterford, in the presence of a vast congregation and a crowded assemblage of priests and clergy. From an early hour people of every rank and class from the surrounding country began to flock in great numbers, and flocked to the cathedral, which was soon filled in every section set apart for the laity. Among the congregation were the Corporation of Waterford, the Corporation of Dungarvan, headed by W. Keasely, Esq., Mayor, and the Corporation of Clonmel, with their robes of office, headed by Mr. Cantwell, Mayor. At the last named civic body came to pay a mark or tribute of honor and respect to the late Bishop, and to present him with an address and a splendidly emblazoned parchment containing the munificent gift of £800. As the time approached for the solemn ceremonial to commence the interior of the sacred edifice presented a grand and solemn appearance. The high altar and sanctuary were splendidly decorated, as was also the altar of the Blessed Sacrament.—*Freely Reporter.*

### Death of the Rev. J. Lonergan, O. S. A.

On the 9th inst., in the Abbey, Fethard, county Tipperary, after a protracted illness, the Rev. James Lonergan, O. S. A., died at the comparatively early age of 39.—Among the many graces and resplendent virtues with which this truly pious, zealous and venerable priest was adorned, like a marble couple," He said he would marry her before all other women. Witness met defendant and asked him why he was breaking his promise. He said bad advisers, and telling challenge by another girl.

Young. A High Mass and Office were celebrated for him in the Augustinian chapel, at which fourteen clergymen assisted, and the sanctuary would not have been threefold, but that a retreat of the clergy of the Archdiocese was being held in Thurles, which prevented a larger attendance.—*Weekly Register, July 26.*

### Purchase of Tenantry.

The County Dublin Tenants' Defense Association have sounded a note of warning to the farmers of the country to which intelligent and earnest attention should be given. The manifesto we refer to pointed out that all classes in the country depend upon the farmers, who, nevertheless, "have never been more ill-used and more ignorant of their rights." It also added the names of the parents and relatives of the pupils, besides others interested in the promotion of education.

It is stated that the accounts of the Dublin Exhibition have declared itself to open at building on one day in each week as an admission fee of sixpence.

A farmer at Comber committed suicide on the Belfast and Down Railway, by throwing himself across the rails in front of a train. He is believed to have been insane.

At Ennis, the inquiry into what is known as the female threshing case ended in a verdict of the committal of the prisoner, Bridget Kerrigg, for trial at the next assizes. Bail was refused.

A return brought down to the end of May shows that since the 1st of January, 1871, there have been 4,195 applications to the Church Commissioners by owners of land in Ireland, under the 32d section of the Irish Church Act, to enable them to purchase, by fifty two years' installments, their tithe rentcharge.

At the County Mayo Assizes, July 19th, Walter Nash, who was convicted the previous day of the murder of his wife, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald to be executed on the 19th of August. His landship held out no hope of mercy. The crime was committed when Walsh was in a state of drunkenness.

At the Down Assizes the jury were unable to agree in the case of Arthur Donnelly, who was charged with firing a shot at Head-pound to his soul's advantage to enter a monastery, informed his father—an opulent farmer—of his intention. That determination, it were freaks of prejudice and faults of vision, secretly relished a craving for bigoted and bitterly disappointed advocates. As you will have guessed, such indecencies are addressed, not to the people alone, but to Protestant England, in order to convince it that the defendant is the object of a priestly conspiracy to rob him of his reason, and that it behooves every loyal Protestant to subscribe towards his defense. That done, money will be forthcoming entertain no doubt whatever. Lord Shaftesbury has already given £50, and there are undoubtedly many in the strong box of the Protestant Alliance.—*Nation, July 26.*

### Green Fire.

A woman, said to be a connection of the Desmonds whom the police frustlessly endeavored to imprison in the Clerkenwell outrage, has been arrested whilst wheeling a box containing phosphorus through the streets. Our noble newspapers have already let her down as a Fenian, and Mr. Inspector Campbell (who got his charming allowance last week) is flourishing his dauntless broadsword over the unoffending lady. If my information is to be relied on, the detectives have got hold of a very excellent man's case. I trust the discovery may do them good. The Desmonds, with one exception, have left Ireland for the time. Despite the malignant efforts made to ruin them during a period of the greatest excitement ever witnessed in this country, not a number of the churches in Rome, commencing with that of St. Pudenziana. The name of that church will always recall the association of events connected with the late Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, who died in Rome, and whose funeral obsequies took place in that church. The Church they uprooted all the Irish Church can do very well without them, and are long they will have to wait before they will find as many steadfast friends and supporters throughout Ireland.—*Weekly Register, July 26.*

## SPAIN.

### False Reports.

The anarchy produced in the Peninsula by the infamous military and naval rebellion of June is approaching rapidly to the end where its course must end. Even the unyielding courage of the Bourbons, and the despatches sent specially to Madrid to rouse up the Republic and white down the Monarchy, even these falsifiers of facts in the Carlist camp, have been at last forced to admit that the Royal cause is almost smashed; that the Federal Republic is all but established. And the admission has that gave much against the grain. So much so, indeed, that the Carlist friends of the Anarchists, that they cannot forget the days of dazzling the English reader, though it be but for a moment. Yet for instance, on Saturday last they telegraphed to London that the Carlist rebels and Government forces had the day before, on that day fought a severe battle which lasted eighteen hours, and the losses of both sides were heavy, but that the rebels were beaten, and had to retreat, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded. It is true that a great battle had been fought at Estella, between Alfonsist, the brother of Don Carlos, and General Serrano, and that the former had been defeated. The defense was vigorous. Night having come on, the Carlist troops retired from the field themselves, and the attack was renewed, and after eighteen hours' fighting Alfonsist retreated, and at discretion—the victory being for the Carlists.—*Weekly Register, July 26.*

## GERMANY.

### The German Catholics.

While in Prussia the persecution of the Church of the minority is steadily progressing, the Austrian Government have of its own to see that it does not pay to exasperate the feelings of the Catholic people who form a compact majority in the realm of the Hapsburgs. The late financial crisis in the latter country has given rise to a large proportion of the middle classes in which indifference or actual hostility to the nation and to religion had been for many years—approach of the time when the people will be rallied upon to pass judgment on the past conduct of the Government, and the prospect of an entire discomfiture of its prevailing policy. The effect of pressure—all this has tended to change the tone of the powers that be with regard to the Catholic party. The Emperor Francis Joseph has just declared that if they like to keep their place they must give up all opposition to the Catholic party as their special care.

The Lord Chief Justice (Whiteside) of Ireland congratulations to the Grand Jury of county Meath yesterday. All the duties which had been sent in, he said, by police and experienced officers, spoke many language, and justified that return diminished. There were only five cases in the calendar, and the result of the consabulary was a very gratifying document. There was scarcely anything to be noted.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, in opening the Kilmainham yesterday at Clonmel, for the North Riding of Tipperary, observed that calendar contained a number of assault cases, but none of them were aggravated ones, caused doubtlessly by accounts of the returns of the county inspector and only twenty-five cases altogether were worthy to be recorded." In the North Riding of the same county the criminal business did not exceed that of the Judge for Limerick.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald opened the assizes for the county of Sligo yesterday, and said that a very satisfactory state of things was evidenced in the official returns. There were only seven indictable offenses even remotely approaching the character of crime. Of these none were agrarian, nothing to which *nine-tenths of the people of the country might be traced, had* been witnessed."

The Commission for the city of Limerick opened yesterday by Baron Deasy,



### A GLORIOUS EXAMPLE.

IRELAND'S CONSECRATION TO THE SACRED HEART.

Now who have read the beautiful and touching description of the consecration of Ireland to the Sacred Heart, by March last, could fail to enter with heartfelt earnestness, "How sweet, and how divine!" Such a heart and such a home that prompted the solemn, sacred offering! and most fitting was it that the great heart of long-suffering Erin should be the consecrated to the Sacred Heart. Ireland! that for long days of sorrow, her Divine Master and Model, first placed out this beautiful example to be followed by other lands, and particularly by our own favored country, where his noble discoverers planted the true, and then converted the infidel to the faith of Christ, and who first manifested to the world the glorious results to be had from obedience to be translated that whom he fully fully serve—to serve the Most Sacred Heart. Ireland united the glad bishop of Love to the sacrament grasp, and taught the docile child of the wilderness a breathe the sweet name of Jesus! Barely ever the present sir rather the rhonds of materialism and unbelief, and taught our dazed the Orang gloom had the sweet, sunshine of Christ. Ireland! Ireland! Ireland!

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

*For the Week Ending August 30.*

24—Sunday—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
25—Monday—Louis IX., King of France, Conf.
26—Tuesday—St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.
27—Wednesday—St. Joseph Calasanctius, Confessor.
28—Thursday—St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Hermes, Martyr.
29—Friday—Beheading of St. John Baptist. St. Sabina, Martyr.
30—Saturday—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin. SS. Felix and Adaucton, Martyrs.

**THE MONITOR:**
1873 1882
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
.....
SATURDAY.....AUGUST 23, 1873.

## MASONRY IN PERNAMBUCO.

We have not as yet received a trustworthy account of the conflict now progressing in parts of the Brazilian Empire between the Catholic hierarchy and the Masonic fraternity. From details which are already before us, however, we gather that the cause of the agitation is an endeavor on the part of the bishops to maintain discipline and carry out the laws of the Church relating to secret societies. Every educated person knows that a Catholic is forbidden, under penalty of excommunication, to become member of *any society* which demands an oath of secrecy and is hostile to religion and government. A man who deliberately swears to keep secret proceedings the nature of which he is not allowed to know until after he has bound himself, although he may be of opinion that such proceedings are in no wise his enable, but, on the contrary, laudable—fetters his conscience and practically forms an immoral act. He solemnly calls God to witness that he will never disclose to others or in any way give publicity to matters which, *for aught he knows at the time*, may require open condemnation; and thus he becomes guilty of what may be called a sacrilegious indiscretion. The fact that all he is made acquainted with, subsequent to the taking of the oath, may be of an innocent character, cannot be alleged as a justification for his conduct. *Ex post facto* justification is no justification at all.

This is a moral principle which does not admit of controversy or dispute. Consequently, instead of people affecting to wonder why the Catholic Church forbids her children to enter secret societies, the wonder ought be that any Christian denomination should be found to sanction even indirectly such loose morality. But Catholicity, first and above all things, enforces obedience to the laws of God; the secret societies, as a rule, are willing to condone the gravest infractions of the moral code for the sake of an apparent acceptance of their peculiar tenets. Again, the Masonic Association not only demands this immoral and indefensible oath from its members, but it has constituted itself a hostile to Christianity. This is loudly denied by many, but it has been repeatedly established beyond the possibility of doubt. Every organization must be judged, not by the individual opinions and sympathies of its members, but by the spirit actuating the whole body—by the authoritative pronouncements of its leading officers. Now, volumes could be filled with declarations made by the very highest Masonic dignitaries, to the effect that the scope and objects of the society are the replacing of revealed faith by what they term the religion of humanity, and the destruction of every vestige of Christianity. These confessions have appeared in official publications; they never have been either contradicted or repudiated, and therefore the organization is rightfully held accountable for them. To be sure there are thousands of Masons who are excellent citizens, whose lives in public and private are beyond reproach, and who would indignantly deny that they entertained any designs against Christian faith; but their personal feelings cannot be taken as an offset against the notorious character of the body.

Now we would leave it to intelligent and honorable men whether it is any wonder that the Catholic Church is opposed to such an organization, or whether its hostility to it should be imputed as intolerance. The duty of the Catholic Church is clear and unmistakable; she must denounce and condemn any society the tendency of which is to impede the accomplishment of her divine mission. With this duty unsparingly and the scandalous pandering to popular caprice, exhibited by the innumerable sects into which Protestantism has divided itself, she has not the remotest connection. Now when a man brought up as a Catholic meditates joining the Masonic fraternity he knows very well he has a choice to make. If he becomes a Freemason, he *ipso facto* ceases to be a Catholic; he violates a rule of his Church, and he must accept the penalty. To owe a similar easily apprehended—he might as well think he could take part in Republican conventions, vote the Republican ticket on all occasions, and continue to be recognized as a Democrat. He knows perfectly well the penalty to which he exposes himself—or rather, to put the matter more correctly, the penalty which he inflicts upon himself—and he has no right to complain of it. He deliberately prefers the lodge to the house of God, the philanthropy of his brethren to the teachings of Jesus Christ, and it is absurd for him to imagine himself scathed because he is simply told so.

What then are the Brazilian bishops doing? They are enunciating a law of the Church, as universally known as the Apostles' Creed, from the pulpit and the press. They call only the arms of logic and expostulation. They interfere with no man's belief. They are guarding the spiritual interests of the flocks committed to their care. How are they met—by counter-arguments, by legitimate controversy, by the intelligent contrast of opinion with opinion? Not at all. They are answered by tumult, violence and murder! The *Rio Mail Gazette*, a London daily paper favorable to Masonry and bitterly antagonistic to Catholicism, describes certain scenes which took place very recently in Pernambuco. A mob of the "free and accepted" incensed at the conduct of the bishops, broke into a Jesuit church, tore the pictures to pieces, smashed the altar furniture, demolished the confessionals, and ended their amusement by assaulting the priests so brutally that one of them subsequently died from his injuries. Recollect, the sole offense of which the priests could possibly have been guilty was that of telling their people not to join the fraternity, because it was opposed to the Church. For daring to announce that which every Mason must acknowledge to be true—for uttering words which are printed every day in the year in Masonic journals—they have been assaulted and assassinated. Very possibly we shall find some feeble condemnation of this ruffianly violence appearing in the organs of the society printed in this country, because it would never do to even seem to countenance it while preaching liberality and toleration; but the fraternity will not trouble themselves much about replacing the property which was destroyed, or about bringing the law to bear upon the savages who murdered the Jesuit Father.

Spirit of freedom and liberty of conscience must be nicely understood in a country where an assertion that no Catholic ought to join the Masonic association, because it is forbidden by the Church, is answered riot and bloodshed. We can hardly comprehend the casuistry by which such a statement can be construed into any attack at all upon the fraternity. There was nothing published to the members which they do not most freely and unreservedly acknowledge and boast of in all their official journals. The only inference we can draw from the action of the brethren of Pernambuco is that in that locality the lodges think any allusion at all to the Mystic Order, "if made by a Catholic priest, is an offense properly punishable with death. Here, thank God, things have not yet reached that pitch, yet there is a paper published in this city, having, we believe, no official connection with the fraternity, though purporting to speak on its behalf, which occasionally threatens terrible things if "unbelievers" are not spoken of more courteously. Catholics are not by any means so deeply interested in "unbelievers" as the said "unbelievers" affect to believe, having quite sufficient to do to look after their own spiritual and temporal welfare. And we fearlessly assert that the discourses delivered in Catholic pulpits certain far less frequently to these outside the pale of the Church, than the "sermons" preached in Protestant pulpits relate to Catholics and Catholicism. In fact, there is no class of men in the community who more strictly "mind their own business," or more carefully refrain from speaking of matters not of their faith, than our clergymen. At the same time they certainly must continue to teach their own doctrines to their own flocks, even at the risk of violence like that at Pernambuco.

## IS CHRISTIANITY SECTARIAN?

Day after day in this age of progress the ideas of men respecting religion and morality are getting looser and more indefinite. It is hard indeed to confine belief in any doctrine of revealed religion without incurring the terrible charge of "sectarianism." Yet we did not think that the revolutionary faith was carried to the extreme of stigmatizing the mention of the name of the Redeemer as an act of illiberality, but we find it has actually come to that.

There was an Odd Fellows' Hall recently "dedicated" at Visalia, and in the ceremonies a "chaplain" had something to do, probably to offer up a prayer on behalf of the new Temple of Secrecy. In the course of his remarks he, according to the Visalia *Delta*, "said something about Jesus Christ." When he had concluded he was sternly called to order by the presiding officer, who reminded him that the institution was not a "sectarian" one. The result was, he declared, were Christians, Jews, Turks, and many of them were what was called infidels. Therefore the cause of Jesus Christ as the Redeemer was not a cause for *offense against the genius of the Order*." It should be omitted on all occasions as should everything else that savored of sectarianism!

We do not know to what particular denomination the offending clergyman belonged, only we know very well he was not a Catholic priest; but if he had the faintest reverence in his soul for Christianity, he must have been shocked at the reproof he received. We suppose that if an atheist were present, the presiding officer would not have allowed his feelings to be hurt even by the most delicate allusion to the existence of Almighty God! Yet some Catholics will wonder why the Church discountenances such societies and characterizes their influence as injurious to religion. Christianity has now been denounced as sectarian; infidelity, however, is not sectarian, for all believers in the Gospel must allow themselves to be dragged down to its level.

## CREDIBILITY OF THE BIBLE.

We have noticed a very interesting letter in one of the San Francisco papers written by the mother of a girl attending some one of the Protestant Sunday Schools, who complained that a teacher, reading to her pupils the account of our Lord's fasting in the desert, asserted it could not be true that the Redeemer had gone forty days without food; that it was impossible for any human being to live so long without sustenance, and that consequently the story was not to be believed, but set down as a fable. The writer of the letter said that previous to the delivery of the instruction her little girl had had every reverence for the Bible, and implicitly believed its contents, but ever since she has been progressing towards utter skepticism. We sympathize with the mother, although we do not think, looking at affairs from her own religious standpoint, she has much right to complain. The freethinking teacher only exercised her sovereign right of private judgment, as guaranteed to her by the Constitution of her Church; and if she thought the account of our Lord's fast irreconcilable with modern science," she had a perfect right to say so. Now, liberality has made such progress among the sects that the fundamental truths of Christianity are held to be of very little account, and a man or a woman may believe or reject them, without ceasing to be "a good Church member", or being thought anything the worse of by those who sit under the same pastor. The only Church that requires unity of belief among its members is the Catholic.

## THE NOMINEES.

At the date of our last review of the political situation, the clouds that lowered upon the Democratic camp were fast melting into thin air; but they have combined again, and now look more ominous than ever. The conference committee appointed by the Municipal and Legislative Conventions to arrange a compromise, instead of bringing the two parties more closely together, have actually widened the breach, and for this we think the Councilmen of the Municipal Convention are chiefly to blame. The offer of the Legislative Convention to rescind its nominations and leave the two Conventions to agree and nominate a ticket, was met by the conference committee of the Municipal Convention with a positive refusal to concede anything. Thereupon the Legislature went to work and placed independent nominees in the field, and now we have the agreeable spectacle of two full-fledged Democratic tickets, each claiming virtually to be the election to their opponents. Were they united, the Democracy could sweep San Francisco; but divided as they are, the Republicans will probably elect. Here, thank God, things have not yet reached that pitch, yet there is a paper published in this city, having, we believe, no official connection with the Democratic party, purporting to speak on its behalf, which occasionally threatens terrible things if "unbelievers" are not spoken of more courteously. Catholics are not by any means so deeply interested in "unbelievers" as the said "unbelievers" affect to believe, having quite sufficient to do to look after their own spiritual and temporal welfare. And we fearlessly assert that the discourses delivered in Catholic pulpits certain far less frequently to these outside the pale of the Church, than the "sermons" preached in Protestant pulpits relate to Catholics and Catholicism. In fact, there is no class of men in the community who more strictly "mind their own business," or more carefully refrain from speaking of matters not of their faith, than our clergymen. At the same time they certainly must continue to teach their own doctrines to their own flocks, even at the risk of violence like that at Pernambuco.

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## Grand Hurdle Races.

Mr. Baxter has been completely successful in his spirited endeavor to introduce the sport of the Old Country into California. As a general thing Irishmen look upon trotting matches as very tame and uninteresting affairs, hardly worth walking a rod to see, and consequently, except upon some more than ordinary inducement, they do not patronize them. And, indeed, it must be confessed that the spectacle of a couple of horses trotting round a mile or half-mile track is but poor amusement to men who have witnessed one of the grand steeple chases which are so frequent in Ireland. The sight of a dozen or more splendid animals, bearing their brilliantly-costumed jockeys, rushing at a "scraper," nobody knowing how many of them may be down in a moment, is one of the sights that stir the blood in a "graven image" as Artemus Ward, would say, if it only had any. In fact, steeple-chasing is the national sport of Old Erin, and wherever the Celt wanders he cherishes affectionate remembrances of it. Mr. Baxter's efforts are to be seconded in the most enthusiastic way by the proprietors of the very best horses on the coast, so he will be able to give us, on the 30th of September, a day of exciting amusement. An advertisement, appearing in another page, gives full particulars as to how the track is to be reached. We feel certain that we will see there all the elite of the city, and that, if the success on this occasion that has not been equaled at any race since California became a State. And we have not the remotest doubt that every Irish manly woman who remembers the life, hustle and fun such meetings called forth at home, will be there if at all possible. The following are the rules and regulations:

Entries for the grand handicap race for a purse of $1,000 to be given by the stakeholders of San Francisco; $100 to second horse; $50 to third horse. Conditions: five and one-quarter miles; four year olds, 100 pounds; five and upwards, 120 pounds; mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds. Entrance $25 each horse, half each won a heat, they only must start for a heat.

J. Wilson's br. g. Kate Croft, aged, by Lodi, dam unknown.

Mr. Green's b. g. Diamond, aged, by imported Tom Moore, dam a Belmont mare.

J. Wilson's b. g. Kate Croft, aged, by Lodi, dam unknown.

Mr. Taylor's ch. m. Queen, aged, by Norfolk.

T. F. Hutchinson's g. m. Fanny Fleury, aged, by imported Yorkshire Lad, dam unknown.

J. Cumming's b. m. Alice Dean, 4 years, by imported Lancaster, dam Fanny Fleury.

T. H. McClellan names br. g. Brown Dick, aged, by Lodi, dam unknown.

C. Kelly's b. m., 4 years, by Woodburn, dam unknown.

J. W. Traver's b. m. Katy Moore, 5 years.

Mr. Green's b. m. Lady Moore, 4 years, by imported Yorkshire Lad, dam Lady Moore.

W. Holly's b. g. Target, 4 years, by Rifleman, dam Jenny Lind.

T. F. Hanlon names br. g. Dutchman, 5 years, by imported Yorkshire Lad, dam unknown.

Mr. Smith's b. h. Norfolk, 9 years, by Norfolk, dam Miss Rose.

M. F. Tompkins' b. m. Fanny Fern, by Wilkes, dam unknown.

Wesley George's b. h. Tommy Chandler, aged, by Gregg, dam Fanny Corbin.

Mr. Hutchinson's g. g. Tommy Chandler, aged, by imported Nana Sahib.

Entries for purse of $300, for two year olds, free for all; $150 for third; $50 to second horse. Colts to carry 100 pounds, fillies 97 pounds. Entrance $15 each horse, half forfeit, $5 only if declared.

T. Williams' c. f. Bonita, 4 years, by Norfolk, dam Margarita.

L. J. Rose's b. m. Irene Harding, 4 years, by Jack Hawkins, dam Kate Harding.

W. Holly's b. c. Target, 4 years, by Rifleman, dam Jenny Lind.

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Wesley George's b. h. Tommy Chandler, aged, by Gregg, dam Fanny Corbin.

Mr. Hutchinson's g. g. Tommy Chandler, aged, by imported Nana Sahib.

Entries for purse of $200, for two year olds, free for all; $100 for third; $50 to second horse. Colts to carry 100 pounds, fillies 97 pounds. Entrance $10 each horse, half forfeit, $5 only if declared.

T. F. Edmondson names b. f. Bridie, by imported Yorkshire Lad, dam unknown.

A. Guerrero's g. c. Ino, by Shiloh, dam Barbara, by imported Glencoe.

J. Mowry's ch. g. Woodburn, dam Peggy Hoagland.

Mr. Green's b. c. Diamond, by imported Tom Moore, dam a Belmont mare.

Mr. Smith's b. f. by imported Eclipse, dam Hennie Farrow.

Mr. Piggott names b. c. Robert Macaire, by Norfolk, dam unknown.

R. T. O. Hanlon names b. c. Thorowood, by Woodburn, dam Lady Thorowood.

Mr. Green's b. c. Bill Hazel, by Norfolk, dam unknown.

Mr. Richmond names ch. by Richmond, dam's pedigree unknown.

Mr. Lee's b. f. by imported Eclipse, dam Hennie Farrow.

### SAN RAFAEL.

The Ocean Park stake of $200 for three-year-olds and upwards, to trot in harness, mile heats, best two in three, free for entries to accompany entry; to name and close each day at 5 P. M. at the Secretary's office, San Francisco. Seven to enter, four to start. Entrance $20, to be paid at the time of entering; Fringe, Tommy Chandler, Nettie George, Sutton, Mystic, Abe, Chief Crowley, Alice Douglas, Lancaster, Lady Thorn, Lady Moore, Kate Ingoldsby, Lady Fern, Lady Bird, Phillis Agnes Nordale, Queen, Kate Croft, out by Blackbird; Lady Maud, Cliff's Mistake, Gray Fleet. Any number of horses may be entered in the same event, but not entered and run for this race.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—Sir: The congregation of St. Patrick's Church were most agreeably surprised on Sunday evening last by receiving a musical treat such as seldom enjoyed on such occasion. Immediately after Vespers, and before Benediction, there peeled forth from the choir a voice, the most lovely I have ever had the happiness to hear in that grand auditorium. The large congregation became, as it were, spell-bound by the breath of notes of any kind could be heard but the sweet tone of that angelic voice until the ceremony was over. I could not refrain from inquiring who the lady was to whom the good Father had given the congregation were indebted, and found to my surprise that she was a young Miss Sarah Fitzgibbon, a pupil of the School of the Holy Cross of Santa Cruz, now on a visit in this city. I was told Miss Fitzgibbon would pay many visits of the same kind to Saint Patrick's. The good Sisters of the school of the Holy Cross have reason to be proud of the efforts in educating singing to the performance Miss Fitzgibbon has attained under their instruction.

C.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—About a month ago a man requested me to give him my name, as he was to come again for religious purpose. I gave it to him, and upon a blank paper that he had handy, without suspecting any other intent. As I had remarked that the paper was folded, I requested him, some days after, to show me the paper for "prudence" sake—and I repeated my request. As that gentleman did not condescend to give me the satisfaction I considered of becoming honesty, I take the liberty respectfully to caution the public of the many questions that may arise in connection of my name for any purpose or business. I found without the ordinary lawful and cautious modes of signature, whatever good or bad (at the request of some one) may result in this matter. Honesty first, respect for a man's rights and name, but cease confidence when evil intent can in "one smart." Respectfully yours,

AUG. A. LAGLOIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mission District, Aug. 21.

The one of the Dry Dock coat the ship Three Brothers, for four days, $2,000. She will be ready for sea say a month. The cost of remodeling will be about $10,000. She is now lying at Mason street wharf.

## A Methodist Paper on the Catholic View of Education.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, commenting upon an address of Bishop Ryland, Principal of the Christian Brothers, on Education, says:

Well, there it is now; what of it? It tells us that Catholics are opposed to the American system of common schools; a fact which might easily have been known and read of all men for years past. So far as we know, they never tried to conceal their opposition to our school system. It tells us that Catholics are forced to pay for the support of schools which their consciences will not allow them to use, and this also has been proclaimed through the length and breadth of the land for years past.

Nothing new in this. It tells us further that persons have sent to Ireland in order to induce young men to come to this country and engage in the work of preaching. And what of that? Catholics believe they are right, and labor to propagate their particular doctrines. We send missionaries to Catholic countries, and Catholics send missionaries to Protestant countries. The Protestants in France, Italy and other countries where they are greatly in minority, desire help from abroad, and so far as this is concerned where is the difference?

"Still but Catholics are opposed to some of the institutions of this country." No doubt they are; and Protestants are opposed to the law of polygamy, the law of Catholic countries. "But Catholics would break up our system of schools." Yes, we believe they would, and Protestants, or many of them, would break down their system of papacy if they were in power. This is Popery, that's the very question in dispute. Catholics believe that every Irish man and woman who remembers the life, hustle and fun such meetings called forth at home, will be there if at all possible. The following are the rules and regulations:

Entries for the grand handicap race for a purse of $1,000 to be given by the stakeholders of San Francisco; $100 to second horse; $50 to third horse. Conditions: five and one-quarter miles; four year olds, 100 pounds; five and upwards, 120 pounds; mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds. Entrance $25 each horse, half each won a heat, they only must start for a heat.

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J. Wilson's b. g. Kate Croft, aged, by Lodi, dam unknown.

Mr. Taylor's ch. m. Queen, aged, by Norfolk.

T. F. Hutchinson's g. m. Fanny Fleury, aged, by imported Yorkshire Lad, dam unknown.

J. Cumming's b. m. Alice Dean, 4 years, by imported Lancaster, dam Fanny Fleury.

T. H. McClellan names br. g. Brown Dick, aged, by Lodi, dam unknown.

C. Kelly's b. m., 4 years, by Woodburn, dam unknown.

J. W. Traver's b. m. Katy Moore, 5 years.

Mr. Green's b. m. Lady Moore, 4 years, by imported Yorkshire Lad, dam Lady Moore.

W. Holly's b. g. Target, 4 years, by Rifleman, dam Jenny Lind.

T. F. Hanlon names br. g. Dutchman, 5 years, by imported Yorkshire Lad, dam unknown.

Mr. Smith's b. h. Norfolk, 9 years, by Norfolk, dam Miss Rose.

M. F. Tompkins' b. m. Fanny Fern, by Wilkes, dam unknown.

Wesley George's b. h. Tommy Chandler, aged, by Gregg, dam Fanny Corbin.

Mr. Hutchinson's g. g. Tommy Chandler, aged, by imported Nana Sahib.

Entries for purse of $300, for two year olds, free for all; $150 for third; $50 to second horse. Colts to carry 100 pounds, fillies 97 pounds. Entrance $15 each horse, half forfeit, $5 only if declared.

T. Williams' c. f. Bonita, 4 years, by Norfolk, dam Margarita.

L. J. Rose's b. m. Irene Harding, 4 years, by Jack Hawkins, dam Kate Harding.

W. Holly's b. g. Target, 4 years, by Rifleman, dam Jenny Lind.

T. F. Hanlon names br. c. Dutchman, 5 years, by imported Yorkshire Lad, dam unknown.

Mr. Smith's b. h. Norfolk, 9 years, by Norfolk, dam Miss Rose.

M. F. Tompkins' b. m. Fanny Fern, by Wilkes, dam unknown.

Wesley George's b. h. Tommy Chandler, aged, by Gregg, dam Fanny Corbin.

Mr. Hutchinson's g. g. Tommy Chandler, aged, by imported Nana Sahib.

Entries for purse of $200, for two year olds, free for all; $100 for third; $50 to second horse. Colts to carry 100 pounds, fillies 97 pounds. Entrance $10 each horse, half forfeit, $5 only if declared.

T. F. Edmondson names b. f. Bridie, by imported Yorkshire Lad, dam unknown.

A. Guerrero's g. c. Ino, by Shiloh, dam Barbara, by imported Glencoe.

J. Mowry's ch. g. Woodburn, dam Peggy Hoagland.

Mr. Green's b. c. Diamond, by imported Tom Moore, dam a Belmont mare.

Mr. Smith's b. f. by imported Eclipse, dam Hennie Farrow.

Mr. Piggott names b. c. Robert Macaire, by Norfolk, dam unknown.

R. T. O. Hanlon names b. c. Thorowood, by Woodburn, dam Lady Thorowood.

Mr. Green's b. c. Bill Hazel, by Norfolk, dam unknown.

Mr. Richmond names ch. by Richmond, dam's pedigree unknown.

Mr. Lee's b. f. by imported Eclipse, dam Hennie Farrow.

Newsdealers desiring THE MONITOR on Saturday evening or Sunday morning, can obtain copies at regular office rates, at the store of J. W. CROUTHERS, 146 Second street.

M. J. GARVIN & BRO., Hunter street, between Washington and Market, Stockton, are the authorized agents for THE MONITOR in that city.



## A Rabid Orator.

The Orangemen of a large portion of the counties of Down and Armagh celebrated the Twelfth by a demonstration at Banbridge. The speech of Mr. T. E. Peel, of Armagh, is so rich in the way that we cannot refrain from condensing it as the best joke of the season.

After upbraiding the Protestants for refusing to join the institution, he went on to say that "Orangeism was a liberal institution; it was an institution in which all Protestants could meet to resist the encroachmen t of the Catholics and agents of disloyalty, the form no small portion of the populace of this country, and to prevent the dismemberment of the Empire, which alone he had referred to wanted to overthrow. Some people said disloyalty was going out in this country, but there were many disloyal people still in Ireland. They had a new phenomenon known as Home Rule, which, by whatever specious name it might be called, was the same movement and revolution agitated by Smith O'Brien and "Dan," and meant nothing more nor less than the repeal of the Union, and the dismemberment of the country, to prevent which was one of the great objects of the Orange institution. It was said that the Catholic Church was an infallible Church and never changed; but he maintained that it did, for at one time a Pope of Rome boiled the seven sons of Sir Hugh Lane, sons and lads, to an English monarch, Henry the Second, for the payment of a penny a bower; but now Catholics were using every means to sever Ireland from England, and rid themselves of British rule; but the Orangemen would resist to the last. There was a remnant of them together, Catholics and they meant no harm to Protestants; but why were Protestant landlords shot, and why were pikes and revolvers concealed in Cork and other places if they did not mean to do harm to Protestants? But let Orangemen know what they would do with a permanent viceroy.

The struggle in regard to education in this country will be a fierce and fearful one. You may depend on it. No child's play will characterize it. Words of fire and blood will be used for all the cool deliberation, the caution, the care, the foresight and wisdom that can be commanded. We look towards the future, and not distant fatten ing, but painful nourishment. Men are prone to yield themselves to the impulses of blind passions, unjustifiable prejudice, and to be guided by those when a good conscience and sound reason alone should govern. And when it comes to such as this question is concerned, we look in the future with anxiety.

What is right, what is fair, what is true, what is good, should be, and if we address ourselves to it in a proper manner will be as on every other subject. We should look at it calmly and discuss it in all soberness and candor.

It would be useless to deny that there is in the public mind a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction in regard to the existing system of public schools. The superintendent of schools in Alameda County alluded to this in his last annual report. The Legislature has also taken some action in the matter. Unless we have been misinformed, Assemblyman has been openly expressed in the Annual Convention of Sunday schools lately held in this city, when at least ten thousand children were present, that the views of large experience and education stated that they felt compelled either to teach their children themselves, or to send them to Catholic schools, as there were no other schools in existence where they could conscientiously patronize.

The circular above, and the Catholic generally, are not content with a right to schools as "godless schools, but heads of vice and immorality," etc. This is, perhaps, a little too strong. There is much in the city, where we spend nearly a million dollars annually on our schools, that we can only mourn over. We should say that many of the teachers are not competent, worthy, faithful, and even moral. But we do not deny that many others of these teachers are more than competent in learning, leading in philosophy, and "free thinkers," or infidels in religion. We need not seek to ignore these things. They will not down at our bidding." They will come up—will be recognized and dared the discussed, and the more candidly and honestly we act in this and discuss them, the better it will be.

The Catholic party prefers that such schools, and needs to be revised that everything inconsistent with truth, justice and fairness should be done to relieve the minds and feelings of all concerned. No body of religionists, or any other class of men are disciplined, and the disquietude that now exists will cause danger increasingly. Then the *status quo* and a more equitable one. We expect to perform our part, whatever it may be, in the discussion of this subject, and in this, as in other matters, will be glad to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God."

## Singular Protestantism.

The Rev. Dr. Hassard, late Protestant rector of Rathbeale, and Chancellor of the diocese of Limerick for over twenty years, who resigned his rectory some twelve months ago, on conscientious grounds, a gentleman, who had attained an advanced age, was a member of the Hassard family of Skea, in the county Fermanagh, for generations identified with the Roman Catholic city of this county, when the latter had few friends among the Protestants of the country. The Hassards were always great liberals, and being a sporting family they had a celebrated mare called "Papal Kate," which they spared at many a steeple-chase against another celebrity of the day, "Protestant Boy," the property of a Mr. Nixon, a well-known member of the turf, and a Grand Master of the Orangemen. The contests between the two animals of course led to many a feud between the Catholics and Orangemen, chiefly the latter, where the races came off. "Papist Kate" belonged to the father of the reverend gentleman whose decease has just taken place, and "Protestant Boy" belonged to the father of Captain Alexander Nixon, who was also a liberal, and a sporting character in his way. The Hassard family, in addition to their liberality, were thoroughly Irish, though of different political views. Dr. Hassard being a liberal, received the offer of Rathbeale when Lord John Russell was Premier and the Earl of Clarendon Viceroy. His death will recall recollections of many stirring scenes in Fermanagh, Tyrone and Cavan, where the family estates were situated. Dr. Hassard, in addition to being a deep scholar, was a refined and courteous gentleman.—*Cork Herald.*

## Re-ception of Converts.

The Charleston (S.C.) *News* contains the following account of the reception of ten converts into the Catholic Church:

"A very large congregation attended the Cathedral Chapel last evening to witness the baptism of a number of converts, who had been instructed in the Protestant faith themselves to the Roman Catholic church. The ceremonies began at half-seven o'clock. The converts, ten in number, stood at the foot of the altar. Immediately in their rear, and within the sanctuary rail, were seated their sponsors. The following are the names of those who were baptised: Mary S. Peth, Elies Vey, Mrs. O'Brien, Mary Johnson, Anna Jolee, Miss C. Woods, Sarah Smith, Caroline A. Farmer, William H. Harrelson, James Lofton, and Samuel Johnson. One child, Miss Joseph Woodruff, was also baptised. The sacrament of baptism was administered by the Rev. D. J. Quigley, assisted by the Rev. A. M. Folchi. While the ceremonies were progressing, the Rev. Father Van Antwerp, the spiritual director of the convent, explained the nature of the rite and the meaning of the ceremonies, after which, who died but a few years ago. The eldest of the converts, a man of middle age, rose and addressing every convert by name, inquired, 'Do you ask of the Church of God?' The answer being 'Faith.' The inquiry was then asked, 'What does bring thee to?' Answer, 'Life everlast.' The priest then breathed upon each convert and made the sign of the cross on each one's forehead and breast. Then followed a series of short prayers; after which the salt of wisdom (unless superstition) was placed upon the lips of the neophytes, the priest, as he placed it there, saying 'Receive the salt of wisdom that it may be to thee a propitiation unto life everlasting.' The stole of the clergyman, an emblem of his authority, was then placed upon the shoulders of the candidates, each one in turn, after which the neophytes made profession of their faith by repeating the Apostles' Creed, the questions and responses joining in. After this followed the examination of the candidates and the anointing with the sacred oil. The priest having changed his position in the sanctuary baptized each person with water. The baptismal ceremonies were concluded by the solemn anointed with the holy chrism, which ended the ceremonies.

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

Colonel James A. Moline, the well-known journalist and author, died in Brooklyn on the 16th.

There is no truth in the dispatch to the effect that Count Jules Arnaud, reporting the capture of Berga.

The report in the Paris papers that Metz will be restored to France, through the influence of Russia, is denied.

One thousand insurgent refugees from Valencia have landed on the coast of Algeria, and are being sent into the towns.

Six tons of gold coin have been safely transported by the Treasury officials from San Francisco to the New York sub-Treasury.

It is believed that the Iron-clads Atlanta and Onondaga will be ready for service in the harbor of New York next week.

Cartagena is preparing for a long struggle. All males from 18 years of age are enrolled. The streets are almost deserted, and business is suspended. The insurgents are in force.

Five British, one American and three Italian vessels-of-war are in Smyrna Bay last week. Three insurgent vessels are in the Piraeus. Two Austrian vessels-of-war have arrived. A few shots were exchanged, without apparent effect.

The principal topic of interest from Paris up to the 6th ult., was the Duke de Broglie's speech, which was received as a report when the measure would pass which the Duke declared would be a terror to evil-doers, whether Femians, Communists, or any other name Catholic associations choose to call themselves. They would keep them in their proper places, and above that they must be bearers of wood and drawers of water. There was nothing said as a governing race, and the Orangemen were such a race. They had bullets and bands, and so long as they lasted worthy of their calling and they would know how to use them, and need have no fear Fenian or other traitor or disloyal characters."

All the other speeches were mod rate, and the general sentiment was favorable to that of Mr. Peel. In fact, the day is deemed to have been regarded rather as a holiday than as an anniversary. Everything points to the speedy downfall of this silly, puerile mummery.

## Irish Professional Incomes.

In the recent inquiry into the condition of the Civil Service in Ireland, it was natural that there should be much reference to the incomes obtained by professional men. One of the witnesses examined, Dr. E. Kennedy, stated that in Dublin a competent physician, with a large practice, and a large population, the leading medical men usually make from £1,200 to £2,000 a year. Sir J. Corrigan, who was also examined, thinks there are, perhaps, ten or twelve medical men in Dublin making from £2,000 to £5,000 a year or more; and there are "many," whose names are not very prominent before the public, who make as much as £1,000 a year. There are several practitioners in Dublin who make £3,000. They will come up—will be recognized and dared the discussed, and the more candidly and honestly we act in this and discuss them, the better it will be.

The Catholic party prefers that such schools, and needs to be revised that everything inconsistent with truth, justice and fairness should be done to relieve the minds and feelings of all concerned. No body of religionists, or any other class of men are disciplined, and the disquietude that now exists will cause danger increasingly. Then the *status quo* and a more equitable one. We expect to perform our part, whatever it may be, in the discussion of this subject, and in this, as in other matters, will be glad to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God."

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## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The headquarters of the Taxpayers' Party has been established at No. 620 clay street.

Drivers on the Kearny-street line of horse cars are now not allowed to smoke on the cars while the cars are in motion.

The Democratic Club of South San Francisco has informed Gordon E. Sloss, William Ford and C. B. Edwards for Police Commissioners.

The committee of the French National League, charged to present an address and a crown to M. Thiers, have received up to date, $1,132 25.

The Pioneers are preparing to celebrate California's natal day as a State. Judge Wilson will deliver the oration, and Mr. Severance reads an original poem.

George Bonnell, Esq., an Irish barrister, has been sel

## ROSABEL OF ROSS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON.

PART FOURTH.—(Concluded.)

Nickol turned his face from one to the other with an expression of rage, rendered almost abortive by shame. "Get to your chamber!" he at last vociferated to his daughter. "And do you, maidam, spare me your good wishes till I ask for them," he stammered, turning to the lady.

"Indeed I cannot choose but pity you, Master Davys," replied Lady Anna.

"Madam," cried Nickol passionately, "if you know how I am situated, you would see that I have no choice!"

"How," replied the lady, "if I promise you, on the word of a gentlewoman, to bestow thrice as great a reward upon you, what is there to prevent your giving me the liberty of which you know that I am wrongfully deprived?"

"And, madam, if you had your liberty, what use could you make of it?"

"Return and comfort Lady Rosbel in her affliction."

"Madam, the door of your mother-in-law's house would be shut against you."

"What mean you, Master Davys?"

"Master Richard, madam, tells me that Sir Gilbert is not more enraged against the monk than my Lady Rosbel asked against the Irish lord who was found hidden in your chamber."

"Now, may the sweet saints have pity on me!" cried the unfortunate lady, clasping her hands; "if her good opinion be gone, I am lost indeed!"

"Oh, madam, oh, my lady, my dear mistress," exclaimed Judith in equal anguish, "you know it was my duty; let the blame fall on me! Father, it was I who gave the disguised Irish gentlemen the key to conceal themselves there in case of danger. —Lady Anna knew no more of their being hidden there than you yourself. If Richard has had the baseness to turn that innocent accident to my young lady's disfavour with her own people, he is the falsest, the blackest—oh! he is the most accursed villain that ever God sent to plague this weary world!" and she burst into tears of anger and vexation.

Nickol looked at both with an air of utter incredulity; okeys, concealment, disguise—fiddle-faddle!" he muttered; "I don't believe a word you say. It is your own invention all, and I was a fool to listen to you so long." It was easy, from the insolence of his tone, that the belief in the misconduct of Judith received a great relief to his own condemnation of himself. "What!" cried he, "you have your intrigues and your plots, and you forge lies by the dozen to excuse yourselves, and then you raise a clamour about virtue and honour and what not, when a man but obeys the lawful orders of his master. I tell you, I will hear no more reproaches; but I will keep you here as I promised, till Sir Gilbert himself comes to answer to order your release, and there's an end of it." Judith had turned away in the bitterness of vexation, and Lady Anna retired in disgust.

It was now clear that their captivity must be submitted to until terminated by some other means than any influence they could hope to exert on their jailor. Nickol having once experienced the advantage of an offensive attitude, stood ever after upon his equality, and did not scruple to repel any symptome of reproach by broad recrimination. Judith stormed and fretted, and Lady Anna, from indignant distress, gradually settled into a quiet melancholy. At night when the air was clear, even though the warmth of the season fire scarce overcame the chilliness of the sea-breeze, she was accustomed to sit on the platform of the tower under the shelter of the seaward battlements, gazing upon the stars for hours at a time. Judith would sometimes creep to her side and intercept her reveries. "Dear lady, do you think there are people in the stars?"

"Alas, Judith, I was not thinking of the stars."

"And, indeed, my lady, neither was I; you would hardly guess what I was thinking of."

"Of your lover; for I fancy, Judith, you think of little else."

"Well, I confess it was; and the sweet saints be thanked for it, the surer I am that it was Master Bonnell whom we saw that morning on the deck of the galley. Depend upon it, my lady, Sir Gilbert will be brought to your door some morning on his knees, and we will be happy yet."

"May you prove the truth of your own prophecy," said Lady Anna with a deep sigh; "but I will never be happy in this world again."

"And why should you not, my lady? Sure his remorse for this fault will only make him the more anxious to please you after you are reconciled?"

"If I had been the will of God, I wish I had taken the well when my aunt wished me," said the lady speaking aloud, almost unconsciously.

"Taken the well! God forbid!" cried Judith; "I would say, if it had been the will of God, I would rather that you and I, my lady, had been born somewhere in the Irish country, and that you had been a battlerns, such as Donnell has often told me about, and I to have the princes and princesses to foster."

Lady Anna sighed again, and but that the red light of the beacon shone so strongly upon her cheek, Judith would have said that she blushed. "It is a shocking thing to be married to a jealous man, surely," she continued, emboldened by having been permitted to go so far, "and after what he has done it would be but asking to get rid of—"

"What did you say, Judith?" asked Lady Anna quickly.

"Oh Lord, my lady, nothing but that if I were you, I would have another choice—is, my dear lady, forgive me, you know hope of an giddy girl," she cried, for she saw the large tears bursting from Lady Anna's eyes, "indeed I cannot imagine what put such thoughts into my head at all; but you know, my lady, that if Sir Gilbert should be drowned, or if he should die of the wounde he got that night wrecking the friary, or if——"

"Judith," said Lady Anna, "I forgive you because you cannot understand me; but I will try to tell you what I feel, that you may never have to ask me to forgive you for such a fault again. Whatever love the breast of a woman, who has not been a mother, can bestow upon a man, I lavished on my husband; I love him still, but it is against my better judgment, for I blush to think that I can find no excuse for his unimaginable baseness towards me. I was all confidence; he had, I may truly say it, my whole heart. And what did he give me in return?—suspicion, insult, indignity! And yet all the human affections that I have, still cling to his image in my breast. But those affections, oh, how they are altered from their original state! No love were better than the discordant mixture of love and anger, of compassion and scorn, of—attachment and aversion that constitutes my feeling towards that unhappy man. But, Judith, although the fountain of my human affections is thus hopelessly troubled, I found in solitude and sorrow another source of happiness, which, if my soul deceives me not, will never run dry—which bears with but make purer, and affliction more abounding. I have spent more time in my chamber since I came to this place of trial, and let me hope of purification, than I had devoted to that duty for many, many months before. Meanwhile Judith, with noiseless steps, had crept into his apartment and bidden herself in the deep window on which her own hands had, scarce herself in her narrow nook, when her father and the steward entered. "You have ridden hard, Richard," said Nickol, placing him a chair.

"Not without good reason, by——," replied the ruffian, with an oath, as he drew his hand across his brow, and seated himself opposite the trembling listener, who thought she had never beheld such a countenance. Master Richard's customary appearance had been that of a careful, discreet, persuasive, soberly, but well clad, and never wearing anything that approached the character of an offensive weapon nearer than a modest dagger. He was now rather richly dressed and armed like a cavalier, but it was his countenance and manner which exhibited the most remarkable change, for instead of the humble deferential air and address which formerly won the encomiums of the approving burghers of Ross, his dark gleaming eye and knit brow were charged with confidence, and his voice was loud and commanding. He swallowed down two cupsful from the wine flask which Nickol set before him, and looking his confederate full in the face, said, "What think you brought me here to-night?"

"I cannot tell, farther than that you are welcome; perhaps you have brought me the money you promised me."

"I have brought you no money; but I have brought you news that may be better than ten thousand marks to you."

"Tell it then, in God's name."

"Hear it in the devil's name," cried Richard. "Gilbert and his brothers will be here to-morrow!"

"Ha!" cried Nickol, starting up and sitting down again in considerable agitation, "if it be indeed—but I can scarce believe it—they could never have got their pardons from the Church so soon."

"It is true, nevertheless," replied Richard, swallowing another cup of wine, "and I have ridden since before noon to tell you."

"By my word, Richard, I am much your debtor; it was kind of you; very kind; I must lose no time in preparing for their reception—but, my God, I never thought to see them back so soon; yes, yes, I must make everything ready."

"Have you the flag-staff hoisted?" asked Richard with a very peculiar smile.

"It is; and the banner at hand ready to be displayed whenever they heave into sight."

"It is well that you have the staff up at all events," said Richard in deliberation, "for Gilbert has sworn by his father's head to hang you over your own battlements before he is an hour on shore!"

"Hang *me*?" cried Nickol in a tone of voice closely approaching to a shriek, as he jumped to his feet and stared his companion in the face. "My God, Richard, what do you mean?"

"I mean," replied Richard in the same deliberate tones, "that Gilbert has sworn a solemn oath upon the sacrament to hang *you* by the neck over the battlements of Rock, and *me* over the parapet of Rosabel's Court, as a warning to all the knaves in Leinster, before the clocks beat four in the morning."

During the reading of the above letter Nickol's voice and countenance underwent all the changes indicative of astonishment, incredulity, trembling expectancy and prostrate submission to the will of the superior mind. Master Richard, as his design became developed, seemed to grow unwillingly in the consciousness of consummate and unapproachable villany. "Richard," cried Nickol, as he laid down the paper, "this is a strange business you have played a bolder game than I gave you the credit for; but our last stake was down now, and we must do or die to save ourselves from ruin I cannot tell."

"But I can," replied Richard, with a glance of complacent superiority, "and your galley shall never bring her crew to shore alive!—but what my plan is that?—are you sure we are alone?"

"God preserves us, Richard—I—I am afraid to listen to you; but you may speak without fear of anybody overhearing you—it was a rat you heard in the window; the place is swarming with them; I heard one rustling in the folds of the curtain all the time I was reading the latter part of the letter."

"I—I—your rats!" cried Richard, fiercely, "it is about life and death I came to talk with you, not about rats, and it was concluded they had been thrown into the river with the others. I repeat of the same myself and considered them well out of my way. I have already told you of the curses pronounced against the murderers, in which your own name was not forgotten."

"Aye, cried Nickol, "you took good care to leave all the work and the danger to us; if I had kept my hand clear as you did, I would not be sitting here now, I promise you—but you have me in your power, you have me in your power—go on."

"Tut, Nickol! I would take no advantage of a friend—besides, you have my secret, which is more than any other living man can say; and by my baptism, Nickol, I will prove it worth ten thousand marks to you yet, if you but stand by me like a true friend to-night."

"Why, what would you do?" asked Davys with a stammering conclusion of some most guilty proposal being about to be made to him.

"Hear out my story and I will tell you," Richard replied. "You must know I wished, Nickol, to get these brothers out of my way—for that purpose I found it expedient to send certain messengers to Rome, who followed close in their track; and to one of them I give in charge in case he should overtake them to give me timely advertisement of their proceedings. Now, being in Waterford this morning, I had a packet put into my hands by a sea-captain who had just landed from Bordeaux. I make no secrets with you, Nickol; you are my friend—there is the letter; read it!"

"Will be the portion of a certain fair widow before morning!" said Richard, with a smile of such diabolical import that Nickol started to his feet and exclaimed—

"*Ha! Kenny*, I would know that voice, Way, Judith, no traitress death!"—and in another instant the captives were free.

"I am happier than if I had set Ireland in my arms," cried Bonnell, clasping his recovered treasure; "but *ochon o right ochon o right* the lieuba is no more!"

"And the knight," gasped Lady Anna.

"Is safe enough, together, Heathcraw Sy'rah bet was swept overboard first, and the Turra Ogs, that had ventured over the side, in the presence of his faithful parishioners, renewed his sacredeal vows of obedience to the Holy Father, Supreme Doctor of the Church, and to his lawful bishop, after which the young communicants repeated together: 'We also will remain faithful until death to the faith of our fathers; we will live and die as faithful children of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.' And priest and people then retired the Vienna Exhibition Hungary has sent a thousand florins for the persecuted New Zealand, and has published, together with a letter to the Bishop of Hale, a pastoral ordering collections for this purpose throughout his diocese; and Mgr. Mahon, who set the example of these collections in Hungary, writes to the *Gazette Jarnal* strene that, if the persecution laws, he will be the first at the doors of the Vienna Exhibition for the priests of his native land. The Pastoral issued by the Burmese Government to a state of absolute destitution.—*London Times*, July 26.

## "WHERE THE GRASS GROWS GREEN."

From dear old Ireland far away
Ye list'ners weary years,
But many a time, on many a day,
I've heard your voices cheer,
In dreadful toils ye toiled amain
For bread, for hope, for home,
Where the miserable streams run brightly
And the grass grows green.

Full many an heir of pure delight
In that dear land I spent;
Full many a day and night
Ye've watched by me content.
For well I know, of true hearts true
Of friends who ne'er deceive,
Were lords of dear old Ireland,
Where the grass grows green.

So, parly to my country's cause
I gave both hand and heart;
And I think I was a friend she was,
Such a true man's part;
With all my soul and all my heart
I serve my dear Ireland,
I serve for dear Ireland,
Where the grass grows green.

For all my cards and cards still—
They look as good as ever,
The right hand and the left as well—
They're bright and perfect, too,
And I'll play them for Ireland,
For I've sailed long I've been,
That I'll play them for Ireland,
Where the grass grows green.

There is a sad, yet beautiful, song about this. These verses, adapted to the same air, may be interesting to all who may prefer Irish to Italian.

### OUR RATES FOR 1873.

Following are our rates for The Monitor and the publications named for 1873. The money must invariably accompany the order.

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|---|---|
| The Monitor and Catholic Guide | $ 2 50 |
| " " Catholic Guide and Hibernia | 3 75 |
| Or with the elegant chromo of "our Darling" | 4 50 |
| The Monitor and Pilot's Music Lesson | 3 50 |
| " " Pilot's Music Lesson and Hibernia | 4 75 |
| The Monitor and Pilot | 5 00 |
| " " Pilot and Hibernia | 6 25 |

The Monitor single will remain, as heretofore, at $2 50.

## ST. J. BRODERICK

IS RE-ESTABLISHED AT

NO. 24 THIRD STREET,

Well kids, two doors below Stevenson.

T. J. B. hopes to accommodate his old friends and the public that he keeps a large stock of

**Fashionable Boots and Shoes,**

At lower rates than any other house in the city.

Ladies' and Children's shoes made to order.

Horse Nails and shoes made anatomically of the best material and warranted. The horse feeder will be dealt with care. In all cases a perfect fit can be assured.

No. 24 Third Street.

## IMPORTATION DIRECT.

## M. SHORT,

527

COMMERCIAL STREET,

IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING THE

FINEST ASSORTMENT

OF

## ENGLISH GOODS

Ever Imported to this Market,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Mixed Coatings,
Fancy Cheviots,
Diagonals,
Worsted Coatings,
Black Doeskins,
Bedfords,
Blue Pilots,
Black Beavers,
Black Kerseys,
Blue Beavers,
Brown Beavers,
&c., &c.

This is the ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY where the Genuine English Goods can be had.

Remember, our Prices to Order are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pants | $ 6 00 |
| Business Suits | 25 00 |
| Beaver Suits for | 35 00 |
| Finest French Beaver Suits | 50 00 |

## M. SHORT,

527

Commercial Street, San Francisco

EDWARD CASEY,

**Merchant Tailor,**

70 Fourth Street, near Minna,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING HAD A LARGE AND LONG EXPERIENCE in the cutting, manufacture of superior clothing, and a thorough knowledge of the special branch of the business I make especially my study, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their orders. Every garment guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. A large assortment of pants and vest patterns. Give me a call.




INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

THE CALIFORNIA LLOYDS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

Nos. 416 and 41! California Street

Cash Capital, - - - - $750,000 Gold.

Assets Exceed - - - $1,000,000 Coin.

FAIR RATES,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES,
SOLID SECURITY

DIRECTORS:

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. Mora Moss, Nathaniel Gray,
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H. F. Teschemacher, John Parrott,
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Daniel Meyer, J. Ralston,
Adam Grant, M. Donahue,
Charles Kohler, Joseph Seligman,
John Brayton, Ernest Brandenstein,
W. C. Ralston, Gustave Touchard,
Lawrence Paul, Thomas Bell,
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SACRAMENTO.

Edward Cadwalader,
E. F. Hodgson, L. A. Booth.

MARYSVILLE:

L. Cunningham, Peter Decker.

PORTLAND, Or.:

Henry Failing.

NEW YORK.

J. D. Ickin, Reuj. Brewster, James Phelps.
Austin Corbin,

CHAS. D. HAVEN, Secretary.
GEO. T. ROBIN, Surveyor.

MEDICAL.

*TO THE UNFORTUNATE.*

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,

NO. 653 Kearny Street, cor. Commercial,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE TREATMENT AND permanent cure of Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa and Sexual Debility; all diseases of the urinary and generative organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and however long standing. Consultation upon the errors of ignorance of the sexes. Skin diseases, Blood taints, Ulcerations, Syphilis, &c.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be TREATED AT HOME by addressing DR. GIBBON, with a full statement of their case, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines sent by express, free from observation, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use. This is an advantage to persons residing in the country, as they can have the remedies sent them by express, and avoid the expense of a journey to make the change, and how so many cases are treated by mail. Persons writing for advice in chronic diseases, would do well to consult the list of questions published in the Dispensary Circular, and answer as full as possible. Those who cannot do so conveniently can be examined personally or by letter, as they prefer. Medicines sent to any part of the country, secure from observation. Consultation and advice free. Call or address DR. GIBBON, No. 653 Kearny street, cor. Commercial, San Francisco. Take the Webb Close House.—S. F. News.

DR. J. DESMOND

PRACTICAL HATTER,

No. 5 New Montgomery Street,

GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.

IS SELLING OFF HIS LARGE AND VARIED Stock of Hats and Caps at less than half the value they were made for a few days more to insure room.

Will and Must be Sold.

No bargains may be expected. You can confirm yourself of this statement by a personal examination. The stock is complete and every variety of the FINEST SILK HATS to be had in the city.

All who have dealt with Desmond will vouch that he sells them for less than others profess.

They better their words by their deeds.

Of perfect shape and every shade.

C. DESMOND, 5 New Montgomery St.,

Under the Grand Hotel.

DR. RAGON, Eastern, Home, graduate of medical schools of Europe and America, treats all diseases and weaknesses of the human system with success. Particular attention paid to nervous diseases, and all diseases of the sexual organs. Office and residence, 1 Stockton street, San Francisco.

BANKING HOUSES.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS

AND

LOAN SOCIETY

Office—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house in the vicinity will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany the first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the agent by whom the deposit is made.

Deposits received from $1 to $5 per week.

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JOS. A. DONAHOE, San Francisco. | EUGENE KELLY New York.

DONOHOE, KELLY & Co

SAN FRANCISCO.

EUGENE KELLY & Co.

NEW YORK

BANKERS.

*EXCHANGE ON*

NEW YORK, LONDON, AND BANK OF IRELAND.....DUBLIN

Payable at all the Branches,

AND IN EVERY COUNTY TOWN IN IRELAND

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTEENTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, and the unpaid fixed and said city and county of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court. In the name of the State of California, and greeting to JANE BAILEY, Defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the Plaintiff in the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere within thirty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be rendered against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover from you the sum of $1,000 gold coin of the United States, now due and delivered to you at your instance and request, which you promised to pay on demand, but which you have failed to answer and answer the said complaint, as above required, and for the sum of forty dollars in United States gold coin, which the said Plaintiff has been compelled to pay for the services of an attorney in this behalf, and for which sum the said Plaintiff has been assessed, and you are required to appear and answer the said complaint within the time and in the form of said law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said District Court, this 7th day of July, 1873.

[SEAL.] JAMES M. CUNNINGHAM, Clerk of said District Court.

By JOHN F. POOL, Deputy Clerk.

M. COOEY, Town Bank, Attorney for plaintiff. 1728 1m

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTEENTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, and the unpaid fixed and said city and county of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court. In the name of the State of California, and greeting to JANE BAILEY, Defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the Plaintiff in the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere within thirty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be rendered against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover from you the sum of $1,000 gold coin of the United States, now due and delivered to you at your instance and request, which you promised to pay on demand, but which you have failed to answer and answer the said complaint, as above required, and for the sum of forty dollars in United States gold coin, which the said Plaintiff has been compelled to pay for the services of an attorney in this behalf, and for which sum the said Plaintiff has been assessed, and you are required to appear and answer the said complaint within the time and in the form of said law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said District Court, this 7th day of July, 1873.

[SEAL.] JAMES M. CUNNINGHAM, Clerk of said District Court.

By JOHN F. POOL, Deputy Clerk.

M. COOEY, Town Bank, Attorney for plaintiff. 1728 1m

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL

FOR A PORTION OF THE

NEW CITY HALL BUILDING.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CITY HALL Commissioners, corner Leavenworth and Fulton streets, San Francisco, July 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for furnishing certain materials for a portion of the New City Hall, to be used in Hall of Records, will be received at the office of the Board, until 12 o'clock, M., of WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1873, for the following:

ROLLED IRON JOISTS.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.

All according to specifications, Schedule, Plans and Drawings, to be had at the office of the Board.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of the above articles.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary, and indorsed "Proposals for Materials."

Proposals, Schedule, Plans and Drawings can be had at the office of the Board, where also forms of Proposals will be furnished to intending bidders.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The amount of advertising will be charged pro rata in the successful bidders.

P. H. CANAVAN,
CHAS. F. EARLAND,
CHAS. E. McLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.

$5 to $20 per day! A power wanted! All of the workers of our state and health of our people, more simply in vital force, and feel for years under chronic disease, and who had given up in despair, should not fail to try this great remedy. Sold by druggists. Send for circular. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, San Francisco, Post-office box 1957.

or Medical Advice.—DR. WM. R. DOBERTY'S Medical and Surgical Institute, 737 Market street, opposite Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco, Cal. Established for the cure of all chronic diseases and the suppression of quackery. Dr. Doherty is a regular graduate of medicine, and has made a specialty of the study of the diseases of women and children for many years. Ladies can consult him with confidence, and rely upon receiving honorable treatment and a permanent cure. Dr. Doherty's treatment is entirely vegetable, and is purely scientific. Ladies suffering from any irregularity, obstruction, or displacement of the womb, should not fail to consult Dr. Doherty. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness, is the result of long study and experience, and is the only reliable treatment for this class of diseases. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and all diseases of the urinary organs, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of nervous debility, or any diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, and all diseases of the blood, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the liver, kidneys, and bladder, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the skin, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the eye, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the ear, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the nose, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the throat, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the lungs, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the heart, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the stomach, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the bowels, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the bladder, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the prostate gland, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the testicles, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the penis, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the scrotum, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the perineum, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the anus, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the rectum, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the colon, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the duodenum, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the jejunum, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the ileum, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the cecum, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the appendix, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the ascending colon, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the transverse colon, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the descending colon, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the sigmoid flexure, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the rectum, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the anus, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the perineum, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the scrotum, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the penis, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. Dr. Doherty's treatment for the cure of all diseases of the testicles, is entirely vegetable, and is the result of long study and experience. 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HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

DIXON.....SOLANO COUNTY.

HOWE & DOWLING.....PROPRIETORS.

THIS HOUSE HAVING BEEN NEWLY furnished and refitted is now open for the reception of the public. First-class accommodations. The Tables will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

The Bar is furnished with an extra stock of the best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Our proprietors have had several late and very large experiences, and will endeavor to leave your orders.

Mess's Agents will find it to their great variety. Also, a large assortment of United Workingmen's Boots and shoes at a small advance. Custom work done.

Children's call Shoes, 21. Give us a call. 1p36

United Workingmen's San Francisco CO-OPERATIVE

THE ABOVE STAMP IS PLACED ON THE goods made in the Boot and Shoe Manufactory and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that they are now ready to fill orders of this style of goods. Dealers will find it much cheaper to buy above goods than to import from the East. Having secured the services of M. FARRELL, late proprietor of the Monarch House, where he will be happy to see his old customers and as many more in general. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their future patronage. There is a Re-proof safe in the House, where goods can be repaired. Also, a large stock of Ready-made Boots and Shoes always on hand. Orders in the country promptly attended to. The store of the United Workingmen's Co-operative Boot and Shoe Co. will be still kept in the house of the late firm, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends at 5th door to the west. Also, a full assortment of Boots and Shoes made to order. Call and examine. M. FARRELL, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

216 AND 218 SANSOME STREET,

Between Broadway and Pacific.....San Francisco

THIS NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout, and is now open for the reception of the Monarch House, where he will be happy to see his old customers and as many more in general. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their future patronage. There is a Re-proof safe in the House, where goods can be repaired. Also, a large stock of Ready-made Boots and Shoes always on hand. Orders in the country promptly attended to. The store of the United Workingmen's Co-operative Boot and Shoe Co. will be still kept in the house of the late firm, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends at 5th door to the west. Also, a full assortment of Boots and Shoes made to order. Call and examine. M. FARRELL, Proprietor.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco.

IS NOW OPENED BY

P. CASSERLY,

late of the Tremont House; where he will be happy to meet his friends and the public in general. The House has been thoroughly fitted up on the latest plans, with Rooms large and well ventilated, and the Tables will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Charges low and easy, and can be had either single or in suites.

The best attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of Boarders.

Meals and lodging always ready. 1p 10 11

There is a Reproof Safe in the House, where goods can be kept at the risk of the proprietor.

☞Free Coach to and from the House.

P. CASSERLY, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

614 AND 616 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Dupont and Montgomery.....San Francisco

HUGH CUNRAN.....Proprietor.

Board, per week..... $ 5 00
Board and Lodging, single rooms..... 7 00
Board and Lodging.....Lodging, 50 cents.

Family accommodations on reasonable terms.

The Proprietor returns his thanks for favors in the past, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same. Being at Hibernia Bank, corner of Market and Montgomery streets, he will be pleased to see his old friends at his new home, and hopes that by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same. Being at Hibernia Bank, corner of Market and Montgomery streets, he will be pleased to see his old friends at his new home, and hopes that by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

Undertakers.

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, Sexton's Burial Caskets always on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

MASSEY & YUNG,

Undertakers,

NO. 634 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Powell's.....San Francisco

EMBALMING NECESSARY FOR Persons Residing Out of San Francisco, Sent Free of Charge. Orders Executed in a Modest Manner.

JAMES McGINN,

UNDERTAKER,

737 Market Street, (opposite Dupont.)

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice. 1611-tf

C. P. R. R.

Premium Cuyas.

Commencing Sunday, June 29th, 1873, And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave as follows:

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (daily)—Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding, connecting at Sacramento with Stages for Placerville.

7.30 A. M. (daily—The P. R. R. steamer from Broadway wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted)—Niles, Livermore and Stockton. Steamer from Broadway wharf, connecting at Stockton with Steamer for Sacramento and Mokelumne River.

3.00 P. M. (daily—San José Passenger Train via Oakland; stopping at all way stations.

4.00 P. M. (daily)—Niles and Livermore Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Visalia, Copperopolis and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Oakland, Alameda, Encinal, Haywards, Niles and Livermore.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Sacramento River Steamers, from Washington street wharf, (via Oakland) for Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. (daily—Through Freight and Accommodation (via Oakland).

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M. Leave Oakland, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Very Rev. F. Gallwey is appointed Provincial in England of the Society of Jesus.

The *Etudes*, Catholic review, published at Lyons, has received a brief of approval and encouragement from the Holy Father.

A conference of all the Archbishops and Bishops of France will be held at the beginning of September either at Nimes or Montpellier.

The whole number of Catholic societies formed at Rome, called the Felicerstone Piana, has signed a protest against the suppression of the religious orders.

Two new bells were christened lately by the King and Queen of the Belgians in the Church of Notre Dame, at Locken, in presence of a large and distinguished assembly.

The Council of the States of Switzerland has confirmed the decision of the National Council, and rejected by a large majority the three appeals against the banishment of Monsignor Mermillod.

The Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop of Rouen, the Bishop of Orleans and the Bishop of Angers have been selected to form the superior council on the important subject of public education in France.

Sir John Simon, a distinguished English Catholic and a well-known generous contributor, to all Catholic charities, died at Bruges, Belgium, recently. He was one of the chief patrons of the Bruges Seminary.

The Rev. Philip Vavasour, of Ripon, has been elevated to the dignity of a Canon of the Chapter of the Diocese of Beverley, in place of the Very Rev. John Canon Walker, late of Scarborough, deceased.

A colony of the Sisters of the Visitation Order left St. Louis on the 1st of August to establish a house in St. Paul, Min. They took with them a colony to Dubuque, Iowa, not long since.

The following toast was recently given at a banquet in Boston: "New England—Peopled in the second instance by pilgrims from England; re-peopled in the nineteenth century by pilgrims from Ireland."

Monsignor Woodlock gratefully acknowledges the sum of $20 donation to the Catholic University of Ireland from the Rev. Father McNally, Caledonian, Seneca, Canada, per the Very Rev. Ulic J. Burke, President of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam.

The Right Rev. Bishop Rappe has lately appointed the Very Rev. P. M. Hoff, Rector of the Cathedral, Vicar General of the Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio. He is one of the oldest and most esteemed priests in the diocese.

The announcement of the death of Rev. Father Dennett, of Woodstock, Md., on the 6th July, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, will be heard with regret by his many friends throughout the country and especially in Maryland.

St. Peter and Paul's new church now being built in St. Louis will be the largest and finest church in that city. It will be the German Gothic, two hundred and four feet long by eighty feet wide, and surmounted by a steeple two hundred and four feet high. The estimated cost is $150,000.

The London *Spectator* says that "Lord Shaftesbury and the fanatics of Exeter Hall who denounced the confessional, are the very men who a few years ago paid thousands of English people into the Church of Rome." Catholic pray Lord Shaftesbury to go on.

It is stated that Archbishop Ledochowski has ordered that on the 12th, 13th and 14th of August public prayers shall be offered in all the churches of the archdiocese of Gnesen and Posen in reparation for the attacks which the Catholic Church. The Archbishop promises plenary absolution to those who shall have received sacramental confession.

The public procession of Corpus Christi did not take place in any of the large cities on the peninsula, except in Venice, Bologne and Venice. In Genoa and Milan it was confined to the interior of the churches. Both those cities were the scene of the exceeding splendor of their processions in former years.

When the Empress Eugenie was in Egypt the Khedive presented her with the same tree beneath which, according to tradition, the Blessed Virgin and the Infant, with the Child, rested during their flight into Egypt. A granary of the Empress' model caused the venerable tree to be inclosed with a marble balustrade.

On the feast of the Sacred Heart, Woodstock College, the Provincial House of the Jesuit Fathers in Maryland, was dedicated to the patronage of the Most Sacred Heart, and will hereafter be known as "The College of the Sacred Heart." On the same occasion a beautiful statue of our Lord, erected on the College grounds, was blessed.

On the 18th ult. the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new convent was performed in the diocese of Jaffa, Waterford, Ireland, took place in the presence of a very large assemblage. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. John Power, the new Catholic Bishop of Waterford.

On the 24th ult., at the Presentation Convent, Mitchelstown, the solemn ceremony of consigning to their last resting place the remains of Honora Hanrahan, in religion, Sister Mary Patrick), took place. This good lady died at the ripe age of thirty-three, and the tenth year of her religious profession. Requiescat in pace.

"A league of Saint Sebastian" is the name of a temporary organization in Ireland to imitate the example of France by devoting one day in the season to a pilgrimage, in one of the numerous holy wells in the south or west—A pilgrimage at once truly Catholic and truly national. The time of preparation is now short—next year the pilgrimage is to come, and the time for pilgrimages for Rome, France and Ireland may be past.

Eight Prelates, Archbishops, and Bishops have already accepted the invitation of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Shea, V. G., to take part in the consecration of the new Church of Rathkeale. The Most Rev. Archbishop Manning will deliver the consecration sermon, and the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty will preach at the evening service.

It is understood that the Landgrobelen at Cologne, the immediate object of which instituted by the Government against Archbishop Melchers, of Cologne, and his suffragan Bishop Baudri, for their refusal publicly to announce the word "Old Catholics," and that the State Prosecution has appealed to the Court of Second Instance.

Ever faithful Poland sent her banner to the Sacred Heart at Paray le Monial. It was the gift of the Polish exiles in Paris. The arms of Poland were upon it, and it was veiled with crape. Its place was after those of Alsace and Lorraine in the procession, and its passage was everywhere the signal of great respect. "May God help and deliver Poland, by His Sacred Heart."

The death of the Rev. Father McKeon took place on the 9th ult., in Dundalk. The deceased gentleman was about eighty years of age, and a native of Cranmagilen. He was engaged on the French mission for upwards of forty years, and returned to his native parish about twelve months ago, being unable to perform the duties of his sacred office from the infirmities of old age.

Five converts were baptized in St. Jerome's church, North New York, Westchester county, on Monday, July 7th, making in all sixty-one received into the fold there since February 16th. The newly baptized are William H. Benedict, Nora Regina Malone, Eva Maria Malone, Ida Regina Woodlare and Nellie Regina Riddle. Everywhere throughout the country the spirit of conversion is being told. *Laus Deo!*

The Rev. J. El Karey, a medical missionary, native of Oswasco, but who received his education in England, has lately discovered at Sablous a record kept by the priest of Shechem of all important events that occurred during their time of office. In this record occurs the following statement, written by Sandfer, the priest of the synagogue in the time of our Saviour: "In the 15th year of my priesthood, and the 4,261st year of the world, Sesne of Nazareth, the son of Mary, was crucified at Jerusalem."

After three hundred years of persecution and insult, the representatives of the Catholic Church of England are treated with recognized in high places. Archbishop Manning was invited and was present at the reception given to the Shah at Guildhall, and at the magnificent feast given by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Mayor of Liverpool was also a guest at the dinner given to the Persian sovereign by the Lord Mayor of that city

A writer in the St. Louis *Democrat* having said that three German priests, in the last nine years, had given their lives to themselves and become members of the Episcopal Church, the Milwaukee shows that they were first suspended from their functions and were driven into Protestantism by power and the fear of it. The fact that such perverts are invariably "weeds thrown out of the Pope's garden," and that a very bad priest makes a good Protestant minister.

In proof of the change coming over the Anglican Protestants, we see they have organized an Order of the Holy Sacrament, in Brooklyn, N. Y., whose dress will resemble in the Catholic religious Orders. They wear a close fitting black dress, black cloth shawl, a small black bonnet, with a black crape veil thrown over and extending down the back, a linen collar, and a white cross suspended from the neck. They take vows for three years or for life, at their option.

The Knights of St. Patrick, "an organization whose intellectual and moral line has I fit a charm to Irish society in St. Louis, Mo.," are moving with patriotic impulse to secure a suitable monument to one of the public gardens of that city, in order to keep the hallowed memory of one of Ireland's great sons fresh in the minds of the world's greatest benefactors, "green in their souls."

On the first day of his pontificate, Pius IX., determined that he would say Mass daily at half-past seven in the morning, in the private presence of worshipers in chapel which opens from one of the halls of the Court, and this arrange-ment, inaugurated on the first day of his pontificate, he has most religiously observed. He makes a double preparation for this Mass, one in the private oratory, and there he makes a long meditation; the other immediately before celebrating in the chapel, where his chaplains await him.

## MINING SUMMARY.

### California.

The Amador *Ledger* says of the 16th say of the the Good Hope mine: "We were shown a few days ago, by Mr. Peters, some very rich rock taken from this mine. Free gold could be seen in the rock. It is said that such rock is plentiful in the mine."

The Butte *Record* of the 19th says: "On Butte creek, about thirty-three miles from Chico, is a splendid vein of iron ore, which has been tested and found to contain about sixty per cent. of iron of good quality. In connection with this locality there is a large abundance of wood and water, and about two miles distant there is a fine ledge of limestone, with a gradual descent all the way. The vein of ore is only two miles south of the Oregon and Shasta road. There is, therefore, a good road now within two miles of the spot, and there will be very little difficulty in getting this iron ore can be hauled from the mine to the railroad depot at Chico for $4 to $5 per ton."

The Calaveras *Chronicle* of the 12th says: "We have it that the Second Tunnel, the same Railroad Flat, has been sold to a company of capitalists and that active operations are to be immediately commenced. The Prussian Hill is one of the best ledges in this section of the country, and it wants to develop it into a first-class mine in the way of capital.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of water, Duryea, proprietor of the Chilis Gulch hydraulic, keeps constantly at work. He is now invited and was present at the reception given to the Shah at Guildhall, and at the magnificent feast given by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Mayor of Liverpool was also a guest at the dinner given to the Persian sovereign by the Lord Mayor of that city

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CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT GLEESON & FELL'S, No. 634 Market Street.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.

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Genuine goods, at genuine prices, without misrepresentation, may be said to be the cause of our EXTRAORDINARY TRADE.

The rapidity with which our Great Stock of Bankrupt Goods is selling, induces us to give quotations of other desirable goods purchased by us greatly under current prices. The remainder of the BANKRUPT Stock is reduced still further, to effect a complete clearance. We quote:

300 dozen Misses' Fleece-lined Hose, at 12½ cents per pair.
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1,000 dozen Misses' Cuffs, at 12½ cents per pair.
800 dozen Hamilton Lace Collars, at 25 cents each.
10 cartons Black Bobbin Lace Ribbon, at 50 cents per yard.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Hemmed-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 12½ per dozen.
420 dozen superior Kid Gloves, worth $1 25, for 50 cents per pair.

ALSO—

16 cases 1712.00 yards Drap de Prusse, 40 inches wide, at 37½ cents per yard—worth 75 cents.
80 pieces Seersucker Plaids, at 25 cents.
1,250 yards Drap de Chine, at 25 cents per yard.
750 yards Moire Antique stripes, all at 25 cents.
15 cartons Finished Hoops, at 12½ cents.
We invite particular attention to our Black Honest 36, 44, at 12 36 per yard, acknowledged by the best Judges to be worth $1 50.

ALSO—

Very fine Black Silks at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Heavy Sheeting Cloth, 12½ cents per yard.
10 pieces Heavy Factory Linen, only 75 cents.
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600 dozen Fringed Bleached Huck Towels, at $2 50 per dozen—worth $3 50 per dozen.
2,000 yards 12-4 Linen Sheeting, at 75 cents per yard.
1,750 White 11-4 Counterpanes, $1 50.

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☞ When any of the above goods are called for they will be faithfully filled at the prices quoted.

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All Wool Flannels,
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Ribbons at Unusually Low Prices.

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"I shall supply the 'Guardian' to subscribers by mail, post paid, with this lithographic print for the small sum of 17 cents.

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"Corner Fifth and Market streets, San Francisco.

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He opens with an entire new stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, and will keep constantly on hand the choicest brands of SANTA CRUZ LIME, at the lowest market rates. Builders and others will endeavor to notice the name: GEORGE NATE. au12

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Palace Clothing Store,
422 Main street, opposite the City Hall, STOCKTON.

And you will live long and be happy.
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RETAIL BUTCHERS,
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GRAY & HICKMAN,
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Importers and Dealers in Dry Goods,
Will keep at all times the best of Goods on hand. Country people will always find it to their benefit to call at this store.
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YOSEMITE HOTEL,
STOCKTON,
Corner of Weber Avenue and Center Street.

At last come one of a noble name,
By the city restored the wealthiest dame;
In the year, a day, and the hour of noon
Appointed in the charter of the city soon
By the Mayor and Council, and Board of Trade
Was the corner stone of the magnificent Hotel
Of the Yosemite laid with marble and wood,
And I give you my prayers, my friend, my friend," said she,
"That it never may be empty, and always free."
So the poor widow held, as she spoke and said,
The poor blind woman felt a tear drop fall,
Then kissed it and said to the weeping lady,
"I'll pray when they enter, the poorest poor."

Connected with the Hotel is one of the finest and best conducted Bars in the State, owned and attended to by Jas. Donahoe, for one of old Tuolumne's most popular traveler call. au12

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No. 27 CALIFORNIA Vegetable Market, STOCKTON.
Loves at...three doors west of El Dorado.
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OUR SPECIALTIES
COFFEE TEAS & SPICES
OUR COFFEE DEPARTMENT

OFFERS MANY ATTRACTIONS TO LOVERS of this article in its good old fashioned, rich, aromatic state. In purchasing, we always select the finest Coffees in the market, and by the most improved blending and grinding Machinery, discharge a large amount of dust, rigid on and we are enabled to turn out fresh grade hourly, and cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction.

In grinding, we do not make coarse Coffee in an imperfect condition with every good housekeeper. The old-fashioned and unhealthful method of roasting in hand is, in these progressive days of machinery, generally abandoned—insomuch as the machinery does much better, and never is a source of trouble. The greatest difficulty seems to be that even the best articles of pure Coffee, after being roasted and ground, rapidly loses its aroma, grows flat, and becomes unpalatable.

To avoid this, we have introduced a new method of roasting Coffee by putting it in TIN CANS immediately after roasting and grinding it, before losing any aroma or strength.

The cans are fitted with close covers, which can be removed and replaced at pleasure, so each daily issue is warmed, so that the last ounce will prove as good as the first. Pure, roasted Coffee is so very volatile, that parties ordering paper bags, or even when the utmost care is put paper, its strength and aroma will evaporate, and entirely unsatisfactory result. We therefore state, fair and unpalatable; while Coffee packed in our cans will be sent to our customers at their own door, in the same condition as when leaving and also as the day we which it was roasted.

Our Tea department Java, 31 cents, or 5 lb. cans, $1. Fresh Crushed Sugars, 10 cents, or 5 lb. can, $1. Fresh Ground, Family, 25 cents.

MURPHY BROS. No Plus Ultra Yeast Powders, Cream Tartar, Bicarbonate Soda, Etc.

To save $5 per cent. to the purse, and have delicious Savored Coffee, use Prof. Floyd's coupons of Coffee. Price, $1. per pound. Sold by all grocers. au12

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

THE SPARKLING SPECIFIC.

The Success Attendant is Amazing.
There's life in this blood-purifying cup!
Every bubble of health to be found—
Drink it up! Drink it up! Drink it up!
There is death to Dyspepsia and Fever,
And anxious and pain to the cup,
If Nature's exhausted, relieve her—
Drink it up! Drink it up! Drink it up!

TARRANT'S Effervescing Seltzer Aperient. The Safest Antidote for Intemperance and Excesses of every description.

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Gray's Music Store, 633 & 635 Clay. myl5-1y

FOR SALE—A TUBULOUS POWER PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER. Apply at 625 Front street. myl3

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Cosmopolitan Sample Rooms,
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Between Howard and Minna sts., San Francisco.

HAS REFITTED HIS SAMPLE ROOMS IN THE ABOVE, and has on sale the very best brands of WINES AND LIQUORS, imported expressly for his self, and intended specially for family use, to offers for sale at the following low rates:

Good Heidsieck Wines, $2 75 per gallon, or 25 cents per bottle.
Fine Hennessy, $2 50 per gallon, or 25 cents per bottle.
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Wines of all varieties at proportionate rates.
Adjoining the Sample Rooms is a Reading Room, Society and Club meetings; also a Reading Room, where all the daily and principal weekly papers are on file.
au17 T. P. WALL, No. 20 Third st.

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Foreign Liquors in bond. Fine Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Claret, etc., sold in quantities to suit purchaser. Also, dealer in native California Wines and Brandies. 6d

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F. & P. J. CASSIN,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
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Sole proprietors of CASSIN'S GRAPE BRANDY BITTERS.

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Has removed from 727 Merket street to
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SWEET AND DRY CHAMPAGNE
Sparkling Muscatel and Catawba. An Extra Dry Wine for the Trade. Depot at 422, Angelica, Muscatel, Malaga, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines. Office, Sansome and Bay streets, San Francisco. Works at Vallejo, Cal. Principal Depot, corner of Fire and Harrison streets, San Francisco.

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Groceries, Wines and Liquors
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITIES.
And at the lowest market prices. All Goods delivered, without extra charge. au12

WILLIAM B. DOLAN,
104 Third Street.....San Francisco.
Importer and Dealer in Scotch and Irish
French Wines and Brandies,
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Irish Whiskey.
Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE assortment of California Wines of every description, which he offers at the lowest rates to the trade. All orders left at the store, 104 Third street, will promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. au12

THOMAS J. POWER, 10 SECOND STREET, Agent for the Celebrated Wines of Ayala, Pommery, Lilquet and Cliquot on sale. A Supply always on hand.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JOHN C. MCVEIGH, who left New York city on the 15th of October, 1872. During the last week of the month he worked in the ammunition shop of Mr. Smith, above which time he has not been heard of. He was twenty years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and was about six feet in height. He had a fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes. Among the other of his coat, and carried a small bundle of clothes. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. MARY ANN MCVEIGH, No. 1,000 Fifty-fifth street, Long Island city, New York city. au26

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF THOMAS MAGUIRE, by trade a cooper, who, when last heard from, about the year 1858, was in Pioneer, Cal. Any information concerning either of them will be thankfully received by their brother, OWEN MAGUIRE, Marysville, Cal. jy26

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JAMES PETER DUFFY, of Granger, Muhlenger, county, Kentucky, who left there in 1849, and came to California in 1850. If they (or any of them) will call at Kelly's Exchange, they will hear of something to their benefit. MICHAEL DUFFY, Mission Dolores, San Francisco. jy26

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF THOMAS CHARLES BRADY, formerly an employé of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at Lincoln, Placer county, California. ADDITH MONTOM Office.

MRS. L. M. JOYCE,
126 Third Street, bet. Minna & Howard
WISHES TO INFORM HER FRIENDS and the public in general that she has just received a large assortment of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of the latest styles of Dress Goods.

VOL. XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873. NO. 46.


## THE MONITOR.


The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

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DENIS LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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THE PUREST PEARL.

Beside the church door, a-weary and lone,
A blind woman sat on the cold door stone:
And a mocker came by, and said, in his scorn,
"Woman, what dost thou sit there for, blind beggar?"
Then she lifted her sightless balls to his face,
And a look of awe on the mocker's grace.
"Have pity on me, kind sir, I pray!
For I am a poor blind girl, they say."

The bells were ringing the hour of prayer,
And among the throng of worshipers there
Were some who were talking of death and the grave:
And the poor blind girl heard what they said.
The poor girl was asking for alms in vain,
When a lady passed by, and dropped in her hand
A piece of silver—the blind girl knew
By the touch and the sound, for her hand not the moon,
And her thanks were lost in the mighty noon.

Then followed a maiden young and fair,
Adorned with clusters of golden hair;
In her every look was the light of love worn—
But ne'er the beggar's more forlorn,
For she knew not the form of the maiden fair,
Nor the look of love that was written there.
But I give you my prayers, my friend, my friend," said she,
"That it never may be empty, and always free."
So the poor widow held, as she spoke and said,
The poor blind woman felt a tear drop fall,
Then kissed it and said to the weeping lady,
"I'll pray when they enter, the poorest poor."

THE Armagh Cathedral.

Since Patrick blessed the first temple raised on Irish soil to the Christian God, no event is recorded in the history of this country more splendid and significant than the ceremony which is fixed to take place on Sunday week at Armagh. On that day the National Cathedral will be dedicated with all the splendor of a sacred observance, employed in her celebrations by the ancient Church. No occurrence of a character at once religious and public can be remembered without the deepest and most solemn emotions; not only among Irishmen but in the breasts of strangers. Application for tickets have come from all parts of the United Kingdom. From Glasgow, Greenock, Liverpool, Manchester and other centers of Scotland and England to watch the Celtic pilgrimage strongly; excursions have been organized, and there is, perhaps, no city in Ireland which will not be largely represented on the occasion. And the impossible that the remains of even those two hierarchies of heroes could have prevented his entrance. But no little trouble was appropriated from the Government.

THE 27TH REGT. ORDERED TO THE IRISH

To leave one hundred men at the long-con tested barrier, and to march to the gate of Ballsbridge, where the Irish force, one of the heroes who had been separated from his own men, had defended all day, and to the gate in company of Frenchmen, against Count de Kniffenin. Twelve O'Mahony (who commanded that Irish army after Colonel Wachop had been incapacitated by a wound) led that dauntless handful into the Mantua gate under a galling fire, and twice, after doing much exception on the Germans who lined the walls, they were obliged to fall back upon his first position. It was after their second charge, about one o'clock in the afternoon, that Count de Revel ordered that the position which the Irish had first suggested—namely, the breaking up of the bridge—be acted on. Accordingly, the one hundred French and Irish, who remained the redoubt, destroyed the works and retreated in the midst of a tremendous fire from Vaudemont's solitary gun. Finally, the Irish made their retreat in a storm of shot and musketry, a precaution which might as well have been taken at ten o'clock in the morning, as at one. The Irish, now reduced to about one half of their original number, fulfilled the order they had received to support their brave companion at the Mantua gate. They had not been marching all day long, and were still on foot were wounded; yet their ardor was not damped by a difficult task, and they quickly pushed them on to chase the German cuirassiers beyond its barriers with spouting.

The Imperialists kept up the conflict latest as Ste. Margaret's gate, and when it finally retired, when, after a conflict of about seven hours, the fate of Cremona was decided by Eugene's advantageous position, which is the triumph of a whole people and the jubilee of a faith which has outlived defeat. There are difficulties of retreat among its marked enough, and sometimes almost fatal; but the Irish would be capable of a conflict with a worse sentiment then even that of bigotry which could feel no friendly interest. The Irish people of to-day will, in these days, when the gifts of intellect and knowledge are turned, like weapons of rebellion, against their Almighty giver, bearing men, whatever their communion, will feel the glorious significance of the fact that the descendants of those who, for centuries, sang thanksgiving and praise to God, and who, in the darkest days of persecution, when to be a priest was to be a martyr, when to be a bishop was to be a confessor, when to be a Catholic was to be a rebel, when to be a Christian was to be a traitor, when to be a man was to be a slave, when to be a woman was to be a prostitute, when to be a child was to be a bastard

If an enemy lay concealed it would make him very uncomfortable."

"What chatter is that in the ranks?" cried a sharp voice.

The speakers looked up. A mounted officer was riding by without having been perceived by the soldiers.

"What is this," he added, "about shelling and artillery practice?"

"It is only that this silly conscript, Major, who was telling me a crotchet that had got into his head," said the Sergeant, much embarrassed.

"What is it?" cried the officer.

"Why, Major, nothing less would serve the turn of young Julius Cæsar here but to get up the guns to the Geisberg, and shell the woods over to squeeze Prussians out of them."

"Was this your idea, young man?" said the Major eagerly.

"It was, *mon officier*," replied Michel with animation.

But the officer's manner changed suddenly, and he remarked with the sharpness of tone that had characterized his first query, "It is not the business of the ranks to discuss the strategy of the army." So saying he rode off, but muttered at the same time under his breath, "I hope to heaven we shall not have reason to be sorry for not doing something like what this raw youth suggests. And, by the way, the lad looks smart and capable, too."

The Sergeant's party moved on to the town, and before long Michel was free to go to rest in his barrack. Early in the morning he heard the *reveillee* sounded, and sprang up with the freshness and vigor of youth and health. The scene which met his eyes when he joined his comrades was one not deficient in animation nor in interest for young eyes. The smart French soldiers had extemporized cooking apparatus in the open air. Hundreds of men were engaged in preparing coffee, grilling a bit of meat, poaching eggs got in the neighborhood, or in discussing with good zest and appetite a meal they had already before them. Some had finished the meal; some were yawning while they waited their turn to begin. Here was Claude on an improvised desk of knapsacks with much toil penning a letter to Marie; here was bandy little Charles good naturedly stitching on a button which had got loose on the unlucky form of Edouard. Michel was among the earliest and had abundant leisure to enjoy a scene which to him had all the charm and interest of novelty. While he was in full enjoyment of the bustle that surrounded him there was a sudden loud whir above his head, followed immediately after by a dull, ominous report.

"A shell," exclaimed one of the old soldiers.

"The Prussian-!" was immediately the general cry.

"To arms!" shouted the hoarse voice of the officer from the neighboring streets rang out sharp and clear, while the drums beat out the *assemblee*. Across the heights towards the Geisberg the note of sudden preparation could be heard. Shell after shell followed in quick succession, and before many had come Michel had an opportunity for the first time of witnessing their deadly work. But there was no time for reflection. He was called to fall into his rank and march to the wall. Near the rampart the order was given to the infantry to scatter, while the artillery piled the few guns that were on the dilapidated fortifications. Michel looked towards the woods and there, up almost from the very point to which he had directed his hand the evening before when he advised shelling the woods, seemed to come a storm of deadly missiles. As yet no man of the enemy was to be seen. Invisible as the sources of a plague or rather under the cover of a cloud or smoke which in fancy might be likened to one of the disease-dropping flocks of which we know something in this country, the artillery of the enemy sent messengers of death into the devoted town. Reply was made by the ancient guns of Weissenbourg, which of course was feeble and ineffective; the field-pieces hurriedly brought to the ramparts were used with better aim and possibly more effect. But of this nothing was certain.

"Why do we not go out and attack the them?" was the discontented cry while the artillery duel was going on.

"Where is the General?" some one asked.

Stroking his gray moustache a grim old veteran answered, "Gone to the north side to look for that very enemy that is leaving these polite cards for him from the south side," pointing to a couple of shells which flew over his head.

"Sergeant," said Michel, address ing his patron Beaunez, "how far does this cha sspot carry?"

"Two thousand metres."

"It is scarcely twelve hundred to that clump of trees which juts out like a spur of the woods."

"Well."

"Men could be hit there from this I should think?"

"Ha-ha, conscript!" laughed the Sergeant, "So you are going to do William Tell as well as Marshal Soult. Would you be able to hit a man at that distance?"

"I have never used a chassepot before. Stay, what is that moving out now?"

"I see nothing."

"May I fire?"

"There are no orders to the contrary. Oh, I see a horseman."

As he spoke Michel raised his rifle, took deliberate aim, and fired Even at the distance it was possible for sharp eyes to see a man in the saddle reel and drop off. Immediately three or four horsemen were seen to spur rapidly out. Michel charged his gun and the foremost horse fell bringing his rider with him; a second followed but now all idea of masking force seemed to be abandoned, and after a troop of horsemen there issued from the shelter of the wood a dark mass of infantry. Fiercer and fiercer thundered the cannon, now belching forth their flame from the height of St. Remy, from which a small outlying picket of French had been driven. Already the walls of the town had begun to crumble and the crazy old gates had fallen in. Under the cover of the terrific fire the Germans pressed on.

"Reserve your fire, *mes enfants*," cried the sharp voice of Major Lambeau, the officer who had questioned Michel the previous evening, "until you have the beggars close enough to make sure."

Michel, though anxious to try his skill upon the advancing enemy, held his rifle firmly in readiness, but, despite the order of the Major, a straggling shot was heard here and there, the impatient troops not being content to abandon the trump cards which the facility of loading gave them.

"Stop firing, I say," thundered the Major, grumbling to himself, "this is the discipline we have got."

Meantime the enemy advanced. Major Lambeau peering through his spy-glass watched them. Michel was standing near, rifle in hand. In a low tone of voice he heard the Major exclaim to the senior Captain next him, and wish to heaven the General was back. The enemy was nearly left to the woods than our whole force."

"Now then," he cried, as the head of the Bavarian column came within the three hundred yards, "give it to them, my lads, good aim and not too quick." Immediately a hail shower of bullets flew from the town and scattered the enemy. But the advice of the Major was not heeded. The shots were delivered with lightning rapidity, but almost on that account not something of the harmlessness of the lightning. No proper aim was taken, and though the fire through the open ranks of the knapsacks with much toil penning a letter to Marie; here was bandy little Charles good naturedly stitching on a button which had got loose on the unlucky form of Edouard. Michel was among the earliest and had abundant leisure to enjoy a scene which to him had all the charm and interest of novelty. While he was in full enjoyment of the bustle that surrounded him there was a sudden loud whir above his head, followed immediately after by a dull, ominous report.

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who think would be your man."

"Do you know the short path across the hill to the Geisberg?"

"Yes, mon General."

"Then that way to Brigadier Le Blanc as fast as possible with this note. Do not get shot if you can help it, but it is even more important you should carry the letter quickly."

The order was not very clear or satisfactory, but Michel, for his sole answer, raised his hand to his kepi, and, with his rifle on his shoulder, darted off with the agility of a deer. The sight of the General's handwriting opened the southern gate for him speedily, and he plunged into the path which led straight across the face of the hill. There were sharp eyes at the other side of the Lauter as well as in Michel's own head, and he had scarcely made a hundred paces when a bullet flew past him.

"Ah, worthy Prussian," said Michel to himself, "I am busy now, but if I had time I think I would make a bullet find you out, even though you are five hundred metres away under the cover of the wood. Swish" whizzed a shell and hurried itself forty or fifty feet in the earth of the slope below, throwing up some of the soil on his uniform.

"Ping" went a bullet and hit a small shrub which he had reached and calculated was about half way. He bressed on, and so he rushed on, his speed barely serving to confuse the aim of the enemy, and enabled him to carry a whole skin behind the breast-work, where the force of Brigadier Le Blanc lay fuming at the delay which let them so long hearken to the music of battle without the opportunity of taking part in.

"So you came across by the hill path?" said the Brigadier, after he had read the letter and given the necessary orders. "Smart fellow. Advance my men; lose no time. Hola," he added, as Michel turned to join the ranks. "Was the journey across the slope lively?"

"They tried to put me very often," was the answer.

"Would you like to try it again?"

"If you order I am ready, Brigadier."

"It is almost a pity for the youngster," muttered the officer to himself, "that it is important the General should know we are on the march." Then he added aloud, "Well, my lad, go over once again as quickly as you can, and tell the General you have delivered his dispatch, and that we are on the way to join him."

"Oui, Brigadier," said Michel, with a salute, and as the officer looked after him he was already on the next level letter of the breastwork and away into the open.

This time he fancied he was about to pass scot free. More than two hundred yards had been already traversed without so much as a bullet flying by. —— the little path between the wood and the slope, however, he observed a group of cavalry, probably the chief officers of the enemy, and soon resolved into horses, men and what?—a cannon. It seemed as if for practice they had resolved to take a shot at the single fleeing object—Michel himself. He could now perceive the point of the gun directed towards the place he was foreseeing. He remembered how the shells, which for the first time he had seen that day, scattered their fragments far and wide, and he understood that to be struck by one was not necessary he should be struck by the actual ball. It was against orders, to walk fire as I came with the dispatch, but I have no orders as to the line of my feet now. Besides, if they fire that gun they may kill or maim me, and then I shall not be able to deliver any message to the General and, after all," it will not take five seconds to have just one shot."

Reflection thus as he ran Michel pulled up suddenly and flung himself upon his face, so as to have as good a look as possible at the enemy. A gunner actually stood at the breech with his hand raised to fire the piece when Michel blazed away. As he leaped to sew the match flung up in the air and the gunner sank backwards to his fall. There was a momentary confusion below, of which Michel took advantage to start at his utmost speed along the pathway. But the artillerymen were quick, and he was little more than half way when the cannon fired. The ball whistled over the rather startling event which took place fallen by the gun the aim was not as steady as usual, and the shell flew high and wide, and so far as Michel was concerned, perfectly harmless. "Shall I try this charming chassepot again?" he thought to himself, loading as he ran. "Why will the men by the gun once more and will afford an easy mark." So saying, he turned, flung himself down again and fired, this time without especial aim. A man was seen to stagger and grasping a comrade, almost drew him down in the fall. Meantime Michel was on his feet and away, but not too rapidly. He was only inside the masonry that sheltered the gate when a shell exploded, some of the fragments of which struck the spot close by his head.

At the other side of the town the noise of conflict still was heard. Michel made his way as rapidly as possible through the streets where already he met fatigue parties bearing the wounded back. As he approached the northern gate he saw that the reinforced French had passed through it driving the enemy, not with standing his superior numbers, before them. There was no longer the hand-to-hand conflict raging. The Bavarians were now a considerable distance away, their presence being marked by the puffs of smoke which in a long steady though somewhat scattered line indicated their fire. Pressing on, the French kept up an incessant discharge, rather too quick to be accurate. On the right the Bavarians' artillery maintained a cannonade, which was but inadequately responded to by that of the French.

Michel dashed through the broken gateway over the ramparts which littered the threshold, past the wounded, whose groans were lost through his haste across the trampled and torn by the feet of contending men and the hoofs of rushing horses, till he reached the slight eminence in which, easily recognizable by his brilliant uniform and plume, stood General Abel Douay.

"Mon General," exclaimed the hardy conscript almost out of breath, "Brigadier Le Blanc has had me his say he is on the march with all his force."

"So you have guns and returned. Brave, *mon garçon*." Then turning to Major Lambeau, he observed "Le Blanc will be flying with him two thousand; we have nearly five thousand here. These *cochons* yonder are ten thousand at least; and they probably have as many more in reserve. Long odds, Lambeau, three to one; but it would be a degenerate Frenchman who shrank from that much."

Turning to the troops near him he cried in an encouraging tone, "Steady your fire, *mes enfants*. In ten minutes we shall have strong reinforcements, and then we shall have such a charge on these rascals over there as shall teach them a lesson they will not soon forget."

To give more point to his words he drew his sword which had hitherto lain undisturbed in its scabbard, and held it aloft as a signal to the line in the direction of the enemy. At the moment a huge piece of shell struck him upon the breast.

"Ah," he cried, "I shall not live to see France's victory," and fell lifeless from his horse.

"Poor fellow," said Major Lambeau, who had rushed hastily to the aid of his fallen chief; one, he has not lived to see France's victory. Pray heaven we have not to say he has been spared the mortification of seeing France's defeat."

This was the requiem France gave to her brave soldier. But it was by foreign hands dug his grave, and the muskets of the enemy pealed the tribute that is paid to courage when it is laid low.

## CHAPTER V.

### WISSEMBOURG—THE FIGHT.

"Now to avenge him!" said Major Lambeau to those near. "Captain Tonnerre, take three companies to the left. Get behind the hillock and stretch your men well out in open order. See if you can make an impression on the flank of those fellows that are firing from the cover of yonder fence."

Captain Tonnerre, saluting, left the certain moves off with the infantry force, making no return to the fire which fell thick and fast around him. "Now, my lads," cried the Major anxiously, "Le Blanc were enough had taken the command out of my hands."

As he spoke the sounds of an advancing march was heard behind, and soon the vanguard of the force which had come from the Geisberg made its appearance. Shortly after the full form of the Brigadier emerged from the midst of his staff. In a few words Major Lambeau explained to the new comer the events of the morning, the disposition he had made, and the sad occurrence which had just deprived the army of a leader. A shade passed across the brow of the fine old soldier as he heard of the death of General Douay, which settled into a grim expression as if he meant what the Major had a short time before spoken.

"We must be nearly equal to the enemy in numbers!" said the Brigadier impatiently.

The Major shook his head "We are more than half probably of those who have to know the whole extent of our own force, and we do not know what they may have beside."

"Have you telegraphed to the Marshal?"

"Mounted orderlies have been sent to him, but we either have no intelligence, or it has not been sufficiently attended to, take care of, and is not in working order."

"Scarce!" muttered the Brigadier with an accent of despite, "the same thing everywhere. If it were not that our gallant army has the bravery of Paladins we should be defeated by mere blundering. Big we must only make the best of the circumstances. With numbers against us, and yet more likely, as you suggest, to come with force, there is nothing for it but to crush those immediately before us by a bold onset. Ha! there is some wavering on the right of these Bavarians."

"That is the work of brave Tonnerre and the *detenu* of which I told you."

"Well done, gallant fellows! Now is the time for a rapid advance."

(To be continued.)

On the 21st ult., an office and solemn High Mass were celebrated for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Michael B. O'Donohue, in the church of the Most Sacred Heart, Donnybrook.

On 31st July, Rev. John Gleeson, of Milwaukee, Wis., departed this life in the forty third year of his age. He was born in Bubber, county Tipperary, Ireland.

Rev. James Mooney, of Atlantic City, Penn., died in that town on 26th July, aged thirty-three years.

Rev. James Lonegan of Fethard, county Tipperary, died on the 8th July, aged ninety-six years.

## THE CURRENT CARD.

A RACING LYRIC.

"Current card, sir! Current card, sir! What! You're well, I declare as how you have, sir! and no have nonsy more;
But they pass me by without a word—but perhaps they don't know
I've polished cheap like me, sir, ah! who's company for a sweep?

Old Blowsy! Old Blowsy!

It is not that my fortunes flee,
Down in the dumps I can't be,
I confess whenever I think of her,
My heart and me's sore.
A sweet lass I have, I know,
I love them I married long ago,
But I say without there a word,
And be my bitter's company.

Old Blowsy! Old Blowsy!

"I've had to know my share of pot,
Tho' I've had my share of pan—
Tho' I've had Rockdale's self ran clay,
Tho' I've had Rockdale's self ran clay,
Tho' I've had my share of a smile,
Tho' I've had my share of a smile,
Tho' I've had my share of a frown,
Tho' I've had my share of a frown,
Tho' I've had my share of a frown

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13.
September
1—Sunday—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
8—Monday—Nativity of the B. V. M. St Adrian, Martyr.
9—Tuesday—Of the Octave. St. Gorgonius.
10—Wednesday—St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Conf.
11—Thursday—Of the Octave. SS. Protus and Hyacinth, Martyrs.
12—Friday—Of the Octave.
13—Saturday—Of the Octave.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

## THE ELECTION.

The agony of the election is over at last. Democrats and Republicans, Dolly Vardens and Taxpayers, Independents and Citizens Union men, are now reposing after their tremendous exertions and awaiting the counting of the ballots. We believe there never was an election in which so many different kinds of tickets were presented to the public. In addition to those properly belonging to the several parties, and containing the names of their candidates, at least twenty compromises or combination lists were put forward in the interests of certain individuals. As a consequence straight tickets were very few, and very far between at the polling places, it being estimated that out of nearly 27,000 ballots cast altogether, scarcely 1,000 were constructed on rigid party principles. The amount of "scratching" done was unprecedentedly large. All the skills in the trouble of the election judges and inspectors, who have more than a million and a half names to call over in the process of counting. It is most likely that the result of the election will not be definitely known before Monday or Tuesday morning. Till then most of the aspirants for office will have to sustain themselves with brilliant expectations. His, however, already conceded that the regular Republican legislative ticket has suffered an overwhelming defeat, the suspicion that it was favorable to the railroad monopolists having been sufficient to ruin its prospects among its own partymen. The issue, admittedly, lies between the Democrats and the so-called Dolly Varden ticketers. The probability seems to be that the Legislature will be divided between them, but it would be difficult now to tell in what proportion. It would be almost foolish to hazard a conjecture as to the character of the municipal ticket returned. The suddenness of the bellow, the destruction of "upsetting" by the hundred or two of ballots, the circumstance that nearly all voters came to the poll with their tickets prepared, combine to render any calculations as to the support given to individual candidates a matter of groundless guessing. The prevailing belief is that Captain McDonald has been elected Mayor over Otto. The struggle between White and McKinlay [illegible] never of the latter. But by far the bitterest and toughest contest was that between Crowley and Cockrill. Into this one the religious element seems we sincerely regret to say, entered largely. From the outset the Democrats and their followers viewed it that their intention of opposing the former because he was a Catholic, although they told the simple truth, the amount of faith possessed by that gentleman was hardly enough to arouse the hostility of the bitterest anti-papal fanatic.

This unprovoked declaration of hostility put many Catholics on their mettle, and determined to support Crowley, though otherwise they would have voted for Cockrill, who is personally an excellent man.

The moral of the election, as we understand it, is that large numbers of citizens have abandoned allegiance to party and will henceforth vote for candidates altogether on their personal merits and their relation to local questions. There was no rioting, and very little drunkenness on the part of the hoodlum element. The arrests made by the police were few and for very trivial causes. In the evening, after the voting was over, an unfortunate shooting affray, which cost a man named Gallagher his life, took place on Sansome street near Sacramento. With the sole exception of this deplorable occurrence, however, the day passed off peaceably.

## Ho! for the Grand Races!

Our readers must not by any means forget that the Grand Hurdle and Running Races come off to-day, Saturday, at the Ocean View Driving Park Course. A great crowd is expected, and every exertion has been made to procure quick and direct transit to the ground for the people. There are to be four races, the first of which will start at two o'clock precisely. Special trains will leave the Southern Pacific depot, Market and Valencia streets, at half-past twelve, one, and half-past one o'clock, and the regular half-past two o'clock train will lead passengers in time to witness the hurdle race. The trains will stop at the Industrial School station, whence Captain Foster's coaches will run to the course. Those who prefer driving to the ground will do well to go by Market, Seventeenth and Mission streets and the Mission Road to the macadamized roads. Our last word is, all who care to enjoy a day's sport in the good old home style will turn out to the Ocean View Driving Park Course to-day (Saturday) and get there by two o'clock at the very latest. *Verbum sat.*

The Place for Groceries. — There is certainly no store in San Francisco where the people can procure better supplies of household groceries than at the store of the Pacific Tea Company, 749 Market street. The Murphy Brothers, who are the proprietors, have made a specialty of buying for ready cash and price themselves so as to give the best value in these lines that can be had either in this city, or indeed on the coast. The large trade of the establishment of their claims will be found in the unvarying and still rapidly increasing custom which they have established.

## "NON-SECTARIANISM" IN ENGLAND.

Some of the English newspapers are willing very sensationally about a National School Inspector who forbade the children of a certain educational district to sing "God Save the Queen" because it contained an appeal to the Almighty! The Inspector said it was all right and proper that the pupils should be taught to be loyal and to love their sovereign, but, as the schools were *non sectarian*, it was wrong to sing an anthem with sectarian doctrines in it. The gentleman, probably, was one of those individuals—rapidly increasing in number, thanks to the *freedom* of "modern thought"—who either do not believe in the existence of God at all, or else thinks it very foolish to imagine that He pays the slightest attention to the prayers of mere mortals. To his mind, consequently, every allusion to the Deity would be "sectarian," as an allusion to the infallibility of the Pope would be to him

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### The Census of Wexford.

Although the census was taken two years ago, it is only now that we have the published returns for the important county of Wexford. We should, perhaps, as Irishmen, be thankful for small mercies, built is rather too much to try our patience in the manner practised by the officials of Charlemont House. Before every return has been issued, the time for another numbering of the people will probably have arrived. From the last return we collect the following statistics, which, of course, may not now actually represent the county, as the information on which they are based was collected in April, 1871:

The area of Wexford is little over half a million statute acres, and has a population of 182,699 persons. Fifty years ago, 170,000 people dwelt in Wexford; in 1841 the number had increased to 202,000; and in the thirty years which have run since then, the county has lost 70,000. This is a grave subject for serious consideration. There are four members returned to Parliament—two for the county, and one each for New Ross and the borough of Wexford. There are 7,127 county electors, 641 for the borough, and 240 for New Ross. In workhouses, hospitals, asylums, the county jail, and an industrial school, there are 2,500 persons; there are 145 blind, 43 deaf and dumb, 28 dumb, 255 idiots, 864 lunatics, 1,510 in workhouses, 1,216 receiving out-door relief, and 376 beggars and vagrants. There were 93 vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 71 in fishing, 30 in inland navigation, and 87 in pleasure. In the seven years between '64 and '71 there were 5,900 marriages, 29,466 births, and 18,880 deaths; 18 persons returned themselves as being 90 years old, and 6 as being 95 and under 100. Of 85 wives or husband of 80 married to a wife of 15, one of 70 with a wife of 16, one of 85 with a wife of 21, five of 70 married to wives of 30, one of 80 married to a wife of 30. In the county there were 42,400 males, and 49,900 females unmarried; 18,800 husbands and 18,400 wives, widowers 5,500 and 6,500 widows; two of these widows are only 15, and three of the widowers are under 20. Of the 182,000 persons, 167,500 are Catholics, 11,500 are Protestants, and about 1,000 are returned as Presbyterians, Methodists and "other denominations." There is one woman in the county who speaks only Irish, and 200 persons speak Irish and English—in the two years since last census the total number decreased by 31.—*Cattle de Opinion, August 9.*

### Home Rule.

Saturday last was a gala day with the Home Rulers of Cavan and Tyrone. At Cootehill, at Shercock, at Ardboe, and at Ballieboro', there were demonstrations in furtherance of the national movement which appear to have been of a really imposing character. About twenty thousand persons, on an average, took part in each; and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm which pervaded every one of the vast assemblages. It is needless to say that there was a profuse display of the national colors of red flags and banners bearing patriotic mottoes. The speeches were conceived in a broad, national spirit, and give hope that "the men of the South" will yet rival their heroic ancestors in services to Ireland, albeit in another kind of battlefield. Most important features of all, perhaps, are to be seen in the manner practised by the officials of Charlemont House. Before every return has been issued, the time for another numbering of the people will probably have arrived. From the last return we collect the following statistics, which, of course, may not now actually represent the county, as the information on which they are based was collected in April, 1871:

### Resignation of Father Hamill.

On Sunday last, after High Mass, the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, was presented by his Clonmel parishioners with a purse containing upwards of 750l sovereigns, on the occasion of his departure from the parish in which he so long and so zealously ministered, to a new and more important sphere of duty. The presentation ceremony was conducted in every direction, long before Mass commenced, by parishioners, all anxious to testify their respect for the beloved pastor in whose elevation they rejoiced, while at the same time they deeply regretted his departure from among them; and from a parish in which he conducted his administrations for a period of over thirty years. The purse was of choice workmanship. The presentation was made by the Mayor, the Right Worshipful Alderman Cantwell, on behalf of the Corporation, and the inhabitants of the town in general.—*Weekly Register, Aug. 9.*

### The Presentation Convent, Dublin.

On Thursday week the beautiful and impressive ceremonial of the reception of three young ladies took place in the chapel of the above magnificent old convent. The young ladies who had the happiness of making this the first solemn of not on their entrance into the religious life (Miss O'Connor, religion, Sister Mary Teresa), daughter of the late J. O'Toole, Esq., Kittangan; Miss Mary McCormack, under the name of Gertrude), daughter of the late J. McCormack, Esq., Dublin; and Miss Hanrahan (in religion, Sister Mary Agnes), daughter of the late W. Brennan, Esq., Woodlands, Carlow, His Eminence Cardinal Cullen officiated, 40,000 females unmarried; 18,800 husbands and 18,400 wives, widowers 5,500 and 6,500 widows; two of these widows are only 15, and three of the widowers are under 20. Of the 182,000 persons, 167,500 are Catholics, 11,500 are Protestants, and about 1,000 are returned as Presbyterians, Methodists and "other denominations." There is one woman in the county who speaks only Irish, and 200 persons speak Irish and English—in the two years since last census the total number decreased by 31.—*Cattle de Opinion, August 9.*

### Home Rule.

Saturday last was a gala day with the Home Rulers of Cavan and Tyrone. At Cootehill, at Shercock, at Ardboe, and at Ballieboro', there were demonstrations in furtherance of the national movement which appear to have been of a really imposing character. About twenty thousand persons, on an average, took part in each; and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm which pervaded every one of the vast assemblages. It is needless to say that there was a profuse display of the national colors of red flags and banners bearing patriotic mottoes. The speeches were conceived in a broad, national spirit, and give hope that "the men of the South" will yet rival their heroic ancestors in services to Ireland, albeit in another kind of battlefield. Most important features of all, perhaps, are to be seen in the manner practised by the officials of Charlemont House. Before every return has been issued, the time for another numbering of the people will probably have arrived. From the last return we collect the following statistics, which, of course, may not now actually represent the county, as the information on which they are based was collected in April, 1871:

### Death of Captain Power Lalor.

Died, after a brief illness, at Parry's Hotel, Ballyhilly, near Buttevant, Edward James Power Lalor, Esq., of Long Orchard, in this county, formerly a Captain in her Majesty's First Dragon Guards. A most affectionate husband and parent, a just and generous landlord, a kind employer, and, in patriotism and faith, a true Irishman, his death will be mourned by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his loss will be deeply felt by the Irish people.—*Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Free Press, August 5.*

### Pastoral of Cardinal Cullen.

On Sunday last a pastoral letter from his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop was read in all the churches in Dublin. His Eminence directed the observance of a Novena, preparatory to the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; thanked the people for many acts of piety displayed towards the Holy Father at the recent collection; dwelt upon the evils of intemperance, and urged measures to be taken by his flock to avert the threatened visitation of cholera.—*Weekly Register, August 9.*

### Limerick Breach of Promise Case.

Miss Sheehy, the daughter of a magistrate of Limerick county, has obtained £1,675 damages in an action for breach of promise brought against Mr. Thomas O'Leary. The promise was not denied, but it was pleaded that it had been rescinded. To this the plaintiff replied that there had been a subsequent renewal of the contract. The verdict was received with applause.

## ENGLAND.

### A Remarkable Lady.

A remarkable lady died recently at Kensington Palace, London. She was the daughter of the second Earl of Arran by Miss Underwood, the daughter of a gentleman of Dublin. In her twenty-sixth year, she was married to a Knight named Baggalie, but after his death, in some few years or so, she dropped the name of Baggalie (which certainly was not a very agreeable one to hear), and assumed, by virtue of King William the Fourth's sign manual, the name of Lucinda Underwood. She must have been gifted with no ordinary powers of attraction, for it appears that she was privately married to the Duke of Sussex, a son of George the Third, and that at a time when she was past her fortieth year, and had yielded up the greater portion of at least the physical charms of youth. The Royal Marriages Act had made it unlawful for her, as it had for the Duke's first wife, to assume the title of his Duchess, but Queen Victoria was so gracious to her uncle as to make his wife a Duchess of Inverness. Britain, and not the Duke of Sussex, is thought of now as a maid of another generation, and as long as the Duke of Sussex's widow lived on to the ripe old age of eighty-four. Her remains were laid beside those of the Duke of Sussex, in the cemetery at Kensal Green.

### Hanging in England.

They hanged only two men this week in England; but to balance the neglect no fewer than nine persons are being tried for murder at the West Riding Assizes which opened on Tuesday. Hudson, who was done to death at Derby on Monday for braining his wife, was a sadly uninteresting scoundrel, and went to his doom with almost brutal stolidity. Even the account of the same morning at Aylesbury for stating his wife's throat from ear to ear, died pat, tently, and had the weakness to admit that his crime made him feel "exempt uncomfortable." Calcraft was absent on both occasions—no reference to Sir T. Roske will be tolerated—and it is feared that the system executioner has settled the knot of the neck of his last victim. He suffers dreadfully from erysipelas in the arm; but he still manages to crawl of evenings into the parlor of "The Pig and Whistle," close to the Rosemary Branch bridge, where he smokes the pipe and drains the cheerful glass with a choice set of the local traders men. He is considered a highly respectable inhabitant, at whose door no nuisance has ever lief need to knock twice; and as he pays his rates like a citizen, and goes regularly to church like a Christian, his death will be lamented as a parochial calamity. They have got a new hangman—Marwood by name—in the north; but his style is not considered refined, lacking, as it does, the Calcraftian ease, delicacy and polish of manipulation. However, it is a sound saw that practice makes perfect and the chaplogue lubbing edifiers are likely to be built have enough of that.—*Nation, August 9.*

### "He But His Foot in It."

Mr. Edward Jenkins would have no lawmaker for Dundee were it not for the amusement which he permitted himself sometimes ago in caricaturing and scoffing at the Irish people. It was quite open to Mr. Jenkins to join the band of their revilers, and for his boat to make a laughing-stock of the Irish character and the Catholic faith; but it was rather too much for him to expect that Irishmen would swallow his humble and reward him for his unpudence. He strives to make them appear ridiculous, and then asked their aid towards making himself respectable. He knows them somewhat better now, and non-intelligent though they may be blackguarded in Kinglish pamphlets and pot-houses, it has in their power to make Jenkins to feel very effective chastisement upon their tradesmen. He was very anxious to get "No. Saxon" for, and would have been very glad if Irish Catholics and their "spraiers" would help him to do so right well. But Irishmen will laugh at their simplicity and despise them for their weakness. They will not go out of their way to degrade themselves by aiding his ambition. They could have put him into Parliament, and they can keep him out of it. When he shall have publicly apologized for his published insult to the faith and the patriotism of Ireland, and declares his willingness, not to ridicule, but to assist the Home Rule movement, then will soon be placed under the protectorate of the Pope.

### What Napoleon. III Intended.

In an article headed "The Prince Imperial," our contemporary, *Catholic Opinion*, supplied its readers last week with a piece of news which, to use an American form of expression, would be "important if true." The inventor says, it appears certain that Minghetti and the Italian Cabinet are doing all they can in the diplomatic world to impose the abrogation of the Prince Imperial's claim to the throne of France. The Empress Eugenie is in constant communication with Victor Emmanuel, intrigue in the person of her son, is wholly unfounded. There is a little of truth in the assertion. What plots or schemes Bismarck and the Robber-King may be engaged in we cannot say; but it is calculated upon the Empress to say that she is at all mixed up with them. The Empress is a much more devoted friend of the Pope, and of the temporal power, than can be found fault with by the French revolutionists. These officials have no doubt had their hands made compromising pacts, displayed by the invaders, seems to have taken every possible care not to wound the feelings of the inhabitants, and bears testimony to the excellent spirit in which he has been always met by the French population of Alsace

## IRISH AND OTHER NEWS.

The Marquis of Landsowne has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Kerry.

The Mayor of Belfast prohibited, by proclamation, an Orange procession which it was intended to form in that city on the 15th of August.

James Mannon, a highly respectable undertaker of Limerick, was thrown from his car near the railway station at Ennis and killed by the fall.

Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, dedicated the new church of the Sacred Heart in that city on Sunday, August 17th. Its congregation holds fair to one of the largest in that city.

The English Republicans are falling out. At a meeting held in London on the 9th of August, John B. Morgan, Secretary of the National Republican Brotherhood, denounced Mr. Bradlaugh with great severity.

John Fay, Esq., High Sheriff of Cavan, has appointed John Max well Townley, Esq., to the office of sub-Sheriff, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Harmon on account of serious illness.

A farmer named McConnell, with a man and a boy, were drowned off Lough Swilley Island, by the up-setting of a boat, on the 8th of August. A man who swam to their rescue was also drowned.

A woman named Mary McCallion, aged 45 years, was found with her throat cut from ear to ear on the morning of the 11th of August, and her house burned, in Newtownmarch, bordering on the county of Derry.

A man named Thomas was found on the Great Southern and Western Railway, a quarter of a mile from Kilcock, on Sunday, August 11th, with his head separated from his body. It is supposed he had fallen asleep on the rails.

The New York Catholic Publication Society have in press a Life of the Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, late Archbishop of Baltimore, by his nephew, Rev. J. L. Spalding, S. T. L. It will make a volume of five hundred pages and be issued in the best style.

Dr. Seghers, coadjutor Bishop of Vancouver Island, is on a visit to Sitka and other Alaskan settlements, looking after Catholic interests in that recent acquisition to our territory. Alaska is under the jurisdiction of Bishop Seghers.

The sad news, relating at Dromcondra on the 12th of August, owing to the marriage of Miss Mary Coffey, eldest daughter of David Coffey, J. P., of Brinsley House, to ——— Kenney Esq., barrister-at-law.

The invalid ex-political prisoner, Mr. Daniel Deasy, who is staying at present in Kingstown, visited the American war ship Congress, on August 12th, and he consoled and excited the condolence of the crew. A movement was immediately set on foot to testify personal sympathy, and, without consulting Mr. Reddin, a handsome sum was handed by Mr. Murphy, Treasurer to the Kings own Reddin Committee.

A return, showing the extent under flax in each county and province, in 1872 and 1873; also the number of scutching mills in each county and province in 1872, has been published. 79,334 acres were under flax in '72. This exhibits an increase of 7,540 acres in the land area under flax in 1873, compared with 1872. In the Province of Ulster alone the increase is 6,782 acres. Of the mills, number (1,323), of scutching mills in 1873, 1,275 were in Ulster; 36 in Leinster; 30 in Munster, and 32 in Connaught.

There is now being erected in Louisville, Ky., a hospital for the Nazareth Sisters of Charity which will cover an entire square in the city, and will vie with any other building of the kind in this country. It is 200 sow up to the flooring joists of the third story; its length is one hundred and thirty feet, its width one hundred and fifty feet, and its height will be four stories above the basement. It will be known as the Saint Mary Elizabeth Hospital.

A letter has been sent from Key West to the Bishop of Savannah, describing the wonderful escape from death of Sister M. Theophila, who was struck down by lightning in the convent at that place. She was taken upon her bed insensible, from the wing from her mouth, her countenance black and distorted. On removing her collar the lightning flash was found depicted on her neck and breast. It formed a red line about a finger's width, burnt into the skin and flesh, but stopping just under the collar she wore. The Sister recovered, and the physician was so impressed that he left his entire family baptised.

A correspondent of the *Irish Times*, writing from Roslea on the 4th August, says:—"I am deeply concerned to state that during the last three days the disease has shown so peculiar to the potato crop, since its first appeared in by gone times, has presented itself to a most virulent form in many districts of this county, causing great alarm. Even in the best and most promising gardens in the vicinity of the town, where the specimens had grown to an enormous size, and up to Wednesday last were calculated to be safe and yield an abundant supply, the destroyer has operated with a rapidity and destructiveness unprecedented for the last ten years."

### The Great Aerial Trip to Europe.

The New York *Daily Graphic* publishes the following facts regarding the coming aerial tour to Europe:—"In all human probability the Daily Graphic irons Atlantic balloon expedition will set sail from the Capitol grounds, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, September 10th. There is some uncertainty regarding the precise time, as the weather may not be favorable and the gas company not be able to spare the 400,000 cubic feet of gas required; but it is hoped the ascension will not be later than the 10th. The great air ship is now well advanced towards completion, and a large force of men is engaged in finishing the various apparatus. All the parts will be completed and got together in a few days, when the balloon will be carefully exhibited on the Capitol grounds, commencing next Saturday and continuing day and evening until the ascension. It was at first intended the balloon should start without any preliminary public exhibition, but in consequence of the earnest desire manifested by the public press, the Graphic Company have decided to make the exhibition."

The following is a description of the balloon: The nine great sections are each 176 feet wide and 36 feet high, when inflated, 118 feet; diameter, when inflated, 118 feet; circumference, when inflated, 335 feet; extreme length, from crown of balloon to keel of boat, 160 feet; height of car, 15 feet; cloth required, 4,310 yards; in sewing, ten miles of rope was used; gas required to fill balloon, 400,000 feet; weight of entire apparatus, 7,000 pounds; cost, nearly $15,000.

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A LARGE VOLUME would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Dr. Wheat's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient and reliable remedy in coring coughs, colds and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

## STANZAS.

AT ANCHE MATELY INSCRIBED TO MRS. PANTON, OF SANTA CRARA.

O faithful servant of the Lord,
Once more He bids thee share
With Him the bitter cup of grief—
Submissive bear of prayer
Once more upon thy trembling soul,
Bowed down beneath its loss,
With crushing love He intensifies
The shadow of His cross.

The awful gloom of sudden death
Around thy way is thrown,
A crushing weight of grief is mine,
Alas! to bear alone.

When other sorrows smote thy life
Thy husband's love was near,
With thee to mourn thy early dead,
To comfort, soothe and cheer.

But lonely is thy home to-day,
And widowed is thy breast;
The cruel blow of death has rent
Thy life's love chain apart.

But, faithful servant of the Lord,
True soul by grief bowed down,
Lo! angel hands are stretched to aid
And lead thee to thy crown.

Lo! angel hands are stretched to aid
And lead thee up that bright
Home beauty path side of last
Before the Throne of Light

There Faith and Hope thy trusting soul
Have taught to look for dead,
Amid the ransomed hosts of earth
Bought by the blood Christ shed.

Beyond the reach of earthly care,
Its wearying toil and pain,
Once sheltered in His bosom love
No God upon the cross.

Within the beauty of that realm
To which thy soul is drawn,
Through the dark midnight of thy grief
To the eternal dawn.

There, faithful heart, by sorrow tried,
Thy fadeless love shall know
Its truest rewards—the sacred peace
Unknown to man below.

MARY WOODLAND, September, 1873.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Franciscan Order is making active preparations for the approaching centenary of St. Bonaventure, which occurs on July 14, 1874.

The death of the Rev. Michael Curley, Lousburgh, county Mayo, is announced. He was a good patriot and an honored and respected citizen.

Six hundred Roman Catholics have left London on a pilgrimage to the Department of Saone et Loire, France. The pilgrims all wear badges of the Sacred Heart.

Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a communication to the clergy of the United States, stating that the Pope is deeply affected at the sympathy from that distant land.

The Catholics are erecting a $150,000 church in Norwich, a $60,000 church at Willimantic, a $20,000 church at Smyrille, a $40,000 nunnery at Putnam, and a $25,000 convent at Baltic.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, returned to Tuam, on the 5th of August, having, in a few days, traveled 200 miles by sea and land, through Connemara, and confirmed nearly 1,200 persons.

Rev. Peter Paul Neiderbanner, pastor of St. John's (German) Catholic church, New Brunswick, and for many years a priest of the diocese of Newark, died suddenly on the 16th August, at the house of the Rev. Godfrid Preish of St. Peter's, Newark. It was of disease of the heart.

A few weeks ago a young lady was received into the Convent of the Order of St. John of God, at Wexford. The young lady was Miss Mary Haynes, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Haynes, of Boytown. She assumed the name of Sister Mary Gertrude. The Most Rev. Dr. Furlong received the usual religious habit, and spoke to the feeling terms of the life she had chosen.

The Rev. Father Curabin died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Montreal, on 1st August. He has been an invalid for over eighteen years, the last fifteen of which he spent under the tender care of the Sisters of Charity. Born in Lorrain, France in 1807, he studied for the priesthood in the college of his own country, in deacon's orders, in 1835, and was ordained priest in the same year, by the Most Rev. Mr. Forcel Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Rudolf Lupine Abbrederis of the Thomas Joseph Emerling, of the Sodalist P.P.S.B., received tonsure and minor orders in the Convent Chapel at Maria Stein on the 13th of August, the subdiaconate in the Cathedral Chapel at Greenwood on the 15th of August, the diaconate at Carthagena on the 16th of August, and priesthood in the Convent Chapel at Hinneburgwald on the 15th of August, at the hands of the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell.

The Tuam Commencement, resting entirely on a hazy traditions, that the cross of Tuam was placed over the grave of the Protestant Archbishop Bulkeley, the founder of Tuam, allowed it to be removed; but owing to the strong outcry against its removal, it is to be replaced. The inscription on it shows that the cross was erected so early as the 13th century, and that it stood in the market place of Tuam. It sets forth the names of the persons by whom the cross was made, namely, Edmond O'Hoisin and Turlogh O'Connor, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.

A Latin circular has been issued by the Most Rev. Vicar-General of the Order of Passionists, to the members of the Order of St. Dominic, announcing the festivals and ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the coming six hundredth anniversary of Saint Thomas of Aquinas, which occurs next year. The sacred chapel dedicated to this great saint in Rome, in the church of St. Maria Sopra Minerva, will be restored and the entire edifice magnificently adorned with tapestries and lights. A solemn *triduum* will be celebrated, commencing March 7th, in all the churches of the publicanism Order throughout the world, and the plenary indulgences granted on such great occasions will be granted.

### Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eureka—Kate M. McDonald | $1 00 |
| Somerville—James Morgan | 2 00 |
| Marysville—Dennis | 2 00 |
| San Francisco—Edward Daley | 2 00 |
| Do —Mrs. Mary Ann Smith | 1 00 |
| Portsmouth—Edward Mettee | 2 00 |
| Do —Rev. Father Gallagher, Institute | 1 00 |
| Do —Mrs. Catherine Gallagher | 1 00 |
| Santa Clara—Thomas A. Nolan | 1 00 |
| Do —Mrs. Mary Nolan | 1 00 |
| St. Lawrenceburg—Bernard Murphy | 1 00 |
| San Jose—John Wise | 2 00 |
| Gilroyville—Daniel Dougherty | 1 00 |
| Valleje—F. McKinty | 2 00 |

### OUR RATES FOR 1873.

Following are our rates for THE MONITOR and the magazines named for 1873. The money must invariably accompany the order.

| | Per year |
|---|---|
| THE MONITOR and Catholic World | $7 25 |
| Do do Godey's Lady's Book | 7 25 |
| Or with the elegant steel engraving of Our Saviour | 8 00 |
| THE MONITOR and Peterson's Ladies' Magazine | 4 00 |
| Do do Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper | 7 00 |
| Do do Frank Leslie's Boy's Own Paper | 4 00 |
| "At Monte Carlo" or "Pen's Music Lesson" | 1 50 |
| THE MONITOR and Peterson's Magazine | 3 50 |

## MINING SUMMARY.

### BUTTE COUNTY.

The Butte *Record* says: Tuttion & Knox have fourteen white men and thirty Chinamen at work on their extensive tunnel claim at the head of Rush Creek, in Plumas county. The *National*, speaking of this enterprise, says the water right formerly belonged to Jake Settrin, who sold to Tuttion & Knox. These gentlemen are now using at the point mentioned a capacious reservoir, with a dam, which will be forty feet high. The work will be completed in two months, and will carry a large volume of water to the rich claims along the east branch of the North Fork of the Feather river. The great desideratum in this region is water. For many years the patient inhabitants of Butte, Yuba, Sierra, Plumas and Lassen counties have struggled to hold their claims, and endured great privations, assisted always by the knowledge that they possessed the richest gold placers on this coast, and buoyed up by the hope that some day an engrossing capitalist would assist them in unearthing the precious treasure. The attention of capital is at last turned thitherward, and the time is not far distant when the rear of the hydraulic pipe will be heard in every gulch and ravine in that rich mining district.

### CALAVERAS COUNTY.

The following items are from the Calaveras *Chronicle* of late date:

Reed & Manly, proprietors of the Lone Star claim at West Point, brought down $5,000 the other day. In addition to the crushing of a small quantity of rock. They inform us that the ledge is large and of unspeakable, and that its yield will be greater in the future than to the past.

Sinking has been carried at the Prussian Hill on account of hard ground. The party who leased the claim have not been unable to cut a large quantity of ore and test it in the mill belonging to the mine. The new Cornish pumping engine is also unable the Superintendent to make good leadway in sinking the shaft. The Saunderson mine is now in fine working order.

Lone Star crushes about very fine ore forth one of the former mills from the 40 stamps $4,000. A lot of ore from one of the upper tunnels amalgamated pretty on account of base metal, and crushing this ore is now discontinued. The Harris mine is doing well, slowly. The Zamboro shows a fine body of ore in the south level, over three feet thick. The ore carries considerable galena, and gold can be seen in all portions of the ore out on the dump. A contract is offered by the Superintendent to sink the main shaft one hundred feet deeper. Ohio Consolidated intend to sink a new shaft on the east vein; a twenty five horse power engine will be put on the shaft. Some handsome looking ore comes out here. The lot shaft is being repaired to keep in safe condition, until the mine is freed from water. The drift now over a hundred yards southeast of Bartnie, which yielded well in low water times, is being started in a workmanlike manner. We learn that Bartnie stoping and extending tunnel. Atlantic yielding ore worth $50 per ton.

### INYO COUNTY.

A friend in this new district, located twenty miles south of Pipe's ranch, writes the Inyo *Independent*, under date of August 23rd, the following encouraging account of the prospects: We are just opening up a new mining district which, I think, will soon speak for itself, for we have some very good indications; but the mines are small to each individual claim, and the boys are going to know what there is under ground. Every body prospecting down from five to fifty feet. Most of the mines produce smelting ore, and away from the lead $50 to $100 per ton. Some assay four ton to ten feet side, and situated in a finely timbered country.

### NEVADA COUNTY.

The *Transcript* of the 28th says the in jury to the Mohawk mine by water caused by tapping the old work has been about repaired. The Hendricks mine is producing extra fine ore, both in quality and greater in quantity than ever before. The ore when extracted is assorted; the rich sulphurets are shipped and the inferior grades are worked at the Pioche works.

### PLUMAS COUNTY.

The following items are from the Plumas *National* of August 30:

John Klein has located an extensive gravel mine, which lies to the east of Meadow Valley. The gravel is said to be extremely well and the facilities for water are excellent.

Recently, at Nawton Flat, the O'Neill brothers struck what is supposed to be the black channel of the ancient river bed, and found it to be extremely rich. In a short time they washed out twenty-four dollars in heavy coarse gold. From now on will doubtless prove to be one of the richest on the north side of the valley.

### NEVADA.

The Pioche *Record* says times are dull in Pioche. The Aurora *Times* learns from authentic sources that exceedingly rich goldbearing quarts has recently been discovered 200 feet below the surface of Paradise part of this county, seven or eight miles from the copper mines now employing 250 men.

The Virginia *Enterprise* says: Sunday was a day of hard ground. The party who leased the mine on the Ophir ground is unable the Superintendent to make good leadway in sinking the shaft on the Saunderson mine is now in fine working order.

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## AGENTS FOR "THE MONITOR."

Altamont—W. H. Wright.
Alvarado—John Quigley.
Amador City—M. H. Moroney.
Auburn—James Walsh.
Austin, Nev.—Martin Ilge.
Bodie—P. Curtin.
Angel's Camp—Thomas Hogan.
Big O, Alameda Co.—Rev. Father Barry.
Bridgeport—P. Tarpey.
Brooklyn—Charles Gaskill.
Benicia—Rev. Father Quinn.
Buena Vista—Michael Cummings.
Bodie—J. O'Brien.
Cloverdale—James Kane.
Chico—Thomas Walsh.
Carson City, Nev.—Rev. Father Manogue.
Cherokee—R. Hancock.
Columbia—Rev. Father Domenge.
Calistoga—Rev. Father Cattonnet.
Cayucos—J. Delaney.
Chile Gulch—Rohr Paul.
Dutch Flat—P. Cahill.
Downieville—Rev. Father Kirsch.
Dublin—Rev. Father Barron.
Eureka—Rev. Father Gallagher.
Elko, Nev.—Rev. Father Manogue.
Ellis Station—Wm. Egan.
Folsom—John Shannon.
Forest City—Jas. Hinder.
Gilroy—Rev. Father Bernard.
Grass Valley—P. Keating.
Gilroy—James McGovern.
Hanford—D. McCarthy.
Gold Hill, Nev.—J. Welch.
Healdsburg—Rev. Father Neri.
Hollister—Thos. McMahon.
Jackson—K. Maldoon.
Jacksonville—Rev. Father Blacksmith.
Lone Pine—F. J. Rivarity.
Lakeport—Rev. Father Gallagher.
Los Angeles—Rev. Father Ramirez.
Los Gatos—Broderick Murphy.
Marysville—T. J. Power.
Mokelumne Hill—Rev. Father Doran.
Milpitas—John Sinnot.
Martinez—Rogan & Co.
Mission San José—James McQuig.
Mare Island—Rev. Father Bouchetiney.
Napa—Rev. Father Sullivan.
Nevada—Rev. Father Bandinel.
Oakland—Rev. Father Wieland.
Oroville—Rev. Father Ryan.
Petaluma—Rev. Father Obligado.
Placerville—Rev. Father Scanlan.
Pescadero—Rev. Father Alemany.
Pleasanton—Rev. Father Barry.
Quincy—Rev. Father Ryan.
Red Bluff—Rev. Father Prendergast.
Redwood City—Rev. Father Gallagher.
Sacramento—Rev. Father Patrick.
San Andreas—Rev. Father Scanlan.
San Buenaventura—Wm. Ayres.
San Diego—Judge Hayes.
Santa Cruz—D. Wilson.
Sutter Creek—P. Egan.
San Andreas—P. Maier.
Stockton—M. J. Garvin.
San Leandro—Rev. Father Simon and Fairfield—Ed. Connolly.
Sonora—John Barry.
Susanville—A. Bunch and J. Lyons.
Shasta—Rev. Father Nugent.
San Rafael—M. Sullivan.
San Lorenzo—W. Nugent.
San Mateo—Rev. Father Quinlan, R. McLaughlin.
Santa Rosa—P. J. Cain.
Salinas City—Peter Kreer and Capt. A. Kerrigan.
Tehama—P. O'Donnell and Wm. H. Sibley.
Tulare—Rev. Father Bebout & Hill.
Truckee—Rev. Father Canning.
Ukiah—Rev. Father Gallagher.
Virginia City, Nev.—Rev. Father Manogue.
Visalia—Rev. Father Scheffer.
Watsonville—S. Conlan.
Woodland—Rev. Father Shinnick.
Weaverville—Rev. Father Gallagher.
Yreka—Rev. Father Barry.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Again we find ourselves under the disagreeable necessity of requesting our subscribers throughout the country to remit promptly their indebtedness to us. There is a large amount owing to us, but for some weeks we have not been receiving more than one-fifth of the amount we are in daily need of. Our early prosperous one, so that we believe our friends will be willing to assist us in meeting their accounts, which, individually, are small, though in the aggregate amount up to be a very respectable sum indeed. We will in future, as THE MONITOR is published semi-monthly, be compelled to strictly adhere to our published terms, and that subscription can know in advance when they may hand their money in their own vicinity. We would also call attention to the fact that a Sunday Catholic journal, worthy in every respect of the name, is a necessity to the Catholic population of the Pacific Coast, and we certainly are not preferring to in expecting a proper share of their support. We have labored hard to make it such a paper as it now is, and we believe we have succeeded in the effort. We ask our friends, for we believe on paper in America can boast of a better subscriber; but the sums due are small in each individual case, and we feel sure that a prompt payment of pay four dollars in twelve months is not a difficult matter for any one to accomplish; the very fact of prompt payment will prove a benefit to the subscriber, as they are likely to forget a settlement when


### Undersigned Vigor.

The feeble and delightful sensation that they are in a more hopeless condition than they really are. The resources of nature are not easily exhausted. Even in the most desperate cases of disease, where there are heavy and distressing, the complexion pallid, the eyes sunken, the nerves unstrung, and the mind depressed, there is generally a reserve of latent power behind such palpable evidences of weakness. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters calls into action this hidden power, and the result is astonishing. Under its magic influence the blood is purified, the nerves strengthened, and the whole system invigorated. Appetite returns, digestion is established, and the sufferer is soon restored to health. Nothing else will do this work of so speedy, thorough and reliable manner as this genial tonic and alterative. Many of the symptoms of a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Eleventy, shower baths, the fresh breath, sea bathing, etc., may be temporarily beneficial, but are unreliable, as they do not reach the source of the evil. All physical derangements originate in the stomach, and as the functions of the assimilating, secretive and vital organs are dependent upon its healthy action, the first, and also in cases where both causes exist, the latter will be permanently relieved by an invigorating and salutary change in the condition of the patient, and, consequently, in the action of the stomach. For all forms of fever and ague, dyspepsia, a more chronic but formes of mind, a gradual return of strength, an increase of flesh, and a healthy complexion, these white, however, the constitution, if heart and feeble, will have been so much reinforced by the assimilation of invigorative medicine contained in the Bitters.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, San Francisco,
Thursday, Sept. 4, 1873.

FLOUR—Quotations are unchanged since our last report. We quote—Extra at $4 25 @$5 75, and extra family at $6 @$7 per bbl.

WHEAT—The market has been quite active at advanced rates, since our last report. At the close the following were the ruling rates: $1 60 @ $1 65.

BARLEY—The demand has been very active at advanced rates. We quote the range at $1 37½@$1 45 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—Have been in good demand, at improved rates during the past week. Fair to choice are quoted at $1 70@$1 85 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $15@18 for ordinary to choice @ ton.

BRAN—Quotable at $20@21 @ ton.

CORN—Quotable at $1 40@$1 45 @ 100 lbs.

MIDDLINGS—The market opens dull and the following are the nominal rates: $30@32 50; Rolled Barley, $30@32 50; Cracked Corn, $35@37 50 @ ton.

POTATOES—The receipts have been fair, with a fair demand. We quote—Early Rose at $1@$1 50 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 12½ @ 100 lbs.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $30 @ 100 lbs from mill.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 25@1 37½ @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—We quote Sugar Pea at $2 50@2 62½; Large Bean, $2 75@3 @ 100 lbs.

BUTTER—Quotable at $29 @ 100 lbs from mill.

CHEESE—Quotable at 15@16c @ lb.

HIDES—Quotable at California dry, 14@15c; and Salted, 12@13c @ lb.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½ @ lb.

WOOL—Quotable Spring at 31@34c; medium grades, 16@18; good to choice qualities, 20@23c @ lb.

DRIED FRUITS.

SUTTER—Quotable fresh roll, good to choice, 25 @30c; fresh, 20@24c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 16@20c; choice Firkin, 25@28c.

CHEESE—California, 10@12c; Eastern, 12@13c.

LARD—California, 11c; Boston, 12c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 12½@16c @ lb; Oregon, 16c; Eastern do, 16@17c.

BACON—California at 12½@13c @ lb; Eastern, general breakfast 13@14c; do clear, 12@13c.

LARD—California, 10@10½ @ lb; Oregon, same in the market; Eastern, in tcs, 11½c; do, in casks, 11 @11½c; do, in kegs, 12½@13c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first cattle, 7½@8c @ lb; second quality, 6½@7c; third quality, 4@5c @ lb.

VEAL—At 6@8c @ lb.

MUTTON—At 6@8c @ lb.

PORK—At 6@7c @ lb.

Hams—Steamed, grain-fed, 14@15c; do not fed, 12@13c @ lb.

### POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Hens, large, $7 @$8 50; Roosters, $5 @$6; Young Roosters, $4@$5 dozen.

CHICKENS—Broilers, $3@$3 50 dozen.

DUCKS—Tame, $4@$5 @ dozen.

GEESE—Tame, $2@$2 50 @ dozen.

TURKEYS—Live, Gobblers, dressed, 20c @ lb.

WILD GAME—Deer, $3@$4 @ dozen.

Quail, $1@$1 50 @ dozen.

Rabbits, $1@$1 50 @ dozen.

Canvas-back Ducks, $2 50@$3 @ pair.

Mallard, $2@$2 50 @ pair.

Teal, $1@$1 50 @ pair.

Widgeon, $1@$1 50 @ pair.

Sprig, $1@$1 50 @ pair.

Snipe, $1@$1 50 @ dozen.

Plover, $1@$1 50 @ dozen.

Curlew, $1@$1 50 @ dozen.

Gray's Music Store, 623 & 625 Clay st.



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300 dozen Misses' Fleece-lined Hose, at 12½ cents per pair.
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1,000 pairs Ladies' Linen Cuffs, at 12½ cents per pair.
800 Real Hollitton Lace Collars, at 50 cents.
Sections 6-inch all-Silk Sash Ribbon, at 10 cents per yard.

200 dozen Ladies' Hemmed-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 10 cents each.
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Very fine Black Silks at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

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Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, 12½ cents.
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He opens with an entire new stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of SANTA CRUZ LIME. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to merit the same. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. aug30-3m

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DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD HAVE them do unto you. Never worry about anything you can help; keep your head cool, your heart warm, your bowels open, and buy your Clothing, Hats, Trunks and all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods at the

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KOLMAN & SON.

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RETAIL BUTCHERS,
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Importers and Dealers in Dry Goods
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The only great resort for those traveling to the Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Big Trees or Yosemite.
Connected with the Hotel is one of the finest and best conducted Bars in the State, owned and attended by Jack Dunnigan, the well and Toothpick's successor. Lafayette traveler card.

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Keeps at GALOIAN'S Vegetable and Meat Market,
Loves st., three doors west of El Dorado, STOCKTON. aug23

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VOL. XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873. NO. 47.


## LONGINGS.

BY A COUNTRY CURATE.

O for a breeze from the Western Sea
To ruffle the life calm
Of ships that wait for the will of man
To bear on the balmy gale
Of the men who weave that they would come,
Wherever the ships may be.

Ships from the Western Sea!
Ships that bring many a story,
And again and again
Ships that are ships indeed,
Ships that are ships from the Western Sea!

Our head is rich; yet still we pine—
Our chambers hide our gold;
Nothing so gifts is your saintly ships,
Oh, bring us the Western Sea!

The light that lies in long-loved eyes,
The welcome we hope to see,
The strong arms of all who come
From the Western Sea!

Ah! do ye come! Ah! do ye come!
Our longing cry see story,
Our sugar hands are here to grasp—
Our hearts are here to beat
Out the light upon our cheek,
Your glad welcome to greet.

Then come again to the Holy Isle
And from the Western Sea!

Ah! thallous is long, and still they stay!
The tide is on the turn,
The sun is set and wait in the dismal dark
By the sound of the waters' moan.

Yet they will come—yet they will come,
Ye harbor for their eyes
Is the home-word air will then be dumb
With the welcome of their cries.

And we shall know when we hear THEIR cheer
And their glad voices ring
That they are they who have kept their vow
With their ships from their heart's Sea!
—Dublin Irishman.

### Letter from Most Rev. Dr. Manning.

The subjoined letter from the Archbishop of Westminster was received by his friend the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, the Lord Primate of Ireland:

ST. EDMUND'S, WARE, August 16, 1873

and saw that the fireman shell had done its work but too surely. Its zone, a tear treasured on his eyelids, but the roar of battle called him with the stern voice of duty, and he rushed to join the struggle of his comrades in arms.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE GELSBERG.

When Michel rejoined his comrades but a few minutes had passed, and yet seemed as if a year had gone by. They were not the same men by whose side he had been fighting. Up to the moment of his separation from them, hope was high within their hearts, or rather the certainty of ultimate conquest was in the breast of every man. No doubt there had been a surprise; no doubt the enemy developed himself in totally, unexpected strength, and no doubt, whether from natural courage, severe discipline or the inspiration of vast and overpowering numbers, he fought far better than was anticipated. Still the French could entertain no notion but that they had experienced just a temporary check; victory was made more difficult—that was all. But the revelation of defeat seemed to have come in a sort of lightning flash. It was probably the breaking of the ranks which had put the *coup de grace* to the hopes, the vanity of which had been shown by the ever-increasing mass of the charging Germans, and the renewed and ever-augmenting terror of their cannonade. And yet Michel felt, as he plunged into the hottest of the conflict, that there was no unworthy panic in the spirit in the minds of the French. The attempts to form and fill the gaps which artillery fire had made were often unsuccessful, but it was not through the lack of courage of those who were left. It is hard to make a steady advance line when front and rank men are cut down by the one shot, and the shell which has struck is scattering its fragments far and wide. And so, often the rank had to fall back before it closed. But it retreated face to the foe. For a little the musketry of the assailants would cease in fury, and then the German cavalry, sweeping through the narrow streets, would endeavor to ride down their resolute opponents, but here the chassepot and the mitrailleuse would do deadly work. This, however, could not last long. The immense numbers of the Germans enabled them to wind through the by-streets detachments almost as large as the whole force of the French, and it was only by the utmost exertion of bravery and new-found watchfulness that the French saved themselves from being actually surrounded and pent up within the little town.

Fighting as it were foot to foot they gained the issue port from which Michel had carried his message to the chief, and, finding resistance at an end, hold the Gelsberg against them till help comes."

"If the Prussians have not already got it," remarked the Major bitterly.

"Just so," answered the Brigadier.

As they spoke, their eyes were naturally turned towards the spot in question. The top of the hill was undergrain of shells. Below across the river they could see the German soldiers wading, some up to their arms in water, whilethers beyond were crossing in pontoons.

"Heavens! have they sprung out of the ground? Why, we must be engaged with forty or fifty thousand men. Is that their advance think you?"

"I fear not," said the Major with a shake of his head. "The advance in all probability is round the slope of the hill, and covered with that *feu d'enfer*."

"And there are not six companies on the Gelsberg," said the Brigadier bitterly.

"If they have possession of it before you can get round, what will you do?"

"Take it again, by God."

"With your handful? Impossible."

"Perhaps. But at all events I can get to the top, and if we cannot hold it, let them bury me there. Do you cover our rear here, and at the same time have an eye to those fellows across the river—not that you can do much though. Throw up a few skirmishes on the ridge to annoy them, and forward," he added, turning to his immediate command, and led the way by the road he had traversed a short time before.

It was but too easy to perceive that in its turn the Gelsberg had become the scene of a new conflict. It stands a mere breastwork on the summit of a hill between two and three hundred feet high, with a rather steep but not remarkably difficult slope. With an adequate force, of course, it might have been easily held, but the exigencies of the day had only left it guarded by a few hundred men. These had been pitted for over an hour by the fire of the artillery, and had suffered a loss by no means insignificant when the actual assault commenced. The whole of the Voigt-Rhetz brigade, with little interruption beyond a musketry fire and that of one light fieldpiece from the breastwork, supported by Von Standart's division of the fifth corps, had moved across the river. They swarmed up the height on the side farthest from the town. The little force upon the summit sought to multiply themselves by activity. They fired. Some advanced madly outside the breastwork, as if thereby they could more effectually hinder the foe. The one mitrailleuse, which, with a fieldpiece, constituted the whole artillery left in the redoubt, did some execution upon the advancing enemy, though its effect was trivial compared with the great results expected from it. But the resistance was only as as a weak dam to a rushing tide. The mere onset of the mass overbore opposition, and the defenders were, as it might be, flooded out of the redoubt.

As Brigadier Le Blanc turned out of the Bitsche road to the military path leading up to the Gelsberg, hurrying on his men at frantic speed, he was torn by an agony of anxiety lest he might arrive too late. As he reached the foot of the hill he had the mortification of seeing the German standard hoist upon the height, while the little garrison, sorely attenuated, was making its way towards Lim.

The stern face of the Brigadier grew black. "Too late," he muttered, "always too late."

Already the fire of the victors from the crest began to make itself felt.

A captain approached him.

"Your orders, brigadier."

"Orders? You have them."

"What, are we to attack that hill with this force, and ten thousand men on the top? Discretion, I fancy, M. le Brigadier, would suggest retreat until we have sufficient forces."

"Retreat!" thundered the old warrior, "before Germans? Away, sir, to your post."

The young captain, a pale, handsome fellow, a frequenter of the *salons*, an intimate of the *beaux esprits*, the descendant of a haughty legitimist family, whose scruples towards the cause had been overcome by his desire to be a soldier of France, bowed low, and, shrugging his shoulders, muttered back to his post. It was the vanguard.

"Come, my men," said he waving his sword, "the thieves have stolen into our house in our absence; it is our duty to drive them out."

Following his lead with a cheer his company sprang after him. They rushed up the hill with an impulse as if led by a madman. Michel, who had been ear-witness of the conversation, watched with more than ordinary interest their progress. It was like that of a withered branch against the wind. At every step it seemed as if a man fell. They parted some sixty or seventy strong; scarce twenty reached the summit. Foremost springing on the breastwork was the captain, his sword lay upon it, he seemed to meet in his body as, borne faintly on the wind, his last cheer, "*Vive la France!*" came down to his comrades.

And then were advancing *en masse*. Rate in war it is to see such efforts as were made to redeem the loss of that fatal moment. Up the steep, withered by musketry fire, hurled back by sheer weight of numbers, charged time after time the French. They were driven back, but each retreat was a repulse they felt defeat more certain. Michel, who had been watching them, knew it was in vain. With each repulse they felt defeat more certain. "Sonnez la charge pour ralliement," cried he; I could only reach the top and die there like that handsome fop that led the attack, my mind would be easy." But he seemed almost to be under a compulsion. Exposing himself with the most reckless determination, the bullets seemed to glance past him harmlessly.

"For one last effort, my men!" he cried, as the troops were driven back after a third attempt, the mad subtlety of which had actually startled even the enemy. But, for the first time, there was no answering cheer. Most of those whom he addressed had been on their feet from early morning, their only refreshment a breakfast. A large portion had been in action the greater part of the day—had followed the changing fortunes, had been aware of its growing adverse tendency, had seen comrades captured or slain by their side, and had come to view them the numbing sense of fatigue, hunger and despair.

"What," cried the old man, with a disgusted air, "are Frenchmen daunted by these wretched Germans?" "Conscript!" he exclaimed, directing his sword to Michel Voss, who stood among the sullen mess, "you are unwounded, who crossed the hill to-day; have you voice enough left to raise a shout in the ears of these Frenchmen?"

Michel started at hearing himself thus addressed. Without a moment's hesitation, however, he raised a voice which had been accustomed among mountains to making itself heard from hill to hill. "*En avant, camarades!* let it never be said that French courage could be daunted by any foe or by any difficulty."

It was unaccountable, but the accents of the rank seemed to lend new spirit to the soldiers. Once again it was roumed that awful charge up the hill. The tired men seemed to fling aside their lassitude, the hungry ones to forget their weakness. At those too, had seen death everywhere around them treated it as toys do the blows of grass in a soldiing match. Forward they pushed, the grim old Brigadier in the front. Thick and fast rain the bullets around them. In some cases the steps of the men totter from weariness as if they, too, had been struck by the shot which had just laid their comrade low. Yet on they passed with a frantic ardor. They are within fifty yards of the summit when a blaze of fire ranges across a long line of the enemy.

The Brigadier staggers, withered in his men with stentorian shout. Suddenly his voice failed. Only those who were near saw amid the smoke that his tall form was laid low. An officer raised him, and called for two men from the ranks to lift him up. The blood rushed freely from a wound in the shoulder, while internally it seemed to choke his voice and rendher him unable to speak. The sword had fallen from his right hand, but with his left he was making desperate efforts to grasp it. The officer called to some of the nearest to him, and said, "there, two or three of you, keep guard over the Brigadier, as we move down; we must retreat."

An almost whispered command from the officer sufficed to indicate the direction which the despairing movement should take. Michel, having followed close by the Brigadier who had called on him to appeal to the soldiery, was among the small party designated to guard his body as the little group moved down the hill.

The old man was restless in the arms of the bearers, but more weakness compelled him to be comparatively submissive.

Michel half wished that there should be some attack, that he might have the glory of defending the body of an old soldier who had so distinguished him by surmounting him to speak from the ranks. As he peered through the fog which the battle had left lying sullenly upon the hill, he fancied now and then he could see the form of German soldiers pressing after him, and he held his rifle with light but firm touch. But no enemy came forward. The very rashness of the attack had baffled the Germans, and, with all their superiority of number, they shrank from leaving the protection of the redoubt and plunging into the uncertain atmosphere of smoke before them, fearful lest it might bring forth something more dangerous than a handful of beaten and dispirited, if still brave men. Undisturbed, therefore, the little procession made its way down the descent. The Brigadier still strug gled now to obtain his sword, now to find his voice amid the ever-flowing tide of blood which was threatening to choke him. At last he succeeded in clearing his throat a little.

Bending low the bearers fancied they could distinguish the sound "conscript!"

Witnesses of the scene of a few moments before, they understood that he wished to speak to the young man whom he had urged to appeal to the soldiers. They called Michel to the side of the wounded officer.

As Michel approached him, the eye of the old Brigadier lighted up. He motioned with his head to Michel to stoop. He did so.

"God follow you!" he whispered.

Michel made a thankful reverence, and was withdrawing, but the Brigadier shook his head and beckoned him to approach again.

Once more Michel bent, and caught the faintly uttered accents.

"You are a conscript!" he said.

"Yes, Monsieur."

"I am a Brigadier."

"Doubtless officier."

"Conscript, I would give my rank to be in your place."

As he spoke a fresh gush of blood came to his lips, the bearers laid him on the ground with the tenderness of men who had themselves undergone the pangs, and became indifferent to him, for peace had at last come to the stormy, rugged soul of the old soldier.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE CAVE.

General dead, Brigadier gone, ranks broken, ammunition exhausted in many cases, comrades fallen, wounded or prisoners, the enemy multiplying as if his force sprang up from the ground, the horrible conviction forced itself through the mind of the soldiery that there were, indeed, beaten. Slowly, but surely, the movement was backward. The Germans were well-informed of their strength, they knew their superiority in enormously superior force, they held the town and part of the heights of the Gelsberg, and yet they scarcely seemed to be able to feel assured of victory. They were almost as much astonished at their triumph as the French themselves had been, and still apprehended a reverse. Had their cavalry pushed on at once the defeat of the French division might have been made annihilation; but they regarded the foe, beaten as he was, as warily as hunters in a wounded lion. They were now eight to one, but the one was still the soldier or France. Where the cavalry might with most destructive effect have assailed the retiring companies, the Germans pursued them with safe caution for themselves of cannon. And though these weapons flewed heavy gaps enough in the downcast and retreating ranks, yet the latter were saved the worst disorder which might have befallen them had an efficient cavalry pursuit followed up the German victory.

A small party, harrassed, fatigued and war-worn, climbed up a steep hill which lay to the southwest of the Gelsberg on the Climbach road. Near the summit was a cave from out of which there could be seen peering heads covered with the turbans of a band of Turcos.

"Rest there there at last," exclaimed Sergeant Beaunez.

"Not for long, I fancy," replied Michel Voss, who was in his company.

"A infinite's repose now would be worth ah hour."

In humor to show gaiety, while the indifference of use the rattling of the missiles round them, often not turning the head as the five shell flew close by or a fragment seemed to cross their faces.

Entering the cave they received no welcome. Even the Frenchmen were in no humor to show gaiety, while the half savage allies exhibited only a sullen ferocity. Some small stock of provisions was, however shared with the new comers with tolerable grace.

The cave was open-mouthed, but retreated to a considerable depth, and was large enough to hold easily the five hundred men who had taken refuge in it.

"This is delightful," said Sergeant Beaunez, flinging himself with an air of perfect luxury on the bare rock that formed the bottom of the grotto, "but it is only those infernal Mahometans that could have chosen such a place for anything but the most temporary shelter. Why, we shall be caught like rats in a trap if these damned Germans have the pluck to do anything more than fire their long bowls at us."

As he spoke a shell struck at the mouth of the cavern, its deadly fragments flying in among the crowd.

"Is there no issue from the rear?" asked Michel.

"If there be these fellows would not take the trouble to look for it."

Michel, whose habits had made him familiar with the features of the mountains, groped his way to the back of the cave. His quick ear detected the sound of water, but not of a heavy kind. "There is," hethought "a way out for the water. May it not suffice for the man?"

Guided by the sound, he reached a part of the rock where, as far as the gloom would permit him to guess, there seemed as it were a cave within a cave. Its roof was lower, and in the natural archway, at the bottom of which he could hear the babble of the running water. Advancing cautiously he got to the bottom of the slope, upon which he sat, and by the slow insertion of his foot ascertained that was not possible for him to stand upright, he moved along bent almost doubly, feeling his way at every step. The water had no depth. Though it was the water increased, but slowly, and never reached above mid-leg. Thoroughly understanding the treacherous nature of cavernous streams, he still trusted to his thoroughly accustomed ear and steady nerve, and waded on through the stream. Was it fancy, or did he at last see light? Though the excitement in his breast was considerable—the excitement of discovery to a practiced explorer being intensified by the desire to find a means of exit from the perilous cul-*de sac* in which they found themselves —he did not lose his coolness, but addressed with the same gravity and precaution. His observation had not deceived him. The light, so faint that it might well have been only fancy, now grew upon the wall of the natural tunnel, then it shone upon projections of the rock and cast a shadow. Fuller and fuller it became, until it grew unmistakable. It would to him an orifice of escape, and the other side was shining. Whether it were the sun or the moon he could not tell, but the noise of the water murmuring over stones changed into the tumult of cataract, and he found himself by the obvious nature of the danger, he approached the issue of the stream Close by the edge was a sharp projection of rock, on clinging which by one hand he could easily lower himself to the ground below. Thus he was enabled to perceive that the stream, having left the tunnel and a far steeper and sharp descent, and after a leaped over a precipitous rock below, into what depths he could only conjecture. Without communicating his discovery to the others—indigrous, but sad and artful—he cast down on the spirits side, and by the help of the projection of the rock, he lowered himself to the ground. He then made his way back to the cave, and announced that he had found a means of escape.

"Where?" cried the old man, with a disgusted air, "are Frenchmen daunted by these wretched Germans?" "Conscript!" he exclaimed, directing his sword to Michel Voss, who stood among the sullen mess, "you are unwounded, who crossed the hill to-day; have you voice enough left to raise a shout in the ears of these Frenchmen?"

Michel started at hearing himself thus addressed. Without a moment's hesitation, however, he raised a voice which had been accustomed among mountains to making itself heard from hill to hill. "*En avant, camarades!* let it never be said that French courage could be daunted by any foe or by any difficulty."

It was unaccountable, but the accents of the ranks seemed to lend new spirit to the soldiers. Once again it was roumed that awful charge up the hill. The tired men seemed to fling aside their lassitude, the hungry ones to forget their weakness. At those too, had seen death everywhere around them treated it as toys do the blows of grass in a soldiing match. Forward they pushed, the grim old Brigadier in the front. Thick and fast rain the bullets around them. In some cases the steps of the men totter from weariness as if they, too, had been struck by the shot which had just laid their comrade low. Yet on they passed with a frantic ardor. They are within fifty yards of the summit when a blaze of fire ranges across a long line of the enemy.

The Brigadier staggers, withered in his men with stentorian shout. Suddenly his voice failed. Only those who were near saw amid the smoke that his tall form was laid low. An officer raised him, and called for two men from the ranks to lift him up. The blood rushed freely from a wound in the shoulder, while internally it seemed to choke his voice and ren-

(To be Continued.)

### St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh.

The plan of the Cathedral is cruciform, comprises a nave and chancel or choir, with aisles to both north and south transepts, and two western towers. The south transept is at present screened off as a provisional sacristy, but it is intended to erect suitable and ample sacristies and chapter house as a future time. The dimensions in clear of the walls are, total length, 210 feet; width across nave and aisles, 72; across transepts, 112; height from floor to ridge, 91 feet. Each tower and spire is 140 feet high of 210 feet. The nave is separated on each side from aisles by six bays of clustered shafts with moulded capitals and bases, and deeply moulded arches. The chancel is separated from the nave by two clustered shafts and arches; over these arches are the triforia, consisting of marble shafts with moulded bases and carved capitals, and elaborate and deeply-moulded arches. Over the triforia are the clere-story, containing each bay three light, traceried windows. The principal entrance to the Cathedral is by a finely-wrought and richly moulded doorway in the west end of the nave, and by smaller doors of a similar character in the towers. Another door, in keeping with the principal door of nave is a series of moulded and canopied niches, to be hereafter filled with figures of saints; under these niches is a string course, on which the following inscription is carved: "Sill low."

Rising above the niches is an elaborate seven-light traceried window, and the west gable terminates in a floreated cross. The towers rise in successive stages until they terminate in the bell stage, containing on double-light mullioned and traceried openings on each face. From these stages rise the graceful broach spires, with tiers of lucarns on alternate faces, each lucarn terminated with a gilt cross; all the entire is terminated with beautifully wrought iron gilt crosses. The windows of aisles are filled with lights of two lights each, and elaborate tracery. The east window is seven light, and formed moulded on lines and rich varied tracery. The north and south windows of transepts are five-light and traceried. The High Altar is placed in an advance position in the choir, and behind it is sited the chapel and altar of the Blessed Virgin, and at the end of each choir aisle is chapel and altar. The Primatial throne and stalls are placed in the central position in advance of the High Altar. The stalls are ranged against the eastern piers of nave on the spirale side, and the Primatial pew is placed within a magnificent oriel window towards the west in the north aisle.

The style of architecture adopted is that known as "Second Gothic." The Cathedral was originally designed about the year 1241 (during the Primacy of the late Most Rev. Dr. Crolly), by the late Thomas Bull, of Newry, architect, and was by him carried as far as the top of the main walls, and of the between nave and aisles.

The cost of the Cathedral was £60,000, or $300,000, but if the building were to be erected now, even in Ireland it would cost at least double that sum, or in America four times that sum, or about $1,200,000. The Cathedral stands on a gentle eminence, North of the city, and commands a fine commanding position.

The Cathedral was consecrated August 24th, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Archbishop Manning and Archbishop Cullen were the preachers at the consecration. There were present "*lords of pilgrims*," at Adria and Bologna, and more. *There was no resistance.* The consecration was grand.

And here is a third: "Yesterday a regiment of Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry started from Parigia for Assisi, execute the order of the pilgrims. The pilgrims were to make pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Francis."

We observed that the gallant soldiers of the "pilgrimage" succeeded in getting a saintly pilgrim at Narni, and that at Assisi the pilgrims crowded the streets to see the pious gendarmes. Italy is gaining fame. If millions' skins are in mourning for the slaughter of her soldiers, and widows and children, who are armed only with "*Ave Marias*" and rosary beads, Italy is Brave fellows! Worthy compatriots of a cassin of Brasi and the ruinagates of Lima. We would say

To those lords of hair-empires,
Who dye their whiskers and lie,
A sweet inspiration offers
Such conscious rascals to try.

That very probably they will find in coward pain one of those days (earlier or later) the necessity of a visit to the "Celestial" school. What a stampede will be in this army of the "King of Hens!" Ambitious generals will be attracted by the dread millions (francs) but Europe is not ready for the slaughter of her sons. Shall? He has plenty and to spare! then he is not a revolutionist. Besides, he will be soldiers of the Army of the "old women." The new Italian Premier Minister has had the bad taste to forbid Jesuit fathers, and functionaries of the chief of the Government, and to take possession of the Minerva, which had been stolen from the Dominicans. Cardinal Antonelli, answering a letter addressed to him by the Italian Episcopate, called Catholic clergy in America, says: "Your Holiness is deeply affected by the evident demonstrations of sympathy he received from distant children of Peter."—*Boston Traveller, August 16.*

### The Italian Army.

Italy is establishing for herself quite a military prestige. The "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and the "Decline of the Peninsula have not been remarkable warriors. But they are changing all that.

At the present moment they are considering whether they can live best long. An invasion of the *army of pilgrims!* That is not inventing, but such telegrams as following witness:

"Warsaw,—The cavalry will drive the pilgrims from Poland. The Italian army shall receive from Chiogy a reinforcement of troops of the line."

"Rome, August 12.—The military question has succeeded perfectly. On the 8th and 9th the Italian troops repulsed the *bands of pilgrims*; at Adria and Bologna, more. *There was no resistance.* The consecration was grand.

Guided by the sound, he reached a part of the rock where, as far as the gloom would permit him to guess, there seemed as it were a cave within a cave. Its roof was lower, and in the natural archway, at the bottom of which he could hear the babble of the running water. Advancing cautiously he got to the bottom of the slope, upon which he sat, and by the slow insertion of his foot ascertained that was not possible for him to stand upright, he moved along bent almost doubly, feeling his way at every step. The water had no depth. Though it was the water increased, but slowly, and never reached above mid-leg. Thoroughly understanding the treacherous nature of cavernous streams, he still trusted to his thoroughly accustomed ear and steady nerve, and waded on through the stream. Was it fancy, or did he at last see light? Though the excitement in his breast was considerable—the excitement of discovery to a practiced explorer being intensified by the desire to find a means of exit from the perilous cul-*de sac* in which they found themselves —he did not lose his coolness, but addressed with the same gravity and precaution. His observation had not deceived him. The light, so faint that it might well have been only fancy, now grew upon the wall of the natural tunnel, then it shone upon projections of the rock and cast a shadow. Fuller and fuller it became, until it grew unmistakable. It would to him an orifice of escape, and the other side was shining, whether it were the sun or the moon he could not tell, but the noise of the water murmuring over stones changed into the tumult of cataract, and he found himself by the obvious nature of the danger, he approached the issue of the stream Close by the edge was a sharp projection of rock, on clinging which by one hand he could easily lower himself to the ground below. Thus he was enabled to perceive that the stream, having left the tunnel and a far steeper and sharp descent, and after a leaped over a precipitous rock below, into what depths he could only conjecture. Without communicating his discovery to the others—indigrous, but sad and artful—he cast down on the spirits side, and by the help of the projection of the rock, he lowered himself to the ground. He then made his way back to the cave, and announced that he had found a means of escape.



### A REMEMBRANCE.

'Tis strange that this design to say, hearts should be offered!
By the light winds wandering gay,
Veil a passing strain, or a whispered word,
Gift the lightest, meanest,
And eager hopes and golden dreams,
Are vague and as undefined
As the subtle flash of the lightning gleams,
A wail in the midnight wind.
While crushed 'neath its burden of sorrow and pain
Softer hearts have been floating [illegible].
This A la fine, a garret, a cottage [illegible]
In the heart of our being dwells.

Why do I lean on the window sill
Raining my thoughts to you,
While the world around is hushed and still,
And the midnight hours so few?
Why do I think of my wayward life,
And sigh for the far off years,
And why do I feel my heart ache or sigh,
As memory's chords was sustained with tears?
When [illegible] the bridge that the tireless flower
That seemed on the parting earth
Would bear mellowness [illegible] in latest hour,
The fragrances and blooms of its birth.

WHY? For the little hope of [illegible]
His hushed on a tender string,
Whose echoing notes to the inmost shrine
Of my softened spirit ring.
Others may laugh, that a simple gift
Of [illegible] cause such fervent control—
That a little song should have power to lift
The down from a human soul;
But, ah! they know not the [illegible] heart—
They know not the [illegible] impart
Whose lightest thoughts to it gift impart
A value as wonderous fair.

### Sinking on the West Coast of Ireland.

Under the above heading, a writer in last month's *Cornhill* gives a very instructive and eminently readable account of a trip to the West of Ireland, including a capture of a Sunfish or "Basking Shark," off Achill Island. In compliance with an invitation from a friend named Brown, a yachting man, the writer joined the party assembled at Westport, county Mayo, in June, some years ago. He then embarked on a hooker for Inishkea, and having Westport behind with fine weather, soon found himself across all empty and deserted, and its grass-grown houses a monument of departed trade, he was soon on his way down Clew Bay and passing through the gap between the mainland and the wild West. About six in the evening, Inishkea Island was reached and the hooker dropped anchor within a cable length of the "Atlantic," our friend Brown's well-appointed twenty-ton cutter.

The sunfish, the writer explains, is not the sunfish proper, but a basking shark, resembling from twenty to fifty feet in length. They appear on the coast about May and remain to the end of July, when they migrate in small shoals sometimes to the south west. Quite free of them are killed, as the islanders could not tow them ashore even if they killed them, their boats being too light. Their dorsal fin can be seen for miles in calm weather, as, when basking, it is about three feet above the water. The fish has an enormous liver, all of which boils down to oil; so much as a hundred gallons having been extracted from the liver of one fish. The yacht put in to obtain a supply of this oil, and to get her men living on this occasion supplemented by the addition of the island. All were eager to see the fish caught, and the glass of whisky being offered as a stimulant for the men

WHO SHOULD FIRST SIGHT A FISH.

In a short time one of the crew, who was leisurely lying along the gaff bulkhead on the jack bulldarde, gave a shriek of delight and clambered into his glass of whisky. Instantly all was confusion, each member of the crew rushing about to take the lead, the cook, who had been standing in the galley, was off with a rush, the rope whistling through the hands of the men, and in a few minutes the first rush was at stopped till over a hundred fathoms had flown through the hands of the men, when the chase began in earnest.

YELLING STORIES IN IRISH

That evoked hearty laughter from the listeners; as for the writer, finding it could not understand the stories, I was mesmerically exhausted by the crew as completely as the fish. Tom Moriarty was evidently the hero of the party, his sallies were always received with delight, and a quick intelligence was displayed by all, and I remarked that he was the only one to exercise the physical labor. At length, in relating some adventure which seemed full of interest to the hearers, he incontinently sat on the rope as it lay over the thwart in a momentary lull of the struggle; just at the moment the fish made a rush, away went the rope, and in some mysterious manner away went a large piece of the seat of Tom Moriarty's flannel trowsers, while he jumped up with about a foot pale and the inevitable attendant feeling, that sent the crew doubled into convulsions of laughter. He performed the same evolution of that day's work no more; he had an objection, he said, to sitting at least a length of time.

The harpoon was a peculiar shape, quite different from the ordinary whaling instrument. It was made of a thin five feet long, of five eighth inch round Swedish iron to the end of the which was riveted, at its centre, a long flat piece of the same iron to it the form of a bunnan scull; the point of this flat piece was sharpened like a heart—They know not the noble impulse
Whose lightest thoughts to it gift impart
A value so wondrous fair.

The harpoon was a peculiar shape, quite different from the ordinary whaling instrument. It was made of a thin five feet long, of five eighth inch round Swedish iron to the end of the which was riveted, at its centre, a long flat piece of the same iron to it the form of a bunnan scull; the point of this flat piece was sharpened like a heart and was, of course, a double barb. The line was coiled in the bow of the boat, and then we played about, about eight or nine feet, I saw the back mass slowly sinking.

SUCH A MONSTER!

More than double the size of the boat, had never seen such a living thing of half the magnitude, and the first sensation was one of unmixed hat startling. As we passed over the fish, a shadow fell momentarily upon us from the crew. However we got the boat round at once, and had the happiness of seeing our quarry rise to the surface, about a hundred yards ahead. At him we went again like mad, and I had recovered my equanimity, and was determined to do my part carefully. As we came within six or seven yards of him, I perceived the harpoon-bearer streak of which he was had spoken. They were quite close to the fish, and I got a glimpse of the terribly earnest face of the sheet-man, and thought of the bitter disgrace of failure. Nearer and nearer came the boat; I stood in the bow with the second harpoon poised, and when the image fish again broke the surface, I plunged it down with all my might, until the iron was completely buried.

LIKE A FLASH OF LIGHTING

And he darted, seemingly as fresh as at first. As coil after coil flew over the side, I looked at each other in blank despair. Fifty men would not have held the monster, and our hopes sank to zero. Suddenly the speed slackened, and every man eagerly closed his grasp upon the rope. The fish had stopped. Cheerily we hauled; as we did done before many hundred fathoms that day. Again the harpoon bandied changed from the starboard to the port bow; took a half hitch round the mast; four men got out their oars to keep her stern to the wind, and the struggle was being fought. Soon as all was ready we were hauled alongside the monster, and were amazingly struck with his blood; while the water was deeply tinged with his blood; while the water was deeply tinged with his blood; while the water was deeply tinged

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPT. 14, September—Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Ex-Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
15—Monday—Octave of the Nativity. St. Nicomedes, Martyr.
16—Tuesday—Saints Cornelius, Pope, and Cyprian, Bishop, Martyrs.
17—Wednesday—The Stigmata of Saint Francis of Assisi. Ember Day.
18—Thursday—Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor.
19—Friday—Januarius and his Companions, Martyrs.
20—Saturday—St. Eustachius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day. Vigil.

THE MONITOR:

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

## WEDDING DISCOURAGEMENT.

Three times in the course of as many years an element of discharm has been introduced into the Catholic community of this diocese by the visit of a priest engaged in the work of collecting funds for some ecclesiastical building in Ireland. These visits have the advantage of not rewarding Archbishop Bede not at naught by individuals who, on many accounts, should have listened to them with respect and obeyed them with docility. This is, undoubtedly, a thing very much to be deplored by all sincere Catholics who wish peace and good order to prevail within the Church.

If this be sufficiently to assert, no praise in the United States more generous in the spirit of Catholic charity, or more willing to acknowledge the just claims of any portion of the faithful upon their brethren in the world, than the Most Rev. Dr. ALEMANY; but he has a certain duty to perform towards the flock entrusted to him which he cannot allow personal sympathies to overlook. And if there be any children of the faith to whom more than to others he is desirous of exhibiting kindly feelings, and of extending aid when required, most assuredly are those who are yet dwelt on the land trodden by St. PATRICK. It is, however, no more than the simple truth to declare that during the three years of which we speak no claim has been laid before the people of San Francisco which deserved preference over the requirements of this diocese.

Beyond question it is a good thing to have a magnificent cathedral in Queenstown; to have another in the city of Cork, a few miles away; and to have a splendid and costly church in the little town of Kells; but these are all, if we may be permitted to believe, ecclesiastical luxuries which could be very well done without. And no charity, human or divine, commands us to help other people to procure luxuries when ourselves are not yet supplied with the commonest necessaries. The diocese of San Francisco is an extensive one, its population is rapidly increasing, its churches are few and poor, and its priests are miserably overworked. Why the few churches are too few, churches are too few, and these latter few are almost all encumbered with debt.

Every intelligent man can see these things for himself, and does not require to be told of them. Now, this being the case, we would ask, how is any person, lay or cleric, justified in coming hither and seeking subscriptions for religious edifices in which scarcely any Catholics dwell, and which are not one half as urgent? And, again, we would ask, how can the Archbishop consecientiously grant a foreign priest permission to collect money for such purposes? The priest who comes hither with this begging hand that he will not be allowed to seek subscriptions; yet, he invariably goes through the form of demanding authorization—demanding that very dignity reasonable deliberate itself. When the authorization is refused, then recourse is had to the expedient of jesting.

Has any priest any more a right to lecture? is not any stranger at liberty to sell an intellectual treat to those who care to purchase it? how is the right of ecclesiastical authority infringed upon by such a course? are quarters indecisionary urged by the thoughtless or malicious men who abet and encourage the contumacious visitor. The questions involve sophistries that are easily blown to pieces. A priest, if he wishes to conduct himself as a priest ought, or to show proper respect towards his superiors—if he is anxious to avoid giving scandal or create dissensions among the body of the faithful—will not consider himself at liberty even to lecture *for the benefit of any foreign diocese*, because that is only an indirect way of soliciting subscriptions. Whether the dollar or fifty cents be given in a private house on demand, or deposited in the ticket office of a public hall at a lecture, the result intended and achieved is precisely the same in the both cases.

The regulations referring to this matter, which were adopted at the Council of Baltimore, clearly contemplate every attempt to directly or indirectly take money for ecclesiastical purposes out of any diocese without the expressed consent of the bishop thereof. It belongs to the bishop to give or withhold his consent, just as he pleases, and he is called upon to render account of his conduct to no party. He acts just as circumstances seem to him to demand, and his judgments is final. Therefore, it is highly improper, to say the least, for any individual, especially any priest, to institute invidious comparisons between the course adopted by one prelate and that adopted by another. Every honest Catholic will freely admit that both act conscientiously and though the best possible motives. This drawing of comparisons is in most cases meant to harm; it is intended to warp the sympathies of Catholics, weak - minded enough to be led astray by insidious appeals to "patriotism," and to estrange them from those who have spiritual jurisdiction over them.

It succeeds sometimes, too. A few impulsive and unthinking men may cease to perform their religious duties, and may practically abandon the Church, because they are made to feel irritation against the bishop or some of the clergy; but every person with faith in his heart must shudder at the awful responsibility incurred by whoever leads them into that frame of mind. Scarcely by less serious is the responsibility incurred by those who abet the disturber, and encourage him in his defiance of the ecclesiastical authorities. Such people should reflect deeply and bethink themselves whether they advance their eternal welfare more by taking sides with every stranger who comes among them, than by following the advice given by their bishop and proclaimed by the clergy. The stranger, having got all he can, goes off and thinks no more of San Francisco, with the console tion, if he choose to consider it so, that he has done some injury to religion, sapped the attachment of some unfortunates to faith, and engendered an amount of ill-feeling that frequently endures for a long time. But the Archbishop and the pastors remain, and it is to them that the faithful must look for the consolations of religion whenever they most require them.

We believe that all who weigh these matters carefully will come to the conclusion that it is the duty of good Catholics not only to refrain from giving the slightest encouragement to any priest that comes here and deliberately sets the authority of the Archbishop at defiance, but also, as far as in them lies, to dissuade others who may be under the faith from identifying themselves with him. There has been altogether too much of this sort of mendicancy, and it is high time to put a stop to it. Irishmen who feel pride in their country should be specially hostile to this begging system, for it cannot be other wise than humiliating to them to find their native land perpetually represented as mendicant and eternally imploring alms. Ireland is not a land of paupers, and she can afford to build and pay for all the religious edifices she requires. What is more, in consequence of the large flow of emigration from her shores it is, unhappily, only too probable that she will need less church accommodation before she needs more.

## THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The education question is again coming prominently before the public. It is being discussed in the leading columns of the most influential newspapers, and is calling forth a large amount of correspondence from theorists of various schools. The increased agitation is all owing to the wonderful exertion made by the Catholic hierarchy throughout the United States to provide sound religious instruction for the children of their flocks. The advocates of godless education, by means of its legislation, are alarmed, and they would much prefer to see the Catholic schools broken up, amusing to read some of the comments indulged in by non Catholic writers, inasmuch as they show a ludicrous predetermination to misrepresent every action adopted by our pastors.

From the manner in which they speak of the opening of a new Catholic school one would be led to imagine the proceeding was illegal and a violation of the Constitution. Instead of withdrawing their children from the public schools, so that they may receive their education in an institution presided over by teachers belonging to their own faith, these newspaper writers actually become indignant and declare in the strongest terms against the transfer. Singular to remark, too, they treat the matter exactly as if it were an unprovoked and unjustifiable interference with the sacred privileges of liberty They seem to be under the impression that they have a *right* to keep Catholic children in their schools, and that any one who attempts to withdraw them commits an unwarrantable act of tyranny. Consequently, the sun and substance of all their angry denunciations is assertion that the bishops and priests want to destroy their education system and deprive them of its advantages.

So, when it was telegraphed all over the country that the Catholic clergy of New York city were making an attempt to "break down the public schools" by taking away the Catholic children, hundreds of fierce editorials were penned in condemnation of their proceedings. They were described as bigoted, superstitious, enemies of republicanism, foes of enlightenment—all because they choose to exercise a right of which they would not be deprived in any really free country! Now it is the easiest thing in the world to expose such absurd fallacies which underlie this method of discussing the education question. Neither the clergy nor any other body of men within the Catholic Church, of whose existence we are aware, want to destroy the public schools, or in any way wish to prevent those who admire such institutions from maintaining them as long as they please for their own use and benefit. But these public schools do not suit us Catholics; we know with absolute certainty that the training received in them is injurious to the faith of our children; we believe that their influence is highly detrimental to the morals of the pupils; so that the clergy, acting in our behalf, using the money which we most cheerfully give them for the purpose, establish Catholic schools in which alone we can have any confidence.

There is nothing aggressive in this; there is nothing in it either unfair or unfriendly towards any religious denomination. We cannot conscientiously approve of an educational system, no matter how perfect in its details, which is not based upon religion; but we cherish no hostility towards those who differ from us in opinion and are content with secularism. Our entire honesty of purpose and our perfect freedom from the least taint of illiberality are recognized by all intelligent and honorable Protestants, many of whom contribute most generously towards the establishment of our schools. We complain that we are compelled by the State to contribute to the support of institutions which we do not want or admire. Time was entertained doubtly for the education of our children—one for the public schools and once for our own schools; and the injustice inflicted upon us is not the less grievous because the latter tax is altogether voluntary. Manifestly the State, to treat us fairly, should exempt us from any taxation for education; or else it ought to give us our due proportion of the fund and let us use it in our own way—we giving in return all possible guarantees that the children in Catholic schools shall receive as good and thorough an instruction in the purely secular branches of learning as the pupils receive in the so-called "non-sectarian" establishments. One or other of these causes must be adopted if even the pretence of impartiality be seen to between the different communities of Christians is to be maintained in these States.

But any allusion to the latter of these expedients is quite sufficient to drive all the bigots and fanatics in the whole country into an uncontrollable rage. "What!" they exclaim in a breath, "shall any part of the revenues of this republic be set aside for the promotion of Popish ends? Never! Never!" "The Government shall never be permitted to foster sectarianism." "Our Protestant money must never be handed over to popish priests." These are a few samples of the arguments which are used by secularists against the support of denominational schools. These narrow-minded individuals ought to remember the fact that the Government in the United States simply carries out the wishes of the people as their servant, and that whatever a majority of citizens desire will inevitably become the law of the land. We Catholics have no doubt whatever that in the process of time, by legal and constitutional means, our claims, by appealing to the intelligence and honor of the American masses, we shall convince them of the justice and propriety of acceding to what we demand. Moreover—but this is almost beside the question—we feel sure that, before many years pass away, Americans in general, without distinction of creed or party, will have discovered for themselves the mischievous effect of "non-sectarian," that is irreligious, education, and become so thoroughly disgusted with it as to demand, by a peaceful revolution, they will sweep it out of the country.

Thus we shall win our way by appealing to the rational judgment and sense of honor of our fellow-citizens. We shall, by means of peaceful agitation, by trusting to reason, not by creating social discord, not by violating the principles of Christian charity, not by sophistries psychudices and cressling hazard, not by spreading the tares of religious dissension among the children of their flocks. The advocates of godless education, by means of its legislation, are alarmed, and they would much prefer to see the Catholic schools broken up, amusing to read some of the comments indulged in by non Catholic writers, inasmuch as they show a ludicrous predetermination to misrepresent every action adopted by our prelates.

## Sound Words on the Educational Question.

It gives us sincere pleasure to find a Protestant religious newspaper entertain such right views on the vexed question of public education as are expressed in the article published below, which is taken from the *Northern Christian Advocate* of August 2d. It is encouraging also to find that there are Protestant journals religious enough and manly enough to resist the senseless and immoral cry that the public schools are "the bulwark" of this Republic!

WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF NO SCHOOL?

At this period of the year many of our sons and daughters are asking the question, "Where shall I go to school?" and parents are anxious as to where they shall send them. It is an important question and a critical period in the life of the youth, when sent away from home for a education; it is the turning point of life, and in all probability will are the bias for all future time; hence the subject should be carefully canvassed. The general discipline of the school, its moral and religious states, the character of the teachers, intellectually and religiously, and the surrounding associations must all be considered, and will be by the judicious parent. A safe and salutary discipline, in which the honor only of the student, is made the standard of conduct, and the sincere seeker after knowledge are given or restraints enforced; where intellectual culture is made the only object for attainment, and the moral nature is left to the brutes and thorns; where the Bible is excluded from the school by the exact in their recitation-room, with but little or no interest in their pupils outside of the school in which to place our sons and daughters; and Christian communities are bound to see that their children under such influences.

It matters not what the pecuniary inducements are, if the morals and religion are in the hazard is to great to take, the danger is to be shunned. It is deeply pained, and when our public schools become of this character, in which direction the current of influence sets, this site for the location of the city of Methodism must be abandoned or we shall become a nation of infidels. It is a matter of sincere regret that many of our religious papers are advancing measures in favor of these schools which must lead to this result. It is not supposed that they so understand it or intend it, yet, when we read the Hon. Mr. Hoar's address before Christian Science are excluded from our public schools, it is evident that they are fast become schools of religious indifference and practical skepticism. It is the duty, and must be a pleasure to Christian parents, to send their children to Christian schools, and the Christian pastor to see that they do so, in favor of those most Christian. In this connection we ever maintain the distinction between Christian schools and sectarian schools.

In denomination schools we have no objections, and where there are such, other things being equal, they should be preferred by Christian parents. The principle to which they belong; but Christian schools, where Christ and Christianity are remembered in the daily instruction, and where morality and a religious life are taught, are the schools in which to place our sons and children, if we would have a foundation laid for Christian character, and usefulness and happiness in this life, and the foundation of this character for the young is far cheaper than the bought in after years. The hundreds and thousands of dollars, than to have them educated improperly. Better a thousand times that our children be poor of God; and the testator bequeathed all the means of his property to the Right Hev. Bishop Langlois, the first parish of the parish, offsetting. Besides many friends of the deceased, a large number of the pupils of the Presentation Convent were present.

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A Grand Jury was recently empaneled in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Court of Sessions, when Judge Moore charged them upon their duties. After speaking of the prevalence of crime, he said:

"We all know that recently defalcations have been charged against public officers in this city, and the people of the county and of the city treasury has been robbed of a large amount of money by some persons. It is not for me to say that the guilt or innocence of any persons; it will be time enough for me to do that when they come before me for sentence, if they are found guilty. It appears to me that it is getting to be a reproach to a man to say that a man who pays $50 is sent to the State Prison, while those who steal $50,000 are allowed to go free. I hope the experience of our sister city will be ours. Whoever has been tampering with the public funds, whatever office he has been guilty of misusing the public money, or of embezzlement, ought to be punished. I recommend you to make a careful examination of cases that may be brought before you. It is a serious thing for a man to be charged with a crime, but where he has committed an offense like that I have alluded to, no sympathy, no personal or political, must deter you from you doing your duty."

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SIXTH DISTRICT DEFAMER.—Sir: In looking over a copy of your paper, giving a list of Roman Catholic teachers, I find you have omitted my name—Mrs. Dorothea Farrell. I send it to you—William N. McNamara, Principal Grammar and Primary Public School. I also am a Roman Catholic convert. Respectfully, MRS. DOROTHEA FARRELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1873.

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Choice wheat brings $1 30 per cental in Stockton.

## The Next Legislature.

Here is a full list of the members elect of the next Legislature:

Republicans are in Roman, Democrats in *Italic*, Independents in SMALL CAPS, and bold over Senators designated by a *.

SENATE.

First District: San Bernardino and San Diego—*James McCoy.**

Second District: Los Angeles—C. W. Byers.

Third District: San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura—*W. J. Graves.*

Fourth District: Fresno, Kern and Tulare—TIPTON LINDSLEY.

Fifth District: Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus—*T. J. Kyle.**

Sixth District: Monterey and Santa Cruz—*Thomas Birch.**

Seventh District: Santa Clara—T. H. LAZINE.

Eighth District: San Francisco and San Mateo—S. J. Pinney, *George Oulton*,* W. T. Garratt.* A. S. HALLEY, *P. A. Booth.*

Ninth District: Alameda—*Blizard Gibbons.*

Tenth District: Contra Costa and Marin—David Goodall.*

Fifth District: Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus—*T. J. Kyle.**

Eleventh District: San Joaquin—George S. Evans.*

Twelfth District: Inyo, Mono and Tuolumne—*Joseph Winters.* C. Andrus,* *W. Adams.*

Thirteenth District: Calaveras—Barlow Byrne,* R. Hodges.

Fourteenth District: Alpine and Amador—*James T. Farley.*

Fifteenth District: Placer—J. H. Neff,* N. Martin.

Twenty-first District: Nevada—Charles Kenyon,* *Wm. Rector.*

Twenty-second District: Sierra—H. K. Turner.*

Twenty-third District: Sutter and Yuba—L. T. Crane,* S. Spencer.

Twenty-fourth District: Butte, Lassen and Plumas—George C. Perkins, *W. C. Hendricks.*

Twenty-fifth Distric : Colusa and Tehama—*John Boggs.**

Twenty-sixth District: Shasta and Trinity—*John McMurray.**

Twenty-seventh District: Del Norte, Humboldt and Klamath—*J. J. Dellaven.*

Twenty-eighth District: Siskiyou—*Whitterton Steele.**

Republicans 18, Democrats 15, Independents 7.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Alameda—*I. A. Amerman, W. J. Gurnett.*

Alpine and Amador—L. Miller, *H. W. Storrs.*

Butte—J. C. Gray,* *B. Orvis.*

Calaveras—*J. F. Peck*, George Gilman, *L. Gibson.*

Colusa and Tehama—*W. H. Brown.*

Contra Costa—A. W. HAMMITT.

Del Norte and Klamath—*J. J. Ayres.*

El Dorado—*T. Gibbs*, W. E. Spencer and two Democrats.

Fresno—*T. Ferguson.*

Humboldt—*W. T. Hewsin.*

Kern and Tulare—W. CARFIELD.

Lake and Mendocino—*J. Peck*, George Gilman.

Los Angeles—A. Higbee, *J. W. Fenelle.*

Marin—*T. J. ABLES.*

Mariposa—*J. SNYDER.*

Mendocino—L. W. MCCULLUM.

Monterey and San Benito—*Thomas Bonner.*

Napa—*J. Hudson*, *Wm. Hudson.*

Nevada—*A. J. Pelham, B. C. Nottlup, Wm. Ellis.*

Placer—*J. H. Neff*, WILLIAM KOUNCH, W. C. NORTON.

Plumas and Lassen—*J. D. Byers.*

Sacramento—*J. Bowman*, *J. Cousins*, R. KERCHEVAL, W. E. BRYAN, J. N. BARRY.

San Bernardino—*Byron Waters.*

San Diego—W. W. BYERS.

San Joaquin—*Daniel Merry*, W. A. ALDRICH, JAMES PATTERSON, *R. Howe, G. C. Wright*, DANIEL ROGERS, JOHN MCCARTHY, *T. Gibbs*, W. E. Spencer and two Democrats.

San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura—*W. J. Graves.*

San Mateo—James Byrnes.

Santa Clara—Charles Lyman, F. C. Frank, ALEX. HAY.

Santa Cruz—CHARLES L. THOMAS.

Shasta—*Rudolph Klotz.*

Sierra—S. Winchell, W. R. Morgan.

Siskiyou—W. T. GEMMELER, *J. W. McBride.*

Solano—*J. L. HEALD.*

Sonoma—*W. S. M. Wright, James Dixon, W. H. Nortimell.*

Stanislaus—A. Chandler.

Trinity—*W. J. Tinnin.*

Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo—*Joseph Winters, J. H. Purdy*, A. J. Long.

Yolo—F. S. Freeman.

Yuba—*J. C. Bradley, J. C. Clark*, Martin Kook.

Republicans 25, Democrats 26, Independents 9. Joint ballot, Republicans 43, Democrats, 41, Independents 37. Some 12 of the Independents are not for Bosh for Senator, while some of the 12 of the Republicans are.

## Cost of the War to France.—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"It is said to be a common saying here that France was rich enough to pay for her glory, and in those days she little thought of the cost of adversity. Now the situation of the country is drawn to the following items, which show what a costly game war sometimes is: There is the war indemnity, 5,000,000 francs; the annual rent on the same for two years, 3,000,000,000 francs; the loss to the German troops, 273,637,000 francs; value of property lost without requisition, 254,681,000 francs; war contributions levied on Paris, 200,000,000 francs; and so on till the account's forms a total of 6,673,811,030 francs. But this enormous sum does not include the expenses of the army, the damage done to *material*, nor the expenses of a population that has to start again. The average value of a day's work in France is one franc and a quarter, so it is easy to calculate the amount of labor which will be required to repair the folly of a few months of violence and bloodshed."

## Catholic Meeting in Munich.—A great Catholic meeting was recently held in Munich, Bavaria, in the grand hall of the New Casino. Herr Von Loe, the President, said: "We are not assembled here to obtain a predominance of Catholic power, but to take some measures and precautions against the encroachments of our common enemy. We have before us the Masonic power, which is terribly great and well organized. But with God's help we will conquer." Another member spoke at considerable length on the proposed interference of Prince Bismarck in the coming Papal election, and said that "it must be prevented in every possible way."



## LATEST IRISH NEWS.

*From the Cork Herald, August 16.*

The Lord Lieutenant has consequented to the commencement of the new graving dock at Waterford. It has been undertaken by the Harbor Commissioners, who have accepted large sums in constructing new quays, and in completing a straight cut of a mile in length, thus obliterating an old and dangerous portion route of one mile and a half for steamers.

The Royal Agricultural Society's show at Waterford was visited yesterday by an immense crowd. The money received at the door for the three days exceeded £2,000. Last night a grand ball was given, at which the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, with a number of the nobility and gentry of the county, were present.

A large Home Rule demonstration was held yesterday near Kinlekillen, and resolutions were passed pledging those present to use every legitimate means in favor of an Irish Parliament. Green and white flags were displayed by the Home Rulers, while Orange and blue flags floated from the Protestant Churches.

*From the Cork Herald, August 18.*

A meeting of the County Dublin Tenant-Farmers' Defence Association, on Friday, a report was read from Mr. Butt, in which he promised next session to re-introduce the Limited Land Act, which he pronounced to be calculated to hasten, though somewhat the extermination of the Irish people from their own shores.

With deep regret we have to announce the death of the Very Rev. Edmond Mullaly, P. P., V. F., Donoughmore, which took place at his sister's residence at Ballycurreen, on Monday.

A telegram from Castlebar says that a fearful murder occurred on Saturday at a small village in Mayo. Some white cutting turf in a bog between Ballina and a woman, name not given, was found on the bog, with a spade, killing her; and a man named Noone is in custody, charged with the murder.

*From the Cork Herald, August 19.*

A great Irish national demonstration recently took place in Glasgow. On the motion of a Catholic clergyman, a resolution was passed expressing regret that many of our religious papers are advancing measures in favor of those schools which must lead to the result. It is not supposed that they so understand it or intend it, yet, when we read the Hon. Mr. Hoar's address before Christian Science are excluded from our public schools, it is evident that they are fast become schools of religious indifference and practical skepticism. It is the duty, and must be a pleasure to Christian parents, to send their children to Christian schools, and the Christian pastor to see that they do so, in favor of those most Christian. In this connection we ever maintain the distinction between Christian schools and sectarian schools.

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## LETTER FROM ROME.

[Correspondence of Catholic Opinion.]

ROME, August 7, 1873.

### THE HOLY FATHER.

The Pope celebrated Mass in the Pauline Chapel of the Vatican on the occasion of the Portiuncula, or Pardon of Assisi, August 2d, and received a number of persons, both Romans and strangers, afterwards. His Holiness appeared in excellent health and spirits.

### THE RADICALS AT NAPLES.

The victory of the extreme Liberal party in the administrative elections in Naples is another proof of the instability of the Italian monarchy. The Republican demonstration in the Villa Reale was a very serious one, and the cries of "Viva Garibaldi!" "A basso i Gesuite!" "Morte al Vaticano!" "Morte alla Francia!" were incessant. The Syndic Murdtel is an ex-Garibaldian soldier, one of the "Mille di Marsala," and a rabid Republican, and he was loudly applauded by the mob on his appearance on the balcony of the Prefecture.

### ROMANCE AND ITALY.

The utter uncertainty of the torn events may take from day to day in Spain, and the certainty that France will make no fresh concessions to Italy, is forcing Victor Emmanuel, much against his own judgment, into complete alliance with Germany. Although there is not a word in Marshal MacMahon's message which could raise suspicion in the most sensitive mind, the country being reserved in the most courteous terms, Italy inexplicably feels that her tenure of the Pontifical States hangs on a thread, and that she has made an enemy of France, whom nothing save the Italian alliance will appease. The Prussian alliance is, therefore, the only thing left to Germany although she will play the part of the cat, and draw the chestnuts from the fire, she is forced to go on in the path she has entered into. M. Bismarck evidently intends to take back all the provinces of Austria provocation to France, and promises her the dismemberment of Italy, and the annexation of Corsica and the Italian Tyrol, the cession of Savoy and Dalmatia, and a part of the indemnity of the militards he is already contemplating the cession of a second war with France.

M. Bismarck, however, evidently reckons without his host. He forgets, in his insolent pride, that Bavaria, from the sovereign to the poorest peasant, is intensely Catholic and desires nothing better than to free herself, from Prussian supremacy; that Saxony Hanover and all the smaller States feel no inclination to lend themselves once more to the projects of German centralization and the extinction of their civil liberties. Wurtemburg, though Protestant, is profoundly jealous of the Prussian encroachments, and there on exist no doubt that Prussia will be only single-handed in any further attacks on France. In the meantime, we shall probably not have long to wait for the pebble which will fall into the few months since, and which will overthrow the Colossus.

### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

It is impossible, however, to consider the religious and social state of Italy without feeling that a great declension has taken place and necessary to break through the intense worldliness and materialism which have become her besetting sin. Many nominally Catholics, especially in the provinces of the north and centre, will, in spite of all ecclesiastical censures, read and subscribe to the vilest journals, and allow their sons to be officers in official labor, and take their daughters to theatres. The liberty of worship is almost unlimited, and the spirit of almsgiving and of charity for a great part extinct. Public hostility is almost entirely confined to the clergy, especially

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### IRELAND.

**Visitation at Mallow.**

The Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, held a visitation at Mallow on Sunday, immediately after last Mass. The clergymen present were the Rev. Canon McCarthy, Mallow; the Rev. P. Aherne, Mallow; Rev. Jn. Ellworth, Inniscarle; Rev. Dr. Rice, Charleville; Rev. Canon Barton, Castletownroche. Rev. Dr. Rice, after the first Gospel, preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon from the following text: "From the rising of the sun even to the going down, My name is great among the Gentiles, and on every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to My name a clean oblation." The Bishop, having ascended the altar, said the pastoral. Many of the boys were favored with two of the best schools that could be chosen for the education of their children—namely, the schools of the Christian Brothers and of the good Nuns of the Order of Mercy. He exhorted fathers and mothers not to neglect to send their children regularly to school, and to take care that the rising generation were instructed in the true faith. His Lordship next referred to the past history of Ireland, and observed that the Irish people seemed to have been favored with a special mission to spread the true faith in foreign lands. At the late great Council of Bishops the Irish Bishops were more numerous than those of any other country in the world. There are more Irish Catholics in America to-day than in Ireland itself. He was lately speaking to a Catholic priest, who returned from Scotland, and who was on the Scotch mission. He asked him were there many Irish Catholics in Glasgow? how many Scotch? He said three hundred. There was a glorious mission. In not Ireland filling in some measure to-day as in past years? Yes, there is life in Ireland still, with God's blessing. He saw emigrants from all parts of Ireland going to America, and as a rule every single one of those emigrants prepared for the Sacraments before they left Ireland. Those emigrants were going as lay missionaries to America, there to propagate the Catholic faith. His Lordship said he was glad to be informed from the parish priest that there were no cases of public scandal in the parish since his last visitation. He thanked the parishioners for the generous manner in which they contributed toward the erection of the Queenstown Cathedral. About £20,000 was collected in Queenstown, and £11,000 in the parishes throughout the diocese. His Lordship, in conclusion, requested the congregation not to have drink at wakes and funerals.—*Catholic Opinion, August 16.*

**Mr. O'Neill Daunt's Report on Irish Finances.**

We copy from the London *Examiner* the following notice of the above subject, recently issued by the Home Government Association: "The report of the committee appointed by the Home Government Association to examine the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, on the pressure of taxation on Irish resources, deals with an eminently 'practical' phase of the Irish question. If there be one thing that Union Ireland has been most unfairly treated in the matter of taxation, being compelled to contribute nearly one-fifth of the imperial expenditure, while her share of the general wealth of the empire does not enable persons to pay for her own subjugation, and that the money thus levied for purposes, has been discussed and settled in the Landed Estates Court. On the occasion of the sale of the Marquis of Waterford's property, Mr. Thompson obtained from the Board of Works a sum of £2,350 to enable him to buy the fee simple of his holding, and the purchase was effected. He was ascertained afterward that Mr. Thompson was to pay but part of the sum due time he procured the loan, and the Board of Works applied to the Landed Estates Court for the payment of the £2,350 at once, on the ground that not having had the whole of the land in his possession for the term of only hope, dearly beloved, is in God; and it is only by the united prayers of the faithful that we can hope to obtain it. Let us be addressed to the throne of the Most High, that present storm-gan be dissipated, and peace restored to Ireland, to Italy and to the world."—*Catholic Opinion, August 16.*

**Important Land Case.**

A question which has caused no incon siderable amount of attention wi h respect to the Ulster tenant right may be considered settled by the decision of the Master of the Landed Estates Court. On the occasion of the sale of the Marquis of Waterford's property, Mr. Thompson obtained from the Board of Works a sum of £2,350 to enable him to buy the fee simple of his holding, and the purchase was effected. He was ascertained afterward that Mr. Thompson was to pay but part of the sum due time he procured the loan, and the Board of Works applied to the Landed Estates Court for the payment of the £2,350 at once, on the ground that not having had the whole of the land in his possession for the term of only two years, and there is offered to My name a clean oblation." The Bishop having ascended the altar said the pastoral. Many of the boys were favored with two of the best schools that could be chosen for the education of their children—namely, the schools of the Christian Brothers and of the good Nuns of the Order of Mercy. He exhorted fathers and mothers not to neglect to send their children regularly to school, and to take care that the rising generation were instructed in the true faith. His Lordship next referred to the past history of Ireland, and observed that the Irish people seemed to have been favored with a special mission to spread the true faith in foreign lands. At the late great Council of Bishops the Irish Bishops were more numerous than those of any other country in the world. There are more Irish Catholics in America to-day than in Ireland itself. He was lately speaking to a Catholic priest, who returned from Scotland, and who was on the Scotch mission. He asked him were there many Irish Catholics in Glasgow? how many Scotch? He said three hundred. There was a glorious mission. Is not Ireland filling in some measure to-day as in past years? Yes, there is life in Ireland still, with God's blessing. He saw emigrants from all parts of Ireland going to America, and as a rule every single one of those emigrants prepared for the Sacraments before they left Ireland. Those emigrants were going as lay missionaries to America, there to propagate the Catholic faith. His Lordship said he was glad to be informed from the parish priest that there were no cases of public scandal in the parish since his last visitation. He thanked the parishioners for the generous manner in which they contributed toward the erection of the Queenstown Cathedral. About £20,000 was collected in Queenstown, and £11,000 in the parishes throughout the diocese. His Lordship, in conclusion, requested the congregation not to have drink at wakes and funerals.—*Catholic Opinion, August 16.*

**Mr. O'Neill Daunt's Report on Irish Finances.**

We copy from the London *Examiner* the following notice of the above subject, recently issued by the Home Government Association: "The report of the committee appointed by the Home Government Association to examine the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, on the pressure of taxation on Irish resources, deals with an eminently 'practical' phase of the Irish question. If there be one thing that Union Ireland has been most unfairly treated in the matter of taxation, being compelled to contribute nearly one-fifth of the imperial expenditure, while her share of the general wealth of the empire does not enable persons to pay for her own subjugation, and that the money thus levied for purposes, has been discussed and settled in

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

St. Dominic's church, South Washington, is expected to be ready for divine services on Christmas Day. Its cost is $250,000

The Pope has received through the Reverend General of the Franciscans, in Rome, a large casting of a gold from Peru, and an album full of Peruvian signatures.

We regret to announce the death of Rev. Roderick Geraghty, Milltown, county Galway, Ireland, which took place on 5th August, at his residence in Milltown. The deceased clergyman's estimable qualities had secured to him the attachment of many by whom he is regretted.

Rev. Urban Heyar, of the Order of Saint Benedict, aged 32 years, died at the Benedictine Monastery in Atchison, Kansas, on the 5th August. He expired in the arms of Rev. Timothy M. Lesher, fortified by all the rites of the Church. Father Heyer was a native of Newhausen, Wurtemburg.

On Friday, August 13th, the ceremony of inaugurating the great altar in the Church of the Assumption, Wexford, took place. The altar is a most beautiful piece of work, carved by Messrs. Early of Dublin. It is the gift of the women belonging to the Confraternity of the Holy Family, and cost upwards of £500.

At a meeting recently held in Kanmare, county Kerry, Ireland, it was resolved that a testimonial should be presented to Miss Donnelly (the "Nun of Kenmare"), as a national recognition of her services to literature and religion; and also for the purpose of indemnifying her for the loss of more than £5,000 worth of her books in the great fire at Dooon. Many subscriptions are received.

A young lady named Agnes Schmidt, daughter of a wealthy Israelite merchant of Pittsburg, Pa., now absent with his wife in Europe, recently embraced her faith, and was received into the Catholic Church at St. Paul's Cathedral amidst imposing ceremonies. The sacrament was under the instruction of Father Orcan, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Reardon.

The Rev. R. Banahan, of Bandon, died on the 28th of July, at that place. Father Banahan was a native of the parish of Carrigaonnacuse, and was born about the year 1836. His early life was a fervent preparation for the ministry. He read for college at St. MacCartan's, Monaghan, and his superiors were not slow in recognising his worth. He was speedily promoted to Maynooth, where he studied a full course of Scripture and theology. After his ordination he was appointed curate of Bandon, and labored only nineteen months.

The Oblate of Mary Immaculate have been a valuable and promising member of their community in the Rev. Father Ryan, who died at his residence, Alexandra Terrace, Bedford road, Surrey, England, on 29th July. The Rev. Father Ryan was born in the county of Cork in the year 1840, and, having joined the Oblate Order when young, was sent in their College at Aunay, in France, where he completed his philosophical course and was ordained priest in 1866.

The meeting held on the Rev. James Lonergan, O.S.A., was held in the subey chapel of Fethard on the 12th of August, and Very Rev. Dean Cantwell presided. The Very Rev. Archdeacon Quirke and F. M. Cantwell officiated as chanters; Rev. J. Blandell, Professor; Rev. F. Purcell and Ferrally, deacons. The following priests attended at the Mass:—Fathers Murphy, Dohany, Prout, Healy, Ryan, Condon, Lynch, St. George, Farrell, Murphy, J. Carbray, Mackey, Sheridan, O'Brien, etc.

Rev. Christopher Canon Burke, the zealous and exemplary parish priest of Saggart, He breathed his last among his flock, having received all the last solemn rites. He was indeed a worthy minister of the Gospel, and his death is lamented by all the energies were exerted for the promotion of religion and the welfare of his fellow-creatures.

On Sunday, August 17, the excellent Bishop of Ossory, the Very Rev. Dean Hughes, provided a gratifying treat for his parishioners, as well as numerous people from the surrounding parishes, by having invited the Rev. Robert Kelly, S. J., Dublin, to preach on the Association of Prayer in Honor of the Sacred Heart and against the intemperance. The very reverend preacher also invited the band and choir of the Artane Industrial Schools, numbering over one hundred boys, to sing the Mass and benediction. High Mass commenced at 12 o'clock, the celebrant being the Rev. Dean Hughes; deacon, Rev. M. Brennan, and the subdeacon, Rev. N. Staples; the master of the ceremonies was a young student named Walsh. After the solemn rites of High Mass the Rev. Mr. Kelly ascended the pulpit and preached a most eloquent sermon.

The following changes and appointments among the priests of the Diocese of Down and Connor have been made by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian: Rev. Laurence McKenna, Ballymartin, to Glenlough, county Down; Rev. James McArdle, Ramoan, to Ballycastle; Rev. Patrick McAuliffe, Portglenone, to Randalstown; Rev. Joseph Conner, Killeter, to Clough, county Down; Rev. John Coleman, Loughinisland, to Downpatrick; Rev. Bernard McKenna, Newtownards, to St. Patrick's, Belfast; Rev. John McKenna, Newtownards, to Killeter; Rev. Edward Watterson, Clough, to St. Peter's, Belfast; Rev. Palmer King, Irish College, to Newtownards; Rev. Hugh McGee, Maynooth College, to Newtownards; Rev. John Conway, Maynooth College, to Loughinisland; Rev. Thomas Mealey, Maynooth College, to Whitehouse; Rev. Father McAuley, late of Lurgan, to Ballycastle; Rev. Peter Gallagher, Downpatrick, and Rev. Thomas Tynan, Newtownhill, to missions in the Diocese of Meath. Rev. David Meyer, Whitehouse, has left for the United States.

The Forty-hours Adoration commenced on Lady Day, August 15, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Limerick, very impressively solemnly and reverential spiendor. During each day there were crowds of attendants at each of several churches. The procession ceremonies were carried out by the ministers of the Diocese of Dublin and neighboring clergy with the utmost reverence and solemnity. Each day there was an admirable choice of well-trained amateur assistance, consisting of ladies and gentlemen from the various districts of the parish. The Rev. Dr. James Doyle, of St. Michan's, preached an eloquent and touching sermon on the occasion. The Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Cardinal Archbishop carried the most Adorable Sacrament on Sunday during the procession, supported by the Lord Mayor, Sir Dr. Lyons, and the Archdeacon of Dublin, with a large body of clergy, through the spacious and beautifully planted grounds. The local Catholic magistrates—Messrs. Archbold, Carroll, Swanzy, Caulfield and D. O'Neill—bore the canopy. The sacred edifice and yard were filled with an immense congregation at every rank. At the close of the procession, his Eminence delivered a morning and paternal address to a devoted and assembled portion of his flock.

## MINING SUMMARY.

### AMADOR COUNTY.

The Sutter Creek *Independent* gives the following concerning the Keystone mine: "Never before has the work been more successfully pushed than at present. In the lower levels the rocks looks fine and immense bodies of quartz are in sight, while the very first and heavy, and the foot wall is exceedingly solid. The sulphurets are exceedingly rich and are being worked to advantage."

### CALAVERAS COUNTY.

The San Andreas *Citizen* says: "The Mullins & Ryan gravel mine, situated on Central Hill, has been worked for over seven years, during which time a tunnel has been run 1,200 feet in search of the lead, but until lately without success. After spending all their means in what seemed to be a wild-good chase, the proprietors, Messrs. Mullins & Ryan, and the faithful workmen stopped work. Mr. Dyas bought one half of the claim some two or three months ago. Already had $50,000 been expended in searching for the lead, and the prospect was indeed gloomy. Notwithstanding this, after Mr. Dyas had made a careful survey of the ground, he came to the conclusion that the lead was there, and that he could do what others had failed to do—find it. Under Mr. Dyas' management the tunnel had not been driven over four feet when the lead was found, and gold was visible in the gravel on the rock. They had struck the famous blue lead, one of the richest rivers" of California, in which has been found some of the best pay claims in the State. There has been no claim struck in Calaveras for years which will in its machinations fill with hills. The claim is 800 feet in length, and the pay streak is 110 feet from rim to rim, with a thickness of seven feet independent of the crevices, which are abundant. The claim will undoubtedly be worked for years, adding much to the prosperity of our country."

### NEVADA COUNTY.

The following is the latest intelligence is from the *Transcript* of September 7th: Lowell Hill is situated about eight miles northeast of Little York, and about seven miles from this city. It has a population of about two hundred, and the number of men employed is seventy-five or eighty. Mining is mostly done in the localities by drifting. The gold is mostly coarse, and occasionally some very large nuggets are found.

The Swamp Angel Company, whose claims are located on this hill, have very fine diggings, and for several of our last issues we have noticed the rich yield of their claim. Their last clean-up was $35, another week's work. Out of forty cubic yards. Tich they cleaned up, only three ounces was fine gold, the remainder being nuggets, ranging in value from $30 to $5. Hill & Co. commenced, having cleaned up $1,700 a short time since, are now running a wooden bed-rock tunnel, in order to get to the bottom of the rich pocket found in the center of the hill. Mackin & Co. struck a fine prospect just previous to the water falling them, and have since been working it in time in drifting and fitting up for winter.

### PLUMAS COUNTY.

The following is from the Nevada *Democrat*: Recently at Newton Flat, the O'Neill brothers struck what is supposed to be a back channel in the bed of Spanish Creek, and found it to be extremely rich. In a short time they took out $1,000 in coarse and fine gold. The claim will doubtless prove to be one of the richest on the north side of the county.

The spacious new canal which the company at Devil's Elbow is constructing, for the purpose of bringing the water of Feather River to the mouth of the tunnel at Forbestown, is nearly completed. It is surprised at the amount of work which is being done.

### SIERRA COUNTY.

The Downieville *Messenger* of the 6th has a notice of the East Fork Mining Company's claim, from which the following is taken:

Several hundred feet above the river the ledge has been tapped and considerably developed. In this working the ledge is as much as thirty feet wide, and rock taken from any portion of the ledge pays to work well. Quite a quantity of rock has been taken out and saved for the time when a mill shall be erected.

The Rocky Point ledge is situated about two and a half miles down from the mouth of East Fork. The ledge, where it has been tapped, shows about fifteen feet of as solid and fine looking a body of ore as one often sees, with well defined and smoth walls, both foot and hanging.

### SAN JUAN COUNTY.

The *World* says that a gentleman of experience, who recently made a tour of the mines in mining region, expresses the opinion that the Owens will prove to be as valuable a mine as can be found in the Julian district.

### Nevada.

The *Silver State* of September 4th says: The richest mine ever found in this country was discovered last week, by a man named Hall, on the north end of the Golden Age quill, in Central district. The discovery has stripped the ledge, which average about six feet in width and is well defined wherever sunk upon, for a distance of several hundred feet, and it continues regular in its course, north and south. Samples of the ore have been tested, and yield from one hundred to five dollars per pound. Ten tons. There is no wood nearer than twelve miles, but water can be found in ten or twelve feet by digging."

The Pooche *Record*, in its last summary, says: "The yield for several of our Mill mines has improved in quality, and the development taken out is increasing. A good deal of ore has been shipped also, and hundreds of tons now lie on the dumps waiting for shipment. Next to the Pooche mine, the Pooche-Pooche, in which about forty men are employed, has ceased temporarily, but it is rumored that the mine will not long lie idle."

### Colorado.

The Denver *News* has the following items:

New placer diggings have been discovered in Buckskin Guich, Park county, that promises from twenty-five cents to one dollar per pan to bedrock.

A rich silver bearing district has recently been discovered in the vicinity of Washington Guich, and is known as Silver Gem. Supplies are taken in by the way of Cochetopa pass.

### Arizona.

The Tucson *Citizen* gives the following from the Wallapai District: "Quite dull times prevail, but the mines look well. Some money is being dug with arastras, and some in shipping ore to San Francisco. All the miners are in good cheer. Furnace No. 2 is now in blast under the charge of Peter Hess, and was then down from San Francisco for the purpose of starting her."

The Arizona *Miner* of August 30th says: Joe is running arastras by horse power, and A little above Painter's wheel, C. T. Hoel is working rock that pays him over $20 per ton.

The satisfactory results obtained by Jackson & Co., in their five stamp mill, and by Goodwin & Mickinson in their arastras, from War Eagle ore, have stirred up some of the other owners of feet on that rich lode, and they have been out to the mine and made arrangements for sinking shafts and doing work enough to preserve their titles.

### Catholicity in Hesse.

In Hesse the conflict between the Church and State continues. The new Protestant laws not dared as yet to raise their heads, knowing, as they must do if there be any of them, that they never would have the ghost of a chance in a fight with that eminent prelate, Mgr. Ketteler, the Bishop of Mayence. But still the enemies of the Church are always sure of having a numerical majority on their side in a country in which the Catholics are comparatively weak in numbers, being only twenty-seven per cent. in the population of the whole grand duchy, though quite fifty per cent. in the Rhenish province. Thus, while afraid to strike a direct blow at its stronghold, they have determined on attacking it by a trusting movements, and to this effect they have now raised their favorite battle cry of "non-sectarian education." An act has lately passed the lower house of the Legislature for removing all religious orders from the schools by virtue of which the "English ladies" and the brethren of the Christian Doctrine are henceforth to be prohibited from teaching. By hurrying this law through the second chamber, the "Liberals" incapable of stealing a march upon their opponents; but they have been woefully deceived. The Catholics of Rhineland have risen to a man to elude this little game, and show up its machinations for the benefit of the public in their true colors. On the 4th inst. a mass meeting was held at Mayence, which was large hall of the Catholic "Casino," was filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience, and a petition to the upper house was adopted by acclamation against this wanton attack on the time honored right of the clergy to manage the education of the Catholic youth." The appeal will doubtless be listened to by the Upper Chamber, where the Conservative element is not swamped by the followers of Hoffman—the Falk of Hesse—as it is in the lower house, and everything leads us to believe that the privileges of the Catholics will remain as they have been for ages.—*London Universe, August 16.*

### The Church in Brazil.

There are indications of a struggle in Brazil which will have at least the good effect of lopping off many "rotten branches." The immediate cause of the conflict was the excommunication by the Archbishop and the Bishop of Pernambuco; and upon that the Government has raised the question of "the jurisdiction of Rome in a foreign State." A correspondence has been published, from the fact, speaks of "the partial Independence still claimed by the Brazilian Church"—a passage which requires elucidation. If the people are of the Catholic Church, in which there is no "Church of Brazil." The Bishop of Pernambuco did not require, and, therefore, did not ask, the "legal sanction" of the Brazilian Freemasons. Freemasons, no matter what may be the idea of the Council of the State, evidently denizens of Rome, and not of the land of Bismarck. The secret societies were strong enough to set up "partial Independence" in the streets, so that the interposition of the army was necessary to the reestablishment of order. The *Revista Contemporanea* tells us that should the Bishops persist in their present course, the Government will meet them by the introduction of a civil marriage." There will be less scandal in this world when all such "Catholics" take their proper name. The Bishop of Pernambuco has refused to obey the orders of the Government, and is being prosecuted by the President of that province.—*Catholic Opinion, August 16.*

### Catholicity in Texas.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.


PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,

OUR SPECIALTIES

COFFEE TEAS & SPICES

OUR TEAS.

TEAS: THOU SOFT, THOU SOBER, SAGE and vegetable liquid . . . . thou female dragon-rancidity, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, mind-dilating material. This specialty forms the Industrial Cutlery Cluber, in a by gone day, and the truth as unerringly, soulingly and soothingly stated is realized by the experience of millions—for even the very best of wholesale dealers, who have not the time to devote to it, but to attend to their other avocations, the unbearable must be dispensed with. This being so, the guarantee we will supply at a reasonable price a Tea at once remarkable for its strength, fish, and delicacy of flavor, forming a daily one of vital interest, as the article so largely contributes to the sustaining and comfort of the race. The undersigned are convinced that they can answer the question satisfactorily by furnishing a trial sample to suit the taste of the most fastidious, and at prices within the reach of all.

The Teas at the Pacific Tea Company's Stores are selected by experienced tasters, and graded by numbers; each grade being without a flaw in it, so as to secure to Buyers, by simply asking for the same numbers and quality, an article of being supplied with the same delicacy, the difficulty of matching Teas being obviated.

In most establishments with a miscellaneous stock, and a general assortment of Groceries, perfect Teas cannot be kept in air-tight canisters, perfect Teas strictly so. These canisters have adjus able corners, and the Tea is preserved and replenished daily, for unless that taken out being as good as the first. Every Tea warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refund d. The facilities possessed by the establishment for securing Teas, enable us to undersell any other house in the city.

Your patronage is solicited, a view to their intrinsic worth and good drinking qualities rather than low prices.

JAPAN.

Uncolored—No. 1—Extra choice . . . . $1 25
" —No. 2—EXN Extra . . . . 1 00
" —No. 3—Fine . . . . 0 87½
" —No. 4—Very fine . . . . 0 75
" —No. 5—Very good . . . . 0 62½
" —No. 6—Good . . . . 0 50

CHINA—BLACK.

Pekoe Young Hyson—No. 1—Extra choice . . . . $1 25
English Breakfast—No. 2—Choice . . . . 1 00
" —No. 3—Choice . . . . 0 87½
" —No. 4—Fine . . . . 0 75
Oolong—No. 1—Extra choice . . . . 1 00
" —No. 2—Choice . . . . 0 87½
" —No. 3—Fine . . . . 0 75
" —No. 4—Very good . . . . 0 62½
" —No. 5—Good . . . . 0 50
" —No. 6—Medium . . . . 0 37½
" —No. 12—Basket Tea . . . . 0 50

CHINA—GREEN.

Gunpowder . . . . $1 00
Young Hyson—No. 1—Extra choice . . . . 1 00
Imperial XXX extra . . . . 1 00

There is a fund of 10 per cent. better at a reduction from above prices.

OUR SPICES.

We have on hand a full and carefully selected stock of SPICES, which for purity of quality and strength, we can confidently recommend. We are manufacturers and have for sale, in quantities to suit the trade, Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, etc., also, SUMAC, which, for making the sweet Sumac Lemonade, is unequaled for delicacy of flavor.

NOTICE.—We have just introduced our 5-lb. package of Spices, which we put up in Tin Cans, with 10 cents off each. We guarantee this Coffee to be the best 5-lb. package of Spices ever offered. Our numerous advertisements were not withdrawn whatever. It is to be understood that we are not to be undersold by any house in the city. Our 5-lb. Spice Boxes are the best and cheapest package for family use ever offered. Thankful for work for all the seven. Trusting for you to Use in Heaven.

Send for Samples and Price Lists.

MURPHY BROS.,
Proprietors Continental Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
759 and 761 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
apr6 1yr

WHYTE & NICHOLL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
N. W. corner J and Seventh Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
A Large Stock of MOURNING GOODS always on hand. mh18-1

UNPARALLELED LIBERALITY!
THE MADONNA DI SAN SISTO
OR MADONNA SIXTINA,
FOR SEVENTEEN CENTS!

☞ This is the same picture that the "Catholic Guardian" offers as a most extraordinary premium to those subscribers who give it to a friend, and of which it gives the following florid description:

"Unparalled premium! One cover offered by any publisher, either in this country or in Europe, to any person who will procure a subscriber to his publication. A splendid engraving! not a cheap colored picture, but a perfect beautiful work of art and a perfect fac-simile of its original painting. The engraving is executed expressly for the "Catholic Guardian" by the celebrated engraver-piece—known as "The Madonna di San Sisto."

The great original picture is in the Royal Gallery Raphael for the Monastery of St. Sixtus, in the city of Piacenza, in the year 1519, and is taken from the original desolation, the Madonna di San Sisto."

I shall send the "Guardian" to the monthly by mailing the identical Engravings print for the small sum of 17 cents.

Persons in the interior who may desire it, must send in extra for postage.

Address, KENNY & CO.,
Corner Fifth and Market streets, San Francisco.
jy16

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,
Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.
Where buy offer for sale
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS
ETC., ETC., OF THE PACIFIC COAST,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,
and
105 and 107 DAVIS STREET.

☞ If this Should Meet the Eye of Mr. THOMAS BURKETT, he resides at 67 Broadway street, San Francisco, he can hear of something to his advantage by calling on or addressing the undersigned. Formerly of Ireland. [aug20-3m]

EDWARD CASEY,
Merchant Tailor,
70 Fourth Street, near Mission,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVING HAD A LARGE AND LONG EXPERIENCE in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the various kinds of Cloths, Trimmings, Linings, etc., and of the manufacturers and haves for sale, in quantities to suit the trade, Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, etc., also, SUMAC, which, for making the sweet Sumac Lemonade, is unequaled for delicacy of flavor.

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## STOCKTON ADVERTISEMENTS


IN BUSINESS AGAIN.

New Grocery and Wine Store.

GEORGE NATT INFORMS HIM OLD FRIENDS and the public that he has resumed his business at the old stand,

Weber Avenue, opposite the Court House, STOCKTON.

He opens with an entire new stock of GROCERIES, WINES and PROVISIONS, of the best quality, and has hand a large supply of SANTA CRUZ LIME.

He solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to merit the same. Goods delivered free. jy15 GEORGE NATT.

HOW TO LIVE LONG!

DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD HAVE them do unto you. Never worry about anything you can't help; keep your head cool, your feet warm, your bowels open, and buy your Clothing, Hats, Trunks and all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods at the

Palace Clothing Store,
341 Main street, opposite the City Hall,
STOCKTON.
And you will live long and be happy.
aug6 KULMAN & SON.

STAIRING & SIEVERS,
RETAIL BUTCHERS,
Hunter street, between Channel and Rivers' Levee, STOCKTON.
☞ The best quality of Fresh Meats always on hand. Meats delivered to any part of the city.
jy15

GRAY & HICKMAN,
STOCKTON,
Importers and Dealers in Dry Goods,
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BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE OF FINAL DIVIDEND.
UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF OUR ACT of Incorporation, the California Building and Loan Society, bankrupt, and by virtue of the order of the Board of Directors and Trustees, we hereby declare a final dividend of ten per cent. of the assets of said Society, and the SIXTH AND FINAL INSTALMENT OF TEN PER CENT. of the amount of the stock of said Society, and that the same will be payable on and after the 1st day of October, 1873, at the office of the undersigned, in the city of San Francisco, to all creditors whose claims have been proved and allowed by the Trustees of said Society.
And Trustees, August 29, 1873.
JAMES B. KELLY,
FREDERICK ROBINS,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of said Society.
GALLAGHER & PIERCE, Attorneys.
Depositors unable to be present on the above mentioned day can receive their dividends at the office of the Trustees at the bank.

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RICHARD O'SULLIVAN, EDITOR
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VOL. XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873. NO. 52.


## WHICH SHALL IT BE?

A rich man, who had no children, proposed to his neighbor, who had seven, to take one of them, and promised, if the parents would consent, that he would give them property enough to make themselves and the other six children comfortable for life.

Which shall it be? Which shall it be?
I looked at John and I looked at Joe,
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice was husky, I'm sure, and weak;
"Tell me again what Robert said:"
And then I listened with bowed head.
"This is his letter:"

I will give
A home and land while I have a shilling or life to live,
To one child free from the blight of debt,
Who'll promise to provide for my sister."
I leaned at my head by the candle's glare,
I thought of all he had borne
Of poverty and work and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of never seeing a home so free,
And all I could answer was, "Robert!"

"Come, John," and I,
"We'll clear the table, and wash the dishes by
And by."
So, willing hand in hand,
Dear John and I obeyed, and we first heard:
First to the cradle lightly stepped,
Where Lillie, the baby, slept,
Softly the father stooped to lay
His rough hand down in a loving way,
When dream o' whisper made her stir,
And kindly he said, "Not her."

We stepped beside the trundle bed,
And one hung a jacket and one a cap,
Almost the boyish faces there,
In sleep so beautiful and fair;
I saw on Jamie's rough red cheek
A tear-stain undried that would speak
Of his little sorrow, and he said,
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we covered by.
Pain pierced Robert's anguished face
Still to be cast upon the world!
"Not for a thousand crowns, not him."
He whispered, while his eyes grew dim
With pitying love.

Four lads I had fed and clothed and taught
Sisters, ready to fly the nest,
Could he be spared? Nay, He who gave
Bade us to nurture and to save
(So I felt rising within my breast)
Pattern enough for all the rest.
"And so," said John, "I would not dare
To take him from the motherless pair."

Then slyly he stole up above,
And knelt by Mary, child of Love;
Her dimpled hands were folded fast
As though in prayer she had striven
To lisp the blessing she had learned
Across her mother's knee that day,
And whose low bend, "May love, not thou,
Thy white lot mar," implored now.

Pretty and truthful, good and glad—
So like a bird was the child—
I suspect, will not, let him go
Without a struggle to keep her own.
We could not give one child away
And keep the others, bright as they;
Unless we wished to break the ties
Which bind us all in sympathies,
Which day by day more closely twine
Around our hearts, and which combine
To keep us pure and true and right,
Unless we chose to forfeit quite
Our claim to heaven.

The article then proceeds to describe what the Catholic societies, of which it treats, are, as follows:

Catholic societies are not bands of conspirators; they do not meet in secret places; they are not revolutionists; they do not encourage violence or bloodshed; they do not plot against the lives of princes; they are not in favor of the assassination of tyrants; they do not believe that they must not be loyal; they must not violate the laws of the country in which they live; they must not take a work without first being satisfied of its lawfulness; they must not read books which the Church condemns; they must avoid secret oaths; they must not violate the seal of confession; they must not commit mortal sin; they must not defraud their employers; they must not commit adultery; they must not steal; they must not bear false witness against their neighbor; they must not covet their neighbor's goods; they must not kill; they must not covet their neighbor's wife; they must not worship false gods; they must not take the name of God in vain; they must keep holy the Sabbath day; they must honor their father and mother; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the State; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the Church; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the family; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the school; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the workshop; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the factory; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the mine; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the ship; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the army; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the navy; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the militia; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the police; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the fire department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the health department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the street department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the water department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the gas department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the electric department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the telegraph department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the telephone department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the express department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the railroad department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the steamboat department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the ferry department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the omnibus department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the cab department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the hack department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the coach department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the carriage department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the wagon department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the cart department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the dray department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the truck department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the boat department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the canal department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the river department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the lake department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the ocean department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the sea department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the port department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the harbor department; they must not be disobedient to the lawful authority of the bay

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

St. Dominic's church, South Washington, is expected to be ready for divine service on Christmas Day. Its cost is $250,000.

The Pope has received through the Harvard General of the Franciscans, in Rome, a large offering of gold from Peru, and an album full of Peruvian signatures.

We regret to announce the death of Rev. Roderick Geraghty, Milltown, county Galway, Ireland, which took place on 5th August, at his residence in Milltown. The deceased clergyman's estimable qualities had secured to him the esteemment of many by whom he is regretted.

Rev. Urban Bayer, of the Order of Saint Benedict, aged 81 years, died at the Benedictine Monastery in Atchison, Kansas, on the 5th August. He expired in the arms of Rev. Timothy M. Lather, fortified by all the rites of the Church. Father Bayer was a native of Neuhausen, Wurtemburg.

On Friday, August 15th, the ceremony of inaugurating the great altar in the Church of the Assumption, Wexford, took place. The alter is a most beautiful piece of work, served by Messrs. Early of Dublin. It is the gift of the women belonging to the Confraternity of the Holy Family, and cost upwards of $500.

At a meeting recently held in Kenmare, county Kerry, Ireland, it was resolved that a testimonial should be presented to Miss Chisholm (the "Sister of Kenmare"), as evidence of recognition of her services to literature and religion; and also for the purpose of raising funds for the loss of more than $1,500 worth of her books in the great fire at Boston. Many subscriptions were announced.

A young lady named Agnes Schmidt, daughter of a merchant in merchant of Duisburg, Pa., now absent with his wife in Europe, has entered the Catholic faith, and has received into the Catholic Church in Paris, the Cathedral amidst imposing ceremonies. The convert was under the instruction of Father Grace, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Beaudoin.

The Rev. B. Banigan, of Bondo ran, died on the 30th of July, at Bondo, Illinois, after a short illness. He was a native of the parish of Carrick-macross, and was born about the year 1824. His early life was devoted to preparation for the ministry. He read for college at St. MacKarian's, Monaghan, and after completing his course of philosophy, he entered the Irish College at Paris, where he studied with success for the degree of Doctor of Scripture and theology. After his ordination he was appointed curate of Bundoran, in the county of Donegal.

The Oblates of Mary Immaculate have lost a valuable and promising member of their community in the Rev. Father Egan, who died at his residence, Alexandra Terrace, Bedford road, North Ferry, England, on 30th July. The Rev. Father Egan was born in the county of Cork in the year 1819, and, having joined the Oblate Order when young, was sent to their College at Aston, in France, where he successfully studied for theological science and was ordained priest in 1850.

The month's mind for the Rev. James Lonergan, Oakley, was held in the parish school of Pethard on the 12th of August, the Very Rev. Dean Power officiating. The Very Rev. Archdeacon Quirke and P. W. Cantwell officiated as deacons; Rev. F. Power, Ballyneale, was master of ceremonies; Rev. Father Purcell, deacon. The following priests attended: P. Hinksy, P.P., Fathom Murphy, Doherty, Proop, Hanly, Ryan, Condon, Lynch, St. George, Farrell, Murphy, J. Cantwell, Meagher, Sheridan, O'Brien, etc.

Rev. Christopher Cuaus Burke, the zealous and exemplary parish priest of Seggert. His brushed his last among his flock, who he had so long and so faithfully labored, and having published a name that will long be cherished with affectionate remembrance. He was, indeed, a worthy minister of the Gospel, and of saving the portion of the Lord's vineyard over which he was placed by the providence of God.

Rev. Edward Kelly, S. J., Dublin, to preside on the Association of Prayer in Honor of the Sacred Heart, and Agony, to appoint missionaries. The very reverend gentleman has also issued the brief and daily of the Arlone Industrial Schools, numbering over one hundred boys, to sing the Mass and Benediction. High Mass commenced at 12 o'clock, the celebrant being the Rev. Joseph Byrne; deacon, Rev. Jas. Brennan, and the subdeacon, Rev. P. Stapleton. The singer of the occasion was a young student from Clonliffe, Mr. Carr the sermon of High Mass the Rev. Mr. Kelly ascended the pulpit and preached a most eloquent discourse.

The following changes and appointments among the priests of the Diocese of Down and Connor are announced: Rev. Hugh Mc-Ahlip the latest Rev. Dr. Dorrian: Rev. Lawrence Duffy, Ballymena, to Clough, county Down; Rev. James McArdle, Ahoghill, to Ballycastle; Rev. Patrick McAuley, Ballycastle, to Ahoghill; Rev. Joseph Connor, Kilelut, to Clough, county Down; Rev. John Canavan, Loughinisland, to Ballycastle; Rev. Patrick Mc-Kenna, Ballycastle, to St. Patrick's, Belfast; Rev. Hugh Mc-Keveney, Newtownards, to Kilclief; Rev. Edward Watterson, Clough, to St. Peter's, Bank Place, Belfast; Rev. Hugh Mc-Kenna, St. Patrick's, Belfast, to Newtownards; Rev. Patrick Mc-Ardle, Maynooth College, to Newtownards; Rev. John Conway, Maynooth College, to Ahoghill; Rev. Michael Mc-Donnell, Maynooth College, to Ballycastle; Rev. Patrick Mc-Cartan, Maynooth College, to Warrenpoint; Rev. Father Fox, Warrenpoint, to Kilcoo; Rev. Father Gallagher, Downpatrick, and Rev. Thomas Tyr e, Downshill, to succeed Father Gallagher. Rev. David Morgan, Whitehouse, has left for the United States.

The Forty-hours A.C. ration commenced on Lady Day, August 15, in the Church of the Visitation, Dublin, and was brought to a most solemnly and reverential splendor. During each day there were crowds of devout worshippers, and when at the close of the solemn ceremonies were carried out by the clergy of some of the Dublin and neighborhood churches. Each day there was an admirable choice of well-selected music, and the sermons, consisting of ladies and gentlemen from the different districts of the parish. The Rev. James Doyle, of St. Nicholas's, preached an eloquent and touching sermon on the opening of the holy exercises. The Cardinal Archbishop presided the most Adorable Sacrament on Sunday during the procession which took place through the West Side of Dr. Lynch, and the Archbishop of Dublin, with a large body of priests, through the prominent and thickly planted streets. The local Catholic magistrates—Messrs. Archbold, Darrell, Savage, Caulfield and Dr. O'Neill—took the canopy. The several addies and yard were filled with an immense concourse of every rank. At the close of the procession, his Eminence delivered a moving and paternal address to a crowded and delighted portion of his flock.

## MINING SUMMARY.

### AMADOR COUNTY.

The Sutter Creek *Independent* gives the following concerning the Keystone mine: "Never before has the work been more successfully pushed than at present. In the tower levels the rocks look fine and indicate by richness. The hanging walls are very firm and heavy, and the foot walls are splendid. The sulphurets are exceedingly rich and are being worked to advantage."

### CALAVERAS COUNTY.

The San Andreas *Citizen* says: "The Mullins & Ryan gravel claim, situated on Central Hill, has been worked for over seven years, during which time a tunnel has been run 1,200 feet in search of the lead, but until lately without success. After spending all their money in what seemed to be a wild-goose chase, the proprietors, Messrs. Mullins & Ryan, and the Harkins brothers, stepped work. Mr. Dyas bought one half of the claim some two or three months ago. Already had $50,000 been expended in searching for the lead, and the prospect was indeed gloomy. Notwithstanding this, after Mr. Dyas had made a careful survey of the ground, he came to the conclusion that the lead was there, and that he could do what others had failed to do—find it. Under Mr. Dyas' management the tunnel had not been driven over four feet when the lead was found, and gold was visible in the gravel on all sides. They had struck the famous blue lead, one of the "dead rivers" of California, in which has been found some of the best pay dirt mined in the State. There has been no claim struck in Calaveras for years which promises richness like this. The claim is 600 feet in length, and the pay streak is 100 feet from rim to rim. There is no need nor of seven feet independent of the crevices, which are abundant. The claim will undoubtedly pay well, and will make much to the prosperity of our county."

### NEVADA COUNTY.

The following local gold mining intelligence is from the *Transcript* of September 7th: Lowell Hill is situated about eight miles northeast of Lake Valley by direct road, and nine miles from this city. It has a population of about two hundred, and the number of men employed is seventy-five or eighty. Mining is mostly done in this locality by drifting. The gold is mostly coarse, and occasionally some very large nuggets are found.

The Swamp Angel Company, whose claims are located on the hill, have very flattering prospects. Every day's run. A few days since, while drifting, they took out a specimen worth $53, another worth $30. Out of forty ounces which they cleaned up, only three ounces was fine gold, the remainder being nuggets, ranging in value from $30 to $5. Hill & Co. come next, having cleaned up $1,700 a short time since, are now running another bed-rock tunnel, in order to get to the bottom of the rich paying channel in the center of the hill. Mackin & Co. struck a fine prospect just previous to the water falling them, and have since been working at this time in drifting and fluming up for winter.

### PLUMAS COUNTY.

The following item is from the *National*: Recently a Mr. Newman Fluke and O'Neill brothers struck what is supposed to be a back channel to the old Spanish Flat lead, and found it to be extremely rich. In a short time they washed out $24 in hasty coyote pans. The claim is about two miles from and one of the richest on the north side of the valley.

The copperas new canal which the company at Devil's Elbow is constructing, for the purpose of taking the water of Rock Creek through the mountain, a distance of about one mile, to the mouth of the tunnel, is progressing finely. The tunnel is now in about 1,200 feet, and will be completed in about two months. The amount of work which is being done.

### SIERRA COUNTY.

The Downieville *Messenger* of the 6th has a notice of the East Fork Mining Company's claim, from which the following is taken:

Several hundred feet above the river the ledge has been tapped and considerably developed. In this working the ledge is as much as thirty feet wide, and rock taken from any portion of the ledge pays well. Quite a quantity of rock has been taken out and saved for the time when the mill shall be erected.

The Rocky Point ledge is situated about two and a half miles above town on the Mad Fork. The ledge, where it has been tapped, shows about fifteen feet of se solid rock, and has been traced for some miles each way, with well defined and smooth walls, both foot and hanging.

### SAN JOSE COUNTY.

The *World* says that a gentleman of experience, who recently made a tour of the mining region, expressed the opinion that the Ovens will prove to be as valuable a mine as can be found in the Julian district.

### NEVADA.

The *Silver State* of September 6th says: "The richest mine ever found in this country was discovered last week, by a man named Bowers, about five miles from the Golden Age mill, in Central district. The discoverer has stripped the ledge, which is about eighteen inches in width and well defined wherever sunk upon, for a distance of several hundred feet, and it continues regular in its course, north and south. Samples of the ore have been tested, and pronounce in richness with the famous ledge of $1,000 per ton. There is no wood nearer than twenty miles, but coal can be found within a few miles of the ledge by digging."

The Prince *Record*, in its last summary, says: "Who are in the employ of coal companies has improved in quality, and the amount taken out is increasing. A great deal of timber is being cut for the coal yard, loads of tons now lie on the dumps waiting for shipment. Several new veins of coal, Piedmont, in which shoots forty more are acquired, has caused temporarily; but it is rumored that the mine will not long be idle."

### COLORADO.

The Denver *News* has the following items:

Very placer diggings have been discovered in Buckskin Gulch, Park county, the reports from twenty-five cents to one dollar per pan on the surface.

A rich silver bearing district has recently been discovered in the vicinity of Montgomery Gulch, about fifteen miles from Silver Cliff. Supplies are taken in by the way of Cochetopa pass.

### ARIZONA.

The Tucson *Citizen* gives the following from the Walapai District: "Quite dull times prevail, but the mines look well. Every day something is being made with arastras, and some is shipping ore to San Francisco. All the miners are in good cheer. Parsons, Hall & Co. have been working for other parties, and was then down from San Francisco for powers of attorney.

The Arizona *Miner* of August 30th says: ore is running arastras by horse power, and A little above Fountain wheel, C. T. Bell is working rock that pays him over $50 per ton.

The satisfactory results obtained by Jochim & Co., in their five stamp mill, and by Goodwin & McKinnon in their arastras, from We Eagle ore, have stirred up some of the other owners of that rich lode, and they have been out to the mine and made arrangements for sinking shafts and doing work enough to preserve their title.

## Catholicity in Reno.

In Reno the conflict between the Church and State continues. The New Testamentite have not dared as yet to raise their heads, knowing, as they must do if there be any of them, that they never would have the ghost of a chance in a fight with that eminent prelate, Mgr. Kaiseler, the Bishop of Meyonia. But still the enemies of the Church are always sure of having a numerical majority on their side in a country in which the Catholics are comparatively weak in numbers, being only twenty-seven per cent. in the population of the whole grand duchy, though quite fifty per cent. in the Rhenish province. Thus, while afraid to strike a direct blow at its stronghold, they have determined on attacking it by a turning movement, and to this effect they have now raised their favorite battle cry of "common-sectarian education." An act has lately passed the lower house of the Legislature for removing all religious orders from the schools by virtue of which the "English ladies" and the brethren of the Christian Doctrine are henceforth to be prohibited from teaching. By hurrying this law through the second chamber, the "Liberals" thought of stealing a march upon their opponents; but they have been woefully deceived. The Catholics of Rhineland have risen to a man to elude this little game, and show up the machinations of Bismarck's admirers in their time colors. On the 4th inst. a mass meeting was held at Meyence, when a large hall of the name "Catholic Casino" filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience, and a petition was signed in favor of the Catholic youth." This appeal will doubtless be listened to by the Grand Ducal Court, the Conservative element is not swamped by the followers of Hoffman—the Falk of Hesse—as it is in the lower house, and everything leads us to believe that the privileges of the Catholics will remain undisturbed in the end.—*London Universe, August 16.*

## The Church in Brazil.

There are indications of a struggle in Brazil which will have at least the good effect of lopping off many "rotten branches." The immediate cause of the conflict was the excommunication of two Freemasons by the Bishop of Pernambuco; and upon that the Government has raised the question of "the jurisdiction of Rome in a foreign State." A contemporary, in commenting upon the affair, speaks of "the papal ideas and doctrines still claimed by the Brazilian Church"—a passage which reveals the ignorance of people are of the Catholic Church, in which there is no "Brazilian element." The Bishop of Pernambuco did not require, therefore, did not ask, the "legal exequatur" of the State to excommunicate Freemasons, no matter what may be the idea of the Council of the State, evidently desirous of acting a little after the fashion of Bismarck. The secret societies were strong enough to get up "popular tumults" in the streets, so that the independence of the Church was necessary to the reestablishment of order. The *Brazil and Inter Plata Mail* tells us that should the Bishops persist in their present course, it is thought the Emperor will step in by the introduction of a civil marriage." There will be less scandal in the world when all such "Catholics" take their proper name. The Bishop of Pernambuco has refused to obey the orders of the Government, and is being prosecuted by the Council of State, whose decision is awaited with the most lively interest.

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## Undeveloped Vigor.

The feeble and debilitated usually fancy they are in a more hopeless condition than they really are. The resources of nature are not easily exhausted. Even when strength and appetite fail, when the system is nearly and insensibly, the considerate public, the nerves tremulous, the body attenuated, and the mind depressed, there is generally a reserve of latent power behind such palpable evidences of weakness. Various modes of treatment are re orted to by physicians in the hope of developing and rendering available this store of sleeping vitality; but the correct, and indeed the only thoroughly safe and reliable means of awakening the dormant energies of the system is a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Electricity, shower baths, the fresh breath, sea bathing, etc., may be well enough in their way, as auxiliaries, but they do not reach the source of the evil. All physical debility proceeds either from a derangement of the functions of the assimilating, secretive and vital organs, or from a sluggish constitution. In either case, and also in cases where both causes exist, the Bitters will certainly produce an immediate and salutary change in the condition of the patient, and eventually effect a complete cure. Point of the fangerous alkaloids, too often administered as tonics, can be taken with that deleterious under such circumstances, and to give necessary is positively criminal. The Bitters are entirely free from mineral poisons, and may be safely administered to an invalid apparently a mere shadow, a mere breath of mind, a gradual restore of strength, an increase of flesh, and a healthier complexion. Meantime, however, the constitution, if inert and feeble, will be toned up, and the digestive and other vitals elements of impurities contained in the Bitters.

It is now a settled matter that wheat will continue to bring good prices until next season. There is a short crop in most portions of Europe.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, } Friday, September 12, 1873. }

FLOUR—Quotations show an advance since our last report. We quote—Extra at $6 75@7 25, and superfine at $5 50@6 50 per bbl.

WHEAT—The market has been quite active at advanced rates, since our last report. At the close the market is firm at $1 50@1 56 per ctl.

BARLEY—The demand has been very active at advanced rates. We quote the range at $1 00@1 45 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—Have been in good demand, at improved rates, during the week. We quote—Surprise at $1 75@1 90 @ 100 lbs.

CORN—The receipts have been free during the past week, and a fair demand. Quotable at the close at $1@1 10 for ordinary to choice yellow.

RYE—Is in moderate demand at $1 75@2 00 lbs.

BEANS—The market shows a decline, and the following are the quotations: Bayos, $3 50@3 75; Butter, $4 50@4 75; Pinks, $4 50; Flat Red, $4 50; small White, $4 50 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand. We quote at the close at 75c@$1 00 @ 100 lbs. sweet, $1 25@1 50 lb.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 25 @ 100 lbs.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $20 @ ton from mills.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 25@1 37½ @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $18 @ ton from mill.

HAY—Quotable at $18@20 @ ton, according to quality.

HIDES—We quote California dry, 19@21c, and Salted, 14@15c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c @ lb.

WOOL—We quote Fall Clip: 1st quality, medium grades, 16@18; good to choice qualities, 20@ 23c @ lb.

CHINA—GREEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flowery Pekoe—No. 1 | Extra choice | 31 |
| Scented Pekoe— | " | 28 |
| " | No. 2 Choice | 25 |
| " | No. 1 Extra fine | 23 |
| Oolong—No. 1 | Extra choice | 31 |
| " | No. 2 | 28 |
| " | No. 1 Extra | 25 |
| " | No. 2 Good | 23 |
| " | No. 1 | 20 |
| " | No. 2 | 18 |
| " | No. 1 Fair | 16 |
| " | No. 2 | 14 |
| " | No. 1 Basest Tea | 12 |

CHINA—GREEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gunpowder | $1 00 |
| Young Hyson | 1 00 |
| Imperial EXT Extra | 1 00 |

Three, 5 and 10-pound boxes at a reduction from above prices.

## OUR SPICES.

Are all ground and put up by machinery entirely free from dust and dirt. Every variety of quality and strength is carefully selected, and the Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace are fresh and pure, in quantities to suit purchasers, and are warranted to be unadulterated with anything foreign to the spice. Also, ARROWROOT, which, for making rich sweet puddings, is unsurpassed.

NOTICE.—We have just introduced our L.B. packet Our PURE MALTZ BREWT JAVA COFFEE, at 12½ cents per can. It is guaranteed the Coffee to be perfectly pure, entirely free from any admixture of Chicory, Peas, Beans, or anything else, and to be the same Coffee we have been selling for the last two years. Orders from the country will be made on our above specialties where orders from Clubs throughout the country are received.

Orders, by mail or through our agents, receive prompt attention, and goods will be put up in any size packages desired, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Send for samples and Price List.

MURPHY BROS.,
Proprietors Confidential Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
759 and 761 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WHYTE & BICHOLL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
N. W. corner J and Seventh Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
A Large Stock of MOURNING GOODS always on hand. mch1-f

UNPARALLELED LIBERALITY!
THE MADONNA DI SAN SISTO
(OR MADONNA SIXTINA),
FOR SEVENTEEN CENTS!

☞ The same picture that the "Catholic (cardinal" offers as a most extraordinary premium to those subscribers who give $3 in advance, and of which it gives the following description:

"Unparalleled premium! One copier colored by any publisher, and worthy to be placed in any family, the celebrated picture, 'The Madonna of the Chair,' (or Madonna di San Sisto), one of the most magnificent productions of art and as a work of art is worth many times the price of the whole publication. Size of the picture, 22 by 28 inches. Remember—none but new subscribers to the Illustrated Catholic Family Almanac are entitled to the Madonna di San Sisto."

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Persons in the interior who may desire it, must send a cents additional for postage.

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Corner Fifth and Market streets, San Francisco.
jy16-tf

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,
Northwest corner Pine and Front Sts.,
WHO HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS
ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
121, 123 and 125 FRONT STREET,
and 116 PINE STREET.

EDWARD CASEY,
Merchant Tailor,
19 Fourth Street, near Mission,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING HAD A LARGE AND LONG EXPERIENCE in the business, I am prepared to do all clothing, and a thorough knowledge of the latest modes enables me to guarantee perfect fit and style from the Catholic clergyman, gentleman that I may favor with their patronage. Every article of mine made to order in the easiest manner. All garments warranted to give satisfaction. Cash payment of goods and not patterns. Give me a call. ly6

## Teacher.

A AMERICAN GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION and experience in teaching desires a position as Teacher in a Catholic family. Address, for one week, Box 1, MONITOR Office. sep6-1w

☞ If this Should Meet the Eye of Mr. Thomas Reilly, a native of Ballyhaise, county Cavan, Ireland, he can receive information of great importance to himself by addressing or calling on the undersigned, 1 Broadway street, San Francisco, he can receive information of great importance to himself by addressing or calling on the undersigned Kinkora, Truscott. sep6

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PACIFIC TEA COMPANY.

OUR TEAS.

"TEA: THOU SOFT, THOU SOBER, SAGE and venerable liquid . . . thou female tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, eye-sipping nectar." This quadruplicated the inimitable Cowley Cibber, by a hy gone day, and the truth is unchanging, nothing and nothing's added to it. Verified by the experience of millions—for even the very first cup of tea, in 1666, "Cowley" was a tea drinker, but not intoxicated—although other contemporary topers were—and the effect was the same. This being so, the question who will supply at a reasonable price a Tea as near remarkable for its strength, richness and delicacy of flavor, as possible, is one of material interest, as the article so largely contributes to the enlivening and comfort of the race. The undersigned are convinced that they can answer the question satisfactorily by furnishing as well as with all into the taste of its most fastidious, and at prices within the reach of all.

The Teas in this establishment are assorted by experienced tasters, mixed and graded by members' each grade being subject to a final test by Retail Grocers' Buyers, by simply asking for the same numbers and grades as they have been previously supplied with the article desired, the difficulty of matching Teas being thus avoided.

In most establishments with a miscellaneous stock, and where the atmosphere is impregnated with the odor of drugs, spices, oils, liquors and tobacco, the Tea is certainly injured by exposure to which it is entirely refused.

In this establishment such injury is impossible, as the Tea is kept in separate apartments, and the strictest cleanliness and purity of atmosphere adjoin able careers.

Those who have been in the habit of purchasing Teas because not being as good as the first.

All Teas warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money will be refunded. The facilities possessed by this establishment for securing Teas, enable us to offer them at any other house in the city.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call in view to their interests worth and good drinking qualities rather than low prices.

JAPAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Uncolored—No. 1 | $1 00 |
| " No. 2—XXX | 90 |
| " No. 3—Choice | 80 |
| " No. 4—Pleasure very good | 70 |
| " No. 5—Extra good | 60 |
| " No. 6 | 50 |

CHINA—BLACK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flowery Pekoe—No. 1 | $1 25 |
| Scented Pekoe— | 1 00 |
| " No. 2—Choice | 90 |
| " No. 1—Extra fine | 80 |
| Oolong—No. 1 | 1 00 |
| " No. 2 | 90 |
| " No. 1—Extra | 80 |
| " No. 2—Good | 70 |
| " No. 1 | 60 |
| " No. 2 | 50 |
| " No. 1—Fair | 40 |
| " No. 2 | 30 |
| " No. 1—Basest Tea | 25 |

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| | |
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## AGENTS FOR "THE MONITOR."

Alameda—W. W. Wright.
Antioch—John Quinlan.
Amador City—M. O. Hara.
Auburn—James Wash.
Angel's—Rev. Martin Kelly.
Antioch—P. Griffin.
Bodie—Rev. Thomas Heslin, Master.
Bogus—Rev. Alameda Oe—Rev. M. Sullivan.
Benicia—Rev. Father Barry.
Bodie—Rev. Father Kelly.
Bolinas—Rev. Father Bayle.
Bay Point—James Egan.
Bodie—Thomas Walsh.
Cahuenga—P. Maigrow.
Columbia—Rev. Father Caubet.
Columbia—Matt. Brady.
Carson City—Rev. Edward Gallagher.
Centerville—Wm. Carey.
Cloverdale—Rev. Father Moore.
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Forest Hill—Rev. Father Wright.
Forest Hill—Rev. Father Hagan.
Fairfield—Rev. Father Hagan.
Gilroy—Rev. Father Hagan.
Grass Valley—Rev. Father Hagan.
Grass Valley—Rev. Father Hagan.
Gilroy

was resolved on. A woman's head, night-capped, was put out of the window.

"Who are you? Prussians?" she exclaimed.

"No, no, we are French soldiers," eagerly exclaimed Michel; and here is a Sergeant wounded."

"Sacre!" exclaimed the Sergeant, "open if you have any bowels of compassion for your poor countrymen."

"Ouvres, ma belle dame," said Mike, "or I fear mine lost let."

The woman hesitated owing apparently to remonstrance addressed to her from behind; but at last, with an impatient gesture, she turned away, and the party outside could hear her pronounce in emphatic accents "I will open." A moment after and the woman, a candle in her hand, appeared at the door. Looking keenly at the soldiers, as if to satisfy herself they were what they represented themselves to be, she flung wide the door, and bade them enter.

She was a comely dame of about five-and-forty, with somewhat of a stern expression on her face. Though her heart was adorned with the *bonnet de nuit*, she was otherwise fully dressed. While she was receiving the soldiers a shambling step was heard overhead, and then two feet in sabots slowly shuffled down the ladder which led from the loft in the roof. Again they were heard coming down the stairs, and at last the new-comers had an opportunity of seeing the owner. As they looked they were divided between horror and a tendency to laughter. It was an absolute pain to witness the terror that reigned in the face of the old man of sixty whom they saw. So white was the skin, so drawn the muscles, so staring the eyes, that it was almost impossible to gaze upon it and not to feel a thrill in sympathy with the strength of the emotion they indicated. He gasped rather than spoke, "Wife are these the Prussians?"

"No, it is not," replied the Sergeant in a tone whose contemptuous calm contrasted strongly with his.

"Then, at all events, they will be wanting provisions and robbing us."

The woman with an impatient shrug of her shoulders turned to the strangers and said, "Messieurs, we cannot accomodate you here, but I will give you food and drink."

"That will do for two of us, answered Michel, "but here is a third badly wounded who cannot go on, and you must—I am sure—be obliged to speak so—you must give him shelter."

"No!" shrieked the old man.

"Be quiet, old fool," said the wife. "Young man, it is hard that struggling, peaceable people like us should be made sufferers in this way by a war in which we have no interest; but I suppose we must do something for our country, must we?"

As she spoke there was a shuffling noise. The Sergeant had slipped out of Mike's arms, and lay insensible upon the floor. All this sight, all the woman in her nature burst out, and she plunged across and knelt down by his side. "Ah, mon Dieu, the poor soldier. Here, good man, take him up in my bed while I run into the village, and see de dead!" No, he breathes still. Take him up and I will bandage his poor wounds," and bemoaning her the cold, self-contained housewife, who had stood on her threshold with half an inclination to resist entrance by main force, she was in a moment of success, with effusive chatter was busy in the careful attendance of the wounded man, or in the internals providing for the refreshment of his comrades.

"Way, shoo," remarked Mike, as reclining on a high-backed chair, and stretching out his legs after an immense meal wherein slices of ham, roasted chestnuts, potatoes fried and other dainties had figured, all being washed down by a soup of good wine. "Fire, then, though I don't like retreating, as a general rule, upon my honour I'd have no objection to be on mamma's bay for a short time—a few days—an hour or so."

"We are here too long already," said Michel. "We have to join the army, and must not let the Prussians catch us."

Up jumped Mike, "I said he, "at least the best part of the day" with the ruffians once, and I'm not fond of their company. I'd sarve oars to see one of their ugly faces nearer than the point of my bayonet."

The two men went softly up to the chamber where their comrade lay, to bid him farewell. They were shocked at the change which had passed over him. Though he recovered from the swoon which had overtaken him, all sensation seemed gone, to have left his face, and all the courage which had enabled him to struggle through his bulletone journey appeared to have been weak into a semi consciousness. As he saw the companions enter, however, his dull eye lighted up and he strove hard to find his voice.

"Conscript, Irlandais," said he hoarsely and feebly, "my battles are done. You have been good comrades and brave soldiers. Go, God bless you, and give you strength to win the day for dear France."

Both the men took the heavy hand and pressed it affectionately.

"I would, Sergeant, I could stay to attend you," said Michel, "but you know my duty calls."

The Sergeant shook his head impatiently. "Go, go, my children, go, I hope I may again see you standing up for our country against its enemies."

A sigh was the Sergeant's only answer.

"Farewell, farewell, good soldier."

"Sergeant," said Mike affectionately, "when isn't a man in France or on Ireland's ground either, that deserves a respectable wake better than yourself. If I had my way I'd give you a berrin' that would do your heart good. But it can't be done, by heavens, Sergeant, some-body shall keen you as all sweets. If I don't make some of dhat Germans howl for what they did to you the blessed day, I wish I may be taller to a regiment of peelers."

A wan smile fitted across the face of the Sergeant as he gathered indistinctly from Mike's curious Frenchified something of his meaning.

"Good bye, Irlandais," he faltered, "and—well."

"Good by, Sergeant, and heaven rest your poor soul—amen," said Mike solemnly as he and Michel left the chamber.

The hospitality of the peasant woman did not confine itself to a good meal. She pressed on them bread and meat, and, what was not least acceptable, a little bottle of brandy.

And so they passed out to renew their disheartening search. It was now near midnight, and the rain which had fallen heavily in the earlier part of the day settled into a thick mist, while cold gloomy winds arose. The darkness added in no small degree to the difficulties of a progress which at best moved but slowly, and but little conversation passed between them. Their progress at last brought them to a road which they took without hesitation. Fatigue induced them to prefer even the risk of being captured to the toil of wading over the cultivated lands and through the rough woods.

"What is that before us?" asked Michel, pointing to a figure on horseback.

"Well," said Mike, "it's dawn't look like a Prussian. They prefer riding in a squadron to going single like that."

The horseman was but a little distance ahead, and they could see the progress was slow, and, as it seemed, uncertain. He was bent forward to such a degree that it seemed almost as if his head was resting on the neck of the horse. The animal itself was actually tottering. As they looked with curiosity, they saw the poor beast stumble, and, without an effort to recover itself, fall heavily back. As if stimulated by the shock, the man rose in the saddle and made an effort to keep the horse upon his feet, but too late, and perhaps impossible under any circumstances. The horse was prostrated and he himself rolled off, and lay by the side of his poor steed insensible.

The soldiers hastened up to his aid.

"It is a French officer," said Michel, as he examined the uniform.

"Then I'll try him with a taste of the brandy," remarked Mike.

Acting upon his own happy thought, Michel applied his flask to the lips of the fallen man, who immediately opened his eyes and rose, but with a cry of agony.

"Seventeen hours in the saddle," he murmured, "no wonder I feel sleepy. And my poor horse."

"The horse is quite knocked up, mon General, and you cannot remount him."

"Then we must move forward on foot. Who are you, my good fellows, to whom I feel much indebted for your aid?"

"We are soldiers of the line, mon—but good God! is it M. le Marechal," exclaimed Michel as he looked keenly into the face of the man he had aided to raise from the ground.

"Ay, my lads, so it is," said the Marshal, with something like his old gaiety of manner, "You have a badge round his forehead, and his arm is in a rude sling, reclining against the trunk of a tall tree behind which he sat. "Now you charge just to be shot at, with hardly a chance of getting a blow at the enemy."

"Aye, sir," said old Jean Voss, who was listening with eager attention to the conversation. "And is that the case with the whole army?"

"Well, you see, fighting infantry they are on equal terms."

"And is there much execution done among you?" was the next query. "Are many killed?" said the old man with a voice the quiver in which he sought earnestly to hide.

The military soldier shrugged his shoulders, and took up the conversation for his comrade who seemed disposed not to speak much. "If they are exposed they suffer; if not—well so much the better for them."

"Do you know the 150th regiment of the line?"

"Ah, yes; they were at Wissembourg."

"And they suffered?"

"Quia vs sans dire; every regiment that was in that infernal trap suffered. I had my way I'd give you a berrin' that would do your heart good. But it can't be done, by heavens, Sergeant, somebody shall keen you as all sweets. If I don't make some of dhat Germans howl for what they did to you the blessed day, I wish I may be taller to a regiment of peelers."

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### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18.
19—Sunday—Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost. Solemnity of the S. S. M.
20—Monday—St. John Cantius, Confessor.
21—Tuesday—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor. St. Hilarion, Abbot. SS. Ursula and Companions, Martyrs.
22—Wednesday—Feria.
23—Thursday—Vigil of the Blessed Sacrament.
24—Friday—St. Raphael Archangel.
25—Saturday—Vigil of the Immaculate Conception. SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, Martyrs.


## THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 18, 1873.


## ILL-TREATMENT OF SEAMEN.

It is a consolation to know that some measures are at last being taken to make shipmasters and their subordinate officers understand that sailors are human creatures, who cannot be kicked, beaten or killed with absolute impunity. Certainly it is high time that this most important lesson was taught to a few of the nautical Nimrods who dishonor the American flag by their cruelties. Ship after ship has come into this port with the same story on the lips of the crew. Insufficient or unwholesome food, constant overwork, brutality practiced by captains and mates, and not unfrequently murder committed on some helpless and unresisting seaman, constitute the principal features in their narratives. The deaths, which are generally supposed to have been established for the purpose of preserving the life, liberty and natural rights of every individual, have hitherto taken little or no cognizance of the outrages which have been reported in the daily papers. The complicated machinery of those venerable institutions seemed somehow to have been clogged, or to have grown rusty, so that they had become practically useless. The most energetic remonstrances from private citizens could only produce a faint attempt at motion. Of course the consequences were that the man who should have been swung off the gallows, or have been condemned to life-long imprisonment, as a penalty for their crimes, were left unmolested, and walked through the streets of our city as if they were free from reproach.

The public, though long-suffering, will not, however, be trifled with beyond a certain degree, and when once aroused to the necessity for action, they go to work with a promptitude and earnestness which bode no good to those who excite their anger. The arrival in the bay a couple of weeks ago of a vessel from the deck of which three men had mysteriously disappeared during her voyage hither from New York, put the climax upon popular indignation. It was putting rather too severe a strain upon the innocent credulity of our citizens to ask them to believe that these three sailors managed to go overboard, quite by *accident* and unseen, at different times and under different circumstances, without anybody being able to blame about the matter. It was extremely hard to make people believe that any properly-managed vessel, not assailed with unusual violence by wind or water, could be so peculiarly unfortunate, and experience a very freely and many times expressed. Inquiry elicited facts, or allegations at any rate, tending to show that the three men were, by the most inhuman barbarity, actually driven to commit suicide.

It has been asserted that the treatment these poor fellows received from the officers of their ship, the "Sunrise," was so atrociously brutal and unmanly that they preferred death beneath the waves to a continuance of it. Yet—will our readers credit it?—even this infamy would have gone unpunished were it not for the energy of a private citizen, the editor of the *Post*. He succeeded in setting the sluggish officials of the Federal Courts in something resembling motion, and has kept them at it, much, very probably, to their disgust. Already justice has laid its hands on the Captain, CLARKE; the second mate is in jail; but, most unfortunately, the chief brute, the first mate, has up to the present successfully evaded the vengeance of the law. A good offer for his arrest by the spirited editor of the *Post*, may, however, lead to its capture at any time, for there are a great many individuals only too anxious to earn the money. There is even a chance that the tyrants of the "Sunrise" will be punished as they richly deserve, and their fate may serve as a warning to others who may be similarly disposed. Meantime we will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have some rights, and that they are not altogether debarred from protection of law.

## THE CURTIN TRIAL.

The trial of CURTIN for the killing of WILLIAM JOHNSON resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The jury would not even find the accused guilty of manslaughter. They in effect upon record that, in their opinion, the slaying was no crime at all. Neither the declaration was based upon presumed temporary insanity or was founded upon the belief that the deed of blood was, under the circumstances, justifiable, we have no means of knowing. But in either case we cannot approve of the verdict. We do not think, if CURTIN's life or liberty was not at stake, half a dozen persons could be found in the whole State to assert that the accused had the most faint idea of insanity or emotional or other—about him when he fired the fatal shot. On the contrary, we believe it would be found to be the opinion entertained by the overwhelming majority of citizens that he left his house with the deliberately-formed intention of killing the young lad, and that he was thoroughly accountable for his actions. This effectually disentangles the insanity plea.

There remains only to be considered the defense of justification. We hold that if even the worst alleged against WILLIAM JOHNSON was true, CURTIN was not justified in taking his life, and should not have been held blameless. If the ruin of HANNAH CURTIN was, as she claimed and testified, effected by violence, the law might have been invoked; the accused, in case his guilt was proved, would have been severely punished, and further intimacy between the pair would have been stopped. But much value will not be attached to the statements of the unfortunate girl, which were plainly concocted with a purpose of extenuating with unusual violence by wind or water, could be so peculiarly unfortunate, and experience a very freely and many times expressed. Inquiry elicited facts, or allegations at any rate, tending to show that the three men were, by the most inhuman barbarity, actually driven to commit suicide.

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Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 18, 1873.


## ILL-TREATMENT OF SEAMEN.

It is a consolation to know that some measures are at last being taken to make shipmasters and their subordinate officers understand that sailors are human creatures, who cannot be kicked, beaten or killed with absolute impunity. Certainly it is high time that this most important lesson was taught to a few of the nautical Nimrods who dishonor the American flag by their cruelties. Ship after ship has come into this port with the same story on the lips of the crew. Insufficient or unwholesome food, constant overwork, brutality practiced by captains and mates, and not unfrequently murder committed on some helpless and unresisting seaman, constitute the principal features in their narratives. The deaths, which are generally supposed to have been established for the purpose of preserving the life, liberty and natural rights of every individual, have hitherto taken little or no cognizance of the outrages which have been reported in the daily papers. The complicated machinery of those venerable institutions seemed somehow to have been clogged, or to have grown rusty, so that they had become practically useless. The most energetic remonstrances from private citizens could only produce a faint attempt at motion. Of course the consequences were that the man who should have been swung off the gallows, or have been condemned to life-long imprisonment, as a penalty for their crimes, were left unmolested, and walked through the streets of our city as if they were free from reproach.

The public, though long-suffering, will not, however, be trifled with beyond a certain degree, and when once aroused to the necessity for action, they go to work with a promptitude and earnestness which bode no good to those who excite their anger. The arrival in the bay a couple of weeks ago of a vessel from the deck of which three men had mysteriously disappeared during her voyage hither from New York, put the climax upon popular indignation. It was putting rather too severe a strain upon the innocent credulity of our citizens to ask them to believe that these three sailors managed to go overboard, quite by *accident* and unseen, at different times and under different circumstances, without anybody being able to blame about the matter. It was extremely hard to make people believe that any properly-managed vessel, not assailed with unusual violence by wind or water, could be so peculiarly unfortunate, and experience a very freely and many times expressed. Inquiry elicited facts, or allegations at any rate, tending to show that the three men were, by the most inhuman barbarity, actually driven to commit suicide.

It has been asserted that the treatment these poor fellows received from the officers of their ship, the "Sunrise," was so atrociously brutal and unmanly that they preferred death beneath the waves to a continuance of it. Yet—will our readers credit it?—even this infamy would have gone unpunished were it not for the energy of a private citizen, the editor of the *Post*. He succeeded in setting the sluggish officials of the Federal Courts in something resembling motion, and has kept them at it, much, very probably, to their disgust. Already justice has laid its hands on the Captain, CLARKE; the second mate is in jail; but, most unfortunately, the chief brute, the first mate, has up to the present successfully evaded the vengeance of the law. A good offer for his arrest by the spirited editor of the *Post*, may, however, lead to its capture at any time, for there are a great many individuals only too anxious to earn the money. There is even a chance that the tyrants of the "Sunrise" will be punished as they richly deserve, and their fate may serve as a warning to others who may be similarly disposed. Meantime we will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have some rights, and that they are not altogether debarred from protection of law.

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## British Morality.

No country in the world boasts so much of the vastness of its religious organizations and its advanced civilization as England; yet probably no country of equal size is armed with so much crime, no country we produced such specimens of barbarity, no country is associated with so many horrid crimes. Can these facts be denied? Is the coincidence must be attributed to the undeniable fact that her religious organizations are to a great extent shams. To simply enumerate the barbarous outrages and cold-blooded murders we have had this year in England—and the year has several months to run yet—would be to devote more space to the disgusting subject than we feel disposed to waste upon it. Enough to say that some of the most atrocious of them have baffled the inquiries of the police, and are likely to remain forever mysteries, so far as this world is concerned. We refer now to this unhappily too common place subject to English newspaper readers, for the purpose of showing up as it deserves a murder which, for heartless brutality and cowardice, stands unparalleled in the annals even of the many fearful atrocities which yearly disgrace this much-boasted civilized country of ours.

It appears that for two years a woman named Martha Addison has been living in Islington with a man named Charles Dawson. On Saturday night, without any provocation, he left the house, and returned at midnight, and without even the exciting and debasing influence of drink as an excuse, Dawson asked her for a shilling. She left a candle and coolly said to the unfortunate woman, "Stop a few minutes to say your prayers and then I'll murder you." After waiting a few seconds Dawson picked up a black glass bottle, and struck the unfortunate woman to the floor. She fell without a moan. He then hurled the bottle at her face, and, following it up, broke into the closed fragments. He then left the house in the peaceful frame of mind with which they have been robbed by such an extraordinary combination of cruelty, violence and cruelty, as can scarcely be paralleled in the annals of any other people. The iniquitous measure of the Union has never been accepted or acquiesced in by the nation; nay, it has been repeatedly and uniformly exhibited as an oppressive and disastrous measure; and among several illustrations of the national feeling given by it, I need but refer to O'Connell's formidable agitation for its repeal.

But Ireland has her immortal reward; but his spirit, because it was the spirit of justice and truth, has gone marching on Irish people; and now their yearning for Home Government is more intense and more general than in the palmiest days of our history, determined as they are not to be satisfied without their National Legislature, for which they are pressing at the polls.

For me, I have no recollection of any period in which I did not regard the Irish Parliament, or grieve at its abstraction, or sigh for its restoration. And with the consciousness of this feeling, and with all the disasters which followed its extinction in thickening succession, I entertain a strong hope that the Irish people will be faithful to their best interests. They will peaceably and constitutionally achieve the realization of native rule, which, indeed, we cannot expect sound Catholic education for the Irish will Ireland, or continued peace and prosperity for the United Kingdom, I have the honor to be, with sincere regard, Your faithful servant,

J JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

W. J. O'N. Daunt, Esq.

## SOLEMN CONSECRATION

**Of All Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary to the Immaculate Conception.**

MR. EDITOR—The Sodality of the Roman College, called the "Prima-Primaria," and representing the highest Sodality of all its officers, having no officacious means of communication with the numerous Sodalities established in the United States, wishes to address the following notice to the editors of all the Catholic papers of the world, and therefore request you to insert it in your columns.

While the Revolutionary party, now unfortunately predominant, is making every effort for the triumph of apostacy, by the ruin of the country every principal State, and by openly declared hatred of God and His Anointed, our Divine Heart of Jesus is opened to the Faithful, as an asylum and a refuge from the deluge of iniquity that threatens them. We will fly to it with confidence, because that Heart of Love and Mercy will never refuse admission, but, welcoming all with indulgent compassion, will save them from certain destruction. Catholics in this Province, aware of the threatening danger and fearing less they should be involved in it, are consecrating themselves, with a generous and holy enthusiasm, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and place themselves under its paternal rule, to escape from the tyrannical sway of the world. And this is done, not only by individuals, but by entire districts, provinces, nations and associations of every grade and condition.

The Sodality, which is the mother and head of numberless other Sodalities in all parts of the world, and which exercises this universal devotion to the Sacred Heart without being compelled to take part in it, and therefore, on the third Sunday of July last year, on which day we are accustomed to consecrate to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, we resolved to consecrate to the same Divine Heart, by a solemn and public act, not only this Sodality, but also all the related Sodalities of the whole Catholic world.

We have no doubt that the daughters will rejoice at this action of the mother, and that they will unite with her, not merely in a passing act of approval, but in a public renewal of the same solemn consecration on the third Sunday of July of every year for the future.

And surely if this act of devotion to the Divine Heart of Jesus is necessary for the saving protection in the duty of all Christians who feel its importance in the evil days in which we live, it cannot but be a more stringent obligation for us members of the Sodalities which were instituted especially to defend and spread the cult and religion, together with the love of Jesus Christ and of His Most Blessed Mother. Can there be better proof of this than the special hatred with which the enemy of all good pursues our Sodalities, which he knows to be most powerful opponents to the accomplishment of his diabolical designs?

Hence, from the Hall of the "Prima-Primaria," July 22, 1873.

VINCENZO SCIPIONI, Prefect.
AGOSTINO CATTERINI, 1st Assistant.
NICCOLA BENZI, 2d Assistant.
GIOVANNI BRUSO, Pro. Sec.


ALL DRINKS TEN CENTS.—T. P. Wall, of the Cosmopolitan Restaurant, No. 9 Third street, is fully up with the spirit of the times. He serves the very best hot Scotch and Irish whisky punches, as well as all other kinds of liquors, at ten cents a glass. His motto is, "Quick sales and small profits." His liquors have an aroma that would tempt the palate of an anchorite.

VESTMENTS, benediction veils, copes, chasubles, cinctures and all other Church articles, just imported; also, on hand a fine assorted stock of Holy Water, Prayer books, and all the late Catholic and Irish publications. I will sell all the above at less than New York prices. R. C. Bateman, importer of Catholic books, No. 9 Emery street, near Sacramento.


## Secret Political Societies.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—Sir: I observe that you have copied the following dispatch from this city to the San Francisco daily papers—namely: "A new political society has been organized in this city to promote concert of action among Irishmen in politics. It disclaims all affinity with existing political parties; is secret in its proceedings, and professes to have but one end in view—Irish unity."

The position that THE MONITOR occupies, and the stand it has always taken regarding Irish and Catholic matters, imposes on its patron, a duty, as it were, to give correct information from the various localities in which it circulates throughout the State. It is evident that you have regarded the dispatch in question as conveying a statement of facts, else your comments would have been of a different character. You can, therefore, put it down with positive certainty that no political society of the character above mentioned exists in Stockton. The telegram was based on street rumor.

My files of THE MONITOR attest the vigor with which its editors have labored *against* all secret organizations, and in this course you have the sympathy and approval of all reflecting minds, irrespective of wide differences in minor matters. Regarding Irish political unity, so far it seems to be of a very harmless nature. The thoroughgoing populace is not much afraid of Irish unity; he knows well that there is a small but very select clique who have got a hold on it, and have unfortunately—of whom the less said the better. Presently another Country priest came down with the fever, lady and child. To make a long story short, the priest, when he saw the pictures on the transparency representing the Life of Christ, began to tell the child in a sample manner what Bible stories he had a name. He said a naturally loud voice, and his earnest manner and exceeding simplicity brought the people round him. He perceived this, raised his voice and told the story of the Passion in full, the effect that great event had on the house opposite changing constantly all the time.

The people were delighted and wrapt in attention. He must have had at least from forty to fifty persons around him, and when he came to the Crucifixion he pointed to the picture and said very earnestly, "There, my dear, how could the dear Lord in Washington, after a thorough investigation by a Committee of Congress, it was decided by a majority of nineteen that the *gang* justly and legally belonged to McClernahan. The present suit is brought to recover property of the mine and five millions of dollars for damages. In a few days the case will come up before Judge Seldon. In fact, no doubt will be done, as observed with deep interest by the entire people of this Coast, and, indeed, by most of the leading men of the nation, as it has for so long a time figured prominently before Congress and elsewhere.

JOHN HAMILL, Esq., Assemblyman elect, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain on Thursday night of last week. Rev. James R. Kelly made the presentation speech, to which Mr. Hamill feelingly replied.

### Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Margueritte—M. Thorpe | $1 00 |
| Petaluma—No name | 1 00 |
| Martinez—Mrs. Mary Ann Hall | 1 00 |
| Martinez—John Fitzgerald | 1 00 |
| Napa—Mr. Gallagher | 1 00 |
| Cottage Hill—John Sexton | 1 00 |
| Cottage Hill—A. K. Wilson | 1 00 |
| Canada—Mrs. Whitehead | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Lynch | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Lynch—Patrick Mulvaney | 1 00 |
| Cannon Cliff—M. Purcell | 1 00 |
| San Luis Obispo—Christopher Wilcox | 1 00 |
| Stockton—M. J. Carrie | 1 00 |
| Mare Island—Mr. Matthew McInerney | 1 00 |
| Santa Cruz—Richard Nugent | 1 00 |
| Patrick Tracy | 1 00 |
| John Kelly | 1 00 |
| James Williams | 1 00 |
| Peter Lacey | 1 00 |
| Patrick Mornbey | 1 00 |

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

Grant favors a resumption of specie payments.

Monastic orders are to be prohibited in Mexico.

A large number of Carlists have sought refuge in France.

The Jesuits have been ordered to leave Mexico immediately.

The President has named November 27 as the annual Thanksgiving.

The yellow fever is spreading in Memphis. There were sixty deaths there on Wednesday.

Marshal Bazaine lays the blame on the Emperor, and on the negligence of the intelligence service.

Père Hyacinthe has been elected one of the three curés in charge of the Old Catholics. His wife, we presume, is curate.

In Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, James Hogue, a young man of nineteen, shot and killed R. Mc Riccards, proprietor of the Academy of Music, who had seduced his sister and refused to marry her.

There was an immense open-air gathering at Cork Sunday in favor of Fenian Amnesty. Home Rule, and the rights of labor. Twenty thousand persons were at the meeting, which was somewhat disorderly.

The Mexican Congress has decreed the separation of Church and state, and declaring for freedom of religious opinion. Matrimony is to be a civil contract. Divorce is to be allowed with cause at a sacrifice of personal liberty.

The Protestant Episcopalians (Episcopalian) portrait of the Lord's Supper (or what is emblematic thereof) in a Presbyterian church in New York, on the 31 October, and has raised a dreadful hubbub therein in consequence.

The President has issued an order pardoning all deserters from the army who may return to their posts within the term of January next, and who will serve faithfully the remainder of their enlistments.

The notorious Ned Buntline—well known as a blackguard in the Sandwich Islands in 1854, and lately as a temperance lecturer, drew a postal package containing a pistol, 8½ c., on the 15th inst., while ostensibly drunk.

Hobert Alexis, a wealthy young farmer of Carrollton, Mo., suspecting the fidelity of his wife, shot and killed a St. Louis man on Friday night, but returned security to his bondsmen armed with a shotgun and pistol, and committed suicide. Subject of a young man named Elijah Healey when Austin sprung a trap and hanged him for the murder of Mrs. Hall and the woman. Austin surrendered himself to the authorities.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Soap Lake, near Gilroy, is to be drained, the residuum of water of lake of use of coal land.

Ex-Senator Nesmith (Dem), was elected Mayor of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, by about 1,200 majority.

Saratoga Rock Springs on the Pacific Railroad have been leased over by the showman Bailey for 99 years.

The Quiso Soda Quicksilver Mining Company, in San Luis Obispo county, is reported to have struck a rich vein.

An election is ordered in San Mateo county, to decide the county seat question, to be held next October.

Mr. Chapin is developing a very rich quicksilver mine in Colusa county, by means of a big reduction works now building.

Mr. Hamilton, of Solano county, has planted this season 700 trees, 1,000 peaches of which have interfered by the borers.

On October 10 a patent was issued for the Rancho Cañada de Pinole, in Contra Costa county, containing 6,000 acres, to Joseph Pinole and Ygnacio Pinole.

The Rio Grande was extremely high, being a mile and a half wide in the channel. Many citizens were compelled to hoist themselves twice to shifts to enable them to pass from house to house.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

General Higby, formerly Surveyor-General of the State, is lying ill of a complication of diseases, at the residence of Postmaster Hall, on Sutter street.

A few Italians have received permission from the Board of Supervisors to establish a cemetery for their countrymen on the Lone Mountain road, beyond the grave of the wife of Senator Sharon.

All the boys' uniforms of the Central Public Schools are now turned out and ready for issue to the pupils. In a few weeks the uniforms of the Southern Public and Mission Schools will be completed.

Wooden pavements are to be done away with. Hereafter nothing but cobble stones or stone blocks will be permitted to be laid. The Board have also raised an extra license on the Nicholson pavement and on all wooden pavements hereafter laid.

Some rufians or ruffians mixed sublimate of corrosive with whiskey and left it on the bar for anyone to help themselves to. Several persons have died from the effects of the poison.

In the estate of the estate of John Sime & Co., in bankruptcy, the assets available for distribution are $10,000. Debts proved and allowed are proved amounting to $30,000. But there is an additional claim of Sime, Baker & Co., Limited, of $31,000, contested in the Supreme Court, and until a decision is rendered in this case no dividend can be declared. The debts allowed, the claims against the insolvent estate are:

The Ignatian Literary Society on Tuesday evening elected the following officers: President, Rev. F. X. Nobili (re-elected); Vice-President, Alex. Rodgers; Recording Secretary, Thomas Hagan; Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Clement; Treasurer, Daniel Sullivan (re-elected); Librarian, Thomas Hagan (re-elected); Board of Directors—Robert Tobin, R. E. Queen, Thomas Hagan, Thomas Cleary, Chas. Lucas, Joseph Bonnet and Rudolph Kleinschmidt. The Society proposes to give a public entertainment in the Academy of Music, when a prize will be awarded to the member of the Society who shall distinguish himself most in the rudimentary branches.

## The McGarrahan Suit

We take the following paragraph from Thursday's issue of the *Call*, and we only afford much pleasure to old Californians to learn that their highly respected fellow-citizen, Mr. McGarrahan, has such bright prospects of getting "his own again." The battle is long a one, and against odds, but honest and unscrupulous monopolists—the resistance he has so manfully made for years to fraud, perjury, forgery and theft—could have no more than a successful termination. We wish him a complete victory and a speedy one:

It appears by a telegram that Mr. McGarrahan has left Washington for California to prosecute his suit against the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company. This suit—brief—and, we are happy to say, brought in the Courts of this State, was finally carried to Washington, where after a thorough investigation by a Committee of Congress, it was decided by a majority of nineteen that the *gang* justly and legally belonged to McGarrahan. The present suit is brought to recover property of the mine and five millions of dollars for damages. In a few days the case will come up before Judge Seldon. In fact, no doubt will be done, as observed with deep interest by the entire people of this Coast, and, indeed, by most of the leading men of the nation, as it has for so long a time figured prominently before Congress and elsewhere.


## New Advertisements.

1st Festival at Notre Dame des Victoires' Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday), September 19th. Mass at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 3 o'clock.

$10 to $20 PER DAY. AGENTS WANTED. A. H. STINSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING

O'ALL KINDS, BY HARD, ON THE HERO. Or Process. In a superior manner, at the very lowest rates. Table ware, carriage work, bedsteads, harness, etc., done with neatness and dispatch.

PATRICK RIGNEY,
1718-1p 24 Geary street, San Francisco.

BACON & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTERS,
PAPER RULERS,
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Have the largest and finest office on the Pacific Coast.
Nianlic Building,
CLAY STREET.....CORNER SANSOME.


## A NEW EDITORIAL LIGHT.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—Sir: Who is the editor of the *Nationalist*? Can you tell me? *Who can he be?* In God out, I beg of you, and satisfy an anxious community. He must be a great man—a *very great* man, a perfect *gem* in Intellect; and it is sure a pity that his name should not be counted from the public homage to which it is entitled. You saw that in the issue of the *Nationalist* of the 9th of this month he pins to its *conscientiously* that he is a good tax" as was wholly inconsistent with being a "loyal son of Ireland; and that Ireland would never be free until the Catholic Church was overturned in that country. In the issue of the 11th he further *proved conclusively* that our Irish are all *unthinking asses*, poor priest-ridden *toads* and *fools*, being every one of us led by the nose, without knowing why or where we are going. He *proves* all this, Mr. Editor, in such a nice, off-hand way, as not to leave any doubt about its being a *fact*. He just says "It is so." He does not descend, as small men do, to explain and argue the point. No, no; he is evidently too great for that sort of work. What a pity this *great teacher*—this new light, this poetical genius, who talks so beautifully about "cold water," "cake and beer," and "cold geese," who has suddenly appeared among us, did not get from under the bushel sooner; but let us be thankful that he has even now shown himself. It is evident he cannot hide from himself his own greatness; therefore there is no excuse for his not showing himself before.

Just read one of his grandiferous productions, and in every line of it you can fancy you see him swell and puff, as great fellows like him have a right to swell and puff, before they can produce anything. I assure that no one ever before thought it could be put forth without, in the judgment of all sane men, consigning the utterer to the company of fools or knaves. But now we see our mistake, for we all admire this great light of the *Nationalist*, while he asserts that we Irish, at the present day are a poor, miserable race of *fools*. Very *fools*, and *unthinking asses*, in the hands of smart fellows, born to secure the loaves and fishes. Now, Mr. Editor, I will acknowledge that there are such fellows, and that some of our countrymen in this country who are not so easily awed and overpowered as I am by this dazzling light of the *Nationalist*; they even go so far as to ridicule and scorn the silly assertion of "fools and fooldom," and insist that the *Nationalist* man is nothing but an insolent fool, and a knave to boot, and say that, in their opinion, this "Publishing Company" are tools themselves—the tools of a conspiracy. Two days, in our opinion, would be little enough.

The Judicial election on Wednesday was a quiet affair. Very little interest was manifested in the result. There were only 15,785 votes polled in this city, against 26,400 at the general election in September. A similar result is announced from the antelope counties. Judge E. W. McKinstry has been elected Justice of the Supreme Court by about 3,000 majority. Wheeler, as we predicted, has been elected Judge of the Nineteenth District Court by 481 majority, and Lounderback Judge of the Police Court by 13,534.

M. Hane, failing to appear before a French Court to answer charges preferred against him for being an active and acknowledged member of the late Commune, was sentenced to death.

## Materialism and the Paray-le-Monial Pilgrimage.

We cheerfully give space to the following communication. The writer is evidently not a Catholic, but his protest against the materialistic tendencies of the age is one to the last instructive or reassuring:

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—Sir: It would seem the old-fashioned pilgrimage that once united in American and English communities, and which were accepted and acknowledged as the best evidences of moral health and vigor, are being invaded and brought into disrepute by a new and lax school of moralists. Our National Legislature and our Wall street have done, and are doing, their utmost to undermine business integrity and political and financial honesty in the land; while the stage, the office of which is supposed, by a pleasant fiction, to be that of a moral instructor, is lending its aid toward destroying the nice sense of virtue in our women; and the press, for the purpose of showing up as it deserves a murder which, for heartless brutality and cowardice, stands unparalleled in the annals even of the many fearful atrocities which yearly disgrace this much-boasted civilized country of ours.

It appears that for two years a woman named Martha Addison has been living in Islington with a man named Charles Dawson. On Saturday night, without any provocation, he left the house, and returned at midnight, and without even the exciting and debasing influence of drink as an excuse, Dawson asked her for a shilling. She left a candle and coolly said to the unfortunate woman, "Stop a few minutes to say your prayers and then I'll murder you." After waiting a few seconds Dawson picked up a black glass bottle, and struck the unfortunate woman to the floor. She fell without a moan. He then hurled the bottle at her face, and, following it up, broke into the closed fragments. He then left the house in the peaceful frame of mind with which they have been robbed by such an extraordinary combination of cruelty, violence and cruelty, as can scarcely be paralleled in the annals of any other people. The iniquitous measure of the Union has never been accepted or acquiesced in by the nation; nay, it has been repeatedly and uniformly exhibited as an oppressive and disastrous measure; and among several illustrations of the national feeling given by it, I need but refer to O'Connell's formidable agitation for its repeal.

But Ireland has her immortal reward; but his spirit, because it was the spirit of justice and truth, has gone marching on Irish people; and now their yearning for Home Government is more intense and more general than in the palmiest days of our history, determined as they are not to be satisfied without their National Legislature, for which they are pressing at the polls.

For me, I have no recollection of any period in which I did not regard the Irish Parliament, or grieve at its abstraction, or sigh for its restoration. And with the consciousness of this feeling, and with all the disasters which followed its extinction in thickening succession, I entertain a strong hope that the Irish people will be faithful to their best interests. They will peaceably and constitutionally achieve the realization of native rule, without which, indeed, we cannot expect sound Catholic education for the Irish will Ireland, or continued peace and prosperity for the United Kingdom, I have the honor to be, with sincere regard, Your faithful servant,

J JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

W. J. O'N. Daunt, Esq.

## SOLEMN CONSECRATION

**Of All Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary to the Immaculate Conception.**

MR. EDITOR—The Sodality of the Roman College, called the "Prima-Primaria," and representing the highest Sodality of all its officers, having no officacious means of communication with the numerous Sodalities established in the United States, wishes to address the following notice to the editors of all the Catholic papers of the world, and therefore request you to insert it in your columns.

While the Revolutionary party, now unfortunately predominant, is making every effort for the triumph of apostacy, by the ruin of the country every principal State, and by openly declared hatred of God and His Anointed, our Divine Heart of Jesus is opened to the Faithful, as an asylum and a refuge from the deluge of iniquity that threatens them. We will fly to it with confidence, because that Heart of Love and Mercy will never refuse admission, but, welcoming all with indulgent compassion, will save them from certain destruction. Catholics in this Province, aware of the threatening danger and fearing less they should be involved in it, are consecrating themselves, with a generous and holy enthusiasm, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and place themselves under its paternal rule, to escape from the tyrannical sway of the world. And this is done, not only by individuals, but by entire districts, provinces, nations and associations of every grade and condition.

The Sodality, which is the mother and head of numberless other Sodalities in all parts of the world, and which exercises this universal devotion to the Sacred Heart without being compelled to take part in it, and therefore, on the third Sunday of July last year, on which day we are accustomed to consecrate to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, we resolved to consecrate to the same Divine Heart, by a solemn and public act, not only this Sodality, but also all the related Sodalities of the whole Catholic world.

We have no doubt that the daughters will rejoice at this action of the mother, and that they will unite with her, not merely in a passing act of approval, but in a public renewal of the same solemn consecration on the third Sunday of July of every year for the future.

And surely if this act of devotion to the Divine Heart of Jesus is necessary for the saving protection in the duty of all Christians who feel its importance in the evil days in which we live, it cannot but be a more stringent obligation for us members of the Sodalities which were instituted especially to defend and spread the cult and religion, together with the love of Jesus Christ and of His Most Blessed Mother. Can there be better proof of this than the special hatred with which the enemy of all good pursues our Sodalities, which he knows to be most powerful opponents to the accomplishment of his diabolical designs?

Hence, from the Hall of the "Prima-Primaria," July 22, 1873.

VINCENZO SCIPIONI, Prefect.
AGOSTINO CATTERINI, 1st Assistant.
NICCOLA BENZI, 2d Assistant.
GIOVANNI BRUSO, Pro. Sec.

The death of Joseph Walkup, at Auburn, is announced. Governor Walkup was Lieutenant-Governor during the administration of Higler, and for many years has been proprietor and editor of the Placer *Herald*. Several days ago he was attacked with a stroke of paralysis, which probably caused his death. The deceased leaves a family and brothers residing in this State. He was formerly from Pique, Miami county, Ohio, and emigrated to this State across the Plains in 1849.

## Important to Settlers.

**Railroad Lands that are Not Railroad Lands.**

The following communication has been received in this city from Washington, and is self-explanatory:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17, 1873.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 15th inst. to the PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SACRAMENTO, CAL., is before me, and in reply I have to inform you that the following tracts of land:

| Descriptions. | Section. | North. | West. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. W. ¼ | 13 | | 1 |
| S. E. ¼ | 13 | | 1 |
| N. W. ¼ | 24 | | 1 |
| S. W. ¼ | 24 | | 1 |
| S. E. ¼ | 24 | | 1 |
| N. W. ¼ | 25 | | 1 |
| S. W. ¼ | 25 | | 1 |
| S. E. ¼ | 25 | | 1 |
| N. W. ¼ | 36 | | 1 |
| S. W. ¼ | 36 | | 1 |
| S. E. ¼ | 36 | | 1 |
| N. W. ¼ | 1 | | 2 |
| S. W. ¼ | 1 | | 2 |
| S. E. ¼ | 1 | | 2 |
| N. W. ¼ | 12 | | 2 |
| S. W. ¼ | 12 | | 2 |
| S. E. ¼ | 12 | | 2 |
| N. W. ¼ | 13 | | 2 |
| S. W. ¼ | 13 | | 2 |
| S. E. ¼ | 13 | | 2 |
| N. W. ¼ | 24 | | 2 |
| S. W. ¼ | 24 | | 2 |
| S. E. ¼ | 24 | | 2 |
| N. W. ¼ | 25 | | 2 |
| S. W. ¼ | 25 | | 2 |
| S. E. ¼ | 25 | | 2 |
| N. W. ¼ | 36 | | 2 |
| S. W. ¼ | 36 | | 2 |
| S. E. ¼ | 36 | | 2 |

—All of Mount Diablo meridian, were segregated by the grant to the California and Oregon Railroad, by the passage of the Act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, by section 3 thereof, and by the joint resolution of Congress adopted by the United States, and not contained in the list of lands thus segregated.

It is also appears that said lands were inadvertently included in patent to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, dated April 3, 1871, which conveyance is illegal, and you are hereby notified to withdraw the same, with a relinquishment of the apparent title of said Company acquired thereby.

Very respectfully, WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

## LETTER FROM SANTA CRUZ.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—Sir: Permit me to express our kindness in receiving communications from localities where your paper is extensively circulated and read with avidity. I thought the time not inopportune to send you an account of what is going on in our midst. The year which closes has produced a marked improvement in Santa Cruz. The long-talked-of railroad from here to Watsonville has at length commenced to be built, and in connection our citizens have made rapid improvements in the building line,

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

**The New Church of the Capuchins.**

Close to the tottering walls of an historic old chapel the new church of "Mary of the Angels" is rising up in graceful shape, and in proportions somewhat suited to the gathering needs of Catholic worship in our city. Great memories cling around and sanctify the venerable edifice whose place the new temple is destined to supply. Saintly priests have ministered at its altar, and words of burning eloquence have gone out from its pulpit. Dark and low and cramped as it looks to day, there was a time when "Church street Chapel" was ranked among the wonders of ecclesiastical architecture in the metropolis, and it seemed a very monster by contrast with the dingy constructions which alone the infamous cruelty of the penal laws would allow Catholics to own as dwelling places for the "Holy of Holies." In those dismal days the old chapel was a beacon light of Catholic faith, and cast out its comforting rays to many and many a street about. Arthur O'Leary often preached from its pulpit; Theobald Mathew won strength and perseverance for thousands upon thousands in their temperance pledge by his prayers in their behalf at the foot of its altar. Within shadow of their chapel the Capuchin Fathers of more than two generations ago built up the first Catholic poor school that had been known of in Dublin since the period of the Reformation, and hundreds went out from its halls guardians and defenders of the faith in troublous and risky times. Length of years has told upon the ancient fabric, and, as we said before, it is fast tottering to decay. But the successors of those who built and prayed in it were unwilling to part from the hallowed old spot, and they have set themselves with heart and soul to perpetuate the remembrances that ancircle it in a still more worthy of the better times in which they live. Therefore it is that they have cast the foundation of "Mary of the Angels," and have worked so earnestly that already it has assumed the outward lineaments of an almost completed structure. Amidst the gems of ecclesiastical architecture of which Dublin now can boast, the new church of the Capuchins will hold a not unworthy place.—*Freeman, September 17.*

**Recent Cases in the Press.**

We have already pointed out the important results to the United Kingdom which will be involved in the next general election. We are glad to find that the people of the South of Ireland seem to be fully alive to the momentousness of the pending issues. The electors of the Queen's county have set an example well worthy of general imitation. They have issued an address to their parliamentary representatives in which they set forth the questions which should occupy the attention of Irish constituencies at the approaching general election. Foremost among those questions is not unnaturally that of Home Rule. Next to that is the question of education, "respecting which they demand the simple question of full and complete equality. These demands are accompanied by a recommendation that the Irish representatives should form themselves into a permanent committee for the discussion of every proposed, substantive law or otherwise affecting the interests of Ireland. To this is added the suggestion that no individual member of Parliament should introduce any bill or give any notice of motion of importance having reference to Ireland without the sanction and support of the permanent committee. It is further addressed that Irish members should vote in a body, or abstain from voting on all party divisions, as the majority may decide. By this means unity and concentration of action would be attained, and the Irish vote made a telling blow in the struggle for Home Rule. These sentiments let us hope express the electors of Queen's county will soon complete their pioneering representation in this country from which they ought never to have been raised.—*London Universe, Sept. 20.*

**Funeral of the Most Rev. Dr. Furlong.**

The Most Rev. Dr. Furlong has issued a pastoral ordinan to his flock, prohibiting modern or fast dances, which was read throughout the diocese on Sunday. He has enjoined on the clergy, as a sacred and solemn duty in the discharge of their office as directors of conscience, to follow strictly the principles laid down in the address, and withdraw their powers of administering the Sacrament of Penance to those who are not resolved to abstain from the dances mentioned. He forbids appeals to the clergy to parsuade with regard to their children; and he said he but feebly reebood the sentiments of disobedience not only by party and zeal, but also for learning and wisdom, who have countenanced those dances and whom unfortunately then he did not condemn. Cardinal de Rondi excusses, "Who would not be horrified to see in Whose name these balls are not celebrating some Pagan festival? Where can you allow your eyes to rest in the midst of such shameful nudity and insnivious dances? No one will dare to say these are Christian assemblies." The late Bishop of Ossory said on "Ash sorrow" perceive that for some years past the le-et of pleasure in large Christian women to permit their daughters to engage in immoral dances. These same women make profession of piety, and they are also seen to approach the Sacraments." The Archbishop of Mathew says, "These dances were unknown in Ireland until they were introduced by men and women of loose character (in the temporary during the times of the French revolution." The Bishop of Limerick says, that "it was part in dances generally indecent that the mode of dancing in a mortal sin—hence the German dance among the educated nobles throughout the country and used them to Catholic Brothers' Schools.

A Rose Bella demonstration was held at Tralee on Sunday, September 16th. A procession marched through the town with band and banners with mottoes, such as "God save Ireland," "Home Rule," and etc., and carrying green boughs. At the meeting resolutions in favor of Home Rule and severely condemning the language used by Mr. O'Donogue in reference to Sir John Martin, were adopted. The rain fell heavily the whole day, and marred to a great extent the success of the demonstration.

## ENGLAND.

**The Archbishop and Ireland.**

Commenting upon the recent letter of the Archbishop of Westminster to the Lord Primate of all Ireland, the London correspondent of the *Nation* brings out the political significance which he finds in the letter referred to. He says: "His Grace, hitherto, has avoided every pronouncement that might be calculated to commit him to the Home Rule policy. He maintained a prudent, honorable reticence, but certainly its silence was not undignified or meaning-less. Some months ago, when delicately pressed home upon the subject by a number of Irishmen then concerned in the founding of a Catholic club in London, his Grace declined to say yes or nay; and even then his graceful hesitation lent new life to the hope that he could be counted reckoned among the friends of Irish Parliamentary autonomy. He is its avowed friend to-day, and all Catholic Ireland in these bright days are more than ever his friends—loyal men and gentle women who would face the hard death rather than see a hair of that august head injured. Certainly to the Archbishop —seeing, around on all sides, the wicked-ness to which noman with eyes in his head can be blind, and constantly hearing the things to which no man with ears can be deaf—the spectacle of a great nation and a great people, such as the Irish fairly claim to be, "pervaded by faith and openly serving (God by every form of public and private duty," forms a hope, and a rallying ground, impregnable to the assaults of all despairs and misgivings. The man who writes—a century hence—the story of the Irish in England will naturally seize upon his Grace's letter as indicating the exact point at which our people, abused by the English press, somewhat scurrilously cast by the English masses, and contemptuously patronized by the doctrinaires, found in the gruegal, purest, gentlest, boldest, Prelate of this day, not a barren fount of emotional sympathy, but one who

> "Stands his ground—plants his foot and wins—
> The hidden thunder clinging to the roof
> Of a closed bright, the lightning—was himself
> Not for himself, but for their sakes who writhed
> Under the fire of the world's hate for Ireland,
> And looked to him who said, 'This may not be.'"

**Dr. Manning's Letter.**

The *Spectator* has an article on the Archbishop's letter to the Primate of all Ireland in which an invidious distinction is drawn between the Catholic Church in England and in Ireland. The former is compared to a young man who armed at once to the front, the latter to a good-humored, round and lazy old beadle. The first comparison is, we think, a good one, but the other is decidedly opposed to facts. The Irish have no magnificent an edifice as the Armagh Cathedral is a more than sufficient answer to the accusation. Nor is there a town where did the *Spectator* learn that violent attempts at proselytizing were the best indications of Catholic energy and power? Surely not from a fair comparison of Ireland with other Catholic countries; for neither in countries where the Catholic faith is the faith of the people, nor in countries where it is the religion of a small minority, as in England, is the Church so full of life and strength as in the country of St. Patrick. The Irish have always been called a missionary people, and still, even in our own day, they deserve the title; the present condition of the Church of England sufficiently proves; but they are not like the Pharisees, who would move heaven and earth to gain one proselyte, and therefore it is that they do not enter into what the *Spectator* calls a "crusade against Irish Protestantism." The writer says, however, under a slight misapprehension when he thinks that the Catholic faith is not making progress among Protestants in Ireland. Its progress is not paraded before the world, but, nevertheless, is rapidly and surely advancing, even in Ulster.—*Catholic Opinion, September 20.*

**Wesleyan Relics.**

We have just read, as curiously as we could, the following paragraph, sent to us by a "constant reader:" "The foundation-stone of a Wesleyan chapel was laid at Burslem the other day, and it was announced that portions of the coffin, the shroud and the hair of John Wesley had been deposited in a bottle to be fixed in a cavity. Burslem is a sizeable town, and, as the whole was already pretty well provided sadly with 'Bethels' of all sizes and of the ones two sectarian shops. The population of less than 20,000, it had three Anglican churches and fourteen Methodist and other 'gospel shops.' And now they possess another, and, what is more, they have secured the owners of some fragments of the coffin and shroud of Wesley, as also a portion of his hair. This would be all very well, and quite natural in any race of people except that out of which have been formed the sects of Protestantism. Veneration is praiseworthy; but, then, the English-hall bursey of every hue has always scoffed at and derided it. Rome alone is moderal and is devout; but the English have long have from the first descended it as an invention of superstition. Wesley himself (unless we have read his catechism backwards) has called it diabolical and a deadly sin. What changed his views? Was it the decision parent these Wesleyans prove themselves to be? Or was it a desire to recommend them to the Calvinist "heels," and perhaps when he has drained the performances at the Lyric and Alhambra music halls, to regale us with a lecture upon the Popery of Wesleyanism.—*London Universe, September 20.*

**The Alabama War.**

The English have never once contemplated the possibility of defeat in the war which they have undertaken against the savages of Ashantee. They have calculated and perhaps rightly calculated, that their longrange rifles, Armstrong guns, and superior discipline will prove altogether more than a match for these wretched enemies. But, nevertheless, within the past week there has arrived from the Gold Coast such a British expedition up the river Prah was sometime since completely cut up by an unbounded force it had attacked at sunrise and a half on its route. The official account of it represented that some of the crew of an English man-of-war, the Rattlesnake, had been wounded by shots dired from out the woods on the banks of the Prah. Now a letter from the correspondent of the Times at Sierra Leone states that not only was the expedition cut to pieces by the natives, but that the "every man of the expedition, with a single exception, was more or less severely wounded." The Commodore received no fewer than four wounds, and one unfortunate officer was dragged on shore by the Ashantees, who hacked off his head with their knives in the presence of his comrades. In fact a very serious reverse was sustained, the moral effect of which will be all the more probably far more disastrous than are its material results.—*Nation, September 20.*

**English Republicanism.**

The Anglish Republicans, if we are to accept their own account of their progress, are making headway. The second conference of the "National Republican Brotherhood" was held on Monday at Nottingham, and the half-yearly report read and adopted thereat stated that since the decision not to discuss on the platform of the Brotherhood "anything of a religious or anti-religious character," "several clergymen and well-known Christians" had joined the Atheists who had almost exclusive charge of the movement. It appears from this report that the Republicans of England consider the Irish political prisoners brother Republicans, and have asked the new Home Secretary to grant them an amnesty. But Mr. Lowe refused their request; and, on the whole, when one looks into the matter closely, he will find that the Republican idea has not made that advance among the English with certain commentators of late time since would lead him to expect.—*Nation, September 20.*

## FRANCE.

**The Evacuation.**

The evacuation of the French territory has been completed; the last Prussian soldier marched out of Verdun on Saturday, and the liberation of the soil is now a joyful reality. The daily papers are full of details of the evacuation; but in reality these details tell. The movement was a strategical one, and it was performed, as the Prussians well knew how, with the regularity of clock-work. The story sent by the *Times* correspondent about a financial difficulty at the last moment—a claim of a million of francs left outstanding for some postal claims after the indemnity had been paid in full—was a *canard*; and the *Times* was hoaxed, as it is often than it cares to own. The matter is cleared up in a paragraph which appeared in the *Courrier de Verdun*. It says: "Several Paris journals, as well as some foreign newspapers, have stated that difficulties of a serious nature were raised at the last moment between the Comte de St. Vallier and the German Commissioner charged with settling the clauses of the liberation of the territory. No difficulty have been encountered in Verdun—we believe we ought to state that we learn from a sure source that they have not existed anywhere. The last ceremonial observance by the late President of the Republic was to pay a speech to a French deputation at Ouchy, near Lausanne, last Monday, is reported to have stated positively that he and his friends included, when the Assembly met, to take steps to do their utmost to promote the restoration of a Conservative Republic. The misfortune is the existence of a doubt whether, in such a campaign, M. Thiers would be supported by his former friends in the Left Centre.—*Weekly Register, September 20.*

**The Pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris.**

The Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Paris, directing prayers to be offered in the Church under persecution, and especially for the Holy See, which has been despoiled of its rights and independence, has not it appears, as originally reported, been made the subject of diplomatic remonstrance by Italy, but it has been fiercely attacked by the Left in the Permanent Committee at Versailles. H. Noel Parfait declared that the Pastoral was a direct act of hostility friendly to France, and that the authorities in Rome had been obliged to forbid its publication in Italy. He wished to know whether the government was prepared to express their condemnation of it. To this the Duc de Broglie replied: Certainly not; he with sympathetic emotion. But there is nothing to do. The Government had its policy, which was certain commandments to observe in the diplomatic circular, and these were the only documents for which it considered itself responsible. The Pastoral was a question of taste, and as his colleagues seemed to satisfy the Left, who attempted to pin the Government to a repudiation of the Archbishop's manifesto, which, however, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld declared that he wholly shared. Ultimately, and evidently with "Bethels" of all sizes and of the

## COAST MINING NEWS.

A new concentration machine, for separating worthless rock from valuable ore, has been patented by Messrs. Peer and Lundquist of California. It consists of an elliptical pan, seven feet long and ten inches deep, made of heavy sheet iron. It has a horizontal jigging motion, and receives a vertical percussion at intervals. The heavier matter sinks and the lighter is carried away by the water. The machine has been tried at one of the foundries on Fremont street, and the reports of working are favorable.

AMADOR COUNTY.

The Bostwick mine, at Scottsville, about one and a half miles from Jackson, in Amador county, assays $25 per ton in gold, and $6 in silver.

Mr. Dougherty, of Comanche, informs us that work on Matt. Murray's coal mines, at Rancho La Liebre, is being energetically prosecuted, and that a fine body of good coal has been developed.

The citizens of Volcano are about inaugurating a very important enterprise, one in which, if prosecuted with diligence, must not only prove successful, but will be the means of bringing about a new era in prosperity in that part of the county. A meeting has been held for the purpose of organising a company to run prospect tunnels into the hills. Volcano and vicinity has produced more gold than any placer locality in the county. Most of the gulches leading into the basin wherein the town is located, have been fabulously rich, and the same may be truthfully said of the flats. Volcano numbers among its population very many energetic, enterprising men, who, when they undertake an important enterprise, such as the one now under consideration, will push it on to success. We really regard this movement on the part of citizens of Volcano as a very important one, not only to that town, but to the county. Should the contemplated tunnel prove successful, a mining region would be opened up that would acquire years to exhaust. We believe more gold by a thousand fold will be taken from deposits underlying the hills by which Volcano is surrounded than ever came from its gulches and flats.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Another mine has been struck in the Wolverine, near Railroad. The 300-foot level has penetrated the south chimney a few feet, but for the distance made the ledge is of good size, and contains considerable galena and iron sulphurets, with gold visible to the naked eye. The 300 foot stopes on the same chimney are producing excellent rock; also the shaft, sinking below the 300-foot level on the north chimney.

Rich quartz has been struck in the Prussian Hill mine, near Railroad Flat. The company that recently came into possession of the property are pushing operations with great energy and vigor, and we are glad to know that the mine is exceeding their expectations.

NEVADA COUNTY.

The ledge owned by Bradley, Kile & Rose is located in Willow Valley, and has recently been leased by MacNate & Co. The company are now engaged in taking out ore from the upper level, which has paid them at the rate of $40 per ton, making fair dividends after all expenses are paid.

The fall ledge mine (better known as Parrish) is looking well at the present time. A party of miners have a contract there for taking ore, and are taking out rock which pays over $50 a ton. A crushing was had the other day of rock taken out by ten men in three weeks' time, and the result was 70½ ounces of gold, worth about $1,400.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

The *National* of the 11th says: "The Chapin mine has been taking out a great deal of rich cinnabar since our last. So much so as to be necessary to pay for putting up a furnace. Mr. Chapin went on yesterday morning to the Independence to go to Kadzville and see the works there, and make immediate arrangements for putting up one of those machines."

IRE COUNTY.

Work on the McDonough and Welch mine is being prosecuted with vigor. As we readers may remember, it is located in Cerro Gordo district. It is north of the Belshazzar and Whitney, and is supposed to be on the same vein. The ledge varies from one to three feet, and assays from $500 to $1,100 per ton in silver, besides some good gold. A shaft, 80 feet deep, has been sunk and two drifts have been run, the first of which is about 70 feet and the second 110. The rock taken from the mine is chiefly shipped to Swansea, and pays all the running expenses. The mine contains only 1,500 feet, and it seems to be the general opinion that when it takes its name, Thomas McDonough and Welch, who have given us the name of an old friend of theirs, John T. Barry of San Francisco. The Welch and McDonough is not incorporated, but is a mere levied assessment, and soon expects to declare a good dividend—a consummation devoutly to be wished."

State of Nevada.

The following is condensed from the Gold Hill *News* of October 11th:

BELCHER.—Daily yield 400 tons of ore. The quantity of ore extracted can be greatly increased whenever mills can be obtained to crush it. The main incline is down 113 feet below the 1,300 foot level, and sinking making excellent progress, having exhibited between the Crown Point and Yellow Jacket will shortly be removed to the intended lay from the 1,300 foot level will be resumed.

CROWN POINT.—About 380 tons of ore are being extracted daily. It is taken from the 1,000, 1,200 and 1,300 foot levels. Water, sounding but, flows as freely from the main drift on the 1,500 foot station that it has been considered unsafe to proceed with it, as the pump is now worked to its fullest capacity.

CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA.—Enlarging the main shaft is being completed, and sinking once through it will be commenced in about four days more. There are now sixty tons of high grade ore being taken daily through the main drift on the 1,167-foot level of the Gould & Curry shaft, which will be increased to 300 tons per day as soon as the company can resume hoisting through their own shaft.

RAYMOND CONSOLIDATED.—The main west drift at the second station, during the week, cut through a solid vein of ore, lying directly against the east wall of the ledge. Five feet in thickness, which assays from $50 to $92 per ton. The drift is still continued to the westward, the face being in very promising vein matter, almost identical in character of striking a continuation of the ore.

JUNIPER.—The north drift from the upraise in the north drift on the 800 foot level, has developed some rich ore, which bids fair to develop into a fine and extensive body. The east cross-cut from the 300-foot level is being pushed rapidly ahead to make connection with the Waller Defoe works.

SAVAGE.—Sinking the main incline for the 1,500-foot level is making fine progress, the rock in the bottom working and blasting well. The east cross-cut on the 1,600-foot level is still pushed steadily ahead, with the face in clay, quartz and porphyry.

AMERICAN FLAT.—The first cross-cut from the main south drift at the station, has penetrated a splendid body of ore at the distance of ten feet, the full face of the drift still being fine ore.

DAISEY.—The shaft is down 103 feet, the sinking making excellent progress, the rock in the bottom blasting and working finely. An assessment of 50 cents per share was levied on the 9th inst.

YUCCA.—The shaft is down 108 feet, the sinking making good progress, although the flow of water somewhat impedes the work.

CROWN POINT.—Daily yield 100 tons of ore, the assay value of which is $38 per ton. In the Nine Wing section the ore breasts are not yet yielding quite so well at our last report. In the Potosi section the ore shows a considerable improvement in quality.

IMPERIAL.—Sinking the main incline is making fair headway, though the rock in the bottom blasts quite hard. The quartz in the face of the south drift on the 1,700-foot level has shown considerable improvement during the week. The cross-cut west on the 1,700 foot level is making good progress.

SIERRA NEVADA.—There is but little change in this mine to report. The ore breasts are all looking and yielding finely. The mill is kept steadily running, crushing ore from the mine. Daily yield, 80 tons of ore.

SILVER HILL.—The ore breasts on the first level, both north and south, continue to improve in appearance and quality of the ore extracted. The ore body on the lower level of the mine continues to improve in both the main north drift and west crosscut.

SCORCH.—The main east drift, at the second station of the new shaft in the cañon, is still driven ahead with the appearance of tapping the ledge in a very short time, when it is the intention to again start the company's mill on ore from the mine.

HALE & NORCROSS.—Daily yield, 60 tons of ore. Sinking the incline is making steady progress, though the rock in the bottom continues to blast tough and hard.

NORTH.—The face of the east cross-cut on the 1,700-foot level shows considerable improvement since our last report. The material in the face is a decomposed spar, with some quartz and excellent indications of a ore body ahead, proving continuously that the east wall of the ledge has not yet been reached.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED.—Sinking the shaft is making good progress, although the work is somewhat impeded by the heavy flow of water.

WOODSIDE.—Sinking the shaft is making good headway, the rock in the bottom working finely. Retaining ore from the old works continues to be the case, the ore only holding out, but steadily improving in quality and quantity as the rock progresses.

GOULD & CURRY.—Drifting and prospecting the different levels throughout the mine is progressing as usual, with no important developments of value to report.

ARIZONA, THE LAST EL DORADO.—The main west CDE at the 400-foot station is still driven ahead, with strong indications of a near approach to the main ledge.

BUCKEYE.—There is little or no change in either the quantity or quality of the ore now extracted since our last report. All the ore-producing sections are looking and yielding well. The ledge still continues to improve in size as depth is attained in the mine.

CALEDONIA.—The work of enlarging the main shaft by the addition of a third compartment is making good progress. The ore breast, both north and south, on the second level, is yielding finely.

UTAH.—Sinking the shaft is making but slow progress, the heat at the bottom of which from the bottom considerably impeding the work. The entire bottom of the shaft is in fine condition for work, with occasional spots of excellent ore.

GUSHMAN.—Sinking the shaft is making good progress, the rock in the bottom working finely. Extracting

ly for him, passed unnoticed in the noise of the ride.

The troops were marched to a low building, which they immediately perceived was the railway station.

"Take the hostages into the station, and place a guard over them," said the officer with the yellow fringes to his face.

The prisoners were helped down with no gentle hand, and marched into the station, where a small salle d'attente received them.

"When does the train proceed?", they could hear asked by one of the sergeants on the platform to another.

"I fancy not until the infantry and the prisoners requisitioned from the villages come up."

"That will be an hour."

"Two, probably."

It proved to be more. The progress of plundered cows, of carts with stolen wine and bread, of frightened peasants coming in as prisoners on foot, was tardy, and the evening had grown into night when the convoy got to the station. Loading the trains with baggage, plunder and soldiers, proved also a tedious operation, and midnight had nearly come when it was prepared to start. The hostages had received little attention, a hunch of black bread and a draught of water being all the food offered to them.

His companions accepted it, but old Jean Voss, who was unable to eat even the little delicacies which Annette had on that very day tried to tempt him with, turned with loathing from the rough meal. He felt no hunger, appetite having been dulled with the rest of his senses. Even had his friends and neighbors not been too much terrified to converse, he would not have been able to join in any coherent discourse. For him the hours passed in a round of stupefied amazement.

At last the train was loaded and ready to depart.

"The hostages," called out a commanding voice.

"Come hostages—up quickly."

The four men rose, obediently. On the platform it was dark save where a rude lantern or a torch lit up a portion, but the ground was even, though somewhat encumbered with packages. But when they arrived at the end of the platform they had not reached their destination. The train was long, stretching over several hundred yards.

"This way," said one of the soldiers who held Jean Voss between them. They went down off the platform along the rough way at the side of the line. The old man endeavored to drag his faltering limbs after him. Thus stumbling along they reached the rail. Some rough planks above spread upon the coals in the tender, and the hostages were bade to mount and to take their seats on these. Old Jean was pushed up, not ungently, for the men in charge of him had pity on the poor old captive.

"Need they be tied?" inquired the corporal in charge of the party.

"I think not," laughed the sergeant; "they are not likely to jump off while the train is in motion."

No whistle was given but it might all need lessly the attention of a supposed watchful peasantry, as the train moved off. It went on cautiously gathering way until at its speed increased to about fifteen miles an hour. Though the time was summer the air even when still was not warm. When the pace grew tolerably rapid the draught became like a chill north wind. Jean Voss shivered from head to foot.

"How is it with you, old friend?" asked the Maire kindly.

The old man gave no answer.

"Cheer up, Jean Voss," said the Maire, "or you will get chilled to death."

A slight moan was all the answer.

The train went on moving, but with speed slackened, and at last, with a great jolt, which nearly shook the hostages from their seats, it stopped.

After a while the guard came up to the tender where the hostages sat.

"Get down," said the Sergeant.

Three of the party descended clumsily over the iron side and wheels of the tender.

"Come, you fourth," said the Sergeant.

No answer was made.

"Obstinate pig," said the Sergeant angrily, "come down or I will make you."

He held up his lantern as he spoke. It shone upon a face which gleamed white and cold in the glare. The old man had passed beyond the power of General Count Von Robenstich.

"Why, he is dead!" exclaimed the Sergeant.

"What else could you expect?" asked the Maire, forgetting prudence in his anger, "when you put a feeble, dying old man on such a journey than at night? I say it is mere murder."

"Hold your damned tongue," called out the Sergeant, "or you may learn whether you like a rope better than a ride. Come, take this body down out of this."

Four of the soldiers lifted down the corpse of Jean Voss.

"Do you see," said the Sergeant, "that you Frenchmen are of some use in the world? We have put you into the front of the train in order that your countrymen may play no tricks with it."

"I wish to Heaven they had smashed it and us," said the maire passionately.

"Ah, said the Sergeant mockingly, "you allow your feelings to run away with you. Is it not better a worthless old man like that should die than part come to the army of the Fatherland?"

"I tell you the Fatherland makes war by murder," answered the Maire.

"What," called out the Sergeant in a savage tone, "do you dare to blaspheme the glorious, unified German nation? I have warned you already that you had better be careful if you do not want to follow the example of your wretched countryman there. Here, fling that carpse into one of the goods stores."

The body was taken as the Sergeant directed.

"And now, brothers," said the patriot warrior, "let us sing *Die Wacht am Rhein*."

## CHAPTER XXI.

### "LETTERS FROM HOME."

"*Vive L'Empereur!*" was the cry which rose from a body of men who marched on a hot and dusty day in August by one of the main roads that led through the camp at Chalons.

No audible response was made to the loyal exclamation, but critical and rather contemptuous eyes examined the new comers.

"How full of enthusiasm messieurs the mobiots come up!" remarked an officer who sat in a café dividing his attention between a cigar and a glass of absinthe.

"Yes," replied his neighbor, "but it is true lumpkin loyalty. It cannot shout in time as the mob of a city would which had been used to the drill of a Sous-Prefet."

All the bowing for it it shouted in time it would be out of harmony with the picturesque irregularity of its step."

"When, I wonder, will these rawnails be fit to go into the field?"

In a voice clear sounding and sharp a grim voice replied, and had been listening to the conversation carried on with careless loudness, interrupted, "When you and jackanapses like you, who are called officers of the Imperial army, attend to your duties instead of lounging away precious time here in idleness and luxury."

So saying he walked out leaving the critics dumbfounded with amazement.

"Saprisi," said the first speaker of the two starting up from his seat, "that is the language of insult! He was almost a lad, the down of his mustache giving but questionable assurance of his manhood. "I shall demand reparation for wounded honor. Do you know who he is?"

"I think he is Colonel Lambeau. He was Major at Wissenbourg, and was promoted on the spot for the manner in which he covered the retreat and carried the remains of the General Douay."

"I am glad you know him, Alphonse, for you shall bear him a cartel from me."

"Are you a fool?" inquired his companion, who had the advantage of twelve months' seniority in years and service.

"Pardieu, none of your airs of superiority with me. I am young, but I am a gentleman and an officer, and I wear a sword, and no one, no matter what his rank, shall offend me with impunity."

"Tenez, Charles. Nobody suspects you for a coward, but you may yet prove to be an ass. If you send a challenge to a man who has just distinguished himself like Colonel Lambeau, you will not only get laughed at over the whole camp, but you will in all probability be sent to the rear. The Marshal is likely to tolerate but an attempt on the part of a Frenchman to slay one of his best officers."

"If he will not fight what right has he to be inspecting?"

"In truth, Charles, was he inspecting? Did he, indeed, go too far when he hinted that we might be better employed in looking after the young soldiers than in this way?"—pointing significantly to the contents of the table at which they had been seated.

"Pshaw! Can the army not fight without incessantly worrying about drill?"

"French armies can fight, but apparently the experience of the last two or three weeks indicates that they would fight even better if they had been more strictly drilled."

"Drill could hardly make them conquer six to one if their natural valor failed."

"Possibly not, but it would have made them bear defeat better. They say," here he lowered his voice, "that the Marshal was able to bring away little more than a third of his force."

"Ah, that is serious."

"Come, let us go out and see what stuff the new recruits are made of. I'm not so exciting it is a more harmless occupation than challenging a high officer, who has fought the Prussians well under the most tremendous disadvantages."

They strolled in the direction taken by the batch of mobiles who had given occasion to their conversation. The recruits had halted and were being inspected by a staff-officer. Many idlers had come forward, criticising the beauty of the country lads, who now for the first time came into contact with the regular army.

"I wonder has is bonne maman put by any sausage in his sack of powder pretty little ploupiou who makes such frantic attempts to grow a mustache?" was the good-natured remark of one.

"More likely she gave him a whipping before coming to get licked into shape here," sneered another.

"I hope she gave him a handkerchief to hold his tears," said a third.

The object of these disparaging criticisms was rather an undersized youth, who looked bewildered and disconcerted with the novelties about him. He was one of those who raised a cry of *Vive l'Empereur* that had received little response save shouts of laughter from those among whom his detachment passed. The observations which we have quoted, and many others to the same effect, were spoken in tones so loudas to be easily heard by him.

Suddenly his eye lit, as his ear caught accents which sounded familiarly. He heard a grave voice say—"I think you might be a little more sparing of your wit on poor fellows who come in an hour of need to do their best for the country."

"Michel Voss, Michel Voss!" cried out the little mobiot from the ranks.

"Sacre," cried out a Sergeant, "is this the discipline you have learned?"

The poor mobile looked ready to sink into his gaiters, but Michel Voss, whose voice it was that had attracted him, recognized with joy the face of an old village companion. He remembered they had played together, and had even experienced passing gentle feelings, which he knew would have made the meeting a delight to him, but superadded there was the hunger of news from home, which had been intensified by the excitement of events through which he had recently passed.

But he was compelled to curb his impatience. Lax as was the discipline of the French army then, it would hardly be tolerated that an officer should converse with others in the ranks, and as the inspecting officer was rather stricter than the average, poor Pierre Lochot had a narrow escape of a thrashing for the irregularity of his exclaiation. Michel was, therefore, compelled to wait —eating his heart meanwhile—for the slow process of inspection; to follow the detachment as it was marched off to the quarter assigned to the raw troops, so as not to lose sight of his newly discovered neighbor; to hang about for an hour until at last Pierre Lochot, released from control, came bounding over the ground to his friend who, he was quick enough to see, was watching for him with impatience.

"Ah, ah! Michel," he cried, as he ran to meet him, and flung himself upon the neck of young Voss, "how glad, how glad, I am to see thee." And the tears rushed into the poor boy's eyes at the joy of finding an old familiar face amid the crowd of strange ones.

"Believe me, Pierre, thou are not more glad than I to see an old playfellow—one from the dear village—"

"Tell me how they all are." "Have you seen them?"

"Ah, I was taken away before the Prussians came, but afterwards we marched within ten miles of the village, and several of the poor people came to us in a dreadful fright, running away from the cruelties and excesses of those terrible men."

"Who were they? Tell me. Was my father or Jean among them, or Annette Beaune?"

"To be sure, pretty Annette came. In the joy of seeing thee I was near forgetting. She gave me a letter for thee—"

"Oh, here, here, Pierre, good Pierre, hast thou got it—give it to me!"

"Got it, Michel? Thou dost not think I would neglect a letter for thee written by thy pretty fiancée—ah, and though I had no speech of her she looked sad, poor thing!"

"Sad! ah—Pierre, give me the letter."

"Where dost thou think I have kept that letter?"

"Safe, safe, I am sure; but give it to me, dear Pierre."

"Tenez," said Pierre, slowly and solemnly touching the breast of his tunic, "dost thou not see that I have kept it for thee as if it were a souvenir from ins propre chere amie—from Annette my love?" And at last he produced from the inner folds of his garment the much wished for letter.

"Here," he said, handing it to Michel. "Pretty Annette" he said indeed the laughter in her eyes I used to remember in our village when she give me this, but I am sure its contents will make thee glad. Girls look sad when they think of lovers absent at the war, but lovers are glad to get their letters, without least I am sure—" and here poor little Pierre heaved a sigh—though I am not long at the war, yet I should dearly like to have a letter from my fiancée—but she cannot write, poor thing."

Heedless of poor Pierre's chatter Michel tore open the paper, and eagerly devoured its contents, which ran in the following fashion:

MY DEAR FRIEND—I write to thee in bitter sorrow and anxiety. I know not whether this will find thee in life or in health, and I do not know, alas, that if it come to thee it will ever be read by thee, so great a new grief to thy pain. Oh, Michel, how can I tell thee the dreadful news! We are wounded in our hearts. It will nearly kill Oh, Michel, mon cher, I grieve for thee and for myself. I would I were near thee to give thee comfort, and to hear it in return from thy dear lips. But instead of comfort I miss only add to thy sorrow by telling how these awful events have happened. Thy poor father was cheerful and full of hope so long, as thy glorious army was near, and he had begun to think that wouldst soon return without having incurred any danger. Then after the news of the bouie of Wissembourg so dismay came of thee, and, oh, God, none since. Where, where are thou, Michel?

The poor old man was sorely stricken with thinking of you, and could settle himself down to sought. He used constantly to go up to the village to try if he could meet any one from the army who would give him tidings of his dear son. One day, at the Cerf *Volant*, the Uhlans came. I believe they came to see if there were any Prussians concealed. Some cruelty of the French kind was struck—he, the poor, gray-headed, kind old father. I found him lying bleeding, insensible on the ground. We got him home and he showed signs of recovery when the Prussians came again. This time they dragged him out of the house to be what they called a hostage. It appeared that they are afraid our peasants will tear up the line of railw—our railroads —on which they send their armies, and they resolved to put the persons of most consideration in the front of their trains, so that the peasants may know their own countrymen will be the first killed if anything happen to the train. Our Maire, Edouard Martin, Enrique Conscesoe and thy poor father were, it seems, selected. First they locked the village under what they called requisitions, and then those four were taken away to the railway station at Mommenheim, and they were put upon the engine, or the tender—I am not sure which —and driven along through the dark night all the way to Dutwiller—five leagues, as thou knowest. The Maire and Martin and Conscience returned none the worse. Your father—oh, Michel, he almost sick to death when taken from his home, died on the way. I have not seen him yet, but thy brother Jean has gone to Dutzwiller to fetch him back. He is dying, they say, but will not add to your misery by indulging in false hopes. Annette is almost as ill. We would have done so, but he was not in the house the day they came to take away thy father.

"Oh," groaned Michel, interrupting his perusal, "I would give my right arm that he had been there—and I his kiss."

With sad eyes and gloomy brow he continued to devour the contents:

I did not hear until this morning of the attack on the village, for I was ill myself, for I was buried myself in affliction—I had death in my own house. My poor father, my dear, suffering, patient mother, has come to her death by these awful Prussians. They know not she had the fever when they let for the army, and my letters told thee how escape of a shock to her system, the irregularity of his exclaiation. Michel was, therefore, compelled to wait —eating his heart meanwhile—for the slow process of inspection; to follow the detachment as it was marched off to the quarter assigned to the raw troops, so as not to lose sight of his newly discovered neighbor; to hang about for an hour until at last Pierre Lochot, released from control, came bounding over the ground to his friend who, he was quick enough to see, was watching for him with impatience.

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**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8.
November
1—Sunday—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost
3—Monday—All Souls.
4—Tuesday—St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. St. Vitalis and Agricola, Martyrs.
5—Wednesday—Of the Octave.
6—Thursday—Of the Octave.
7—Friday—Of the Octave.
8—Saturday—Octave of All Saints. The Four Crowned Martyrs.


# THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 1, 1873.


## THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

We give elsewhere the full text of the correspondence which, it is alleged, recently passed between the Sovereign Pontiff and the Emperor of Germany. We do not of course bind ourselves to the fidelity of the translation of these important letters, but publish it as we find it in the daily papers. We regard it as extremely probable that the correspondence is authentic, though the wording of the letters may be more or less distorted by prejudiced translators. But even as we give them, they afford reasonable evidence of the candor and sincerity animating the Holy Father, and the duplicity and craftiness belonging to the Prussian potentate. The Pope protests against the persecution of the Church, so actively waged now throughout the German Empire, and asserts that he cannot discover any justification for it. Emperor WILLIAM answers with sanctimonious special pleading worthy of an Evangelical Alliance declaimer. He talks about priestly defiance of secular authority, about ecclesiastical intrigues on the subversion of the Empire, and indulges in rogue generalities, which mean everything or nothing at all, according as one takes them. In fact, his Imperial Majesty's entire argument is a very cunning and very unscrupulous confounding of cause and effect. He makes the "agitation" of the clergy the cause of the persecution, whereas in reality the persecution is the cause of the agitation or discontent of which he complains.

If, previous to the enactment of the Bismarckian ecclesiastical laws, a single bishop or priest or religious had been tried in open court for conspiracy against the State, and found guilty upon evidence which would satisfy intelligent people, some justification might be pleaded and would be acknowledged. But nothing of the kind ever took place. Those who are acquainted with the despotic rigor of Prussian laws will feel convinced that if there was the faintest shadow of suspicion that any ecclesiastic, of high or low degree, had intrigued or conspired against the Empire, he would have been instantly arrested, and received a severe punishment. Those condemned to severe punishment. Those condemned to severe punishment. Those condemned to

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Home Rule and Amnesty.

The week has witnessed at least two important events in connection with the Home Rule movement. First there was a meeting of the Queen's County Independent Club, on Tuesday, in Maryborough, at which the remarkable manifesto from that quarter, which we published recently, was unanimously adopted. This meeting was fittingly presided over, in the absence of the worthy President, Mr. Lalor, by Father Tom O'Shea, and among the speakers were that other trusted, tried and eloquent advocate of the people's rights, Father Matthew Keeffe, and one of the county members, Mr. Edmond Dease. These three gentlemen spoke explicitly in favor of Home Rule, and Father O'Shea and Mr. Dease expressed their preference for the Federal plan as contrasted with simple repeal of the Union. On the whole, the meeting in Maryborough was highly satisfactory, and, indicating, as it unmistakably does, what the action of the county will be at the hour of total and thoroughly important.

The other event of importance in connection with the national movement this week is the meeting in Cavan, on Monday, at which Mr. Butt and Mr. J. O. Blunden attended as a deputation from the Home Government Association. There have lately been several splendid demonstrations in the North for the same purpose, but we doubt if in any of these so large a proportion of the electorate participated as in the one at Cavan, and in all other respects none of them was more imposing. All parts of the county, we believe, were represented on the occasion, and the result unanimously arrived at was that it was expedient to form a local branch of the Home Rule Association, and to support only Home Rule candidates at the general election. We should add that the political prisoners were not forgotten at Cavan. The last resolution adopted advocated their release as an act of justice, and condemned their further detention as an act of cruelty.

The second of the series of Amnesty demonstrations came off in Drogheda on Sunday, and was an undoubted and unqualified success. The patriotic town on the Boyne, with its worthy Mayor at its head, meant to have a good turn out to help to support the demand of the Irish nation. Dublin, Dundalk and other places sent contingents to add to the magnificent throng of thirty thousand persons who participated in the proceedings. The procession through the streets to the place of meeting was itself a highly imposing spectacle, and so great was the order, the peacefulness, the decorum that the following day there was not a single case in the local police court arising out of the demonstration.—*Nation, October 4.*

### Mr. Butt—Sandwich and Retraction

In the course of an excellent speech, Mr. Blanenbassett, at the banquet given in connection with the Derry Agricultural Society's Show, in Truise, on 4th October, thus spoke with regard to the responsibility and duties of public men:

"The language and expression of opinion is an essential condition of political progress and national enlightenment. A gentleman said lately concerning towards me who differ from him in one of the most valuable, as it is one of the most attractive qualities which a man can exhibit. When I speak of toleration I do not mean that false and colorless shadow of it, which is a mere reflection of the indifference of the man who has neither the independence of mind nor the strength of character to form any opinions of his own. Neither do I mean that feeble acquiescence in the will of others which is displayed by those who lack the courage and manliness to stand boldly to the opinions they have formed; I mean something rather of the wide and generous forbearance and tolerance towards sentiments and feelings not his own, which distinguishes the man who, having sedately thought out his own opinions, is ready, if asked by them to the task; but who, while he does the same time, cheerfully concedes to others the freedom which he so highly prizes himself. I am able to say that, as a member for Kerry, I have never lost sight of the duty which it is my pride to be not the representative of any party or section of the constituency merely, but of the whole county. The conscientious performance of even one of the other functions of a member of the House of Commons entails an amount of labor and anxiety of which an adequate conception is commonly formed out of doors. Some encouragement in this work I have, which, I trust, as long as I am in your confidence, will never fail me. I find encouragement always in the kindly sympathy and confidence of my own supporters; encouragement in the generous forbearance of political opponents, and, above all, in the approval of my own conscience, strengthening me with the conviction that I am doing what in me lies, feeble and inefficient though it be, to advance those principles, and to get put into actual operation those measures which I believe to be conducive to the best interests of you whom I have the honor to represent, and essential to the prosperity of the country which I love."

### The Catholic Clergy on Home Rule.

The following appeal has been published by the Very Rev. the Dean of Limerick. It is addressed to "the Very Reverend and Reverend Clergymen who signed the Limerick Declaration:"

GENTLEMEN,—Fourteen hundred of our body some time or four years ago signed a declaration in favor of domestic legislation. We proved in that "declaration" that our sentiments of the land question, or the Church question, or the question of education or of all of them together, would be sufficient to give England security and freedom and peace if the country were refused national self-government." There were four, or more hundred of pioneers in the feelings of the Irish people, and fourteen hundred clergymen proclaiming their own convictions. Have we not a right to the magnificent hope of hope? The *Times* newspaper—the most powerful agent of literary power and of the world's opinion—says, and England says we, the Catholic clergy, have changed. I think the time has come for us to prove to the world that we are not changed in as far as our feelings and determinations are unchanged. Many, inspired by our guidance signalled indifference, but many—those who know us—are well aware that we were "abiding our time." In fact, awaiting the coming grand conference in Dublin. Privately and publicly I have proclaimed that this was the feeling of numbers of our order; and privately and publicly I have been advising to bring it about. Our time has come at last, and I am pretty certain the *Times* will have evidence enough of the unchanged feelings of our people. I will hold on to my old way, I am, gentlemen, yours most faithfully,

R. S. O'BRIEN, D. D., Dean of Limerick, Chairman of the Limerick Declaration.

### Sentencing Evidences.

At the City Session, yesterday, a period was for the sentence to the career of a modern Jack Sheppard. A vast number of burglaries have recently been committed, and the police, some time since, succeeded in discovering that the head and soul of all these enterprises was a certain John Farrell, *alias* Brady, who was duly hunted down, arrested, and brought up at Sessions before the Recorder. The man pleaded guilty to no less than eight burglaries, and was sentenced to serve seven years penal servitude. So far the case presents no feature of particular interest; but what should interest the public is the fact that some three months since Brady appeared at Orrell street other circumstances widely different from the time of his arraignment and sentence yesterday. On the 23d of June Sheward O'Kelly was tried for the attempted assassination of Mr. Murphy, of the *Irishman*. One of the principal witnesses against O'Kelly was a certain John Brady, who deposed that in saw the prisoner running away from the scene of the attempted assassination, that he pursued him, that the prisoner pointed a revolver at him, and that he never lost sight of the prisoner till he was arrested. The learned Judge naturally, when charging the jury, laid great emphasis on the evidence of Brady, and highly commended his conduct. Edward O'Kelly was found guilty, and sentenced to a punishment worse than death—penal servitude for life. Now, the John Brady, who testified against O'Kelly and the John Farrell who was sent to penal servitude for burglary were thesame and the same person. This raises a question serious indeed in its complexion. At the trial Brady's character was, it appears, not known. It is now plain that to get up a person's character for money "a dog should not be hung," and it was in a large degree on his evidence that a British, subject was doomed to a lifelong incarceration.—*Dublin Freeman, Oct. 4.*

### The Callan Scandal.

After causing his and-papal friends a shock of unpleasant astonishment, Father O'Keeffe is back again in their good graces, restored immediately to favor on the discovery that he had not made the act of ordinable submission, for which, in common with our Catholic contemporaries, we gave him credit. "His flag is still flying," the *Most* audibly proclaims, "and his spirit unbroken." What that flag represents now beyond mercenary bargaining it would be extremely difficult to say. Father O'Keeffe himself admits that a vestige of honor remains, and that the clergy and laity and all the wealth and influence of Ireland have hardly ever displayed a more admirable unanimity and courage than they have in the present case. But the question as they do at present in favor of the Home Rule movement, notwithstanding all the we find an influential London daily paper lamenting itself by insulting in the disbelief of endeavoring to make the people of England believe that the people of Ireland are not in earnest in their demand for Home Rule—that they have become too prosperous and too happy to be discontented, and that, in short, if they do need or desire any change, that let the indignant and unjust journalist be condemned to the misery of living in Ireland. Surely intelligent Englishmen will not allow themselves to be misled into crediting such vile, uncalled-for and untrue bosh as this:

"The peasantry are so well off that they are ceasing to abide their landlords; and they need to do so on such trivial provocation that they hardly merit to be prosperous tenants. Indeed, just it suits the priests and the unemployed lawyers, and the professional agitators and the Parnies out of work, and all the disappointed litters of the people to demand an Irish Parliament—for what purpose they do not precisely know—and so the yearly work of turmoil is going on again."

### Affairs in Tralee.

Tralee has settled down to its normal state of quietude. The O'Donoghue was still there at last accounts, but was making no canvass; the extra police force have been withdrawn from the country stations, and the sounds now heard are sounds of joy over the victory that has been won for the national cause, or wails, such as the following (which we find in the Tralee *Chronicle*) for the fallen chieftain:

O'DONOGHUE'S KEEN.

Ulalu! Ulalu! wail him so dear,
Wail for the chieftain whose reign is fled;
Wail for him, mountains of grandeur and pride;
Wail for him, valleys and deep flowing tide;
Wail him, cities, bleakly and gray—
Wail for the people, wail for to-day!
O chieftain, chieftain, no time can efface
The foul stain left on your name and your race.

Once how we trusted the promise that hung
On thy fair smiling face and thy eloquent tongue!
How our hearts leaped over hearty faith was given
Unto thy word—a mocking grimace.
Can ask us to trust you, fooled and betrayed?

Ulalu! Ulalu! wail him so dear,
Wail for the chieftain whose reign is fled;
Wail for him, mountains of grandeur and pride;
Wail for him, valleys and deep flowing tide;
Wail him, cities, bleakly and gray—
Wail for the people, wail for to-day!
O chieftain, chieftain, no time can efface
The foul stain left on your name and your race.

A valiant chief our manhood is shamed to thy shame,
And our sensual shall blush at thy miserable name.
What! trust you?—Foiled it, you salute and you
betray!

Once how we trusted the promise that hung
On thy fair smiling face and thy eloquent tongue!
How our hearts leaped over hearty faith was given
Unto thy word—a mocking grimace.
Can ask us to trust you, fooled and betrayed?

Foiled it, you waves, as you thunder and fur
On the sensitive cliffs of our dear Irish shore.
Foiled it, you winds, as you flee
From the chains we once loved a rather than flee!
Foiled it, you mountains, as you echo the wail
For the last of the race—the primary penalled—
Ulalu! Ulalu! has a to life.
The inexorable doom of the traitor of men.

The people be audied at have boasted him and boast him back to his masters to cringe and to bow
He has sold them for gold—he has sold them for gold
He has brought on his kindred, his country and
God.

Ulalu! Ulalu! now is the traitor's doom
He has fled from his manhood and faithful Tralee
He has left his dear home—he has left his dear home
To bear—if he can—his defeat and disgrace.

### Mr. O'Regan's Case.

Grave dissatisfaction is expressed at the conduct of the Tralee magistracy in condemning Mr. O'Regan to a month's imprisonment. On Monday of last week this gentleman, who is an elector of the borough, and a Home Ruler, was summoned before the magisterial bench to answer a charge of assault, brought on the part of one of the Christian's" hireling supporters, who so lately made both night and day hideous by yells and screams in his behalf. Mr. O'Regan was accused of having plucked the lady's shawl from her shoulders. When the case was called The O'Donoghue's solicitor wisely suggested that it should be withdrawn. Believing this had been done, Mr. O'Regan and his legal advisers left the Court, after which the magistrates proceeded to try the case in their absence, and sentenced Mr. O'Regan to a month's imprisonment. The unfortunate gentleman is now undergoing the sentence, but he has determined to seek redress from the Court of Queen's Bench.—*Catholic Opinion, October 4.*

## ENGLAND.

### Protestant Rotality.

The Church *Herald*, being written by and for Anglican clergymen, may be supposed to know something of the state of religion and morals among the Protestant masses. We are sorry, therefore, to find it giving as every occupation but those which the teaching of the Christian dispensation has marked out for her. The care of her household, the gentle ministry of the sick and suffering, the teaching of the young and helpless, the tender solicitude of searching out and reclaiming the erring one of her sex—these are the sublime duties which true Christianity shadows forth for her as her most glorious work; but these are not the employments which modern philosophy would assign her. Blessed be heaven! the Catholic Church keeps up a system of yielding to this world-wise philosophy, and goes steadily onward, winning woman to her bosom with the sweet spirit that the Sisterhood of the Help of Christians has set itself to its beneficent labor. They have taken as their special charge poor, young work girls, who have no homes at all, or whose homes are at long distances from the place where they earn their bread. The Sisterhood have a large house, in which they have sleeping accommodation for a large number of the girls. The girls have their sleep and rest and their supper there completely, or they can have the choice of not sleeping, but of merely receiving their meals in the day-time. For poor girls without parents, in a large sinful city, need we say what a boon such a home is likely to prove? Is they are worldly, and supposed to be not utterly destitute of a slight chance is made for their mind, and a slight charge is made for their meals, but barely what covers the first cost of rent and provisions—for there is no question of making profit by the sales. The Sisterhood provides the establishment and attend at meals, and also at the evening exercises of the morning and the evening, bidding upon the poor creatures the light and the blessing of their gentle refinement and their holy example. At Amiens the Bishop has given over a considerable part of the work, and in their houses there 500 young girls are under the care, and the comfort and sinlessness of a convential home. At Paris they have as yet had none only a small beginning in a rented house, and already there are one hundred in its single room, one hundred some daily to its doors, beseeching for admission. In their resources increase the Sisterhood will in only very rejoiced to extend their mission. Such works as this are better than a thousand schemes for what we hear so often in the pulpits of the necessity of opening doctrinaires—the "emancipation" and "enfranchisement" of woman.—*Catholic Union Publications.*

### French Monarchy.

The Comte de Chambord has published a manifesto which must materially strengthen on his chance of ascending the throne of his ancestors. His opponents have recently been drawing frightful pictures of the reception which would be given to him if he have asserted over and over again that he would restore the feudal *regime*, and demand re-igitous liberty; and M. Rimond has just published a letter signed by the count himself, in which he ridicules as a mere phantom the idea of restoring "the *droit divin*, feudal rights, religious intolerance, persecution of dissenters, and other evil relics of the darkness of the past." Of course, in this, as in all other legal chicane," "I know very well," he says, "that it is not always easy, without using these unworthy maneuvers, to preserve one's composure; but you must reckon on my self-command in the midst of such annoyances to adjust to such toolerie." Nothing can be more clear than this letter, which brings into it remembered how really the Count de Chambord is a man of his time, and has ever been in his dealings with France.—*Nation, October 4.*

### The Army of France.

The French army, it seems, is beginning to feel the benefit of a more settled Government and the Presidency of an eminent soldier. By an official decree, gazetted this week, the army is to be reorganized on eighteen Army Corps—designed to occupy subsequently the eighteen military regions into which the *Conseil-general* is about to divide the whole country. Each Corps is to consist of two infantry divisions, and a brigade of cavalry. Each division is to consist of two brigades of infantry, and a brigade of artillery. Each brigade is to consist of four regiments of infantry, and a regiment of artillery. Each regiment is to consist of three battalions of infantry, and a battalion of artillery. The Corps are to be numbered from 1 to 18, and the following generals are appointed to the command of the 18 Corps: Duc d'Aumale, Clinchant, Montaubin, Lebrun, Dalgary, Martin des Pallières, Clicsey, Forgeot, Lallemand, Tartigue, Pellissier de Reynaud, Ducrot, Cissey, de Salignac, Fenelon and Auraile de Palladines. The Versailles Army is dissolved, and General Ladmirault remains Governor of Paris and Commander of the first military division. Other decrees follow relative to the organization of new regiments of different arms for various Army Corps. It is announced that a fresh decree will be decrees that the mode in which the military territorial division is to be established and the number of Army Corps in time of France Government.—*Weekly Register, October 4.*

## GERMANY.

### The Will of the Empress of Germany.

The will, with seven codicils, of her Majesty Caroline Augusta, Empress Dowager of Austria, born Princess of Bavaria who died at Vienna on the 9th of February last, was proved in London on the 16th ult., by Count Philipp Cavriani, the sole executor and trustee given and appointed by the will, subject to the jurisdiction of the English Court being sworn under £6,000. The will and codicils contain very numerous specific and pecuniary legacies, which it is impossible to do more than allude to. The testatrix bequeaths to her daughter, the Archduchess Gisela, and to the most of her dependants there are also a great many charitable bequests. The fourth codicil makes her principal heir her grandson the Archduke Carl Ludwig, adding to the legacies may be mentioned her grandson the Emperor of Austria, the Empress Elizabeth, her great grandchildren, the Archduke Rudolph, her great grand-daughter-in-law, the Archduchess Gisela, her grandson the Emperor of Brazil, her great-daughter-in-law, the Archduchess Charlotte, and the Dowager Queen of Wurtemberg. To the Imperial Exchequer at Vienna she bequeaths the consecrated vessels received by her from Pope Pius VII, at Rome in 1819, and to the Erzherzog at Munich the trowel sent to her by Leo XII. in 1827, after it had served him at the closing of the Holy Porte. To commemorate this it is bequeathed to the Caroline Institution for Soldiers' Daughters, at Vienna, that nationalities must in no case be considered, as far as there is only one Austrian army, the army which her husband thanked when on his dying bed. There is a direction that 5,000 holy masses should be read for her, and 5,000 florins are set apart for this purpose. The deceased Empress expresses a wish that, if possible on the occasion of her interment lying in state, her face may be covered with a veil, and the Archduke Carl Ludwig is requested to choose a keepsake for each of his children, "although the eldest will be too young to remember her long; but they will be told that their father was the favorite of the old great grandmamma, that she loved him dearly as well. May he and his children's, in spite of reproach and derision, continue to their Saviour, live more for duty than ambition, advantages or pleasure, and always give pleasure to their parents."

### The Catastrophe in Spain.

Among the champions of the Carlist cause in Germany the distinguished Archbishop of Posen and Gnesno, Mgr. Count Ledochowski holds at the present moment one of the most prominent places. In his manly opposition to the execution of the baneful laws for suppressing the time-honored presbyterive rights of the Church, he has the whole of the people of ancient Poland at his back, who are anxious to resist the encroachments perpetrated by the Germans on Polish soil ever since the first dismemberment of the realm of the Jagellons and Piasts. What has been published in Prussia are prevented from speaking their mind by the arbitrary measures which Bismarck's police now hesitate in adopting against them; those appearing in Galicia are vieing with one another in espousing the cause so brilliantly advocated by the eminent prelate. As an instance we quote the following from a recent issue of the *Polnische Jurnal* published at Cracow:

"The power wielded by Mgr. Ledochowski is growing apace and assuming historical features, as time passes on. With calm and dignity the Archbishop stands aloof, while faithfully discharging the duties of a shepherd to his devoted flock, he likewise sides the national cause, and the good wishes of all those who have at heart the sympathies of the nation party and the progress of liberty, but, above boldly raising his head, are on his side. Let us join him with all our might in the combat; let us back him in the struggle—himself the head of our Church, the head of our nation, and therefore constituting a power of immense vitality and unpunished."

### The Spanish Loan.

The Spanish loan of £32,000,000 sterling, which was announced in the *Times* of Monday, has been taken up with extraordinary rapidity. The subscription list was opened on Monday morning, and was closed in the afternoon, the applications having reached the enormous amount of £320,000,000 sterling, or ten times the sum required. The bonds are issued at 78 per cent, and bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The interest is guaranteed by the Spanish Government, and is payable in London. The bonds are redeemable at par in 75 years, by annual drawings, commencing in 1877. The loan is secured on the customs revenue of Spain, and on the property of the Church which has been confiscated by the Government. The subscription list was opened at the London and Westminster Bank, and the applications were received by Messrs. Baring Brothers, Messrs. Rothschild, Messrs. Hambro, Messrs. Glyn, Messrs. Morgan, and Messrs. Huth. The

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Home Rule and Amnesty.

The week has witnessed at least two important events in connection with the Home Rule movement. First there was a meeting of the Queen's County Independent Club, on Tuesday, in Maryborough, at which the remarkable manifesto from that quarter, which we published recently, was unanimously adopted. This meeting was strongly presided over, in the absence of the worthy Prendergast, Mr. Lalor, by Father Tom O'Shea, and among the speakers were that other trusted, tried and eloquent advocate of the people's rights, Father Matthew Keeffe, and one of the county members, Mr. Redmond Dease. These three gentlemen were equally explicit in favor of Home Rule, and of O'Shea and Mr. Dease expressed their preference for the Federal plan over unconditional repeal, while Father Keeffe declared the simple repeal of the Union. On the whole, the meeting in Maryborough was highly satisfactory, and—although, as it unavoidably does, what the action of the county will be at the hour of trial—hugely important.

The other event of importance in connection with the national movement this week is the meeting in Cavan, on Monday, at which Mr. Butt and Mr. J. O. Blunden attended as a deputation from the Home Government Association. There have lately been several splendid demonstrations in the North for the same purpose, and no doubt if any of these so large a proportion of the electorate participated as in the one at Cavan, and in all other respects none of them was more imposing. All parts of the county, we believe, were represented on the occasion, and the result unanimously arrived at was that it was expedient to form a local branch of the Home Rule Association, and to support only Home Rule candidates at the general election. We should add that the political prisoners' amnesty question at Cavan. The last resolution adopted advocated their release as an act of justice, and condemned their further detention as an act of cruelty.

The second of the series of Amnesty demonstrations came off in Drogheda on Sunday, and was in its dimensions and unqualified success. The patriotic town of the lady Boyne, with its worthy Mayor at its head, seems to have turned out en masse to support the demand of the Irish nation. Dublin, Dundalk and other places sent contingents, which, with the magnificent display of thirty thousand persons who participated in the proceedings, THE MONITOR through the streets to the place of meeting was itself a highly impressive spectacle, and so great was the multitude, the decorum was such that the following day there was not a single case to be found in the police courts of the demonstration.—*Nation*, October 4.

### Mr. Brownrigg and Toleration

In the course of an excellent speech, Mr. Brownrigg said, at the banquet given in connection with the Royal Agricultural meeting, that Sir Trasie, on the October, in the same sub-regard to the responsibility of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, he could not help feeling that the public were entitled to know something about it. I am able to say that I am not responsible for any expression of opinion as to the general condition of political prisoners, personal enlightenment. A gentleman whose character and abilities demand respect and whose position entitles him to the confidence of the Government, and who is one of the most influential members of the Irish Bar, has, I am informed, visited the prisoners, and has reported to the Government that their health is good, and that their treatment is in accordance with the rules. Under these circumstances I am not prepared to say that I am responsible for any opinion as to the condition of the prisoners. I am able to say that I am not responsible for any opinion as to the condition of the prisoners. I am able to say that I am not responsible for any opinion as to the condition of the prisoners. I am able to say that I am not

## COAST MINING NEWS.

### AMADOR COUNTY.

The Sutter Creek *Independent* says that a wide ledge of rich pay rock has been struck in the North Amador mine, near that place, during the past few days.

It is stated at a strike of rich rock has been made in the Bunker Hill mine near Amador City. The ledge is about twelve feet wide at the point where it was struck. About nine feet of the ledge is richer than the rest, free gold being visible throughout this portion. Work is being vigorously carried on at this mine, and the prospects of a very large amount of good paying rock being taken out are very favorable.

An eight-foot ledge has lately been struck in the Alpine mine at Plymouth, which will pay $30 per ton. The other mines in that vicinity are also looking well.

### CALAVERAS COUNTY.

In the foothills of Calaveras county, two miles from Telegraph city and not more than twelve miles from Milton, the present terminus of the Stockton and Copperopolis railroad, is situated the property of the Tecumseh Mining Company. At a depth of 400 feet sharp knife comes to straddled gold-bearing quartz of a high grade. Their Superintendent is of the opinion that before a depth of 100 feet more is reached, he will be in good milling ore. Their main shaft is now down 320 feet. The rock through which it is sunk is composed entirely of porphyry, impregnated with gold and silver-bearing sulphurets.

The latest report from Blue Mountains is a continuation of the flattering intelligence we have already published in regard to the richness of the mines of that district. The blacksmithing plays largely. The difficulties of working the sulphurets of that mine have been removed by Mr. Kohler's patented process of amalgamation. The yield of rich quartz is increasing as work on the mine progresses. At the point now reached the vein is over 15 feet wide, and the rock pays from $275 to $300 per ton. The Ismeraldine and Good Hunter are also proving to be rich. Quarts yielding about the same as the Hockendern, has been struck lately in the Good Hunter. Work is pushed actively on all the leads of the district.

### NEVADA COUNTY.

The Nevada *Daily Transcript* has the following regarding the Manzanita claim: Arrangements are being made for working the Manzanita gravel claims, situated on the outskirts of town, at the base of Sugar Loaf Hill, and owned by Roberts & Co., for extensive working, as soon as water comes. A tunnel is being run and will be completed in about three weeks, low enough to work the rich gravel channel to the bed rock. Sluices will be laid of sufficient capacity to run 2,000 inches of water, which will be double the amount run last season at any one time.

### PLUMAS COUNTY.

The *National* of the 25th, has this item:

During the past three or four weeks, Mr. C. Lapp has taken from his little ledge, located on the mountain south of Indian Valley, something over $5,000. The best part of it is that he has pounded it out with a hand mortar.

### SHASTA COUNTY.

Some time ago Baker, Engel, Rothwell, Hubbard and Higinbotham commenced running a tunnel, but they soon struck up with the intention of sealing the Dubuque cattle ledge in Igo District, in the eastern part of this county. Last week the tunnel reached the distance of seventy feet, when the ledge, which crops out on the surface above, was tapped. On passing through the ledge, it was found to be four feet in thickness, and the quartz closely impregnated with silver. Native silver is found all through the rock, and the owners of the property say they have found something that beats Comstock.

### State of Nevada.

We condense from the Gold Hill *News* of October 24th:

CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA.—Daily yield 250 tons of ore, 100 tons of which is being hoisted through the Gould and Curry shaft and the rest through the company's shaft. It is said, however, that no ore is being sent through the Gould and Curry shaft until a side track of the railroad is completed to the company's dump. The car body is being bronzed out both north and south, and connection is not only laid out, but improve la quality.

DAYTON.—The ore vein at the third station (400 feet level) has been struck both north and south, a distance of 10 feet, the face of both still being in good ore. The company have 700 tons of ore in the dump, and are still piling it up, ready to crush as soon as mills can be obtained.

CHOLLAR POTOSI.—Daily yield, 400 tons of ore. There is no change of importance to note in the situation of the north and breast, or either the 1,300, 1,200 or 1,100-foot levels. The main south drift on the 1,400-foot level has been stopped on account of the great heat and bad air, and an up-raise started to connect with the north winze from the 1,500-foot level, for the purpose of giving the ventilation to that part of the mine. The main south drift on the 1,500 level is making but slow progress, the heat being the most intense ever encountered in the mine.

WOODVILLE.—Sinking the incline is making good progress following the ledge and still in ore. The usual amount of ore is being extracted from the face of the north drift at the 2,000-foot station. The supply of timber for working purposes is good.

SCORPION.—Some very fine ore is being extracted from the east drift at the south station of the shaft in the incline. Sinking the new shaft east of the mill has been resumed.

HALE & NORCROSS.—Sinking the main incline is making good progress, although the rock in the bottom is quite tough and hard to blast. Daily yield of ore 95 tons, nearly from the eleventh, third and second station levels.

BELCHER CONSOLIDATED.—A cross-cut has been commenced in the north drift from the main west drift at the third station. The drift south on the ore body, at the second station, shows the ore to be both widening out and improving in quality. There is also a gratifying improvement in the ore body in the south drift of the first station.

AMERICAN FLAT.—The west drift from the main incline south, on the third station is being energetically driven ahead, the face within a very short distance of the point where it is expected that the ledge will be reached.

JUNCTION.—The ore body in the north drift at the 100-foot level, is opening out finely and the extraction of the ore ore has already commenced. The ore in the south drift at the 600 foot level is also improving in quality. Two mills are running on ore from the mine, and its future prospects are certainly very flattering.

SILVER HILL.—The shaft is now down 75 feet below the second station. The mine is looking finely throughout, the drifts both north and south showing fine developments of ore at both the first and second stations.

JACOB LITTLE.—Driving the main northwest tunnel is again being prosecuted with the utmost vigor night and day. Assays of ore from the face of the drift range from $9 to $506 per ton. It is the intention to commence shipping ore as soon as mills can be obtained to crush it.

YELLOW JACKET.—The pump is steadily gaining on the water from the 1,500-foot level, and it is expected that the water will be sufficiently drained to again commence work on that level by Monday next.

CHOLLAR POTOSI.—Daily yield, 140 tons of ore, which is worth $33 per ton, assay value. There is no change worthy of mention in either the looks or yield of the different ore-producing sections.

CALEDONIA.—Enlarging the shaft for another compartment is not yet finished, but is making good progress. Daily yield of ore, 50 tons. The ore breasts are looking finely.

OPHIR.—There is no change of value to report of the prospecting drifts at the 1,700-foot level. The face of the south drift on the 1,465-foot level is still in clay mixed with boulders.

SIERRA NEVADA.—Daily yield 60 tons of ore. The ore breasts are looking and yielding finely as usual. The mill is kept steadily running, crushing ore from the mine, and everything is prepared for a steady winter's work.

OVERMAN.—Opening the new station at the 1,200-foot level of the shaft is making excellent progress, and the prospects of the 1,000-foot level are without change of importance.

UTAH.—The main southwest drift at the 900-foot level is making excellent progress, and is expected to reach the ledge in a very short time. The winze in the shaft has been lowered to within 40 feet of the 1,000-foot station, and appears to be rapidly subsiding.

UTAH.—Opening new station to drift for the ledge is progressing favorably. Engineer, who has yielded the astonishing amount of $10,00 in silver and over $700 in gold per week. Another lot of a number of tons, assorted, yielded an average of $300 per ton.

### Arizona.

The *Arizona Miner* of the 18th has intelligence from which the following is gleaned:

Goodwin & McKinnon are mining and working richer and better ore from their claim on the War Eagle lode than was ever worked by them in the last successful run.

Walnut Grove continues the liveliest mining district in Arizona. All the mines are running; miners are taking out a great deal of rich gold and silver rock, while numerous claims have leads are almost every day rewarded with a "find."

The Hibernia, recently sold to Wm. H. Hayward and others, is under the superintendence of L. R. Seaver, is in course of active development, producing tons of rich ore daily, and has already 20 tons of ore on the bank of the Colorado for shipment by the steamer. Daily Work, Gold Hill, Mr. Milner on the north, has been recently sold in San Francisco for $80,000, and work will be soon commence upon it.

The Illly Engel has ten tons of rich ore out, ready for shipment that will average $400 per ton.

The Arnold and Maguire have shipped five tons of ore, and are now erecting arastra to work their rock on the ground.

Burch and Peck are sacking bits from the Bunker Hill, an extention of the Billy Engel. They shipped five tons by the last steamer.

The Congress has out seven or eight tons of $600 rocks, ready for shipment.

These are only a few of the many mines that are being got ore on the Hope ledge, Cedar district.

Near Cerbat the Ida and Rhoda Lewis and the Cagel and Tiger have what drove. The Cupel Shipped eight or ten tons of fine ore on the last steamer.

The "Ell" is looking remarkably well, and Colonel Riley is actively developing it. The pay ore is from 15 to 18 inches wide, and is pronounced by all $1,000 rock. They have 6 or 7 tons on the dump. The last shipment to San Francisco was sold for over $900.

### Idaho.

The following we extract from the Owyhee *Avalanche* of October 18th:

The old abandoned drifts in the fourth level of the Golden Chariot have been started up, and are being driven south with the prospect of finding good pay. The sixth level is also being driven south in good ore. The slopes from the stash to the eighth level are producing about 18 tons per day of high-grade ore. The eighth level is being driven south in a fine body of ore for 2 to 2½ feet in width. They are also getting ready to run the ninth level south, and will immediately commence to sink the main shaft 100 feet deeper. Present indications are very cheering, and it is the intention to prospect the mine on a very larger scale. Improvements are being made on the surface which will greatly economize labor and facilitate the assorting of ore.

The Morning Star mine is now yielding about 45 tons of ore per day. They have just come upon a new body of ore in the north level north; it is large, and similar in appearance and richness to that formerly found in the south end.

The fifth level drift of the War Eagle is being driven as rapidly as possible, and the shaft is being sunk down for the fifth level. The operations on this mine are at present confined to prospecting, with the view of opening up a rich body of ore known to exist south of the shaft.

The Clark shaft of the Red Jacket has been connected with and is now down 80 feet below the adit level, showing a large body of prospect rock, rich in gold and silver. Lumber and other material are accumulating at the mine preparatory to the immediate erection of steam hoisting works, which will greatly facilitate the operations to be carried on during the coming winter.

Splendid ore continues to be taken from the sixth and seventh level stopes; the new boiler is being placed in position, which will greatly increase the hoisting facilities of the mine.

In the Ida Elmore the stopes in the tenth level north are yielding a fine quantity of ore. The vein is from four to five feet in width. The main level drift is being extended north as expeditiously as possible. The new boiler will greatly add to the working facilities of the mine. Work is progressing as usual on the Illinois Central, Idlewild, Norfolk, Poseman, Crown Point and Bell Peck, all of which are yielding splendid ore.

### The Indians and the Catholic Missions.

The following communication appeared in the Portland *Bulletin* on the 24th:

EDITORS BULLETIN: I was greatly surprised to see in the *Bulletin* of yesterday, in its usual purports a long article, being proceedings of the Presbyterian Synod, lately in session in this city, and a resolution offered by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Lindsley, of Oregon, which was copied from the proceedings of the city of the 11th inst:

Resolved, That the Synod of the Pacific meet would most respectfully memorialize Congress, and urge by the Government to erect Roman Catholic Indian Reservations, for the following reasons, viz: The first and second treaty I pass over for the present, as they treat as follows: "Because there are no Catholic Indians, and the Catholic Church never claims the Indians."

With all due respect to the learned Doctor, permit me, Mr. Editor, to declare this assertion a wilful misrepresentation, which for charity's sake I will rather ascribe to his utter ignorance of the matter of which he treats than to any evil design or motive. And this I prove by the following stubborn facts and statistics derived from official sources:

First—The Catholic missions among the Yakima Indians were established in 1847 by the Oblate Fathers, who had the charge of them until 1855, when the Indian war put an end to their labors for the time being. Peace being again restored, these missions were regularly visited by priests from the adjacent valleys until 1865, when a resident missionary was appointed, who, in the course of fourteen years, had as two Jesuit Fathers, who, to this day, have the charge of these missions.

The Catholic Indians register kept at their principal station in Ataanum, just north of the Yakima River, enables me to learn that up to April last 705 Indians had been baptized by the Fathers, nearly 500 of whom form the Roman congregation.

To corroborate the above I will add that during a residence of nearly four years in the Yakima Valley, I here, Sunday after Sunday, saw Indians by the hundred congregating around their little log church, from distances ranging from fifteen to fifty miles, to receive the instructions of their Catholic missionary. At all seasons of the year, in rain or snow, they and their people of like creeds from all directions on Saturday evenings, pitching their temporary tents around the premises, the place presenting some the proportions of a respectable Indian village, when on the following Monday morning is again deserted till the next recurring Sunday. Time far concerning the Catholic influence among the Yakimas.

In 1860 the first Protestant minister arrived at the Yakima Reservation in the capacity of a school master, with a like salary from the Indian Department. A few years afterward the same school-master became the agent of said father misery, and appointed two of his illiterate Indian proselytes as assistants in the spiritual line, one of whom, his brother, whilst he continues to this day to have an eye to the temporalities. Thus, you see, Mr. Editor, that the Government in granting the Catholics permission to erect, at their own expense, a church on the Yakima Reservation is doing nothing but an act of tardy justice to their very just claims, on account of the priority of their missionary establishment among the Yakima tribes, which set I hope will soon be followed by a yet fuller recognition of said claims by the speedy appointment of a Catholic agent at the same time.

In conclusion, I would advise the Rev. Dr. Mclaurin, forever Haight and Gen. Joseph Palmer, that the above before alluded tempting to carry out the resolutions of the reverend hewers of the Pacific Presbyterian synod of San Francisco. The papers of that city and elsewhere, which, by publishing the reported sanctimonious have helped to circulate the above slander, are also respectfully requested to publish the present communication. All the Catholics claim is fair play.

J. B. BOUDET.
YAKIMA CEN., W. T., Oct. 17, 1873.

King John of Saxony is dead.

T. J. P., MARYSVILLE.—In 1861, when President Lincoln called for three months' volunteers, Thomas Francis Meagher enlisted in the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York. Soon after, and before the regiment left for the seat of war, he was empowered to raise a company of Zouaves, to be attached to the Sixty-ninth, of which he was commissioned Captain. We are not certain that he participated in the first battle of Bull Run, but if he was not engaged in that famous rout he was in the vicinity of Washington. He left New York for Washington as a commissioned officer.

The Supreme Court last week reiterated an oft declared principle that a sale for public taxes, properly made, and not redeemed according to law, gives the purchaser an absolute title against all the world, save only the State and the United States. It wipes out all other titles or claims of whatever name or nature, whether mechanics' liens, prior deeds or any other device of law. The same Court also decided, within the past week, that a mother having minor children is not bound to sell the child or children to legitimate or not, is entitled to all the tenderments and benefits of the matrimonial law.

The famous Stokes trial for the murder of James Fisk, in New York, terminated on Wednesday of this week, the jury bringing in a verdict of "manslaughter in the first degree." Judge Ingraham sentenced him to the full penalty of the law, *four years imprisonment in the Sing Sing or hard labor.* Stokes and his friends gave expression to their delight in sheets.

The entire value of the salmon caught and shipped in and from the Columbia river last season foots up $950 000. Next year the business will give employment to three thousand hands.

The friends of State Printer Thomas A. Springer will be grieved to learn that he is so ill in this city that his physicians say he cannot recover.

Stokes and Burnside, the two Modocs whom the President pardoned, are now safely immured at Alcatraz.

### Subscriptions Received.

Watsonville—Joseph S. Fallon.....$ 10 00
Castroville—Michael Barry.....5 00
Gilroy—Thomas Murphy.....5 00
Point Pinos—Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.....5 00
Salinas—Charles Mesplet.....5 00
Monterey—Joseph B. Harper.....5 00
Port Harford—Thomas Lilley.....5 00
Cayucos—John Rooney.....5 00
Cayucos—John Ferguson.....5 00
Maryville—R. S. Robertson.....5 00
Castle Island, Kerry, Ireland—Rev. Jas. Power.....5 00
Somerville—Patrick Duff.....5 00
Amador—James Fleming.....5 00
Amador—Thomas Fleming.....5 00
Amador—Hugh Burns.....5 00

### Living Advertisements.

A medicine that has done more than all the prescriptions of the pharmacopoeia to protect the human system against the deadly influences of malarious and unhealthy climates, is certainly worthy of universal confidence, and it is plainly an evidence of its extraordinary merits that the proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an unchangeable quantity in unvarying demand, and that the sales are increasing in all portions of the country. The whole neighborhood frailty of the human constitution to which it is peculiarly exposed, the astigmatic-mail, but our space will not permit us to enumerate. Suffice it to say that while we heed in this catalogue no article of merit, we do not wish to be understood as recommending those of little value, but only such as we have personal knowledge of, and such as have been thoroughly tested by the public. Among the many preparations of this character which are offered to the public, we know of none that have been more thoroughly tested, or which have given more universal satisfaction than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its reputation is established on a basis that cannot be shaken by the assaults of interested parties, and its extensive sale is the best evidence of its merits. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.


DRY GOODS, ETC.

GRAND OPENING
AT.....
THE WHITE HOUSE!
ON.....
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30,
WE OPENED OUR
NEW FALL STYLES
IN.....
PARISIAN SUITS
AND.....
CLOAKS,
AND WE ARE NOW SHOWING
THE NEWEST
AND
MOST STYLISH GARMENTS
EVER.....
IMPORTED.
ALSO,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN.....
DRESS GOODS
J. W. DAVIDSON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Kearny and Post Sts.
WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
HAVING RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS!
We are now prepared to supply our customers with
The Best and Cheapest Goods
In the City. Among which are—
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Empress Cloths,
Tarniss Crotons,
Cashmeres,
Merinos,
Sorgos, Reps, Etc.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS.
RIBBONS a Specialty, at VERY LOW PRICES.
Our IRISH TATTING sold to the trade at a liberal discount.
Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we desire a continuance of the same.
WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
706 MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE THIRD.....SAN FRANCISCO.
FALL IMPORTATION!
Woolen Hosiery,
NEW DESIGNS.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LATEST STYLES.
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
AND WHITE GOODS.
FOR SALE BY
TOBIN DAVISSON & CO.
MISCELLANEOUS.
PIPIFAX
Mankind are easily impressed by slight changes and magnetic disturbances in certain conditions of atmospheres, which cause epidemics.
PIPIFAX
Keeps the skin in a supple condition, and, by its capillary action, the pores open, and brings the blood to the surface, thereby enabling the system to expel those baneful elements which otherwise poison it.
PIPIFAX
Strengthens the living vital nervaneous organism. It gives energy to the muscular nerves, filaments, membranes, and all tissues of the internal organs, as a cure for habitual drunkenness.
PIPIFAX
Acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so promotes the action of the secretory tissues, as prevents that absolute physical prostration that follows the sudden lessening of from the use of intoxicating drinks.
Persons in whom the passion for strong drink has grown into a habit, after using
PIPIFAX
Soon recover their self-control and lose the desire for liquor. PIPIFAX obtained such a great notoriety throughout California, that many worthless imitations, in a recent number of instances, have been palmed off on the unsuspecting public, and in order to protect ourselves and the public, we have registered the word
PIPIFAX
And have also secured the exclusive right to manufacture it. Any person, therefore, who shall hereafter offer for sale any article under the name of PIPIFAX, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
PIPIFAX
Is an enemy to all corruption, and destroys and forbids eaters. In manner of expression, it is the friend of the pure, and the foe of all somersetters of the body; all the bad humors which receive it.
PIPIFAX
Is sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers.
THE FIRST MEDAL
AT THE
VIENNA EXPOSITION
BEING THE HIGHEST RECOMPENSE
AWARDED FOR ALL COUNTRIES, HAS
BEEN AWARDED THE
MASON & HAMLIN
Cabinet Organ
BY THE CONCURRENCE OF THE
Special Jury, International Jury,
and
two Sub-Juries,
including the most Eminent Artists and Musicians of Europe, after a thorough examination and comparison with those of all other countries.
KOHLER, CHASE & CO., Agents
628 and 630 Clay Street.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
The People Have Spoken.—The experience of years has confirmed an intelligent public in all climates of the value of this unrivaled remedy for the stomach, diarrhœa in the bowels, and all conditions of the liver and nervous debility.
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is the surest, safest and swiftest remedy. Nervousness, sick headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, sea-sickness, fever and malarious affections, are promptly relieved by this delightful and refreshing saline aperient. It is a genuine preparation of refrigerants, a wonderful tonic, as an absorbent and alterative, and a certain corrective of impurities which may exist in the blood or other fluids of the body. Dealers in all localities of the United States and Canada keep this article. Sold by all Druggists.
$72 00 EACH WEEK.
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" 1 month.....7 00 | " 6 months.....50 00
" 3 months.....7 00 | " 9 months.....75 00
" 6 months.....12 00 | " 1 year.....100 00
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Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873. NO. 4.


## THE IRISH RACE
### IN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

BY REV. AUG. G. THEBAUD, S. J.

From Brownson's Quarterly Review for October.

It is refreshing to meet, in these days of superficial and flippancy, with a book from an author who thinks, and has mastered his subject. Father Thebaud has here given us a genuine book, solid and erudite, really profound and instructive, full of intense interest, and very similar in appearance and richness to that formerly found in the pages of Gibbon.

The author has evidently made a profound study of the Irish character, and his judgment of the genius and mission of the Irish race strikes us as just, and, as far as it goes, true. He regards, we think, justly the Irish as a providential people, called, trained and fitted by Providence to a special work in maintaining and diffusing the true faith, hardly less than the children of Israel, who were called to be the conservators of the primitive traditions and to prepare the way for the coming of the Messiah, who was to be born of their race. We agree fully with the author that every nation has a distinct character of its own, which cannot be destroyed without the destruction of its greater part of the nation itself. We agree also with him that this character is not only persistent, but providential; yet we have no faith in the belief, considering that, except in the case

# THE FRANC-TIREUR.

**A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.**

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE CONVENT.

Outside the village of Hetzel, on the road to Hunzeville, there is a convent. The building is large but ruinous. It was a considerable place at one time, but it was sacked and partially burnt at the time of the Revolution, and the destruction had never been made good. Only one wing of the once stately pile was habitable, and there were now but five nuns in it. They were all old. Sister Monica, the superior-ess, had reached her seventieth year; Sister Ursule, the portress, who was looked upon the rest of the community as rather affected by the giddiness and levity of youth, was fast approaching sixty. They were cloistered, and the world had passed them by and ignored them. It was seventeen years since a postulant had sought shelter in their peaceful retreat. The convent was too far outside the village to be available as a general school, but the community did give instruction gratuitously to the children who came, and who consisted mostly of those at their own side of the rather straggling village. On Sundays they had a larger attendance, for then besides the children tendance, for then besides the children many of the grown girls, who had been pupils, came for religious instruction, and, when that was ended, may be for a pleasant chat with the dear, simple-minded, pious old sisters.

Among those who had preserved the custom of paying a weekly visit to the convent was Annette Renaume. She had been a favorite with the Sisters, but she had been the especial pet of Sister Teresa, the nun who ruled the superiores and was the presiding genius of the little establishment. Sister Teresa was one of the smallest women that ever wore a hood and wimple, but she certainly was the boldest. She used to say herself that she was always so occupied about other things that she had not had time to grow. When Sister Cecilia was too ill with the rheumatism to play the organ she played it; when the nuns in the school were rather larger than usual she helped were rather larger than usual she helped to teach. If there was a bit of carpentry required it was a lesson to see her tuck up her sleeves to use a hammer; while to watch her run up a ladder to nail a wall-tree—especially one of those that produced the famous Ilon Chretien pears—would re-joice the soul of a school-girl. She did all the cooking, and a great part of the washing. Her greatest trouble was the necessity of scolding the village matrons. Scarcely a day passed that she had not to send for some housewife whose children had come home tattered from school, whose husband had a bruised mummy, who was in trouble for whose unmended, who was in trouble for whose unmended, who was in trouble for whose unmended

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22 November.
16—Sunday—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost.
17—Monday—St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor.
18—Tuesday—Dedication of SS. Peter and Paul.
19—Wednesday—St Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow.
St. Pontian, Pope and Martyr.
20—Thursday—St. Felix of Valois, Confessor.
21—Friday—Presentation of the B. V. M.
22—Saturday—St. Cæcilia, Virgin and Martyr.

**THE MONITOR:**
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

## THE IRISH RACE.

At great sacrifice of our space we print to day the review of Father Thebaud's book on the Irish Race which appears in the last number of *Brownson's Review*. We feel assured it will create heartfelt emotions of pleasure and pride in the breast of every intelligent Irishman who carefully peruses it and reflects upon the important truths contained therein. Beyond doubt it is the grandest vindication of their blood, their traditions, their sympathies, their language, their national characteristics, in short—which has ever been penned in this country. The circumstance that it has been written by Dr. Brownson, at one time so deeply imbued with "American ideas," will materially add strength to it and give it additional point. The learned and pious Doctor has educated, so to speak, a large school of Americans, converts and others, and they regard all his utterances with profound respect, as indeed they ought. There was a time when the effect of his writings, indirect and entirely unintentional we admit, was to depreciate the Irish character in this country, and to make those who happened to be "natives and to the manor born" impatient at the slowness with which our people adapted themselves to the modes of thought in vogue here. That the Irishman was told, in the way of fatherly admonition, to be "Americanize" himself as quickly as possible if he wanted to be respectable or to exercise any legitimate beneficial influence, social or political, in his immediate neighborhood. How to be a Catholic without being Irish, or open to suspicion of Irishism, was a problem the solution of which was generously vouchsafed in the columns of more than one paper ostensibly devoted to the interests of the Church. Indeed, we have still among us representatives of this school of teaching whose aim, more or less concealed, is to denationalize our countrymen.

Now, it seems, all that is to be changed. Father Thebaud has written an admirable book and Mr. Brownson has penned an excellent criticism thereupon, the burden of which is to demonstrate that Irish ideas, or, to speak more correctly, the national instincts of the Irish race, are more in harmony with the laws of God, more capable of promoting the temporal and eternal well-being of Christendom than those even of the natives of this great country, who seemed to derive their ancestry from the settlers on Plymouth Rock! This is nothing new to us, for we have held it all along. We believe that God in his goodness imprinted a special mark upon the Irish race, and we shall cherish it as long as it remains true to its ancient traditions. We believe that to it is owing that instinctive sympathy with the cause of religion and order which the Irish have always exhibited, even in cases where other races, Catholics like themselves, were led astray. Pessimists in their devotion to liberty, for instance, they have never mistaken the machinations of revolutionists for labors in behalf of human freedom. Firm in their attachment to legitimate authority, they have never confounded the enactments of despotism with the legislation of wise government. In fact, it is impossible to either debase a good cause or baptize a bad one so as to deceive their keen insight into the nature of such things. The review which we publish to-day will, no doubt, have an immense effect on many American Catholics, and indeed them to do justice to a race whose greatest misfortune is that it has been misunderstood. We trust the lesson will not be lost upon some of our brethren of the press, as, to tell the truth, they stand very much in need of it.

### Testimonial to John Mitchel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONITOR—SIR: I noticed in the last issue of your paper, that the people in Ireland were getting up a testimonial to John Mitchel. I think his countrymen on the Pacific Coast ought to put one up immediately. I, for one, will be glad to contribute to honor John Mitchel, and the best way to have a good and substantial testimonial which would be worth something to the party receiving it, would be to remit to him the dust we pan out of the mines. I therefore enclose you herewith, per express, in box 1508, to make one of the kindest. Yours etc.,

J. P. GIBSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10, 1873.

[It is with great pleasure, indeed, that we give insertion to the foregoing communication. It reflects high credit on the spirit, patriotism and liberality of Dr. Gibbon, who has always shown himself ready to give a helping hand to every good cause. We should like to see his challenge taken up. Certainly there ought to be a hundred Irishmen in this wealthy city willing to follow his example, and to testify in a most cold and practical manner their appreciation of John Mitchel's devotion to the independence of Ireland. We know beyond any shadow of doubt that there are a hundred, and a great deal more, able to contribute the required sum without at all injuring themselves by the liberality, but whether they are *willing* to do so is another question. We should be very proud, indeed, if we could answer this important query in the affirmative.—ED. MONITOR.]

DR. ABORN has just returned from an Eastern visit quite recuperated in health. Since his source he has received many flattering testimonials from patients that he prescribed for before leaving, who need them to him unsolicited, as a matter of gratitude for the wonderful success of his treatment.

### CIRCULAR FROM THE ARCHBISHOP.

On Sunday last the following circular from his Grace the Archbishop was read in the different churches of the city. It deals, as will be seen, with two very important matters—the plague at Memphis and the society for the propagation of the faith. His Grace has appointed that the collection taken up to-morrow, (Sunday) in all the churches, shall be devoted to the relief of the orphans and others left destitute by the terrible ravages of the yellow fever in Memphis and other places. While the plague was raging in all its fierceness, and sweeping off its victims by the hundreds, Catholic priests and nuns, heedless of their own safety, responded to the call of duty and administered the consolations of holy religion to the sick and dying. Proud of their heroic and Christian charity we, who are at a distance from the scene of their labors, ought at least supplement their works of mercy by subscribing according to our means to the fund destined to alleviate the sufferings of the helpless and destitute who remain in the stricken cities. We trust that the collection taken up on Sunday will prove that the spirit of charity is active among the Catholic congregations of San Francisco.

You are, no doubt, already aware of the ravages of the yellow fever at Memphis, Texas, and other localities which its unfortunate inhabitants have been visited with during the present year. Thousands and thousands are dead, many more are now struggling with the fell scourge and many of those who escape through God's mercy, will be reduced to absolute want, and, in a large number of instances, to utter starvation. Many orphans are left destitute, whose parents, fathers and mothers, and friends will have to be provided, during a long and indefinite time, with the means of existence or support. In the name of humanity, without distinction of creeds, it is to cooperate in this great work of charity that we invite you now. No object more deserving could call forth the sympathies of all who have a spark of humanity in their breasts, and which more powerfully appeals to the charity of the Christian heart, than the misery and destitution of the children of God. Let all who can, then, give something towards relieving the wants of their fellow-creatures in Christ. And while urging you to give, each according to his means, I would have you bear in mind that our Lord and Master has said that whatever is given in the way to the least of His little ones He will regard as given unto Himself. The amount realized by this collection will be devoted to the relief of the poor in Memphis and other places in the South visited by the scourge.

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

The second part of the circular refers to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith which has been some time established in this city. There is, we are sure, no work which commends itself more heartily to the pious and zealous in the cause of religion than that of the vast organization which has its center in the Catholic city of Lyons. A certain portion of Society has been more enriched by special favors from the Holy See than that of the Propagation of the Faith. The subscription requisite is so exceedingly small that it cannot prove a tax on any one. Yet what marvelous results have been achieved by it. There is no association in the world, secular or religious, which does much practical and truly Catholic Society. We recommend all our readers to take a part in this good work, and so secure for themselves participation in the numerous blessings accorded to members of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith by the Sovereign Pontiff.

We would be glad to see a branch established in every parish in the city and county. It has long since received the sanction of all Catholics, and has been the means, under God, of accomplishing immense results. We append a list of indulgences since last to month's issue, which will, we trust, prove a sufficient proof of the fervor with which the Holy See regards the organization, and of the many extraordinary favors bestowed upon its members by the Vicar of Christ. The small sum of fifty cents per annum is all that is required a week—with the recital of the following short daily prayer: "Most Holy Virgin Francis Xavier, Patroness and Advocate of the Missions, intercede with Jesus, the Author and Consummator of our faith, that the Holy Spirit may inflame the hearts of the faithful with zeal for the conversion of infidels. Amen."

On the 1st of August—The feast of the Assumption.

Every month—On any two days chosen by the Associates.

Once in any day within the octave of those festivals.

Once a year—On the day of the general communion of the Associates.

On the 30 of May—The feast of the Invasion of the Holy Cross—the day on which the Association was established.

On the 8d of November—The Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies.

On the 24th of March—The feast of the Annunciation.

On the 25th of August—The feast of the Association.

Once a year—On the day of the general communion of the Associates.

Once a year—On the day of the opening of the Council, Directors, Associations of one hundred or more of the Faithful, by the Sovereign Pontiff.

Once a year—On the day of the anniversary of the Council, Directors, Associations of one hundred or more of the Faithful, by the Sovereign Pontiff.

300 days every time any Associate performs in behalf of the Society any work of devotion or charity. All these indulgences, both plenary and partial, are applicable to the souls in Purgatory.

Yours in Christ,

JOSEPH S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6, 1873.

### Death of a Religious.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Sister Mary Patrick Cooper, of the Presentation Convent, Powell street, which end event took place last Saturday evening at ten o'clock. The deceased was a native of Kildare, Ireland, and she was only nineteen years and six months old at the time of her death. Of her young and unstained life four years had been passed in religion. Monday morning at half-past 9 o'clock Solemn High Mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated by Very Rev. Father Croke, Fathers O'Neill and Fagan acting as deacon and subdeacon. There were also present Rev. Fathers Dorham, O.P., Cassidy, Garriga, Harrington, and Phillips. The funeral, which was a private one, took place immediately afterwards. Sister Mary Patrick, who was a most amiable and pious lady, was carried off by that dread scourge, consumption, which seems to seek its victims especially among the young, the pure and the beautiful. May she rest in peace.

UNAVOIDABLY HELD OVER.—The letter of our correspondent from the Southern Coast arrived too late for insertion this week. It will, of course, appear in our next issue.

M. J. GAFFEY, a Sec., Homer street, between Washington and Market, Stockton, Are the exclusive agents for THE MONITOR in that city.

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE LIFE OF THE MOST REV. M. J. SPALDING, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore. By J. L. Spalding, D.D. New York: The Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

This is a work in praise of which we can hardly speak too highly, as it is one of the best biographies we have looked at for some time. It is not, as many biographies are, a dry record of the prominent events in the career of a distinguished personage, but a living and breathing picture of the man as he appeared to those who knew him most intimately. Even more than that, it reveals the inner workings of his mind, and shows what thoughts were his concerning the growth and prospects of the Church in America. The life of Dr. Spalding is so closely connected with the spread of Catholicism throughout the Southern and Eastern States that, of necessity, his biography reads in part like a history of the propagation of the faith in our republic. On this account the work possesses much interest, and will be eagerly sought after by all who care to make themselves acquainted with the more than wonderful progress achieved by the Church in America. The binding, typography and general get-up of this volume are first-class, and might well serve as a model for Catholic publishers to imitate.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES. What it has been and what it is. Facts and reflections specially addressed to Irish Parents intending to emigrate from their native land, and to those living in the large cities of Great Britain and of the United States. By Rev. Hugh Quigley, O.S.D. New York: The Catholic Publication Society, 9 Warren street.

The subject of emigration from Ireland is certainly not a pleasant one to deal with. It is sad to advise men to quit their native land, and abandon forever the dear old places of their forefathers. We never could find heart enough to do it, and would only counsel emigration as a last resort. When individuals find that the hardest toil leaves them still in poverty, when unflagging industry is insufficient to provide anything for old age, it becomes a duty to remove, if possible, to some part of the world where the battle of life is less bitter and severe. When an Irishman makes up his mind to leave the old country, the United States is certainly the best place to which he can turn his steps. But before he does so he will act wisely if he seeks information as to where he can find the most assuring prospects of success. He will act wisely if he makes himself acquainted with the dangers he has to avoid in the land of his adoption. Father Byrne's little book will enlighten him admirably on these matters, and prove a safe guide. That is all the praise we can give it.

CATHOLIC SERVICE DIRECTORY AND STATE GAZETTEER. Compiled by John Mortimer Murphy. First Year of Publication. Portland, Oregon: S. J. McCormick, Publisher.

This book is something more than a gazetteer. Upwards of two hundred pages are devoted to a well-written and highly interesting history of the State. Its early history, physical geography, geology, mineralogy, climatology, zoology, botany, topography, industrial productions and resources, trade and commerce, etc., are carefully and accurately sketched. Mr. Murphy is quite as agreeable writer, and can infuse attractions into the dryest subject, so that one forgets he is reading a "Business Directory" while glancing over the introductory portions of his book. The authorities in Oregon if they wish to have the State well and favorably known abroad, could not do better than procure an extended circulation to his clever sketch. The "State Directory" is most thorough and complete. Of its accuracy we can speak unhesitatingly, but we are confident that Mr. Murphy has exhibited as much fidelity in this portion of his book as he has literary ability in the first. The volume is embellished with several wood engravings of Oregon scenery. We trust that Mr. McCormick, who suffered much from the late fire in Portland, will find himself well recouped for his outlay on this useful volume.

REQUIEM MASS AT MILPITAS.—On Tuesday last a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of John L. Smith, Esq., of Pierce-field, county Westmeath, Ireland, father of Rev. Father Smith, Pastor of Milpitas, was celebrated in the church of the latter place by the Very Rev. Father Dalton, V. G., of Grass Valley, assisted by the Rev. Father Bowling, Superior of the Institution of the Christ," by Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, O.S.A. "The Evangelical Alliance," by F., is also well worth reading. There is, besides, a good article on the School Question by Mr. C. H. A. Esling.

### Challenging to the Proof.

The German Bishops are not going to remain quiescent under the imputations of disloyalty cast upon them. Every day is challenging him to prove his assertions, and produce, for the benefit of the civilized world, some justification for his persecuting exactments. We rather think they have his Imperial Majesty in a corner:

LONDON, November 17.—The *Times* publishes the following sent to it by Archbishop Melchers:

A letter has appeared in the Mainz *Journal*, from Bishop von Ketteler, of Mainz, addressed to the German Emperor, in which the latter is challenged to prove the charges against the loyalty of German Catholics contained in his reply to the Pope's letter. It runs as follows:

"Your Majesty has charged us, in the face of Europe, with disloyal intrigues. Not one agitation can be more heartily condemned by us, the limits of law, and in that case you were not justified in bringing this charge against us or our conduct. If we have transgressed the law, and accordingly have committed treason, we demand your Government, on the ground of facts which must be at your disposal to the presence of the charges, to indict our leaders as traitors. After your Majesty has uttered so frightful an accusation against the honor, integrity and loyalty at least allow us to prove to you how ill-informed you have been."

It appears that there is a second letter from the Pope to the Emperor, which the latter has forgot he is reading in "Business Directory" while glancing over the introductory portions of his book. The authorities in Oregon if they wish to have the State well and favorably known abroad, could not do better than procure an extended circulation to his clever sketch. The "State Directory" is most thorough and complete. Of its accuracy we can speak unhesitatingly, but we are confident that Mr. Murphy has exhibited as much fidelity in this portion of his book as he has literary ability in the first. The volume is embellished with several wood engravings of Oregon scenery. We trust that Mr. McCormick, who suffered much from the late fire in Portland, will find himself well recouped for his outlay on this useful volume.

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### IRELAND.

**Rev. Dr. Taylor on the Late Labor Meeting in Maryborough.**

On Sunday, October 12th, the parish priest of Maryborough, Rev. Dr. Taylor, cautioned the people at Mass against attending such meetings as that held in that town on the previous Sunday under the auspices of a society called "the Laborers' Union."

At that meeting, said the reverend gentleman, principles were laid down and doctrines inculcated which, if acted on, would upturn society and reduce it to one mass of confusion, violence and bloodshed. By way of improving the condition of our laborers, a gentleman comes here from London to tell us that the people born on the land are the owners of the land; that, they being the true proprietors of the soil, those who now hold possession of it are usurpers and inheritors of stolen goods; that landlords are a nuisance and should be got rid of—peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must; that it is the man who puts his spade and his hoe and his plow into the ground that has the first right to the produce of the soil—with many other startling propositions to the same effect. Language of this kind, said the reverend preacher, was not only dangerous, but wicked—calculated to lead ignorant, unreasoning people astray—putting false notions into their heads by persuading them that they have rights which they have not. If the landlord has no right to his estates, what is to become of the tenant who derive under him? They must fall to the ground. Again, if the laborer who puts his spade or his hoe or his plow into the ground has the first right to its fruits, will he scruple to help himself liberally to what grows on the land if he can only escape detection? See how all order all notions of right and wrong, of justice and injustice, would be leveled to the dust by such Communistic principles. If certain societies in England aim at executing their designs by creating disturbance, let them carry on such work at home, and not send over their emissaries here to practice on the suggesting Irish. When such messengers of discord come among us do not go near them; keep away from their meetings; have nothing to do with them.

After a few words to the same effect, he went on to observe that some of those who attended the meeting might say in him; "We know very well that it was all talk—not one present had any idea of war-fare. What harm was there in going to the meeting?" Dear, dear, it is no harm to give countenance and encouragement to evil? Is it no harm that the proprietors who live among us be filled with the belief that we look on them as usurpers and nuisances to be got rid of? Is it no harm to encourage the sowing of discord between class and class, between employers and their laborers? Is it no harm to vaunlish such ruuk Communism in the town of Maryborough in open day as to assure them if the land of Ireland was divided as it ought to be, every man, woman and child would have three acres? But you would not go, you say, if you thought such speeches would be made. How, then, are you to act prudently for the future? Take my advice, and do not go to a meeting unless you know that some of those whom you have been accustomed to follow as leaders and guides are engaged in getting it up. Their character will be a guarantee to you that you will not be entrapped into the false position of appearing to approve of what you really condemn. In conclusion the reverend gentleman reminded his congregation that they were well aware he would make no observations on the meeting if it had been merely a political one. As he was concerned they might be "Whigs or Tories or anti-Home Rulers—Repealers or non-Repealers—Federalists or anti-Federalists—but, where morality was deeply concerned, he would hold himself gravely culpable if he were silent.—*Freeman's Journal.*

**An Unbended Charge.**

Two Dublin car-drivers have had a serious escape from conviction and punishment on account of one of the worst crimes that a human being could well commit. The car-drivers of the Irish metropolis are proverbially civil and honorable, and it is satisfactory to find the innocence of the two accused men proved, who had such a grave charge of murder brought against them, proved beyond the slightest shadow of doubt. The two men to whom we are alluding were, the other day, brought before the police court in Dublin, charged with that it is the man who puts his spade and his hoe and his plow into the ground that has the first right to the produce of the soil—with many other startling propositions to the same effect. Language of this kind, said the reverend preacher, was not only dangerous, but wicked—calculated to lead ignorant, unreasoning people astray—putting false notions into their heads by persuading them that they have rights which they have not. If the landlord has no right to his estates, what is to become of the tenant who derive under him? They must fall to the ground. Again, if the laborer who puts his spade or his hoe or his plow into the ground has the first right to its fruits, will he scruple to help himself liberally to what grows on the land if he can only escape detection? See how all order all notions of right and wrong, of justice and injustice, would be leveled to the dust by such Communistic principles. If certain societies in England aim at executing their designs by creating disturbance, let them carry on such work at home, and not send over their emissaries here to practice on the suggesting Irish. When such messengers of discord come among us do not go near them; keep away from their meetings; have nothing to do with them.

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counsels his constituents to adhere to the principles of true progress, and expresses a hope that devotion of the two things most needful for Ireland, "Local legislation and a just settlement of the Irish education question," will be deemed essential characteristics in any man who aspires to represent the county of Wexford. An Irish member who was always "on his place" when duty called him, it is one of a small class of public men who can ill be spared; and the news of Mr. D'Arcy's resignation will be heard with regret on both sides of the water.—*Catholic Opinion, October 18.*

**A Necessary Declaration.**

At a meeting of the Amnesty Association on Tuesday evening a resolution was unanimously adopted, deprecating "in the strongest manner the introduction of any other subject than amnesty at any meeting purporting to be held to advocate the release of the political prisoners," and declaring that the Association has no connection with persons who are endeavoring to obtain a platform for the ventilation of their own views, under the pretence of advocating the cause of amnesty, as has been latterly done at Maryborough and Cork".—*Nation, October 18.*

**At Tralee Again!**

Again there are rumors of an impending election in Tralee. The extra force of police which lately occupied the town, is, it is said, about to return to its quarters in the local Protestant Hall, if it has not done so already; and the people cannot, it appears, help thinking that the advent among them as the harbinger of a visit from The O'Donoghue. However this may be, we know not; but one thing is certain—in case of a false alarm we ready for any emergency, however sudden.—*Nation, October 18.*

### FRANCE.

**The Last Moments of M. Odilion Barrot.**

Some five and twenty years ago the name of Odilion Barrot wrought like a spell on the ears of the people of France and the French nation. He was one of the foremost of the formidable band of orators and agitators who struck down the monarchy of '48, and founded the republic of Lamartine and Louis Blanc. Eighteen years before that again he was a conspicuous figure in the doings of the three days of July, 1830, and was one of the three commissioners who tendered the dethroned Charles X. from Paris to Cherbourg, en route to his exile in England. Of late years he has kept aloof from the disputes and the turmoil of French politics, and has been content with a calm survey of them from his little villa near Bourgival, its dust there the other day, in the 82d year of his age. We notice the event here to correct a false statement of the lookers-on in the last hours. In his life he had never manifested much practical faith, and it was believed that his tendencies lay rather in the way of Atheism, or at least of skepticism. He died without receiving the last rites of our holy religion, and the infidel press of France has treated of the fact as an avidence that another great man had died worshiping the "Goddess of Reason" and defying the terrors of "superstition." The following are the true circumstances of Mr. Barrot's death: At the first manifestation of serious illness, a confessor was brought from the convent of Bourgival (in whose foundation and success he had always taken the liveliest interest) was brought to attend him. She ministered to him with great zeal and charity. She soon perceived that he was rapidly sinking, and was much concerned that she had never heard him utter the name of God. She gently reminded him that his days on earth were getting short, and asked him if he would not like to be visited by a priest. He answered "No." With tears in her eyes she spoke to him of his Master, and warned him that in a short time hence he would have to appear before his God. The old man listened in silence, but showed no signs of impatience or displeasure. Again, she took up the solemn theme, and spoke to him simply, but beautifully and most touchingly, with an artless grace and earnestness which he had never heard surpassed, of the awful scenes that depended on what he would do the few remaining hours of his life. He was deeply affected and blessed the brave effort of the good Sister, and M. Barrot asked her to go for a priest. The superioress of the convent went herself for the priest of a neighboring parish, who was a personal friend of the dying man's family. Unfortunately the clergyman was engaged elsewhere, but a medical man promised to bring the priest next day with him. Next morning the priest arrived, but in the meantime M. Barrot had died, quietly resuming the consolations and traditions. In a neat frame over his bed he had placed some leaves from off the palm trees of the Garden of Olives; and beneath this humble memorial of one of the holiest spots on earth his soul passed away. we may hope and pray to a better and a brighter world than this.—*Catholic Union Publication.*

**Rare, the Communist.**

M. Rance, a deputy in the National Assembly, and formerly a member of the Executive of the Commune, was sentenced to death this week, in Paris, by the Court empowered to try him for his share in the Communal insurrection. The Versailles government took no notice of his offense, and when he was elected by the town of Lyons as a member to the Assembly he probably assured himself that his past life was forgotten. The present Administration obtained a vote of censure against him for having left Versailles against the State, and the proceedings closed, as we said, a few days ago with a sentence of execution. There was little defect in the *personnel* of the Court. The member for Lyons was not there. M. Rance, as a deputy, got respectful notice of trial. He acted upon it, that is to say, he took the wise precaution of having nothing to do beyond the frontier, and letting the judges try him without him. We need hardly add that his early return to Paris was not expected.—*Dublin Weekly Nation, October 18.*

### GERMANY.

**The Catholic Party.**

The Prussian House of Representatives has been dissolved and the new elections are to take place on the 28th inst. The Catholic agitation is now being carried on with the utmost energy throughout the length and breadth of the country, and more particularly in those provinces in which Catholicity is predominant—namely, in Rhineland, Westphalia, Silesia and Posen. Dr. Martin, the Bishop of Paderborn, has taken the lead of the movement by exhorting his diocesans, in a pastoral letter recently addressed to them, to be faithful observers of the good cause for their spokesmen in Parliament. The gist of this article is contained in the following passage:

"The first duty devolving on you is not to remain inactive in an emergency of such paramount importance for the public welfare, but to evince an amount of energy such as the occasion requires; and go to the poll, every one of you, whatever sacrifice it may cost you. Your second duty is to grant your vote only to such men as are bound to whom you are satisfied that they will act in their heart in their right place, and who will, regardless of any worldly considerations, stand up firmly and unflinchingly for truth, freedom and right."

These three words—truth, freedom, right, which Mgr. Martin has inscribed on the Catholic banner, will thus form the battle-cry of all the enemies of the present system at the forthcoming elections. It were time for this movement to prevail and to conquer, for the rabid rage with which the persecution of the Church is carried on is worse than ever. The eminent Archbishop of Posen, Mgr. Ledochowski, seems to have singled out as the principal victim. Having refused to obey Bismarck's commands and recall the priests he had recently appointed to various livings in his diocese, his salary has been attached, and it is now proposed to supersede and "interdict" him as some other place where he would be "out of harm's way." The people of Posen, however, remain unshaken in their fidelity to their spiritual leader, who challenges his persecutors to do their worst.—*London Universe, October 18.*

**The Schismatic Bishop.**

The success of recent French and English pilgrimages to Lourdes and Paray-le-Monial has induced the Russian Government to organize a South German pilgrimage to the same places. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, speaking of Bishop Reinkens' recognition by the Prussian State says: "After this the clergymen appointed by him will be legally entitled to marry, bury, and baptize; the priests ordained and the churches furnished with certificates by him will be considered as duly qualified to officiate the lessons of the Catholic religion in church and school; and communications addressed by the Pope to the other Catholic Bishops, if the controversy goes on, will perhaps be looked upon as illegal, on the very ground that they have not been sent to the one *Episcopus* specially patronized by Government. Viewing the recognition of the new dignitary in the light of these reflections, it cannot be denied that the time may come when he will be used as a powerful weapon by the secular authorities. His sect, indeed, is numerically insignificant, and doubtless the less said to remain so as long as religious motives alone actuate men to join it; but should the quarrel occasion political troubles, it is just possible that the educated Catholics supporting neither party at present, but siding with the Government as a matter of duty, may join the new denomination, while others, and those not a few, will withdraw their children in the instruction in religion by teachers of the new Bishop's providing. The ratification of Dr. Reinkens' election, therefore, is a measure that has been taken, with an eye to the future rather than from any immediate necessity."

**A Foolish Policy.**

In Alsace-Lorraine the Germans are carrying out their fatal initial blunder of setting their laws against the strongest sentiments of the conquered people—interest and faith. They have actually ordered the teachers in the primary schools to teach no more French, making the unhappy people more intensely French than ever by vainly attempting to Germanize them. Bismarck has perhaps been studying the history of Ireland—an English version, without the Irish. An Alsatian correspondent of *l'Univers* says: "Persecution is the greatest of the Prussian errors. It assails the noblest, the deepest, the strongest feelings of the human heart, wherein a man becomes powerful through his weakness and invincible from oppression! Still it is a cleverly planned persecution. Bismarck would place over parishes and dioceses only as would please him—intrusted, into his national Church notions, and obliged to military service before preparing for the priesthood! Need we be afraid? Well, some and in stages of his death-agony, the Saint stayed and prayed with him. He made the most earnest acts of sorrow for his past neglect, and died with his face closely pressed to the figure of our Lord on the cross. He had once paid a visit to the holy places of the East, and always cherished a profound veneration for their sacred memories and traditions. In a neat frame over his bed he had placed some leaves from off the palm trees of the Garden of Olives; and beneath this humble memorial of one of the holiest spots on earth his soul passed away. we may hope and pray to a better and a brighter world than this.—*Catholic Union Publication.*

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### SPAIN.

**Live of Madrid Officials.**

General Nouvilas is not the only General serving under the Madrid party who has pensioned to fame as a writer of historical romance. Moriones beats him hollow in furnishing his employers with pleasing fictions in lieu of disturbing facts. Last week Moriones issued from the Madrid Foreign Office a telegram announcing a crushing defeat of the Carlists by Moriones at, or near, Puente la Reyna. The terms of its official report were so precise and positive that, though aware of the impudent mendacity of the Madrid rulers, we felt bound to swallow the news—but with a very large supply of salt. It turns out to be a gross exaggeration. The dispatch of Moriones—if he did write it—was not true, in fact, but the very reverse of truth, as we learn from the special correspondent of the *Times*, in the Carlist camp, who informs the British public that "General Moriones, with 5,000 troops and sixteen guns marched from Puente la Reyna, this morning (6th inst.), to attack Estella. General Elio with 5,000 Carlists and four guns marched to meet him. A battle was fought at Manoria. The Republicans at first took one of Elio's positions, but were afterwards repulsed with considerable loss and driven back, *utterly routed*, towards Puente la Reyna." So that the Carlists were the attacking party. With the Republicans the Carlist victory will be idle lies, adding that the details of this achievement "are crowned by the greatest satisfaction in the country, and produced a corresponding amount of depression among the Carlists." Another official canard from Madrid announces that the Carlist Princes have fled from Spain to escape capture, and have taken refuge in France. This we have say is as false as the mendacious report of the Carlist defeat. At Cartagena the Madrilites may claim some success against their more honest brethren, the 10-called Intransigentes. In an encounter between the wooden ships of the former and the iron clads of the latter the success was decided by the Madrilito commander. This the Irreconcilables attribute to the want of pluck on the part of their commander, whom they have superceded, the command being then given to the Capitan of the Numancia, who is described as a man of strong will and stern character. —*Weekly Register, October 18.*

### The Proposed Conference.

Subjoined is the form of requisition for the forthcoming Home Rule Conference in Ireland:

We, the undersigned, feel bound to declare our conviction that it is necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and would be conducive to the strength and stability of the United Kingdom, that the right of domestic legislation on all Irish questions should be restored to our country, and that it is desirable that Irishmen should unite to obtain that restoration upon the following principles:

To obtain for our country the right and privilege of managing our own affairs by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, composed of her Majesty the Sovereign and her successors and the Lords and Commons of Ireland.

To secure for that Parliament, under a Federal arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the Imperial expenditure.

To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the United Empire with foreign States, and all matters appertaining to the defense and the stability of the Empire at large.

To obtain such an adjustment of the relations between the two countries without any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or any disturbance of the principles of the constitution.

And we hereby invite a conference, to be held at such time and place as may be found generally most convenient, of all those who are favorable to the above principles, to consider the best and most expeditious means of carrying them into practical effect.

### An Aristocratic Caviler.

Lord Courtown will not sign the requisition for the Home Rule Conference. His lordship is afraid of Home Rule. He fears that the educated and property-holding class in Ireland would combine to trust their countrymen, but must rest the safety of their interests on the protection of British power. His fears also that the Federal system will not work, and treats the regulation of commercial, tariff, and of the cost of war by the Imperial Parliament as matters that would interfere with Irish control of Irish revenues, and lead to a collision which would end in separation, or the forcible reunion of Great and Home Rule. Is Ireland such a strange and monstrous anomaly as to be the rule of Federal States? Is Lord Courtown aware that the fact that strict provision is made in the Irish Federal scheme for a due share of Imperial burdens? Why should he assume that Irishmen, any more than Hungarians, or Poles, or Swiss, or Canadians, or citizen of the United States, will depart from their duties to the Empire of which they are arguing with a man in fear, and not to be touched by argument. We must agree without Lord Courtown's aid to let the success of our movement convince him in time to come that his terrors are groundless. It is enough to note that his unworthy of a nobleman, and of the culture and knowledge of the world.—*Weekly News, October 25.*

### Evil Communications.

The corrupting power of evil communications was pointed out a long time ago. The ancient Roman Republic reminds us of the Apostle's maxim. But Germanic Emmanuel was bad enough before his late excursion to Berlin, but he has signalized his return, and proved the influence of the Emperor William, by the adoption of the plans of simony in the sacred city of the Popes. Within the past few days the Jesuits and the Vatican have been in a state of relief from their bonuses in Rome by the Italian Government for its civil power. Their treasures were rescued with cold and silent courtesy, and they were handed certificates for sums of an amount of Italian public stock, allotted to them by way of giving the robbery a moral and respectable appearance. At the same time it is stated that the Order of Loyola, the brave and brilliant vanguard of the army of the Church, has exiled from the citadel of the Christian world. We have fallen upon evil days, and should be on our guard. Consuls of America and Portugal presented their credentials on behalf of some Franciscans who are subjects of their respective States, but the protest was no more than formal. We must bear with what patience we can, and command the evils of this trying time, and hope for a better day of retribution.—*Dublin Weekly News, Oct. 25.*

PUBLIC PRAYERS FOR FRANCE. — The Holy Father has just granted an indulgence of three hundred days for each attendance at the Novena to be offered for the divine light and guidance of the French National Assembly in its deliberations, and a plenary indulgence for those who shall take part in the general communion of the closing day of the devotions for this most holy act as well as most patriotic purpose.


EDUCATIONAL.

**COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,**
MARYSVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer degrees. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

TERMS IN GOLD COIN.
Boarding (Bedding in advance)..... $
Board, Tuition, Washing..... $100 00
Medical Fee, per session..... 5 00
Drawing and Painting..... 10 00
Use of Piano..... 10 00
No charge for Use of French, Spanish and German languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

The first term of the eighteenth annual session will commence August 1, 1873.

The Sisters will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

Good references required.

**ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,**
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and pleasant town of Benicia. The plan of education embraces the various branches of useful and ornamental knowledge suitable to the wants of young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but, for the sake of uniformity, all are required to be present at the regular religious exercises of the Church.

The scholastic year commences on the first Monday in August, and ends on the last Thursday in June. No deduction will be made for pupils withdrawn during the session, except in cases of protracted illness. If received at any time, the fee to commence from date of entrance.

TERMS PER SESSION.
Per annum (payable half-yearly in advance):
Board and Tuition..... $125 00
Washing..... 12 50
Physician's Fee (if required)..... 5 00
Use of Piano..... 10 00
Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges.
The French, German and Spanish languages, and Needlework, are taught free of charge.
All clothing not distinctly marked with name of owner will be considered as the property of the Institution.
Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the
SISTER SUPERIOR.

**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,**
SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE SISters of Notre Dame, is pleasantly situated on the delightful Valley of Santa Clara, at a distance of one mile from the town. Every attention is paid to the health, comfort, and refinement of the pupils. The system of education embraces all the solid and ornamental branches suitable to young ladies. Terms (per session of five months):
Boarding, Tuition, and Washing..... $150 00
Bed and Bedding..... 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines..... 5 00
Use of Piano..... 10 00
Use of Violin..... 5 00
Modern Languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Pupils will be received at any time during the session.
For further information inquire of the Superior of the Academy, or address
SISTER SUPERIOR.

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,**
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.
*Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.*

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half yearly in advance.)
For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending of clothes..... $
Stationery..... 5 00
Use of Library..... 2 00
Vocal Music..... 10 00
Use of Instrument..... 10 00
Vacation spent at the College..... 30 00

DAY PUPILS.
Terms per session (payable in advance.)
Select Day School—Historic, first and second Grammar Classes..... $
Third and fourth Grammar Classes..... 2 00
Preparatory and Primary..... 1 00
Particular Schools, per month, throughout the year..... 1 00
No extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.
For further particulars apply to the reverend Superior.

**FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,**
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday of August.

The object of the Institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Education, in the lowest possible rate, at such time as the families can conveniently bear it, and to form students thoroughly acquainted with the Catholic religion, and thereby bring its sublime ages within the reach of all.

TERMS.
Entrance Fee (to be paid but once)..... $10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of five months..... 100 00
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Physician's Fee (if required)..... 5 00
Use of Library..... 2 00
Use of Bed and Bedding..... 10 00
Modern Languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Pupils will be received at any time during the session.
For further particulars apply to
REV. R. JUSTIN, President.

**ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL,**
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Monica Block, Main street, and is under the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and commodious.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS.
Invariably half yearly in advance:
Board, Tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per annum..... $
Physician's fee (if required), per annum..... 5 00
Music, use of instrument, per month..... 1 00
Painting, drawing, per quarter..... 5 00
No extra charge for French, Spanish and German languages.

Pupils will be received at any time during the session.

For further information inquire of the Superior of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Santa Clara.

**COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,**
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

**YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.**

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPOrated according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer degrees, will commence the Fourteenth Annual Session on MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1873. The Institution is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

TERMS.
Entrance, to be paid but once..... $15
Tuition, per quarter..... 12 50
Washing, per quarter..... 12 50
Physician's fee (if required) is to be prescribed to pay the bill in case of sickness, per quarter 1 50
Piano, Organ, Guitar, Violin, Drawing form extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French, Spanish or German languages, nor for Plain and Fancy Needlework.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance, viz.: from August 18th to January 1st, and from January 1st to the end of the session. au2-tf

**NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,**
MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE Institution of Notre Dame, San Jose. The course of instruction, which embraces the Primary and Academic departments, is thorough in the English branches, comprises all the branches, both useful and ornamental, usually taught in the best schools for young ladies.

The first term of the Eighth Annual Session will commence August 1, 1873.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

TERMS:
BOARDING PUPILS.
Per quarter session (payable in advance)..... $
Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding..... $
Use of Instrument..... 10 00
Vocal Music..... 5 00
Drawing and Painting..... 5 00
Vacation spent at the Academy..... 30 00

DAY PUPILS.
Terms per session (payable in advance.)
Select Day School—Historic, first and second Grammar Classes..... $
Third and fourth Grammar Classes..... 2 00
Preparatory and Primary..... 1 00
Particular Schools, per month, throughout the year..... 1 00
No extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.
For further particulars apply to the reverend Superior.

**SANTA MARY'S COLLEGE**
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
**Conducted by the Christian Brothers**
*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

These will complete the Classical Course, receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the benefit of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

Pupils will be received at any time during the session, subject to the College rules now in force, receiving the same proportion of the annual fee as the time of their entrance bears to the whole session.

The daily exercises of Religious Instruction, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly attended and criticised by the class.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half yearly in advance.)
Board, Tuition and Washing..... $150 00
Bed and Bedding..... 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines..... 5 00
Use of Library..... 2 00
Use of Piano..... 10 00
Use of Violin..... 5 00
Modern Languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Pupils will be received at any time during the session.
For further particulars apply to
BROTHER PATRICK, Director.

**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,**
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE SISters of Notre Dame, is pleasantly situated on the corner of Santa Barbara and Victoria streets, and is under the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and commodious.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS.
Invariably half yearly in advance:
Board, Tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per annum..... $
Physician's fee (if required), per annum..... 5 00
Music, use of instrument, per month..... 1 00
Painting, drawing, per quarter..... 5 00
No extra charge for French, Spanish and German languages.

Pupils will be received at any time during the session.

For further information inquire of the Superior of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Santa Clara.




**The "Old" Catholic Bible.**

It may not be uninteresting our readers to learn the form of oath allegiance for the German Emperor, which has just been taken by the "old" Catholic Bishop Reinkens. We give the translation of that document, and also the Patent of Recognition, signed by the Emperor William, as they have been submitted by the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* at Berlin. The oath is as follows:

"I, Joseph Hubert Reinkens, swear an oath to Almighty and omniscient God, upon the Holy Evangelical Writ, that I, being thereto raised to the dignity of a Catholic Bishop, will be subject, faithful, obedient and devoted to his Royal Majesty William of Prussia, and to the legislative successor in government of his Majesty, and will conscientiously observe the law of the land; will particularly endeavor, as far as in me lies, to avoid injury and prejudice to the State, and to further, as far as I can and may, whatever is conducive to the welfare of the same. More especially I vow that I will not entertain any association or connection, be it within or without the kingdom, which may be prejudicial to public order and safety, but that I will make the propositions shall be made anywhere what may result in injury to the State, but will signify the same to my Royal Majesty. I promise to fulfill all this, the more willingly in that I am persuaded that no office obliges one to anything which can be opposed to the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign, and that it is also not obedience to the law of the land, if the I swear, so help me God and His Holy Evangelists."

The Patent of Recognition, signed by the King, reads thus:

"We, William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, etc., etc., give to know, and make ready known, that we herewith, in virtue of the royal power, have decided in the 4th June, 1873, and of the consecration to the Catholic Episcopate, performed by the Bishops of Deventer and Roermond on the 11th August, 1873, do recognize the ordinary Professor in the Catholic Theological Faculty of Breslau University, Dr. Joseph Hubert Reinkens, as Catholic Bishop; and accordingly, we command our Upper Presidents, Presidents and Provincial Colleges, as well as each and every our vassals and subjects, of whatsoever name, position, apply or condition, herewith, graciously and expressly to recognize and respect the said Joseph Hubert Reinkens as Catholic Bishop, and let the same proceed undisturbed in the exercise of his episcopal function by anybody, all that which may be necessary to this end, without delay and hesitation, or may be exacted in virtue thereof, by way of honors and dignities, profits and advantages, on penalty of our royal displeasure and heavy inevitable reprimands; without prejudice, however, to all that belongs to us and to our royal and episcopal princely privileges.

"In witness whereof we have completed the present Patent of Recognition with our own Exalted Signature, and have caused it to be sealed with our Royal Signet.—Thus given Berlin, September 15th, 1873.

"WILHELM."

**English Falsehoods.**

We are growing accustomed to the fruitfulness of the London press, but it requires all the philosophy that patience and experience can teach to read without a flush of scorn the following paragraph from a letter on which figures in the *Morning Post* of Tuesday last. "Reddin," says this journal, "must have had a fine time of it for a couple of days before and again after the fight. The entries upon his late paper show that he had roast mutton, rump steaks, eggs, bacon, porter, wine, lemonade and brandy. Its consumption at the rate of 'sack four gallons, one pint and fourteen ounces of port wine, and over twenty-nine pounds of butter.' The fact is that this worthless fellow who had assisted in the murder of a policeman." When it is remembered that Reddin entered prison according to the sworn evidence of the prison medical officers, a strong, healthy man, and that, after being subjected to continual torture as a malingerer, he was discharged a pal-sied party-pre wreck, unable to walk, scarcely able to speak—the "fine time" he had of it in prison can be readily appreciated. But why did Reddin get it? Because the horrible crime for which he was subjected rendered it absolutely necessary to give nourishment if the man was not to be murdered outright. He had been reduced by torture to such a state that the doctors feared a slight improvement from the starvation diet on which he had been living absolutely indispensable if a coroner's inquest were to be avoided. Of course, the idea of his fare read well in the *Morning Post*; Reddin "had" roast mutton, rump steak, and so forth—when it was found that no other means were left of preventing him from sinking under the treatment he suffered, except applying unpleasant injuries; but we are to understand nothing more from this artful statement than that he got them in the ordinal nutritious quantities as medicine. All the while he drank at Millbank, which is all he will be allowed a day during his imprisonment. As to the allegation that he had assisted in murdering a policeman, it is just as true as the rest of the malignant concoction. He assisted in murdering no one, and if the policeman first be referred, to he was not murdered at all. He was accidentally and unintentionally killed. The whole sickening subject, and gladly leave to public contempt the ferocity and indecency of the *Morning Post*.—*Nation, 18.*


**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**

Such we find ourselves under the disagreeable necessity of reminding our subscribers throughout the State to come up promptly with their remittances. There is a large amount owing to us, but not more than we have been receiving much out of it. The present year, as far as it has gone, has been a fairly prosperous one, and that we believe our friends can have no difficulty in settling their accounts, which, individually, are small, though when added together they amount to a very respectable sum indeed. We now publish in THE MONITOR a complete list of our authorized agents, so that our subscribers can see at once to whom they should remit their money in their own vicinity. We are doing our best to make THE MONITOR a first-class family journal, worthy in every way of the faith, patriotism and intelligence of the Irish population of the Pacific Coast, and we confidently expect that our friends will not be backward in showing their support. At any rate the very least we ought to expect is payment of what is justly due to us. We should be very sorry to reproach our friends, for we believe no paper in America can boast of truer or stauncher; but the sums due are small in each instance, the times of payment are long between, for four dollars is twelve months is not a difficult undertaking, and consequently the very fact of payment is likely to forget their indebtedness

**AGENTS FOR "THE MONITOR."**

Alameda—W. H. Wright.
Alvarado—John Quigley.
Amador City—M. Hughes.
Antioch—James Wakefield.
Austin, Nev.—Martin Igo.
Auburn—P. Griffin.
Angels' Camp—Thomas Mackey.
Brooklyn, Alameda county—
Benicia—
Bodie—Peter O. Tarpey.
Bodie—Mrs. Ellen M

## THE IRISH RACE.

Continued from First Page.

her great public works, the Champlain and Erie canals. The contractors soon found that, though American engineers, overseers, mechanics and teamsters could be obtained, perhaps in sufficient numbers and with passable skill, American laborers, to take the pick and spade and do the work of excavation, could not be found. An American could invent a steam excavator, but he could not or would not dig. There was no resource for the contractors but to send to Ireland, where the supply of labor was largely in excess of the demand, and import Irish laborers. The factory system going into operation about the same time, absorbed the farmers' daughters, hitherto relied on for domestic help, and there sprang up a great demand for female domestics. So Bridget was also sent for, and came over, and though many are the complaints we hear of her, a great blessing she has proved to the country. The only fault to be found with her is that she has become too Americanized in her notions and lost somewhat of her genuine Irish character.

In a word, the industries and wants of the country in the non-slaveholding States, after the peace of 1815, caused a demand for both male and female labor which the home market could not supply. Ireland, owing to Protestant ascendency and English misrule, could and did supply the demand. But these Irish laborers and domestics, without whom our public works, canals and railroads could not have been constructed, our manufacturing interests sustained, or domestics be had, were Catholics, and brought their faith with them, and must have the priest and the church; and hence the marvelous growth of Catholicity in this spiritual wilderness of ours. The old

AMERICAN PEOPLE HATED THE CATHOLIC RELIGION

As the devil does holy water; but business is business, and they were obliged to tolerate it, for these Catholic Irish were indispensable to the industrial success and prosperity of their homes. If English capital and American enterprise have done much to develop the material resources of our country, the migration of Irish labor has done still more; for without the devoted, hopeful and cheerful toil and spirit, it is doubtful, to say the least, if Americans, severed from their traditional resources, they would retain even their faith beyond the second generation. Catholicity, even if converted, yet receiving nothing from the good example of an old and persistent Catholic people, or from association with them, and retaining in all, except in manners strictly of faith, their American modes of thought, manners and usages, would soon lose all Catholic public spirit, and pure their Catholicity grow till hardly distinguishable from Protestantism. They and Protestant Americans would form one common unity, interests, and have their children to grow up and remain Protestant or Catholic as accident, or caprice might dictate. There is nothing in the Catholic or civil constitution and fundamental law of the country incompatible with the most indefinite Catholicity, but in every other sense American civilization is decidedly anti-Catholic—that is, decidedly and intensely Protestant. It is easier for the missionary to succeed in making good Catholics of our North American Indians or negro

AVERAGE AMERICANS.

His feeble intellect, his grocery feeble every day, little respect for authority, only a utilitarian regard for law, brooks with impatience, and cares not a straw for what he father believed or held to be sacred or obligatory. His politics are based on the principle, 'it am as good as you,' and his religion and morality, with his civilization, are based on the assumption that every individual is sufficient for himself, and sufficient for everything, and has the right at all times and in all things to be his own master, and to have his own judgment and will prevail. He is gregarious rather than social, cheerless, gloomy and opposed to all social liberty, mirth or fun. He knows no cheap or light-hearted and innocent pleasures, and tolerates no enjoyment in common with the poor, or that is not costly and corrupting. The world, he is a Protestant, abhors poverty, hates Catholicity, which has the same divine sorties for rich and poor, the prince and the beggar.

Now, it is certain that, while Catholics may even surpass Protestants in love and devotion to the independence, autonomy and real interests of the country, they may not adopt their manners, customs, and form one community or one homogeneous people with them. This is wherefore it is desirable that the Irish, domiciled or naturalized as citizens, with all the rights of any other class of citizens, should retain their distinctive character as Irishmen, and their attachment to their traditional Irish civilization; and therefore we rely for the conversion of the country on the internal growth, expansion and assimilating or absorbing power of the old Catholic colonies Providence has planted in our midst, and, as leaven hidden in three measures of meal, are ultimately to leaven the whole lump, than on missions directly to obtain accessions from without.

THE IRISH ARE NOT THE ONLY CATHOLIC COLONY

in the United States, far from it; nearly all the nationalities of Europe are represented here in both clergy and the laity, especially the Germans, who are given us in a large number of our priests, secular and regular, several of our venerable prelates, and more than one million and a half of our Catholic laity. We owe much to them all, especially to the Germans and Germans; but without making any invidious national distinctions, which are all one in faith and charity, we may say the Irish clergy are by far the most numerous, and exert greater influence on the Catholic American life. They, too, bring with them the remlniscences of their primitive civilization, and better than any others any where, they know how to cure their own.

We are far from pretending that the Irish in our country are faultless; indeed they have many faults very shocking to American notions of respectability; they are Scribes and pharisees; but their chief real faults are of American origin, caused by American influences and circumstances, and do not belong to the race, as we find it in Ireland or in any other country. They come from their attempt to imitate Americans, whose civilization is really antagonistic to their own, and from their natural agency, full flow of animal spirits, and great physical vigor which our politer civilization seeks to repress, and but only forces to break out in the shape of vice or crime. There are no faults, no vices, no crime against person and property and from vice and immorality as the Irish in Ireland and anywhere under the British flag, excepting always offenses of a political nature—always excepting offenses one hears of in Ireland. Even here the Irish and their descendants are by all odds, and under every possible form, the best and the most trustworthy portion of the American people. On the great body of them are chaste, industrious, ardently attached to their religion, and liberal in their contributions to the various calls of necessities, for its support. Drunkenness, do you say? Drunkenness there certainly is among them, but less than in the Yankee, perhaps than there is, among the pharisaic yet very respectable Americans. I have yet to see an Irish sot, such as I was in the habit of seeing in my boyhood in New England towns, reeling through the streets or store where liquor was sold, or to be had. Much has been compelled more to drink on the sly, or to substitute opium for rum. Intemperance is not the vice of the Irish, but is confined to the soul, or to society even, as pride and covetousness. There are


DAY GOODS, ETC.

KENNEDY, O'NEILL & BRENNAN,

DRY GOODS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Corner of Minna ..... SAN FRANCISCO.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

LANDERS, BYRNE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

French, English and American

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

New Goods Received by Railroad and Steamer.

NO. 4 THIRD STREET,

Near Market Street. ..... SAN FRANCISCO.

TAXES!

1873-74.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTified copy of the ASSESSMENT BOOK of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco (Real Estate and Personal Property) for the Fiscal Year 1873-4, has this day been received; that the State, City and County Taxes for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and that the laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become DELINQUENT on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1874, and unless paid prior thereto FIVE PER CENT. will be added to the amount thereof.

A. AUSTIN,

Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 28, 1873. 31


## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop of Milwaukee has recently dedicated the Polish Church of St. Stanislaus.

A telegram from Rome announces that the final establishment of the Jesuits will be removed to Malta.

The twentieth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Loughlan of Brooklyn, N. Y., was celebrated on the 30th October.

On one day, October 19th, one hundred and five Catholic churches in the diocese of Philadelphia were consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Archbishop Purcell and Bishop McCloskey have both dedicated churches for colored congregations, the former at Cincinnati and the latter at Louisville, Ky.

Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, confirmed eight hundred boys at the Catholic Protectory on the 15th of October, and in the afternoon of the same day confirmed four hundred girls of the same institution.

The Archbishop of Posen is said to be suffering from the excitement caused by the prosecutions of the Russian Government under the new laws against the clergy. He is said to be prostrated by a series of attacks of typhus fever.

The miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius took place this year with more than ordinary effect. The Neapolitan papers say that the miracle has not been so evident and unmistakable in twenty-five years. Every one should read the book on this miracle.

Applications for divorce are so frequent in Washington City, it is organizing a charity, we may say the Irish people are by far the most numerous, and exert greater influence on the Catholic American life. They too, bring with them the reminiscences of their primitive civilization, and better than any others any where, they know how to cure their own.

We are far from pretending that the Irish in our country are faultless; indeed they have many faults very shocking to American notions of respectability; they are Scribes and pharisees; but their chief real faults are of American origin, caused by American influences and circumstances, and do not belong to the race, as we find it in Ireland or in any other country. They come from their attempt to imitate Americans, whose civilization is really antagonistic to their own, and from their natural agency, full flow of animal spirits, and great physical vigor which our politer civilization seeks to repress, and but only forces to break out in the shape of vice or crime. There are no faults, no vices, no crime against person and property and from vice and immorality as the Irish in Ireland and anywhere under the British flag, excepting always offenses of a political nature—always excepting offenses one hears of in Ireland. Even here the Irish and their descendants are by all odds, and under every possible form, the best and the most trustworthy portion of the American people. On the great body of them are chaste, industrious, ardently attached to their religion, and liberal in their contributions to the various calls of necessities, for its support. Drunkenness, do you say? Drunkenness there certainly is among them, but less than in the Yankee, perhaps than there is, among the pharisaic yet very respectable Americans. I have yet to see an Irish sot, such as I was in the habit of seeing in my boyhood in New England towns, reeling through the streets or store where liquor was sold, or to be had. Much has been compelled more to drink on the sly, or to substitute opium for rum. Intemperance is not the vice of the Irish, but is confined to the soul, or to society even, as pride and covetousness. There are


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FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

New Goods Received by Railroad and Steamer.

NO. 4 THIRD STREET,

Near Market Street. ..... SAN FRANCISCO.


## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, November 13, 1873.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been light. We quote—Extra at $4 87½@5; and superfine at $4 25@4 50; in sacks $ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled active and at advanced rates since our last report. At the close the market is quotable at $1 70@1 82½ @ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at former rates. We quote the range at $1 37½@1 45 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—Have been in light demand, at a decline in rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 80@1 90 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $14@17 for ordinary to choice @ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 50@55c @ bale.

OATS—Quotable at $1 17½ for large yellow @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—The following are the jobbing rates: Bags, 24 oz., $24 00; Pick and Red, $1 00, and small White, $1; small Butter, $1 50 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been fresh with a fair demand. We quote the range at 50@75c @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 25 @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—Quotable at $3 @ 100 lbs.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $30 00 @ ton from the mill.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at 2½@2 12½ @ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—We quote Plaster at $6 (Quarry, Alpha, and Monard, Union $ B.

CORN—We quote at $1 37½ @ 100 lbs.

HOMINY—We quote California 6½, 10 and 12½c, and Eastern 6½c.

CRACKED WHEAT—Quotable at 6½@7½c @ lb.

OIL CAKE MEAL—Quotable at $32 50 @ ton from the mill.

WOOL—The market has remained inactive and without change since our last. The wineries have not been so efficient and unmistakable in twenty-five years. Every one should read the book on this miracle.

Applications for divorce are so frequent in Washington City, it is, since its organization as a District of the United States, that it is contemplated to assign one of the Judges of the Supreme Court to that district to the trial of such cases exclusively. The suits in such cases average nine a week.

Father Hecker, of the Paulist Fathers, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, Penn., lectures on the golden jubilee of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and says that thirty priests were present; only three of his parishioners who received him fifty years ago, are living still.

Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati baptized Mr. Samuel Freiog, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Ewing had been through Episcopalianism, Presbyterianism, Swedenborgianism, etc., but on being satisfied with either, he sought refuge in the Catholic Church. He and a Mr. Walker, another Cincinnatian convert, were confirmed the same afternoon.

The King of Belgium is the most learned sovereign in Europe. He speaks seven languages and converses freely in Greek and Latin. He is a great connoisseur in sculpture and painting, and cares little or nothing for music; but his Queen is an accomplished musician. They are both pious Catholics and lead a most exemplary life.

The *Catholic Review* says that "at the present day many of the lineal descendants of the United States, an eminent and popular friar preacher was named Provincial, and his nomination has reached Rome for confirmation, pending which it will not be decent to indulge in the chapter of Roman Notes." The MONITOR is of opinion that this points to Father Burke. The chapter referred to does not include the province of the United States and Terrltories.

The MONITOR gave and extract last week from a speech of James Parton, the historian, at a meeting of the Free Religious Association, held in Boston, Sunday, 26th, in the Chairman, Hev. Mr. Frothingham, said: "Religion in America will be overthrown by common sense. It will not be Christian in any recognized sense of the term. Our religion requires no creed, no church, no sacrament, no prayer!" If our dog could speak he would say the same.


DRY GOODS, ETC.

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—AT—

THE WHITE HOUSE!

—ON—

TUESDAY, - - - SEPTEMBER 30,

WE OPENED OUR

NEW FALL STYLES

—IN—

PARISIAN SUITS

—AND—

CLOAKS.

PARIS BONNETS, ETC., ETC.,

AND WE ARE NOW SHOWING

THE NEWEST

—AND—

MOST STYLISH GARMENTS

—EVER—

IMPORTED.

ALSO,

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

—IN—

DRESS GOODS,

AND WHITE GOODS.

FOR SALE BY

TOBIN DAVISSON & CO.

oct7-1m

CITATION WANTED.—A YOUNG IRISH lady, lately arrived from the old country, would like a situation in some office or store; has good classical and English education, and is not afraid of work of any kind; is here to rule herself, could take charge of a school, or give private lessons in Latin, Greek, French and German. Address—HIBERNICUS, this office. 2

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES DRISCOLL, a native of Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland. When last heard from he was in London. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by TIMOTHY BURLEY, No. 1 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Papers please copy. 4-97. 4w1*

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HAVING RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS!

Complete in Every Department,

We are now prepared to supply our customers with

The Best and Cheapest Goods

In the City. Among which are—

Black Silks,

Japanese Silks,

Empress Cloths,

Tarnise Cretons,

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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

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MASON & HAMLIN

Cabinet Organs

BY THE CONCURRENCE OF THE

Special Jury, International Jury, and

Two Sub-Juries,

(including the most eminent Artists and Experts from different countries, it is significant that in comparison with other Organs the American Organs were not found worthy of even a display.

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PIPIFAX

It is with confidence that the present proprietors of the famous PIPIFAX, place it before the public, feeling assured that is an article of extraordinary merit, and only needs to be introduced to be appreciated. It is recommended by the principal physicians of Berlin, Prussia, and is largely used in the hospitals thereof, and a well known Hospital Surgeon in this City has pronounced it the best remedy for the cure of

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Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, and a general debility of the system.

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Is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, or any other mineral substance, and is perfectly harmless in its effects upon the most delicate constitution.

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Is a GRAND TRUTH that the mind is every fiber of the body as water in a sponge, is without the influence of such a remedy as PIPIFAX. It elevates and clears the rational powers and preserves that happy equilibrium which constitutes a healthy state of the human system

ter of a mile or so. We shall then be near my own district."

The dragoon bowed and they moved on. Arrived at a clump of trees the figure of a soldier was seen.

"Ha! Vose," said the Brigadier, "you are there."

"Your horse is below and ready, mon General."

"Where is your companion?"

"About a quarter of a mile further down on the road. We thought it as well he should keep watch while I was waiting for you."

"Would to Heaven the numskulls in high command would take hint from you," thought the Brigadier as he mounted and rode down the dark road-way which led from the camp, first dismissing the escort.

They moved on in silence until they reached the spot where Michel had last parted from his compagnon. But he was not to be seen.

"What has become of your comrade?" asked the Brigadier sharply.

"I am surprised, but cannot explain," answered Michel.

"So if he has fallen asleep anywhere about."

"I am quite sure he has not."

"Can he have proved treacherous?"

"I would lay my life he has not."

"What idea has become of him?"

Ah, that was not easy to say.

While Michel was ruminating mentally all sorts of conjectures as to his absent comrade, he heard a low whistle which bore the burden of a tune he recognized. Michel could not have named it, but it was that which tells the peasant stroke how "limeach is beautiful." But though he could not tell the name of the tune, he knew there was but one pair of lips in the French army likely to frame that melody.

"Ha!" he exclaimed in a subdued tone, "that is he."

"I will have him punished for being off his post," said the Brigadier angrily, although, speaking in a low voice.

"M. le Brigadier," said Michel respectfully, "I can assure you that Irlandais will not be found to be guilty of neglect. May I go and see?"

"I shall go with you," said the Brigadier.

They crossed a low fence and made their way through some brushwood, guided carefully and certainly by the tune which they heard distinctly in the dead silence that prevailed. Not more than a hundred yards had they passed, when close to them they perceived the object of their search. They up to a small tree by the legs and arms, with his countenance directed to the sky from which a few stars glimmered faintly. was Mr. Mahony pensively warbling the tune which had attracted their attention.

"What is the meaning of this?" asked the Brigadier sternly.

"Oh, then, Brigadier, I'll tell you, and welcome," said Mr. Mahony in his best French, "I assure your honor I was never so delighted to see you."

"Unloose his bonds at once, and let me learn the meaning of this," said the Brigadier impatiently.

Michel stepped past the Brigadier to execute his order, when the pioneer cried, "hold—mind what you are doing."

Michel stopped.

"Look down, can't you," said Mike.

Michel's glance was directed downwards and he was startled to see at his feet a corpse.

"What is this?"

"Look again," cried out Mike.

A few paces further off there lay also the body of a man towards which Michel stooped. As he did so a groan from the prostrate form met his ear.

"Why, they are Prussians," he cried.

"Uncommonly like," said Mike coolly, "But it wasn't my fault. I was only doing my duty, and when I saw them coming I just gave them a polthogue apiece, and they fell down as you see. I'm sorry for it, for I'm not fond of killing a man in cold blood, but I'm not a franc-tireur as you'll see if you do me the honor to inspect my uniform." "I cannot see a uniform in this light,' says he, and then Brigadier—I thought I never heard more unpleasant sounding French in my life—he says, 'we're going to hang you.' 'I'll you do,' says I, 'you'll break the laws of war.' 'No,' says he, 'we'll break your neck.' Well, Brigadier, though the joke wasn't bad for a tiernan, I hadn't much disposition to laugh at it. However, I put on a bold face, and says I, 'well, give us a good long rope anyhow.' 'Yes,' says he, 'for you.' But then I saw them consulting among each other, and it struck me they thought themselves short of rope. At all events, they tied me with such hard as you saw in these slender trunks, that were quite strong enough to hold me. Just as they did so there came the sound of a shot from the camp. They started. Then there came the clatter of horses feet down the road. They were alarmed, and one of them was about to bolt, but he was stopped. The one that spoke French to me called to him, and said something. It meant, I'm sure, 'carry off the prisoner.' Immediately the fellow he called to went to unloose me, but they had tied the knots so infernally tight that he bungled over them. Another swore. Though I don't talk Dutch myself, though I don't talk German myself—and at last he said something, like the meaning of which I soon understood. The fellow made a run of the bayonet at me, and then he ran off himself."

"Well, your honor, I got a touch, no doubt, for I feel my shoulder a bit sore, a side rather wet and sticky, but the puncan has cut through my beautiful new tunic with the richest green facings all round. I wish I had him, now that my hands are untied."

"If you are not too much hurt to march, we must get over to the camp as quickly as possible, for things here look serious," said the Brigadier.

"Why then, your honor, considering that ten minutes ago I thought I was going to be sent on a journey unprepared to the foliage of the beech tree over there, it would take a deal more inconvenience than I feel at present to prevent my stepping on."

"Allons."

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### SEAMONT AND GUISOMAN.

"The end has come," said the Marshal.

"Do you mean to say," said the Emperor, his pale cheek growing a shade paler, "that you have abandoned hope?"

"I do not quite know what Palikao has urged upon us is impossible, and has to be abandoned. To reach Rome, we should have been able to march eight leagues a day, and we have scarcely accomplished four miles. An army is perfect in all but in point of numbers, the one spoon our flesh is double our strength."

"Have you communicated your news to him?"

"Repeatedly, with additional insistance each time."

"Is he at last convinced?"

"I know not," replied the Marshal, with a bitter laugh, "but events will soon convince him that I was right."

A gloomy satisfaction, Marshal."

"Ah, sire, I would be glad to forfeit my life, and what I value more than my honor as a soldier, to be proved wrong. But there is nothing now left save to do the utmost we can under the circumstance."

"Right."

"Spirit of all, sire, there is one thing to be done which depends on you."

"What is that?"

"Why Majesty may think well."

"To be blessed upon every boulevard, stoned wherever a crowd assembles, perhaps to be assassinated by bombs of the old well known pattern."

"There's a risk, no doubt. Would your Majesty deem it well to join the Prince Imperial in Belgium?"

"MacMahon, when I have recounted the perils to which I would be exposing in Paris do not think it is they that deter me. You know I have faced as much before without disgrace. The risk I incur now arises from a the notion that I should go back to the capital with the disgrace of defeat on me, without at least the redeeming feature of having borne the brunt of the disaster. In Belgium I would possibly be free from physical danger, but I could not feel myself free from shame."

"Well, sire—"

"Tell me, MacMahon, were our places changed, what would you do?"

"Sire, it is impossible for a blunt soldier like me to put myself into the thoughts of a Minister of State, who has great policies to guide, and on whose existence vast combinations may depend."

"Ah, MacMahon, you evade the question. But it is not fair to compel you to speak out. If determination is taken."

"And that is?"

"To remain. If perchance for success, why I shall reap the advantage, and may be a little share of glory—though, trust me good friend, I will not rob you of your 2,000,000 francs."

"I know it well, sire."

"If I have as my sure fears seem to portend—then—then—it is hard to think it—but it is as good to die."

"I didn't hope not."

"Ah, MacMahon, hope for victory if you will, but, as from friend and soul subject, do not hope for life for me without victory."

"Your Majesty, at all events, has expressed the ardent wish I feel for myself."

"And are you selfish?"

"Mon Empereur, I know not. I can only say that all the energy of my mind and life shall be employed to avert the terrible alternative you have spoken of."

"I know it. Ha, what is that?"

The sound of cannon was borne distinctly upon the breeze.

"They are engaged probably over in the direction of Beaumont. I hope they are on the alert there We shall soon be fully employed ourselves."

"To horse," said the Emperor.

They mounted and rode out. The protection of the Marshal seemed to be near fulfilment.

An aid-de-camp rode up.

"M. le Marechal," he said, "the Prussian cavalry and artillery have appeared on the left, and, under cover of the hills near Bonay have attacked and severely handled our forces."

"Who is in command there ?"

"General Despres."

"Bid him retreat slowly to Vaux, and hold the heights. He shall be strongly aided."

The aids departed.

"Ride," said the Marshal to another aide, "to General Desmoulins, and tell him to bring two regiments of infantry, and a battery of artillery up to Vaux, and support General Despres in holding the heights."

The second messenger disappeared.

Intelligence came that the Saxon troops were crossing the river.

The Marshal ordered a demonstration to be made on their side.

By-and by the messenger returned.

"Well," said the Marshal, impatiently, to the hot and dusty rider who rode up.

"The Saxon advanced guard recrossed the river above Carignan, and suffered a good deal under the fire of our artillery."

"Good."

"M. le Marechal," said another aid riding up, "General Jacquin's dead men the enemy down the heights of Vaux."

"Let the enemy continue his advance," said the Marshal briefly and turning to those near him, he remarked, off we can follow up this advantage steadily we may beat them in detail."

"Ha, Marshal, said the Emperor, "our star has not yet set."

"I trust not, sir," briefly responded MacMahon.

As he spoke the sound of cannon, which had been reverberating in distant echoes to the south and west, grew heavier and closer.

The Marshal looked anxiously forward. "I wish to heaven we had news if De Failly," he said.

Turning to Major Lamboeu, he added, "One of your fellows saw Prussian cuirassiers last night, I think you told me."

"Yes; but whether they were in force or not he could not be sure."

"We shall be convinced before long, I fear," resumed the Marshal in a tone of voice whose anxiety he scarcely took trouble to conceal.

Nearer came the sounds, and now on the crest of the hill forms of soldiers could be discerned, first scattered, then in denser bodies, and lastly in close lines.

The turning far sweep of the rest appeared an aide de camp, who rapidly approached the Marshal. The latter eagerly tore open the dispatch and read with a gloomy brow.

"De Failly has been attacked, I perceive," he said at length, speaking in the emotion.

"But he writes in a congratulatory strain, that the enemy has been unable to prevent his effecting a conjunction with me."

"That is at least satisfactory observed the Emperor.

"Hum, I should like to know details. A junction after victory is pleasant, but a junction after defeat will not be very moderately gratifying."

And now the main body of De Failly's corps approached the Marshal nearer,

"I fear," said the Marshal, "this ends our chance of victory at Vaux. De Failly's retreat from a whole army to assail our force there in flank and rear."

In a few moments a regiment of De Failly's infantry, with broken ranks and confused looks, straggled by.

"Michel," said Mike Mahony, who with his companion were in attendance on their horses, "I am loath, and said as a respectful distance outside the circle of the staff, 'do you see that fellow with the down look limping along there?'

"I do and know him."

"Isn't he his swetheart that was selling the Emperor's sheets the other day?"

"He is, and the fellow is not the man to bring bad news."

"Still me, mon ami, were you ever in Ireland?"

A shake of the head, "No, I was not in that country."

"May be, then you never heard of a river called the Shannon?"

"Le Shannon? No, I never did."

"Augh, God help you, At all events, though you never heard of it, there is such a river."

"To be sure,"

"And it is the biggest and finest river in Ireland."

The soldier nodded assent.

"And there's a stash of salmon there in the season—time—and sometimes out of the season, too"—interrupted Monsieur Mahony with a wink, "that beats anything in the world, I suppose."

"Ah, excellent, no doubt."

"Now, do you know they fish for that salmon that?"

"Guess devils,"

"And many times I've taken a pull at the nets as they were engaged in that amusement."

"Most probable."

"Well, now, if you watch the way that net goes round that island, it's most curious. At first the fish never see it at all, nor feels it even, but its sailing around and goes near it, and takes no notice, almost so to say, but gradually it comes closer and closer together. If he is desirous it draws up, and it tickles him on the side, and sees him moving into the shallow strand, where he is certain to be grabbed."

"Eh, then?"

"Well, we are that salmon."

"What?"

"The net is round us. We are just after getting landed in the side down there by Beaumont and Carignan, and we are swimming pleasantly into the strand."

"And what, ben castarada, is the strand?"

"Maybe Sedan—I think that it is below there."

(To be Continued.)

## LINES

### On the Death of a Sister of Charity.

Dust—An aged sport, of yellow fever, a Sister of Charity, whose name in religion was Sister Gabrielle Marie Louise Poupardin—Special dispatch.

Sister of Charity, nurse unbroken,
In religion, Sister Gabrielle;
Closing like rose-bud at the sunset noon,
Sunset to the fever and fell, scourge.
Hymn her death-bed, and a sad to hell
Hang the cheek of the nurse who tended her;
Dear shall the Lord she loved so well.

Bending over the sufferer's bed,
Watching the flame of life waning clear,
Trying to rest the fevered head,
And the sister, devoted, nurse, and friend,
Poisoned and lost the patient's cross—
Death is sad—but it is not the end;
Yet gratefully rest for a lord's belonging from.

Glory and fame enshroud the name
Of Sister Gabrielle Marie Louise Poupardin;
Where the fever-fiend
Has reaped the martyr's glorious brand,
Where the sister's devotion is known;
Such deeds are common in every age
In the history of the Sisters of Charity,
Tyrants threaten and cowards deny,
And continue in wounds are proved in die.

## The Catholic Platform.

The New York *Times*, edited by Englishmen, said the most virulent of all Republican papers, publishes the following "Plea for equal religious rights in the matter of public education," by a Protestant who has children in the public schools of the city. This "plea", embraces all that Catholics claim or desire. It is fully in accord with the theory of equal rights on which our Government and its institutions are based, and we believe there is not a Court in the United States which will refuse it. We think now the persecuted for conscience sake much longer:

Where are we drifting? We are told, on good authority, that a vast majority of the American people are in favor of excluding, by law, belong to no church and make no profession of religion. We think it highly improbable that any change could be an improvement, or that the present system of public schools will sustain full short of revolution. Everybody is familiar with those dreadful pictures of the savage fighting with his brother over differences in religious matters? Hold! Hold! Let us not return in a child generation to the days of the Thirty Years' War! Bonaparte had not yet reached this part of the country, and there was a general persuasion that the French troops had been victorious.

The Emperor was a little astonished, but he took care not to let his astonishment appear, and he courteously took off his hat in acknowledgment of the compliment paid him.

"This must be cheering to your Majesty," so many unpleasant occurrences of late," remarked an old officer who rode on his left.

"Very," said the Emperor, in a slightly sarcastic tone, as he took the cigar from his lips, "very. I wonder, though, if I pass through to-morrow, after they understand the manner in which our cannon are worked, they be so filled with loyal enthusiasm?"

"No doubt, sire, they would not be in as good humor."

"No doubt, Macmurpre, they would cry out, as I hastily know MacMahon on the field of battle, and left to take care of my own person."

"Vive l'Empereur!" again rose the cry, and once more the Emperor raised his hat with his customary grace, and rode through the narrow streets, the infatuation for his religious instruction to their children, are all thoroughly overpowering. Fine and open sky eyes and looks at things as they are.

But there are the Sunday-schools! The Sunday-schools, so far as they go, are doing a work of which the full value is that a majority of the children of our general population, who are in the greatest need of religious instruction, do not go to those schools. Suppose they all went to Sunday-school, what then? Why, at best, these could not supply the instruction they get in a week. Look at their public schools, excluding, as they must do, all religious teaching, and give them only from twenty to thirty hours' instruction a week in secular knowledge, and at once a man's understanding of the Bible is getting a conjunction with me."

"That is at least satisfactory observed the Emperor.

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## Are They in Earnest?

That no great change was ever effected in the world of human politics without an immense accession of active opposition is as well as passive obstruction, may be considered as a truism, so trite, indeed, as to be, in the very nature of things, almost inevitable. In the first place it is so hard to convince those in whose power it is not open to conviction. There is something in the human mind itself, whether it be the result of pride, or self-love, or part of that general debasement which is the heritage of our race, which engenders a spirit of resistance against every new scheme, however highly commended, and no matter how earnestly recommended. Hence are some people, well-meaning, but dreadfully obtuse, whose whole life is one unceasing struggle against character for life, and whose ideas, consequently, run forever in ca narrow groove, and who are almost similar to the idea that it is possible that any change could be an improvement, or that anything could be made which would fall short of revolution. Everybody is familiar with those dreadful pictures of the savage fighting with his brother over differences in religious matters? Hold! Hold! Let us not return in a child generation to the days of the Thirty Years' War! Bonaparte had not yet reached this part of the country, and there was a general persuasion that the French troops had been victorious.

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"And many times I've taken a pull at the nets as they were engaged in that amusement."

"Most probable."

"Well, now, if you watch the way that net goes round that island, it's most curious. At first the fish never see it at all, nor feels it even, but its sailing around and goes near it, and takes no notice, almost so to say, but gradually it comes closer and closer together. If he is desirous it draws up, and it tickles him on the side, and sees him moving into the shallow strand, where he is certain to be grabbed."

"Eh, then?"

"Well, we are that salmon."

"What?"

"The net is round us. We are just after getting landed in the side down there by Beaumont and Carignan, and we are swimming pleasantly into the strand."

"And what, ben castarada, is the strand?"

"Maybe Sedan—I think that it is below there."

(To be Continued.)

## LINES

### On the Death of a Sister of Charity.

Dust—An aged sport, of yellow fever, a Sister of Charity, whose name in religion was Sister Gabrielle Marie Louise Poupardin—Special dispatch.

Sister of Charity, nurse unbroken,
In religion, Sister Gabrielle;
Closing like rose-bud at the sunset noon,
Sunset to the fever and fell, scourge.
Hymn her death-bed, and a sad to hell
Hang the cheek of the nurse who tended her;
Dear shall the Lord she loved so well.

Bending over the sufferer's bed,
Watching the flame of life waning clear,
Trying to rest the fevered head,
And the sister, devoted, nurse, and friend,
Poisoned and lost the patient's cross—
Death is sad—but it is not the end;
Yet gratefully rest for a lord's belonging from.

Glory and fame enshroud the name
Of Sister Gabrielle Marie Louise Poupardin;
Where the fever-fiend
Has reaped the martyr's glorious brand,
Where the sister's devotion is known;
Such deeds are common in every age
In the history of the Sisters of Charity,
Tyrants threaten and cowards deny,
And continue in wounds are proved in die.



## THE CELT AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Beside the rude and swift wave
He stood a moment, and then gazed
Self-poised and fearless on the gulf
That rolled his heaven of half its light,
And flung him in a sullen fear
A fettered wave of memory.

The exile's eye strove not or rest
Upon the cataract's rattling crest,
Nor paused it on the brilliant bow
Which hung scarce higher than his brow,
The banks of adamant to him
Were but the walls of his dim cell,
And from his gaze a child had guessed
There regret was sacred in his breast.

A flag against the northern sky
Above engaged his watchful eye;
Upon Canadian soil it stood—
In his low mind full many a feud
He'd seen crossed with pallid wars,
Pale, steady, stiff as prison bars
"Ah, cursed flag!" the exile said,
"The sky-prop of my hapless head,
My cursed keeper in my bonds,
My cursed brain within that skull
Which, like a cage of slaughter,
Urged I never cursed my death
Till I beheld the flag of wrath.
Then on thy squadrons shall be poured
The vengeance heavy so long has stored."

Then turning to his friends, who had
Formed him, (the nation's dearly won,
"My Friends," he said, "you little know
The grave you've had to-day to sow
Hour but an Irish heart can tell
The thought that rankles in the swell
When I behold the fatal sign
That blights all Erin's land, save mine—
That stripped her of each gallant chief;
That scorned and bore her to the grief
That seems have blotted out her name
From the sacred bay the Trench of Kane;
So, help us heaven, the navies' can
While true and valiant Irishmen."

LOS ANGELES.

At last, after a fatiguing and tedious journey of fifteen hours, we reached Los Angeles—*Correspondence of the Angeles: Our Southern Portion.*

but neither history nor the romance of the state whether they are fallen angels or otherwise, but from conjecture, however, that, considering the geographical position of the county, in the south of California, it must be the most favored region. With an immense treeless valley of 2,000,000 acres of fine agricultural land; with a climate unsurpassed for salubrious warmth; and has presented the climate which has been so long and so universally engaged in building, cultivating the land on all its real residences, and turning to advantage all the gifts that Providence has bestowed upon this angel land.

FRUITS—WINE-MAKING—AROMA.

The walnut, almond, orange and grape culture are now and have been for years the principal and most remunerative. Wheat, barley and corn are raised to a great extent, but the branch of industry which is based on on the greatest scale is that of wine-making. There are now in about Los Angeles wine which entitles it to the pre-eminence. The French still accept as grape wine. It may lack age and experience to make it little "earthy," but adulteration with alcohol, or with the poisonous drugs of its places, it is free. The Frenchman is a connoisseur in wine, and a Frenchman who has a large land of California vaults, formed me that he sold his last year's crop, amounting to 60,000 gallons, from the Anaheim firm at twenty-five cents per gallon, and that he made twenty per cent. profit at that low rate. The Italian vineyards will be very short." Other prophecies relate to Russia, Poland, England, etc.

### The Schemer Mooney.

A correspondent writing from London says that Mr. Thomas Mooney publicly boasts of his reception in Ireland, and asserts that he has the whole people of Ireland with him. If this be true, it is one only say that Mr. Mooney protests far too much. He made two public addresses—one at Cork and one at Dublin—and both failed. The latter place he was listened to with considerable attention, and also the former he was condemned first and hooted afterwards. At Maryborough he brought out his peculiar opinions upon the land question, before an audience of farmers; and at Cork he discanted upon the special claims of the workingmen of that city, after having been refused a hearing at the great meeting of Sunday week. These are the principal events of his visit to the land of this gentleman, and they are certainly not calculated to justify him in boasting that he has the sympathies of the people of Ireland. We don't quarrel with all that Mr. Mooney says, although the greater part of them we cannot agree; but if by forcing his own views upon the Home Rule question upon the people of the Provinces Dunnion, then we should say he is doing the work of our enemy by the wayside. Marksmig delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. 81

## A Tilled Bigot.

The Hotspur of the English Conservative party—that "cultivated ruffian," as an English newspaper, not unjustly styled, once called him—the Marquis of Salisbury, has made an onslaughter on the Government, and incidentally on the priests and people of Ireland, that recalls Disraeli's memorable letter to the Queen regarding Bulgarian atrocities in the Catholic wards of Bath. At a Conservative demonstration in Hertford, on Friday week, this peer delivered a speech in which, after having steered at the policy which Gladstone is pursuing the left cheek to Russia and America while demanding the uttermost farthing from Ashanti," he declared that the Irish are a measure which left the landlords of poor, and interpreting tenants in the "absolute warfare and lunacy of the police magistrates as to how they should manage their property." The Church, he said, has made "congregations who had all the offices of religion found for them for many generations, upon their own resources." Then the Irish peasantry, to conciliate whom the Government was passed, has been denounced for centuries for their turbulence and wards England; the priesthood, to conciliate whom the latter was passed, has been denounced for centuries for their turbulence and arrogance throughout the world," and both put together are now more violent, exacting and insatiable than at any previous period of their history. As for the Home Rule movement, its object, according to this man, is the dismemberment of the empire, and he therefore hopes that it will be met by a coalition of every English party to repel it with disdain." Pretty strong language, it must be confessed; but strong language wanting the ingredient of truth, in this dose, is, after all, in the long run, but a very impotent weapon.—*Nation, Oct. 25.*

Suuvoo, Illinois, was said, about thirty years ago, to contain a population of 25,-000, all Mormons. When this people removed westward the town became the property of French socialists. Now it is to the bands of Irish and German Catholics, for whom Bishop Foley of Chicago lately dedicated a very handsome church.


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23—Sunday—Twenty-fifth and last Sunday after Pentecost. St. Clement, Pope and Martyr.
24—Monday—St. John of the Cross, Confessor.
25—Tuesday—St. Catharine, Virgin and Martyr.
26—Wednesday—Dedication of St. John Lateran. St. Peter of Alexandria, Bishop and Martyr.
27—Thursday—Vottve of the Blessed Sacrament.
28—Friday—Feria.
29—Saturday—Vottve of the Immaculate Conception.

**THE MONITOR:**

THE ONLY

**Irish and Catholic Journal in California.**

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

## THE AMERICAN NAVY.

When we boast so much and so frequently about American supremacy in trade, commerce, agriculture, industry and so forth, we are very apt to forget there are some things, almost equally worthy of a nation's attention, in which we have grievously fallen off and are losing ground at every day. It would be paying an undue tribute to national vanity to assert that the United States are at present either as much feared or respected by foreign powers as they were twenty years ago. Thinking men are struck with admiration at the apparently unwarying activity of our population; statisticians are amazed at the variety of incontestable resources to possess; political economists agree future before a country which affords such a wide scope for human energy to work in; yet when one speaks of America as a nation, as a power apart, as something like contempt is felt, even though it may not be expressed. It was not, however, always so. There was a time when the proudest monarch of Europe would not consider the chances of success worth risking the anger of the Republic. There was a time when the Stars and Stripes symbolised something higher and nobler than forty millions of people engaged in making dollars and cents.

What is the reason of this lamentable decadence? The accession of the radical Republican faction to dominancy over the country, beyond doubt or question. As long as the Democratic party was in power the national strength was adequately represented on land and on sea, the national honor was kept pure and unsullied, the national dignity was a matter of solicitude to obstreperously loiter the world. Then American statesmen were really and truly gentlemen, then American office-holders were honest and capable, then the people's money was not squandered in a reckless manner, then the people's business and not either wasted or stolen. Ever since the election of that low and tricky country lawyer, ABRAHAM LINCOLN (whom the fool fiend of a cowardly assassin converted into a popular martyr), ever since the defeat of the Democratic national reputation and public spirit have been decaying. It was a Radical Administration that inflicted upon the country" in the Texas affair, one of the grossest humiliations that ever befell any country. If the White House had been occupied in 1861 by a Democratic President the Trent would never have been stopped, or else Queen-coddler Wilkes would have been reprimanded instead of feted, or else the memories of England would have been answered by defiance. It has been Radical Administrations that have fostered every villainy, as if they were studying the problem how to take the most money from the people and give them the least in return.

As an illustration of their extravagance and dishonesty let us take the Navy. It is now a notorious fact that the American Navy is not at the present moment equal to that of a third-class European power. It is, to tell the whole truth, practically worthless. The republic has not afloat, and does not own, a single ship able to cope with one of the iron-clads composing the fleets of other nations. The contention that a country made of free shores can be competent to engage the Spanish frigate now being reported in one of the Eastern dock-yards) and the suggestion was actually put forward that such an ship should be stopped, and that she should be prevented from getting ready for sea! England appears exactly anxious that we should go to war with Spain as the Virginius affair, and, according to one of our city papers, she is so because she knows that the Spanish men-of-war would drive all American traders from the sea, establish their supremacy and throw it at once more into the hands of the British. Some Eastern papers complacently remarked that a movement against Cuba would surely be successful because most of the Spanish vessels in West Indian waters were laid up and out of commission. So it is conceded by the best authorities that the United States have no navy worth speaking about. Our officers are excellent, the sailors are excellent, but the ships are good for nothing.

To excuse this state of affairs it is often urged that we do not want any navy; that we will engage in no foreign wars, and that we can make a navy whenever we need it. All this is sheer nonsense. War may be forced upon us, whether we like it or not, and we must accept it unless we wish to abandon all pretensions to nationality. Ships capable of fighting cannot be improvised like so many militia regiments. Then there is the argument of expense; but this is completely refuted by the fact that even at present sufficient money is expended upon the American navy to maintain a first-class fleet—such a one as could defend the honor of our country against any European power. But the money is wasted in slothering, patching and stirring, more, it would seem, for the purpose of keeping a certain number of vessels employed, and for securing comfortable positions for political vice-pullers, than for keeping even those ships in proper order. How is this state of affairs to be remedied? There is, indeed, only one way. The citizens must vindicate themselves at the first opportunity by hurling from power the crowd of political cormorants who, provided they gorge themselves with plunder, care little about the people and less about the country.

## THE CASE OF THE "VIRGINIUS."

Towards the end of last week the public mind received an unpleasant shock from the intelligence that the notorious Cuban steamer "Virginius" had been captured by a Spanish man-of-war, and most of her crew and passengers shot. The first report was to the effect that thirty-eight individuals, among whom were several prominent Cuban insurgents and the Irish-American adventurer, General RYAN, were summarily executed. A subsequent report declared that about sixty other persons, comprising nearly all the steamer's crew, had been put to death. This latter news lacks confirmation, and the probability seems to be that there is no foundation for it. However, there can be no question of the fact that some of those who all the cabals and machinations of party, were on board the "Virginius" at the time of her capture have paid the penalty of their foolhardiness, and met an untimely death at the hands of the Spanish authorities. Several of them were American citizens, and the United States Consul at Santiago protested against their execution, but to no purpose, the Cuban officials maintaining they were pirates according to international law, and justly liable to extreme punishment. The execution of these unfortunate men has raised a terrific storm of excitement throughout the Eastern States, and nothing short of an immediate war with Spain will, apparently, satisfy the people. The Government, however, is not well able to pay the popular passion, but is taking steps to learn exactly and officially to what extent the national honor has been compromised by the executions; and should it appear that the Spanish authorities have exceeded their duty, apology and reparation will be demanded and exacted by the whole strength of the country if necessary.

It appears to be admitted that the "Virginius" was not in Spanish waters and was flying the American flag when she was overhauled by the "Tornado." The question to be first settled, then, is whether she had any right to carry that flag or whether she was *bona fide* an American vessel. Some months ago she was transferred from the British to the Spanish American port, and an United States man-of-war conveyed her out to sea, and it was generally understood that after this proceeding our Government freed itself from further responsibility about her. It is generally believed that she soon after became the property of individuals interested in the Cuban rebellion, and if the supposition be correct it will deprive the United States of all justification for interfering. Beyond a question the transfer was a mere actual breach of the Spanish neutrality laws, but they were matters of internal discipline which, according to international law, is not open to the censure of foreign powers.

Every man on board the "Virginius" knew very well she was in the service of the Cuban insurgents; every man knew she was bound for the shores of Cuba, loaded with arms, ammunition and other military stores for men who were in rebellion against the Spanish Government; consequently, all on board were aware that they were not engaged in legitimate trade, but in an extraordinary business which might cost them their lives at any moment. They were all paid exorbitant wages, and they accepted them as full compensation for the great risks they ran. They played a desperate game for high stakes, and, unfortunately for themselves, they lost. Had they succeeded and landed their cargo safely they would have caused the Spaniards the loss of many a gallant soldier; they would have caused the destruction of more valuable property; they would, in short, have increased the misery and suffering arising from the operations of the insurgents; but they would have earned very little indeed, and as long as they earned their money, and their conduct would be applauded by American journalists who never care to inquire into the right or wrong of anything, but follow the current of popularity no matter in what direction it may set. Money is being collected, men are being enlisted, expeditions are being organised, in open defiance of the municipal laws, and in utter disregard of the national dignity and honor of the United States, without one word of protest being made by those who call themselves leaders of the people.

The Government, however, is not wholly insensible to its duty; it may tolerate these things to a certain degree, but the moment any overt act is committed it will surely step in and assert the supremacy of the law. If war is to be made upon Spain—and the great probabilities are there will be no occasion for it—it must proceed from the nation, and not be a speculation in the hands of private individuals. Meantime inquiry is being pushed energetically to the discovery of the fact as to whether or not the "Virginius" was properly an American vessel at the time of her capture; if she was the shooting of any one on board her was an unjustifiable barbarity which must be atoned for; if she was not, the wretched men who met their death in Santiago were themselves alone to blame for their tragic end.

**PURCHASING GROCERIES.**—People who come into town in order to purchase their supplies of family groceries are often very much at a loss to know where they had better go. They want good wholesome and unadulterated articles at a moderate price, and are not aware of where they can be found. We can very readily solve the difficulties of these perplexed individuals. We recommend them to try the store of Murphy Brothers, Nos. 2 and 701 Market street. In that new well-know establishment they will find groceries suiting at prices to astonish them by their cheapness.

## THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

There will be no restoration of the monarchy in France, at least for the present. The Count DE CHAMBORD has emphatically declared he will recognize nothing the revolution has done, and refused to accept the tricolor as the national flag. Expostulation by his best friends failed to induce him to change his mind or to persuade him to offer any kind of compromise. He takes his stand on principles, and refuses to abandon them for mere worldly considerations. He is now a man past middle life, he has no family of his own, he has ample means to support himself comfortably, and he is not troubled with much ambition. He has no cravings after the glories and vanities of the throne, he will not condescend to intrigue for a restoration; above all, he will never renounce the political traditions of his ancestors. He believes that if the French people put him on the throne they will do so because they think it is the best thing for themselves, and not because they have a wish to confer royal dignity upon him. So he remains involved amid all the cabals and machinations of party, and calmly says to the nation, "If you want me you must take me on my own terms or not at all. I do not want you and can do very well without you." Seeing him so firm, the monarchists endeavored to make him abdicate, or rather renounce his claims, in favor of one of the Orleans princes, who, it was well known, would stick at such trifles as the color of a flag when it lay between them and the kingly dignity; but in this they failed, because if DE CHAMBORD is conscientious in his opinions he is conscientious scruples for his own benefit, he certainly was not the man to give them up for any other individual.

The Republicans were, of course, delighted at this turn of affairs, since it threw legitimacy into their hands at the very moment they were expecting disastrous defeat. The Royalist members of the Assembly, seeing the monarchical reparation thus rendered impossible, are now endeavoring to procure a prolongation of MACMAHON'S powers for a period of seven years. The Radical minority, headed by THIERS, are resisting this, and it appears probable the Republican party will prevail in the end. The conservative politicians throughout France look upon the gallant Marshal as thereby refuge against a revival of the Commune, with little or no prospect of any better government, and they will fight a hard battle before acknowledging themselves beaten or giving up the reins of power. It is not unlikely that they will carry their point, at all events to the extent of securing some prolongation of the President's authority. If they can procure a term of five years—two years less than they ask for at present—they will have every reason to congratulate themselves, and they may be able to preserve their country from the horrors of anarchy and

"All the success or failure of the Conservative party would be equivalent to throwing the destinies of the country into the hands of the radical faction or a revival of the Commune. Five years of assured peace and of a strong Government will allow the people to be educated into a knowledge of their requirements and political rights, and how they should be worked, as well as to explode all the pernicious socialistic theories which are now so prevalent and so generally accepted by the masses. Should MACMAHON'S adherents be defeated, THIERS will come into power; after him GAMBETTA will gain prominence, and after that gentleman will come civil war and outrages against religion. It is a notorious fact that VON BISMARCK and his Imperial master are extremely anxious for the removal of the gallant Marshal and the accession of Monsieur THIERS. Of course they know who omits their best and what is most favorable to their policy. But the true friends of France should take warning from the circumstance, and should learn how to bestow their sympathies in the present crisis.

Since the foregoing was written telegrams have arrived with intelligence to the effect that the Conservatives have secured an unconditional prolongation of MACMAHON'S powers for the full period of seven years. This is a great victory for the cause of law and order. It affords an opportunity for either establishing permanently a republic presided over by men of reconcile and Christian principles, or else, should they prove impossible, bringing about a restoration of the monarchy without any danger of civil war. Conservatives and Radicals will work hard during these seven years to gain over the masses to their side, and so secure ultimate control of the country and its Government.

—PARIS, November 19.—The Assembly held a tumultuous session to-night over the amendment of the report of the Committee of Prolongation, providing that President MACMAHON'S powers be prolonged seven years, independently of the passage of the Constitutional bills. Labouiaye, Riviere and others opposed the amendment, but it was adopted by a majority of sixty-six. A motion was made on the part of the Right that a committee of thirty be appointed to report on the Constitutional bills, and adopted by a majority of sixty-eight. There is much excitement in Paris over the result.

**CATHOLIC HALL AND LIBRARY.**—We request our readers to pay special attention to the letter from Father Gleeson, which we print elsewhere in our columns. That part of it which has reference to the proposed establishment of a grand Catholic Hall and Library should be seriously considered by all who may feel inclined to favor such a project.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that "rich Protestants, in the public school programme, are sumptuous beggars at the doors of Catholic taxpayers."

## A WORD TO THE CATHOLICS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—SIR: I read with much pleasure in your last issue Brownson's review of Father Thébaud's work on the Irish. I have never met with anything like it. It is, as you say, the grandest vindication of the blood and traditions of the Irish that has been penned in the country—you might have added, in the world. Its chief value lies in the fact that Brownson is not Irish, by blood or proclivities, while as a philosopher and critic he stands *facile princeps* among those of his calling. Unconsciously he has made us his debtors to an extent we can never repay. The characteristics for which he accredits our people, both in the past and at present, are so honorable and estimable that they deserve to be deeply impressed on the minds of our race and carefully transmitted to posterity. Morally, physically and intellectually he places us foremost among the peoples of the earth. Irishmen and their instinctive appreciation of the refined he brings out in the Saxon. Naturally the Celt is remarkable for its rare physical development, and furnishes specimens of manhood and female beauty and strength *unmatched in any other known race.* "Even to-day you will find in the Irishman the Christian virtues of humility and poor lowliness you find in the English or German peasant. Compared with either, the Irish peasant has the feelings and manners of a gentleman." But why repeat, someone may say, what we have already quoted? We are golden sentences and deserve to be remembered by all; not, indeed, for purposes of vanity, but for making our people what they have been intended for both by nature and grace.

The concluding remarks are equally worthy of note. They are these: "There are no people on earth who have a greater love for and property and from vice and immorality as the Irish in Ireland . . . *The Irish in Ireland and in the United States are, by all odds and under every point of view, the purest and best-natured people, the most patient people, the most forgiving people!*" and again: "Your greatest criminals are not Irish, but Americans. The Irishman is not corrupted though sometimes assuming Irish names. Thanks, immortal thanks, to the venerable parents of the Irish people, that they have brought themselves

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### An English Gentleman.

Mr. Bernal Osborne must look to his laurels. Wakefield, says the *Protestant Journal*, as Mr. Patrick Power Scanlan, who used to be in the cork-cutting trade, has turned out a tremendous wit, and the town of Waterford is delighted with him. He appeared at petty sessions the other day as complainant against two citizens for an assault. Mr. Scanlan's manner, which the local journals hardly succeed in reproducing, is apparently of the listless kind. It would be a pity not to give him the benefit of a report in the first person. He stated his case in this fashion:

Sat Wednesday, the 24th of October, I was taking a constitutional walk in Newtown as I passed Foot's residence, Hennessy, Clampett and Another Fellow dared to get on the parapet before me, but the third remained behind; how dare they stand on the parapet before the Englishman, a born gentleman? Hennessy and Clancy walked before me for a short distance, and then stopped; how dare they stop before me? When I came up to them I struck my stick on the ground, and said, allow me to pass; no answer; I then demanded them to leave the way for a real Englishman and an English gentleman; yes, I am an English gentleman and a born gentleman; Hennessy had a paper showing it to Clancy; I then said, an Englishman gentleman demands to pass; Hennessy stopped off the parapet to the road and seized my stick and knocked off my hat and shoved me against the wall; he then proved his attack on me by saying "that's the way," he said, "we treat English gentlemen here."

That ended the discussion and a new case against Scanlan was heard.

Mr. Hennessy deposed that Mr. Clancy said he was standing on a curbstone, looking over a boat paper, when Scanlan came behind him, and striking his stick on the ground, told the Irish beggars to clear the pavement for an English gentleman; did they not know he was an English gentleman; he said afterwards, "if you don't clear the way for an English gentleman and real Irish beggars, I will drive my stick down your throat;" he made a lounge and the stick struck the paper parapet, so he seized stick, &c.

To the bench—So struck on before I spoke I wonder I took no notice of his talk, for I consider it a most perfect nuisance, who causes crowds to collect—ladies pass without insulting them.

Scanlan, striking his stick furiously on the floor—Oh, Gad! Oh, Gad! Oh, Gad! How dare you, you bare-legged raging, you dare not interfere in the matter, but your degree from poverty college. How dare you say such a thing to an English gentleman? I am a gentleman, I am a gentleman.

Mr. Hennessy—He is a perfect nuisance and ought to be put under a rule of bail.

Scanlan—Oh, Gad! Oh, Gad! Bring you down to the English gentleman who is up Irishmen, this is new Irishman. I claim protection as an English gentleman.

The Mayor—An English gentleman will be protected, but we cannot act with impartiality.

Scanlan—That is a nice doctrine. You have offered an insult to the British flag in my person, and look you to it.

And inferring the menace, the ugest Briton left the court.

### Sermon.

The Most Reverend Dr. Moriarty, of the Catholic Bishops on the subject of higher education has been followed by prompt and energetic action. The staff of Professors in the Catholic University has been completed by some excellent appointments, and arrangements are in progress for giving full effect to the constitution. Among these we learn that Mr. John Casey, LL.D., who has been elected for the chair of higher mathematics, vacated by the Rev. W. G. Penny, M.A., who has undertaken the charge of an English mission. Mr. Casey is a distinguished graduate of the University of Dublin, and might have obtained a fellowship in Trinity College but for the religious tests. His accession to the Catholic University, the Irish correspondent of the *Times* says, is regarded as an ample set off to the desertion of Professor Sullivan.—*Catholic Opinion*, October 25.

## ENGLAND.

### Grand Mass Said Demonstration in Liverpool.

On Monday night, October 20th, a meeting was held in Liverpool in favor of Home Rule. The building was densely crowded, and there was the greatest difficulty in obtaining admission. The principal speakers were of the most enthusiastic character. Among those present were Messrs. Isaac Butt, Philip Callan, Hugh Henrick, Rev. Father McKay, Rev. J. Daly, Rev. T. Hogan, Rev. M. Cunningham, Rev. Father Dorras, Rev. P. Hickey, Dr. Maher, Dr. Bligh, etc. Mr. Joseph Martin was to have been present, but was prevented in consequence of having received a train.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he never felt more proud than he did that night in presiding over such a meeting—a meeting which was a credit to the Irish of Liverpool and to the great cause they had come there to rally around.

Mr. Isaac Butt said that in coming before a meeting like this in England he always felt that he had a double duty to discharge. He had to appeal to Englishmen to satisfy them of the reasonableness of the Home Rule movement, and to satisfy them that it was not made in any spirit of hostility to England; and that if Irishmen were ever the foes of England it would be because England persisted in treating Irishmen as slaves. He had also to speak to his own countrymen and to lament the inestimable blessings of freedom and self-government contained upon a country, and he had to assert that, if he could, he transcended the power that was placed in their hands if they would only act together at the next general election. He believed that the concentration of Irish power which had been accomplished in the two or three conferences which had been held was such as no English statesman and no English party could afford to neglect. He had been asked to say under what style Ireland was suffering from the want of Home Rule, and he answered the great style, a foreign alien Parliament managing their affairs. Ireland had no control over constitutional government or a representative system, and that might appear strange with their one hundred and fifty members going to the House of Commons. The essence of constitutional government was that the sovereign administered its affairs by advisers responsible through the medium of advisers responsible to a popular assembly, and controlled by an assembly that represented the feelings of the people. He asked, did that system of government, or any system approaching it, exist in Ireland? They had no parliamentary government in Ireland, and no administration controlled by the people, and therefore Ireland did not enjoy a free parliament which represented the people. He challenged any Englishman to say that there was in Ireland any government controlled by a popular assembly and brought into unison with the feelings and wishes of the people. They might, therefore, appeal to England man through their love of constitutional government to give to Ireland that constitutional and representative government which had made England great among the nations of the earth. Ireland was a province governed by seven individuals, and there was not an Irishman among them. Would England tolerate such a government as that? He thought *the* Irishmen were just as capable of governing England as Englishmen Ireland, and if they attempted to do so they would just make as great a mess of it as Englishmen did in trying to govern Ireland—they certainly could do no worse. He contended that the Union had not given Ireland that which it professed to give it—a constitutional government and prosperity. He had defended some of the Fenians, and he must say that never were men actuated by more pure and unselfish motives than many of those who went into exile for Fenianism. He saw that, and felt deeply, when he looked back on the history of his country and saw how many noble lives had been sacrificed in endeavoring to rid Ireland of English oppression by force; and he said, was it possible a plan could be devised by which they might be thought that he might devise a plan by saying to England, Give to Ireland the full and unconditional power of managing her own affairs, and they would then seek no separation, but would be willing to meet in the imperial Parliament to arrange imperial affairs, and to stand by England in peace and war, provided Ireland had the inalienable right of managing her own affairs at home. He was able to say that the Irish people had accepted that proposition with wonderful unanimity. He bore, then, a message of peace to England, and he thought Englishmen who were lovers of fair play and constitutional government would assist them in obtaining what they asked for.

### British Slavery.

Can Durham be in England and England be really the center of civilization we have been so long taught to believe she is? This is the highly respectable province of the still Protestant region, which figures in some papers in the North of England:

"The plain fact is, that in Durham no inconsiderable number of our fellow-creatures live like savages and die like brutes, while many of their more refined neighbors are content that it should be so, so long as it does not interfere in the slightest with their profits and their pleasures. Now and then a few of the worst of the savages are hanged—I'm glad to say that relief is forthcoming—but still being indispensable for the government of barbarians. Savagery runs riot among the colliers, and six days a week is trial in Durham jail."

This is not a very shocking state of affairs—almost as bad as anything which has ever been attributed to the inhabitants of that part of country whom many of the Englishmen have been taught to look upon as the benighted, ignorant Irish." And all this in the face of no end of Protestant Sunday schools, churches, sermons, lectures, prayer-meetings, Bible societies, school boards, Good Templars, ecclesiastical missions, and all the other means of grace which are the glory of England. Is it any wonder that the people despair at the sight of these four Radical elections; they will make the pilgrims pay the more, and make the good wish the more for a return to principle. Even the merchants in the city have taken the alarm; the funds have gone down one per cent. On every side you hear a cry of distrust and suspension fur mercy.—*Westminster Gazette*, October 25.

### H. Mane.

This worthy representative of communistic Lyons has ceased to be a member of the National Assembly. It will be recollected that he took an active part with the Commune during their reign of rapine, incendiarism and murder in Paris, none of their nefarious decrees bearing his signature. Like some other of the leading influences of that period, Mane had cunning enough to see that their orgies must have an early close, and he then ceased to figure among the Committee of Public Deservation. After the entry of Marshal MacMahon into Paris, Mane disappeared for a time from Paris. But learning that he had nothing to fear from the Government of M. Thiers, notwithstanding the gross imputation of his name in the crimes of the Communists by the evidence taken before several Courts Martial, he picked up courage and reappeared in Paris. There he re-established himself and undisturbed until his election for Lyons, when the public attention was called to his communistic transactions. The result has led to Mane being deprived by the Assembly of that which he thought that he might devise a plan by saying to England, Give to Ireland the full and unconditional power of managing her own affairs, and they would then seek no separation, but would be willing to meet in the imperial Parliament to arrange imperial affairs, and to stand by England in peace and war, provided Ireland had the inalienable right of managing her own affairs at home. He was able to say that the Irish people had accepted that proposition with wonderful unanimity. He bore, then, a message of peace to England, and he thought Englishmen who were lovers of fair play and constitutional government would assist them in obtaining what they asked for.

## GERMANY.

### The Catholic Party

The elections to the Parliament of the western half of the Austrian empire have now begun, and will not be terminated before the end of the week. The result has thus far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Catholic party. A strong majority was all they hoped to obtain in the forthcoming Reichsrath; instead of this they already count on two thirds of the votes hitherto secured. Out of sixty-two members elected up to the 21st inst. as many as forty belong to the opposition. In Tyrol and Salzburg the Catholics have been victorious on the whole line. In Carinthia the Old Slovenian party has gained to a man—have gained the day, and the German ticket has been defeated. In Upper Austria one Liberal and four Catholics have been elected. At Krainburg the ruling party had left no stone untursned to secure the return of their candidates still. Count Hohenwart, the premier in the late Conservative ministry, heads the poll, and is likely to become the leader of the Catholic and federal party in the house. Dr. Giskra, one of the best known of the Liberals, was put up both at Vienna and at Brunn, but in both places he has suffered a very lukewarm reception, and will probably find himself among the limbo of played-out Liberal statesmen. Should the ultimate result of these elections may be, they certainly go to show that Liberalism has no hold on the masses, and that they shall probably see the Catholic and Conservative party triumphant.—*London Universe*, October 25.

### The Pope.

Archbishop Ledochowski has been sentenced to another fine of three hundred thalers for a breach of the new ecclesiastical laws, passed to enforce beaurocratic discipline. The offence of which he was convicted was the whole machinery of coercion with a hearty good will, and now threaten the heroic prelate with exile or imprisonment. Commenting on their threats, the *Correspondance de Geneve* says—"Oh, folly of human pride, which ambitions to take from a Bishop that which he holds from God alone. As well might M. de Bismarck attempt to rob the sun of its natural splendor. After the entry of Marshal MacMahon into Paris, Mane disappeared for a time from Paris. But learning that he had nothing to fear from the Government of M. Thiers, notwithstanding the gross imputation of his name in the crimes of the Communists by the evidence taken before several Courts Martial, he picked up courage and reappeared in Paris. There he re-established himself and undisturbed until his election for Lyons, when the public attention was called to his communistic transactions. The result has led to Mane being deprived by the Assembly of that which he thought that he might devise a plan by saying to England, Give to Ireland the full and unconditional power of managing her own affairs, and they would then seek no separation, but would be willing to meet in the imperial Parliament to arrange imperial affairs, and to stand by England in peace and war, provided Ireland had the inalienable right of managing her own affairs at home. He was able to say that the Irish people had accepted that proposition with wonderful unanimity. He bore, then, a message of peace to England, and he thought Englishmen who were lovers of fair play and constitutional government would assist them in obtaining what they asked for.

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## EDUCATIONAL.

### COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
MARYSVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors. Besides the Literary course embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS PER HALF SESSION,
(Payable in advance).

Board, Tuition, Washing.....$125 00
Music with use of Instrument.....20 00
Drawing and Painting.....10 00

No charge for the French, Spanish and German language, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

The first term of the Eighteenth Annual Session will commence August 28, 1873.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

Good references required. 805-1y

### ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education embraces the various branches of instruction deemed taught in the most approved seminaries of the State. The system of moral training is such as will form the character for the duties of life. Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from date of admission.

TERMS
Per session (payable half yearly in advance):
Board and Tuition.....$225 00
Washing.....10 00
Use of Piano.....10 00

Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged $20.

Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish language, nor for Needlework.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the
SISTER SUPERIOR.

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### ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.

*Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.*

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

Per board, tuition, washing and mending of clothing, bed linen.....$288 50
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....15 00
Vacation at College.....60 00

DAY PUPILS.

Scholar class.....$40 00
Class.....60 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages will form extra charges, according to the rules of the scholastic year commence respectively on the 1st of September and 1st of January.

For further information address the Secretary.

REV. P. CHIOCCHIO, C. P. S. B.
VERY Rev. P. MENNABERY, Superior.

### COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer academical honors, will commence the Twenty third Annual Session on MONDAY, August 11, 1873. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$10
Boarding, per quarter.....62 50
Washing, per quarter.....12 50
Bed and bedding (if may be preferred to the regular bill to case of annual per quarter 2 50
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session.....250 00
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Drawing and Painting.....10 00
Use of Piano.....10 00

Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from date of admission.

## COAST MINING NEWS.

AMADOR COUNTY.

We clip from the Amador *Ledger* of the 15th:

Work on the canal is progressing rapidly, a large force of men being now engaged upon it. The energetic manner with which the work is pushed ahead upon the canal will assure the completion of this great enterprise at an early day.

Work on the Valparaiso mine at Fiddletown is progressing rapidly. At the present depth the walls are well defined, with a fair ledge to work upon, and the most encouraging prospect that the mine will soon be developed into a permanent paying one.

The vein on which the Valparaiso and Phillips are located has borne gold from the surface, and when a proper depth is reached both mines will prove to be valuable.

In the "State of Maine" the pay-rock is on the increase and indications very favorable.

The Phœnix mine, at Plymouth, looks remarkably well, with an immense amount of pay-rock developed.

Very favorable reports reach us from the Alpine, also situated at Plymouth. The ledge has increased to 11 feet in thickness and of an excellent quality.

Work is being rapidly prosecuted on the Victoria tunnel, and everything seems favorable to a successful issue.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

From the Calaveras Chronicle we learn that the Sandstrom is making a better showing and attracting more attention than any other mine in the country. Rock of unprecedented richness is being obtained from the north level at a depth of two hundred feet that belong or deep as the shaft is sunk. Free gold is diffused all through it, good judges estimating that it will still $400 per ton. Not a piece of rock can be taken from the level or dump that does not show gold. This level has been run forty-five feet in this character of rock; and still the chimney is not on through.

The Gwin is fall blast again, sinking in main shaft. Fine sulphurets ore has been struck in the main shaft of the Good Faith.

The Tuolumne mine is located on one of the largest deposits of porphyritic rock known in the county west of the Sierra Nevada mountains. It is a true fissure vein, over four hundred feet in width, containing similar indications throughout with iron and copper sulphurets carrying a large percentage of gold and silver. This mine is being prospected through a vertical shaft which has reached a depth of four hundred feet, and a paying drive at the rate of 2½ feet per day. The bottom of the shaft is in a superior quality of quartz stained with alternate sulphurets.

PLACER COUNTY.

The *Herald* of the 15th says: "In the Cronin mining they are now down three hundred and twelve feet, and at this level they have commenced drifting each way along the ledge. At this depth the rock at the bottom of the shaft is very rich, and they find in drifting that it does not decrease in value. For the last hundred and odd feet they have been sinking through $60 and $60 rock all the time, and when they get their levels in and begin stoping out this rich rock in large quantities, we shall expect to hear of some immense clean-ups from the St. Patrick Company's mill."

Southern California.

The San Diego Union of the 15th has the following: "Hedley Piley, one of the United States Inspectors on the boundary line, arrived from Milquatay yesterday. While there, on Monday evening, he met a miner, name of Wilson, who had just arrived from the Jaqa placer diggings. He says mines are very much richer there than has been reported—but that the great drawback is having to dig for water with the alternative of carrying the dirt three or four miles to water. All of the men at the mines who are willing to work are doing well. A wagon load of dirt taken from a rich crevice about $100 in dust when washed.

State of Nevada.

The Pioche *Record* of November 8th says: "During the past week the excitement with regard to our mines has continued. The stocks have been rising and falling, as it were, by jerks, and been alternately hopeful and and might be seen on our streets every day. With regard to the strikes reported, it seems that the ledge found in the American Flag mine is rich and extensive. It is reported as such by those who ought to know most about it. The Washington and Creole stock has risen, but the management of the mine is not looking with regard to new developments. As to the rumored discovery of the best body of ore yet found in the Raymond & Ely, the talk, as far as the public is concerned, has ceased. A number of those working in the mines in the vicinity of the Washington and Creole and American Flag are expecting to make similar developments to those reported.

Idaho.

The following summary of the Idaho mines is from the Owyhee *Avalanche* of November 8th:

Mineral-bearing quartz was first discovered in this camp in the spring of 1863, Jacobus Crydler, the second oldest man in the camp of any importance on the Pacific Coast—Weaber being the first. Although not value enough as large as the famous Comstock, yet their permanence and richness are quite as certain. There is not, we believe, a single exception, where our mines have been reasonably worked, but they have improved upon development, and we have good reason to expect that every one of the incorporated mines now being worked here (and they are the Ida Elmore, Golden Christ, Minnesota, Mahogany, Red Jacket, Empire, War Eagle and Silver Chief), will ere long become dividend-paying ones. The Ohio mein and Golden Chariot are entirely new, as far as work, and judging from the ore in sight in the South Chariot, we should think that it will be the next to wheel into the line.

Arizona.

The Arizona *Miner* has the following:

Peter Taylor, who has working charge of the Vulture mine, had struck a large and rich body, or mass, of ore, which was turning out exceedingly well in the mill. We have a specimen of this ore, and a very rich one it is, exhibiting gold all over its surface.

Coming nearer Prescott, we find quartz and placer miners hard at work in Weaver and Walnut Grove districts. In the latter Henry & Smith are arastraing Rainbow ore; C. B. Gosney is working ore from the Montgomery; Loetarel is crushing out of the Providence—all with pleasing, and of course paying, results.

It is said that Messrs. Goodwin and McKinnon, on Saturday last, secured the bottoms of their two arastras and found $2,300 in gold—the product of eight tons of War Eagle ore.

George Hogle, a good miner and prospector, has returned here after a long trip to the mountains. He says he saw nothing to compare with mines in this vicinity.

Dr. Charles A. Ostheron has been elected an honorary member and Professor of the Royal Hibernian Academy of the Fine Arts, and the election has been approved of by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

## The Tax Bills.

The recent opinion of the Supreme Court of this State is one of the most extraordinary medleys of legal acumen that ever emanated from a Court, and justifies the opposition which men of reflective minds have offered to an elective judiciary. The Sacramento *Union* summarizes it in the following fashion:

In connection with this new phase of the matter a word may be said in relation to the recent decision of the Supreme Court; that monument of argumentative acumen and labyrinth of legal sagacity, which has so confounded both the legal and non-legal minds in this community. The Court, as we take it, meant to say, and did in effect say, that inasmuch as all property is taxable under the Constitution, and inasmuch as solvent debts are a species of property, therefore solvent debts are taxable. The Court then, in a non-official way, endeavored to show that certain solvent debts could not be taxed without duplicating the taxation, and did express, more or less emphatically, the opinion that double taxation is objectionable. But, this detour made, and the private opinions of the Court in regard to the odiousness of double taxation being thus expressed, the Court returned to the main issue; held that under its construction of the meaning of property the Constitution permitted double taxation to be imposed; and concluded with the consolatory assurance that the Courts could afford no remedy for this evil, the Legislature alone, by amendment of the Constitution, being capable of giving relief. One point the Court did not treat upon, which might have been elucidated. We refer to the apparent inconsistency of the Constitution with itself. It declares that all property shall be taxable; and under the most recent construction of that provision double taxation is permissible. But it also declares that taxation shall be equal and uniform; and double taxation is neither the one nor the other. This is rather confusing, but, then, instead of obscurity and confusion being urged upon the organic law, rather thank Heaven that we possess such a Constitution, and such a Supreme Court to interpret and make its dark places clear for us.

Father Garesche and other Fathers of the Society of Jesus giving a mission at St. Aloysius' Church in Washington, D. C., closed the first week with 3,000 communions and the baptism of five converts from Protestantism and thirty under instructions. The mission was to continue another week. The Washington *Chronicle* says: "The mission now in progress at St. Aloysius' is attracting attention from all 'creeds.' Crowds, among them Jews and Gentiles go to hear the wonderful eloquence of Father Garesche who is conducting the services. He is a man wonderously like his brave brother Col. Jolius Garesche, in commanding presence and superb personnel; his voice is peculiarly sweet, and his style of preaching forcible and eloquent. Crowds are turned away nightly from the church, who go to hear this man as he stands before the famous Monsignor Capel of England." Father Garesche is a native of St. Louis, Mo.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, }
THURSDAY, November 20, 1873.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been light. We quote—Extra at $4 37½@$5, and superfine at $3 @$3 50, in sks & 1-2 bbls.

WHEAT—The market has ruled active and at advanced rates since our last report. At the close the market is quotable at $1 [illegible] 82½ to 1 60 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at former rates. We quote the range at $1 37½@$1 45 per 100 lbs.

OATS—Have been in light demand, at a decline to rates ruling during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 [illegible] to $ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $15@17 50 for ordinary to choice tr bch.

STRAW—Quotable at 60@65c tr bale.

CORN—Quotable at $1 47½ for large yellow tr 100 lbs.

BEANS—The following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $3 25; Pea, $4 00; Pink, $3 50; Lima, $6 50; Small White, $4; Small Butter, $4 50 to $5.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand. We quote the range at $1 50@2 50 tr 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 87½ @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $18 tr ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $26 @ 28 ton from the mill.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2@3 12½ tr 100 lbs.

SEEDS—We quote Flax at 3c; Canary, 6@8c; and Mustard, 10@15c $ lb.

RYE—Quotable at $1 87½ @ 100 lbs.

HIDES—We quote California dry, 14½@16c, and salted at 8½@9c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6½@7c $ lb.

GILLSKE MEAL—Quotable at $15 50 @ ton from mill.

WOOL—The market is reported inactive and easy, with no effort at any price. The clip is now ships do not exceed 1,000 bales per week. The New York wool circulars.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, good to choice, 50 @55c; do firkin, 45@50c; do pickled roll, ordinary to good, 35@45c; choice, 50@55c.

CHEESE—California, 15@16c; Eastern, 19@20c.

EGGS—California, 30½@32½c $ dozen; Oregon, 80 @35c; Eastern, 30@32½c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 11 @ 12½c; W.R.; Oregon, none.

BACON—California, 11@12½c; W.R.; Eastern sweet cured, 13@14c; do canvas, 15@16c; do clear, 13@13½c.

LARD—California, 11@11½c; Eastern, 12½@13c; do in tins, 14c; Oregon, none.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—Fore'qrs quality, 7@8c; second quality, 8@ 9c; hind quarters, 9@11c.

VEAL—At 6@10c $ lb.

MUTTON—At 8@9c $ lb.

LAMB—7@8c $ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7½@8c; do foot, grain-fed, 5½@6½c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Hens, large, $7 50@8 50; Broilers, $5 50@ 6 50; Young Roosters, $8@9 $ dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at $7@8 $ dozen; Mallard, $1 50@2; Gray Teals, $1@2 50; Sprig, $1 50.

GEESE—Tame at $12@15 $ dozen.

TURKEYS—Live, 17@18c $ lb.

HARE—$2@2 50 $ dozen.

RABBITS—Cottontail, $1 50@1 75 $ doz.

QUAIL—$1 50@2 $ dozen.

### Subscriptions Received.

San José—Denis Noonan.....$1 00
John Devine.....4 00
James Toomey.....4 00
William Carroll.....4 00
Thomas Cahill.....4 00
Henry Cahill.....4 00
P. Burns.....4 00
Edward Burns.....4 00
Abell & Co.....4 00
Thomas M. Smith.....2 00
J. Donohoe.....4 00
J. Carmichael.....4 00
William Stern.....2 25
James Fagan.....4 00
Rev. Father Gallagher.....4 00
P. C. Moore.....4 00
Patrick Nilon.....4 00
James McGowan.....4 00
P. O. Sullivan.....4 00
John Tully.....4 00
Michael Mullen.....2 25
Thomas Cahill.....4 00
Correspondence—Francis McMurray.....4 00
Thomas Devine.....4 00
P. J. Smith.....4 00
Mountain—James Dunn.....9 00
Santa Clara—Thomas Cahill.....4 00
Mayfield—Thomas Cahill.....4 00
William Miller.....4 00
Mountain View—Patrick Cahill.....4 00
Mariposa—James Miller.....4 00
Sacramento—A. S. Hopkins.....4 00
Brooklyn (Alameda)—Rev. Father Closon.....4 00

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3,000 yards at $1 25 per yard;
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4,000 yards at $1 50 per yard;
Usual price $2 75.
8,000 yards at $1 75 per yard;
Regular price, $3 00.
8,000 yards at $2 per yard;
Good value at $3 50.
5,000 yards at $2 25 per yard;
Cost to Import, $3 75.

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BLACK SILKS

EVER OFFERED

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THIS MAGNIFICENT STOCK

—OF—

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DRY GOODS!

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We are now prepared to supply our customers with

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Black Silks,
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SHAWLS.

RIBBONS a Specialty, at VERY LOW PRICES.

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Thankful for our friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we desire a continuance of the same.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

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[illegible]

FOUND.—A NEATLY-BOUND PRAYER Book (also "Gems of Paradise"), which was left at BEALEN & CO.'S Mill Manufactory, can be had by calling at the office and paying for this advertisement. 2t

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Acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed beer, and prevents that absolute physical prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from the use of intoxicating drinks. Persons in the habit of using opium for strong drink is more powerful than the will.

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PIPIFAX

Is an enemy to all corruption, and adds and fortifies nature. Its manner of operation is to drive out noxious matter, and through all communication of the body, all the bad humors which misbest it.

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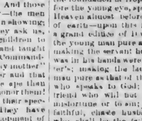

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RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.
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## MODERN SCIENCE.

A Lecture by Very Rev. Thomas Burke.

On Sunday, November 9th, the Rev. T. S. Burke, O.P., preached in the Cathedral, Killarney, county Kerry, Ireland, in aid of the schools under the care of the Presentation Order of Monks in that town. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity, upwards of three thousand persons being present. The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of the diocese, presided; and was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Griffin; while the chancel were the parochial clergy and the Franciscan Fathers from the neighboring convent of their Order. Among the laity were the Right Hon. Earl of Kenmare, and other leading residents of the town and district. The sermon was one of the most beautiful and powerful of Father Burke's many splendid discourses, and was listened to with wrapt attention and the deepest interest by the large congregation. The concluding portion, in which the Very Rev. preacher spoke of the peculiar spirit animating modern scientific inquiry and speculation, is thus reported in the Cork *Examiner* of November 11th:

The resultsare to-day, at the close of the nineteenth century, the work of intellectual emancipation, as it is called, has produced its fruits; men boast of the glorious work which they have done; men found upon it their claim to educate the whole world, and to tell the Church of God to stand aside! But let us, by examining briefly for a moment, what these boasted results are. Here, then, are their fruits. In Speculative Philosophy, as long as the world was studied

THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH,

in her schools and universities, Philosophy—Speculative Philosophy—led up through every step of human knowledge, and brought man to seek the origin of his being in the action of the creative hand of God, to the knowledge of a spiritual and immortal soul from the very mouth of God with him. He, how grand was that Philosophy which taught man the possibility of his being by tracing his origin to God; and the knowledge of his fallen state, and highest virtue by showing him that the sole remedy for sin was the Redemption of God, brought out in him! Now for these boasted results of this great Philosophy, which destroyed the old pagan world, and for fifteen hundred years formed the mind of man. Modern Philosophy and Literature have been for the last century amusing themselves with the pulpit of Modern Infidelity, and listening to the words of its teachers. Well, what is the first part of this accusation I have nothing to say. We all know a man cannot be taught too much concerning God, that their labors before them through every vicissitude, sanctifying every sorrow and blessing all more every joy—if you would make them to be worthy of the Church of God which has always loved them, as it loved their fathers before them, who devoted themselves to it as holy priests and martyred bishops—if you wish to preserve all that makes Ireland dear to us and that makes us dear to the Church of God, and through her to the divine Lord—you must ensure to the Catholic youth in this blessed land of Ireland a true, sound, Catholic, and at the same time most perfect human education. For this do I plead—for the community that represents here this sacred principle—for the men who are contented to live upon the lesser pittance with which your charity will supply them, provided that you enable them to continue their glorious work, to make the four hundred or more children who are daily received into their schools all that God, all that the Church all that their motherland would wish them to be—namely, perfect men and perfect Christians. I leave the cause, I leave my Monks, I leave the schools, I leave the children now in your hands, and with all my heart and soul I pray that God may send down upon you the angel of this endangered mercy, that you may be made the instruments in the house of God—your land is to grow, to live, to suffer perhaps, but for the rise into everlasting glory.

### State of the Church in Europe.

At the great festival under the auspices of the Catholic Union of Boston, recently held in the Music Hall of that city, the Rev. Robert Fulton, S. J., Rector of Boston College, spoke on the state of the Church in Europe. The Boston *Pilot* of November 22nd thus reports his address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Within the past few days the question has been often put—What is the specific object of the Catholic Union? Would it be correct to assume if the answer were hazarded? Certainly not. Among the objects of the Union are those which bring its members into closer relations with each other over this progress, existing state and prospects of our German brethren, and other nationalities; the better social and political condition of labor and sacrifice for her children—a Faith which has made the Irish name, at home and abroad synonimical of all that is highest and grandest and noblest in Catholicity. They talk us purity, which in our Irish women becomes the glory and splendor of our race, ennobled land, and made our women to be the admiration of the whole world—aye, and ever they went. For wherever the daughter of Ireland goes, full of living faith and full of divine love, she presents to the eyes of an unbelieving world that image and that attribute of Mary in which the indevout heart that ever throbbed was united to the purest soul and body that ever were sent upon the earth. They left us the tradition of our manly chastity and purity which has preserved this most ancient race in a strange integrity, vitality and strength of mind and body; which has enabled us, wherever we have gone in our various paths of emigration, even to the ends of the earth, to show signs and brave traces of our undying strength and energy in the mighty works which mark the exodus of the Irish people in every land.

And it is for this I call upon you to-day. If you wish your children to be worthy of their married forefathers, to be worthy of their national traditions, to be worthy of that grace and blessing which has followed their labors before them through every vicissitude, sanctifying every sorrow and blessing all more every joy—if you would make them to be worthy of the Church of God which has always loved them, as it loved their fathers before them, who devoted themselves to it as holy priests and martyred bishops—if you wish to preserve all that makes Ireland dear to us and that makes us dear to the Church of God, and through her to the divine Lord—you must ensure to the Catholic youth in this blessed land of Ireland a true, sound, Catholic, and at the same time most perfect human education. For this do I plead—for the community that represents here this sacred principle—for the men who are contented to live upon the lesser pittance with which your charity will supply them, provided that you enable them to continue their glorious work, to make the four hundred or more children who are daily received into their schools all that God, all that the Church all that their motherland would wish them to be—namely, perfect men and perfect Christians. I leave the cause, I leave my Monks, I leave the schools, I leave the children now in your hands, and with all my heart and soul I pray that God may send down upon you the angel of this endangered mercy, that you may be made the instruments in the house of God—your land is to grow, to live, to suffer perhaps, but for the rise into everlasting glory.

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The Monitor.

FIDES. PATRIA. UNITAS. CARITAS.

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873. NO. 7.

## A. WALDTEUFEL,

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## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

CHAPTER XXX.

A WOUND.

"If wouldn't care to live in a well for a long time," remarked Monsieur Mahony to his companion, as the two women, escaped from Bazelles, stood upon the height between it and Sedan.

"No, it is not pleasant."

"But something can be said for it when the well is dry."

"No doubt."

"But now, Michel, what can be said for this bed under an apple tree, with the grass so wet that it seems like taking a swim to lie down there."

"Nothing, except, perhaps, that we had no other."

"Well, my bo there's something in that, too. But I'll rather have more breakfast than an apple affords. I was fool of apple pie in my young days," added the speaker in a thoughtful vein, "and suffered for them in a small way, such as black eyes and bloodened shins; but somehow my fancy appears to be clean gone. I would exchange willingly these rosy cheeks for a loaf of bread."

"There's no help. We must bear hunger as long as we can for the present."

"Ah, my dear, I assure you myself an Irishman can stand starvation as well as any man going. You see we had practice in my country."

"Are your arms all right?"

I think everything is, or about me except the powder. That's dry. And by the way, it's a very extraordinary thing I'm dry myself, too. Here, my dear, I'll make swallow at this blessed moment a quart of Adam's ale if you'll only say the word."

"It is surely daylight yet, and the enemy may be about. If we were to be seen, like other ministrels, he likely to produce you a say, I'd be called."

Michel laughed in fashion, the men, who had spent a night of terrible privation, the damp of heavy dews following their long fatigues, and the loss of food for days, like water had rested, and destitute of food for nearly eighteen hours, trudged along on the road to Sedan.

The village of Balan lies between Bazelles and Sedan. As you approach it on elevation of the road which commanded the one the village and the sacked and burnt town that preceded it. The Prussians, after having taken possession of the village, had left it, and the ill-fated ship drifted in with terrible force on her consorts. She ran into the sinoner Pilot, a small sailer, throwing her crew into the water. The collision hurled the master overboard and he was drowned. The Captain (Morrison) of the Liverpool was applied at once to the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the assistance of the Irish Legion in extinguishing the flames. The request was at once complied with, but all their efforts were unavailing. It was not long, however, before the ship was ready to sail, and in the following year she was again in the Mersey.

"They must be ours," said Mike, "for they don't appear to be

heavens, were you in the midst of all that carnage and horror?"

"Yes. We escaped with some difficulty."

"Aye," added Mike, "and a deal of hunger."

"Who are these soldiers and what are they doing here?" asked an officer who rode up to the door.

"French soldiers who escaped yesterday from Bazailles, and were in the midst of all the horrors!" burst out the shopkeeper, brimful of the subject.

He silenced all the soldiers speak for themselves.)

Marshal Le Bœuf was said the wounded man falsely, "every one must take his own share. As soon as we get back, tell them what we have seen—he must take my place—tell him to be on the alert here—he indeed he must be everywhere."

"I will take care."

"As the bridge across the Chier broken down as I ordered?"

"I am not sure—I fear not."

A groan was the only response, whether of mental or bodily pain, the hearers could not determine. The sufferer, relieved from both, had fainted.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### SEDAN.

The memorable 31st of August of Sedan broke upon the French army amid the thunder of the enemy's guns from the plain lying to the west of the town, in the direction of Donchery. With it came the knowledge that the beloved Commander-in-Chief was wounded, dying, perhaps dead. It had crept out that General Ducrot, whom the Marshal designated his successor, was not acceptable to the powers at Paris, and that General Wimpffen, an officer but two days promoted from Algeria, would act in the Marshal's place.

The latter was not in any one direction. It was everywhere. North, south, east and west, the French found themselves pressed into a narrow and ever-narrowing circle. In some places the raw troops fought indifferently; in most, prodigies of valor were performed. In the Balan, Illacla-Charge was repeated by the cavalry on a hotly-contested plain, the difference that it was done not against the old brown Bess, but against the deadly *mitrailleuse*. The General's staff exposed themselves personally, the officers charged at the head of their troops, the men, even where discipline was wanting and confidence in success had departed, exhibited the most reckless courage. Still resistance failed in every quarter; valor booed not, or only added to the tide of blood which reddened the river that rolled beneath the walls of Sedan. The French were in the interior of a wide basin, and around them on all sides, as far as eye covered, was an army more than three times their number.

"Where is that?" asked Mike of his companion.

"That's the new Commander-in-Chief."

A general officer, accompanied by several others of inferior rank, rode up to the spot where the comrades, after the skirmishers, were maintaining a fire upon some of the advanced posts of the enemy. There was a look of anger and vexation on his face.

"Brigadier Lambeau," he said, "there is absolutely no hope here."

"I confess I cannot see it."

"I have been led into an infernal trap. Put at the head of a French army whose positions I hardly know, to receive the final coup of disgrace! It is too hateful."

"I confess it seems hard."

"There is but one thing to do. The army is tied. I must see the Emperor."

"How is that to be done?"

"Give me a pencil."

Tearing a leaf out of his pocket-book, the General wrote in haste and handed the paper to his companion, who read:

SIRE—I have determined to force the line which lies in front of the corps of General Lebrun. I hope to succeed, but my presence is needed here. I beg to entrust the command in the midst of peace, and which I am sure you will justify.

"On side-de-camp," added the General, "there is no mounted aide here, M. le General," said an officer.

"Orderly, I will send the letter conveyed as fast for you as any mounted officer could do it. Here," and he summoned Michel Vose.

"To the Emperor, at once, and bring back a reply."

With the speed of an arrow Michel disappeared. His seated on the gate of the town and made his way through the ruins. Horses riddled by shell were falling in the streets. Artillery, ammunition, women and children were killed by the explosives; horses rushed madly through the thoroughfares, adding little, however, to the existing confusion. Some cabarets were open, and as he passed, Michel could be seen in a uniform carousing within, and hear the strains of a frenzied merriment roaring through the open windows.

"Why should I carry the cursed wasp one any longer?" shouted a Zouave. I will never lead another unfortunate Frenchman to slaughter." So saying he lifted his chassepot by the barrel, and rapping the stock sharply against the pavement, it smashed. His comrades cheered.

"Right, mon enfant. It is time to give up fighting when we have ceased to be commanded."

"It is time, you mean, to stop when we see we have been betrayed."

And then arose a chorus of abuse against the incompetence, the selfishness and the treachery of commanders.

Hurrying on, Michel at last reached the Sous-Prefecture, a handsome, modern house. There was still a sentry at the door, but his musket was leaning against one jamb, while he was leaning against the other smoking, and at the same time conversing with some soldiers and civilians who formed a little crowd.

"Is the Emperor to be seen?" asked Michel, breathless with the speed he had made.

The sentry nodded without interrupting his conversation, and Michel entered the open door. There was no one in the first room, so on chance he ascended the wide staircase and came to the door of the saloon. That, too, was open. Michel looked in, but he saw no one. Embarrassed he entered the room, stupefied by all the misery of a person to whom richly furnished apartments are a stranger. Then he perceived the figure of a man who was gazing out the window, as if watching the work of destruction and confusion that was going on outside. With his right elbow he leaned against the sash, while the left arm hung by his side. In the hand was a cigar which had become extinguished, as if the smoker had forgotten it.

Aroused by the slight noise Michel's entry had made, he turned. It was the Emperor.

"Who is that?"

"A messenger, sire, from General Wimpffen," announced Michel bandage his side entrusted to him.

The Emperor opened and read it with a gloomy brow. "Impossible," he muttered. Then turning in a door leading to another apartment, "Major Bonlemps," he called.

A young officer entered hastily.

"See," said the Emperor, "what we have come to."

The Major's face grew pale as he read.

"I will write a reply to him," said the Emperor.

"And it will be—"

"A refusal."

A shade that seemed like disappointment passed over the officer's face, but it was only momentary.

"No doubt, your Majesty is in the right."

"Enough blood has been shed. I cannot allow more men to be sacrificed for me."

"Of course not, sire," but to Michel's attentive ear there seemed a slight tone of constraint in acquiescence.

The Emperor sat and wrote a brief note in which he declined that, prior to the abdication of the town and the army outside, there would be a difficulty in his joining him; that in any case he could not mass up his mind to sacrifice a great number of his brave soldiers for the sake of his personal safety, and that he was resolved to share the fate of the army. As he looked up to hand the note, he for the first time he showed a glance at the messenger, who was waiting at a respectful distance from the table.

"Ha!" he exclaimed, "have I not seen you before?"

"I had the honor to be spoken to by your Majesty at the railway station at Chalons."

"Ah! I remember. I fear you have a perilous task in the delivery of this letter. But you are accustomed to perils, I recollect."

"Your Majesty is very condescending to bear it in mind."

"I never forget devotion, fio, brave fellow—here," he added, stretching out his hand by a sudden impulse, "we, perhaps, shall never meet again."

Michel bent on one knee, took the offered hand and kissed it, and then fled to the accomplishment of his task.

Even the brief period that had passed appeared to have increased the horrors of confusion and peril that prevailed, and Michel found augmenting difficulties in his return. Outside the gates the ground was strewn with wrecks, limbs of trees scattered about, ground torn up as if by a subterranean dead; here the body of a ransom, there a wheel in pieces, farther on a gun carriage, over which lay the body of what had been a soldier. Here and there, especially, the officers charged at the head of their troops, the men, even where discipline was wanting and confidence in success had departed, exhibited the most reckless courage. The wounded still kept their ranks; valor booed not, or only added to the tide of blood which reddened the river that rolled beneath the walls of Sedan. The French were in the interior of a wide basin, and around them on all sides, as far as eye covered, was an army more than three times their number.

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"And it will be—"

"A refusal."

### "GOD SAVE OLD IRELAND."

How fondly now, how proudly now, the ether fans around
The thrilling air of sorrow's joy, the tone of sadness sound!
How sweetly on the midnight hours that failed soon expire
Like golden light that glances soft at dawning blue and fair
And tear drops glitter in the eyes of gallant men and true
As they sing the fragile flower, oft bears the mournful dew
O hark! the brisk and martial music sounds loud for the three
And valor's cheer of Ireland—struggling Ireland—Ireland over the sea!

How bravery now, how subtly now, the few and fear-ful fate
The struggling sons in Freedom's van who work for their native land.
Who dare the dangers, face the steel, and mount the scaffold high
Aye, ready now, like men of old, to bravely fight or die.
Oh! long shall their heroic deeds be dear gained deeds be told.
And Allen's name shine through the years a burnished lamp of gold!
And Emmet's children pray to heaven their sons as brave may be.
God save old Ireland!—struggling Ireland—Ireland over the sea!

Oh! may these swan-like dying notes of Kitla's martyr'd braves
Be wafted far, and move the hearts of those beyond the waves—
The wanderers Celts whose dearest dire has dimm'd our glorious green—
May all unite in Erin's name—let women chant the chorus—
Oh! let the winds that break and scatter bear the sound
Let the sighing breeze who vow revenge hear it
If there's who
Swear, swear you'll struggle side by side to man
God save old Ireland!—struggling Ireland—Ireland over the sea!

—REV. T. AMBROSE BRYAN.

## "Be Profunds."

Such was the short but mournfully significant text of a lately police preaching the other day from the pulpit of the grand old abbey church of St. Denis at Paris. The occasion and its surroundings were singularly impressive, and singularly, if some what sadly, impressive. From the land of their exile and their captivity a large body of their population had come from the towns and villages of Alsace-Lorraine as pilgrims to the shrine of S. Denis, to do honor to his memory and to the illustrious Furad, an Alsatian like themselves, and one of the abbey's most famous priors, and to pray to him for their intercession in his bitter calamities that had come down upon their prudent and plundered province. Most of them had come to the abbey in the quaint national costumes of Alsace and Lorraine, and as they came along in solemn procession, headed by their priests and the chiefs of their municipal bodies, they presented an appearance very solemn and picturesque. Only a few days had passed since the cry first arose in the French territory they left themselves—for it was one of the pilgrims, "breathing freely in the old atmosphere of home." In a few hours more they would be entering once again their prison land, but they would carry back with them sweet memories of that day and strong hopes for the future. Many of them, no doubt, had not since the gloomy days of the war, and before, they entered the church, let their prayer there was many a fervent greeting and many a pledge of loyalty to the old allegiance rang out among the throng.

There was a solemn High Mass, and the music from the choir chants of the good French days, sung with peculiar beauty and pathos by the choir of children, under the direction of one of their own old schoolmasters. When the Mass was over, the Abbé Fischer, of Wissembourg, preached on the text we have given above, and told in many ways [illegible] as they did, they [illegible] in their children when we are dead and gone." Then he spoke of the glorious resurrection in the not distant future, and his justice to Ireland counsel in the Irish Church Bill. How do our English people like the principle? How would the English people like to have it applied to themselves? We pause for a reply. It will have to be given some day not far off.—*London Universe, November 1.*

M. J. HARVIE & SON, Hunter street, between Washington and Market, Sacramento, are the sole wholesale agents for THE MONITOR in that city.

### Archbishop Manning on Education.

At St. John's, Islington, on Sunday, November 23d, the annual sermons were preached on behalf of the schools of that mission. In the morning the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. F. Signini, O.C., and in the evening by his Grace the Archbishop. The church was crowded at both services. At the High Mass the preacher paid a warm tribute of admiration to the good parishioners of St. John's, who had gone beyond the expectations of his Grace in their generosity, and even beyond the wants of the mission, in providing school accommodation. From those who had done so much to supply the building there was every hope that funds for school maintenance would be also supplied. It was harder work to found the schools than it was to support them; and such a large congregation as they saw present that day was a pledge that the necessary support would be given. He would wish to say something on the great subject of education. The teaching of Christianity is an essential feature of education, so essential that if children were to be trained by schools without being taught the Christian religion, it would be only an abuse of the venerable name of education; for education without its being centered in the Christian religion, was nothing but a mockery and a sham. The education of the young was one of the highest duties that had gone forth and spread throughout civilized society. Wherever they were the Church of God, "educating the whole child." The man must be educated; the child of God must be educated. But there was a painful remark; in every good thing there was the agents at work—God and the devil; the devil seeking that which was of God. The great work of the devil concerning this mighty question of the education of the young is—to teach them to live as if there was no God in existence." Behold the unanswering spiritual life and real Catholicity of the Protestant Church, which would unmask his falsehood. The preacher then proceed to prove the moral necessity of religious education, and concluded with a most earnest appeal for funds to support the poor children; 400 in number, in the Islington schools.

In the evening the Archbishop took for his text the words of our Lord St. Matthew xxiii., "See that you despise not one of these little ones, for I say to you that their angels always behold the face of My Father in heaven." His Grace said that he would have preferred to speak on the beatitude of the hundred and forty and four thousand saints standing in white robes in glory, or on the Church's most touching of all commemorations—that of the holy innocents, who were the first to die with Christ's education was forced upon him by the circumstances of the hour. It is a matter vital to all of us—the Christian education of children. In the text we have our Lord's own words, and before the throne of little children. In the sight of God He says they are of great value. They have angels for their guardians, and those angels are always looking up into the face of My Father. As they gaze upon the glorious face of God to know His will concerning their little ones; what they shall do or leave undone for their salvation, and guide them. Think for one moment, dear brethren, how little children whom we see bare-footed and bare-headed in the street, whom we pass by so coldly, have angels by their side, ever beloved, ever present to the Lord. Our Lord has given us the example of a little child for our imitation; for our reverence and obedience. He commands us to enjoy, if we would enter the kingdom of heaven. In many ways He has shown unto, and in a little child, the way to heaven. He says, "If any man shall scandalize any of these little ones that believe in Me, it is better for any man shall cause one of them to sin against Me, that a mill stone should be hanged about his neck, and he should be cast into the depths of the sea." The most reverend preacher went on to speak of the awful sin of scandal, and of the long interval since then a more appropriate time than the present could scarcely have been chosen for paying honor to his literary achievements and to his saintly name. The tribute which has just been paid to Alfred Lapointe the foreigner and the ingratitude of these times, and a testimony that, in some mysterious way of His own, God will ever assure that the promises shall be fulfilled that in *memoriam eternus erit justus*. The ceremonial of the other day was full of interest. A solemn High Mass was sung by the Bishop of St. Die, and an eloquent oration on the life and works of Ozanet was preached by the Bishop of Autun. The faithful of the Vosges, and from the country of the Lorraine, gathered in crowds to the celebration, and listened with delighted attention as the distinguished prelate discoursed of the great Benedictine, and explained for them the full force of the epitaph which John Calasel had written for his tomb—"*Legis, seraps orans, musa*." The ceremonial of the other day was performed—God grant that I may have done so with profit." The words have been scattered upon the winds, and in concluding his discourse the venerable preacher addressed an appeal to the people of Lorraine, to which the French capital presented no parallel. You who have a Christian education of the poor. His three hundred and sixty-five days festivals displayed by the people of the metropolis of the British empire, and which is the envy of the world, is never to be allowed in a secular school if I have power to prevent it. He then concluded one of the most remarkable and stirring sermons we have ever heard him deliver by an earnest appeal to Catholics to cooperate with him in watching over the

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINS DECEMBER 14, December
7—Sunday—Second Sunday in Advent.
8—Monday—Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M.
9—Tuesday—St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
10—Wednesday—Of the Octave of the Immaculate Conception. St. Melchiades, Pope and Martyr.
11—Thursday—St. Damasus, Pope and Confessor.
12—Friday—Of the Octave. Pope.
13—Saturday—St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr.

THE MONITOR,
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 6, 1873.

## THE TWO MAYORS.

The valedictory of Mayor ALVORD and the inaugural of Mayor ORIS are both excellent addresses. We regret that their great length precludes us from publishing them, for to give them insertion we should sacrifice matter of more general interest to our readers. At the same time there are a few points in each which call for some notice at our hands. Most of the suggestions made by Mr. ALVORD will be warmly indorsed by the citizens of San Francisco, as they exhibit an intimate knowledge of the requirements of our rapidly-extending city. The notorious insufficiency of the Consolidation Act, the failure of that enactment to provide for the due regulation of city affairs, necessitates, Mr. ALVORD declares, an amended charter, which could be drawn up according to our experience of the real requirements of the city and county. Among the many good things which a new charter might do, the depriving of the Supervisors of the power of deeding away the people's property for the ostensible purpose of encouraging private enterprise ought to be accorded a prominent place. The many and great abuses which have been made of this power are too well known to need more particular mention. The recommendation of a restriction of licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors is an admirable one and highly worthy of adoption. There are hundreds of low groggeries in this city the proprietors of which, if not actually thieves themselves, are in league with thieves and evil characters of every grade. The trouble which these haunts of iniquity give the police is simply incalculable. Besides the crimes committed in them, or caused by the deleterious compounds sold in them, annually costs the city ten times as much as is gained from their licenses.

Mr. ALVORD's suggestions about the making and repairing of streets are prompted, no doubt, by a desire to offer a solution of a very difficult problem. He considers that wooden pavements be abandoned henceforth and that granite blocks be the future surface of our thoroughfares. But it is questionable whether these will be entirely satisfactory. The sandy nature of the site on which the city is located will, in our opinion, prevent even the most durable pavement from keeping an even surface and therefore constant repairing will still be the order of the day. The street difficulty is one which will hardly ever be effectually disposed of. Mayor ALVORD is thoroughly convinced that when he says that the city should own the water supply and distribute it to the citizens. It is monstrous that one hundred and seventy thousand persons should be dependant upon a few private speculators for the supply of one of the first necessaries of life, and that they should be made pay an exorbitant price for it. The same may be said of the gas-works. We are paying entirely too much for our gas—the charge per thousand feet is preposterous; but in addition we are literally robbed by false measurement. Mayor ORIS agrees with Mr. ALVORD on nearly all these points, and he alludes to them in almost identical terms. This fact is a good proof that among intelligent and observant persons there is little or no difference of opinion as to the reforms necessary for the better management of municipal matters.

Mr. ORIS lays great stress upon the desirability of introducing manufactures into San Francisco, and in this he only expresses the feelings of every father of a family in the city. Too many of our young men are growing up in idleness; not, indeed, that they are disposed to vicious habits, but simply because they cannot find anything to do. If San Francisco cannot be made a center of manufacturing industry, it can never become anything more than a port of transhipment of Oriental exports and imports, and there is no justification for looking to any great increase in its material prosperity." But if we do not like we need not content ourselves with merely acting as agents for individuals and corporations in the East. There are a great many facilities for manufactures to be had here, and we trust they will be soon turned to advantage. With such an earnest and well-disposed Mayor as Mr. ORIS promises to be—in these respects he is only a worthy successor to Mr. ALVORD—we have every reason to hope that the interests of the city will be faithfully guarded, and that many excellent reforms will be effected in every department of municipal Government.

## THE "SUNRISE" CASES.

The trials of Captain CLARKE, HARRIS and MALONY, of the ship "Sunrise," for cruelty to the sailors under their authority, have all been finished and their sentences pronounced. The first gets fourteen months in the county jail and one thousand dollars fine; the second, four years in the State Prison; the third, sixty days in the county jail. The sentences are by no means severe, considering the crimes against humanity which were laid to the charge of these individuals; but we confess that a careful examination of the evidence has satisfied us that their conduct was represented to be much worse than it was in reality. We believe that the sailors, learning the general excitement here about cruelties on ship-board, thought there was a good thing in accusing their captain of undue severity, and took their measures accordingly. The circumstance that they agreed to accept fifty dollars each as compensation for whatever wrongs or injuries they sustained, proves conclusively that they had not been very outrageously treated. But they imprisoned, or were led to imagine, that they could make more money out of legal proceedings, and for that reason the actions for damages were instituted. Now that all is over they must know that it would have been better for them to accept Captain CLARKE's compensation. Nominally they were awarded two hundred and ninety-nine dollars, but nearly the whole of the was swallowed up by law costs, and, we have seen it stated, each man had only about ten dollars for himself when all claims were satisfied. This sum, of course, quickly went in dissipation, so not one of the Ouangdas" crew is the richer, or the better off in any way for his venture in our law courts. An analysis of the evidence adduced impresses the careful reader with a belief, amounting almost to conviction, that if the sailors were not guilty of entering into a conspiracy against their former commander, they at least had a mutual understanding as to what they were to swear. We may be mistaken in this, but we merely say what an examination of all the testimony has forced upon our mind. If CLARKE, HARRIS and MALONY were really guilty of the inhuman atrocities laid to their account, then their sentences are ridiculously insufficient and an outrage upon rather than a satisfaction to justice. But without attempting to penetrate too deeply into judicial mysteries we may suppose that the judge, after making allowances for untruths and exaggerations, thought the three accused had been guilty of sufficient misconduct to warrant him in inflicting the punishments above mentioned. We would derive a moral from this story, to the effect that it is dangerous to place much reliance on the statements of newspapers anxious to "run" a sensation on their own account, and that the cause of justice can never be advanced by arousing popular excitement.

## THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The farce played last Tuesday by the two sets of Fire Commissioners may have been very amusing, and probably created much merriment among those who learned the details, yet it was not without its serious side. Here we have men whose term of office has expired, whose successors have been duly elected, deliberately setting at naught the verdict of the people and behaving as if their positions were good for years to come. And, moreover, these obstructionists impede the legally existing Board by the discharge of their duties, by possession of the books, keys, etc., of the Commissioners. They have, we believe, in the last mentioned respect laid themselves open to an indictment for felony, and it would please us much to find them so punished. Their insubordinate conduct is all the more reprehensible, inasmuch as it is prompted by the narrowness and most illiberal of party prejudices. Everybody in San Francisco knows that of late the Fire Department was rise altogether in the interest of a secret, anti-Catholic organization. Efficient and trustworthy men were arbitrarily dismissed because their opinions did not coincide with those of the individuals at the head of the Department, and their places were filled by persons of "the right stripe," whose services were not nearly so valuable.

The citizens of San Francisco did not want any such un-American spirit pervading a body entrusted with the guardianship of the property of the whole community, irrespective of creed or class, and they expressed their sentiments very plainly in the election of Mr. FORD. That gentleman has pledged to the restoration of Chief SCANNELL and the trust that he would be true to his pledge carried him triumphantly through the contest. But when the factionists found that they were defeated at the polls, and that a reorganization of the Fire Department on a broader, more liberal and more democratic basis was imminent, they got up the clever dodge of that "open letter" which was printed so conspicuously in all the daily papers. To-morrow there was nothing more or less than an appeal *ad misericordiam* to Mr. FORD not to disturb the existing state of affairs. Great pains was bestowed upon the efficiency of the Department—the men were exceptional, the discipline admirable, the activity and vigilance unsurpassed. When everything was thus "lovely" where was the need of change? This pitiful prayer might have had some effect if the vicious disposition at the bottom of it were not perfectly notorious. The sum and substance of the letter might be condensed into—"Do let the political Cincinnatus in the Department so as to keep out Irish papists, and we will be satisfied, no matter what happens."

It was not alleged—the thing would be too shameless—that Mr. SCANNELL was not, at the lowest possible estimate of his worth, as capable and as competent a Chief as Mr. WHITNEY. It was not asserted that the Department would suffer anything by the intended change of management. "Let well enough alone" was the strongest plea urged. We have never been an advocate of change for change's sake, and have always maintained that good men should be kept in the service of the city, whatever their religious or political opinions might be. But we would like exceedingly to find other people exhibiting a similarly just and generous disposition. Now we would ask: Suppose the case were reversed—suppose that SCANNELL had been the actual Chief and WHITNEY the aspirant—how many of those who signed the "open letter" to Mr. FORD would think of drawing up such a document? Very few, indeed, we are certain. Well, we strongly object to that one-sided kind of impartiality, and we congratulate Mr. FORD upon his firmness in carrying out the publicly-expressed wishes of the community. As for the radical and Cresent gentlemen, they are only just acting as might be expected from them. They are displaying the spirit of all fanatics, whether religious or political. When they cannot rule they will do their utmost to ruin. Obedience to law, submission to the will of the people, recognition of the decision of the ballot-box, are all very fine as long as they are the dominant party and have things their own way; but when their opponents get the upperhand, lawlessness, insubordination and rebellion against the popular voice are what they are most given to indulging in. And yet these persons call themselves republicans, and prate loudly about our free institutions. Truly, a nice liberty there would be in any country over which they could exercise undisputed sway! The object aimed at now by the turbulent Commissioners seems to be the bringing about of legislative interference, and the complete abolition of the Board. As Crescentism will not be allowed to monopolize the Department any longer, its destruction must be effected. We hope for the sake of the city, for the safety of the valuable property, the very existence of which is dependent in great measure upon the efficiency and trustworthiness of the fire brigade, that the machinations of these illiberal intriguers will be signally defeated.

## PROGRESS.

To the comprehension of sectarians there must be something extremely mystifying in the unexpected progress, rapid spread and vigorous growth of Catholic institutions all over the United States. Half a century ago the sorrows of Puritans might wander abroad without his eye being offended by the sight of the Cross, or his ear lured as he sailed by the sound of the vesper bell. His heart, too, might swell at the thought that Rome had no foothold in the region of which Plymouth Rock was the center. New England could boast that within its limits no Catholic school had existence. In fact, beyond a handful of unheeded French and a sprinkling of despised Irish, no Catholics at all were to be found there. The record of 1825 tells us that, for the six States between New York and New Brunswick, there were but three priests and eight poor churches. Our religion was held in utter contempt, and its followers proclaimed to be so far buried in superstition as to hate the light that might dispel gloom around them, and to be, therefore, opposed to progress and incapable of improvement. In our days the outcry is of another sort. We are found not only to possess systematic energy, but to possess it in much of it. The world was told that our condition was one of stagnation, while it is now assured that we are not only in motion, but even aggressive and domineering. Our progress is dangerous and "menacing" and, as one of the persistent slanderers thereof, our adversaries bemoan the fact that Catholicism is triumphant where first in America the Puritan made his home. Where less than half a century ago there were but three priests, there are in this year of grace six bishops and four hundred and forty-one priests; where less than four churches, there are now four hundred and thirty-two, many of which are majestic testimonials to the generosity and piety of other days. Nor are these overwhelming two hundred and fifty, mostly Cubans, scattered through the city of New York, which is to be Papal as soon as Archbishop McHale made his escape from the Penitentiary. His men proceeded in going to the steamer out of the harbor, but she was again captured by a revenue cutter, with all on board, General Ryan not being among the number. These men were liberated on parole, and they took the "Hornet" to Central America. From there the made several expeditions to Cuba, landing men and munitions of war from time to time, and often chased by Spanish gunboats. Ryan was frequently in Cuba; he was arrested in Washington, and put on trial for violation of the United States with a view of getting the charge of hoist on his plate or in the moonlatns, missionaries are daring as the soldiers of the pioneers, planting the standard of the Cross and dedicating the sun-lit wastes of region to heaven's service. And there the victories achieved by the Church have been not less glorious in the sight of God than the world-wide promise. Wheresoever men have been led by the ambition of conquest or power, thither have followed the servants of God, not to be dazzled by the gleam of gold or the thirst for human blood, but by an irresistible desire to smoothe the way of salvation for their fellowmen. It was not the discovery of the natural riches of America which allured the clergy and religious of the Catholic Church to the Pacific Coast. They came here and are still coming for a far nobler purpose than to gather gold from the mines or fruit from the soil: their ambition is to plant the high and holy seed of enriching these lands with a thorough and practical Christian faith. And it is one of all men that heaven has signally blessed their undertaking. The number of churches which a quarter of a century has produced and the large congregations which fill them might well be adduced in proof of progress. After providing, however, for the first necessities of the Catholic population by the establishment of churches and schools, there remained and to a great extent still remains, an enormous task to be performed by the Church in this part of the world. Clearly it is not enough to take care of the adult and the aged: the young must receive, at the very least, proper instruction in faith and morals, or the growth of the Church must be a mere seeming. Hence the necessity of parochial schools and academies for boys and girls. Without these the Church would be shorn of its strength, and the future would be left to the chances of a godless education.

It is to the credit of the Archbishop of San Francisco that he has always been alive to the importance of this subject. Even when the Catholic population was comparatively small, and the means at his disposal were limited, he did not hesitate to found Catholic schools in this State; and, considering the difficulties of the time and the difficulties inseparable from the case, the results are creditable to our people. The zeal given to this good work by the Sisters of the various orders is such as to call only for moderate praise. The number of our parochial schools for boys is yet limited, and it is often difficult to provide them with zealous and competent teachers. In this city, with its immense number of Catholic boys, there are parochial schools attached only to four churches—namely, St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, St. Francis' and St. Joseph's. The establishment of St. Ignatius College has been of immense benefit to a large number of our children; but taking the pupils there and in the schools previously mentioned, we have but a fraction of the boys for whom it is our duty to provide a first class Catholic education. The number that enjoy the benefits of superior instruction in the Santa Clara College and St. Mary's College, though considerable, are yet but another fraction. In short, the great bulk of our boys are not sufficiently provided for. The numbers of any other denomination would perhaps be admired for with the splendid results already secured to the rising generation by the schools and colleges referred to; with Catholics it is very different. Progress, onward and upward, must be their motto in educational matters till the most ample facilities are provided for giving to every Catholic on this coast the means of a training that shall fit to the high level which can be reached only by a thorough intellectual and Christian education.

In order to view of the pressing needs of large numbers of our boys the late lamented Archbishop left nalled on to establish the new College on the Hayes Park Larkin streets; and it was in recognition of this generous public view as well as of confidence in the ability of the Christian Brothers to carry out a scheme whose care it is conceived, that our people so graciously responded to the appeal for funds necessary for the completion of the building itself is completed, and shows in its magnificent proportions the generous ideas suggested by a long and varied experience which have been adopted. Thanks to the untiring energy of Brother Justin, the Sacred Heart College will throw open its doors to the public on the 15th inst. The first week of the new year, and as the class-rooms are to be filled with all the modern appliances which are found to contribute to comfort and progress, we have no doubt whatever that, under teachers so zealous, capable and successful as the Christian Brothers are, the establishment of this college will soon be one of the principal progress to which San Francisco may hereafter refer with legitimate pride. Next week it will furnish us with a few details concerning the Sacred Heart College, but may now state that the success of its most attractive features will be the fact that the sons of parents unable to pay shall be taught gratuitously, and while in the college will be on the same footing as the sons of millionaires.

H.

## Who Was General Ryan?

We glean from our Eastern and Canadian exchanges the following sketch of General Ryan's life: His name is Matthew Anthony C. Ryan, and he was born in Somersville, a few miles from Toronto, Upper Canada, in 1846. He learned the trade of shoemaking from his father, and worked with him up to the time of the breaking out of our civil war, when both proceeded to the United States and enlisted in the Federal army, from which he was honorably discharged with the rank of Lieutenant. In New York he became connected with a fashionable paper called *Our Society*, and by the publication of articles against the Cuban refugees, and with them formed the Cuban League. He was appointed commander of the fleet of vessels sent by the United States to Cuba in 1871, and on the last trip of that year was arrested, with others, for a breach of our neutrality laws, in fitting out the steamer "Hornet" for another expedition. He then remembering two hundred and fifty, mostly Cubans—was scattered through the city of New York, which is to be Papal as soon as Archbishop McHale has escaped from the Penitentiary. His men proceeded in going to the steamer out of the harbor, but she was again captured by a revenue cutter, with all on board, General Ryan not being among the number. These men were liberated on parole, and they took the "Hornet" to Central America. From there the made several expeditions to Cuba, landing men and munitions of war from time to time, and often chased by Spanish gunboats. Ryan was frequently in Cuba; he was arrested in Washington, and put on trial for violation of the United States with a view of getting the charge of hoist on his plate or in the moonlight, and proceeding to the sea of Spain. It was he alone who kept the Cuban League alive, and had Cuba gained her liberty she would have been the President of it.

General Ryan had two brothers, John and Patrick. John seems to have sympathized with Fenianism, and was in the habit of promising that, when he was elected to the Irish Parliament, he would be the first to hoist the green flag on the Parliament House. Patrick was a Jesuit priest, and was arrested for some connection with the assassination of Mr. Thomas Scott, for the assassination of President Lincoln. After some time spent in chains in Washington he was released and went to Canada as a Southern Relief Commissioner. He now resides in New York.

MR. P. J. TORMEY, the representative of our valiant and valued contemporary the New York *Freeman's Journal*, is at present in our city and stopping at the Brooklyn Hotel. He comes on a canvassing tour in the interest of that paper, and will, we understand, visit most of the towns and cities of California. Mr. Tormey is a gentleman of very pleasing address and is thoroughly adapted for his business. We make no doubt he will secure a goodly number of subscribers in our State, because Mr. McMasters, the zealous and learned editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, has hosts of admirers in this part of the world.

REV. J. B. DUGGAN.—There has been forwarded to Rev. Father Alleguy, Louisiana, a letter for the Rev. J. B. Duggan. As we are not acquainted with that gentleman's address we are unable to deliver it. If he sees this notice, or send a duly accredited messenger, the letter will be handed over.

THANKS.—We tender our most sincere and respectful thanks to our fair correspondent in Virginia City for her really beautifully-written communication. It is a great pleasure to us to receive and insert contribution of such a high order of literary merit.

MONDAY NEXT, being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, will be a holiday of obligation. The duty of hearing Mass and abstaining from servile works is, of course, incumbent upon all Catholics.

## FAIR IN VIRGINIA CITY.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—Sir: As my last messenger bearing tidings of real Patrick's Day in Virginia City, Nev.," was so kindly received, my long-silent muse ventures once more out of her hiding-place, to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of THE MONITOR. She leaves Virginia in charge of the white-robed Angel of the Snow, and hastens towards you with memories of raindrops dancing to the music of the windharp still clinging round her.

Let me prophetically announce what she will do when she reaches your sunset city. Being well acquainted with her, I can safely assert that her first act will be to pay her homage to THE MONITOR; and after lingering at its shrine till her devotion is satisfied, she will humbly crave an audience with *those* who so faithfully keep the light of THE MONITOR burning, that its cheery beams are reflected, not only from the mystic portals of California's "Golden Gate," but also from regions many, many miles this side of the snow-shrouded range that separates our land of silver from your land of gold. She will make her best obeisance before them, and to their kind inquiries as to what she has noticed since her last visit, she will answer, I think, in some such words as these:

"They gave me, dear Editor, for being quite unequal to the task of recounting *all* I have observed since I last enjoyed your hospitality, but allow me to atone in some degree by telling you about a few of the most interesting scenes that have helped to vary the monotony which characterizes our mountain city when "stocks are down." It is almost useless to say that the event of this last-closing year was the Fair for the benefit of the orphans. Three months previous a council of the ladies was held in the counsel-parlor, and from that day till the close of the Fair everything was done to render it a success. Raw material was transformed in an incredibly short period into the most beautiful specimens of fancy-work that deft feminine fingers could fabricate. The children of the asylum's district guished themselves in that line, and their handiwork reflected credit on the Sisters who teach them. In short, every one was in a whirl of excitement, and tongues were not idle while fingers were busy. The good Sisters were consulted at all hours of the day and night, and that, and 12th doorbell at St. Mary's must have been in constant vibration, if one may judge by the gay, eager crowd of *fair* ones that daily besieged that home of the orphans.

Well, the three months glided almost unperceived away, and at last the eventful opening day dawned bright and clear over the city. The lower hall of the spacious Rest building had been secured, and through it the brisk sound of the carpenters' hammer had resounded for days previous. Booths were erected, and every available corner was filled with fancy articles, and the Chelsea Cinema in Science and Art connection with the South Kensington Museum.

No one have been arrested by the constabulary in Dundalk for attempting to upset the Archbishop. Dundalk is the property of the Earl of Roden, who has distinguished himself before their eager gaze. Here, there, and on each side, stood against the wall, or in the centre, tables groaning with tempting articles, illumined by the gaslight, and looked more like fairy-land than the former, resembled as many fairy palaces seen through a golden haze. Suspended from the ceiling of the hall, in the most picturesque manner, were flags of Erin and America, and smaller flags of the same nations were placed over the respective booths, while in the background of each booth, and in the bars, at reasonable distances from each other, were suspended the Stars and Stripes. Green was displayed in all its snowy purity, while Epicurus modestly set up his refreshment-stall in a corner, where he was liberally supplied, at the far-end of the hall, talking to special friends, and on the keep very own informed that there was "supper at eight hours."

The large offset at the rear of the hall was consecrated to Terpsichore, and the orchestra stationed at the entrance thereof nightly played a very choice selection of twelve, for the benefit of the light-footed dancers.

After the crowd was in awhile there would be a perfect Babel of voices: "Oh, dear, I've lost my ticket—have you one, sir?" —"a ticket on that?" "Oh, now Mr. —, just picked that up for you," to which would be answered such laughing answers as "Why, can I? I'm dead-broke!" "Yes, I'll be happy to treat you." "Don't you want a meerschaum pipe?" etc. One genial old gentleman, whose open-handedness reminded us of diminutive Mr. Crook of Pleasiers, at length got quite contagious "Hit me a blow!" "Here, girls and boys, a meerschaum pipe would be the death of him yet. A bright son of the Emerald Isle, hailing from the land of the shamrock, was heard through the crowd with a lady, when asked to buy a ticket on the "Maid of Erin," replied, "Haven't got enough with this one?" jocosely pointing to the lady at his side. There was plenty of fun, and many a quiet joke was passed, and the place was vocal with merry laughter. Not to be outdone by the lighter sex, the "boys" in a few short months before, the very hall where they were then walking was a scene of confusion and disorder, and that on the spot where they then stood were found some of the mutilated corpses of those killed in the great explosion of last June.

Every hour the patronized the tables was welcomed by smiling faces and ready hands, and the shower of quarters kept the "Wheel of Fortune" in a constant whirl; and the only part of the hall where any one met with a chilling reception was at the entrance stand. Never was so much charity displayed in such a quiet way as at this Fair. Our revered Archbishop was admitted to degrees, receiving the attention of the lawl-officers. The Union, upon a reference from the Vice of the University.

The Managing Committee of Lattermore Library District in Oughterard Union have appointed Mr. Joseph Hynes, secretary thereof, for the district, in place of Mr. Hyde, resigned. Mr. Hynes was formerly assistant in the Clonbur district of Ballinrobe.

A special party of Bradford met on the 13, and passed a resolution, expressive confidence in their ability to carry out the next general election, with the ort on his part, and hoping that ability to put forward that effort.

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A shoemaker ..... named Wilson, a Mr. Goldsmid, died while working his trade at his residence, No. 2 Sumbuilding, Dublin. The deceased had been ailing for some time.

Mr. Henry Sargeant addressed a meeting in the Ball Post, Ballybrickan, November 10, on Home Rule. There was a large attendance during Mr. Sargeant's address. He was frequently cheered.

The Rev. Thos. Bently, C.C., Rathmines, Dublin, writes to say that the announcement of the appointment to the Episcopacy of Monsignor Woodlock, which appeared recently, both unauthorized and incorrect.

Lady Gilpin has kindly signified her intention of presiding at a sale of work for the prizes; and thus fool and clothing will be provided for many poor families during the bitter cold winter which has already begun. Even now the ground is white with snow on the grand old Hesket and Mangerton are covered with the shrouds of winter. We have had no summer in this poor part of Ireland, and the hay is all but so completely rotted the potatoes that they are still lying in the ground, for the farmers do not care to dig them. We shall have a hard winter again, and I hope those who can do so will send us help for the poor. If they knew all that was done through their charity last Christmas their hearts would be full of joy. He who gives to the poor lends to God, and God will repay the loan to the generous and kind-hearted.

Let me once more beg that each person who sends the letter will at once send for some tickets. Many persons have called at the office orders or checks on banks can invariably be paid over the counter, or more dollars as they can afford it. Remember that he who gives at once gives double. Ask your dear friends to help you and send this letter to send help also. Yours very gratefully in Christ,

SISTER M. FRANCES CLARE.

KENMARE, County Kerry, Ireland.

Editors are requested to copy this letter.

HOLIDAY TIMES.—Holiday times are fast approaching. Presents and remembrances will be looked for on every day. Of course everybody will seek for something choice and rare, but few desire to be fleeced at Christmas or New Year. In the store of Mr. A. Waldteufel, 120 Kearny street, he safely declare, is found an assemblage of articles suited to the offerings of friendship which cannot be surpassed in any city. Besides a large stock of Catholic books in both large and varied; while of pious articles and appendix supply from the very best manufacturers. The unrivalled collections of Stationary, Chickering, Haines and Herts are to be had from him at very reasonable rates.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.—Following is the list of subscribing members to St. Mary's Hospital Society for the month of November, collected by Mr. Owen Breslin in Nortonville and vicinity:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Wm. H. White..... | $10 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. H. White..... | 1 00 |
| Austin Jones..... | 1 00 |
| Thomas Martin..... | 1 00 |
| Daniel Cafferty..... | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Daniel Cafferty..... | 1 00 |
| Thomas Cosgrove..... | 1 00 |
| Robt. Humphreys..... | 1 00 |
| James Dwyer..... | 1 00 |

T. K., SANTA CLARA.—The great Spanish Armada sailed from the mouth of the river Tagus, in three divisions, on the 28th, 29th and 30th of May, 1588.

A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM.—We will furnish THE MONITOR and HERRMANN'S MAGAZINE for 1874 for $4.50. This will include the magnificent chromo, "Old Oaken Bucket," after Jerome Thompson, the retail price of which is about $10. It is 17x26 inches in size. The money must in each case accompany the order, else no need will be paid to it.



## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

An amnesty meeting was held in Maryborough November 9th.

A dividing hospital was launched at the Neath-mill, Dublin, November 8.

Archbishop Manning has withdrawn his petition to prosecute Mr. Newdegate.

A great Home Rule meeting was held in Gleeny on Wednesday, November 12.

A number of Mormon missionaries arrived in Liverpool November 12th.

Dr. Cameron has been unanimously appointed, analyist to the city of Limerick.

Henry Hodgens, of Beaufort, Rathfarnham, has been appointed to be Commissioner of Oaths.

Charles Mervyn Boyne, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for the County, of Charles A. Walker, Esq., deceased.

Viscount Ashbrook has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for the Queen's county, a room of George Adair, Esq., deceased.

John Gunley, a small farmer, residing at Aghyarrina, was stabbed in an altercation with a laborer named Brophy.

Jam Palmer, of Drumkeel House, Killygarn, has been appointed to be Deputy Lieutenant of the County Leitrim.

Father Mayelle is quite seriously ill; yet as he is receiving the best of medical aid and the most untiring care, it is to be hoped that he will ultimately recover. Pray for him.

Having said so much, my muse will bid you "farewell," and hasten back to Erin.

MARY A.

## The Nun of Kenmare's Grand Banner for St. Patrick's Day.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—Sir: As many Confraternities are anxious to possess this banner in time for St. Patrick's Day I am sending you a sketch of the design of the Lord Lieutenant of the County Down, ireland.

It is said that the Hon. Edward Howard, (Howard Castle, Yorkshire, is about to be raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Launceston.

Mr. A. B. Walker, recently elected Mayor of Belfast, has announced his intention of providing an art gallery for the town at cost of £20,000.

A branch of the Home Government Association was opened at Kilkelly on saturday, November 15th. There were 150 members present, and 1 thousand signatures.

The wooden bridge at the Nenagh railway station, for the accommodation of passengers, was upon on the morning of November 13th.

The guardians of Parsonstown Union, at one unanimously agreed to increase the salary of Mr. Henry Tooly, clerk of the Union, from £75 to £100 per annum.

Mr. Bouverie is again spoken of as Mr. Disraeli's successor in the Postoffice; but this is more than likely a mere gossip. He is very unlikely to take the office if offered to him.

There was a monster Home Rule demonstration in Ballinasloe (Leitrim) on 15th November, at which Mr. Brady, J.P., and P. J. Smyth, M.P., were present.

Mr. John Coffee, of Killian, near Newport, County Tipperary, has been elected one of the guardian for the electoral division of Newport, in place of the late Mr. John Ryan.

Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P., distributed the prizes gained at the recent examinations of the Chelsea Cinema in Science and Art connection with the South Kensington Museum.

No one have been arrested by the constabulary in Dundalk for attempting to upset the Archbishop. Dundalk is the property of the Earl of Roden, who has distinguished himself before their eager gaze.

Mr. Daly will announce through the papers further particulars. He is also prepared to receive and to forward parcels for which he is equally fitted, as he is himself going to Ireland. Mr. Daly has been for some years a writer for the press and a contributor to our leading Catholic magazines.

Mr. Butt, in addressing a meeting, making an appeal to all who may read it, to send help for the "Home Rule lottery," as the letter will be read by thousands in all parts of the great continent. If every one who reads this will send for a few tickets, I would soon have money enough to pay the girls their yearly wages for working the exquisite banner. I have refused to give the use of Grafton Hall for the purpose, stating that at this time, and under present circumstances, they could not possibly consider a public discussion of the subject would be prejudicial to the character of the rising village, and injurious to its peace.

Let me once more beg that each person who sends the letter will at once send for some tickets. Many persons have called at the office orders or checks on banks can invariably be paid over the counter, or more dollars as they can afford it. Remember that he who gives at once gives double. Ask your dear friends to help you and send this letter to send help also. Yours very gratefully in Christ,

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A shoemaker ..... named Wilson, a Mr. Goldsmid, died while working his trade at his residence, No. 2 Sumbuilding, Dublin. The deceased had been ailing for some time.

Mr. Henry Sargeant addressed a meeting in the Ball Post, Ballybrickan, November 10, on Home Rule. There was a large attendance during Mr. Sargeant's address. He was frequently cheered.

The Rev. Thos. Bently, C.C., Rathmines, Dublin, writes to say that the announcement of the appointment to the Episcopacy of Monsignor Woodlock, which appeared recently, both unauthorized and incorrect.

Lady Gilpin has kindly signified her intention of presiding at a sale of work for the prizes; and thus fool and clothing will be provided for many poor families during the bitter cold winter which has already begun. Even now the ground is white with snow on the grand old Hesket and Mangerton are covered with the shrouds of winter. We have had no summer in this poor part of Ireland, and the hay is all but so completely rotted the potatoes that they are still lying in the ground, for the farmers do not care to dig them. We shall have a hard winter again, and I hope those who can do so will send us help for the poor. If they knew all that was done through their charity last Christmas their hearts would be full

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### The Home Rule Movement.

The list of gentlemen who on Thursday, October 9, were allotted members of the Home Rule Association may well be termed a remarkable one. It contains, in the first place, over fifty clergymen, including many well-known names of men who have served Faith and Fatherland by long lives of piety and patriotism. The list of laymen who have joined the Association is almost equally as remarkable. It includes men from every part of Ireland, and of every rank, vocation and calling—magistrates, farmers, traders—men who own many broad acres, men who till the land. Such a list as this is more significant than eloquent speech or solemn resolution. It shows how, in the best and highest sense, the Home Rule movement is a national one, including in its wide embrace men of every faith, of every calling, of every rank and position in society. It shows, above all, that the old banner which led the people to victory will be unfurled in the great rank of the Home Rule cause. On many a glorious and well-fought field "green and people in Ireland have stood together in their country's cause, *separated*." In the Home Rule movement, as in all previous movements having for their aims the right, liberties and happiness of the country, priests and people will march side by side. The enemies of Home Rule know how all-potent such an alliance would be. Hence the secret of their unavailing but sedulous efforts to sow dissension and distrust where love and amity have, up to this, prevailed. Such efforts are as vain as would be attempts to turn the stream of the Liffey, or to make the Powerscourt Waterfall lay one spring its bill. Ireland knows too well the fruits of the English policy, *Divide et impera*. English intrigue has up to this time kept large sections of our Protestant brethren out of the National camp, but we do not despair that in the end they will see the necessity of thorough union with their fellow-countrymen, and that the demand for Home Rule will be made with the unanimous voice of a united nation. It needs no prophet, no soothsayer, to say that when such a demand is made, it will be impossible to refuse its concession.—*Dublin Freeman, Nov. 1.*

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## ENGLAND.

### British Mormonism.

The English Mormons held their annual conference on Sunday, at a music-hall in the East India Dock-road. Twenty "elders" were on the platform, and nearly a hundred "saints" in the body of the hall. Twenty-six branches were represented, consisting of about two hundred members and the balance-sheet was a very favorable one. The addresses delivered were a remarkable and painful comment upon the doctrine of private interpretation of the Bible, and each speaker seemed to believe in the prophetical character of John Smith, treasure-seeker, rascal and discoverer of the "golden tables." The argument most strongly urged, however, was that of the inordinate advantages which Mormonism possessed. This may, perhaps, explain in some degree the so-called "conversions" which have disgraced so many of the laboring districts of England and Wales, since it is scarcely credible that the most ignorant person could be influenced by Joseph Smith's pretensions. Perhaps, however, this may be too much to affirm, since the histories of Southcote, Courtenay, Brothers, etc., show that three hundred years of regular and orderly Christianity failed to prevent people in Ireland have "stood together in their country's cause, *separated*." In the Home Rule movement, as in all previous movements having for their aims the right, liberties and happiness of the country, priests and people will march side by side. The enemies of Home Rule know how all-potent such an alliance would be. Hence the secret of their unavailing but sedulous efforts to sow dissension and distrust where love and amity have, up to this, prevailed. Such efforts are as vain as would be attempts to turn the stream of the Liffey, or to make the Powerscourt Waterfall lay one spring its bill. Ireland knows too well the fruits of the English policy, *Divide et impera*. English intrigue has up to this time kept large sections of our Protestant brethren out of the National camp, but we do not despair that in the end they will see the necessity of thorough union with their fellow-countrymen, and that the demand for Home Rule will be made with the unanimous voice of a united nation. It needs no prophet, no soothsayer, to say that when such a demand is made, it will be impossible to refuse its concession.—*Dublin Freeman, Nov. 1.*

## FRANCE.

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic population of the diocese of Richmond, Va., is 18,000

The Sisters of Mercy whose Mother house is at Manchester, N. H., have established at Portland, Maine.

A Roman paper says that Prince Torlonio has offered the expelled Jesuits his great farm house at Castle Gondolfo.

The nuns of Dubuque have one of the finest churches in the West, and are now building a school-house at a cost of $15,000.

A Catholic Order of Odd Fellows is established in England, and consists at present of nine lodges. It takes no oath in the dark.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Mirror* is very severe, and justly so, on the illustrations in the Catholic Family Almanac for 1874.

The Sydney *Freeman's Journal* says that the progress of the Catholic Church in the colony during the the past ten years has been truly wonderful.

Bishop Wadham of Ogdensburg, New York, has administered Confirmation to five hundred persons in St. Andrew's Church, City Hall Place, in that city.

The Rev. Felix Moulion, pastor of St. Patrick's church at Albany, N. Y., died at his residence in that city recently, in the fortieth year of his age.

The Sisters of Charity from the House of Providence, Montreal, Canada, have arrived at Portland on their way to Vancouver, Washington Territory.

Bishop Hennessey, of Dubuque, has forbidden dancing at the close of fairs and festivals. This puts an end to dances and so-called calico parties at fairs in the dioceses of Iowa.

A sale of cotton, donated by Reed Taylor to the Sisters of St. Dominic at Memphis, was sold at auction on the 10th November, and brought $1,500.

At Berwick, Ohio, a fine school-house was lately blessed, and the pleasant event was graced by the pastor that nearly every child within a distance of four miles attended school.

Bishop Grom of Savannah, Ga., did not go to Florida for the benefit of his health, as reported last week. He came North, and is sojourning in his native city of Baltimore.

The Cathedral of Boston will be consecrated November, 74. It is proposed to invite every bishop in the country and from the British provinces, and every priest in New England, with many outside of it.

A beautiful marble bust of Father Tom Burke has been completed by Foley, the Irish sculptor, and now awaits transference from his studio to its destined place in the Malvern Club.

There are eighty-eight societies of the Irish Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Union in Pennsylvania. In Virginia the President of the Union is said by the Richmond papers to be the most eloquent Democratic speaker in the State.

The Catholic Union of St. Paul, Minn., has taken measures for and adopted a plan for a Catholic Mercantile and Industrial School for boys. They say it is a fixed fact that it will be established and Christian Brothers in charge of it within a year.

Father Dausch of Baltimore, Md., maintains that besides the members of the priesthood, no indeed to criticise too severely the work of Catholic journalists, and that they should use the salutary light of criticism by aiding with their voices, their purses and their pens.

"It may so mean you never will see another hundred Catholic parishes in Germany while not parish priests, all of them having been deprived of their legitimate pastors by the operations of Bismarck. This causes many Protestant ministers to rejoice. They prefer York, Jew and heathen to a so-called papist.

The mother of the great reformer Jonathan Edwards, when on her death-bed, inquired her son to call her whether the truth was to be found in Protestantism, in the Catholic Church, or in Pantheism, and he replied, "Mother, Protestantism is more conformable to reason, but the Catholic Church has more marks of the true."

When Father Xaxlet took charge of the parish of Guinness, in the diocese of Hamburgue, there were but fifteen Catholic families in the whole county, now there are fifty or more, with a membership of 1,000. They have a flourishing convent school, and are preparing to build a new church.

There are five Catholic colleges now in operation in different churches in the city of New York, of which the Jesuit Fathers are at St. Stephen's, where they are expected to inculcate the doctrine of the syllabus and the law of the Church in regard to the schooling of Catholic children.

The Rev. P. De Roe, direct from Antwerp, Belgium, has arrived at Portland, Oregon, to labor on the mission of that Archdiocese. Father Orth, hitherto attached to the college at Portland, has been assigned to the Umatilla Reservation. His departure is much regretted by the German Catholics.

The Roman Seminary of Birmingham, England, was formally opposed by the Bishop and Chapter at Oscott, near Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire. The sermon was delivered by Very Rev. Dr. Newman. The building is erected on forty acres of land which have been secured for the purpose, and which will be suitably planted and cultivated.

The Mayors and Deputy Mayors of the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, have protested most energetically against the rigor of the new law which presumes to impose on them a State religion which is essentially schismatical and subversive of every Catholic principle, and whose avowed object is to subject the Church to the omnipotence of the Government.

Bishop Rosecrans administered confirmation at Circleville, Ohio, to sixty persons, among whom were four converts. Among the priests present was Very Rev. Father Young, O.S.D., the oldest priest in the United States. He is the nephew of Bishop Fenwick, first bishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was ordained priest in 1817.

Bishop Cummins, the Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky, has withdrawn from the ordination and friends leading a schism by cooperating with Presbyterian, while Cox, the Episcopalian Bishop of New York, sends his letters of greeting to Reformed Old Catholic Bishop of Germany. All this is but history repeating itself among the heretics.

Died, at the Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg, in the fifty-second year of his age, Rev. John H. Brazil, pastor of the Church of Monongahela city. He was the nephew of Very Rev. John J. Brazil, Vicar-General of Iowa, and was ordained for that diocese, but transferred for the benefit of his health. He was a native of the county Clare, Ireland.

Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, Michigan, assisted by Bishop Davenger, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Bishop Walsh, of London, Ont., consecrated a magnificent Gothic church for the Germans of Detroit on the 16th November. The church is 200 feet long, 80 feet wide and 80 feet high. This makes the tenth church in Detroit.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The value of freight shipped from this city to the Eastern States during the month of November was $1,100,804.

The summer Great Republic, which sailed for China last Monday, took off $300,410 in gold and silver.

Mayor Alvord, on retiring from office, says the reduction of the pay of the Police and the increase of their numbers

Twenty-one persons were examined for lunacy during the month of November, and sixteen of those were committed to the asylum at Stockton.

The *Independent Defender*, popularly known as through one of the "crescents" in A. O. F. language as where the wayward lambs from trouble and the weary are not at rest.

The house carpenters of this city are moving for the erection of drinking fountains throughout the city. It would be the best move ever made in the cause of temperance.

Tomatoes, green peas, cauliflower and other varieties of fresh vegetables are being shipped from here to Chicago daily. They are out of season in that city and must have that the trade may become established.

The sales of real estate in this city during the month of November was unusually large. They amounted to $1,280,607. Of this sum, $1,000,000 was in the purchase of speculative property, and the remainder of small purchasers who have bought for the purpose of homes.

The fine rain of Wednesday was accompanied with a gusty shading of snow, which fell in the depth of several inches on the hills of the north and south of the city, and in many places where no snow had been seen for twenty years. Before the rain was the first since the middle of April last.

During November there were delivered by the postal carriers in this city 142,050 mail letters, 4,000 mail cards, 16,852 local letters, 1,827 local postal cards, and 41,167 newspapers. The letters collected numbered 102,000, and postal cards 26,315.

James Denman, the new Superintendent of Public Schools, knows from experience that he cannot be a lawyer, and will not be a lawyer. This will save the department $3,000 a year. Mr. Denman succeeds Superintendent John Swett, whose tendency of the Democratic Legislature.

The old Board of Five Commissioners refuse to surrender to the new Board, and both Boards met and transacted business in the Board room of the latter on Tuesday last. It is said that the Board is guilty of felony in refusing to surrender, for retaining possession of the records, keys and other Government property.

The members of the Police force presented their retiring Chief Crowley with a handsome watch and chain from which they had contributed for the purpose on Monday evening. The presentation was made by Lieutenant Ryan, to which he paid the ex-Chief many high compliments for the faithful and able manner in which he discharged the duties of the office for years faithful services to the city.

The supervising architect of the Treasury Department, has called for and received the various Federal buildings in this city, recommending the erection of a Postoffice building on Washington locality, so as to allow the present floors of the new Postoffice building to be used for the purpose of furnishing the public with rooms and accommodations. Building will be erected for a mail depot at Montgomery and Bush streets as a transfer of the mails can be effected.

Our new municipal officers entered upon their duties on Monday. A new Mayor and Board of Supervisors, a new Fire Department, a new Police Department, a new Board of Education, a new Superintendent and Board of Health, a new Fire Warden, a new Assistant and clerks, a new Sheriff, Secretary, Treasurer and Chief of Police, all of which will legitimately follow a new political campaign, and which will be productive of results whether for the good of the public time only will determine. We hope for the best.

All preliminary arrangements are made for the erection of one of the largest hotels in the world on the block bounded by Fulton, Larkin and Cathedral streets, and will be the rendezvous of Mercantile and Commercial interests in this city. It will front 200 feet on Fulton and Larkin streets, and on Market 275 feet, on Annie 200 feet and on Jessie 275 feet, covering a space of 55,000 feet, and will be seven stories high. Will. H. Sharon, President of the Bank of California, is the chief owner and the heart of progress. Leonard Assistant, has inspected all the large hotels of Europe and will be a new one for the grand structure. It will be known as the Palace Hotel.

Rev. Thomas Hughes, Assistant of the Loyola Scientific Academy of St. Ignatius College was held on the 30th ultimo, and was a very interesting institution. Among the various exercises of a very interesting nature, the most interesting was the reading of their researches on the consumption and supply of the water, and the quantity of water which will be required in the future, and the general properties of the atmosphere of San Francisco. Rev. Father Hughes, S.J., Professor, has inspected all the large hotels of Europe with a view to the plan and grand structure. It will be known as the Palace Hotel.

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The Catholic Union Inauguration and Festival at Boston was attended by six bishops, one hundred priests and an immense assemblage of laity. A congratulatory brief was read from the Holy Father, and among the many eloquent speakers, including the Bishop of Boston, was the Rev. Charles F. Stone, of the Order of St. Paul the Apostle. His subject was, "The duty of American Catholics."

### A Sound of Health.

An edition of fifteen million one and ten million of copies of a very useful work is now ready for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to any one in any part of the United States, the Canadian Colonies, Spanish America or Brazil. The work referred to is Hostetter's Almanac for 1874. This medical portion of it treats of the various ailments to which the human system is subject, and sets forth the peculiar properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—the purest and best tonic at present known—as a preservative of health and a remedy for the cure of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, debility, kidney complaint, and all other diseases of which malaria is the source. The Almanac is printed in all the principal languages of the civilized world, and contains a large number of facilities and individuals that have been restored to health by the use of this unrivalled medicine. No man or woman who has a due regard for the enjoyment of heaven's blessings, bodily or mental, should fail to read the plain, simple and comprehensive advice this 132d powerful preventive and remedy. The miscellaneous matter is varied, interesting and amusing, and the reader experiences copious and comprehensive. Hostetter's Almanac for 1874 is, in short, a valuable contribution to the science of life, for the use of all classes and callings, the mechanic, the planter, the miner, the merchant, the steel-ill, and the laborer, the professional man, and the invalid, all of whom will find it to be a publication of which it is quite necessary. The medicine referred to has been in use many years, and has long been regarded as a standard preparation, which needs no commendation to the general reader, save been carefully described in the pamphlet. All if clear, explicit, forcible, and accurate. Those who have not received a copy can obtain one from druggists, grocers, Hostetter & Smith, proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will be forwarded a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in their neighborhood.

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## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, December 27, 1873.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been up to average. We quote—Extra at $6 @ $6 25; and superfine at $5 25@5 75, in sacks $ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and at advanced rates since our last report. At the close the market is quotable at $1 50@2 55 $ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at former rates. We quote the range at $1 @$1 85 $ 100 lbs.

OATS—There has ruled a fair demand, at advanced rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 @$1 75 $ 100 lbs.

RYE—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at 1@1 85 $ 100 lbs.

CORN—Quotable at $1 80@1 85 $ bushel.

BEANS—The following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $2 75; Pea, $3 00; Pink and Red, $2 50, and Small White, $2 75; Small Butter $1 50 @ 1 90.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free with a fair demand. We quote the range at 50 @ 1 00 $ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 50@ 1 00 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $20 @ 21 $ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $30 @ 32 $ ton from mill.

HAY—Wheat—Quotable at $12 @ 16 $ ton.

BARLEY—Quotable at $13@15 $ ton.

OATS—Quotable at $14@16 $ ton.

BEANS—The following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $2 75; Pea, $3 00; Pink and Red, $2 50, and Small White, $2 75; Small Butter $1 50 @ 1 90.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free with a fair demand. We quote the range at 50 @ 1 00 $ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 50@ 1 00 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $20 @ 21 $ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $30 @ 32 $ ton from mill.

HAY—Wheat—Quotable at $12 @ 16 $ ton.

BARLEY—Quotable at $13@15 $ ton.

OATS—Quotable at $14@16 $ ton.

BEANS—Quotable at $2 @ 3 $ ton from mill.

FEED—Barley—Quotable at $1 @ 1 25 $ 100 lbs.

CHICKEN FEED—Quotable at $2 @ 2 50 $ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $2 @ 2 50 $ ton from mill.

WOOL—There has been no increasing inquiry in the market. We quote—Fall clip—Superior grades at Hollow, Burry, 18@20 c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, good to choice, 37½ @ 40c; do. do. Eastern, 30@35c; do. ordinary to fair, 25@30c; cheese, 20@22c.

EGGS—California, 45@50c; Eastern, 37½@40c; do. Oregon, 40@45c; do. Mendocino, 40@45c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California at 12½ @ 13½c; Oregon, none; Eastern do. 16@17c.

BACON—California, at 10@11c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 13@13½c; do. clear, 12@12½c; do. California, 11@12c; do. Eastern, 10@10½c; do. in the market; Eastern, in tcs, 11@11½c; do. in cases, 12½c; do. in bags, 11½c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 7@8c; second quality, 5@6½ c.

MUTTON—at 6@7c ₱ lb.

VEAL—at 7@8c ₱ lb.

PORK—at 7@8c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live, per doz, $6 00@8 00; Roosters, $4 00@ 5 00; Young Roosters, $5@6 00; Broilers, $3 50@4 00; Fryers, $5@6 00; Hens, $4 00@5 00; Small, $3 50@4 00; Geese, $1 50@2 00; Goslings, $1 50@2 00; Ducks, $4 00@5 00; Young Ducks, $3@4 00; Turkeys—Live, 15@16c ₱ lb.

GAME—Hare, $1 50@2 00 each; Rabbits, $1 50@2 00 each; Quail, $1 50@2 00 ₱ doz; Pheasants, $3 00@4 00 each; Deer, 5@6c ₱ lb.

WILD FOWL—Brant, $1 50@2 00 each; Mallard, 75@$1 00; Canvas Back, $2 00@2 50; Small Ducks, 50c.

HARE—25c each.

RABBITS—Diamond, 50c each.

PIGEONS—Tame, $2 00@3 00 doz.

SQUABS—$3 00@4 00 doz.

TURKEYS—Live, 15@16c ₱ lb.

QUAIL—$2 50@3 00 ₱ doz.

## DRY GOODS, ETC.


KENNEDY,
O'NEILL &
BRENNAN,
IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
112 and 114 Third Street,
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ONE PRICE ONLY.

LAMPERT, [illegible] & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
New Goods Received by Railroad and Steamer.
NO. 4 THIRD STREET,
Near Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

A NOBLE RECORD.
THE GREATEST
TRIUMPHS OF THE AGE
HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED BY THE

PIANOS
OF
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,
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Over Twenty Thousand of which are now in use, and daily receiving the unqualified indorsement
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THE LEADING PIANISTS IN THE WORLD.
OF EXQUISITE FINISH, BEAUTY OF DESIGN, SWEETNESS OF TONE, DELIBERTUL TOUCH and WONDERFUL DURABILITY, are among the features which cause all competent judges to proclaim the noble Instruments of
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.
Superior to all Others Manufactured either in America or Europe.
Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.
W. G. BADGER, Sole Agent,
No. 13 Sansome Street,
NEAR SUTTER SAN FRANCISCO

DRY GOODS, ETC.
$50,000 WORTH
OF
BLACK SILKS
Bought for Cash
IN NEW YORK
DURING THE LATE FAILURES,
JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT
AT
THE WHITE HOUSE!
BEAUTIFUL
NEW GOODS
ARE NOW OFFERED AT
606 MARKET STREET,
25 Per Cent. Less
Than Old Shop worn and Bankrupt Stocks are Selling for Elsewhere.
A Visit to the Store, an Inspection of the Stock, and a Fair Comparison of Prices, etc., will certainly convince any person that J. J. O'BRIEN'S is the Bon Marche of San Francisco.
Beautiful French SERGES, 45 cents a yard; reduced from 75 cents.
Beautiful EMPRESS CLOTHS in all colors; reduced to 37½ cents.
French CASHMERES, 62½ cents; reduced from $1.
Beautiful PLAIDS, ALPACAS, 25 cents a yard; reduced from 40 cents.
French CREPONNES, 50 cents a yard, reduced from $1.
Beautiful PLAIN ALPACAS, all colors, 25 cents a yard.
Full lines of all materials.
FRENCH MERINOES, 50 cents a yard; reduced from $1.
FRENCH POPLINS, from New York auction, $1.25; regular price $2.
SHAWLS.
100 BROCHE SHAWLS (from auction), less than cost prices.
100 PRINTED SHAWLS, from $1 to upward.
MOURNING GOODS.
Silks, French serges, 37½ cents a yard.
Black and white checks, 25 cents a yard.
Black Cashmeres, 25 cents a yard.
Black Alpacas, 25 cents a yard.
Black Empress Cloths, 37½ cents a yard.
Black Crapes, 25 cents a yard.
Mourning Veils, 50 cents each.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
150 WHITE BLANKETS, $2 50 A PAIR.
150 GREY BLANKETS, $2 50 A PAIR.
Best Mission BLANKETS, $3 a pair.
Best Marysville BLANKETS, $3 50 a pair.
Best Horse BLANKETS, assorted sizes, $2 50 a pair.
50 Army and California Blankets.
WHITE FLANNELS, 50 cents per yard.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 25 upward.
500 Heavy English COUNTERPANES (colored), $1 25 each.
Heavy Scotch TABLE LINEN, 37½ cents a yard.
Hand-loom TABLE LINEN, 50 cents a yard.
All Linen TOWELS, $1 a dozen.
All Linen NAPKINS, $1 a dozen.
Damask white SHEETINGS, 25 cents a yard.
MUSLINS sold at actual cost.
Good Heavy Cotton FLANNEL, 18 cents a yard.
All-Wool Scotch FLANNELS, 25 cents a yard.
All-Wool White FLANNEL, 25 cents a yard.
Ladies' English Merino VESTS, 75 cents each.
Men's Merino VESTS, 50 cents each.
500 pairs C. P. CORSETS, 50 cents each.
Ladies' Hemmed and Stitched HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ cents each.
Gents' Hemmed HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ cents each.
500 dozen French KID GLOVES, just received, from 75 cents a pair.
Ladies' English Iron Frame HOSIERY, 12½ cents a pair.
Ladies' English Iron Frame HOSIERY, 18¾ cents a pair.
Ladies and Misses' Woolen HOSIERY, just received.
NOTTINGHAM LACE, new pattern, from 25 cents a yard.
Heavy Scotch CRASH, 12 yards for $1.
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
LACES AND FANCY GOODS
In great variety
A call respectfully solicited at
J. J. O'BRIEN'S,
606 MARKET STREET,
NEAR MONTGOMERY SAN FRANCISCO


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RESOLVED,
THAT
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No. 606
Market Street,
CANNOT BE
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BEAUTIFUL
NEW GOODS
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## DRY GOODS, ETC.


WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
HAVING RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF
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Complete in Every Department,
We are now prepared to supply our customers with
The Best and Cheapest Goods
in the City. Among which are—
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
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Tarnise Cretons,
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Merinos,
Sorges, Reps, Etc.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS.
RIBBONS a Specialty, at VERY LOW PRICES.
IRISH TATTING sold to the trade at a fifth and discount.
Thankful for Friends and the public for the liberal patronize heretofore received, we desire a continuance of the same.
WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
706 MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE THIRD SAN FRANCISCO.
FALL IPORTATION!
Woolen Hosiery,
NEW DESIGNS.
GENT'S FURNSHING GOODS,
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RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS.
LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES.
LINEN HANDERCHIEFS
AND WHITE GOODS.
FOR SALE BY
TOBIN DAVISSN & CO.


## MISCELLANEOUS.


PIPIFAX
It is with confidence that the present proprietors of the famous IONIC PIPIFAX, now offered to the public, feeling assured that it is an article of extraordinary merit, and only needs to be tested to be appreciated. It
physicians and
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters
is decidedly used in
hospitals of Germany, and
well known throughout Europe.
It has received the following TESTIMONIALS from PROMINENT PHYSICIANS of SAN FRANCISCO:
This is to certify that the formula used in the manufacture of PIPIFAX has been submitted to me, and I cheerfully state that it contains the same medicinal properties as that used during a illness which will no doubt prove a healthful Tonic and PURIFYING AGENT.
O. HOLLAND, M. D.
Member of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco.
DEAR SIR:—I have examined the sample of PIPIFAX presented, and find it to correspond in every respect with the formula
H. H. TOLAND, M. D.
Of Toland's Medical College, San Francisco.
THE CRADLE HYMN.
HUSH, MY BABE, LIE STILL AND SLUMBER
HOLY ANGELS GUARD THY BED
HEAVENLY BLESSINGS WITHOUT NUMBER
GENTLY FALL ON THEE INFANT HEAD
At my knee before thee,
Shall I kneel before thee,
Gently pressing prayer,
Thou shalt hear,
Mother's fondest prayer,
Thou shalt hear,
And before thy throne of splendor
Constant watch and ward keep,
Thy dear angels will defend me,
Lest I fall into sleep.
Thus I'll say my prayer,
Thus I'll say my prayer,
And before my throne of splendor
Constant watch and ward keep,
Thy dear angels will defend me,
Lest I fall into sleep.
Hush my love; for here no danger
Can disturb thy slumbers light,
O'er the cradle and wretched manger
Holy angels watch and keep.
Forget thou those sounds that wound
Till with harmony they greet thee
Thy lullabies by man that greet thee
King, that God is mortal gone.
Thus to them on high He gives
His proclamation at midnight birth,
Glory be to God in heaven,
And to good men peace on earth."
Forget thou the arms that press thee?
They are but thy mother, dear;
The lips that now caress thee,
And her voice that lulls thee near.
At thy cradle, at thy head,
And my arms the softest cradle
Where to lay thy weary head;
For a fallen man in prayer
To accept that in Christ,
And thy tears now softly fall me
That my mother shed for me.
Heavenly babe, now I adore thee,
Now to prayer I softly bend,
Shall I humbly kneel before thee,
If I make you three in my child.
Catholic Magazine.
THE UNDELIVERED LECTURE.
We give below the account of the scene attending the opening appointed for the delivery of Father DUDGEON'S lecture on what the Council of the Vatican, as it appeared in the columns of the *Chronicle* of October 27th. It is written in a racy style, and the readers cannot fail to appreciate and enjoy. The lack of sympathy with Rev. JOHN HEMPHILL (who seems to be the only guilty party) in the matter of Father DUDGEON'S non-delivery of the lecture, is remarkable. He would depend upon the young priest's generosity for any recompense for this disinterested counsel; and if the committee of arrangements were not liberal enough to be the easiest thing in the world to spread the report, that he had been kidnapped by the Jesuits!
For the truth of this story we cannot of course vouch, but we have reason to believe that Mr. MACKERETT knew of Father DUDGEON'S visits to The Monitor office. He was a bigoted gentleman of the most reformed kind, and seldom allowed an opportunity to pass of denouncing Romanism and Romanists. He had been a leading member of the Committee of Arrangements, and was probably responsible for the selection of the lecture. Under the circumstances, it is not unlikely that he would have been glad to see the lecture fall flat, and would have done his best to bring about that result. Whether he did so or not, it is certain that the lecture was not delivered, and that Father DUDGEON was extremely anxious to relieve himself from the more than unpleasant predicament in which his own foolhardiness had placed him, and expressed unfeigned sorrow for the scandal which his conduct had given. All he wanted was to leave the city, and to place himself in communion with friends through whose kind offices he hoped to get a chance of retrieving his position in the Church. Any reparation that might be demanded of him by his ecclesiastical superiors, here or elsewhere, he, according to his own reiterated statements, was quite willing to give. He avowed that his behavior had been such as merited the severest censure and condemnation. With the clergy of this diocese he never had the least intercourse or communication, directly or indirectly, since the public announcement of his intention to abandon Catholicity. So they could not have exerted any influence over his actions or brought about his change of mind. In short, his refusal to apostatize and his "withdrawal from the lecture business" were both the work of his own free will guided by his conscience.
We may state that Father DUDGAN was not highly impressed with the sense of honor prevailing among some of the Presbyterian celebrities with whom he came into contact. They were, he asserted, untrue to themselves. In illustration of this fact, he told Mr. O'SULLIVAN the following circumstances. When the letter for him, from Lonisiana, was advertised in the MONITOR, his new-found patrons believed that the announcement was only a device to lure him to this office for the purpose of buying him off. Mr. Geo. B. MACKNETT, at whose residence he was stopping, was of this opinion and urged Father DUDGAN to go for the letter and see what was meant. His encouraged him by declaring that a good thing might be made out of abandoning the lecture. He had himself, he said, at one time been a Catholic, but had forged Protestant as a speculation. The bad succeeded so poorly with him that there were times when he really believed he would have done better remaining a Catholic." Mr. MACKNETT hinted that a very large sum might be expected from the Catholic clergy if Father DUDGAN "went back." In the hope of securing this "sweet back" he would depend upon the young priest's generosity for any recompensation for this disinterested counsel; and if the committee of arrangements were not liberal enough to be the easiest thing in the world to spread the report, that he had been kidnapped by the Jesuits!
For the truth of this story we cannot of course vouch, but we have reason to believe that Mr. MACKNETT knew of Father DUDGAN'S visits to The Monitor office. He was a bigoted gentleman of the most reformed kind, and seldom allowed an opportunity to pass of denouncing Romanism and Romanists. He had been a leading member of the Committee of Arrangements, and was probably responsible for the selection of the lecture. Under the circumstances, it is not unlikely that he would have been glad to see the lecture fall flat, and would have done his best to bring about that result. Whether he did so or not, it is certain that the lecture was not delivered, and that Father DUDGAN was extremely anxious to relieve himself from the more than unpleasant predicament in which his own foolhardiness had placed him, and expressed unfeigned sorrow for the scandal which his conduct had given. All he wanted was to leave the city, and to place himself in communion with friends through whose kind offices he hoped to get a chance
THE FIRST MEDAL
VIENNA EXPOSITION
GIVEN THE HIGHEST RECOGNIZE
AND
MASON & HAMLIN
Cabinet Organs
BY THE CONCURRENCE OF THE
Special Jury, International Jury, and
Two Sub-Juries,
Including the most Eminent Artists and Experts from different countries, AND
FROM ALL COUNTRIES HAS
BEEN AWARDED THE
SHAWLS.



THE MONITOR:
A Catholic and Catholic Journal
Published in California.
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JOHN V. BARRY.....EDITOR.
RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.
JAMES LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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Job Printing executed Neatly and Cheaply.

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873. NO. 9.


## DUGGAN'S LECTURE.

### A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

### CHAPTER XXXIV.

#### AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

On a hot and dusty day in September, when shade seemed more precious even than food, two wayfarers stood before the door of a small wood. One of them bore the full habit of the order of charity; the other was simply arrayed in sober black, with the exception of a white band on her arm, bearing the device of the Red Cross. The contrast of the nun was striking. Without being absolutely beautiful, it had that clearness of tint and that serenity of expression which no condition of life seems to lower, and which the nearest approach to perpetual youth that the world knows. Her companion we need not describe; it was Annette Beaune.
The wood by the side of which they were standing, but was itself of considerable dimensions, and partly surrounded the village of Brevans in the valley of the Marne. It was some nine miles from Paris, but from a neighboring height, that of Mont Meli, the dome of the Invalides, the towers of Notre Dame, and other elevated points of the great city were visible.
"Are you impatient to see Paris?" asked the sister; "young people like you are always anxious to behold the world in its commands."
"I will endeavor to act up to what you tell me," was Annette's meek response.
"But come, our voiture—if I may so call it—ought be round by this, and there is a good distance yet from the city."
As she spoke they moved towards the edge of the wood, and passing through the trees a poor conveyance drawn by a miserable-looking, lame animal. The man in charge was a peasant clad in the usual blouse and gaiters, and armed with a cartwhip. In the rear of the vehicle, as soon as the women appeared, and assisted them into the vehicle.
"I do not know how to thank you, monsieur, for your kindness in bringing me so far. I think I will reward you charity."
"Madame, I cannot do much for my poor country, and it is a little thing to bring a few leagues on their way the wives of men who have risked our brave fellows when wounded."
"Ah!" exclaimed Annette, who could hardly suppress a little shriek, as the man, who had been speaking in a loud report, a crashing in the dull earth. "What is that?"
"What is that!" repeated the peasant, while the man smiled.
"Yes, do tell me."
"What is that, you want to know. Well in my opinion," said he slowly, "

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic population of the diocese of Richmond, Va., is 15,000

The Sisters of Mercy whose Mother house is at Manchester, N. H., have established at Portland, Maine.

A Roman paper says that Prince Torlonio has offered the expelled Jesuits his great farm house at Castelgandolfo.

The Germans of Dubuque have one of the finest churches in the West, and are now building a school house at a cost of $15,000.

A Catholic Order of Odd Fellows is established in England, and consists at present of nine lodges. It takes no oath in the dark.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Mirror* is very severe, and justly so, on the illustrations in the Catholic Family Almanac for 1874.

The Sydney *Freeman's Journal* says that the progress of the Catholic Church in the colony during the the past ten years has been truly wonderful.

Bishop Wadham of Ogdensburg, New York, has administered Confirmation to five hundred persons in St. Andrew's Church, City Hall Place, in that city.

The Rev. Felix Mestinn, pastor of St. Patrick's church at Albany, N. Y., died at his residence in that city recently, in the fortieth year of his age.

Three Sisters of Charity from the House of Providence, Montreal, Canada, have arrived at Portland on their way to Vancouver, Washington Territory.

Bishop Heamessy, of Ireland, has forbidden dancing at the close of fairs and festivals. This puts an end to dances and so-called called parties at fairs in the dioceses of Iowa.

A lack of cotton, donated by Reed Taylor to the Sisters of St. Dominic at Memphis, was sold at auction on the 16th November, and brought $1,500.

At Berwick, Ohio, a fine school-house was lately blessed and the pleasant news was given by the pastor that nearly every child within a distance of four miles attended school.

Bishop Gross of Savannah, Ga., did not go to Florida for the benefit of his health, as reported last week. He came North, and is sojourning in his native city of Baltimore.

The Cathedral of Boston will be consecrated November 7th. It is proposed to invite every bishop in the country and from the British provinces, and every priest in New England, with many outside of it.

A beautiful marble bust of Father Tom Burke has been completed by Foley, the Irish sculptor, and now awaits transference from his studio to its destined place in the Reform Club.

There are eighty-eight societies of the Irish Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Union in Pennsylvania. In Virginia the President of the Union is said by the Richmond papers to be the most eloquent Democratic speaker in the State.

The Catholic Union of St. Paul, Min., has taken measures and adopted a plan for a Catholic Proctotory and Industrial School for boys. They say it is a fixed fact that it will be completed and the Christian Brothers in charge of it within a year.

Father Dausch of Baltimore, Md., maintains that the brethren of the priesthood are inclined to criticise too severely the work of Catholic journalists, and that they should first establish a right to criticise by aiding with their voices, their purses and their pens.

There are now in Germany nine hundred Catholic parishes in Germany without parish priests, and of these being kept destitute of their legitimate pastors through the persecutions of Bismarck. This causes many Protestant ministers to rejoice. They pray for York, Jew and heathen to a so-called papist.

The mother of the great historian Swainham, when on her death-bed, implored her son to tell her whether the Irish were in the Catholic Church or in Protestantism, and he replied, «Mother, Protestantism is quite conceivable in reason, but the Catholic Church is the safest to die in."

When Father Keckel took charge of the parish of Canajoharie, in the diocese of Albany, there were but fifteen Catholic families in the whole county, now there are fifty or more, with a membership of 2,000. They have a flourishing convent school, and are preparing to build a new church.

There are five Catholic missions now in progress in different churches in the city of New York, of which the Church of Saint Paul, at St. Stephen's, is one; they are expected to inculcate the doctrine of the Catholic and the law of the Church in regard to the holding of Catholic children.

The Rev. P. Du Roe, direct from Antwerp, Belgium, has arrived at Portland, on a tour of labor on the mission of that Archdiocese. Father Orth, hitherto attached to the original Portland, has been assigned to the Umatilla Reservation. His departure is much regretted by the vicinity Catholics.

The Diocesan Seminary of Birmingham, England, was formally opened by the Bishop and the Clergy of Clifton, some months ago, at Wonersh, in Warwickshire. The session was delivered by Very Rev. Dr. Newman. The building is erected on forty-two acres of land which have been secured for the purpose, and which will be suitably planted and ornamented.

The Mayors and Deputy Mayors of the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, have protested formally against the rigor of the new law which presumes to impose on them a function which is essentially Anti-ecclesiastical and subversive of every Catholic principle, and whose avowed object is to subject the Church to the omnipotence of the Government.

Bishop Rosecrans administered confirmation at Circleville, Ohio, to sixty persons, among whom were four converts. Among the priests present was Very Rev. Father Young, O.S.D., the oldest priest in the United States. He is the nephew of Bishop Fenwick, first bishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was ordained priest in 1817.

Bishop Cummins, the Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky, has withdrawn from the organization and intends leading a schism by organizing and ordaining a bishop who, after consulting with Presbyterian, will be the Episcopalian Bishop of New York, sends his letters of greeting to Reunion, the Old Catholic Bishop of Germany. All this is but bungry repeating itself among the heretics.

Idid, at the Mercy Hospital of this city, Rev. John M. Brazil, pastor of the Church of Moonsgabria city. He was the nephew of Very Rev. John F. Brazil, Vicar-General of Iowa, and was ordained for that diocese, but transferred for the benefit of his health. He was a native of the county Clare, Ireland.

Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, Michigan, assisted by Bishop Davenger, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Bishop Walsh, of London, Ont., consecrated a magnificent Gothic church for the Germans of Detroit on the 16th November. The church is 200 feet long, 80 feet wide and 80 feet high. This makes the tenth church in Detroit.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The value of freight shipped from this city to the Eastern States during the month of November was $1,000,000.

The steamer Great Republic, which sailed for China last Sunday, took 75 tons in gold and silver.

Mayor Alvord, on retiring from office, says he has paid out of the city fund $1,000 in excess of his salary.

Twenty nine genuine were examined for pilotage during the month of November and sixteen of them were commissioned by the Board of Examiners.

The *Independent Democrat*, popularly known as the organ of the Democratic Ring, has ceased to exist, and the Ring is now without a newspaper organ. Such is life.

The fifteen cathedrals of this city are moving for the erection of bells to proclaim the coming of Christmas.

Tomatoes, green peas, cauliflower and other varieties of fresh vegetables are brought into this city daily. They are grown in the open air, and are as fine and tender as those of the summer season.

The sales of real estate in this city during the month of November were very large. Many of the purchases have been made for the purpose of speculation, and the purchasers have bought in the expectation of realizing a handsome profit.

The fine rain of Wednesday was acceptable to a great many people. It settled the dust and cleared the air, and a hundred times as much of it would have been welcomed. Many wells are dry, and the water supply is very scanty.

During November three were delivered by the postal carriers in the city limits and suburbs. Of these one was to a person in Oakland, one to a person in Alameda, and the third to a person in San Francisco. The last mentioned was the largest.

James Denman, the new superintendent of Public Schools, knows from experience that he has not been a friend of the public schools. His wife was the proprietress of a private academy. This will save the department $1,000 a year. Mr. Denman will appoint Mrs. Denman to the position of teacher in the Girls' Grammar School.

The Board of Fire Commissioners refuse to surrender to the new Board, and their headquarters remain in the building on Sansome street, the same there are formally set. It is said that the Board's staff of officers will be ready to-day for retaining possession of the records, keys and other departmental property.

The members of the Police force presented their resignations to the Commissioners to-day, which were accepted, and their places filled by the appointment of their respective successors. Judge Lansdale, to whom he paid the highest compliment by appointing him Chief of Police, is the only one of the old force who has been retained in the city service.

The supervising architect of the Treasury Department, having visited and inspected the various Federal buildings now under construction on the Pacific Coast, is now engaged in making a careful estimate of the amount of money necessary to complete the same. The appropriations for the Federal buildings in this city, the upper floors of the new Post-office and the Appraiser's Store, will be required for the good of the public they will be completed at the earliest day.

All preliminary arrangements are made for a grand vocal concert, to be given at Platt's Hall on the night of the 9th. Professor Lunt and Mme. Montague, assisted by the best local talent, will render a very choice selection of vocal and instrumental music. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, which is doing a noble work in behalf of the poor and needy. Tickets can be had at the door, or at the office of the Society, on Bush street, between Dupont and Kearny.

Mr. Jonathan Fox, M.P., of Ireland, has received from Archbishop Manning an invitation sent him to join the negotiations for the forthcoming Conference on Education. Mr. Fox addressed the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is physically unable to give proper consideration to Irish subjects, but the various questions are deferred from year to year, and that the legislation which at length takes place is defective, illiberal, slavish, and was generally to be amended, but is unable to assent to the principle on which the Home Rule movement is based.

The Catholic Union inauguration and festival at Boston was attended by six bishops, one hundred priests and an immense assembly of the laity. A congratulatory letter was read from the Holy Father, and stirring speeches were delivered especially that by the Bishop of Boston, was the Rev. Charles F. Stone, of the order of St. Paul the Apostle, the subject was, "The duty of American Catholics."

## A Sound of Health.

An edition of between nine and ten millions of copies of a very useful work is now ready for distribution, and can be had free of the leading druggists and country storekeepers throughout the United States, the British Colonies, Spanish America and Europe. The work referred to is Hostetter's Almanac for 1874. The medicinal portion of it treats of the various ailments to which the human system is subject, and sets forth the genuine properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—the purest and best elixir at present known—as a specific for all forms of disease arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs, and as a remedy for fever and ague, kidney complaints, rheumatism, &c. Its sale in the past has reached a larger number of families and individuals than any other medicine that has ever been made from the press. No man or woman who has a due regard for the preservation of health and the prolongation of vigor, should fail to read the pamphlet which is published in connection with the several publications of the proprietors. The miscellaneous matter includes the calendar department, interesting and comprehensive astronomical calculations, explanations, comparisons, adapted to the use of all classes of persons, and a large variety of other matter, including facetiæ, anecdotes, &c., and in fact in its literary, typographical and pictorial features there is not a publication of the day which can surpass it. The medical department is devoted exclusively to the consideration of those ailments for which medical treatise intended for popular use is required. In the general matter, however, there is a fund of information for the million. All of these, especially the latter, are treated in a plain, unvarnished manner, and in such a way as to command the confidence of every reader. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., will send a copy, postage prepaid, free of charge, by mail to any person who may forward a request for the same.

## Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mayfield—P. Dowd | $1 00 |
| " Hennessy | 1 00 |
| " Thomas McHugh | 1 00 |
| Santa Clara—J. Cleland | 1 00 |
| " M. Dawson | 1 00 |
| " E. C. Flynn | 1 00 |
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| Gilroy—Thomas Tobin | 1 00 |
| Redwood City—Mrs. Mary Tobin | 1 00 |
| " Thomas Tobin, jr | 1 00 |
| Valley Ford—William Walsh | 1 00 |
| Lakeville—William Walsh | 1 00 |
| Petaluma—H. Pauler | 1 00 |

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
Thursday, December 4, 1873.

The demand for local consumption has continued light with few exceptions, and prices generally have ruled steady. We quote Extra at $5 [illegible] and superfine at [illegible] per barrel.

WHEAT.—The market has ruled quiet and at extreme rates since our last report. At the close the market is quotable at $1 [illegible] to 1 37½.

BARLEY.—The demand has been very small at former rates. We quote the range of [illegible] to 1 [illegible].

OATS.—There has been a fair demand for seed oats during the past week. Quotable at [illegible] to [illegible] per ctl.

CORN.—Quotable at [illegible] per ctl.

RYE.—No transactions reported during the past week. We quote a good demand quotable at the range of [illegible] per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT.—Quotable at [illegible] per ctl.

BEANS.—The trade are in fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote Bayos at 3 [illegible] to 3 50; Pinks at [illegible] to [illegible]; Whites at [illegible] to [illegible]; Reds at [illegible] to [illegible]; Lima at [illegible] to [illegible]; Pea at [illegible] to [illegible]; Blacks at [illegible] to [illegible] per ctl.

POTATOES.—We quote at $1 per ctl. from sort.

ONIONS.—We quote at 1 50 to 2 per ctl. from sort.

BUTTER.—We quote fair to good at [illegible] to [illegible] per lb.

CHEESE.—We quote fair to good at [illegible] to [illegible] per lb.

EGGS.—We quote fair to good at [illegible] to [illegible] per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Fresh roll, [illegible] to [illegible]; Pickled roll, [illegible] to [illegible]; Firkin, [illegible] to [illegible]; Pickled firkin, [illegible] to [illegible]; Cheese—California, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eggs, [illegible] to [illegible] per dozen.

CURED MEATS.

Hams—In fair demand at [illegible] to [illegible] per lb. Eastern do [illegible].

Bacon—In fair demand at [illegible] to [illegible] per lb. Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast Bacon, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern sugar-cured Shoulders, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Sides, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Dry Sides, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Smoked Sides, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Clear Sides, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Backs, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Mess Pork, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Prime Pork, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Mess Beef, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Prime Beef, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Tongues, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Pigs' Feet, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Lard, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Tierces, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Kegs, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Pails, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Tubs, [illegible] to [illegible]; Eastern Compound, [illegible] to [illegible].

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—In fair demand at [illegible] to [illegible] per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry—Fair supply and demand. Chickens, [illegible] to [illegible]; Young Roosters, [illegible] to [illegible]; Old Roosters, [illegible] to [illegible]; Ducks, [illegible] to [illegible]; Geese, [illegible] to [illegible]; Turkeys, [illegible] to [illegible]; Gobblers, [illegible] to [illegible]; Pigeons, [illegible] to [illegible]; Rabbits, [illegible] to [illegible]; Hares, [illegible] to [illegible]; Quail, [illegible] to [illegible]; Venison, [illegible] to [illegible]; Wild Geese, [illegible] to [illegible]; Wild Ducks, [illegible] to [illegible]; Snipe, [illegible] to [illegible]; Plover, [illegible] to [illegible]; Teal, [illegible] to [illegible]; Canvas Back, [illegible] to [illegible]; Sprig Tail, [illegible] to [illegible]; Widgeon, [illegible] to [illegible]; Mallard, [illegible] to [illegible]; Black Duck, [illegible] to [illegible]; Brant, [illegible] to [illegible]; Gray Duck, [illegible] to [illegible]; Spoonbill, [illegible] to [illegible]; Curlew, [illegible] to [illegible]; Pelican, [illegible] to [illegible].

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, [illegible] each.

CHICKENS—Large, [illegible] each.

DUCKS—Tame, [illegible] each; Mallard, [illegible] each; Canvas Back, [illegible] each.

HARE—[illegible] each.

RABBITS—Tame, [illegible] each; Wild, [illegible] each.

QUAIL—[illegible] per dozen.

PIGEONS—[illegible] each.

TURKEYS—[illegible] each.

GEESE—[illegible] each.


DRY GOODS, ETC.

$50,000 WORTH

OF

BLACK SILKS

Bought for Cash

IN NEW YORK

DURING THE LATE FAILURES,

JUST RECEIVED

AND

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT

THE WHITE HOUSE!

3,000 yards at $1 25 per yard;
Worth $2 00 per yard;
1,000 yards at $1 00 per yard;
Usual price $1 50;
3,000 yards at $1 75 per yard;
Regular price, $2 00;
5,000 yards at $2 per yard;
Good value at $2 50;
3,000 yards at $2 25 per yard;
Cost to Import, $3.

THE ABOVE GOODS

ARE WITHOUT EXCEPTION,

The Cheapest Lot

OF

BLACK SILKS

EVER OFFERED

IN

San Francisco.

J. W. DAVIDSON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Kearny and Post Sts.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

KENNEDY,
O'NEILL & BRENNAN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

112 and 116 Third Street,

Corner of Minna.....SAN FRANCISCO.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

[illegible] & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

French, English and American

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

New Goods Received by Railroad and Steamer.

NO. 4 THIRD STREET,

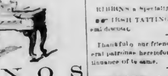
Near Market Street.....SAN FRANCISCO

A NOBLE RECORD.

THE GREATEST

TRIUMPHS OF THE AGE

HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED BY THE



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EXQUISITE FINISH, BEAUTY OF DESIGN, SWEETNESS OF TONE, DELIGHTFUL TOUCH and WONDERFUL DURABILITY are among the features which cause all competent judges to proclaim the noble Instruments of

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Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

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No. 13 Sansome Street,

NEAR SUTTER.....SAN FRANCISCO

DRY GOODS, ETC.

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Market Street,

CANNOT BE

UNDERSOLD.

BEAUTIFUL

NEW GOODS

ARE NOW OFFERED AT

606 MARKET STREET,

25 Per Cent. Less

Than Old Shop worn and Bankrupt Stocks are Selling for Elsewhere.

A Visit to the Store, an Inspection of the Stock, and a Fair Comparison of Prices, etc., will effectually convince any person that J. J. O'BRIEN'S is the Best Marche of San Francisco.

SHAWLS

SHAWLS, from auction, less than [illegible]

SHAWLS, from [illegible] to $1 50 apiece.

MOURNING GOODS.

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MASON & HAMLIN

Cabinet Organs

BY THE CONCURRENCE OF THE

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F. Gibson,

446 Third street, between Brannan and Bryant.

BRASH STORE.

125 Second st., corner of Howard, SAN FRANCISCO.

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, from the old country, desires a situation in a wholesale office or store. Has had a fair education and can furnish the best of references. Address "SITUATION," Monitor office.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIPIFAX

is hereby evidence that the public's progressive [illegible] of the genuine DOCTOR PIPIFAX, [illegible] the public from [illegible] and [illegible] that is an author of extraordinary [illegible] every part will only [illegible] to be termed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

all; it is only faith. I am not the least a heroine. I remember when I was a grown up girl I would not but faint at the sight of blood, and cry out with fear if I saw a rat."

"And you are so brave now," said Annette admiringly.

"Not a bit brave, only trustful. I put myself unreservedly into the hands of my Maker, to be disposed of as it shall please Him. You, child, will do the same, I have no doubt, and then fear will be cast from you."

As they spoke a loud artillery fire burst out, but no new shell came near them. And now the rattle of musketry came up the valley, and other sounds which indicated that the scene of strife was not far off. They stood uncertain what course they should take, when along the road they saw approaching a litter covered with white, and over it a small flag bearing on it a red cross.

"Ah," exclaimed the nun, "I now know well enough what we have to do. Thanks, monsieur," said she turning to the passers, "we shall not need your services longer. I fear our duty has begun already, for yonder evidently are wounded, and it is but too probable there may be many more. For your charitable aid to us count on a higher reward than any we can offer you, but be sure of our prayers."

"Sister," said the old man, "I will go readily with you to Paris."

"No, no. We shall probably be wanted here; if not we can make our own way on foot owing to your kindness."

"Well, then, madame, adieu. Adieu, petite."

As the old peasant departed, the ambulances they had seen down the road approached them slowly, but before it reached the spot where they were standing another was seen coming in the same direction and then another.

"Here is an opportunity sonnette than you expected to commence your work," said the nun quietly to Annette.

Ann the fell a complete sinking of the heart. But with an internal ejaculation, in the spirit the Sister of Charity had commended to her, she endeavored to brace up her nerves to the task which lay before her. The first ambulance was brought to a halt within a few yards of where they stood, and a conference seemed to be proceeding among the guides.

"We must be out of range here," said one, shouting the horse.

"Ah, I do not know," said another, "those infernal Prussians fire far."

The women heard the altercation, and Sister Agnes, coming forward, stated that a shot had already struck the wood which bordered the road. Presently a horseman rode up, who was seen to be a surgeon, and on the statement of Sister Agnes being conveyed to him, he directed the ambulances to be moved on higher. While they were talking Annette had glanced into the wagon, and the sight she there encountered shook, though but for a moment, the resolution she had formed to devote herself to the aid of the wounded. Already she had encountered and tended one victim of the war, but his condition had before been partially assuaged, and though pitiable was not terrible. Now she had to behold the laceration of the human frame in all its raw reality. Hasty bandages seemed only to render the blood that oozed through them more startlingly palpable; the torn stump appeared to her to stare through the rough linen; the cadaverous face preserved expression enough to be more terrible than death; there were groans, but neither so loud nor so numerous as she anticipated; but there was worse in the quiver of the whole body, when the slightest motion of the rough vehicle seemed literally to rack the wretch's every nerve. This manifestation, that patience could not prevent nor fortitude conceal, sent an answering vibration through Annette's own frame. As she looked into the wagon some heavy eyes, whitening as if in the agony of dissolution, were turned slowly towards her. It was with absolute pleasure she heard the murmur "water!" from several lips. It gave her at once an occupation. A rough tin vessel hung beside the cart. She snatched it down and hastily plunged into the wood, where she remembered the first sight of a pure little stream at which half an hour before she and her companion had quenched their thirst.

"Who is that?" questioned the doctor.

"An hospital nurse whom I am taking with me to Paris."

"She is very young."

"Yes, but she is spirited and intelligent, and will become a very useful nurse."

"Ha! there is something which confirms your statement about this spot being within range."

A shell burst into the wood not very far from where they were speaking. A tree splinter was flung upon the doctor's coat. He brushed it coolly off with his handkerchief. It struck a branch that overhung the little spring towards which Annette's steps were bent, but it did not check her speed for a moment, and she went on and filled the vessel as if nothing had occurred.

"You are right," said the doctor, "that girl will do."

The ambulance moved slowly up the hill, but Annette soon overtook it. As she went with the vessel in her hand towards the wagon the doctor said with a smile:

"Petite, you are acting without orders."

Annette blushed and looked dismayed.

"Never mind, child, you cannot do much harm as long as you confine yourself to a drink of water. But remember the first business of a nurse is to carry out the views of the doctor."

"I shall remember, monsieur." And Annette, availing herself of the permission accorded, ran hastily with her can. The sufferers drank greedily; all but one, who lay to the corner of the ambulance, without motion, and only gave a sign of life now and then by a feeble moan. While thus engaged Annette all but forgot her previous shrinking from the terrors by which she was placed.

"I perceive," said Sister Agnes, when the task was accomplished and they were walking alongside the ambulance, "that you have already engaged in your duty."

"It is so little I could do," sighed Annette.

"You appear to have got over your fear of the wounded very quickly," remarked the nun.

"I felt a dreadful disposition at first to run away, but, when I came back with the water I almost forgot my terror."

"My child, you have found the exact way to get rid of the sense of repugnance that one feels at the sight of misery. Begin to help and your loathing soon vanishes. Did you give water to all?"

"There is one man who seems quite insensible, and did not lift his head while I was giving it around."

"Ah," said the doctor, who rode by their side, "that fellow in the corner has had a severe internal hurt. The wheel of an artillery wagon passed over him. It is a situation he wants. Here," and he called to one of the guides, "some brandy."

The guide produced a flask from which the doctor poured a quantity into a glass.

"Here," he said to Annette, "complete your round of the patients by administering this. And keep the flask by you."

Annette went at once as directed. She had a difficulty in performing her task as the man lay on his side, and with his face inclined downwards. In the attitude in which he was it was impossible to get him to drink, so she dipped her finger in the glass, and applied a few or three times to his lips. On the third application the stimulant had the effect of causing a slight movement, and he turned so far that she was able to put the vessel to his mouth. Carefully putting it between his lips, the effects soon became visible in the increasing sensibility of the patient. At last he slowly opened his eyes and stared heavily at her. Annette had up to this been so absorbed in the excitement of her new duty and the gravity of her task that she had never dreamed of considering the individuality of the patient. But now, as his dark eyes glared on her from the corner of the ambulance, she recognized him and trembled.

It was Marc Rapp.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### PASSING UNCONSCIOUS.

The shock Annette received at the sight of a man who had caused so much pain and unhappiness to herself, and so much misery to one she loved, was very severe. She recoiled from his sight as if she had suddenly encountered a poisonous reptile. Yet she had no reason to fear. This man lay powerless—indebted to her for such slight restoration of his strength as enabled him even to open his eyes. Did he recognize her? was the first question that she tremblingly asked herself. She could not tell. The dark eyes had once more closed, the lids falling heavily upon them, and the man almost as speechless as the unconscious state. While Annette was engaged in her mission she had not been unobserved. The Sister of Charity, who had taken a nurse's place in her youth and her high-hearted resignation, was curious to note how she demeaned herself in her first encounter with those whose care she proposed to undertake. Pleased with the self-forgetfulness Annette had shown, she watched her attendance on the wounded man, and saw the start and the look of horror with which she first beheld him with loathing. She found herself face to face with realities of which she had never dreamed, when the first enticed the idea of undertaking the duties of a nurse. But the very shrinking together of the horror helped in some degree to deaden their effect. She performed the task assigned her in a state of extraordinary analogous to that which carries a soldier bravely through a battle. When that period had passed she had achieved the most important stage of her apprenticeship.

But now a new change of position was necessitated. It was no longer ambulances only that came past, but troops, and the engines of war were heard sounding in front. First came dropping irregularly men in twos and threes, then, in larger bodies, and finally columns of companies. Behind them were artillery, and lastly cavalry, scattered squadrons, and then a number of irregular skirmishers, who aided to cover the retreat, a task of little difficulty, as there was no ardor of pursuit. Though the German force was strong enough to have swallowed up the feeble French army—or rather remnant of a corps—that had made the attack, it was not part of the Prussian military policy to press for victory to the city. They were merely on the look out for ground for investment, and they had found it.

"They are not coming farther, I think," said Mme Sonnette to her companion.

"No, apparently they do not wish to press on too far."

"Then I am in a murder that we haven't, just for once, something like a fair match with them!"

"It is a pity, but we are not ourselves free from blame."

"I suppose that's not Count Bismarck over there on the yellow horse?"

"Bismarck! Is the count here? Is he not? But I'm sorry that's not the Count."

"Why so?"

"Because I'm going to get rid of him, and a blessed riddance the world will have."

"It is more than thirteen hundred metres."

"Well, sure if I miss him it's only a bullet lost." "Ha! the jockey it's the yellow horse I've hit. Try you."

"Give it to him, Mike, to have seven hit the horse at the distance. I shall try as you wish it, but I do not suppose, Parbleu!—hit the horse again."

"Well you see that animal has his horse back made up for him without a vet. But I'd rather hit the rider than the innocent beast. My only hope is that with his rearing he may upset the rider, and then I can back broken may be Count Bismarck's."

"Peh, Jack, you are a savage. I think more like Bismarck who set the world by the ears up where they may meet stray bullets. No, my plan is to say and look like a gent to him and me and those wretched German soldiers over there."

"Pish—!" said Mike with a whistle, "are you coming out as a politician?"

"No," responded Michel abruptly, "my duty is to fight as a soldier, and not discuss State matters. Allons—there is the bugle sounding."

"Well, of course its our duty to retreat when the bugle sounds retreat, but, 'pon my word, with the delicate way you have of putting it you'd begin to have that tune—I beat the tattoo, No letter or sign of a letter from home, I suppose?"

"No," responded Michel gloomily. "It is time I should be off." He had quitted one of Annette's Mont does one think of us! Does she suppose one false or dead? I would rather she mourned me as a corpse than believe I could forget her, dear girl!"

"I never had the satisfaction of seeing Miss Annette, Michel, though I hope to try a real Irish jig at her wedding one of these days, but I am quite sure, from what you tell me, she is too honest-hearted herself to believe you false, and too brave to mope and moon, and fancy the worst."

"I am quite sure you are right; but I am myself so foolish that I am ever picturing new sorrows and new dangers for her."

"From that scoundrel Rapp, for instance?"

"Aye," said Michel with a stern expression.

"Do you know, Michel, I'd give a few monies' pay to be alone in a room with that fellow, and give a weapon in the hands of either of us."

"Jon!, for God's sake, Mike. My heart grows with hatred and thirst for vengeance when I think of him, and I am scarcely able to demean myself like a sober man."

"Indeed, then I will not mention his ugly name again. It was like my stupidity to be bringing him into the conversation. It is a deal better to be talking of that beautiful, brave girl who loves you so dearly, and who, trust me, Michel, will one day, when these cruel battles are at an end, be Madame Vine. But who are those women over there?"

Michel looked and saw the ambulances. They were about a furlong distant. Two female figures in black were seen flitting about, "just to litter in assiduous devotion to the wounded."

"Perhaps Sœurs de la Charité, no doubt," he answered. "They are straight into heaven, the wounded."

"Ah, the darling creatures," said Mike, "if they don't walk straight into heaven. But wonder how could they by any possibility ever be in the same place with that villain Rapp."

"Mike, ——"

"Tell you the shape! Ha, I see you have some sense, and don't imagine that one bandage is as good as another as some of the fools they send us here seem to think."

Following clear and explicit directions, Annette had the bandage ready when the doctor was prepared to use it.

"Now, you little goose, I attract the sun I gave you for sense. Do you know that a bandage is as important a part of a surgeon's art as a knife or the lancet? And now you think you could at your less easy make the case for what I must call this really artistic piece of work of mine?"

Never resting for a second while he spoke, he had the bandage in a few seconds wound around the head of the patient.

"Are you wise enough to have some brandy with you?"

Annette was in possession of the flask she had been entrusted with for Marc Rapp.

"Here is some."

"You improve on acquaintance. Now give that to the patient, and that we are done with him for the present. But observe, his case is a very critical one. Nerves aren't shattered as his have been without serious peril. Keep your eyes particularly on that patient. You will let him sink if you can. You ought have some enough to be able to employ a stimulant with moderation and judgment. I should particularly like to keep him alive, because I think, considering the circumstances, the base and the sort of assistance I have had—poor Annette wissed—it is as achievement to do the patient."

"I will watch him carefully, monsieur."

"And now, some, there is abundance of work for us here. Let us leave the wounded we have sutured this piece of ground."

For two hours the ambulances were occupied in the bidding of her rough but skilful guide. She was compelled to tasks that nearly to her of would have filled her with loathing. She found herself face to face with realities of which she had never dreamed, when the first entered the idea of undertaking the duties of a nurse. But in the very shrinking together the horror helped in some degree to deaden their effect. She performed the task assigned her in a state of extraordinary analogous to that which carries a soldier bravely through a battle. When that period had passed she had achieved the most important stage of her apprenticeship.

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"Mike, ——"

"Ah—I know. Excuse me, Michel," said Mike hastily; and then lit in the tone of apologetic humility in which he occasionally indulged, he observed, "Mr. Michael Mahony, you are are what I call a pretty fellow to be training in the same breath three two heavenly creatures over there and that double-dyed blackguard Rapp, as if anything could bring them together in the next world, or in this, for that matter."

And so Michael Mike, during their retreat towards Paris, passed the ambulances where Annette was resulting her first lesson as an attendant upon the wounded.

(To be Continued.)

## WITHIN THE SOUL

THE MONITOR.

Oh! throng me thick to fearful crowds
Around my wayward soul to-day,
Or else, ye thoughts, be still as clouds
That motionless lie, fleecy, in the sky!
Still and up, with working laugh,
The wanton corpse of my dead past
Not weeping among holy flowers.
Oh! strive, ye hot fancies, to be cool—
Roll, tired busy pity! bending fast
Whilst your sleeping arise of flame;
The wounds ye gave her gaping wide,
And on a blackened soil only scarce,
Each fearful name, ye hear, set down.
Oh! be still, ye thoughts, be still!
What is a maddening sigh?
And for my soul, what is it? Fear not for it, my soul!
Tell from the thought, I hold with her I love it,
Unto the thought, I hold with her I fear it,
Cease trembling with the sense of dread.
And join in Penance's brilliant hope.

THE MONITOR.

No, once that sinful soul is lost past,
And that sad story of my sin,
Cause for doubt, and fear, and prayer
Bittersweetness's lone garden is,
Then, my soul, shall I be bound down
To agony, and—sorrowful
Remembrance? Oh! no, not that!
Because for those who spurned His rule,
Christ died upon the accursed tree,
Not that to meet it, fellow-ill,
Life is made sacred—Christ died—to
Upon that garden's balanced ground,
Dear God! with Thee I am not safe,
And let me hide my longest pain
In Thee.
From Penance's face, oh! let me turn,
To feel with Thee, to pray, to weep;
And—when I hear to Thy king-dominion,
Bend my head, and—I pray.
Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

## THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

### A RETROSPECT.

At 11 o'clock to-day the National Conference will have assembled in the Rotunda, and entered upon the solemn labor of considering and pronouncing the sense of government they deem essential to the salvation of the country. If ever men had a heavy responsibility to discharge, they are the members of the Conference. If ever men had a noble cause to maintain they have it. The fate of a nation is a topic sacred and awful, and in a reverent and conscious spirit should that topic be discussed. It ought to inspire the speakers of to-day to feel that they are re-enacting the national history in a sense whose eloquent air still breathes of the unforgotten dead. They will gather in the very place where nearly a century ago their fathers gathered to declare in words which have since become the shibboleth of Irish patriotism the right of freedom to make laws for Ireland. The struggles and the failure of those who fought the good fight in this place ought to rise fresh to mind, and for all practical aims, their finality, in the hall which millions regard as the cradle of their liberties. Over three hundred men will assemble to-day, and those who had the power to learn by examples, the men who seek Home Rule for Ireland, will know how to reverse on the spot where it was consummated the fatal blunders which led to the destruction and persecution of the year 1798.

The Rotunda is so intimately associated with all efforts made in recent times to secure the constitutional independence of Ireland, that it will be appropriate and instructive to briefly note the circumstances and suggestive resemblance between what has been and what is being attempted under the roof. Nearly a century ago, upon a lowering November day, 100 delegates, representing 40,000 Irish Volunteers, met in this building to consider the political condition of Ireland. Grattan, Flood, Charlemont, and their colleagues were there. Of the 100 delegates, 60 were lords or members of the Irish Parliament, and 40 were commoners, but the latter were the most powerful men in the assembly. Grattan was the leader of the Opposition in the Irish House of Commons, and Flood was the most eloquent man in Ireland. Charlemont was the nominal head of the Volunteers, and was the most popular man in Ireland. The Volunteers were the armed force of the country, and they were the only power which could compel the English Government to grant the concessions which Ireland demanded. The Volunteers were organized in every county, and were under the command of officers who were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. The Volunteers were the armed force of the country, and they were the only power which could compel the English Government to grant the concessions which Ireland demanded. The Volunteers were organized in every county, and were under the command of officers who were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. The Volunteers were the armed force of the country, and they were the only power which could compel the English Government to grant the concessions which Ireland demanded. The Volunteers were organized in every county, and were under the command of officers who were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

### The O'Keeffe Controversy.

The O'Keeffe controversy has advanced a very critical stage. It appears that Mr. Gladstone promised the House of Commons that he would not allow O'Keeffe to be only to apply to the Commissioners of Education in order to be reinstated in the emolument of the Callan Schools, the Commissioners have declined to interfere on the point from which the majority of the Irish missionary were prepared to plead for the restoration of the emoluments, and according to the London correspondent of the *Freeman*, say that they were deceived by the statement of Mr. Gladstone, and that they had never understood that it was to be said that the complication had been removed by the Government, and that they had no power to interfere. The Commissioners, and must impose upon O'Keeffe the duty of applying to them. The inquiry was a solemn and imposing spectacle; it combined the significant observances of a political display with the livelier occasions of the festival. But the guests assembled where the delegates had congregated, and did not yield to the spell of their predecessors. Only a few simple words do utter on the occasion. The floor of the Round Room was at this time thronged by the Irish Parliamentary Party, and the body of gentlemen who had come from all parts of the country to speak and see, for themselves alone, but as embassies of the popular will on the question of Home Rule. To look at them for a moment is to be enthusiastic because, for a moment, forgetful of the ordinary calmness of their bearing, they are all on fire with the spirit of the assembly might naturally suppose that in Dublin, as in London, the Irish Parliament the seventeenth century was the only one worthy of the name. The men sitting ranged in semicircle round the Secretaries' table and in front of the Chairman's seat, and in the body of the floor, had an aspect of earnestness, of intelligence, and of social cultivation that no observer could possibly mistake. There were many whose gray hairs and air of quiet experience, and of long familiarity with every relation that has ever taken place in Ireland, because they were the men who had made it, and who were now learning its rule by force, or, in other words, by the government at all. Mr. Disraeli was redeeming a pledge he had given when he assembled a Parliament in Dublin. Mr. Butt, the chief orator, has made many a noble speech in his time and has been a priceless tribute of gratitude to the men from the people whose name he has made famous, but he has never spoken with more power than he did to-day. He was the first to speak, and he was followed by Mr. Isaac Butt, who, in a speech of great power, showed how seriously a sense of his great and solemn duty was present before his mind. But as he went on from point to point of that historic retrospect on which alone our demand for independence may find a firm foundation; as he laid bare the fraud of English policy.

The Irish Parliament of the Irish people, of the people who made it, who lived in it, and were content to die for it, was the only one which could be called a Parliament. Mr. Butt's speech was a masterly exposition of this country's wrongs, and of the means by which its people can obtain redress. Mr. Butt brought his speech to a close at a little before two o'clock by moving the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Blake, and supported in a few words by Mr. Martin, who said all the members of the Conference were prepared to speak and see, for themselves alone, but as embassies of the popular will on the question of Home Rule. To look at them for a moment is to be enthusiastic because, for a moment, forgetful of the ordinary calmness of their bearing, they are all on fire with the spirit of the assembly might naturally suppose that in Dublin, as in London, the Irish Parliament the seventeenth century was the only one worthy of the name. The men sitting ranged in semicircle round the Secretaries' table and in front of the Chairman's seat, and in the body of the floor, had an aspect of earnestness, of intelligence, and of social cultivation that no observer could possibly mistake. There were many whose gray hairs and air of quiet experience, and of long familiarity with every relation that has ever taken place in Ireland, because they were the men who had made it, and who were now learning its rule by force, or, in other words, by the government at all. Mr. Disraeli was redeeming a pledge he had given when he assembled a Parliament in Dublin. Mr. Butt, the chief orator, has made many a noble speech in his time and has been a priceless tribute of gratitude to the men from the people whose name he has made famous, but he has never spoken with more power than he did to-day. He was the first to speak, and he was followed by Mr. Isaac Butt, who, in a speech of great power, showed how seriously a sense of his great and solemn duty was present before his mind. But as he went on from point to point of that historic retrospect on which alone our demand for independence may find a firm foundation; as he laid bare the fraud of English policy.



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

There are times in the life of a nation when the Genius of History, instead of looking upon her page the various occurrences that go to constitute the public life of a people, faces her gaze upon one of magnificent importance, and examines all others from her chronicle for the time. This is now the case in France, where, in coming days, the history of the present time will be but another name for the report of the proceedings in the National Assembly on the question of a Republic or Empire. This, too, is the case in Ireland, where the history of this week is forever to be bound in the record of what was done by the National Home Rule Conference. The spirit of the great National Assembly in a measure draped around, as one may say, the bright memories of unfading glory in the very same Round Room where Grattan and the Volunteers flung forth their proud demand, that rang out in the tones of the waves. She is an ancient nation, an ancient, historic people. Mr. Smith's powerful plea against the Conference and the nations against the danger of venturing off historic ground in the presence of a host of adversaries who are eager to take advantage of any and every pretext to throw obstacles in the way of our demand for self-government, was the speech of the assembly. Mr. Butt's speech was a masterly one, and was fully satisfied with the discussion it had promised. The third resolution—the claim for the right peacefully to agitate—was moved and composed of the sovereign, the Lords and Commons of Ireland, in the name of the nation, by the unanimous voice; and with this the first sitting of the National Conference closed.

In the sitting of Wednesday, the fourth, or federal resolution—defining the supremacy of the Irish Parliament over all Irish local Irish affairs, and reserving Imperial and foreign transactions to the Parliament of the Empire—was moved by Professor Galbraith with his accustomed vigor and ability, and was seconded by Professor Father Tom O'Shea, fully considered in a discussion which lasted from eleven o'clock in the morning till after dusk, and unanimously adopted.

The second of the day was sustained with memorable ability. The great point about upon was the superiority of Federalism to Imperial rule, and the confidence in which liberty and security none security than that of Ireland. The resolution was moved by Mr. Butt and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and was one of the most remarkable utterances to support of the resolution were Mr. Isaac Butt, Mr. Martin, Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. Ferguson, of Glasgow; Isaac O'Brien, and Mr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*. The O'Connor Don made a felicitous hit to do away with the effect produced by his former speech. Isaac Butt, in moving the Federal principle was so nicely and supplemented by Mr. Sullivan, who, in a speech of much say yes or no; and by declining to decline to dress down upon himself the whole artillery of the opposition, and by declining to do either he drew down upon himself the concentrated fire of the opposition, and by declining to do either he drew down upon himself the concentrated fire of the opposition, and by declining to do either he drew down upon himself the concentrated fire

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1873.
Inclusive
21—Sunday—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
22—Monday—St. Thomas, Apostle.
23—Tuesday—Feria.
24—Wednesday—Vigil. Fast.
25—Thursday—Nativity of our Lord. Christmas Day.
26—Friday—St. Stephen, First Martyr.
27—Saturday—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 20, 1873.

## A HUMILIATING FIASCO.

The prophecy which we hazarded in our last issue was realized to the very letter. The Rev. JOHN B. DUDOAN did not deliver the lecture on "The Church in Council and the Jesuits at Work," from which so many piquant revelations were expected by all the bigots in San Francisco. On the evening of Thursday, December 11th, Platt's Hall was crowded—a godly array of Calvanistic ministers was present. Rev. JOHN HEMPHILL was there in all his glory, as master of ceremonies; but, terrible to relate, the distinguished convert did not put in an appearance! Everybody was on the hand scrape, the individual most ardently desired—the man without whom the evening's entertainment could not take place. The reason of Father DUDOAN'S non-appearance is not very difficult to surmise. He had an invincible repugnance to figuring as a convert to Presbyterianism which all the inducements held out to him, and they were many, were powerless to overcome. It is true he had been guilty, in one instance at least, of ungentlemanly conduct; it is true that, yielding to the pressure of necessities from which he saw no escape, he put himself in communication with a heretical sect and offered to abjure his faith.

For all these wicked proceedings there is no excuse whatever to be made; they are perfectly indefensible. The misguided young priest himself never made the slightest attempt even to palliate them, but freely and sincerely acknowledged their heinousness. To those who would be inclined to pass the severest judgment upon him we would say that the weakness of human nature makes all people to fall into temptation, and that Christian charity should impel us to deal leniently with him and with his family. It must be admitted, moreover, that Father DUDOAN has made to the Catholic community which he so grievously scandalized every reparation possible under the circumstances. Of his sincerity there can hardly be a reasonable doubt. A young man of fine education, more than ordinary abilities, graceful address and attractive personal appearance, if he had delivered that lecture he would have become actually the idol of a large section of the Protestant denomination. He would have been the most presentable "convert" it has been their good fortune to lay hold of for a very long time. In fact, once having delivered his address and made his own terms to his Calvinistic patrons, he could have dictated his own terms to his Calvinistic patrons. No, from a pecuniary point of view, as far as success in this world is concerned, he had everything to gain by completing his apostasy and everything to lose by retracing his steps. His reputed failing—indulgence in strong drink—allowing it to be fully as bad as was represented, would not have stood in the way of his success. Even for his new co-religionists would have only been too happy to get the chance of concealing it from the world. They would have been highly delighted to have Father DUDOAN exactly as he stood, with all his imperfections, little or great, real or imaginary, for the purpose of parading him here and elsewhere as "a convert from Romanism."

But grace had not utterly departed from the erring priest. When the moment came for taking the decisive step he recoiled in horror. He made up his mind at every risk to return to the bosom of the Church in which he was reared and in which alone he believed, notwithstanding all his protences to the contrary. He had a rugged path to pursue, but, to his credit be it said, he never faltered. He had to confess himself a hypocrite before the world; he had to trample self-love under foot, and pen a recantation of his disedifying conduct. *All this he did, of his own free and unfettered will, without pressure, solicitation or inducement of any kind, direct or indirect, from any human being.* It was to punish and humiliate the narrow-minded bigots, he played that practical joke which culminated in the intensely ludicrous tumult in Platt's Hall on the evening of the intended lecture.

Few, even among Protestants, have any compassion for Rev. JOHN HEMPHILL and his partners in the lecture enterprise. To gratify their own vanity, to indulge their feelings of hatred against Catholicity, they did not hesitate to trample on the sanctity ments and necessities of Father DUDOAN. In this they showed the spirit of the Evangelical proselytizers who, during the great famine in Ireland, would feed the starving only on condition of their "abjuring Romanism." As for the unfortunate and misguided young priest himself, his future is in his own hands, and he alone is responsible for it. If he wish to be received again into the ranks of the sacred ministry which he dishonored, he will have to undergo a long probation of penance and mortification. This, of course, will be trying to his self-love, but if the grace of God be within him, he will be happy to endure it. Should he give way to his failing, which has been charged against him—whether truly or falsely we know not—and refuse to submit to ecclesiastical discipline, he may go headlong to temporal and eternal ruin, but he can never again figure with any success as a dishing cabbed "convert from Popery."!

## MARKED PROGRESS.

On many occasions it has been pointed out in these pages that no illustrate the rapid strides with which the Catholic Church is advancing in America we need not travel any great distance from our own doors. If we give a moment's consideration to what is going on around us, we shall be deeply impressed by the fact that the onward march of Catholicism has been more rapid and better assured than its most sanguine propagandists would some years ago have ventured to predict. Taking even the low standards of materialism, or judging the progress of the Church by the measure of real estate, the result must be satisfactory and gratifying. The Catholic buildings which have risen among the sandhills of San Francisco during the last few years tell a very plain story. Every year, too, adds to their number. Last year saw the last touches given to the pile of buildings in South San Francisco, which the Sisters of Charity have devoted to the use of the orphans. This year has left its mark in the erection and completion of Sacred Heart College, a magnificent testimonial to the generosity of our citizens, to their love of learning, and to their confidence in the zeal, ability and experience of the Christian Brothers.

In other places, also, something of the same kind though different of course in degree, has been going on. Crossing the ferry to Oakland, we find that twenty years ago it was considered an important step to put up there a little church building, forty feet by twenty. In the course of time this area was multiplied by addition, and still the increase in the congregation demanded more room. As one of the results of this increase we have that cathedral-like church on which, through the indefatigable zeal of Father HEPPNER, $40,000 have already been expended without; at all completing it. Its towers are conspicuous points of sight from every side of Oakland, and induce many a query as to what the position of any denomination could want with such a Gothic pile, and where they raise the money to build it. The old church is now used as a day school, which is conducted by Sisters of the Convent of the Sacred Heart. To mention that fact is equivalent to saying that it is admirably managed, and that the hundred children attending it receive an excellent education. In San Antonio, or East Oakland, the improvements observable in the church building, and the large increase in the number of church-goers, speak well for both pastor and people.

Three years ago last summer the President of St. Mary's College tried the experiment of establishing a Catholic Academy in Oakland. Time has amply justified his expectations that it would prove eminently successful. The class-rooms have been constantly filled, and the progress of the students has been such to be most creditable to themselves, satisfactory to their parents and gratifying to their instructors. Such successful examinations, the last of which took place on Wednesday last, has furnished additional evidences of marked progress and increasing utility on the part of St. Joseph's Academy, and it has therefore taken rank as one of the first-class educational establishments of which Alameda county is justly proud. The Christian Brothers set about their work unassumingly, but the splendid results which are evinced in the rapid advancement and solid acquisitions of their pupils have already earned, for them, even among the non-Catholics of Oakland, a high reputation as successful teachers. A great part of their success may, no doubt, be ascribed to natural talent and to the literary achievements of that studious life to which the rule of their Order binds them; but a great part also must be set down to the credit of that religious zeal which separates them from the world and to the excellence of that system of teaching which was designed by the Venerable De La SALLE. To practically carry out the idea of their founder, keeping with the progress of the times, avail themselves fully of new inventions and improvements, and, in short, send forth efficient instructors, they provide normal schools for the practical training of the young men who enter the novitiate with the view of becoming in due course professed Brothers. These normal schools do not exist for the attainment of the noisy they make; but, nevertheless, like the dew which falls unseen and unfelt, and yet fertilizes the parched and withered places of the earth, they do their work well and thoroughly, and the beneficent results of that work are manifest all over the earth, wherever the children of the Christian Schools are to be encountered.

Such a normal school has been in existence for some time in Oakland, doing its high duty quietly but effectively. As progress seems the order of the day, it would not be a matter of surprise to say to find this school extending its operations and enlarging the sphere of its utility. Even then it would be generally known rather by the remote effects which it produces than by the work in which it may actually be engaged, inasmuch as religious life instinctively recoils from unnecessary publicity. While considering the degree of Catholic progress which Oakland well illustrates, it would be an unpardonable oversight to omit mention of the good work effected by the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Having, to begin with, secured a delightful location in the shadow of hills and bordering on Lake Merritt, the convent commenced their labors by causing the erection of a seminary and dwelling-house, large enough for themselves and the young ladies whose education was their care. In a short time, however, it was evident that to accommodate the large number of young ladies who sought the advantages of that refined and superior education for which this Convent soon became noted, it would be necessary to call the builders' services again into requisition. We have accordingly the new and beautiful Convent of the Sacred Heart, with full classes and a foundation that betokens a future full of promise. The building itself is an ornament to the landscape, a monument of the onward march of religious education, and of striking index of that marked progress which Catholicism is happily making among us.

## A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Christmas Day will be upon us before we have an opportunity of again addressing our friends and readers. It therefore now becomes our pleasing duty to offer them, one and all, the compliments of this happy season. We wish them a truly and really merry Christmas! There have been a good many changes passed over the world since we uttered our felicitations for the year of grace 1872; and it is probable that others more startling will have to be recorded before we undertake the same agreeable task in the year of grace 1874. But these come from the providence of Almighty God, and whether in their outward appearance they are sad or joyful, we know they can be turned into blessings if we will only accept them in a proper spirit. Christmas is a time when all are anxious to forget, at least for a while, the cares and anxieties of this life, and give themselves up to enjoyment. Families long separated come together to spend its holidays, friends long estranged forget their differences and exchange kindly greetings. There is no roof so humble but that under it some attempt is made to honor that Christmas which, as every one knows, is pre-eminently a Catholic feast. Among Catholics at all events, this general display of rejoicing is not confined to mere social reunions or to convivial feasting. Christmas is pre-eminently a holy season, a season of prayer and thanksgiving, and it is best honored by honoring Him whose birth it commemorates. For this reason our churches are crowded during the holidays by the pious and faithful. For this reason our altars are decked in splendor and the anthems sung by our choirs speak the words of joy and gladness.

It must not be forgotten that Christmas brings always with it its peculiar duties. Charity, regard for the poor and afflicted, should of course not be confined to any season—it should be displayed all the year round by the Christian; yet it is specially required now, and its appeals should be listened to with more than usual readiness. Those whom God has blessed with wealth, or with comfortable circumstances, should remember their fellow-creatures who have to struggle against poverty or who are dependant upon public generosity for their support. The hospitals, asylums and refuges which have been established by Catholic piety have all inmates who can be made something the happier, who can be made to enjoy Christmas more thoroughly, by the bestowal of assistance commensurate with the means of the giver. Those who have much should bear in mind that they owe it to the Lord, who has declared that He will regard as done to Himself what is given to the poor. Christmas can hardly be enjoyed by those who are so engrossed up in selfishness as to have no consideration for their less fortunate brethren.

But we are sure that it is a work of supererogation to preach the duty of Catholic charity to the readers of THE MONITOR, for they have on all occasions, no matter what was the appeal, proved themselves possessed of the traditional generosity and kindliness of their race—of that sympathy with human suffering which has been throughout ages a prominent characteristic of their fathers in the old land, which is dear to them. No we shall conclude by once more, from our heart, wishing them

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

## ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The semi-annual public examination of the various classes in this College commenced on Monday last and has not yet been completed. The fruits of diligence, skilled cultivation and a subsoil of sturdy Californian talent are apparent to the dullest observer. We have had on so many occasions to express our feelings of admiration at the progress made by the pupils and of satisfaction at the manner in which they were instructed, that we feel almost at a loss for words to express our sentiments on the present occasion. Suffice it to say that the examinations have been conducted in the most thorough manner, and that the pupils have given evidence of the most careful training and of the most diligent application to study. The Rev. President, Rev. Director, Professors and Teachers have reason to be proud of the success which has attended their efforts, and we feel sure that the parents of the pupils will be highly gratified at the result of the examinations. The Rev. President, Rev. Director, Professors and Teachers have reason to be proud of the success which has attended their efforts, and we feel sure that the parents of the pupils will be highly gratified at the result of the examinations.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—At St. Mary's Cathedral, Masses will be celebrated at 7 a. m. Christmas morning, and every half hour thereafter until half past 10, when Pontifical High Mass (MOZART'S Twelfth, with a full choir) will be celebrated. At this service Papal Benediction will be given by the Most Rev. Archbishop.

At St. Patrick's Church, Masses will be celebrated at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 o'clock, and every half hour thereafter until half past 10 o'clock, when MOZART'S Twelfth, with a full orchestra, will be celebrated.

At St. Francis' Church, Vallejo street, first Mass will be celebrated at 5 o'clock A. M. Masses will continue at intervals until 10½ o'clock, when a Solemn High Mass with full orchestra, will be celebrated.

NEW CARDINALS.—We find the following among the telegrams in the daily papers. It is not a good place to get reliable Catholic information, so we give the intelligence just for what it is worth:

ROME, December 17.—The Papal Nuncio at Paris has been notified that Archbishops of Paris, Cambria and Valence have been elevated to the College of Cardinals.

CUTLERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—It will, we feel sure, be universally admitted that no special attention is required to induce the public to buy cutlery and wastes his time to frantic endeavors to coerce a piece of dismembered a turkey with a badly-edged knife. We can safely state that whoever secures a set of Rodgers' razors will never run the risk of spoiling the temper of the family by the use of blunt carving knives. Rodgers' razors, we believe, have been ordered by some of the leading men in the city of London, who, one would think, could procure the best workmanship in the world at their own doors. Rodgers' razors, scissors, pocket knives and Price's cutlery is said by all competent judges of such matters.

EVERY housekeeper, at this festive season, with either ample or limited means, will furnish themselves with the choicest luxuries for their Christmas enjoyment. As where to find them may not be so well known, we call their attention to the choice and unexceptionable assortment kept by Messrs. M. T. S. Wall, where they will find Wall's celebrated whiskey, pure Bourbon, unadulterated porter from Guinness, of Dublin, and the finest brands of English and Scotch ales, all imported direct by himself, and can be had at the lowest prices by bottle, gallon or demijohn. A trial is all that is needed to satisfy the most skeptic of their superior quality.

J. A SMALL, Esq., will in future act as agent for THE MONITOR in Hollister. He will receive subscription moneys due to us, and receipt for the same.

## St. Joseph's Academy, Oakland.

The Christmas examinations in this admirably conducted institution came to a close on Wednesday last, and were followed by a public exhibition in the Academy of Music. The ready and correct answering of the pupils and the wide range of subjects with which they proved themselves familiar are alike creditable to their industry and talent and to the ability and zeal of their instructors, the Christian Brothers. From the satisfactory results of preceding years, the people of Oakland were led to expect a great deal indeed from the Academy on this occasion, nor have they been disappointed. The mode of conducting the examination was, as usual, impartial and rigid—gentlemen having not any connection with the establishment being invited to ask questions on the subject before the class; and yet this searching ordeal but served to bring out in stronger light the merits of the pupils. They have completed the first half of the academic year with considerable credit to themselves, and come out what must have been to them a great trial with flying colors. We compliment them upon the fact and, indeed, feel assured that many of them will yet make their mark distinguished in the world as one of the rising generation of talented Californians.

The popularity which St. Joseph's has acquired by the progress it has effected during the past three years, brought on Wednesday evening a select and fashionable audience to the literary exercises held in the Academy of Music. Besides a score of clergymen, there were present many of the most prominent representatives of the wealth, intelligence and education of Alameda county; and in fact many could scarcely find standing room. The audience was, on the occasion, favored with entertainment provided for them—namely, that it was excellent, enjoyable, as well as a proof of talent and versatility. In short, the high reputation which the pupils of the Christian Brothers have already won has been fully sustained on this occasion, and promise given of greater triumphs yet to come.

Appended we give the programme, the admirable carrying out of which so delighted the Oaklanders on Wednesday evening:

Saint Bernard's Young Men's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, Academy of Music, Wednesday, December 17, 1873. Programme. Part I. Declamation, Thomas Hayes. Declamation, Joseph Lawless. Declamation, Edward J. Tobin. Declamation, Thomas Hayes. Dialogue, "Scene in Parliament," with Chorus, Class. A. A. Sheridan, Declamation, Joseph Lawless. Declamation, Edward J. Tobin. Declamation, Thomas Hayes. Declamation, Edward Fanning, John F. and Vincent Buckley. Declamation, Joseph Lawless. Declamation, Edward J. Tobin. Dialogue, "Uncle Sam, Miss Columbia and Master Britannia," Class. Declamation, Thomas Hayes. Declamation, Joseph Lawless. Declamation, Edward J. Tobin. Declamation, Thomas Hayes. Declamation, Edward Fanning, John F. and Vincent Buckley

### A SONG FOR CHRISTMAS EVE.

The mighty God, the Prince of Peace,
Took flesh in virgin's womb;
And He, whose name is wonderful,
To this dark world is come.
The government is His, and all
The nations own His sway;
His ransomed shall prosperity fail,
And vanish each away.

A brighter star than ever before
To-night in heaven appears;
To show the Saviour's sacred cradle,
Where lowly shepherds prayed.
The angels sweet their happy strains
From the deep blue sky,
With songs proclaimed the boundless joy
That filled the world on high.

In a stable's lowly manger
Was the infant laid to rest;
But the Virgin Mother mild Him
Nestled and took Him to her breast.
Thus the Eastern Magi found Him,
And, bending at His feet,
Offered gifts of hidden meaning,
Gold, and myrrh, and incense sweet.

The gold they gave Him as their king,
To signify to men mortal grief and care;
To tell the owner's name as well,
And sign of faith and prayer.
Ado-rable Jesus! Blessed Mary!
Raised as a sin-pleasing love!
Guard our souls from sin forever—
Take us to the world above.

### British Suicidling.

There are certain capacities in which we must own ourselves decidedly inferior to our English neighbor. The pains of superiority may, however, be considered without damage to our national *amour propre*, or our moral reputation as a people. We are so much for our brethren across the Channel in the subtleties and finesses of dishonesty. Not long since a series of swindles were perpetrated at Sheffield by a man who personated the Lord Chancellor; and the week after wards, though the imposture was descried, and warning spread thereof, another gifted sharper succeeded in passing himself off upon credulous tradesmen of the same town, whom he relieved of a large amount of property. A third enterprising genius has just turned up at Wolverhampton, representing himself as the Lord Chancellor of England, but the Premier, On Saturday afternoon a man called at the residence of a woman named Cromidge who is the widow of a man who was, it appears, at one time in the service of Mr. Gladstone. The woman is now a Government annuitant, enjoying the comfortable pension of £53 a year. The stranger said he was Mr. Allen, a London solicitor, and told the widow he had brought her the good news that there was £500 awaiting her at his office in London. He said the money had been placed in his hands by Mr. Gladstone, who had received Wafer from a relative of hers who had died in India. There was a stipulation, however, to be decided before the bequest could be enjoyed. Mr. Allen told the widow she must pay £10, after which she was to set out for London to receive the legacy. The old lady, after some demur, handed over £5, and then placing £5 10s. in her clasp-bag for traveling expenses, set out, in company of the "solicitor" for London. Mr. Allen was polite, so became gentleman-attorney. He insisted on carrying her bag and her umbrella as far as the railway station.

Ultimately the fallow got his victim seated in a first-class refreshment room at the London and Northwestern station. With that national instinct which prompts the Great Briton, male or female, to celebrate every event with more or less of a feast, Mrs. Cromdice determined to change a half sovereign out of her £5 10s., to obtain some refreshment. But upon upon opening her bag she found her gold attracted and its place occupied by three pence-ha'-penny. The old woman was not altogether a simpleton. It struck her that she had been tricked out of £5 1 0s. Unfortunately she made this discovery too late, for "Mr. Allen, solicitor," had disappeared, and the police are after him at present upon the clue furnished by the old lady's very inconclusive description. This is a bad business enough; but it seems that it is no safer for a young man in crowded bell-room than for an elderly lady alone in her dwelling. At Blackburn Borough Sessions, on Saturday, a well-dressed young man, named Francis Williams, who said he was a bootmaker, was charged with stealing a £50 and a £20 note, the property of a Mr. Blackburn. This latter gentleman had attended a publican ball at the Golden Lion Hotel, on the next morning missed the money out of his pocket. It was found that the prisoner had changed a £20 note, and on being questioned he stated that he had found the money on the ball-room floor. Mr. Wilkinson was remanded for a week, and so far his case is rather doubtful. But the moral remains the same, and it is evident that the political sympathies of the Blackburn people are not always of a purity and fortitude to preserve them from an overdose of the fumes of political backsliding.—*Dublin Freeman.*

### The European Situation.

While France is agitated and threatened every day with civil war, Europe is anything but in a settled state. The speeches from the throne in Austria, Prussia and Bavaria are of a nature to cause great fears in those countries. The King of Bavaria expressed his regret to see the feelings of his confrers becoming more Prussian than Bavarian. The King of Saxony forgot to mention the Emperor of Germany's name, and those two are at the head of the Servian signs have caused Prince Bismarck to address two diplomatic messages to those Courts, which have caused some uneasiness. The insurrection in Cuba, on the part of the United States in Cuba, and other incidents of less importance in Belgium and Switzerland, without speaking of the fearful conflict in Spain, are combustible matter sufficient to cause a general conflagration while the first spark caused by some trifling event in Europe. Such is the state of things while all flattering that the year 1874, if they will not become more complicated still during the few weeks that remain of the present year. The financial crisis, which has not seriously affected France, is making things still worse, and discontent is not confined to the French people alone. Religious persecution and socialistic doctrines proclaimed everywhere are more serious elements in the political earthquake now threatening, not only the Old, but the New World. Great historians, like Thiers, Guizot, Louis Blanc and Michaud, are to find and study carefully in the pages of the past, and are as capable of fathoming the future as the most ignorant of us all. They differ as much in progressing coming events as they do about the remedy to be applied to this *wait general*, which extends almost to every country, and under every kind of Government. Some a revolutionary outbreak, or some war between different States, will most probably be the signal for a *bonnie bus general*, in which the Eastern question, is likely also to be brought to the surface. The commercial world are waiting with great anxiety the result of the debates either to withhold their orders and restrict their speculations, or to venture on their usual purchases for the new year, on which so much depends.

They sacrificed, and begin to lose faith in all the fine promises made to them, and distrust the great orators they admired so much for their unstotuus in other times. —*Dublin Freeman.*

### Land Statistics.

Dr. Hancock's recent volume of statistics contains some curious particulars with reference to the Irish land question. It will be remembered that at the time of the passing of the Land Act serious fears were entertained that the result of that measure would be to injure the value of real property in Ireland. How baseless and absurd these fears were is strikingly shown. In 1870 the Land Act was passed, and the rental was £16,269; in '71 it was £53,-754; in '72 it had touched £70,289. The purchase money increased during the same period at a similar rate, touching £757,218 in 1870; £1,068,524 in 1871; £1,451,988 in 1872. The average price for five years ending 1867 was 17½ years; in '68 it rose to 18½ years; in '69 which was the year in which the Land Act was expected) it fell to 17½ years; in '70 the year in which the Act passed) it touched 16½ years; while the moment the Act came into operation the price rose to 19½ years in 1871, and 19 years' purchase in 1872. The improvidence of Irish landlords is evinced by the fact that in 324 petitions for sale under the Act 29 per cent. of the sales were three times more frequent in the case of Ulster than in the case of Leinster, while Ireland is to retain her present representation, the power of dealing with questions affecting the foreign affairs, the government of the colonies, imperial taxation, the military and naval forces, and the relations of peace and war. The resolutions further demanded for Ireland a separate military organization to the Irish Parliament, and it was also proposed to insert in the Federal Constitution articles supplying the simple guarantees that no change shall be made by the Parliament in the present settlement of property in the land, and that no legislation shall be adopted to establish any religious ascendency in Ireland, or to subject any person to disabilities on account of his religious opinions. The only point on which any controversy can arise was whether the Irish Parliament form part of the new legislature, and the Conference decided on leaving the question regarding the composition of the Parliament stand in the form proposed.—*York Examiner, November 19.*

On November 18 the Religious Equality League held a crowded meeting in St. James' Hall, London, to hear Mr. Mason Jones deliver an address advocating the disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church. He contended that to endow one Church at the expense of others was an injury to the rigi ts of citizens.

### The Murderers of London.

The following appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, over the signature of "A Retired Murderer":

"SIR: You were good enough on a former occasion to permit me through your columns to protest against a practice indulged in by young and inexperienced murderers of cutting and mutilating the remains of their victims, and thus naturally exciting in the breasts of the public a disgust not generally awakened by a simple assassination artistically effected without undue violence and with a proper regard for the feelings of survivors. I venture, therefore, as a behalf of a growing and important class—the murderers of London, in whose reputation I shall ever feel the deepest interest, having spent some of the happiest days of my life in their society—to trespass again on your kindness while I beg the public to believe they have no hand whatever in a practice, which it appears from certain remarks made by Dr. Lankester at an inquest held by him on Monday, prevails in the neighborhood of the Regent's Canal, of taking out of that convenient receptacle the bodies of murdered persons, or suicides, or rubbing them, and depositing them again in the water. A more contemptible form of crime cannot be conceived than that which was referred to; and I would inquire the public to believe that no murderer worthy of the name would so far demean himself as to rob the remains of one in whose removal to a better world he had taken part. So far from the London murderers, as a rule, approving this practice, they would, I feel assured, willingly aid the police whom they cordially admire, and for whom indeed they are frequently at a loss, a sincere affection) every assistance in bringing to justice the low scoundrels who thus disgrace the criminal classes. It is only point to the neat and peaceful manner in which, before the police arrived, all their bodies packed in lime deposited under the nose of the police, to prove that they not only know how to perform disagreeable duties in an orderly fashion, but that there is an openness in their proceedings which speaks volumes for the nobility of their nature."

### Extraordinary scene in a Chapel.

A most extraordinary scene took place the other evening in a dissenting chapel on the outskirts of Preston. It seems that a man connected with the Irish trade—who had, it was understood, undergone the most quisite conversion—was announced to hold forth at the chapel of the evening, and he invited some of his fellow-workmen to attend the service. In due course he gave the service, went through it and preached a sermon. At the close of the service a prayer meeting was held in the chapel, and the preacher was invited to join in it. But the proceedings were about half gone through a change came over the spirit of the whole affair, creating quite a sensation, for, at the point named, a woman about forty years of age, a young woman and a young man suddenly jumped upon the preacher, gave him a sound thrashing, then dragged him out of the place by the hair of the head, and afterwards rescued him from his upon him, and then left him to look after himself. The meaning of it all appeared to be that the preacher was a married man, and that his wife and family had been left for some time—that latterly he had been courting a young woman, with whom, how ever, he was not living in criminal love, and afterwards the young woman, who somehow found out that he was a married person, began stopping with the young man; that by and by they became acquainted with the preacher's wife, by whom the story of the courtship with him and the deceptiveness of his character was told; that the three—the wife, the young woman and the young man—determined, on the first opportunity to thrash him, and they did so.—*Manchester Courier.*

### A Precious Letter.

The Pope has just addressed a benediction written entirely in his own hand, to Madame Mutier, the wife of the Lieutenant-Colonel of Zouaves, who has given a refuge to the exiled Bishop of Basle, Mgr. Lachat, owing to him her entire conversion to Catholicism. Real and sincere is the gratitude of the pontiff for the generous devotedness of the noble lady. The following is the letter, which is addressed to Madame Mutier, the wife of the Lieutenant-Colonel of Zouaves, who has given a refuge to the exiled Bishop of Basle, Mgr. Lachat, owing to him her

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

There is a movement on foot to establish a Catholic Union at Portland, Oregon.

Within the last three years nine new Catholic churches have been opened or commenced in New Orleans.

Fifteen converts were baptized at the close of the mission given by the Lazarist Fathers at St. Patrick's church, Washington City.

The gifted and indefatigable Nun of Kenmare is about to establish a Home, to be attached to her convent, for poor girls who intend emigrating to America.

One hundred and sixty news boys are now in St. Vincent's Home, Warren street, New York, under the charge of Rev. Father Drumgoole.

The Leaguers of St. Sebastian number 1,250, of whom 507 are resident in Ireland. Mr. Charles Tracy of Albany, New York, is the American Secretary.

The Rev. Father Xabel, D. D., for nine years pastor of East St. Louis, has been removed by his Bishop to Cairo, and Rev. Father O'Sullivan, of Cairo, becomes pastor of East St. Louis.

The memoirs of Father Rapin, S. J. (1644 to 1640) the well-known author of a very valuable history of England, have just been issued by the great Parisian publishing house of Gaume & Co.

Subscriptions have been started at St. Louis, Mo., for the benefit of the family of Captain Fry, the commander of the "Virginius," who are reported to be in want at New Orleans.

One hundred and fifty aged people, without distinction of race or creed, are supported and cared for by the Little Sisters of the Poor on West Fifteenth street, New York.

The Catholic congregation of the Gate of Heaven Church on Fourth street, Boston, has purchased extensive and valuable property nearly opposite the church, and will probably erect a new edifice thereon.

The Paris *Univers* reports that as soon as his health will permit, the Archbishop of Posen will be transported to the fortress of Glogau, and there confined. There is a strong guard at his door awaiting his recovery.

Two Carmelite nuns have left Rome, at the request of Cardinal Barnabo, for Jerusalem, to establish a nunnery of their Order in a new convent recently founded by the famous Catholic traveler, the Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne.

As soon as the spring opens the Bishop of Hartford intends to commence his new episcopal residence. The plans are yet in the hands of the architect who designed the new convent. It is to be a large and convenient building.

On the 23d of November Miss Phoebe Ripley, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Ripley of Boston, Mass., took the veil in the Convent of the Visitation at Georgetown, D. C. The Rev. Father Fulton, S. J., the Rector of Boston College, officiated.

A Catholic daily paper is to be started in the Island of Ceylon, off the south coast of India, where the Catholics number thousands of souls, while the Catholics of America, who are counted by millions, are only sinking of up.

Rev. Dr. P. F. Quigley, who has been performing missionary duties in the valley of the Upper Mississippi for some years, and who is reputed to be filled with a true apostolic spirit, is now Professor of Theology at the seminary of St. Mary's College, Cleveland, Ohio.

The *Catholic Review* recommends that the consecration of the Province of New York to the Sacred Heart of Jesus should be commemorated by some joint act of all the dioceses, one which our children's children to the remotest generation might find a reminder."

A volume of great interest has been formed out of the "Special Correspondence" from Lourdes to the Paris *Univers*. It contains the most complete history hitherto published of the wonderful manifestations which have taken place at this great sanctuary of Mary within the last few years.

A pilgrimage starts on January 25th for the Holy Land from Nice, France. The price of the journey is only 1,600 francs there and back. The pilgrims will visit Rome, Naples, Alexandria, Cairo, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, Damascus, etc.

A previously unknown book, by the most beautiful poet and illustrious Jesuit martyr, Father Southwell, has been discovered in England. It is entitled "A fourfold meditation of the four last things—namely, Hour of Death, Day of Judgment, Pains of Hell and Joys of Heaven: showing the state of the elect and the reprobate, composed in a Divine poem by R. S."

Daniel Walsh, who recently died in St. Louis, bequeathed $500 to the parish of Ballingarry, county Tipperary, Ireland, to be used as the parish priest may think proper. The balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of his estate he bequeaths to the Archbishop of St. Louis, to be distributed among the most needy of the charitable institutions of that city.

Miss Sarah M. Brownson, the authoress, and daughter of Doctor Orestes A. Brownson, of *Brownson's Review*, was married on the 25th ult., at Elizabethtown, N. J., by Bishop Corrigan, to Mr. William J. Tunney, a convert to the Catholic faith, well known in literary circles, and at one time editor of the New York *Evening Post*.

Among the many curious things collected by Count Plater in the Polish Museum of Rapperaville, Switzerland, is a rosary made of bread crumbs by Father Romiczowice, a Polish priest and patriot, who was imprisoned at Rufstein early in this century. Each bead is covered with exquisite designs, and the bread is now as hard as a stone.

The New York Catholic Foundling Asylum has rescued 3,000 infants from an unnatural death, and has enabled 1,000 women to rise from misery and degradation worse than death; and although all this has been done in a very few years, the State of New York, to its shame, refuses to aid in the meritorious work, for no other reason than that the conductors of the asylum are Catholics.

A new sect has sprung up in Germany called "The State Catholics." It was founded by the ex-members of the Order of Malta. They condemn the Old Catholics, believe in Papal infallibility, profess to admire the persecution of the German Bishops, and advocate the separation of Church and State.

The London *Tablet* and *Catholic Opinion* are to be published in unison from the same office—the latter on Wednesday and the former on Saturday of each week. The papers will be independent of each other, but by this bi-weekly publication the Catholic public will be furnished with Catholic news without having to wait a whole week.

There are over one hundred Catholic Temperance Societies in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and perhaps over one hundred more around the harbor of New York. As a part of the work of the Union they propose to save the newly-arrived emigrants as soon as they land, and to keep them from boarding-houses where liquor is sold.

Mrs. Admiral Fishbgren is devoting all her time and energies to literary work for the benefit of the poor. She has just completed a translation of a work on "The Power of the Executive," by the Marquis de Chemitrun, from which she expects to realize $1,000 for the Little Sisters of the Poor of Washington, D. C.

The corner-stone of the chapel connected with the house of the Little Sisters of the Poor at St. Louis, was laid on Sunday, November 30, with much ceremony. All the Catholic societies (and they are very numerous in that city) attended in large numbers and in full regalia. The cost of this chapel will be $25,000.

The Knights of St. Patrick of St. Louis donated the proceeds of Father Burke's lecture, amounting to nearly $4,000, to the Little Sisters of the Poor. These Sisters gave their note to Mrs. Patterson for $3,000 without interest, and when it became due their great anxiety was relieved by finding the note canceled at the foot of the statue of St. Joseph.

The rationalistic *Westminster Review*, October number, says: "Nothing is further from the truth than the common Protestant idea that the encouragement held out by the Roman Catholic Church to a celibate life is an example of Papal corruptions. It is a legitimate deduction from the spirit of Christianity, as set forth by its founder, and is, indeed, based on His own utterances. His immediate followers insisted no doubts on the subject."

Hoegters broke into St. Vincent de Paul's Church in Germantown, Penn., on the night of the 21st of November, with the view of stealing the valuable altar service of solid silver, but as they were safely beyond their reach, they rifled the poor box of its contents, the amount of which is not known.

The Buffalo Catholic *Union* calls attention to the grave spiritual dangers surrounding Catholic soldiers in the United States army, which a correspondent calls "a demoralized mob." The records, it says, learn bad language, beastly, filthy conversation, and nearly an incurable habit of intemperance. Young men should not enlist with such a mob.

Three Sisters of Mercy from the Kingston (Canada) House of Providence are now comfortably quartered in the pastor's house at South Hadley Falls, Mass. The house has been thoroughly refitted for their use under the direction of Father Harkness of Holyoke. They have already ten orphans, and will receive all who may need their assistance.

The late Father De Smet is said to have collected in European different times during his long missionary life the sum of $500,000, all of which was devoted to the support of the Indians of the missions of the United States. Fifty thousand dollars of this sum was given by the members of his own immediate family in Belgium. It is said that a nephew of his is now engaged in editing and publishing a valuable work written by the venerable Father.

At the close of a mission given by the Dominican Fathers at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Newark, N. J., the Society of the Holy Name was established as a preventative against breaking the second commandment, and four hundred persons became members. Twelve hundred persons joined the Holy Rosary Society.

The Fifteenth Amendment enacted by the Catholic Church for the benefit of the freedmen fifteen hundred years ago, is being put into practical operation in St. Louis, Mo. A conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, composed of colored men, has been organized there, and hereafter there will be colored members on the Upper Council and a colored representation at all the general meetings of the Society.

The President of the Catholic Protectory at West Farms, Chester county, N. Y., has received a letter from Cardinal Antonelli conveying the thanks of the Pope for a present sent him by the children of the Protectory, the gift being paid out of their earnings. The offering consisted of a medal of St. Peter's Church, at Home, in silver, resting on a rock represented in gold. There was a pedestal of Carrara marble, on which was an inscription.

The Catholics of Hartford celebrated their Thanksgiving Day by the dedication of the new convent of St. Joseph and the pro-cathedral connected with it. Four Bishops and fifty priests were present. The convent is designed to be the Mother house of the Sisterhood of the diocese, and for a Catholic seminary and boarding school. The sum of $17,457 75 have been collected for this purpose, and five parishes yet to be heard from.

The Rev. Frederick Donner, formerly pastor of St. John's Protestant church of Baltimore, was received into the Catholic fold after the usual solemn profession of faith, at the church of St. John the Baptist, West Thirtieth street, New York, on Sunday, the 30th of November. The motives leading to his change of religion will be given to the public in a few months in pamphlet form.

Mr. Kelly, the Mayor of Richmond, Va., is President of the Irish Benevolent Catholic Union of the United States. The Public School question was debated at the last general meeting of the Union at St. Louis, and Mr. Kelly has lately written a letter in defense of these schools. Many of the best men say they will withdraw from the Union on account of the President's letter.

### Subscriptions Received.

Brooklyn—O. C. Kirk ..... $1 00
Tarlee—P. Gilooly ..... 2 00
Ultoy—Nelson Johnson ..... 6 00
Charles Vreeland ..... 2 25
R. Lasee ..... 2 25
Hanna Hynes ..... 2 25
James Pierce ..... 2 25
Peter Cordova ..... 2 25
Thomas Kirkham ..... 2 25
Lieutenant Hall ..... 4 00
Patrick Hughes ..... 4 00
John D. Sullivan ..... 4 00
Patrick Rogan ..... 10 00
Philip Meinerth ..... 5 75
James Meinerth ..... 4 00
Mr. Oberdeener ..... 5 00
E. Uhlich ..... 4 00
J. Koevil ..... 4 00
Stockton—M. J. Harris ..... 10 00
Ravena—Rev. James J. Hynes ..... 4 00
Rio Vista—Joseph Brading ..... 4 00
Tree Plains—E. B. Murphy ..... 4 00
Santa Clara—P. J. Walsh ..... 4 00
Edward Hanrahan ..... 4 00
Patrick Hanrahan ..... 4 00
Thomas Walsh ..... 4 00
Daniel Gleason ..... 4 00
San José—James Hagan ..... 4 00
E. Mahony ..... 4 00
Folsom—F. Fitzpatrick ..... 4 00
Mission San José—D. Sweeny ..... 4 00
Richard Byrne ..... 4 00
Mottinger—H. Fleming ..... 2 25
James Herbert ..... 2 25
Thomas Mahony ..... 4 00
John Murphy ..... 4 00
John McKeown ..... 12 00
Michael Healy ..... 4 00
John Wright ..... 2 25
J. J. Donahue ..... 2 25
Unity—Thomas Kearney ..... 4 00

Father O'Dwyer, who has been acting as curate to Father O'Keeffe, at Callan, has resigned his office. He deeply regrets his opposition to the Catholic Church, and announces his intention of journeying to Rome to pray for pardon from the Pope.

Written for THE MONITOR.

## MY HOME IN FERMOY.

There's a spot far away over the wide spreading ocean,
A spot where this fond heart can never forget,
For memories cling round it so pure and so tender
That even its name brings a throb of regret;
Regret for the long-vanished days of my childhood,
When earth was all pleasure and life knew but joy!
Oh! could I recall them, those bright, golden hours
I spent long ago in my home in Fermoy.

There grand old Blackwater sweeps down through the meadows,
Passing quietly, swiftly by green castle-girdled—
Gliding on 'neath the hoary-tried bridge over its bosom,
Where peaceful and fair stands the town by its side.
Now only in dreams can I hear the sweet pealing
Of the bells from the hill, with their cadence of joy
Ringing mellow and clear, at the Angelus hour
Over the mountains and woodlands round dear old Fermoy.

And only in dreams can I gaze on dark Cairn,
That frowns tall and grim on the town at its feet,
How oft have I rambled far up to its summit,
And gathered green shamrocks and wild meadow sweet!

Oh! memory, your chain binds my heart to old Erin
With links time nor distance can ever destroy;
They comfort and brighten my life's dreary pathway,
And oft take me back to my home in Fermoy.

They mind me again of the sit I venture evenings
When I stood on the bridge spanning Funchean's dark stream,
And watched the sun set on the distant blue mountain side,
Or gazed through the trees on the silver moon beams.

Then friends, happy friends and true-hearted were near me,
To soothe every sorrow and share every joy!
But where are they now? for their places are vacant,
And their voices are silenced from their home in Fermoy.

The sun shines as bright on the square and the river
The moon smiles as fair on the green covered hill;
But they shine on that home now deserted and blighted,
Though some of the loved ones still round its hearth still;
They shine on green graves where warm hearts now slumber—
Whose laugh rang with mirth in youth's careless joy
When we strayed, long ago, by the banks of Blackwater,
Or roamed through the dark woods and vales round Fermoy.

Some have wandered away o'er the Atlantic's broad billow,
And toil in the cities and plains of the West;
But memory, memory, their thoughts turn ever
To the home and the friends which their hearts love the best;
And one, who so proudly looked up to green Erin
When he roamed over her mountains a light-hearted boy,
And dreamed glowing dreams of the bright old ruined castles,
Now sleeps far away from his home in Fermoy.

Farewell, dear old home!—but I won't say forever,
For deep in my heart a strong hope still clings
That one day again I will gaze on Blackwater,
And watch the moon rise over the hill of St. John;
But glad though that hour be, and joyous the welcome,
Its light will be darkened by one sad alloy,
For many a loved one who last roamed there with me
Will never again see their home in Fermoy.

K. D.

### Wanted to be Heard From.

If anybody has ever used the thorough and scientific course of treatment recommended by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Catarrh and has not been perfectly cured, the proprietor, Dr. R. V. Pierce, would like to hear from that person, and by addressing him at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., such person, if there be one, will hear of something to his or her advantage. As the Doctor is in earnest when he says he will pay for a case of catarrh he cannot cure, and is perfectly able to pay for what he says, he should receive a large number of replies to this inquiry. The thorough course of treatment referred to and recommended by Dr. Pierce consists in the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are the only means by which the fluid can be carried high up and applied to all parts of the nasal passages and the chambers connected therewith, in which ulcers exist and from which the discharge proceeds. In addition to this thorough application of the Remedy at the seat of the disease, by means of the Nasal Douche, Improved Medical Discovery should be taken carefully as the constitutional treatment, without which no case can be cured, as the disease is always constitutional, and must be treated accordingly. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has no equal—it destroys the worst cases, and has the confidence of thousands who have used it for years, as their only safeguard against the ravages of the worst, most irritating and loathsome of human maladies.

PEARL PAPER.

FRANCFORT, Mich., Sept. 18, 1873.—A year ago I had a bad cough from the catarrh which had got in my throat. I tried a good many things, and was getting to be one my good until I used your medicine, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Pellets. They cured me in three months, for which I am very thankful.

JOHN FISHER.

### A Manual of Health.

An edition of between nine and ten millions of copies of a very useful work is now ready for gratuitous distribution, and can be had for the asking at any drug store in the United States, the British Colonies, Spanish America or Brazil. The work referred to is Hostetter's Almanac for 1874. The medical portion of it treats of the various ailments to which the human system is subject, and sets forth the peculiar properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—the purest and best tonic at present known—as a remedy for debility and disease. The Almanac is printed in all the principal languages of the civilized world, and reaches a larger number of families and individuals than any other medical treatise that ever issued from the press. No man or woman who has a due regard for that choicest of heaven's blessings, health, should fail to read the plain, simple and convincing articles which the Almanac contains on this subject. The science of life is rather a varied, intricate and complex one, and the calendar department requires and comprehensive. Hostetter's Almanac, however, a household convenience, adapted to the use of all classes and callings. The farmer, the planter, the miner, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, the professional man, all need it, and in details of both are it is literally an article of prime necessity. The medical peculiarities which render so many medical treatise intended for popular use unintelligible to the general reader, have been carefully avoided in this pamphlet. All clear, explicit, forcible, and remarkable with reason and common sense. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

MESSRS. CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen: Please send me another assorted 25 box of Cannabis Indica. It has done me a great deal of good. My cough is much better; appetite greatly improved. I was quite low, but the pills have regulated me, and the functions of life are performed with ease. Almost as soon as it was ordered, pain, my whole system has undergone a very improved change. Respectfully, JAMES STEVENS, Varna, Marshall county, Ill., October 30, 1873.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.—The following names were inadvertently omitted in the list which appeared in our issue of the 6th instant:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. H. Williams | $1 00 | James Cahill | $2 00 |
| Owen Flaherty | 1 00 | Stephen Hall | 1 00 |
| Daniel Sing | 2 00 | Mrs. A. Harrington | 3 00 |
| P. C. Gallagher | 1 00 | Louis Hoppe | 3 00 |
| James Mooney | 2 00 | John O'Neil, Sr. | 1 00 |
| E. K. Murphy | 1 00 | John Doyle | 1 00 |
| David D. Jones | 1 00 | Thos. J. Murphy | 1 00 |
| Cornelius O'Hanlon | 1 00 | Charles M. Joyce | 1 00 |
| John O'Connell | 1 00 | | |

SENATOR CASSERLY.—The *Irish American* of December 6th thus speaks of Senator Casserly:

"No man in the American Senate stood higher than Eugene Casserly, whose worth, integrity and unsullied reputation, as a public man, are admitted even by those who differ from him in political ideas. Ireland may well be proud of such a son."

☞ Newsdealers desiring THE MONITOR on Saturday evening or Sunday morning, can obtain copies, at regular office rates, at the store of J. N. CROTHERS, 116 Second street.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, San Francisco, }
THURSDAY, December 18, 1873. }

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been up to average. We quote—Extra at $7 47½@$7, and superfine at $5 25@5 75, in sacks @ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and at lower rates since our last report. At the close the market is quotable at $2 25@2 30 @ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at former rates. We quote the range for ordinary feed to choice brewing at $1 10@$1 40@100 lbs.

OATS—There was a fair demand, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 40@$1 50 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $15@20 for ordinary to choice @ ton.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $18@19 @ ton.

BRAN—The following are the jobbing rates: Bags, $2 75; Pen, $1 00; Pink and Red, $2 50, and Small White, $2 75; small Butter, $1 50 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand. We quote the range at 70@$1 10 @ Sweet, $2@2 25 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 50@1 75 @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $20 @ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $30@35 @ ton from the mill.

RYE—Quotable at $1 70@1 80 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 25@2 50 @ 100 lbs.

CORN—We quote Yellow at $2 @ cental; Mixed, $1 90@2; Whites, $1 85@2.

HIDES—We quote California dry at 15@16c, and salted at 7@8c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6½@7c @ lb.

GILT EDGE MEAL—Quotable at $2 50 @ ton from mill.

WOOL—We quote good to choice shipping grades at 19@20c. Burry, inferior @ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, good to choice, 45@50c; grain, 40@45c; Eastern Brain, ordinary to fair, 16@20c; choice, 30@35c.

CHEESE—California, 12½@13c @ lb; Oregon, none; Eastern do, 16@17c.

EGGS—California, at 40@45c @ lb; Eastern unquestioned Breakfast, 1 dozen, 40c; do clear, 35@37½c.

LARD—California in bulk, 12½@13c @ lb; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, in tcs, 11@13½c; do in cases, 14@15c; do in kegs, 11@c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 7@8c; second quality, table @ lb.

VEAL—5@7½c @ lb.

MUTTON—At 8@9c @ lb.

LAMB—10@12c @ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 5@7c; corn fed or fattened, 4@5c @ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Alive, 19@19½c; dressed, 18c @ lb.

HENS—Large, 75@$1 each.

CHICKENS—Large, 62½@75c each.

DUCKS—Tame, 75@$1 each; Mallard, 75@$1; Wild Ducks, Small to Small Ducks, 50c.

GEESE—Tame, $1 50 each.

RABBITS—10c each.

PIGEONS—Tame, $1 50@1 @ doz.

QUAIL—$1 75@2 @ dozen.

### Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 75@$1 each.

CHICKENS—Large, 62½@75c each.

DUCKS—Tame, 75@$1 each; Mallard, 75@$1; Wild Ducks, Small to Small Ducks, 50c.

GEESE—Tame, $1 50 each.

RABBITS—10c each.

PIGEONS—Tame, $1 50@1 @ doz.

QUAIL—$1 75@2 @ dozen.


DRY GOODS, ETC.

KENNEDY, O'NEILL & BRENNAN,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
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DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS.
New Goods Received by Railroad and Steamer.
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A NOBLE RECORD.
THE GREATEST TRIUMPHS OF THE AGE
HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED BY THE

PIANOS
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HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,
(Boston),
Over Twenty Thousand of which are now in use, and daily receiving the unqualified indorsement
OF
THE LEADING PIANISTS IN THE WORLD.
☞ EXQUISITE FINISH, BEAUTY OF DESIGN, SWEETNESS OF TONE, DELIGHTFUL TOUCH and WONDERFUL DURABILITY, are among the features which cause all competent judges to proclaim the noble Instruments of
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.
Superior to all Others Manufactured either in America or Europe.
☞ Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.
W. G. BADGER, Sole Agent,
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NEAR SUTTER ..... SAN FRANCISCO.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

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Bought for Cash
IN NEW YORK
DURING THE LATE FAILURES,
JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT
AT
THE WHITE HOUSE!
3,000 yards at $1 25 per yard;
Worth $2 50 per yard.
1,000 yards at $1 50 per yard;
Usual price $2 75.
3,000 yards at $1 75 per yard;
Regular price, $3 00.
3,000 yards at $2 per yard;
Good value at $3 50.
5,000 yards at $2 25 per yard;
Cost to import, $3 75.
THE ABOVE GOODS
ARE, WITHOUT EXCEPTION,
The Cheapest Lot
OF
BLACK SILKS
EVER OFFERED
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San Francisco.
J. W. DAVIDSON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Kearny and Post Sts.
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WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
HAVING RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS!
Complete in Every Department,
We are now prepared to supply our customers with
The Best and Cheapest Goods
In the City. Among which are—
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Empress Cloths,
Tarnise Cretons,
Cashmeres,
Merinos,
Serges, Repe, Etc.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS.
RIBBONS a Specialty, at VERY LOW PRICES.
☞ IRISH TATTING sold to the trade at a liberal discount.
Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we desire a continuance of the same.
WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
706 MARKET STREET,
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FALL IMPORTATION!
Woolen Hosiery,
NEW DESIGNS.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES.
ALSO
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
AND WHITE GOODS.
FOR SALE BY
TOBIN DAVISSON & CO.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

PIPIFAX

PERPETUAL YOUTH WAS THE FOUNTAIN WHICH INDUCE DE LEON AND THE CHIVALROUS SPANIARDS SOUGHT, THAT THERE IS MORE YOUTH FOR THE HUMAN FAMILY THAN IS ENJOYED, THERE IS NO DOUBT. IT IS NO FABLE THAT MEN HAVE LIVED TO OVER A CENTURY AND A HALF. THE TRUE SECRET OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL POWER IS VITAL ELECTRICITY IN THE NERVES, WHICH IS IMPARTED BY THE DYNAMIC AND PSYCHOLOGIC FORCE OF HERBS CONTAINED IN
PIPIFAX.
IT ESTABLISHES THE MAGNETIC AVARM FORCES IN THE SYSTEM, AND DRIVES VITAL ELECTRICITY ON THE BRAIN AND THE CEREBRAL NERVES.
PIPIFAX
IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION AND GENERAL APPEARANCE, AND RELIEVES FATIGUE. PARTIES USING IT SELDOM LOOK SO OLD AS THEY REALLY ARE, AND ARE PECULIARLY EXEMPT FROM MALARIOUS DISEASES.
PIPIFAX
Passes through the blood, carries off by perspiration and other ordinary channels the effete and injurious materials of the body. It is soothing, alterative and deliberative. Used systematically and regularly, it will prevent any serious disorder arising from the presence of impurities or obstructions in the system, and thoroughly tones the constitution of diseases, and removes vitiated matter which has become noxious but injurious. No other remedy has ever been introduced which combines in such extraordinary degree the principles of medicine and tonic. Try it, and be convinced. The wondrous transformation in appearance and health will astonish you.
PIPIFAX
Adds magnetism to the gastric juice and gives energy to the brain through the sympathetic nerves, and corrects the evil tendencies of the stomach and liver, and purifies the blood.
PIPIFAX
Does your food imperfectly digest? Are you troubled with headache? Are you debilitated and languid? Is your liver torpid?
USE PIPIFAX.
This famous tonic is used always as beverage, and is very refreshing and delightful to the taste. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

THE FIRST MEDAL
AT THE
VIENNA EXPOSITION,
BRING THE HIGHEST RECOMPENSE FOR REED ORGANS OF ANY CLASS, AND FROM ALL COUNTRIES, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE

MASON & HAMLIN
Cabinet Organs,
BY THE CONCURRENCE OF THE
Special Jury, International Jury, and two Sub-Juries,
including the most Eminent Artists and Experts from different countries. It is significant that in competition with these, other American organs were not found worthy of even a diploma.
KOHLER, CHASE & CO., Agents.
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BRANCH STORE,
106 Second Street, corner of Howard.
☞ GREENBACKS taken at par.
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SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG IRISH man, lately arrived from the old country, would like a situation in some office or store; has had a good classical and English education, and is not afraid of work of any kind where he can be useful; would take charge of a school, or give private lessons in Latin (Greek or French. Address "HIBERNICUS," this office.

THE MONITOR.

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RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR
DENIS LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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☞ All communications should be addressed to LYONS & BARRY.

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" " " Demorest's Fashion Magazine 6 50
" " " Peterson's Ladies' Magazine.... 5 00

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" 1 month.....4 00 | 3 months..12 00
" 2 months.....7 00 | 6 months..24 00
" 3 months.....9 00 | 1 year.....35 00

☞ The above rates will be strictly adhered to.☜

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

Written for THE MONITOR.

## THE "MATER MISERICORDIÆ"

The world doth rear its stately domes,
Its palaces of pride,
Where wit and beauty find their homes,
And pomp and power reside—
There rank and wealth fall proudly reign,
There pleasure keeps its state—
There gathers oft a goodly train.
The lofty and the great.

But I have seen a grander hall,
A humble shelter far,
Where holiness beauty decks the wall
And rarest treasures are.
'Tis "Mater Misericordiæ's" Home—
The Mercy's hall of state—
Where rule and pride the courting dame,
The rulers truly great.

The lowly handmaids of the King,
The Spouses of the Lamb,
Their sweet dominion blither bring,
Their easy reign and calm.
Sisters of Mercy—sisters sweet—
Your gentle realm is here,
Where Virtue findeth safe retreat
From peril and from fear.

Aye, here the precious charge ye take,
The tender watch and ward,
And fondly, for the Master's sake,
His treasures here ye guard.
Hands for the homeless!—kind repose
For weary pilgrim feet—
Safe shelter where the desert blows
With dewless noonday heat.

Sweet words of comfort, teachings kind,
To guide through Life's dark way—
Blest stores of the rest beyond,
The bright, eternal day.
There sits the precious boon ye bring,
The treasures ye bestow,
O gentle handmaids of the King,
His mission'd love to show!

Ah! richest bestows shall fall,
In softest manna rain,
On Mercy's Hiram—grateful hall—
On Mercy's subject-train.
'Neath "Mater Misericordiæ's" love
Your realm shall e'er be blest,
And Peace shall brood, as snowy dove,
Within her quiet nest.

MARIE.

"The Mater Misericordiæ" is the beautiful and appropriate name for the Home for females of good character who are out of employment or deprived of a safe shelter at home. The sole institution is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and is situated between the St. Mary's Hospital and the Home for Aged and Infirm Females," corner of Fell and Bryant streets. The above lines were written with the object of aiding, as far as the writer's humble ability will permit, this truly noble and benevolent undertaking of the devoted Sisters of Mercy. The House is a spacious building, containing many rooms, dormitories, dining rooms, kitchen, &c. Here the inmates are taught dress making, also sewing (both by hand and machines), knowledge of indeed all kinds of housework. A quantity of ready-made clothing and articles of needlework is put constantly on hand, and offered for sale at very reasonable prices. Orders for work are earnestly solicited, and must be this noble institution will be most sufficiently interesting to repay the journey thither; and the least assistance, either by purchasing articles, bringing work, or inducing others by a word to extend to it their orders for work, and thus encourage the industry of the inmates, will be rendered most gratefully by the good Sisters, and ill merit the rich recompense promised by the Divine Master in those who give even the widow's mite, "the cup of cold water" in His name.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28, 1873. MARIE.

## TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION TO THE LATE MARY MANNERSON.

another form is added to the glittering choir above,
another angel revels in the Saviour's tender love;
unsullied is he from our view has closed its leaden
bright.
o bloom in fadeless beauty in the Virgin's crown of

he was too pure, too beautiful, to linger longer here,
herth's cankers may not keep the grass in heaven fair
and dear;
her spirit, like the prison'd bird, was pining to be
free,
n soar amid the seraph bands and praise the glorious
Three.

nd when the dark death angel came, to waft her
soul away,
he, smiling, trod the shadow-vale that leads to
realms of day;
ah, ah! true grief was none when they told us she
was dead—
ur Eden-home was desolate, its light and joy had
fled.

let, when we stood beside the bier whereon our day
ling slept,
her smile clustered with mystic light the tears that
pursue kept;
nd while those wondrous beams were shed upon the
angel's halo,
peace hung her bright unfolding bow upon the clouds
of pain.

Earth! to thee we give the clay that hid our fly-
bloom;
hard fondly, then, its casket fair, O dark and silent
tomb!
ay Heaven's bright, unclouded rays forever gild
her grave,
Where fragrant blossoms of the vale in fairest beauty
wave;
et the cypress chant her requiem, the violet
mourners be,
or we must cherish our bitter grief and bow, O God,
to Thee.

farewell, then, darling Mary! To the Saviour's will
we bow,
or at His sacred feet, we feel, thou'rt pleading for us
now;
y lustrous crown was early won—tried folds thine to
His breast;
h! may we share thy perfect joy, thy glad, eternal
rest.

CHILDREN OF NOTRE DAME.
MARYSVILLE, December 29, 1873.

## A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM.

—We will furnish THE MONITOR and DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for $3 50. This will include the magnificent premium, "Old Oaken Bucket," after Jerome Thompson, the retail price of which is about $10. It is 17½ by 24 inches in size. The money must in each case accompany the order, else no head will be paid to it.

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874. NO. 11.

## COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART.

### Its Dedication Last Sunday Afternoon.

The dedication of the Sacred Heart College on Eddy street, corner of Larkin, took place on Sunday, December 28th, with imposing ceremonies. At an early hour in the afternoon the building was thronged with people who occupied themselves variously in examining the facilities it affords respecting rooms and light and ventilation, and the conclusion arrived at justified the promises that had been made by the Christian Brothers that they would erect a Catholic school building which would be a credit to the community.

Although the edifice has been described in THE MONITOR on a former occasion, yet it may not be amiss at the present time and in this connection, to repeat a brief description. The building is in the shape of an "L," with a frontage of 133 feet 4 inches on Eddy street, and 134 feet 5 inches on Larkin street. It is situated a few blocks from the New City Hall. It is a four-story frame structure, with two entrances from Eddy street. The architecture is mostly of the Corinthian order, and from the middle of the front corridor an arched moulding has been erected, the center surmounted by a large cross. In the rear of each story, overlooking a yard, there is a broad piazza, extending the entire length of the building, on both sides of the "L." The lower story contains the kitchen, refectory, bathrooms, storehouses, etc. In the Larkin street wing there are five large class rooms, 50x35, in each of the upper stories. The class rooms are connected by a door, and each room communicates directly with the hall, so that they may be used separately. At every landing there is a coil of two-inch hose, connected with a faucet, so that in case of fire the building may be flooded with water in three minutes.

At half past three the College was delicately by Archbishop Alemany (assisted by the Very Rev. Father Croke and Father Harrington and Prendergast), with the solemn rites of the Catholic Church. The procession of priests, acolytes and Christian Brothers then proceeded to the main hall of the building. The following named clergymen and laymen were present: Archbishop Alemany, Rev. Fathers Croke, Harrington, Northwood, Gallagher, Scanlan, Gallagher, Cullen, Caldwell, Durham, Coyle, Vincent, Gleason, Rev. Fathers Nattini and Maraina of the Society of Jesus, Brother Justin, Hon. Eugene Casserly, ex Governor Peter H. Burnett, D. J. Oliver, Judges Ryland and Rankin, of San José, John Kelly, Jr., Michel O'Connor, Daniel T. Murphy, and ex-Sheriff P. J. White.

The Archbishop made a few remarks expressing his pleasure at beholding such a large attendance, as it proved that the doctrine of religious education had many firm adherents in these days of religious indifferentism and infidelity. He referred with pride to the alacrity with which the Catholics of San Francisco had responded to his appeal for aid on behalf of the noble undertaking, the second Christian Brother's College in the diocese.

Brother Justin, President of St. Mary's College, then delivered the following address:

**Address of Rev. Brother Justin.**

Most Rev. Archbishop, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen: Let me congratulate you on what we have just witnessed, the blessing of God on the accomplishment of a good work, a peculiarly great need, indeed, necessary work in our day. The march of intellect, the developments of science, the unearthing of hidden treasures, are but things that attract much attention in this generation. If they are attended in such a way as to elevate man and bring him nearer to God, they are worthy of all praise: if not, they are no indication of real advancement, true greatness or lasting prosperity. But, my friends, the work before us,

THIS BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE, DEDICATED TO RELIGION

And science, to the education of the whole man—this is your work, a monument of your faith and devotedness. Truly, nobly, have you contributed for its erection. It was my privilege to accompany his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop and several of the reverend clergy present, to solicit your sub scriptions; and it is with the most sincere sentiments of admiration and gratitude that I bear testimony to your generosity. Everywhere, I may say, were we received with a kindness and heartiness that gave evidence of your liberal and enlightened zeal in the cause of Christian education.

The work of the collector for religious purposes is anything but agreeable. In these utilitarian days money is looked upon as a great power. Few realize that it is a gift of God. When the collector meets with rich men who realize the fact that they are God's agents for the good of their fellow-men, and who, in consequence, not only give freely, but love to give according to their means, he is cheered in his work. He feels that charity sheds her golden rays around, brightening the pathway of life. His Grace will bear witness that such was the character of nearly all those in collecting for this institution. Thank God, and thank the generous contributors, the work is completed. True, there is some debt remaining, but that is owing to the collectors being discontinued, not to any want of liberality on your part. In a short time I believe there will not be a cent due on the Sacred Heart College.

Some may ask, and indeed have asked, "What is the use of such a school as this? Have we not schools enough, and filled up with all modern improvements?" We have fine schools and an admirable system, and to those who are satisfied with the schools and the system, as at present constituted, I have nothing to say. We, however, believe that God has spoken to man—has given him a law, a religion; has clearly defined its principles, has established a supreme tribunal—an infallible Church whose decisions are final on all questions that may arise as to the proper understanding of His law. He has made it obligatory on parents and pastors either to teach it to their children or have it taught to them. As the Emanuel, He submitted to it at His circumcision; He taught it on the hill-tops and in the valleys of Judea, on the sea-shore and in the basket, in the synagogues and in the temples; and, finally, on Calvary, where He sealed it with His blood. He declared that those who do not believe it and practice it, too, shall be condemned. This law is hard—it is difficult to live up to it at all times and on all occasions, for it requires the highest purity and the most stern fidelity in the discharge of our duty to God and our fellow-man. It knows of no equivocation, and will admit of no excuse for its violation. It is, then, evident that a law so established, so clearly defined, so solemnly sealed, must not be taught as an opinion—as a something good and useful, but not necessary. As till lately else God could not have so acted were it a matter of little consequence. We bend it to be

A MATTER OF ETERNAL LIFE OR ETERNAL DEATH.

The highest authority for us on earth in all matters appertaining to salvation has decided that this law, our holy religion, cannot with safety be separated from education. This is the reason we are not, and, without some modifications, never can be, satisfied with the present school system. Some of our fellow citizens may say, "We are [illegible] much attached to our religion as you are to yours. We are fully as conscientious as you are, and yet we are satisfied that there is religion enough in the schools as they now exist." Exactly so; there is religion enough in the schools, as they now exist, for some. I believe the people who hold this language are honest, honorable and well-meaning. They would have a uniform system. They think it is the best way of preserving and perpetuating our free institutions. We don't think so. All the religion they want is taught in the schools. We have no fight, and, indeed, no intimation to interfere with them in the education they think proper to give their children. This other business. Nor they have no right to interfere with us in the education we want to give ours. They have no right to compel us to support a system repugnant to our right to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience. God has given us this right, the Constitution of our country guarantees us this right, and no man of body of men can justly take this right from us. We are all equal before the law. The State has no right to teach religion. Indeed, it does not presume to teach it. It guarantees freedom of conscience to all its citizens. This is its profession—the principle on which our Revolutionary fathers fought and won the battle of Independence. "No taxation without representation" was their motto. We are taxed against our will to support a system which is in direct violation of our dearest rights, the inalienable right of the parent to educate his child in his own religion.

I know very well some will say we are narrow-minded. They may say worse; but they are mistaken. Whether we are right or wrong—whether our religion is true or false, that is our own business. We alone are responsible, and as long as it does not cause us to violate the law, it is entitled to the same respect as any other professed in the land. Let us look at

THE QUESTION FROM A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW.

And see how it will appear. If one of these people should call at your store and tell you he wanted some woolen goods, and you should say, "I will give you something better than woolen goods, sir; here are some first class linen goods." "Linen goods! I don't want linen goods, sir." "Nonsense, man! you don't know what's good for you. I and my family and friends have always used linen goods, and I tell you they are the best." "That may be, sir, as far as you are concerned; but my doctor, in whom I have the most implicit confidence, says they would ruin my family." "Get out, sir! your doctor is a quack, and you are a fool. You are opposed to our free institutions if you do not buy my linen goods."

But at least we are narrow-minded on this question of education? No, not in the least. We are liberal-minded! Then were the fathers of the Constitution narrow-minded; then is God himself narrow-minded! But we are opposed to education! We are opposed to education! We have expended on this coast within the last twenty years over $4,000,000 in the glorious cause of Christian education. It is my happiness to belong to a society established two hundred years ago by a French priest. The sole object of this society is education. It numbers 10,000 members. No one can obtain full membership in it unless he takes a solemn oath, a vow that he will devote himself for life to this noble work. He is to receive no salary—merely a support. I need not say there are many such societies in the Church. Does this look as if we were opposed to education? No, we love education. We have ever loved it, and ever will love it. But we hold there is no true education separated from religion. We hold that man has no right to sunder what God has put together. If you separate the soul from the body, you inevitably cause death; if you separate religion from education, you as inevitably cause spiritual death, and sooner or later bring about a state of society too horrible to contemplate.

When other objections fail, then it is our religion that is at fault. It is, we are told,

INCOMPATIBLE WITH FREE INSTITUTIONS.

Our religion needs no defense. It is not of yesterday. It arose with creation, and will exist only when time is no more. It is the parent of poets, orators, statesmen and warriors. Some of the greatest geniuses the world has ever seen have bowed down most submissively and reverently before it. It lay in the fires of liberty throughout the Christian world; it has stricken the shackles from the slave; it has given us our civilization; it has preserved the arts and sciences, and blessed us with innumerable other gifts. Yet we are told that it is opposed to free institutions; that it is, in fact, un-American. O! holy religion! lovely creation of God, thou art opposed to anything that is good. Like thy Author, thou art for all climes, times and peoples. It was an appeal to thy hallowing influence that brought America into civil existence; and it is to thy principles that America owes her freedom, prosperity and grandeur. We will be told this is false. What of that. It is like telling me our faith is false and that we are idolators; but we are as firm in our belief of those things as are the rocks in their eternal fastnesses.

Finally, we are unpatriotic; we would build up a foreign system in this beautiful land. Build up a foreign system in our own country! I would indignantly answer whoever would dare make so base and villainous a charge, that it is foully and utterly false. The history of the country answers for our fidelity to principle and for our loyalty and heroism in the hour of peril. "It is both foolish and wicked," says Guerra Smith in his late statesman-like letter, "to tax Catholics with bad motives in regard to the school question. It is the old story of the wolf's complaint of the lamb roiling the stream. He ashamed," he continued, "consider who they are whom you persecute. They are your country-men, as patriotic as yourselves. On many a field they have mingled their blood with yours."

During our late, unhappy civil war I lived in Utica, N. Y. Just after the close of the contest a minister called on one of our wealthy citizens. "Mr. B——," said he, "we must start an association to put down those Catholics; they are growing quite numerous." "I grant you, sir," said Mr. B——, "that they are growing quite numerous; but if you count on me to persecute them, you are very much mistaken. Whether the Catholics go to heaven or hell is none of my business; but this I know, that during the war the Catholics did their duty, their whole duty, to the country; and that when and while certain ministers preached partisan politics and sectionalism in their pulpits, the Catholic clergy, to their credit, never [illegible] and faithfully before any intelligent, good man, without at least commanding his respect. Fair play is our national characteristic. We are and have been misunderstood by many really good men on this very important question of education. Frequently on telling some of our friends that we've in

FAVOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

They appeared to be surprised. They could scarcely realize the fact that we are both willing and anxious to put our schools under State control; that we want no breaking up of the present school system or school fund; that the same superintendent, the same inspectors, the same examiners, would still control our schools; and that we are ready to comply with the law in every particular, stipulating only that we teach our own children the principles of our religion. Simply this, and nothing more. I am quite sure the great mass of our non-Catholic fellow citizens can find nothing objectionable in this. Mr. Smith, whom I have already quoted, says on this subject "All admit the paramount right of parents to control the education of their children. The meddling of the State with the school is an impertinence little less than meddling with the Church. It is not extravagant to say that the Government is no more entitled to a voice in the school than in the Church. Both are, or ought to be, religious institutions, and in the one particular that the average scholar is more plastic and docile than the average church member, the school has greatly the advantage over the church. When Catholics in Ireland were compelled to support the Church of England, all Americans sympathized with them; but is not the oppression of our school system the same in principle?"

Let me suppose, for a moment, that we were in a majority in this country and that we taxed our fellow-citizens of all and denominations to support a school system in which the principles of our religion were taught, and that to those who would say "This is not fair; we don't want our children schooled in your religion," we should say, "the system is good; the schools suit us. If they don't suit you, send your children to private schools." Would our fellow-citizens feel that was right? Certainly not.

We will be told there is no religion taught in the common schools. It is not of religion in the schools that we complain. It is its absence. We hold that any religion is better than no religion. That the system as at present conducted is injurious to us, and that it is so regarded by a certain class, I need only refer to what has been boastingly said by some ministers at late public meetings on the school question in the East. "Our public school system," says one, "has liberated 6,000,000 Catholics from Rome." This I do not believe, but that it has destroyed the faith of great numbers of our children is, I am sorry to say, but too true; still I must confess I was extremely surprised to hear of ministers boasting of this fact. They knew, if they knew anything, that these children became infidels, and as such were really the most dangerous members of society. Would the great mass of our non-Catholic fellow-citizens indorse the position of these men? I believe they would not, for I have an abiding faith in the honor and honesty of our fellow-citizens. We, my friends, are

NOT ALONE IN OUR VIEWS

Of education without religion. Very many distinguished men, both lay and clerical, agree with us. Mr. Disraeli, in his address when installed, a few weeks ago, as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, said, "The spiritual nature of man is stronger than laws or constitutions. No Government can last that does not recognize that principle, and no legislation endures which does not flow from this fountain; nor is there, as some would teach you, anything in religious convictions that tends to contract intelligence or our sympathies; on the contrary, religion invigorates the intellect and expands the heart. He who has a due sense of his relation to his God is best qualified to fulfill his duties to his fellow-man."

Some suppose that mere intellectual culture makes one moral. There are few men living who have given more thought to the science of the mind than Herbert Spencer, and he tells us that intellectual development does not tend to make men moral. Guizot says religious instruction should never be separated from secular education. I might cite in support of this view several distinguished Protestant divines, and prominently among them Bishop Porter, but time will not permit. I cite these authorities, not to show our cause was right. On that point we have no misgivings. Our Holy Father, the illustrious Pius IX., has settled the question for us. I merely cite them to show what statesmen, scientists and philanthropists say on the subject.

It may be asked what are the advantages to society from the religious system of education? Security of person and property, good government and the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. How is this to be effected? Let the child be taught that he is destined to live a life of eternal happiness; that the grandest prospects are before him; that his fondest hopes will be more than realized; that he will enjoy the utmost liberty and the most absolute security in the possession of all he can possibly desire, and that the object of life in this world is to prepare for the happiness to come; that God, who is infinitely good and powerful, has promised all this, and is most anxious to give it. The title to this, and the only title for the reasoning being, is the observance of the law of God. Let the law be explained to him by proper authority and its observance enjoined, not as a matter of little or no importance, but as the *one thing necessary*, the great object of his life. Let religious impressions penetrate his entire being. Let him know that God has absolute dominion over him, and that no excuse will be taken for his non compliance with the part he has to play in the drama of life.

SIN IS INDEED THE GREATEST OF ALL EVILS!

That it is the vilest of all things, the absence of every principle of justice and religion; that it alone can blight all his glorious prospects, wither his noble aspirations, deprive him of his heaven-born inheritance and send him forth a degraded outcast from the face of his God forever. May not this be going too far? Is not such a system calculated to corrupt the mind and to destroy freedom of thought? Not at all. Thought, or Reason as we will call it in this case, is the light that God has given us; and when not clouded or swayed by passion, recognizes its author and submits most respectfully to his decrees. The Eternal, seeing His likeness unsullied, smiles upon it, encourages it and acknowledges it as his own. For to those who believe in Him, He gives power to become His sons. Can the child of such a Father be a slave, a coward or a traitor? His thoughts are higher than the heavens and broader than the universe. He has the vastest fields for enterprise and progress. He is, if faithful to the principles of his religion, unselfish, generous and brave. Naturally patriotic, he is ready to give his life for his country at the call of duty; and what a country my friends! It is because we desire to see its grand institutions perpetuated, as well as for the higher motives of eternal salvation, that, like Hannibal, we would take our young Hannibals to the altar of religion and there make them swear fidelity to God and their country. How can they do this without faith and morality? And how can they have faith and morality unless they are taught?

"Pshaw!" says a large body of honest, liberal-minded men, "that morality is necessary—and religion, too, if you please—but let us have it on a broad basis on which we can all agree; let us have a few general principles." General principles mean all things and mean nothing in religion. They lead first to indifference, and then insensibly to infidelity. Too law of God changes not; it is, like Himself, immutable. We hold that it requires a religious system, which is a positive system. It starts with a fixed object; it has well-defined ideas, and it knows that it can and does carry them out. It expands the mind, it expands the heart and gives to the will the firmness necessary to control passion, and thus enable it to overcome

THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF ITS ETERNAL DESTINY.

Its mission begins at the baptismal font, regenerating the babe in Christ; it watches over the first development of his reason and directs him heavenward; in manhood it moderates him in prosperity and cheers him in adversity; it keeps vigil by his side when friends have abandoned him; it is the sure refuge of a bright future when the shadows of night are lowering over life's journey; it soothes him in his last moments and accompanies him to his heavenly Father's house, and there leaves him in the enjoyment of eternal bliss.

Will we or will we not educate our children in this way? Will we neglect to open to them the fountains of eternal truth? Will we not try every means in our power to impress upon their youthful hearts the absolute necessity of living up to their religion? All their hopes in life and death depend upon it; and, I repeat, will we, through a false view of liberty, prove traitors alike to our God, our children and our country? No! A thousand times No! We have but begun. In a few years, with the help of God, we will have a thoroughly complete system of Christian education from California to Maine, and from the Polar Sea to the Gulf of Mexico.

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## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

### A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

SENTINELS ON DUTY.

It was four o'clock when the French party reached the fortress. They were admitted and received with much interest. Through the silence of the night the sound of mastekry had reached the fort in a fitful manner, and the consciousness that comrades were actually engaged so short a distance produced deep anxiety in the breasts of the guard. As the little band entered they were assailed with questions and remarks.

"What has happened?" "You are all pter mud." "Any wounded?" "What has become of the Prussians?"

These and a thousand other questions were poured into the ears of the expeditionary party. Their appearance was certainly calculated to excite surprise, if not admiration. Most of them even to their faces were covered with mud; they bore an air of extreme fatigue; two had slight wounds, one with a cheek grazed and the other an arm hurt. But there was through all an evident consciousness of achievement which took from them the forlorn look that so often goes with soldiers in their condition.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mike Mahony, who was perfectly ready to answer any questions, "the supper was spoiled but the investment was commenced. Some of them Prussians will remember it as long as they live."

Michel had commenced a more precise account, when the commandant himself appeared in the guard-room. The brave officer was restless and uneasy until he had heard the result of the nocturnal raid. Michel gave him a detailed and formal report of their proceedings, and as the commandant listened his joy sparkled, and unconsciously was indulged in regard military enthusiasm in rather a cynical respect. When told of Michel's adventure and the commission required of him, he bluntly said to the commandant that he thought it was sending him on a fool's errand. He was, however, too thorough a soldier to dream of really disobeying the command.

"Hallos, Sergeant Munchausen, are you there?" he cried as Michel knocked at the door. "Have you a balloon ready to transport us to the scene of this battle in the clouds?"

Michel smiled good humoredly. "Walking will suit me better, monsieur."

"I'm afraid it has been found practicable by a lot of those fellows you slew this morning."

"Many of the Prussians, I know, went away, monsieur, last enough, but I think a good many of them, if they are gone, did not go without help."

"Then you think they are all departed, dead and alive?"

"The Prussians always carry off their dead and wounded at the first opportunity."

"Taen I am, I suppose, to go and see the place where a lot of Prussians might have been slain?"

"Monsieur, I am at your orders."

"Good-bowled it, is I who is effet am at yours."

"Pardon, monsieur—"

"Come along, and let me have the details of the romance by lighten the way."

Michel now was pretty nearly the same the party traversed during the night, the actual distance being increased by the detour made to avoid the village of Nogent. It was already broad day when they approached Brie. With habitual caution, Michel listened for any sound that might indicate the presence of the enemy. None was heard save the whinnying of a horse. Taking advantage of some inequalities and projections he soon succeeded up to the scene of combat, followed by the officer.

An ejaculation escaped the latter. "What the deuce has all these horses?" he exclaimed, pointing to the carcasses which, dead and dying, filled the road way.

"Then friends have abandoned him; it is always of a bright future when the shadows of night are lowering over life's journey; it soothes him in his last moments and accompanies him to his heavenly Father's house, and there leaves him in the enjoyment of eternal bliss.

"Parbleu! And where are the men?"

"As I said, monsieur is Capsiene, the Prussians always carry off their dead and wounded at the first opportunity."

"Well, no doubt, the horses could not be slain and the men not."

"I think so, monsieur."

"And, in the name of heavse, how many horses are there? Twenty, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty—why there are fifty at least?"

"Quite that, monsieur."

"That staggers me! Sergeant, I will not call you Munchausen any more, but a very brave and capable fellow."

"I am very grateful to you, monsieur."

"I shall report to the commandant what I have seen, and express my opinion that the tale of your exploits has not been in the smallest degree exaggerated."

Michel bowed his acknowledgments, and

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Written for THE MONITOR.

## THE "MATER MISERICORDIÆ."*

The world doth rear its stately domes,
In pomp of pride,
Where sin and beauty find their homes,
And pomp and power abide;
There rank and wealth full proudly reign,
There Pleasure has perfumed her fane,
There gathers oft a goodly train,
The lofty and the great.

But I have seen a grander hall,
A mansion fairer far,
Where infinite beauty decks the wall
And rarer treasures are.
'Tis "Mater Misericordiæ" Home—
The Mercy's hall of state—
Where reign, beneath its soothing dome,
The rulers truly great.

The lowly handmaids of the King,
The spouses of the Lamb,
Their sweet dominion hither bring,
Their way-worn forms and calm.
Sisters of Mercy—rulers sweet—
Your gentle realm is here,
Where Virtue finds its safe retreat,
From peril and from fear.

Aye, here the precious charge ye take,
The tender waifs and wan!
And fondly, for the Master's sake,
His orphans nay ye guard.
Home for the homeless!—blest repose
For weary pilgrim feet—
Safe shelter when the desert glows
With fiercest noontide heat.

Sweet words of comforts, teaching kind,
To guide through Life's rare way—
Blest glimpses of the rest beyond,
The bright, eternal day.
Thence are the priceless hopes ye bring,
The treasures ye bestow,
O gentle handmaids of the King,
His ministers below.

Ah! richest bestions shall fall,
In softest manna rain,
On Mercy's Hiaven—guarded hall—
On Mercy's subject train.
"Neath "Mater Misericordiæ" hire
Your realm shall ever be blest,
And Peace shall brood, as snowy dove,
Within her quiet nest.

MAGIE.

*"The Mater Misericordiæ" is the beautiful and appropriate name for the Home for females of good character who are out of employment or deprived of the safe shelter of home. This noble mansion refers to the charity of the mystery of Mercy, and is situated between the St. Mary's Hospital building and the Home for Aged and Infirm Females," corner of First and Bryant streets. The above lines were written with the object of aiding, as far as the writer's humble ability will permit, this truly noble and benevolent institution of the devoted Sisters of Mercy. The Home is a spacious building, containing many rooms, dormitories, dining rooms, kitchen, &c. Here the inmates are taught or drew making, fine sewing (both by hand and machines), ironing, and indeed all kinds of household work. A quantity of well-made clothing and articles of needlework is for constantly on hand, and offered for sale at very reasonable prices. Orders for work are earnestly solicited. A visit to this noble institution will be found sufficiently interesting to repay the journey either; and the kind assistance, either by purchasing articles, bringing work, or inducing others by a "word in season" to give orders for work, and thus lightens the industry of the inmates, will be entertained most gratefully by the good Sisters, and it surely the rich recompense promised by the tender Master to those who give even the "widow's mite," the "cup of cold water" in His name.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29, 1873.

MAGIE.

## BIBUTE OF AFFECTION TO THE LATE MARY MASTERSON.

Mother form is added to the glittering choir above,
Her angel revels in the Saviour's tender love;
Bright shines bliss from our view has closed its fearful
bright.
Bloom in fadeless beauty in the Virgin's crown of
light.

e was too pure, too beautiful, to linger longer here,
rth's caress may not keep the gems to heaven fair
and dear;
r spirit, like the prison'd bird, was pining to be
free,
now amid the seraph bands and praise the glorious
Three.

d when the dark death angel came, to waft her
soul away,
smiling, trod the shadow-vale that leads to
realms of day;
ad what grief was ours when they told us she
was dead!
r Redeemer was desolate, its light and joy had
fled.

, when we stood beside the bier wherein our dear
one slept,
r souls inundated with mystic light the tears that
sorrow wept!
e white those wondrous beams were shed upon the
anguish rain,
do long her bright unfading bow upon the clouds
of pain.

earth! to thee we give the clay that hid our lily-
bloom;
ad hostly, thou, its casket fair, O dark and silent
tomb!
Heaven's bright, enclouded rays forever gild
her grave,
are fragrant blossoms of the vale to fairest beauty
wave;
the seraphs chant her requiem, the wholes
mourners to,
we most check our bitter grief and bow, O God,
to Thee.

well, then, darling Mary! To the Saviour's will
we bow,
at His sacred feet, we feel, thou'rt pleading for us
now;
fadeless crown was early won—God folds thee in
His breast!
may we share thy perfect joy, thy glad, eternal
rest.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, }
OAKLAND, December 29, 1873. }

BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM.—We will furnish THE MONITOR and DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for one year for $4 50. This will include the magnificent premium, "THE CHROMO BOOKLET," after Jerome Thompson, the retail price of which is about $10. It is true as to size. The money must in each case accompany the order, else no heed will be paid to it.

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874. NO. 11.


## COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART.

### Its Dedication Last Sunday Afternoon.

The dedication of the Sacred Heart College on Eddy street, corner of Larkin, took place on Sunday, December 28th, with imposing ceremonies. At an early hour in the afternoon the building was thronged with people who occupied themselves with examining the facilities it affords respecting rooms and light and ventilation, and the conclusion arrived at justified the promises that had been made by the Christian Brothers that they would erect a Catholic school building which would be a credit to the community.

Although the edifice has been described in THE MONITOR on a former occasion, yet it may not be amiss at the present time and in this connection, to repeat a brief description. The building is in the shape of an "L," with a frontage of 133 feet 4 inches on Eddy street, and 134 feet 5 inches on Larkin street. It is situated a few blocks from the New City Hall. It is a four-story frame structure, with two entrances from Eddy street. The architecture is mostly of the Corinthian order, and from the middle of the front cornice an arched moulding has been erected, the center surmounted by a large cross. In the rear of each story, overlooking a yard, there is a broad plaza, extending the entire length of the building, on both sides of the "L." The lower story contains the kitchen, refectory, bathrooms, storehouses, etc. In the Larkin street wing there are five large class rooms, 26x35, in each of the upper stories. The class rooms are connected by a door, and each room communicates directly with the hall, so that they may be used separately. At every landing there is a coil of two-inch hose, connected with a faucet, so that in case of fire the building may be flooded with water in three minutes.

At half past three the College was dedicated by Archbishop Alemany (assisted by the Very Rev. Father Croke and Fathers Harrington and Prendergast), with the solemn rites of the Catholic Church. The procession of priests, acolytes and Christian Brothers then proceeded to the main hall of the building. The following named clergymen and laymen were present: Archbishop Alemany, Rev. Fathers Croke, Harrington, Prendergast, Gilmary, O'Neill, Larkin, Morrissey, Gariga, H. P. Gallagher, Cullen, Caldwell, Berlaun, Coyle, Vincent, Gleason, Rev. Fathers Nathini and Massuia of the Society of Jesus, Brothers Justin, Leo, Eugene Casserly, ex-Governor Weller, Hon. Peter H. Burnett, D. C. Oliver, John Sullivan, C. B. O'Sullivan, J. B. Oliver, Judges Hyland and Rankin, of San José, John Kelly, Jr., Michel O'Connor, Daniel T. Murphy, and ex-Sheriff P. J. White.

The Archbishop made a few remarks expressing his pleasure at beholding such a large attendance, as it proved that the doctrine of religious education had many firm adherents in these days of religious unbelief and infidelity. He referred with pride to the sincerity with which the Christian Brothers of San Francisco had responded to his appeal for aid on behalf of this noble undertaking, the second Christian Brother's College in the diocese.

Brother Justin, President of St. Mary's College, then delivered the following address:

### Address of Rev. Brother Justin.

Most Rev. Archbishop, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen: Let me congratulate you on what we have just witnessed, the blessing of God on the accomplishment of a good work, a peculiarly great and, indeed, necessary work in our day. The march of intellect, the developments of science, the unearthing of hidden treasures, are matters that attract much attention in this generation. If they are attended to in such a way as to elevate man and bring him nearer to God, they are worthy of all praise; if not, they are no indication of real advancement, true greatness or lasting prosperity. But, my friends, the work before us,

THIS BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE, DEDICATED TO RELIGION

And science, to the education of the whole man—this your work, a monument of your faith and devotedness. Truly, nobly, have you contributed for its erection. It was my privilege to accompany his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop and several of the reverend clergy present to solicit your sub scriptions; and it is with timose sincere sentiments of admiration and gratitude that I bear testimony to your generosity. Everywhere, I may say, were we received with a kindness and heartiness that gave evidence of your liberal and enlightened zeal in the cause of Christian education.

The work of the collector for religious purposes is anything but agreeable. In these utilitarian days money is looked upon as a great power. Few realize that it is a gift of God. When the collector meets with rich men who realize the fact that they are God's agents for the good of their fellow-men, and, who, in consequence, not only give freely, but love to give according to their means, he is cheered in his work. He feels that charity sheds her golden rays around, brightening the pathway of life. His grace will bear witness that such was the character of nearly all we met in collecting for this institution. Thank God, and thank the generous contributors, the work is completed. True, there is some debt remaining, but that is owing in the collections being discontinued, not to any want of liberality on your part. In a short time I believe there will not be a cent due on the Sacred Heart College.

Some may ask, and indeed have asked: "What is the use of such a school as this? Have we not schools enough, and fitted up with all modern improvements?" We have fine schools and an admirable system, and to those who are satisfied with the schools and the system, as at present constituted, I have nothing to say. We, however, believe that God has spoken to man—has given him a law, a religion; has clearly defined its principles, has established a supreme tribunal—an infallible Church whose decisions are final on all questions that may arise as to the proper understanding of His law. He has made it obligatory on parents and pastors either to teach it to their children or have it taught to them. As the Emanuel, He submitted to it at His circumcision; He taught it on the hill-tops and in the valleys of Judea, on the seashore and in the hamlet, in the synagogues and in the temple; and, finally, on Calvary, where He sealed it with His blood. He declared that those who do not believe it and practice it, too, shall be condemned. This law is hard—it is difficult to live up to it at all times and on all occasions, for it requires the highest purity and the most exact fidelity in the discharge of our duty to God and our fellow-man. It knows of no equivocation, and will admit of no excuse for its violation. It is, then, evident that a law so established, so clearly defined, so solemnly sealed, must not be taught as an opinion—as a something good and useful, but not necessary. An infinitely-wise God could not have so acted were it a matter of little consequence. We hold it to be

A MATTER OF ETERNAL LIFE OR ETERNAL DEATH.

The highest authority for us on earth in matters appertaining to salvation has decided that this law, our holy religion, cannot with safety be separated from education. This is the reason we are not, and, without some modifications, never can be, satisfied with the present school system. Some of our fellow-citizens may say, "We are just as much attached to our religion as you are to yours. We are fully as conscientious as you are, and yet we are satisfied that these religion enough in the schools, as they now exist, for some. I believe the people who hold this language are honest, honorable and well-meaning. They would have a uniform system. They think it is the best way of preserving and perpetuating our free institutions. We don't think so. All the religion they want is taught in the schools. We have no right, and, indeed, no inclination to interfere with them in the education they think proper to give their children. That is their business. Nor have they any right to interfere with us in the education we want to give ours. They have no right to compel us to support a system which we believe to be subversive of—not even one of our children's highest interest. We have a right to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience. God has given us this right, the Constitution of our country guarantees us this right, and no man or body of men can justly take this right from us. We are all equal before the law. The State has no right to teach religion. Indeed, it does not pretend to teach it. It guarantees freedom of conscience to all its citizens. This is its profession—the principle on which our Revolutionary fathers fought and won the battle of independence. "No taxation without representation" was their motto. We are taxed against our will to support a system which is in direct violation of our dearest rights, the inalienable right of the parent to educate his child in his own religion.

I know very well some will say we are narrow-minded. They may say worse; but they are mistaken. Whether we are right or wrong—whether our religion is true or false, that is our own business. We alone are responsible, and as long as it does not cause us to violate the law, it is entitled to the same respect as any other professed in the land. Let us look at

THE QUESTION FROM A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW,

And see how it will appear. If one of these people should call at your store and tell you he wanted some woolen goods, and you should say, "I will give you something better than woolen goods, sir; here are some first class linen goods." "Listen goods! I don't want linen goods, sir." "Nonsense, man! you don't know what's good for you. I and my family and friends have always used linen goods, and I tell you they are the best." "That may be, sir, as far as you are concerned; but my doctor, in whom I have the most implicit confidence, says they would ruin my family." "Get out, sir! your doctor is a quack, and you are a fool. You are opposed to our free institutions if you do not buy my linen goods."

But at least we are narrow-minded on this question of education? No, not in the least. We narrow-minded! Then were the fathers of the Constitution narrow-minded; then is God himself narrow-minded! But we are opposed to education! We opposed to education! We have expended on this coast within the last twenty years over $4 000,000 in the glorious cause of Christian education. It is my happiness to belong to a society established two hundred years ago by a French priest. The sole object of this society is education. It numbers 10,000 members. No one can attain full membership in it unless he takes a solemn oath, a vow that he will devote himself for life to this noble work. He is to receive no salary—merely a support. I need not say there are many such societies in the Church. Does this look as if we were opposed to education? No, we love education. We have ever loved it, and ever will love it. But we hold there is no true education separated from religion. We hold that man has no right to sunder what God has put together. If you separate the soul from the body, you inevitably cause death; if you separate religion from education, you as inevitably cause spiritual death, and sooner or later bring about a state of society too horrible to contemplate.

When other objections fail, then it is our religion that is at fault. It is, we are told,

INCOMPATIBLE WITH FREE INSTITUTIONS.

Our religion needs no defense. It is not of yesterday. It arose with creation, and will set only when time is no more. It is the parent of poets, orators, statesmen and warriors. Some of the grandest geniuses the world has ever seen have bowed down most submissively and reverently before it. It has lit the fires of liberty throughout the Christian world; it has stricken the shackles from the slave; it has given us our civilization; it has preserved the arts and sciences, and blessed us with innumerable other gifts. Yet we are told that it is opposed to free institutions; that it is, in fact, tyrannical. (1) holy religion! lovely creation of God, thou art opposed to nothing that is good. Like thy Author, thou art for all climes, times and peoples. It was an appeal to thy hallowing influences that brought America into civil existence; and it is to thy principles that America owes her freedom, prosperity and grandeur. We will be told this is false. What of that. It is like telling us our faith is false and that we are idolators; but we are as firm in our belief of these things as are the rocks in their eternal fastnesses.

Finally, we are superior; we would build up a foreign system in this beautiful land. Build up a foreign system in our own country! I would indignantly answer whoever would dare make so base and villanous a charge, that it is foully and utterly false. The history of the country answers for our fidelity to principle and for our loyalty and heroism in the hour of peril. "It is both foolish and wicked," says Garra Smith in his late statesman-like letter, "to tax Catholics with bad motives in regard to the school question. It is the old story of the wolf's complaint of the lamb, roiling the stream. Be ashamed," he continued, "consider who they are whom you persecute. They are your countrymen, as patriotic as yourselves. On many a field they have mingled their blood with yours."

During our late, unhappy civil war I lived in Utica, N. Y. Just after the close of the contest a minister called on one of our wealthy citizens. "Mr. B——," said he, "we must start an association to put down these Catholics; they are growing quite numerous." "I grant you, sir," said Mr. B——, "that they are growing quite numerous; but if you count on me to persecute them, you are very much mistaken. Whether the Catholics go to heaven or hell is none of my business; but this I know, that during the war the Catholics did their duty, their whole duty, to the country; and that when and while certain ministers preached partisan politics and sedition in their pulpits, the Catholic clergy, to their credit, never disgraced religion by bringing in into the arena of political strife."

I am convinced that it is impossible to put these matters clearly and candidly before any intelligent, good man, without at least commanding his respect. Fair play is our national characteristic. We are not here misunderstood by many really good men on this very important question of education. Frequently on telling some of our friends that we are in

FAVOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

They appeared to be surprised. They could scarcely realize the fact that we are both willing and anxious to put our schools under State control; that we want no breaking up of the system, no division of the school fund; that the same superintendent, the same inspectors, the same examiners, the same school board would suit us; and that we are ready to comply with the law in every particular, stipulating only that we teach our own children the principles of our religion. Simply this, and nothing more. I am quite sure the great mass of our non-Catholic fellow citizens can find nothing objectionable in this. Mr. Smith, whom I have already quoted, says on this subject: "All admit the paramount right of parents to control the education of their children. The meddling of the State with the school is an impertinence little less than meddling with the Church. It is not extravagant to say that the Government is no more entitled to a voice in the school than in the Church. Both are, or ought to be, religious institutions, and in the one particular that the average scholar is more plastic and docile than the average church member, the school has greatly the advantage over the church. When Catholics in Ireland were compelled to support the Church of England, Americans sympathized with them; but is not the oppression of our school system the same in principle?"

Let me suppose, for a moment, that we were in a majority in this country and that we taxed our fellow-citizens of all and no denominations to support a school system in which the principles of our religion were taught, and that to those who would say "This is not fair; we don't want our children educated in your religion," we should say, "the system is good; the schools suit us. If you don't suit you, send your children to private schools." Would our fellow-citizens feel that was right? Certainly not.

We will be told there is no religion taught in the common schools. It is not of religion in the schools that we complain. It is of its absence." We hold that any religion is better than no religion. That the system as at present conducted is injurious to us, and that it is so regarded by a certain class. I need only refer to what has been boastingly said by some ministers at the late public meetings on the school question in the East. "Our public school system," says one, "has liberated 6,000,000 Catholics from Rome." This I do not believe, but that it has destroyed the faith of great numbers of our children is, I am sorry to say, but too true; still I must confess I was extremely surprised to hear of ministers boasting of this fact. They knew, if they knew anything, that these children became infidels, and as such were really the most dangerous members of society. Would the great mass of our non-Catholic fellow-citizens indorse the position of these men? I believe they would not, for I have an abiding faith in the honor and honesty of our fellow-citizens. We, my friends, are

NOT ALONE IN OUR VIEWS

Of education without religion. Very many distinguished men, both lay and clerical, agree with us. Mr. Disraeli, in his address when installed, a few weeks ago, as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, said, "The spiritual nature of man is stronger than laws or constitutions. No Government can last that does not recognize that principle, and no legislation endure which does not flow from this fountain; nor is there, as some would teach you, anything in religious convictions that leads to contracted intelligence or our sympathies; on the contrary, religion invigorates the intellect and expands the heart. He who has a due sense of his relation to his God is best qualified to fulfill his duties to his fellow-man."

None suppose that mere intellectual culture makes men moral. There are few men living who have given more thought to the science of the mind than Herbert Spencer, and he tells us that in intellectual development does not tend to make men moral. Guizot says religious instruction should never be separated from moral education. I might cite in support of this view several distinguished Protestant divines, and prominently among them Bishop Porter, but time will not permit. I cite these authorities, not to show we are right. On that point we have no misgivings. Our Holy Father, the illustrious Pius IX., has settled the question for us. I merely cite them to show what statesmen, scientists and philanthropists say on the subject.

It may be asked what are the advantages to society from the religious system of education? Security of person and property, good government and the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. How is this to be effected? Let the child be taught that he is destined to live a life of eternal happiness; that the grandest prospects are before him; that his fondest hopes will be more than realized; that he will enjoy the utmost liberty and the most absolute security in the possession of all he can possibly desire, and that the object of life in this world is to prepare for the happiness to come; that God, who is infinitely good and powerful, has promised all this, and is most anxious to give it to us. The life to this, and the only this for the reasoning being, is the observance of the law of God. Let the law be explained to him by proper authority and its observance enjoined, not as a matter of little or no importance, but as *the one thing necessary*, the great object of his life. A religious impression penetrates the entire being. Let him know that God has absolute dominion over him, and that no sincere will be taken for his non compliance with the part he has to play in the plan. Let that God's threats are as certain as His promises are unequivocal, and both equally dear. Then it will be easy to

IMPRESS UPON HIS MIND

That it is the vilest of all things, the abasement of every principle of justice and religion; that it alone can blight all his glorious prospects, whither his not-le aspirations, deprive him of his heaven-born inheritance and send him forth a degraded outcast from the face of his God forever. May not this be going too far? Is not such a system calculated to stunt the mind and to destroy freedom of thought? Not at all. Taought, or Reason as we will call it in the sense, is the light that God has given us; and when not clouded or swayed by passion, recognizes its author and submits mind-respectfully to its decrees. The Eternal, seeing His likeness unsullied, smiles upon it, encourages it and acknowledges it as his own. For to those who believe in Him, He gives power to become His sons. Can the child of such a Father be a slave, a coward or a traitor? His thoughts are higher than the heavens and broader than the universe. He has the vastest fields for enterprise and progress. He is, if faithful to the principles of his religion, unselfish, generous and brave. Naturally patriotic, he is ready to give his life for his country at the call of duty; and what a country my friends! It is because we desire to see its grand institutions perpetuated, as well as for the higher motives of eternal salvation, that, like the sacrificer, we would take our young Hannibals to the altar of religion and there make them swear fidelity to God and their country. How can they do this without faith and morality? And how can they have faith and morality unless they are taught?

"Grant," says a large body of honest, liberal-minded men, "that morality is necessary—and religion, too, if you please—but it is not in a broad basis on which we can all agree; let us have a few general principles." General principles mean all things and mean nothing in religion. They lead first to indifference, and then immorality to infidelity. The law of God changes not; it is, like Himself, immutable. We hold that it requires a religious system, which is a positive system. It starts with a fixed object; it has well-defined ideas, and it knows that it can and does carry them out. It expands the mind, captivates the heart and gives to the will the firmness necessary to control passion, and thus enable it to overcome

THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF ITS ETERNAL DESTINY.

Its mission begins at the baptismal font, regenerating the babe in Christ; it watches over the first development of his reason and directs him heavenward; in manhood it moderates him in prosperity and cheers him in adversity; it keeps vigil by his side when friends have abandoned him; it whispers of a bright future when the shadows of night are lowering over life's journey; it soothes him in his last moments and accompanies him to his heavenly Father's house, and there leaves him in the enjoyment of eternal bliss.

Will we or will we not educate our children in this way? Will we neglect to open to them the fountains of eternal truth? Will we not try every means in our power to impress upon their youthful hearts the absolute necessity of living up to their religion? All their hopes in life and death depend upon it; and, I repeat, will we, through a false view of liberty, prove traitors alike to our God, our children and our country? No! A thousand times No! We have but begun. In a few years, with the help of God, we will have a thoroughly complete system of Christian education from California to Maine, and from the Polar Sea to the Gulf of Mexico.


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## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

### A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

SENTINELS ON DUTY.

It was four o'clock when the French party reached the fortress. They were admitted and received with much interest. Through the silence of the night the sound of musketry had reached the fort in a fitful manner, and the consciousness that comrades were actually engaged at so short a distance produced deep anxiety in the breasts of the guard. As the little band entered they were assailed with questions and remarks.

"What has happened?" "You are all pree mud." "Any wounded?" "What has become of the Prussians?"

These and a thousand other questions were poured into the ears of the expeditionary party. Their appearance was certainly calculated to excite surprise, if not admiration. Most of them owed to their faces were covered with mud; they bore an air of extreme fatigue; two had slight wounds, one with a cheek grazed and the other an arm hurt. But there was through all an evident consciousness of achievement which took from them the grandest prospects are before him; that his fondest hopes will be more than realized; that he will enjoy the utmost liberty and the most absolute security in the possession of all he can possibly desire, and that the object of life in this world is to prepare for the happiness to come; that God, who is infinitely good and powerful, has promised all this, and is most anxious to give it to us. The life to this, and the only this for the reasoning being, is the observance of the law of God. Let the law be explained to him by proper authority and its observance enjoined, not as a matter of little or no importance, but as *the one thing necessary*, the great object of his life. A religious impression penetrates the entire being. Let him know that God has absolute dominion over him, and that no sincere will be taken for his non compliance with the part he has to play in the plan. Let that God's threats are as certain as His promises are unequivocal, and both equally dear. Then it will be easy to

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These and a thousand other questions were poured into the ears of the expeditionary party. Their appearance was certainly calculated to excite surprise, if not admiration. Most of them owed to their faces were covered with mud; they bore an air of extreme fatigue; two had slight wounds, one with a cheek grazed and the other an arm hurt. But there was through all an evident consciousness of achievement which took from them the grandest prospects before them; that his fondest hopes will be more than realized; that he will enjoy the utmost liberty and the most absolute security in the possession of all he can possibly desire, and that the object of life in this world is to prepare for the happiness to come; that God, who is infinitely good and powerful, has promised all this, and is most anxious to give it to us. The life to this, and the only this for the reasoning being, is the observance of the law of God. Let the law be explained to him by proper authority and its observance enjoined, not as a matter of little or no importance, but as *the one thing necessary*, the great object of his life. A religious impression penetrates the entire being. Let him know that God has absolute dominion over him, and that no sincere will be taken for his non compliance with the part he has to play in the plan. Let that God's threats are as certain as His promises are unequivocal, and both equally dear. Then it will be easy to

IMPRESS UPON HIS MIND

That it is the vilest of all things, the abasement of every principle of justice and religion; that it alone can blight all his glorious prospects, whither his not-le aspirations, deprive him of his heaven-born inheritance and send him forth a degraded outcast from the face of his God forever. May not this be going too far? Is not such a system calculated to stunt the mind and to destroy freedom of thought? Not at all. Taought, or Reason as we will call it in the sense, is the light that God has given us; and when not clouded or swayed by passion, recognizes its author and submits mind-respectfully to its decrees. The Eternal, seeing His likeness unsullied, smiles upon it, encourages it and acknowledges it as his own. For to those who believe in Him, He gives power to become His sons. Can the child of such a Father be a slave, a coward or a traitor? His thoughts are higher than the heavens and broader than the universe. He has the vastest fields for enterprise and progress. He is, if faithful to the principles of his religion, unselfish, generous and brave. Naturally patriotic, he is ready to give his life for his country at the call of duty; and what a country my friends! It is because we desire to see its grand institutions perpetuated, as well as for the higher motives of eternal salvation, that, like the sacrificer, we would take our young Hannibals to the altar of religion and there make them swear fidelity to God and their country. How can they do this without faith and morality? And how can they have faith and morality unless they are taught?

"Grant," says a large body of honest, liberal-minded men, "that morality is necessary—and religion, too, if you please—but it is not in a broad basis on which we can all agree; let us have a few general principles." General principles mean all things and mean nothing in religion. They lead first to indifference, and then immorality to infidelity. The law of God changes not; it is, like Himself, immutable. We hold that it requires a religious system, which is a positive system. It starts with a fixed object; it has well-defined ideas, and it knows that it can and does carry them out. It expands the mind, captivates the heart and gives to the will the firmness necessary to control passion, and thus enable it to overcome

THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF ITS ETERNAL DESTINY.

Its mission begins at the baptismal font, regenerating the babe in Christ; it watches over the first development of his reason and directs him heavenward; in manhood it moderates him in prosperity and cheers him in adversity; it keeps vigil by his side when friends have abandoned him; it whispers of a bright future when the shadows of night are lowering over life's journey; it soothes him in his last moments and accompanies him to his heavenly Father's house, and there leaves him in the enjoyment of eternal bliss.

Will we or will we not educate our children in this way? Will we neglect to open to them the fountains of eternal truth? Will we not try every means in our power to impress upon their youthful hearts the absolute necessity of living up to their religion? All their hopes in life and death depend upon it; and, I repeat, will we, through a false view of liberty, prove traitors alike to our God, our children and our country? No! A thousand times No! We have but begun. In a few years, with the help of God, we will have a thoroughly complete system of Christian education from California to Maine, and from the Polar Sea to the Gulf of Mexico.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII.

SENTINELS ON DUTY.

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asked, "Has monsieur le Capitaine occasion for my attendance?"

"Ha, I do not wonder you should be anxious to get to repose."

"Well, it is not precisely for repose I ask monsieur's permission to leave him."

"For what then?"

"Last night I observed that while we were engaged with the Prussian there were several musket shots fired at us from our own side of the river, as if the enemy had established a malcontent there, and I wished to investigate it."

"Have you not had enough work for one night?"

"I am not tired, monsieur; and this post may be in no way in future."

"And suppose you find it, what do you propose to do?"

"On that I have not made up my mind yet. It must depend on what I discover."

"My impression is that you would do better to rest and refresh yourself, that you might then be in fitter condition for adventure, if you will persist in seeking them."

"Monsieur, I could not rest with this on my mind. Have I your permission."

"Well, if you will persist, go; but be careful. After all, you are a useful man, and it would be a pity to waste your life without a reasonable prospect of advantage."

"Monsieur is very good. I will be careful. Adieu, monsieur."

"Parawi."

The Captain with his long stride soon disappeared, and Michel was left alone. He examined cautiously, and displaying his person as little as possible, the ground, when his attention was attracted by the sound of oars. In the gray light he saw a boat, and could plainly distinguish the forms that occupied it. There were four sitters, and two who pulled. The boat was pushed from a point at the farther end of the village, and crossed the stream towards the broken arches of the bridge which had been destroyed in anticipation of the siege.

"Ha," thought Michel to himself, "they have made a post of the ruins, and have established themselves therefore half-a-mile nearer to us than we thought. That arrangement cannot be left undisturbed."

As he watched, he saw the boat land and four men get out. In a few minutes four men returned. At the distance he could not be quite sure of their appearance, but he made no doubt that one was the same who had left the boat—the Sergeant in fact —and that the others were three soldiers who had been relieved.

"There are, then," he thought, "three on guard."

He looked to the breech of his gun; he examined the chambers of his revolver. By his side hung the sword-bayonet, which he had thrust into his belt when he waked, that the *After* of the sentinel might not make a noise. His way to the ruins lay over fields and through ditches, now running, now hiding, until at last he came within earshot of the sentries. Two of them were on beat in sight of each other; the third was concealed from his comrades by one of the abutments of the bridge. As the sentries met upon their march they usually interchanged a few words—they seemed even at first to Michel's ear to be unusually earnest. Drawing yet closer, he could distinguish the words, which, from his Asiatic knowledge of German, he easily comprehended.

Over fifty dragoons killed and wounded and three foot soldiers, I heard the Hauptmann say."

"Der Teufel!"

There was silence. The sentries had again parted, each to his beat, Michel watching attentively. Once more the footsteps met, the words were heard, and the engagement was renewed.

"How many of them?"

"Nobody can tell: it was dark. Hundreds I suppose. It takes a good many of them together to have courage to fire on a German."

Again a pause as the sentries parted, and once more the footsteps tended towards each other.

"Was he there?"

"Der Franc-Tieurr?"

"Yes."

"I do not know. Of course, the scoundrel was."

Silence again except for the echoing footsteps, and conversation once more renewed.

"I have an idea."

"Mein Gott."

"No, I will kill that Franc-Tieurr. I will find him out myself and kill him."

"So gut."

And so parted. Michel, who had held himself in readiness for the moment when the sentries were turned back to back, sprang upon the man who said he would kill him, and with a blow of the naked sword laid him low. The slight noise caused his comrade to turn and level his musket, but before he could fire he dropped, struck by a bullet from Michel's rifle. The third sentry, aroused by the report, rushed from his post, behind the abutment. Michel was already in the act of re loading his rifle. The Prussian put his gun to his shoulder. There were but fifty paces between them. Michel, perfectly undisturbed, looked steadily in the face of the sentry while he continued to put the charge into his musket, and then, even with the facilities offered by the chassepot, occupied some precious seconds.

"It is a duel," he said in German, "and you have the first fire."

As he spoke the Prussian discharged his piece. The shot whistled by Michel's ear. Michel fired and the third sentry fell.

"I think," he said to himself, as he made his way back to the fortress, "they will draw back that post for the future."

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

### THE TWO CULANS.

There was, perhaps, no feature of the Franco-Prussian war more peculiar than "the two Ulans." Everywhere before the German army was seen this ubiquitous pair. Miles ahead of the main body on every possible road were the lancers reconnoitering. The Germans -from love or love to tell wonderful stories of the adventures of these scouts, and the captures they made. There is no doubt that these amazing incidents—spread in every direction over the line of march of the German army warning of difficulties, discovering weak points, bringing to light objects of plunder, intimating where the largest resources could be found—contributed much to the ultimate success of its campaign. Among Frenchmen naturally the facility and impunity with which this weapon was employed against them awakened intense indigestion. It seemed not only a humiliation but an injury, and among the soldiers who talked thoughtfully of the war it was a source of frequent conversation.

An old soldier of the Imperial Guard was speaking on the subject with our friends Michel and Mike. Taking the pipe from his mouth, he remarked sententiously, "An army which allows another to clench its fist in its face cannot be expected to do much good."

"What do you mean?" asked Michel.

"I mean that to have a couple of Prussian horsemen riding within shot of the guns of the fort here, spying and peering and bringing back information of what we are doing, is so shameful that the army which endures it must come to trouble."

"I have heard of these horsemen going reconnoitering in twos through the open country, but it is not possible they do it here?"

The veteran took his pipe from his mouth, slowly emitted a puff, and said, "I had a letter the other day from my nephew, who is a Sergeant at St. Denis. He saw two horsemen coming up to within a mile of the fort.. I know two were seen from fort de Noisy, and one of our Hussards who had a glass, saw them from the Redoute de Nogent."

"Oh, I know you managed a clever trap for those fellows at Bric; but, my son, it is easier to catch a squirrel napping than a couple of advanced videttes."

"No doubt, but it is worth trying."

"Have you any plan in your head?" asked Mike, who had been listening to the conversation with attention.

"No, it would be impossible to form any. Their movements are directed by chance, or at all events by motives that we cannot divine, and we must only look to chance to fall in with them."

"Well; suppose if we try for it we try together, I suppose?"

"I think it would be better we should separate. I should like to take the Strasbourg road between Nogent and Neuilly."

"And you leave me to kill a Hessian for myself!"

"I do not understand."

"Oh, no matter. What post do you assign to me?"

"Well, if they are very daring they only try the cross-road, past the Chateau de Montfaux, and the village of Neuilly. It is not a thousand metres from the Fort of Nogent, but they seem to be under the impression that we sleep eighteen hours a day."

"And what, my lads, will you do, suppose you meet two Uhlans piece?"

"Will them," answered Michel shortly.

"Try, at all events," said Mike Mahoney, with a capital aim to the head and heart."

The veteran laughed loud. "Well, my children, I think you have plenty of audacity, but audacity is a good thing in war, providing there be not too much of it."

"And shaking the ashes out of his pipe, the honest soldier departed.

Michel had now acquired the freedom of the camp and ground on which he could parade unchecked, and he was able to secure the same privilege for his comrade. There was no need, therefore, for any delay to interfere between the conception and execution of a project which depended on themselves. A demand for volunteers was said to have been by this time easily exceeded; but the project in hand was not one to which Michel thought it advisable to bring the aid of thumbscrews. The preparations of the comrades were soon made, and at midday they had passed out of the fort, the sergeant of the guard heartily remarking with a laugh, "Out for sport to day!"

"Not only to try and spoil some," answered Mike, gaily.

The companions proceeded through the wood of Vincennes, at the skirts of which they took the road lying under Fort Nogent, leaving the village on their right.

"What would you think of trying the village?" asked Mike.

"We should have a considerable disadvantage there if they had any soldiers in the village."

About a mile after quitting the wood they had reached the open country, when they departed, as Michel intimated to his friend.

"Adieu, mon camarade," said Mike.

"Good-bye, and good luck," answered Mike, with a hearty shake of the hand.

"Look here, mon," said Michel to himself, "there can be no possible danger in the direction I have sent him."

"If one could be angry," said Mike in soliloquy, "it would be a good fellow, it would be for the way he spoke to keep me on the ground for himself and to keep me out of it. Its being tracked like a hare in arms—an! I a soldier in arms."—And Mike laughed loud, perhaps, as indulging in the luxury of a burst with empty saddles.

The creatures looked wild and scared, and they scampered about in a mad fashion for a while. But there was a little stream just at the edge of the trees, and along the border of it the loveliest bit of green grass you ever saw. Now to see these two horses—twas a doubtful matter as to which was the greater brute—so gradually did they get tamed down, so slowly did they border round upon the grass, so fast did they begin to eat disciplined and the German sense of duty, and waited their opportunity. They go to the sweet bite by the stream. "My beauty' said I to myself, 'if I don't ride you that way you may run yourself down.' went walking home on crutches!" The horses were not long in finding out that a few feet—but my lad's head was towards me. I daren't snow until I had a hold of him, or he would be off and good-by to my chance. His eyes was still wild, and very little I knew would answer, but this time I thought he was unsteady and kept shifting about, it seemed as if he would never turn the way I wanted him, with his head towards me. I watched and watched, and waited.

At last I thought I must risk it and do something. He still had his head to me, but now and then he would turn it a little the way. I considered that with a spring I could catch his mane, and once with a hold of that—why, I felt sure I could get on so at last I made a jump and caught the mane with one hand, and luckily hit off the saddle with the other. He reared a little, but not so high but that I was able to swing my right leg, and to my delight I was in the seat. The bridle was my great difficulty; but we in the county Limerick, know quite as much about a horse. Though it was every where—under his legs, about his head, frightening him as if I was a fly, still somehow by was wheedling him with "—I got hold of enough of it to teach him its meaning could be found for him and the side of the Prussian riding-school and before I was ten minutes in the back—and he never shook me off—I was not afraid to get down and set his head—best all straight. The other thing was my difficulty; but here the bridle stood to me. At first he took the rein and galloped furiously away; but he soon stood a sack still about two hundred yards off. Then he made a plunge and threw his heels up in the air, and prepared for a buck jump, but by this time he had got the stride so much in his legs that he was fairly puzzled. The difficulty of mounting bothered him, and he began to consider, and while he was considering I was on and the grass came up under his nose; and faith he forgot all about his hurry home to bolt off, and snuffed at every. Seeing how it was, I let my animal drop down his head and have a bite, still keeping hold of the rein. Now if you ever saw two burnt nuts in a basin of water on a snap-apple night come together, you will have a notion of what two horses in a field will do. I waited and waited, and at last, sure enough, little by little and never looking at each other, my two nags came so close that I was able to get hold of the reins of my shy friend as well as of my own beast. It took as much trouble, I can tell you, to get him out of the tangle he had worked himself into as it does a parlied to wriggle out of the promises he makes in his countryman; but the county Limerick, glory be to God, gives a fellow a good education in horses at all events, and—you see," said Mike, pointing to the two steeds.

A chorus of "bravos!" greeted the end of Mike's narrative.

"Mes-sieurs," he added, "a grand armie of Le Vesse of Mahony has routed the enemy. The right wing has put them to the sword, and the left wing has brought home the prisoners."

(To be Continued.)

## ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.

[Translation of the London Weekly Register.]

PIUS P. P. IX.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

Although many grievous and bitter sufferings, from the beginning of our long Pontificate, have fallen to our lot through various causes which we have unfolded in our Encyclical Letters from time to time, yet in these last years the number of our sorrows has so increased that we should be almost overwhelmed by them, were we not upheld by the mercy of God.

Of late, indeed, matters have reached such a pass that death itself seems better than life amid such storms, and with eyes lifted up to Heaven we are fain to cry, "It is better for us to die than to see the evils of the Saints." (Macab. iii. 59). Ever since our city of Rome, by the act of God, has been taken away by force of arms, and has passed under the sway of men who despise law, who are enemies of religion, who confound all things, both human and divine, in a deplorable manner without inflicting some new wounds on our heart already suffering from repeated injuries and wrongs. There ring still in our ears the cries of religious orders driven out from their homes, and from their homes in poverty and scattered hither by hostile hands, as is done where revolution triumphs; just as, according to the prediction of Jesus Christ, the house taken away by force of arms, and has passed under the sway of men who despise law, who are enemies of religion, who confound all things, both human and divine, in a deplorable manner without inflicting some new wounds on our heart already suffering from repeated injuries and wrongs. There ring still in our ears the cries of religious orders driven out from their homes, and from their homes in poverty and scattered hither by hostile hands, as is done where revolution triumphs; just as, according to the prediction of Jesus Christ, the house of God is

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10.
January
4—Sunday—Octave of Holy Innocents.
5—Monday—Vigil of the Epiphany. St. Telesphorus, Pope and Martyr.
6—Tuesday—Epiphany of our Lord. Holiday of Obligation.
7—Wednesday—Octave Comm.

day, is a document of such high importance that no apology is necessary for our devoting so much space to it. His Holiness reviews in it the relations maintained with the great powers of the earth towards Catholicity, and deplores them in language remarkable for vigor and pathos. As might naturally be expected, he begins with a reprobation of the evil state of affairs which the rapacity and dishonesty of the Piedmontese Government have brought about in Italy. And, truly, insensible to the sufferings of humanity, lost to all those of honor and justice, must be the heart which could withhold emotion contemplate the disorders which effect that beautiful and once happy land! More than the present seem bad as they are, are those which every intelligent man can see in the not distant future. The moral sentiment, antagonistic to God and His Holy Church, which has been at work for so many years, with the tacit approval of the Government, cannot possibly disappear and pass away before causing a social disturbance which will place the lives and fortunes of the best men in Italy, lay and clerical, in the hands of fanatical Communists. The monarchy which deliberately made use of these diabolical associations for the purpose of its own territorial aggrandizement, will in its turn fall a victim and perish ignominiously.

There seems to be a great law of Divine Providence which ordains that the wicked agencies availed of to oppress the Church by secular authorities and by building among about the utter ruin of those who encouraged them. Therefore it may be regarded as a thing predestined that the revolution which Victor Emanuel and made use of to destroy the Pope's temporal sovereignty, and to impede him in the exercise of his ecclesiastical functions as Supreme Pastor of the faithful, will deprive his family of every vestige of power. The final consecution of the ministers of God which, in contravention of the common laws of justice, the irreligious authorities of Switzerland—more particularly those of the Canton of Geneva—are carrying on, is deplored by by the Holy Father in the strongest terms. We have kept our readers, as far as possible, conversant with the progress of a system that misnamed "republic," and they are not ignorant of the excesses to which hatred of Catholicity has driven statesmen who prate loudly about liberty, equality and fraternity. Of course his Holiness could not pass unnoticed the violations of the rights of conscience daily perpetrated in Germany through the enforcement of the iniquitous ecclesiastical laws framed by FALK, indorsed by BISMARCK, and finally approved by Emperor WILHELM. These statutes revive the spirit of the English penal laws, and they are, even according to the judgment of the most bigoted knpgs the British and American journals, equivalent to a legal prohibition of the exercise of the Catholic religion. That they really were intended to crush it, no reasonable doubt can be entertained by any impartial and right-minded man. In the we know they must fail—indeed, they could not but fail if the Catholics of Germany were not one tenth as powerful as they are and VON BISMARCK were ten times stronger politically than he is; yet it cannot be denied that they will work a great deal of harm, and cause much suffering both to pastors and people.

It is believed that the promulgation of those anti-Christian enactments is a return made by the Emperor to the heads of the Prussian revolutionary societies for their support of him and their cooperation with him during the Franco-German war. The fact is, that wherever the Church is assailed now-a-days, no matter what may be the form of Government, the secret societies are the instigators and prime movers in the persecution. In these pressing emergencies Catholics must have almost incessant recourse to prayer, which has ever been the surge, the sure defense and the invincible

support of the suffering faithful. Prayers for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff, for the welfare of the Church, for the conversion of sinners, for the frustration of the schemes of the enemies of God's law, when a sincere heart must avail with those who have pretended to men of up and audaciously deny slyer, and blasphemously in Divine Mercy, which is stholics, it is certainly the the only the inestimable ing to the One Saving Fold, he faith that in this and sitions to Almighty God, solation in these sad times, if we were better to die e sufferings of the saints."

## ATION QUESTION.

Education Question is as importance and grander eed it is no exaggeration r Catholics it has become questions, the problem s of which depends the poral welfare of millions must be remembered that confined to this country ld, every civilized ety on the face of the is being waged, believe in God and those lerce struggle for the pow train up and educate the ossible for an intelligent s the immensity of the the generation now liv, t be extinct in what are, aking, a few years, and children and under tu ers the world of courr loss, moral, social and s impressed upon their l dominate all nations in

ress as a mathematical de ist as the children of to will the men of the fu ples and foes of religion ter conflicts. Their complete ognition of the fact accounts for the stubbornness and audacity with which they are defending and advocating the secular system. They look to the future and they work for the future. They think they have done all that is possible to corrupt and degrade those who have reached man's estate, and they now want to seize upon the little children. If they can prevent them from receiving proper religious instruction, they succeed in securing them for atheism and in making them fit instruments to carry out the principles of "social regeneration," which the minds of the anti-Catholic theorists have already originated. In short, the question of whether the world is to continue Christian or to return to Paganism, altogether depends upon the educational system generally adopted. If the Bismarck system be adopted in all countries, nations still enjoy the blessings of faith, and advance in true civilization; but if on the contrary, it be secular, then, must assuredly, shall mankind retrograde into barbarism and ignorance.

Wars and bloodshed are the inevitable consequences of irreligion; they grow out of it as naturally as the fruit out of the blossom; and war and bloodshed, as all history testifies, destroy prosperity, enlightenment, morality, justice and everything that distinguishes the civilized men from the savage. The apostles of infidelity make no secret of their intentions. They tell us openly, plainly every day that we shall have those wars, and that the land shall run red with the blood of thousands murdered in the social disruptions they are now preparing. First, religion is to be destroyed, then property is to be abolished; next, all restrictions imposed upon the indulgence of human passion by the laws of morality are to be removed; and then, when diabolism shall be everywhere triumphant, we shall have "liberty, equality and fraternity," as understood by modern revolutionists. Some of the leaders in the movement may not realize the full force of the Christian friends, the limit allotted to man endurance is sufficiently adequate to do justice to a subject fraught with so serious consequences. Suffice it to say that, if we take it at all, for mercy sake take it straight."

ST. MARY'S CONGREGATION

Has lost the services of the Rev. Father Spellman, who, during his brief sojourn here, has made a warm friend in the person of every one who has had an opportunity of forming his acquaintance. The good people of San José have sufficient reason to rejoice that a clergyman so kind, genial, and withal so devoted to his sacred calling as Father Spellman, has been placed among them. Rev. Father O'Connor is laboring hard and successfully in building up the interests of St. Mary's. When he took charge the church was encumbered with debt; but he is quietly carrying out a system which will no doubt ere long relieve the parishioners of the burden. The manner in which he conducts his affairs is exactly as well to here note for the benefit of your readers that, notwithstanding the very illiberal prizes prevailing all through the past season, many parties are clinging to the hope of still higher figures, and our immense grain warehouses contain large quantities waiting for that rise.

RAILROADS.

Our street railroad, now being built by Messrs. Smith, Crow and Bennett, has been temporarily suspended on account of unfavorable weather for the prosecution of the work. The Newton and Tuscalosa Railroad may now be considered a gone from our gaze like a beautiful dream." Our local capitalists are making money fast enough in other directions, and therefore do not seem to be in love with railroad building, at least in the direction above indicated. In the Spring, however, it is regarded as a fixed fact that a railroad will be built from this place to Valley Creek.

THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT

Of this community is quite pronounced We have fifteen churches for the spiritual and moral consolation of sinners, and seven saloons. We have, also, a scientific society growing finely, and largely supported by men of considerable ability and influence. This society does not estimate at a high figure the services rendered to mankind by the above-mentioned fifteen churches. The annual report of which we have just had a petition in their meeting last Sunday evening for a repeal of the law exempting church property from taxation. Sunday in Stockton bears a strong resemblance to the quiet and orderly scenes of a New England village.

## LETTER FROM STOCKTON.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONITOR.]

STOCKTON, December 30, 1873.

Apart from the religious aspect of the great festival now at hand, the "holidays" serve many other purposes—the renewal of old friendships, the strengthening of social ties and the interchange of those sentiments of kindness and good-will which contribute so much to the pleasure of friendly intercourse. Your correspondent, being in a gossipy mood, proposes to have a social chat with the readers of THE MONITOR. The first subject in point of importance is

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

In this vicinity the farming interests are paramount to all others, and affect all other pursuits. This branch of industry is being conducted on a more extended scale throughout this valley than has ever been known before. The volunteer crop gives promise of a large yield. The generous figures that wheat commanded during the past season stimulate the farmers to greater efforts for the coming year. It might be as well to here note for the benefit of your readers that, notwithstanding the very illiberal prizes prevailing all through the past season, many parties are clinging to the hope of still higher figures, and our immense grain warehouses contain large quantities waiting for that rise.

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THE WEAKEST INTEREST

Is finely represented here. Our saloons have contributed to the city revenue during the past eleven months the sum of $67 65, the receipts for the month of December 53, the remainder of the year. Stockton has taken that "fraternal solace" with remarkable regularity. There are but few low-grade saloons here. They receive but little countenance in this community, and it is well; for if people will drink whisky, it is better that they should get it in respectable places and of a good quality. But there is really one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." I cannot but call attention in this connection to a few remarks made by a very popular Presbyterian divine of this city (Stockton), in the winter of 1868, delivered a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, in which, interwoven with the thread of his discourse, he gave the property to Horticulturist, Jr., and that only because the Horticulturist, Jr., was a member of his church. The gentleman who attended for many years, and who is now living in New York city, and is very much respected.

Laurrell will, after the holidays, introduce a bill providing for the removal of the seat of California to somewhere a railway reaches it. Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville and San Jose, as rivals, Manhattan county and Alcatraz island, as the seat of the new State. Let Nature decide, by interposing the waste fresh at its mouth, and the Legislature will be relieved of the responsibility.

A wife in Yuba City, by advertisement in the newspapers there, forbids saloon-keepers trusting her husband with liquor.

The Sacramento beet sugar factory has suspended operations for want of material. The farmers will sow it in the Spring.

Rawlog is going ahead rapidly in Livermore Valley and other parts of Alameda county. The saloon keepers are all getting rich and happy.

Norman Porter, of San José, has been fined a thousand dollars for two pain items, to be removed at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and has refused to accept.

A jewelry store was broken into by an expert burglar at Napa on Saturday night, and robbed of five thousand seven hundred dollars worth of jewelry.

Professor Tomlinson, teacher of mathematics at the Santa Barbara Seminary, has been lecturing to the people of Santa Barbara on Wood and Science.

The Tulare *Times* is authority for the statement that the Pacific and Visalia Railroad Company will promptly disincorporate after a meeting to be held next month.

The total number of shares subscribed to the stock and bonds of the Napa Valley Railroad is as follows: San Joaquin, 547; Fresno, 180; Merced, 1; Napa, 1,000; Solano, 1,000; Sonoma, 1,000.

The Napa *Independent* says: "We are glad to see that all over up the county that the sentiment of cattle-growing is on the increase, and the farmers are getting down to business."

The Placer *Herald* of the 27th of December speaks well of the Lincoln coal mine, which is now being worked by a company that are organized and a large force of men at work.

Mr. Thomas Maloney of Hollister recently sold a hundred acres in Monterey county with wheat. The grain is now growing finely, and the purchaser will realize a handsome profit from his magnificent speculation.

The County Judge of El Dorado county has issued a proclamation offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest of Jesse Fraser, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Fraser on a ranch in that county, and previously been declared elected to the Assembly.

A new wagon and carriage road is to be built on the Sonoma side from Napa to the Lick-ins mercantile grounds, and from thence to Tahoe City. The distance is about seventy miles, and when completed the road will furnish a delightful carriage drive for tourists.

The Quincy *National* says the storms of the past week or two have done more damage to the roads than any other in the history of the county, and that before the next year's rains set in, the roads must be put in better condition. The interest is good water and a good quality. But there is really one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." I cannot but call attention in this connection to a few remarks made by a very popular Presbyterian divine of this city (Stockton), in the winter of 1868, delivered a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, in which, interwoven with the thread of his discourse, he gave the property to Horticulturist, Jr., and that only because the Horticulturist, Jr., was a member of his church. The gentleman who attended for many years, and who is now living in New York city, and is very much respected.

The Placer *Herald* says: "Since the great hydraulic mines have been stopped by the courts, and the miners have been driven from their claims, the population of Placer county has been greatly reduced, and many of the miners have left the county altogether. Many of those who have remained have turned their attention to farming, and are now engaged in putting in crops. Many of the farmers are not aware of that property ground will produce as much as it will, and in other words, destroy its productiveness entirely. In other words, destroy its productiveness entirely. In other words, destroy its productiveness entirely. In

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### IRELAND.

**The Catholic Union.**

The annual meeting of the Catholic Union of Ireland was held in the Chapel of St. Kevin, December 3d, under every condition which could lend dignity and gathering with weight, importance and prestige. The chair was occupied by a nobleman whom Ireland with good reason regards with confidence and respect. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, his brace the Primate, the Archbishop of Cashel, and several other Prelates honored the meeting with their presence. The Irish laity were represented by a great number of gentlemen of position and influence, and the Irish clergy was equally well represented. From the eloquent addresses delivered, and from the resolutions adopted, an accurate idea of the objects which the Catholic Union proposes for itself and of the ends which it pursues may be gathered. The Union fulfills a twofold function—it has, so to speak, a home and a foreign policy. In one respect it forms a link by which the Catholics of Ireland are bound in the closest union to the Catholics of the Continent. In the other, it is a watchful guardian over Catholic interests in our own country. It was only natural that in the proceedings yesterday peculiar prominence should have been given to the foreign relations of the Union. Events of absorbing interest and incalculable importance are now being transacted on the Continent of Europe. The Pope is a prisoner in his own Eternal City. The Infidel has come from his home to the patrimony of St. Peter, has flooded Rome with the raffinery of Italy, and has set up a licentious court in the Palace of the Quirinal. Through Italy—from the Alps to the Adriatic, from Sicily to Lombardy—the work of demoniac spoliation goes on. Churches are being plundered; pious ladies driven from their convents with every circumstance of unmanly cruelty; episcopal funds stolen; religious edifices famous for their beauty or their history converted into barracks for the troops of *Il Re Galantuomo*. In Germany, and in Switzerland also, a fierce prosecution rages. In both countries the State is making desperate efforts to crush out Religious Freedom and Catholic Rights. Switzerland has driven Mgr. Mermillod into exile. Prussia has expelled the Jesuits and has deposed the Archbishop of Posen.

Need we say that of such events as these the Catholic Union speaks in tones of burning indignation? By the lips of the speakers and by formal resolutions it yesterday laid at the feet of the prisoner of the Vatican a dutiful and filial tribute of sympathy, an unshaken loyalty, a fervent aspiration for the complete liberation of the Holy Father, and the speedy restoration of his plundered inheritance. Expression was also given to the profound affection with which not alone all Catholics, but all honest men, must see the recent spoliations in Italy. Last, but not least, the sad meeting placed on record its admiration and gratitude for the heroic zeal, the distinguished ability, the indomitable constancy with which the Swiss and German prelates are maintaining a contest which is now alone a combat for Catholic liberties, but a struggle for intellectual freedom, threatened by a soul-blighting despotism. The Union, then, has done all things and unto God nothing. Passing from foreign to home to mistake, the Union adopted a resolution pledging itself to support the principles of the Catholic education recently declared by the Bishops, and another protesting against the manner in which Catholic interests are neglected in the administration of the Poor Law, and notably in the appointments of dispensary officers by Dispensary Boards. No one who knows anything of rural Ireland will regard this as a small matter. Boards of Guardians and Dispensary Boards are too often the last refuge of Ascendency, and in districts of the island where nine-tenths out of every twenty of the inhabitants are Catholic "no Catholic need apply" is the rule when a medical office falls vacant. In these and kindred matters the Catholic Union will find an ample scope for good and useful work. Though the great strongholds of Ascendency have been swept away, the evil spirit still lurks in dark places, and one of the functions which the Union is well fitted to discharge is to depict it forever.—*Dublin Freeman.*

**Orange Blasphemers.**

A meeting was held in the Rotunda on the evening of December 3d, at which, according to the *Daily Express*, "Home Rule received its quietus." At the momentous meeting Richard Caldbeck, M.P., presided, and the speakers were the chairman, Mr. Johnson, M.P., Mr. T. O. Peel, an Armagh coroner, a "Professor" from Glasgow, and two or three clergymen, whose names, we are ashamed to say, are not very familiar to our ears. One of the resolutions reiterated condemnation of the Home Rule movement, and declared it to be the unanimous determination of the meeting "to resist with the whole force of the institution any attempt to disorganize the British Empire." Why one who recollects how a similar determination was come to in the case of the establishment of the Protestant Church, will feel convinced that the Rotundo Orangemen are thoroughly in earnest. Other resolutions were passed, "expressing gratification at the attitude assumed by those parties who assisted during the recent revision of Parliament the attempts of the Ultramontane party to get control of education in Ireland, protesting against further concessions to the party, and denouncing the "organized conduct of the Irish Executive established in the Odd-Island and Portadown cases," and, on the whole, the demonstration in the Rotundo, if it does not overturn the Gladstone administration and put an end to the hopes of the Home Rulers at once and forever, cannot be far from achieving both those objects.—*Dublin Nation, December 6.*

**Testimonial to one of the "O'Hara Family."**

We take the following from the *Irish Times* of Monday, December 1st: "A numerously attended meeting, composed of the leading citizens and many of the country gentry, including the High Sheriff, John Murphy, Esq., was held on Saturday at the Athenæum, Kilkenny, to initiate a movement for raising a subscription to present a suitable testimonial to Michael Hanlon, Esq., late postmaster, on the occasion of his approaching departure from his native city. The meeting was presided over by James Sullivan, Jr., Esq. Several gentlemen spoke of the many claims which Mr. Hanlon possessed on the gratitude of his townsmen, and of Irishmen generally, in consequence of his vast literary talents, which, in conjunction with those of his brother John, had accomplished so much for the reputation of his country and its people by the "Tales of the O'Hara Family." Allusion was also made to Mr. Hanlon's claims by his long life of usefulness as an author of Kilkenny, and for the admirable manner in which he had discharged the duties of such a position as mayor, and also those of his late appointment. The necessary steps to make the movement a successful one having been taken, the meeting adjourned."

### ENGLAND.

**An Hour with Thomas Moore.**

The Rev. Peter Gallagher, S.J., last evening gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on the eminent lyric poet of Ireland, in St. Mary's street Hall, Edinburgh. It was evident that the lecturer had the intention of giving a brief account of the poet's life from birth to death. He ended, however, with his marriage, reserving the remainder of the poet's life for some probable future occasion. The lecturer said truly that the fame of Moore will be immortal, more because of the melodies to which he welded thoughts that glow and words that burn," than as the author of "Lalla Rookh." Moore was not born to be the writer of an epic poem. There is no nation that has given birth to more than one such writer, and no doubt Milton will be our epic poet of all time. He then briefly sketched the boyhood and youth of Moore until he went to London, where he soon became the favorite of the aristocratic noblemen and high-born dames of fashionable life. He told how he came to publish his translation of the odes attributed to Anacreon, and so gained the reputation of being among the first literati of the day. Of course the celebrated Memoirs could be but briefly touched. The lustrious countryman Francis Jeffrey was mentioned, considerably dwelt on and ably handled. Lastly, mention was made of Moore's to be true the fact of the wild melodies of Ireland being the great instigator of Moore's poetry, and that these have been so national airs, we should never have seen or read the praises sung that were ever written in any language. The lecture was illustrated by reading two or three of the melodies which are applicable to some of Ireland's worthy sons, and the reverend gentleman closed by stating that the Moore by his songs had done much to awaken the feelings of Irishmen to rise up and vindicate the rights of which they had been deprived throughout so many generations of men. It was on this that the lecturer had taken great pains to make his words plain enough to be understood by the youngest and least educated of his auditory. For ourselves we own that we were much interested in it, and we think such lectures calculated to raise up in the minds of the people a laudable desire of information about the illustrious men who have adorned our literature by their talents and writings. A new feature graced the proceedings—namely, the introduction of a musical lunatics. The ball was well filled by a most sympathetic audience, who showed their appreciation of the intellectual treat they were receiving by frequent and discriminating plaudits. The Rev. E. J. Hanlon occupied the chair, and in brief and well chosen remarks introduced the lecturer. The chairman also made a few remarks at the end complimentary to the Rev. Father Williams, in which the audience appeared entirely to concur.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

**The African War.**

The Ashantees continue to fly away the moment the British approach. The Ashantees were to fly away the moment Sir Garnet Wolsey arrived at Cape Coast Castle, and the capture and utter demolition of Coomassie were immediately to follow, as a matter of course. But early last month the Britishers were acutely defeated in a severe battle at Dunqua, with the loss of one officer and some men killed and three or four other officers and forty men wounded; and a few days after they were attacked, with astonishing pluck and boldness, in their camp at Abrakampa. In this latter encounter, however, the Ashantees were the defeated party and were forced to beat a retreat; and the correspondent of the *Times* considers the circumstance of the latter the result of the affair at Dunqua. But men that would dare attempt, with seven-and-six-penny rifles, to take by assault a fortified place defended by a sufficient force of splendidly armed men, are not, one would suppose, like to be thoroughly cowed by one defeat, however disastrous.—*Dublin Nation, December 6.*

**A Great Picture.**

Holman Hunt's great picture, at which he has been laboring for the last three years, is now on view in Old Bond street, and is certainly a marvelously grand production. It represents the interior of the House of the Holy Family at Nazareth. A carpenter's bench is in the foreground, and about the apartment are scattered tools, ships and odds and ends of furniture, while through the window is seen the distant hills and vineyards, stands our Lord, vested in a white tunic, loosely confined at the waist, His arms are reached out, and the horizontal lights throw His shadow on a beam in such a manner as to suggest a crucifix. Joseph is at the left hand of the Blessed Virgin is on her knees before a coffer containing the gifts offered by the wise men from the divine Sun. She holds a crown in her hands, and in that attitude her eyes are caught by the terribly suggestive shadow. The painter has elaborated every detail of the picture with infinite pains and has evidently spared neither time nor study in making it delicious. The head of our Lord is a noble study, with nothing of the academy about it. The picture will be on view in Dublin next year.—*Dublin Nation, December 6.*

**London Policemen.**

Who would be a London policeman now? Toil force is getting up its name for a storm devotion to practices of violence and perdevotion to practices of violence and perdisorderly, is in luminous danger of a speedy end of involuntary seclusion. Nay, we hear it is said that Mr. Lowe will have a prosecution set on foot against the constables who took possession of Colonel Fraser and his leash of officers in the lobby of the Argyle Rooms. The Duke of Cambridge wanted to have no mote about it. Indeed, assured for the police may ask very troublesome questions in that ugly style that cross-examining counsels have; let Mr. Lowe is not a man so regardful as he ought to be of the refined and sensitive feelings of the army. One way or another, their worships the police have fallen on troublous times in London.—*Weekly News, December 6.*

### GERMANY.

**The Duello.**

Observe the duello as an agency for redressing grievances. How admirably it works! The other day, according to a rumor now current in Berlin, and circulated by the press of Europe, Count Goeben, a German General, sent Field-Marshal Manteuffel a challenge to come out and fight him. The cause of quarrel was that the official report of the Marshal concerning the battle of Amiens, in the recent war with France, contained some observations displeasing to Count Goeben, who had borne a prominent part in the battle. The Count wanted satisfaction. He asked, as we have said, for that kind of satisfaction declared by the voice of an immemorial tradition to be specially value to a gentleman." Well, the Marshal, if we may say so without the suspicion of irreverence, proved himself a plucky old fellow. He can fire off a pistol as well as write a report, so he took his ground, and by his expressed opinions about the battle of Amiens, hustled his pistol, emptied it, and went back again, safe and sound, to Berlin. Not so with Count Goeben. He went back to Berlin with a bullet in his bowels. This annoys him a little, no doubt; but then he wanted satisfaction, and he must be delighted to have got so much of it. The enjoyment he has managed to knock out of the code of honor, and the sense of the justice of the trifling circumstance that the official report on the battle of Amiens reached the ground, would, as it did before the satisfying bullet sped. Having the pistol in his hand, Count Goeben thinks no more of the battle. True or false, the story certainly points a moral.—*Dublin Nation, December 6.*

**Persecutions.**

BERLIN, December 2.—It appears that the state of things in the Polish provinces—and particularly Posen—is worse than ever. Symptoms of the same kind are beginning to show themselves in Silesia. The Archbishop of Breslau has been fined 3,000 thalers for the illegal appointment of eighteen priests. The Bishop of Paderborn—one of the ablest in Catholic Germany—has incurred fines to the amount of 2,500 thalers; and other cases might be cited. The Archbishop of Cologne, Dr. Melchowski has already received the summons to appear before the ecclesiastical court here, as up to last night he had taken no notice of the intimation to resign his see.

It is not improbable that within ten days or so the province of Posen will be declared in a state of siege, on account of the disaffection which the priests are believed to be exercising in the carrying out of the measures that have been taken against Archbishop Ledochowski.

The Government has also to persuade the Government that no extraordinary military precautions are necessary to preserve order, but the Government are resolved notwithstanding to act with vigor.

The Emperor Francis Joseph celebrated on Monday the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne of Austro-Hungary. In receiving the deputations from the country his Majesty said he sincerely hoped that the blessing of God would attend the labors of the clergy, and added that he was convinced their zeal and disinterestedness would not be wanting to the cooperation which their influence enabled them to lend. He warmly acknowledged the loyalty which the Catholic clergy had always shown.

No extra charge for Drawing, Embroidery, Painting, or other languages.

Address Mother Superior, for the Sisters.

### ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BENICIA ..... CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education embraces the various branches of instruction usually taught in the most approved seminaries for young ladies. Pupils of any religious denomination will be received, but, for the sake of uniformity, all are required to be present at the regular religious services of the Institution.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the first of August, and ends about the middle of June. No deduction will be made if the pupil is withdrawn during the session, except in case of sickness. Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from date of reception.

TERMS

Per annum (payable half yearly in advance):

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, use of library, and stationery.....$250 00

Entrance Fee.....10 00

Use of Instrument, per month.....4 00

Drawing, Painting and Music from extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French of Spanish languages, nor for the Use of Globes.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the SISTER SUPERIOR.

1736

### ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.

*Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.*

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, bedding, washing, and mending, including library.....$225 00

Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00

Vacation at College.....40 00

DAY PUPILS.

Senior class.....$40 00

Junior class.....30 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, are for all Extras. Payments are required at the scholastic year commence respectively on the first of August and the first of January.

For further information address the Secretary,

FATHER ANASTASIUS,

Very Rev. P. HENNEBERY, Superior.

### COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer scholastic honors, will open on the Twenty-third Monday of August (24th), and continue in session forty weeks.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....$15

Boarding and Tuition, per session.....72 50

Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to employ one's own) per session.....5 00

Instrumental Music, Painting and Painting Flowers on Velvet, Wax Flowers, Wax Fruit, Drawing, Crayon Drawing, French, Spanish or German Languages, use for Piano and Harp, per session.....40 00

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will be received at any time, but are to be present at the opening of the session.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE Notre Dame Institution, San Jose, and the course of instruction, which embraces the Primary as well as the Academic and Higher departments, is the same in all the branches, both useful and ornamental, taught in the Mother House, and in all the Institutions of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

The first term of the Eighth Annual Session will commence August 5, 1874.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the first session.

TERMS:

Boarding.....$150

Per quarter (session payments in advance.)

Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$40 00

Music and use of instrument.....15 00

Vocal Music.....5 00

Drawing and Painting.....5 00

Vacation spent at the Academy.....25 00

Terms per month in advance.

Select (or Scholastic) Class.....$2 50

Elementary and Senior, per month.....1 50

Tuition on Piano, " .....2 00

French, " .....1 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, French and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

N.B.—The above establishment is also the novitiate of the Order.

For Prospectuses and further particulars apply to the SISTER SUPERIOR.

SISTER RAYMUNDA CHENAULT,

Superioress.

sold

### SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**Conducted by the Christian Brothers**

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed upon every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution are publicly taught and constantly practiced.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$150 00

Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00

Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00

Modern Languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August.

For further particulars apply to BROTHER PATRICK, Director.

1736

### FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, under the charge of the Friars Minor of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday, 9 August.

The object of the Institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Education, at as low a rate as possible. The climate of California—and thereby hangs its advantages—stands in the reach of all.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00

Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of about ten months.....200 00

Music Lessons and German form extra charges.

Those who pass creditable at the College will be charged $50.

Payments must be made semi-annually in advance.

Parents will pay for medical attendance, and supply bed and bedding, etc.

Money will not be advanced by the College; for the purchase of pocket articles, a sufficient sum must be given.

For further particulars apply to

REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, O. S. F.

1p9

### ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEGREES CONFERRED

Rev. JAMES McGILL, C. M.,

1636-tf President.




## SAN JOSE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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No. 241 MARKET STREET,

SAN JOSE.....CALIFORNIA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Liquors and Provisions,

ALSO.....

**Patent Medicines and General Merchandise.**

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Corner Market and Santa Clara Streets,

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DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.

BF TAILORING.—Clothing cut and made to order. Perfect fit guaranteed. n22tf

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n18

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BARKER & TOWNE.....Proprietors.

BF Coach and Carriages attend all trains. n22

C. WALSH'S

LIVERY STABLE,

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E. POWER,

WAREHOUSE, 630 SECOND STREET

(Opposite North Methodist Church.)

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## INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION OF HARTLY GOLDEN will be thankfully received by MAY. HEALY, 24 FRENCH STREET, 26 N. Mary's Cathedral. He was last heard of in Virginia City, Nevada. dc26

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL HEALY, a native of county Kilmore, Ireland, who left Boston, New Jersey, for California in 1849. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his cousin, MICHAEL HEALY, of this city. Mercury remedy, Cal., or by MARY HEALY, of the Mountain House, Orange, N. J. 1p-16

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CATHARINE RYAN, who came to California about the year 1857. When last heard from—in 1869—she was living in Sacramento. Any information of her will be thankfully received by THOMAS BURKE, Sacramento, Cal. 1p-16

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE present residences of MRS. MARY J. BYRNE, widow of James Byrne, who left the South Archfield city in Amador county about ten years ago. When last heard from she was living in the same county. Direct to THE MONITOR Office, 413 Clay street, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF DENIS MOLONEY, who emigrated from Dublin fifteen years ago. He is supposed to have two brothers and one sister in this city. Also, of RICHARD MAHONY, a native of Schoorbeery, Limerick; supposed to be at San Jose, in this county. Any information regarding will please address: Rev. J. PRENDERGAST, St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco.

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## THE MONITOR. 7


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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

One hundred and nine Cardinals have died since the accession of Pius IX.

Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, Ky., consecrated the Church of Notre Dame in Porte at Portland on the 14th November.

Bishop Foley, of Chicago, blessed a 1,400-pound bell for the church of the Sacred Heart in that city last week.

The Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M. have from fifteen to sixteen hundred scholars under their care in one building in Chicago.

An intelligent Irish paper of New York says "Father Duggan lectured at the Catholic church, Platt's Hall, San Francisco, on the 11th instant."

The Catholic church at the village of Williston Mills, East Hampton, Mass., was burned on the evening of December 8th. It was insured for $14,000.

The *Western Catholic* says that two young clergymen from the archdiocese of Cashel, Ireland, passed through Chicago on their way to the Bishop of Dubuque. Their respective names were Moore and Duggan.

A colony of Sisters of the Order of St. Francis from Mount Olivet, near New Haven, Ky., recently purchased a house in Shelbyville, where they intend to open a school immediately.

Father Sargere, formerly of the church of the Holy Family at Chicago, has just returned from Europe, accompanied by three young Jesuit priests for the province of St. Louis, Mo.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Index* says that Rev. J. F. Carroll received three converts into the Church last Sunday afternoon, and that this is now a matter of common occurrence in Cleveland.

Archbishop Perche, of New Orleans, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 2,000 persons in the last three and a half years. The number confirmed by him during the past year was 6,467.

The Rev. A. J. Wallace, for several years a priest at St. Pancras' Catholic Church, Ipswich, England, has accepted the appointment of Catholic Chaplain to the force engaged in the Gold Coast expedition.

Hon. Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, Mo., is now the only Catholic in the United States Senate. He is a native of the State he represents, very probably, as his father was before him. His name is pronounced Bojee.

Henry, the eldest son of Sir Allan Bellingham, of the county Louth, Ireland, has renounced the Protestant religion and entered the Order Church. What he renounces his father he will inherit one of the grandest properties in the country.

A very interesting ceremony took place on Sunday, December 28th, at the Redemptorist church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, at Boston Highlands, Mass. The solemn translation of the body of St. Nazarius, martyr (lately arrived from Rome), was celebrated.

On Tuesday, December 9th, Archbishop Bayley conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders on nineteen clerical scholastics of Woodstock College, Md., and on Thursday following he ordained six subdeacons and seven priests, all of the Jesuit Order.

Right Rev. Dr. McCloskey, Coadjutor Bishop of Albany, has conferred the order of priesthood on Rev. William Gillick, late of St. Joseph's College, Dublin, for the diocese of Albany, and on Rev. John Costigan, late of St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., for the diocese of New York.

The Catholic aristocracy of Rome, through the Roman Catholic Italian Times, have placed at the disposal of the Vatican many of their palaces, villas and houses for the benefit of the expropriated religious. The Pope has accepted the offer with great thanks.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral in which he orders that no Roman ritual shall replace the Gallican throughout his diocese. The Roman ritual was observed throughout France upto 1735, when it was abolished, but the difficulty to replace those rituals is imperceptible to the majority of the people.

Ten of the thirty-five Sisters of Mercy now in Hartford are to be transferred to the new convent on Asylum street, to establish a normal seminary and boarding school. Four young ladies are to take the white veil during the present week, and three are to make their profession and take the black veil.

The St. Louis *Watchman* says that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union will soon be held to take action in a resolution published by the President of that Society (Mr. Kelly, Mayor of Richmond, Va.), in advocacy of anti-Catholic principles.

The editor of the Louisville *Catholic Advocate* is authorized by his Bishop to say that any interpretation of the Bishop's card withdrawing his official recognition from the *Advocate* as his organ, does not imply dissatisfaction or discouragement of it as an independent Catholic newspaper.

In a pastoral from the Bishop of Vincennes, Ind., he says, "Duty compels me to instruct the pastors of our churches to refuse absolution to parents who, having the facilities and means of educating their children in a Christian manner, do, from worldly motives, expose them to the danger of losing their faith in public schools."

Mr. Arnold, assistant superintendent of the Western District Railroad, and Mr. A. E. Bean, the road master, finding the tract of the road between Sandy Hook and the Yankee farmers, employed Irishmen in their place, and made it a condition that they and the men in their employ should go to Mass on Sundays, as a partial guarantee to their good conduct.

The *Catholic Advocate* says, "A Chinese, sojourning in the guest house of the Trappist Monastery of Gethsemane Abbey, Nelson county, Ky., employs his time in printing for the monks. We have seen some of the specimens of his typography which are exactly executed." If he were to visit San Francisco he would find Chinamen at much more artistic work than that.

The late Michael Maher, of Boston, bequeathed $500 to Bishop Williams for the new cathedral, $500 for the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, $500 for the Little Sisters of the Poor, and $500 for the Home of the Good Shepherd. The Association for the Protection of Catholic Children are made his residuary legatees.

The venerable Dr. Richard Mayberry, Sr., of Martinsburg, died in Baltimore on the 2d of December, aged eighty years. He was educated at Georgetown College when that institution was in its infancy; studied medicine in Philadelphia; served as medical officer during the war with England, and ever since 1810 he practiced in the home of his birth. He was always a firm Catholic and strong Democrat. His nephew, Mr. Mayberry, has written a valuable history of Maryland.

The Board of Supervisors of the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary have passed a resolution allowing each priest as the Bishop of Albany may direct every facility for holding services for the benefit of the Catholic inmates of the prison, at least one Sunday in each month, and that said priest may visit the prison at such other times as may be designated by the superintendent of said prison, for the purpose of giving religious instruction to prisoners of the Catholic faith.

The ex-Inspector of public educational institutions in France has sent a petition to the Assembly asking that the crime of blasphemy in the public streets be made a matter for punishment. He says that blasphemy and profaneness is fearfully on the increase throughout the country.

Archbishop Bayley has appointed the Rev. L. J. Mullay, formerly pastor of St. Joseph's, in Texas, to collect funds for the building of a church, commemorative of the great event of our Holy Father Pius IX. having passed the days of Peter. The church is to be dedicated to St. Pius V., patron of our present Pope. It will also be a tribute of respect to the late Archbishop who inaugurated the idea.

When the Church of St. Germain, in Geneva, was taken away from the Catholics, they brought the Masonic flag and Catholic worship, and every one of the congregation, after first protesting against the outrage, took away their seats and cushions and all private property to which they were legally entitled. The Masonic Hall was dedicated to the Sacred Heart, and contains all the private property recovered from St. Germain.

Rev. Father Deuterlings, the oldest priest in the West except Father St. Cyr of Carondelet, Mo., died on the 11th ult., at St. Vincent's presbytery, St. Louis. He was a priest of the Order of St. Vincent; eighty years of age, forty-seven a priest and forty-five years in the West. Louis' place was not worth $100 an acre when he came there; it is now worth a million. At his death his breviary and his cassock made up his entire fortune.

After three hundred and fifty tickets had been given away at the Fair of the Catholics to occupy the palaces, villas and houses of the country aristocracy, many persons of distinguished rank in the city of Rome have opened their doors and welcomed the poor people who have been driven from their homes out of their convents. All Catholics throughout the world should help these poor persecuted people.

The New York *Herald* says that Miss Phœbe Ripley, daughter of Rev. Samuel Ripley, recently became a Sister of the Visitation at Georgetown, D. C., was "a near descendant" of Madame Ripley. Mrs. Ripley, was a lady of fine culture. Professor Hedge, of Cambridge, pronounced her the most intellectual woman in New England." Miss Phœbe is an accomplished musician and linguist.

Bismarck is not as great a favorite with the Protestants of the United States as he was before the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. The temper of their German *confreres* on that occasion made it apparent that Osborder Protestantism was only awaiting its day to meet with the same persecutions which the Catholic Church does now.

The Bishop of Savannah, Ga., dedicated the church of the Immaculate Conception at Atlanta on the 11th December. He was assisted by Rev. Fathers Bassan, of Tuscumbia; Prendergast, Gross and MalinglY, McAnfferty, McCarthy and Caini, the latter from Rome. The sermon was preached by Very Rev. W. J. Hamilton, V.G. The church is Gothic, 100 feet by 60 outside the sanctuary, and has a seating capacity of one thousand.

The prospects of the Catholic Church in Georgia are very bright under the new Bishop of Savannah. The religious force of that jur..dt the Lord's vineyard is being rein.. ced. In this day the population is increasing in numbers, and educational and charitable institutions are being increased more rapidly than at any former period of her history. The Catholic population of Georgia is now estimated at one hundred in ten years to reach one hundred thousand.

The Duchess de Chevreuse, widow of the heroic Duke of that name, and mother of two young men who died so gallantly fighting for France in 1870, has written a letter from Paris to the Duke de Nemours in which she will never permit the tricolored flag to float over the graves of her dear ones. She says, "My sons fought for France and died for their country, but the flag which had been their standard was that of kings." shall not float over their remains."

The German-speaking residents of Chicago number about 100,000, one hundred thousand. Of these, the Roman Catholics claim forty-five thousand, for the religious accommodation of which there are provided eight church edifices and thirty priests. Forty-five thousand are found in the several Protestant sects and societies, for every one half of which no church buildings are provided.

The mission given at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore, has been very fruitful, upward of one hundred converts being received. The mission was conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers Burke, Hackley, Cook, Reid and Cook. A mission given in the same city at the colored church resulted in seventy converts being received. Over two hundred were confirmed.

The equipage presided over by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, embracing the whole State of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky and the northern portions of Lake Michigan, will be consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus on New Year's Day. This is to be beneficial to which each Archbishop and nine Bishops bestow on their people as a New Year's gift—glory to God in the highest and peace on earth to men of good will.

Bishop Whelan of Wheeling, W. V., has issued a pastoral to the clergy and laity of his diocese, in connection with the third provincial council to be held in the 30th of October, in which he eloquently treats of the marriage contract and its impediments, mixed marriages, education, Catholic schools, seminaries, the support of the clergy and the burial of the dead.

The Rev. Isidore Draper, in his letters from Germany to the New York *Methodist*, says, "As Rationalism is a spot in Orthodoxy, so Romanism acts beneficially on Protestantism in the matter of observing. The Catholics are everywhere faithful attendants upon the sanctuary, and this is one reason why the churches are so less numerically attended in northern than in southern Germany. Rationalism not sufficiently counteracts in the north to inspire a healthful emulation."

The Jesuit College of Woodstock, Maryland, has a number of some of the most subtle philosophers, far-reaching theologians, cultured academicians and linguistics, accurate mathematicians and scientists, who adorn the present age. There are men at Woodstock who have instructed Europe in sacred and profane learning, and Europe has cast them out. Thanks to Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel, this new college has gathered about it as much of what is venerable in history, renowned in letters, mighty in works and fragrant in virtue, as any other domicile in America. It is the architecture of the Jesuits and that's enough.

The Rev. Father Fitton of East Boston is the oldest among the first ordained priests in New England. He has erected many churches in years gone by, and calls on the faithful to assist him in erecting one more in honor of the Sacred Heart, before bidding them a final farewell. The foundations of this church is laid, and weekly Masses will be offered for the spiritual welfare of his benefactors.

A dispatch of December 26th, from Louisville, Ky., says that Hon. Shake-speare Caldwell, formerly member of Congress from that city, turned over to the poor of Louisville on Christmas Day a handsome building for hospital purposes, whom he has had erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars. It is to be called the Hospital of St. Mary and St. Elizabeth, and will be under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of the Nazareth (Ky.) Community.

## THE MISSIONER.

The volunteer student has newly ordained
Permission to visit his friends has obtained.
In green his kin shall greet and friends will unite,
But the heart of the mother swells with delight;
Her home by will bring her back to the joy
That filled her young heart's first love boy.
And pleasure at dwelling its yet tiny frame,
Long, long are he ventured to stop her fond name;
And many small incidents, fell to mind
Shall fondly recall of his juvenile years.
When forward bounding the bridge's his young whim
And all her afternoons were centered in him.

In manhood she sees him progressing in grace,
The chosen of Him who had no resting place;
Oh, may he win wisdom that office to fill!
How now 'mid the ills where he first breath'd the air—

He's now 'mong his own native valleys so fair;
Where his mother's heart first learned to pray
The cause and the pathway that leads to the sky,
Death his breviary and his cassock made up his entire fortune.

After three hundred and fifty tickets had been given away at the Fair of the Catholics to occupy the palaces, villas and houses of the country aristocracy, many persons of distinguished rank in the city of Rome have opened their doors and welcomed the poor people who have been driven from their homes out of their convents. All Catholics throughout the world should help these poor persecuted people.

The New York *Herald* says that Miss Phœbe Ripley, daughter of Rev. Samuel Ripley, recently became a Sister of the Visitation at Georgetown, D. C., was "a near descendant" of Madame Ripley. Mrs. Ripley, was a lady of fine culture. Professor Hedge, of Cambridge, pronounced her the most intellectual woman in New England." Miss Phœbe is an accomplished musician and linguist.

Bismarck is not as great a favorite with the Protestants of the United States as he was before the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. The temper of their German *confreres* on that occasion made it apparent that Osborder Protestantism was only awaiting its day to meet with the same persecutions which the Catholic Church does now.

The Bishop of Savannah, Ga., dedicated the church of the Immaculate Conception at Atlanta on the 11th December. He was assisted by Rev. Fathers Bassan, of Tuscumbia; Prendergast, Gross and MalinglY, McAnfferty, McCarthy and Caini, the latter from Rome. The sermon was preached by Very Rev. W. J. Hamilton, V.G. The church is Gothic, 100 feet by 60 outside the sanctuary, and has a seating capacity of one thousand.

The prospects of the Catholic Church in Georgia are very bright under the new Bishop of Savannah. The religious force of that jur..dt the Lord's vineyard is being rein.. ced. In this day the population is increasing in numbers, and educational and charitable institutions are being increased more rapidly than at any former period of her history. The Catholic population of Georgia is now estimated at one hundred in ten years to reach one hundred thousand.

The Duchess de Chevreuse, widow of the heroic Duke of that name, and mother of two young men who died so gallantly fighting for France in 1870, has written a letter from Paris to the Duke de Nemours in which she will never permit the tricolored flag to float over the graves of her dear ones. She says, "My sons fought for France and died for their country, but the flag which had been their standard was that of kings." shall not float over their remains."

The German-speaking residents of Chicago number about 100,000, one hundred thousand. Of these, the Roman Catholics claim forty-five thousand, for the religious accommodation of which there are provided eight church edifices and thirty priests. Forty-five thousand are found in the several Protestant sects and societies, for every one half of which no church buildings are provided.

The mission given at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore, has been very fruitful, upward of one hundred converts being received. The mission was conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers Burke, Hackley, Cook, Reid and Cook. A mission given in the same city at the colored church resulted in seventy converts being received. Over two hundred were confirmed.

The equipage presided over by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, embracing the whole State of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky and the northern portions of Lake Michigan, will be consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus on New Year's Day. This is to be beneficial to which each Archbishop and nine Bishops bestow on their people as a New Year's gift—glory to God in the highest and peace on earth to men of good will.

Bishop Whelan of Wheeling, W. V., has issued a pastoral to the clergy and laity of his diocese, in connection with the third provincial council to be held in the 30th of October, in which he eloquently treats of the marriage contract and its impediments, mixed marriages, education, Catholic schools, seminaries, the support of the clergy and the burial of the dead.

The Rev. Isidore Draper, in his letters from Germany to the New York *Methodist*, says, "As Rationalism is a spot in Orthodoxy, so Romanism acts beneficially on Protestantism in the matter of observing. The Catholics are everywhere faithful attendants upon the sanctuary, and this is one reason why the churches are so less numerically attended in northern than in southern Germany. Rationalism not sufficiently counteracts in the north to inspire a healthful emulation."

The Jesuit College of Woodstock, Maryland, has a number of some of the most subtle philosophers, far-reaching theologians, cultured academicians and linguistics, accurate mathematicians and scientists, who adorn the present age. There are men at Woodstock who have instructed Europe in sacred and profane learning, and Europe has cast them out. Thanks to Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel, this new college has gathered about it as much of what is venerable in history, renowned in letters, mighty in works and fragrant in virtue, as any other domicile in America. It is the architecture of the Jesuits and that's enough.

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## A PROBLEM SOLVED.

BY HILARY JANE.

Said Sarah Ann to Miss Jane,
"Do tell me now, I pray,
Where's your marriage day,
So grand your late, and so pleased
The parts of each guest,
Concerning which such praises were
With one accord expressed?"

Said Miss Jane, in a great surprise,
"Why, have you never heard
That celebrated Bakery
For all things good?
'Tis No. 7 on Main street,
At WENTON'S, where you'll find
The cheapest bread and cakes and pies,
All of the choicest kind."

"And furthermore," said Miss Jane,
(Grand parties they supply,
Not only with the staff of life,
And with the Cake and Pie,
But with Ice Cream and Coffee, too,
The best that's made in town;
At prices that astonish all!
And hence their great renown."

So now good people, rich and poor,
To Miss Jane give heed,
And her counsel, that you
May never come to need—
Go then to BAKER, WENTON'S,
In STOCKTON STREET, you'll find
The cheapest Bread and Cakes and pies,
All of the choicest kind.

## Two Feet of Health.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and lungs-tissue and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, causing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fever, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or consumption, producing an attack of indigestion or biliousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body properly clothed, and to keep the internal organs in vigorous action. For this purpose there is no more genial and certain tonic than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually but surely it overcomes the effects of exposure to malaria, and by its use the system is rendered unassailable by miasmatic and corrosive influences. In all parts of the United States it will be found a safeguard against disease, and in every locality where this purely vegetable stimulant and corrective is in general use, fevers and bilious complaints are of rare occurrence. Those who have been prostrated by a cold, model with sphere, and it is invariably particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with attacks of bile, acidity, sick headache, constipation, or any other disorder or cause of sickness such as a biliousness, a dislike. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best remedy that can be had. It is also unsurpassed as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, and for weakness in the stomach. Whole regions covered with healthwards grown. Regardless of labor, of heat or of cold,
Regardless of danger, of sickness or pain,
Regardless of glory, of honor or fame,
Regardless of country, of kindred or home;
Preferring to teach in the name of the Lord,
Than all the delights that this world can afford;
Let others be famous for eloquence and for gain,
For the glory of God and salvation of men,
May God in His wisdom our missioner guide
And crown his deserts with a blissful reward.
—London Universe. ROSSICUS.

## Marshal MacMahon and the Irish People.

Dr. Molbwitt, Bishop of Rephoe, in a letter from Paris to a friend in this city, says the Dublin *Freeman* of December 9th, received a few days ago, gives a most interesting account of an interview which his Lordship and the Bishop of Ardagh (Dr. Conroy) had with Marshal MacMahon. The Marshal was very kind to the Irish prelates and that he felt proud of his connection with Ireland, and in the course of the interview warmly returned thanks, in the name of France, to the Irish people for the sympathy and assistance extended to her in her recent calamities. Knowing how straitly the Irish people were circumstanced, he said he would not ask them to do more than they could afford, but would be content if they would only show by their sympathy and assistance that they were not unmindful of the services of the French soldiers who, during the penal days, found a refuge in the ranks of the French army. He would, however, like to see them with a chorus of rejoicing; and now one of the leaders among them has raised a cry that they must be up and doing. Ireland is wasted in Ireland.

"The same spectacle was in the Germans assembled, "writes the *Daily Express*, "will have to be taken up again in the United Kingdom, and it is time. Upon the enemy's English Liberals are safe, and that where Church and State are separated, as in Ireland, Ultram inanism is not the case. And the *Re-*

## DRY GOODS, ETC.

## $50,000 WORTH

—OF—

## BLACK SILKS

Bought for Cash

IN NEW YORK

DURING THE LATE FAILURES,

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT

—AT—

## THE WHITE HOUSE!

3,000 yards at $1 25 per yard;
Worth $2 50 per yard.
4,000 yards at $1 50 per yard;
Usual price $2 75.
8,000 yards at $1 75 per yard;
Regular price, $3 00.
8,000 yards at $2 per yard;
Good value at $3 50.
5,000 yards at $2 25 per yard;
Cost to import, $3 75.

## THE ABOVE GOODS

ARE, WITHOUT EXCEPTION,

## The Cheapest Lot

—OF—

## BLACK SILKS

EVER OFFERED

—IN—

## San Francisco

## J. W. DAVIDSON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Kearny and Post Sts.

## WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

HAVING RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF

## DRY GOODS!

Complete in Every Department,

We are now prepared to supply our customers with

The Best and Cheapest Goods

In the City. Among which are—

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Empress Cloths,
Tarnise Cretons,
Cashmeres,
Merinos,
Serges, Reps, Etc.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

## SHAWLS.

RIBBONS a Specialty, at VERY LOW PRICES.

10 per cent IRISH TATTING sold to the trade at a liberal discount.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we desire a continuance of the same.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE THIRD.....SAN FRANCISCO.

## DAY GOODS, ETC.

## KENNEDY, O'NEILL & BRENNAN,

—DIRECT IMPORTERS OF—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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ONE PRICE ONLY.

## LANDERS, BYRNE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

French, English and American

## FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

New Goods Received by Railroad and Steamer.

## NO. 4 THIRD STREET,

Near Market Street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A NOBLE RECORD.

THE GREATEST

## TRIUMPHS OF THE AGE

HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED BY THE

## PIANOS

—OF—

## HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,

(Boston)

Over Twenty Thousand of which are now in use, and daily receiving the unqualified indorsement

—OF—

THE LEADING PIANISTS IN THE WORLD

EXQUISITE FINISH, BEAUTY OF DESIGN, PERFECTION OF TONE, DELIGHTFUL TOUCH AND WONDERFUL DURABILITY, are among the features which cause all competent Judges to proclaim the above Instruments

## HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

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Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

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NEAR SUTTER.....SAN FRANCISCO.

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Country Orders will receive equal care and attention as those from our city patrons.

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## F. Geison,

416 Third street.....Between Bryant and Brannan

BRANCH STORE,

196 Second Street, corner of Howard.

GREENBACKS taken at par.


RUST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator—a purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations. 26 26-1yr

CURED MEATS.

Hams—California, 13½@15c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern do, 16@17c.
Bacon—California, 13½@15c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 16@17c.
Dried Beef—California, 15@16c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 18@19c.
Pickled Pork—California, 8@9c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 10@11c.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—For first quality, 10@12c; second quality, 8@9c per lb.
Veal—All grades, 9@10c per lb.
Mutton—All grades, 9@10c per lb.
Lamb—None in the market.
Pork—Dressed, grain-fed, 10@11c; corn fed, grain-fed, 8@9c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls—Hens, large, $7 50@8 00; Roosters, $4 00@5 00; Young Roosters, large, $5 @6 00.
Ducks—Tame, $5 @6 per dozen; Mallard, $3 50@4; Teal, $2 50@3; Small Ducks, $1 50.
Geese—Tame, $3 @4 per pair.
Turkeys—Alive, 18@20c; dressed, 22@25c per lb.
Quail—$1 50@2 per dozen.
Rabbits—Marsh, $1 50@2; Tame, $1 50@2 per pair.

DRIED FRUITS AND PRODUCE.

Butter—California fresh roll, good to choice, 40@45c; do fair to good, 35@40c; do pickled roll, 30@35c; Eastern, 40@45c; cheese, 20@22c.
Eggs—California, 35@40c; Eastern, 12½@15c.
Beans—California, 4c; Oregon, none; Eastern do, 10@12c.
Potatoes—California, 1@1½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 1½@2c per lb.
Onions—California, 1½@2c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2½@3c per lb.
Dried Apples—California, 6@7c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 8@9c per lb.
Dried Peaches—California, 8@9c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 10@11c per lb.
Dried Pears—California, 8@9c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 10@11c per lb.
Dried Plums—California, 6@7c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 8@9c per lb.
Dried Grapes—California, 6@7c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 8@9c per lb.
Raisins—California, $2 50@3 per box; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, $3 50@4 per box.
Figs—California, 10@12½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 15@18c per lb.
Prunes—California, 6@7c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 8@9c per lb.
Nuts—California, 10@12½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 15@18c per lb.
Honey—California, 10@12½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 15@18c per lb.
Wax—California, 25@30c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 30@35c per lb.
Hides—California, 8@9c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 10@11c per lb.
Tallow—California, 4@5c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 6@7c per lb.
Wool—California, 20@25c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 30@35c per lb.
Hops—California, 10@12½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 15@18c per lb.
Barley—California, 1@1½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2@2½c per lb.
Oats—California, 1½@2c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2½@3c per lb.
Rye—California, 1½@2c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2½@3c per lb.
Corn—California, 1½@2c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2½@3c per lb.
Wheat—California, 1½@2c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2½@3c per lb.


## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, }
THURSDAY, January 1, 1874. }

FLOUR—The demand has been light during the past week, and the market has ruled quiet and steady at $7 50@8 00 per bbl.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and steady at $1 70@1 75 per ctl.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at former rates. We quote feed—Chevalier, $1 60@1 70; Brewing, $1 70@1 80 per ctl.

OATS—There are no changes to report, and the market has ruled quiet and steady at $2 50@3 00 per ctl.

CORN—Yellow, $1 70@1 75; White, $1 70@1 75 per ctl.

BRAN—Quotable at $15 @ 16 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $20@22 per ton.

BEANS—The following are the jobbing rates: Pinks, $3 50@3 75; Bayos, $3 50@3 75; Lima, $5 @5 50; small White, $3 50@small Butter, $3 50@3 75.

POTATOES—Sales at $1 @1 25 per ctl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2 @2 50 per ctl.

BUTTER—The receipts have been free with a fair demand. We quote as the range at No. 1 @ 47½@50c; No. 2 @ 40@45c.

CHEESE—Quotable at 21½ @ 22½c per lb.

EGGS—Quotable at 50@55c per dozen.

HAY—The receipts have been light with a fair demand. We quote as the range at No. 1 @ 1 75@2 00; No. 2 @ 1 50@1 75.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 25 @ 2 50 lb.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 30@32½c per lb.

HIDES—Quotable at 8@9c per lb.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c lb.

WOOL—Quotable at 25@30c per lb for fine; 20@22½c for coarse; 30@35c per lb for mountain.

HOPS—We quote good to choice shipping growth at 15@20c; Buyers, 10@12½ per lb.

CURED MEATS.

Hams—California, 13½@15c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern do, 16@17c.

Bacon—California, 13½@15c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 16@17c.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—For first quality, 10@12c; second quality, 8@9c per lb.

Veal—All grades, 9@10c per lb.

Mutton—All grades, 9@10c per lb.

Lamb—None in the market.

Pork—Dressed, grain-fed, 10@11c; corn fed, grain-fed, 8@9c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls—Hens, large, $7 50@8 00; Roosters, $4 00@5 00; Young Roosters, large, $5 @6 00.

Ducks—Tame, $5 @6 per dozen; Mallard, $3 50@4; Teal, $2 50@3; Small Ducks, $1 50.

Geese—Tame, $3 @4 per pair.

Turkeys—Alive, 18@20c; dressed, 22@25c per lb.

Quail—$1 50@2 per dozen.

Rabbits—Marsh, $1 50@2; Tame, $1 50@2 per pair.

DRIED FRUITS AND PRODUCE.

Butter—California fresh roll, good to choice, 40@45c; do fair to good, 35@40c; do pickled roll, 30@35c; Eastern, 40@45c; cheese, 20@22c.

Eggs—California, 35@40c; Eastern, 12½@15c.

Beans—California, 4c; Oregon, none; Eastern do, 10@12c.

Potatoes—California, 1@1½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 1½@2c per lb.

Onions—California, 1½@2c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2½@3c per lb.

Dried Apples—California, 6@7c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 8@9c per lb.

Dried Peaches—California, 8@9c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 10@11c per lb.

Dried Pears—California, 8@9c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 10@11c per lb.

Dried Plums—California, 6@7c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 8@9c per lb.

Dried Grapes—California, 6@7c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 8@9c per lb.

Raisins—California, $2 50@3 per box; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, $3 50@4 per box.

Figs—California, 10@12½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 15@18c per lb.

Prunes—California, 6@7c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 8@9c per lb.

Nuts—California, 10@12½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 15@18c per lb.

Honey—California, 10@12½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 15@18c per lb.

Wax—California, 25@30c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 30@35c per lb.

Hides—California, 8@9c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 10@11c per lb.

Tallow—California, 4@5c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 6@7c per lb.

Wool—California, 20@25c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 30@35c per lb.

Hops—California, 10@12½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 15@18c per lb.

Barley—California, 1@1½c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2@2½c per lb.

Oats—California, 1½@2c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2½@3c per lb.

Rye—California, 1½@2c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2½@3c per lb.

Corn—California, 1½@2c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2½@3c per lb.

Wheat—California, 1½@2c; S. F. Oregon, none; Eastern, 2½@3c per lb.

## Subscriptions Received.

Mills Station—John O'Brien.....$1 00
John Dougherty.....1 00
Miss Sawyer.....1 00
J. H. Carroll.....1 00
Joseph Hart.....1 00
William Kyle.....1 00
City—St. Francis Church.....1 00
San José—Chris Walsh.....1 00
J. M. Keenny.....1 00
James McAdam.....1 00
Mountain View—T. Crowley.....1 00
New Almaden—Thomas Fitzgerald.....1 00
Alviso—James Dougherty.....1 00
Fulton—John Dunigan.....1 00
Vallejo—P. Cassin.....1 00
Portlandville—William Barry.....1 00
Brooklyn, Alameda—J. H. Kinsley.....1 00
Ignacio M. Vallejo.....2 00
Lourville, Santa county—James McLaughlin.....1 00
Idaho City—Jean T. Bisbee.....1 00
Prairie City (Oregon)—J. Daly.....1 00
M. Byrne.....1 00
Byrnes Store—Michael Tarpey.....1 00
San Lorenzo—William Hogan.....1 00
Mission San José—.....1 00
Fisherman's Bay—J. J. Riordan.....1 00
Santa Cruz—Thomas Tierney.....1 00
Patrick Neary.....1 00
Myrtle Creek (Oregon)—Edward Maloney.....1 00


CONSUMPTION.

The scourge of the human family, may in most cases be prevented, and cured in every case recently cured.

HAYTOWN'S (W. Va.), Oct. 29, 1873.—Dr. R. V. Pierce—Sir: For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and I am happy to say that I was before I was benefited; at that time I was very ill, and able to sit up but little. I was troubled with my throat; was getting blind, had a dry cough, and more pain in my lungs. I have used seven bottles of the Discovery, and am almost well.

Yours truly, ANNA T. VERNON.

A son of Mr. J. Mosely, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.—See pamphlet. Mrs. C. R. Lane, editor of our Daily Paper, Buffalo, N. Y., says: Dr. Sigler, druggist, of West Salem, Ohio, writes that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured a hard-cased wonderful cure of consumption in his neighborhood.

SURE AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator—a purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations. 26 26-1yr

## FALL IMPORTATION!

## Woolen Hosiery,

NEW DESIGNS.

## GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LATEST STYLES.

## RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

LACES

AND EMBROIDERIES.

*LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS*

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RICHARD O'MULLIVAN.....EDITOR.
DENIS LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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" " Irishman's Parlor Companion.....4 25
" " Peterson's Ladies' Magazine.....4 50

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| 1 square, 1 time | $1 00 | 1 square, 1 month | $10 00 |
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| " 3 months | 2 50 | " 6 months | 45 00 |
| " 6 months | 4 00 | " 1 year | 75 00 |

The above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

One hundred and nine Cardinals have died since the accession of Pius IX.

Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, Ky., consecrated the Church of Notre Dame de Porte at Portland on the 14th November.

Bishop Foley, of Chicago, blessed a 1,400-pound bell for the charity of the Sacred Heart in that city last week.

The Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M. have from fifteen to sixteen hundred scholars under their care in one building in Chicago.

An intelligent flesh paper of New York says "Father Duggan lectured at the Catholic church, Pine's Hall, San Francisco, on the 11th instant."

The Catholic church at the village of Williston Mills, East Hampton, Mass., was burned on the evening of December 8th. It was insured for $14,000.

The Boston *Catholic* says that two young clergymen from the archdiocese of Cashel, Ireland, passed through Chicago on their way to the Bishop of Dubuque. Their respective names were Moore and Duggan.

A colony of Sisters of the Order of St. Francis from Mount Olivet, near New Haven, Ky., recently purchased a house in Shelbyville, where they intend to open a school immediately.

Father Seagers, formerly of the church of the Holy Family at Chicago, has just returned from Europe, accompanied by three young Jesuit priests for the province of St. Louis, Mo.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Index* says that Rev. J. F. Carroll received three converts into the Church on Sunday afternoon, and that this is now a matter of common occurrence in Cleveland.

Archbishop Perche, of New Orleans, administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 20,419 persons in the last three and a half years. The number confirmed by him during the past year was 6,407.

The Rev. A. J. Wallace, for several years a priest at St. Pancreas' Catholic Church, Ipswich, England, has accepted the appointment of Catholic Chaplain to the forces engaged in the Gold Coast expedition.

Hon. Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, Mo., is now the only Catholic in the United States Senate. He is a native of the State he represents, a well preserved man of what was before him. His name is pronounced Bojee.

Hegley, the eldest son of Sir Allan Bellingham, of the county Louth, Ireland, has renounced the Protestant religion and entered the Catholic Church. By his act he succeeds his father he will inherit one of the grandest properties in the county.

A very interesting ceremony took place on Sunday, December 28th, at the Redemptorist church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, at Boston Highlands, Mass. The solemn translation of the body of St. Nazarius, martyr, lately arrived from Rome), was celebrated.

On Tuesday, December 9th, Archbishop Bayley conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders on nineteen clerical scholastics of Woodstock College, Md. And on Thursday following he ordained six subdeacons and seven priests, all of the Jesuit Order.

Right Rev. Dr. McCloskey, Coadjutor Bishop of Albany, has conferred the order of priesthood on Rev. William Gillick, late of All Hallows College, Dublin, for the diocese of Albany, and on Rev. John Costigan, late of St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., for the diocese of New York.

The Catholic aristocracy of Rome, through the Society for Catholic Interests, have placed at the disposal of the Vatican one of their palaces, villas and houses for the benefit of the expropriated religious. The Pope has accepted the offer with gratitude.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral in which he orders that no Roman ritual shall replace the Gallican throughout his diocese. The Roman ritual was observed throughout France upto 1735, when it was abolished. The difference between these rituals is imperceptible to the majority of the people.

Ten of the thirty-five Sisters of Mercy now in Hartford are to be transferred to the new convent in Stamford. Young ladies' seminary and boarding school. Four young ladies are to take the white veil during the present month, and three are to make their profession and take the black veil.

The *St. Louis Watchman* says that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union will soon be held to take action in a resolution published by the President of that Society (Mr. Kelly, Mayor of Richmond, Va.), in advocacy of anti-Catholic principles.

The editor of the *Louisville Catholic Advocate* is authorized by his Bishop to say that any interpolation of the Bishop's card withdrawing his official recognition from the *Advocate* as his organ, does not imply dissatisfaction or discouragement of it as an independent Catholic newspaper.

In a pastoral from the Bishop of Vincennes, Ind., he says, "Duty compels us to instruct the pastors of our churches to refuse absolution to parents who, having the facilities and means of educating their children in a Christian manner, do, from love of worldly ease, expose them to the danger of losing their faith in public schools."

Mr. Arnold, assistant superintendent of the Warsaw Central Railroad, and Mr. A. E. Bean, the road master, finding the tract of land on the place of the late Judge Van Yankee forsmen, employed Irishmen in their place, and made it a condition that they and the men in their employ should go to Mass on Sundays, as a partial guarantee to their good conduct.

The *Catholic Advocate* says, "A Chinese, sojourning in the guest house of the Trappist Monastery at Gethsemane Abbey, Nelson county, Ky., employs his time in preparing for the monks. We have seen some of the specimens of his typography which are neatly executed." If he were to visit San Francisco he would find Chinamen at much more artistic work than that.

The late Michael Maher, of Boston, bequeathed $500 to Bishop Williams for the new cathedral, $500 for the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, $500 for the Little Sisters of the Poor, and $500 for the Home of the Good Shepherd. The Association for the Protection of Catholic Children are made his residuary legatees.

The venerable Dr. Richard Mosberry, Sr., of Martinsburg, died in Baltimore on the 2d of December, aged eighty years. He was educated at Georgetown College when that institution was in its infancy; studied medicine in Philadelphia; served as medical officer during the war with England, and ever since 1816 he practiced in the home of his birth. He was always a firm and unpretentious Catholic. His son, the physician, has written a valuable history of Maryland.

The Board of Supervisors of the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary have passed a resolution allowing such priest as the Bishop of Albany may direct every facility for holding services for the benefit of the Catholic inmates of the prison, at least one Sunday in each month, and that said priest may visit the prison at such other times as may be designated by the superintendent of said prison, for the purpose of giving religious instruction to prisoners of the Catholic faith.

The ex-Inspector of public educational institutions in France has sent a petition to the Assembly asking that the refusal of Christianity in the public streets be made a matter for punishment. He says that blasphemy and profaneness is fearfully on the increase throughout the country.

Archbishop Bayley has appointed the Rev. L. J. Mathey, formerly pastor of St. Joseph's, in Texas, to collect funds for the building of a church, commemorative of the great event of our Holy Father Pius IX. having passed the days of Peter. The church is to be dedicated to St. Pius V., patron of our present Pope. It will also be a tribute of respect to the late Archbishop who inaugurated the idea.

When the Church of St. Germain, in Geneva, was taken away from the Catholics, they bought the Masonic Hall for Catholic worship, and every one of the congregation, after first protesting against the outrage, took away their seats and cushions and all private property to which they were legally entitled. The Masonic Hall was dedicated to the Sacred Heart, and contains all the private property received from St. Germain.

Rev. Father Deuterlinge, the oldest priest in the West except Father St. Cyr of Carondelet, Mo., died on the 11th ult., at St. Vincent's presbytery, St. Louis. He was a priest of the Order of St. Vincent; eighty years of age, forty-seven a priest and thirty-six years in the West. Lorain's grave was not worth $100 an acre when he came there; it is now worth a million. At his death his property and his cassock made up his entire fortune.

After three hundred and fifty tickets had been given out at the Patten Free Library to occupy the palaces, villas and houses of the county sewerage, many persons of the distinguished rank in this city have been opened their doors and welcomed the poor to their homes, while others have been turned out of their convents. All Catholics throughout the world should help these poor persecuted people.

The New York *Herald* says that Miss Phœbe Ripley, daughter of Rev. Samuel Ripley, who recently became a Sister of the Visitation at Georgetown, D.C., was "a near of society." Her father, Rev. Samuel Ripley, was a lady of fine culture. Professor Hedge, of Cambridge, pronounced her the most intellectual woman in New England." Miss Phœbe is an accomplished musician and linguist.

Bismarck is not as great a favorite with the Protestants of the United States as he was before the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. The temper of their German conferees on that occasion made it apparent that Odenbrok Protestantism was only awaiting its day to meet with the same persecutions which the Catholic Church does now.

The Bishop of Savannah, Ga., dedicated the church of the Immaculate Conception at Atlanta on the 11th December. He was assisted by Rev. Fathers Bessan, of Tuscumbia; Prendergast, Gaffney; Mattingly, McCafferty, McCarthy and Cahill, the latter from Rome. The sermon was preached by Very Rev. W. G. Hamilton, D.D. The church is Gothic, 100 feet by 60 outside the sanctuary, and has a seating capacity of one thousand.

The prospects of the Catholic Church in Georgia are very bright under the new Bishop of Savannah. The religious forces of that part of the Lord's vineyard is being increased. All this the population is increasing in numbers, and educational facilities for the training of youth are increased more rapidly than at any former period of her history. The Catholic population of Georgia is now estimated to be expected in ten years to nearly one hundred thousand.

The Duchess de Chevreuse, widow of the heroic Duke of that name, and mother of two young gentlemen who did so gallantly fighting for France in 1870, has written a letter to the Bishop of Nantes, in which she says with never permit the tricolored flag to float over the graves of her dear ones. She says, "My sons fought for the white flag, and died for their country, but the flag which had once protected their cradle and their kings' shall not float over their remains."

The German-speaking residents of Chicago number nearly, or quite, one hundred thousand. Of these, the Roman Catholics claim forty-five thousand, for the religious accommodations of which there are provided eight church edifices and thirty priests. Forty-five thousand are found in the several Protestant sects and societies, for over one-half of which no church buildings are provided.

The mission given at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore, has been very fruitful, upward of one hundred converts being received. The mission was conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers Burke, Hafkes, Cook, Reitz and Cook. A mission given in the same city at the colored church resulted in seventy converts being received. Over two hundred were confirmed.

The province presided over by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, embracing the whole State of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky and the territory northwest of Lake Michigan, will be consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus on New Year's day. This is the beneficition which one Archbishop and nine Bishops bestow on their flocks as a New Year's gift. May it to God to bless the highest and peace on earth to men of good will.

Bishop Whelan of Wheeling, W. V., has issued a pastoral to the clergy and laity of his diocese, in connection with the third synod which terminated on the 20th of October, in which he eloquently treats of the marriage contract and the impediments, mixed marriages, education, Catholic schools, seminaries, the support of the clergy and the burial of the dead.

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The Rev. Gideon Brayer, in his Mass Pivese Higley, daughter of Rev. Samuel Rip

## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

**A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.**

### CHAPTER XLII.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

"Well, Voss, you seem to bear a charmed life," said one of the group of soldiers and sous officers, who were discussing some of the events in which he had been concerned.

"Not more so than most of my comrades, who expose themselves as much as I do."

"Ah, that can hardly be."

"But you are so rash," said an admiring veteran of eighteen. "And then these Prussians seem such fools that you can do what you like with them."

"Fools!" said Michel. "Do you really believe that fools could have defeated French armies in the field, and have so hemmed us up here?"

"My young friend," interposed Sergeant Mahouy, "did you ever ride a steeple chase?"

"Qu'est ce que cela?"

"Well, there it is, you see. A youth that hasn't as much as seen Limberlck races has a deal of wisdom to learn. But I hope you can understand this. If a race-horse—you know what that is, I hope—"

"Parbleu, yes."

"Well, if a race-horse beats a cart-horse over a four-mile course, is it much for him to take a mile out of?"

"Assuredly not."

"Well, if my friend Sergeant Michel Voss has been only circumventing fools, you see it is no mighty credit for him."

Applause greeted Mike's reasoning.

As the two men walked together that same afternoon, Michel observed to his friend, "You are quite right, Mike, in entertaining that these Prussians we have to deal with are no fools. Hilarero we have been very fortunate, but the enemy is everywhere on the alert, and will play us a trick if possible."

"I never suspected him of good intentions," remarked Mike.

"No doubt. But it will not do to relax a single precaution. In fact, the farther we go on, and the more successful we have been, the more needed it will be that we should have an eye of perpetual watchfulness."

"In fact, one eye up the chimney—for fear of the soot—and another eye skimming the pot for fear of the grease."

"Exactly," answered Michel, who had a vague notion that his comrade meant to signify some very peculiar and even excessive caution.

That evening they left the fort with about the same number and nearly the same men as had accompanied them in the expedition to Neuilly. This time, immediately after starting, Michel repeated his injunctions to caution. Their intention was to cross the river near Bris, where their first serious encounter with the Prussian cavalry had taken place. They advanced, as usual, silently, Michel leading. The light had completely disappeared, but stars shone in the sky, and there was no difficulty in discovering objects at a moderate distance. Close by the river there runs a long hedge which is used to shelter the growth of a young plantation. As they approached this Michel cast a rapid glance at it. "A nice place for an ambuscade," he thought. He had scarcely formed the idea in his head when a ball came whizzing by him; a second drew blood from his ear, and a third struck the peak of his kepi. Without a moment's hesitation, he flung himself on his face and thought. "There must be, from the number of shots, at least fifty men, and from the direction in which the balls go, they must have a rifle-pit there."

"Down," he called in a low tone to his comrades.

"There is no necessity for saying that to poor Jean Stross," muttered Mike in his comrade's ear, "the has done it as natural as—death."

"Draw back quietly off the road," said Michel, "the causeway will afford you a shelter, and then we can see what is the best to be done."

They moved, still on face and hands, backwards, a new volley flying over their heads.

"If the beggars would only show up," blessed the Corporal in Mike's ear.

"They understand the consequences as well as you, mon ami."

When they had got to the light shelter which the inequality between the roadway and the tilled ground offered, it became apparent that three of their number were missing. This left but eleven rifles available.

"There is no chance of fighting them on those terms, but we must not be driven off. It is only standing up to have every chance of hitting them. Rise up when I give the word, aim low, then drop down."

The movement was executed with promptness, and was successful in so far as the return fire did no damage, although it consisted of a heavy volley. In a moment the little party had divided, and delivered a fire as if from the flanks of their previous position, and again they had separated and fired again. By this means they left the enemy in uncertainty as to their strength. Once again they closed opposite the rifle-pit.

"Michel," said Mike, "our poor little mobiot is one of the lying on the roadway."

"Ah, I am sorry for the brave little man."

"He is alive. I have heard him groaning. We must get him to—"

"How is it to be done? Tell I have it. I will get to the end of their pit, and fire down it. That will draw their attention on me. While they are firing you may make a dash to carry him off."

"Right. That's the thing."

The last been in many a perilous adventure together, yet the gravity of this impressed them so seriously that they spontaneously put out their hands and grasped each in a farewell clasp. But they made no further sign of the solemnity in which they held it.

"My shots away to the right—rifle first, revolver then—if possible—shall be your signal," said Michel, as he crawled away.

From the pit the fire had not slackened. It seemed as if the enemy was waiting for a further development. Mike fanned in the darkness of the night that he saw a face popping through the hedge. In this chance he fired. In all probability he had deceived himself, but the shot drew forth a renewal fire from the enemy, and kept them still within the protection of their pit. Meanwhile Michel had gone upon his toilsome journey. The irregularities of the ground, the obstacles which stood in his way were carefully availed of to avoid the possibility of discovery on the part of the foe and of the failure of his plans, and he was at least a hundred yards from where he started before he ventured to cross the road. This he did upon all fours. Arrived at the other side he examined the ground closely. The hedge which protected the rifle-pit ran in at right angles, so that it formed almost a fortification for the enemy. It grew thick and solid to a height of more than five feet. It would have been easy to scale a wall considerably higher, but this was an awkward obstacle. Looking closely, however, he perceived that near the ground the hedge was not perfect, and that there were openings here and there. While he was calculating the possibility of lightning the thought came into his head of a movement at the other side. Quick as lightning the thought came into his head that the enemy were trying the converse of his movement, and intended to take his party in flank. The cracking of branches proved the truth of his conjecture, and presently, himself thoroughly concealed by an overhanging bush, he saw the helmet of a German soldier thrust through, to be followed by the body.

"Hindurch?" (through) questioned a voice inside.

"Ja. Komm." (Yes. Come.)

And the first man stood erect, while his comrade crept into the hedge.

"Now," thought Michel, and the naked blade was lifted, and the German struck down. Immediately the clasped-out barrel was thrust under the hedge and fired down in the direction of the enemy. A shot from the revolver settled the man creeping through, and the discharge of its five other chambers served to carry the notion to numbers. There was a momentary hesitation on the rifle-pit, and then the ramshackly blazed out in sharp and rapid volleys.

"Now," thought Mike to himself, as the fire of the Uhlans's last shot reached his ear, and with a rapid step he rushed upon the road, and swinging the body of the little mobiot on his shoulder, darted off. The confusion among the enemy at the supposed flank attack lasted long enough, and he had a few seconds' grace after it was perceived. But the foe were prompt after all, and several shots were fired in his direction.

"But the nerves of the ruffians were shook," said he to his load, as with his burden on the grass, "for the devil a ball of them has touched me. I wish to God, though, that we had got safe off. Are you poorly below? Let me see."

Examining the mobiote he found he had fainted. "Now I've got him," he muttered, "I wonder what on earth I'm to do wi it. Hum."

There was no time, however, to consider. From the rifle-pit the firing still continued heavy, but comparatively harmless, the small party of assailants contriving to make their number appear more formidable than in reality it was. Mike took his share in the game, and was just on the ground with his mutakin in the hand reloading, when he felt a hand on his shoulder.

"Mike!"

"Michel!"

"Thank God!"

"Thank God!"

"You have got the mobile?"

"I have."

"There is nothing further to be done—we must draw off. Our dead we must leave, but we can save the poor wounded."

With great circumspection the party drew from the deadly spot, the wounded man being carried between them. They were for on their road to the fortress before the enemy ventured from his cover.

"Well, Michel," remarked Mike, "them Prussians did play us a trick, as you were expecting."

"They did."

"Where was you?"

"That is what I am considering."

"What, right or wrong for formal mention."

"So it was. We must think of something to spoil it on them."

"No chance of escaping it before them?"

"That rifle-pit was an informal invention."

"We must think of something to spoil it on them."

"Well now, wouldn't it be a good thing to ascend balloon?"

"What do you mean?"

"They are pretty well used to bullets—why not try fireworks?"

"Ha, we must do something. It seems to me that we have been very lucky in getting our poor fellow-to in there unburied."

When they got to the fortress the wound of the mobiote was examined, and was found to be severe. Mike, who had taken a friendly interest in him since he was first placed under his charge, and as a seaman while the surgeon extracted the bullet from his lung, and as a willing if not over skillful nurse when he came to be tended. Such was his gay chat, too, he helped the poor fellow to forget his pain.

"Where were you last night from me?" said the wounded man next morning in father and friend tones.

"Well, I was experimenting on the effects of pepper."

"What do you mean?"

"I suppose you haven't forgotten our friends at the rifle-pit?"

"Of course I haven't."

"To be sure. Well, though the sergeant took away that little memorandum they inserted in your leg, I suppose you'd still not be insensible to their attentions."

"I mean—go on."

"Well, they were to be got out of that infernal rifle-pit. This time, though, we did not go passing by at the hall door, as we did the night you were there, but first the kitchen, just as if we were members of the force with a weakness for the cook."

"You mean you didn't take the high road."

"Exactly. Michel took the back, and I the side opposite to the one where he started the night before. We weren't such fools, though, as to suppose they wouldn't be on the lookout. They were, and ready for us. That is they thought they were, but they made one mistake. They—load with buckshot," said Michel, loud enough. "All right, but with good aim, though—now." We fired, twenty of us. If you heard the buckshot rattling, 'twas as good as a shower of stones on a tent at Cappagh fair. It made a row among the bushes, it glanced off the trees, it whistled through the rifle-pit in a way that made them fellows dance to a new tune. 'Do mitrailleuse!' they roared out. 'Give it to them again,' called out Michel. At the second charge, par la gele mortelle, they cleared out of the rifle-pit, and we had it," said Mike, sending his narrative with a burst of laughter.

"Michel is a wonderful man," said the little mobile, with a sigh of admiration.

"He has brains and pluck and a good heart. Cheer up, mon petit, you will soon be able to put that leg of yours on the ground again," and Mike, and father Mike, and find out the scoundrel who interfered with your marching."

### CHAPTER XLIII.

THE CAPTURE OF AN ISLAND.

"Three volunteers to fill the places of less than a sou! Edmond Moray dead, and Faix Richard wounded."

"Here! Here!" Thirty voices at least answered.

"Guillaume Pale—no, you are by big. A giant like you couldn't be hidden."

"Faith, right it was the formal intention."

"So it was. We must think of something to spoil it on them."

"No chance of escaping it before them?"

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"Ah, Sergeant, when it comes to fighting you would not find my size and strength mountenient."

"We have so much more to do than fighting, you know. For the present I fe r we must lose your services."

The tall soldier turned away with an air of discontent.

"I want good swimmers. Can you swim, Charles Marteau?"

The mobile laughed. "I have been," he said, "three years an attendant on the baths at Boppe."

"Good; then you fall in. And you, Barbet?"

Barbet shook his head. "I cannot swim, but I will go where will go on solid ground."

"That is right enough, and I have no doubt of your ardor. By-and bye your turn will come, I dare say, as we cannot hope there shall not be gaps in our ranks; but for the present, comrade, I must have others."

With such a spirit prevailing, the only difficulty being in selection, it is needless to say the other vacancies were quickly filled.

"I'm rather fond of bathing myself," remarked Mike Mahony after search confidentially to his friend, "Many's the time I'm sinny the Liffeyin caught me jumping to dry myself on the bank of the Shannon, and helped to save me from catching cold by tickling my back with a tidy little cane he used to carry. I am fond of a dive and a float and a spatter, and, indeed, of all the diversions that one has in the water. And it's very thoughtful of you, Michel, to dream of providing such an innocent recreation as a bathing school for us poor fellows in this dull siege time. But isn't it late in the season for that sort of thing? Don't you think there ought be a kettle or two of hot water poured into the river there to make swimming a pleasure at this season of the year?"

"Of course, Mike, I understand your meaning. Yes, I have an idea in my brain."

"And my long speech, with all its twists and turns, is a sort of corkscrew, I suppose, to draw it out of your head."

"Mike, I want to capture an island."

"By japers, if it was a peninsula here goes!"

"It will be probably a long job, and I think it better that we should be concealed from observation."

"I could handle a pen and ink as well as I can—Da be—hath may be interpreted I'd be. Merry a hand I got into writing, ing too well educated that way."

Mike's manner went as quick as his tongue, and before long the men had laid aside not a respectable rifle pit facing the road, but a very fair one facing the river. It was a blunt end like a tiger's mouth. On it three arches of the railway bridge were visible over the low meadows. Behind these two islands were then in the possession of the Prussians, and formed a desperately advanced post. It was opposite these along the bank of the river that Michel and his party were to land, and from his words, while he explained to his comrades the plan of his attack, it had also been intended that their watch there is not very effective. On the whole I am not sorry that I did not start a swimming bath. There is no use, and I should not have known what to do with it. Perhaps else would have drifted away down the stream and been lost on us."

They returned to the fortress. Michel communicated his ideas to the commandant, and not only received a warm permission to employ his own volunteers for the task he proposed, but also the promise that a considerable covering force would be in readiness to land if necessary in his operations. Without loss of time the expedition proceeded to the spot Michel and Mike had left a short time before.

"Would not your object be more safely achieved at night?" asked the Corporal.

"The darkness will favor us, no doubt, once we have got on the land, but it will not some light to manage to get at it."

The twilight had begun to descend. Michel, who had, I had not been trusted by his arrangements, the moment he arrived at the river bank plunged without hesitation into the water, and began to swim in the direction of the island, which was to be the chosenspot in my teeth, and without that I don't see any way over closely to capturing that island."

"Be patient. Resources always come with patience and thinking."

"Well, if I was thinking forever—hold on, there are—a—a few things I can do."

"I told you," said Michel quietly, "by patience and thinking the means would be discovered."

At the lower end of the Isle des Loups, which is the name given to one of the two islands, there stretches out a sand bank, on the inner side of which a luxuriant grove grows up to the proportions of a small wood. So thick and large is the screen it forms that one can see through the trees to the other land, the bank stretches towards the Isle des Moulins to observation from which it is quite open, except that the bank is somewhat impeded by the trees which grow on the island itself. But what facilitated the gaze of the adventurous was the aspect of an old boat deeply imbedded in the sand. Here was the means of carrying out the projected attack.

With a rapid survey of the situation Michel laid aside the cutlass he had taken with him, retaining by his side only the revolver.

"Michel," said Mike, "after all it was I discovered the boat first—"

"Sergeant Mahony," said Michel with a smile, "you are under orders. See, Mike, I have got it. Watch me well, and you will discover me, your rifle might stop his tongue, and besides divert attention to the shots."

"All right."

Stepping cautiously down the bank, Michel plunged into the stream, cautiously followed by the eyes of his comrade. The distance from the shore was about fifty yards, and this the swimmer easily accomplished. He landed on the sand bank, and went towards the boat, closely observing his movements closely, saw him seize the boat by the stern, and begin to push it out. It might, but vainly. The little craft was too deeply imbedded to be stirred by its single strength, powerful as that was. Where the efforts were shown to be clearly futile, he came again to the edge of the sand bank and swam down stream.

"Do you have failed, my poor friend."

"No altogether. I have learned that their watch there is not very effective. On the whole I am not sorry that I did not succeed in moving the boat. There is no oars, and I should not have known what to do with her

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, January
18—Sunday—Second Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus. St. Prisca, Virgin and Martyr.
19—Monday—St. Canute, King and Martyr. St. Marius and Companions, Martyrs.
20—Tuesday—St. Fabian and Sebastian, Martyrs.
21—Wednesday—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
22—Thursday—St. Vincent and Anastasia, Martyrs.
23—Friday—Espousals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph. St. Emerentiana, Virgin and Martyr.
24—Saturday—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr.

**THE MONITOR:**
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 17, 1874.

**A Welcome New Year's Gift.**

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONITOR—Dear Sir: Having with pleasure noticed the true and able manner in which THE MONITOR has been conducted for the interests of Catholicity during the past few years, I request you will increase my subscription from one to three copies for the next year. Yours truly in Christ,

J. S. ALEMANY, A. S. F.

**A WORD TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**

As WE are just commencing a New Year it would be well if those of our subscribers who are in arrears would settle up their accounts and start fair on the books for 1874. While very many of our friends are exceedingly punctual and exact in their payments, there are still many others who are negligent and careless in this most important matter. We are satisfied that if they had any idea of the trouble and expense attending the bringing out of a paper like THE MONITOR, there would soon be a more satisfactory system of dealing with us. However, we do not say this by way of complaint, but rather as a gentle hint which those to whom it applies ought take in good part. We certainly have great reason to to be pleased with the year which has passed, and we expect much from the year which is progressing. In all parts of the State and outside it the circulation of THE MONITOR has greatly increased, and the paper is constantly rising in the estimation of all who take it. We shall endeavor to merit all the encouragement and support we receive.

**MISMANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

At length the public are beginning to pay a little attention to the fact that the common schools of San Francisco are outrageously mismanaged. From time to time some sickly philanthropists suggested the adoption into the schools of one course of branches of study completely unsuited for such institutions, and these recommendations were in many instances acted upon. Hence it came to pass that phonography, telegraphy, music, drawing, foreign literature, and so forth, were introduced into schools the sole business of which should have been to give a plain English education. The press, instead of expostulating, hailed each innovation with delight, and were scandalized of the time when every little boy in San Francisco would be able to speak three languages and calculate the eccentricity of curves. Now they have changed their tune pretty considerably. The present Board of School Trustees have inaugurated a season of reforms by dismissing a number of French and German teachers who had been employed instructing children in their respective languages. The dismissal was rather suddenly and discourteously accomplished, but it was, nevertheless, a step in the right direction.

There is no good reason why French or German should be taught in the public schools any more than Irish or Russian. The pupils are to be brought up as Americans, and if they speak and write correctly the language of their native land it ought be sufficient. Anything beyond that must be reckoned a luxury or an extravagance, the cost of which should fall upon the persons requiring it. If, therefore, French or German parents are anxious that their children should speak the language of Paris or Heidelberg, they themselves and not the State should provide the instructors. And the very same argument will hold good when applied to the other branches of study we have mentioned. As well might parents expect the Government to procure employment for their grown-up children as to pay for the instruction of the little ones in such subjects as these. It must be borne in mind, too, that these intellectual luxuries are indulged in at a time when the school accommodation is enormously unequal to the requirements of the city, and when the demand for new buildings is most urgent. But the reason for all this nonsense is really the fact that the rich people, who can very well afford to pay for special teachers, want to have their children educated "in all the accomplishments" without paying a cent, at the expense of the whole body of taxpayers.

**Consecration to the Sacred Heart.**

To-morrow (Sunday), January 18th, will be a day forever, memorable in the annals of California. As our readers are already aware, the solemn consecration to the Sacred Heart of our Lord of the dioceses of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Monterey, and Grass Valley, will take place on that day. The pastoral address of the bishops, which we published last week, explained so clearly and so forcibly the reasons for the spread of devotion to the Sacred Heart, and the great advantages to Christendom which might be expected to accrue therefrom, that it is unnecessary for us to say anything on those subjects. We shall only observe, then, that we hope the pious and devotional spirit which has so happily characterized this act of consecration throughout the Catholic nations, will also be found perceptible among the faithful of California.

**THE INCREASE OF CRIME.**

Just now the daily papers are occupying themselves with discussing the deplorable increase of crime in our city. There can be no question of the fact that they are justified in turning their attention to this matter, as it is one of the greatest importance to honest and law-abiding citizens. Burglaries, robberies, criminal assaults, shootings and stabbings have so multiplied lately as to become a reproach to the whole community. The law seems almost powerless to check the growing evil, and it is no wonder that it should be so, inasmuch as the punishment it provides for the convicted criminal is wholly inadequate. Imprisonment has no terrors for the vicious classes. It is simply an unpleasant way of preventing them from carrying on their raids upon society during a limited space of time, and that is the worst light in which they regard it. While in prison they are comfortably housed and well fed—far better than hundreds of honest poor in our midst—and when their sentence has expired they sally forth, ready to repeat their offenses and to be a trouble to the well-disposed until the prison door closes upon them. The legislatious classes have to pay for the support of these lawless ruffians, in addition to suffering from their depredations as long as they are at liberty.

It is evident, then, that some plan for keeping these pests in check must be devised, or else matters will run on to such an extreme that, in sheer self-defense, citizens will be compelled to take the law into their own hands and constitute themselves redressers of their own wrongs. Imprisoned criminals should be compelled to work, so as in some way contribute to their own support, and make reparation to society for the injuries inflicted by them. But their labor should not be such as to bring it into competition with our honest and honorable mechanics, who already find it hard enough to make both ends meet. It would be sufficient if they were set such business as would place them in opposition to the Mongolians, and thus make them useful in getting rid of a nuisance scarcely less burdensome than themselves. It certainly is not pleasant to suggest recourse to corporal punishment, but something of that kind must ultimately be resorted to. Garroting was one time fearfully prevalent in the streets of London, and nothing except a vigorous application of the many-tailed "cat" to the backs of the convicted garroters ever put it down. The same remedy would work well here. At any rate our prisons must not be kept up as palaces of ease for hardened criminals.

**Our City Schools.**

We begin to think that we have got some common sense in the Board of Education. For years past many of the schools of this city have been conducted upon the most extraordinary and unsuitable principles of little children. They have been literally crammed. Every fad and dodge were put in practice of the exaggerations adopted. Telegraphy, Astronomy, Geology, Music, Phonography and heaven only knows what else has not been introduced and attempted to be taught to children of the tenderest age, and boys scarcely old enough to know how to copy machine or movable type were put to the study of Political Economy, and a year or two in succession and absorptions, the little creatures would have had their poor brains addled by attempts to pour over the intricacies of Liturgical and Differential Calculus.

And these ridiculous follies are perpetrated while the Board is asking, year after year, authority from the Legislature to borrow money on bonds to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Just now they ask for $300,000. We have not looked to see what our school debt is at present, but presume we are paying interest on a million of dollars, or will be when this $300,000 is granted. If the Board were confined to procuring instruction in necessary English branches, such as originally designed by the common school system of education, for pupils under sixteen years of age, they would have no occasion and no paying their debts, or to ask for further power of taxation from year to year. We are doing business daily with Spaniards, Italians, etc., who cannot speak English. Why not teach their language as well as French and Germans? The secret is found in the fact that the latter pull the larger vote. Give a solid education in English branches, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, algebra, mensuration and some mathematics, in place of the flimsey, superficial course taught at present, and there will be no need of increased taxation, nor want of new school houses for some time to come. Boys and girls sixteen years of age should seek an education outside of public schools.

**Who is He?**

We find the following scrap in the Dublin correspondence of the New York *Sun*. We should like to know very much who this renegade editor is and what paper he was connected with. His recency, however, does not commend him much, because experience has taught us that it is the gentlemen loudest in profession of nationality, fiercest in denunciation of the "bloody Saxon," most clamorous for war and bloodshed, who succeed, sooner or later, in getting very amicable and loyal subjects of the Queen, when so doing will either save their heads or serve their pockets. Pierce fires her last long, the proverb says:

> Not long ago there was a red-hot editor of a red-hot newspaper of very advanced political principles. He was a red-hot Fenian, and he was a red-hot Catholic. He was ready to die in defense of a thoroughly conservative, and, of course, anti-Irish journal. He was ready to fight a duel with any man who questioned his people may expect, to visit as—not exactly Africans' cannibals, I suppose, though they are now in Ireland; strong conservatism probably does it England. This, I suppose, is the meaning of this remarkable inconsistency.

OUR LADY OF VICTORIES.—To-morrow (Sunday), January 18th, at the eleven o'clock Mass, the following celebrated artistes will sing at the French Church of Notre Dame Des Victoires, Bush street, above Dupont: Signora Inez Fabbri, Signora Martinez and others.

The Roman Catholic Church is the heaviest tax payer in Santa Clara. It is assessed for $112,730. This includes the College.

**Religious Professions.**

On Monday, 5th inst., the solemn and interesting ceremony of the religious profession of four young ladies took place in Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, corner of Taylor and Ellis streets, and was witnessed by a large number of the respectable friends and benefactors of the institution. The young ladies who took their vows were Miss Julia Flood (in religion, Sister Mary of the Immaculate Conception); Miss Annie Flood (in religion, Sister Margaret Mary); Miss Ellen Clifford (in religion, Sister Mary Berchmans), and Miss Ellen Murphy (in religion, Sister Mary Evangelist). His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop officiated, assisted by Very Rev. Father Masnato, S. J., Rev. Father Messia, S. J., and Rev. Father Fagan. An eloquent and impressive discourse was given by Very Rev. Father Masnato, S. J. After the ceremony all partook of refreshment in the convent, and parted highly pleased and gratified at the morning's entertainment.

On Thursday, January 8th, the interesting ceremony of profession took place in the Convent of our Lady of Mercy, in this city. The young ladies on this occasion bid a final farewell to the vanities of the world are Miss Josephine O'Dwyer and Margaret O'Connell, known in religion as Sisters Mary Bernard and Julia. Rev. Father Gibney officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers McCullough and Bridgeman. There were also present Fathers Caraher, Nugent and McSweeney, and a large number of the friends of the young ladies.

**Sacramento Matters.**

Notwithstanding the Legislature is in session, Sacramento is far from lively. There are but few strangers in the city, and hotel rates somewhat against the hotel-and saloon keepers. This state of things will not last long, however, for by and by, when the important business is to be introduced, the lobby will crowd in.

But few bills of importance have been introduced this far. The bill repealing the two per cent. Act passed the Senate, after considerable effort had been made to defeat it, notwithstanding the election of officers.

The number of written applications for appointment on the police force to make up the fifty now applied for is 1,000.

The Mutual Marine Insurance Company of San Francisco has been granted authority to do the above business in and from a new company.

The Senate has confirmed the Board of Trustees elected by the direct vote of the people, passed the Assembly, and will doubtless pass the Senate in due time—and that's all the effect it will have in amending the Federal Constitution. Hamlet, by request, omitted the part of the Prince of Denmark.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys has reported favorably on the bill to grant to the Central Pacific Railroad Company the right of way over the public lands for the purpose of constructing its road, and the bill will probably pass.

The Senate has passed the bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to the time for filing exceptions to answers, and the bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to the time for filing exceptions to answers, and the bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to the time for filing exceptions to answers.

The Senate has passed

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Death of The O'Gready.

The *Times* records the death of the head and chief of one of those ancient "septs" or clans of Ireland which claim a Milesian descent far more remarkable and illustrious than that of any of the members of the Irish peerage, except, perhaps, the O'Briens, representatives as they are of the princes and kings of Thomond—we refer to The O'Gready, of Kilgallyown, in the county of Limerick, who died a few days since, at the age of fifty-seven. The late William de Courcey O'Gready, known in Ireland as The O'Gready, was the eldest son of The O'Gready, J. P. and D. L., and formerly High Sheriff of the county of Limerick, who died in 1862. He was born in the year 1816, and was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. He married, in 1841, Anne Imogen, daughter of Mr. T. de Rinzi, of Clobbmon Hall, county Wexford, by whom he left, with other children, a son, Thomas DeCourcey, born in 1844, who now becomes The O'Gready. According to Sir Bernard Burke, the Milesian family of O'Gready is one of the most ancient in the far west of Ireland; and Dr. O'Hlehi, the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, in his *Irish and English Dictionary*, assigns Cunai Eachtnaidh, King of Munster, A.D. 366, and sixth in descendant from Oilill Olum) of the race of Heber, eldest son of Milesius, King of Spain, who colonized Ireland, as the common ancestor of the O'Grady's and the O'Briens, now represented by Lord Inchiquin, of Dromoland, county Clare. The same authority tells us that when the latter house subsequently, in the person of Brian or Brien Boroimhe, the renowned monarch of Ireland, establish an ascendency of power in North Munster or Thomond, of which they became hereditary rulers, the O'Gradys came to acknowledge their paramount sway, and were arrayed as dynasts of chiefs or a sept" under the banners of the provincial princes." Sir Bernard Burke, however, traces their actual descent no further back than the internal between A. D. 1276 and 1309, when "the chieftainship of the sept vested in Donald O'Grady," who fell in battle in the latter year, leaving a son, Hugh O'Grady, who acquired the property of Kilfallyower (which has ever since been vested in the family) by his marriage with the daughter and the heiress of a local chief named O'Kerawick."

### Home Government.

The Home Government Association held its last meeting on the evening of December 16th, in the Ancient Concert Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Butt. The proceedings, naturally? were marked by much solemnity and Mr. Butt and other speakers exhibited considerable emotion. Mr. Butt, Professor Galbraith, Mr. Blonden, Mr. Alfred Webb and Mr. A. M. Sullivan reviewed the history of the Association, the work it had accomplished and the manner in which it had achieved its success. Professor Galbraith paid a well deserved tribute to the artisans of Dublin for the assistance they had always given the Association; letters were read from Lord French and others expressing regret at being unable to be present; and, finally, resolutions were passed acquitting the association *de die*, and authorising its officers to hand over to its more important successors, the Irish Home League, its assets, books and documents. It may be interesting to mention that the Home Government Association lasted exactly three years and four months, its first meeting having been held on the 1st of September, 1870.—*Dublin Nation.*

### A New Church in Waterford.

An influential meeting of the citizens of Waterford was held December 18th for the purpose of raising funds to assist the Dominican Fathers in erecting a new church in that city. The present buildings of the Order in Waterford are wholly insufficient for their sacred objects, and the deficiency in this respect has long notorious in the city. The meeting was in every respect worthy of a Catholic city. The leading citizens attended, and the resolution made for the pious work was responded to with characteristic liberality, the subscription list opened at the meeting realising before the termination of the proceedings the round sum of £500. No Order of the Catholic Church has done more for religion, or contributed more illustrious names to the record of philanthropic exertion than the famous Brotherhood of St. Dominic. The claims of the Order on the Catholic people of Ireland need no recapitulation here. They are understood and appreciated by the vast congregation who have benefited by them, and the best assurance that this is so may be found in the enthusiastic and practical character of the meeting held at Waterford.

### Defalcations.

The Directors of the Belfast Bank have made the unpleasant discovery that defalcations, estimated variously at from £5,000 to £100,000 have occurred in some branch or branches of their establishment. They have resolved to withhold the bonus usually given in addition to the dividend until the deficiency which is to be taken from the reserve fund is made good; but the ordinary dividend will not be diminished. It is alleged that a conspiracy has been formed to defraud the bank through transactions with another bank in London, and the persons accused, so far, of being connected with this conspiracy are an accountant of the head office named Smyth and Mr. Byers, the manager in Cookstown. The latter has been arrested and a sum of six hundred pounds is alleged to have been found in his possession.—*Nation, December 20.*

### Miscellaneous.

The number of paupers in the Roscrea Union is 149.

The managers of the Sligo Savings Bank have resolved to dissolve the Bank.

On Saturday, December 13, about 400 children, male and female, received the sacrament of confirmation from his grace the Archbishop of Cashel, at the Cathedral, Thurles.

The work of closing over the Farnham river, in Cavan, is drawing to a close. The cost of the undertaking by the Town Commissioners will be about £500.

The Lord Lieutenant has approved of the appointment of Mr. Joseph Hamilton Swanzy Pargiblem to be Deputy Lieutenant of the county Limerick, in room of the late J. Lloyd, Esq.

A public meeting was held on Sunday, December 21st, in the church of SS. Michael and John, Dublin, for the purpose of initiating a movement to erect a suppliment to the memory of the late lamented Canon Rowlett.

The Very Rev. L. Cosgrave, O. S. F., of Wexford, has been appointed Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Ireland; the Very Rev. P. D. Keogh, ex-Provincial, has been appointed Guardian of St. Isidore's College, Rome; and the Very Rev. J. F. Hanrahan, who filled the office of Guardian of St. Isidore's, Rome, and of the Franciscan Convents of Limerick and Drogheda, respectively, has been appointed Guardian of the hotel House of the Order in Ireland.

The directors of the Bank of Ireland, having determined upon establishing a branch at Ennis, have purchased a most eligible site in O'Connell's square from Mr. Michael Powell.

A writ out of the Queen's Bench has been served upon Mr. O'Donnell, B. L., Belfast, claiming £2,000 damages for alleged slander. The cause of action arises out of observations made by Mr. O'Donnell in the police court.

Dr. Rowan Cashell, of Toomavara, has been presented by his friends with a handsome silver tea service, as a recognition of his services for twenty years, during which he had been medical superintendent of the Toomavara dispensary district.

On Saturday night, December 13th, about ten o'clock, Mr. John Hewitson was found dead, at his own residence, Inniscarberry. Shortly before his death, Mr. Hewitson retired from his wood at the Town thinnet, where he had proved one of its ablest and most useful members. The sad event has been universally lamented, as the deceased was highly esteemed by all classes.

On the evening of December 9th several persons were thrown into the sitting-room of Rev. Mr. Magill, Catholic curate near Bray. A quantity of property was destroyed. Several of the stones nearly struck the gentleman, who was in the room at the time. The murderers have been identified, and will be brought up at the next assizes.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* states that the reports again revived that Mr. Gladstone will, after all, to have the post of Secretary to the Board of Trade. He adds that Mr. Gladstone has been asked that "any extensive general or special, immediate or deferred — The Carlingford Administration has declined to accept office in the independent district of Caffraria known as Bantu Land, where, it is said, 'the may do much mischief.'" The Caffres are among the bravest of races; and some twenty years ago it cost us a long and expensive war to reduce them to subjection. Another Caffre war would be highly unpleasant just at the time King Kaffe Kalkali is on our hands. The empire on which the sun never sets" is a very expensive machine to keep in good order. Tu is especially so since the Central Government began to encourage the fatal practice of allowing colonies to govern themselves. Even with aborigines, and then permitting the Imperial resources to be drawn on for the purpose of fighting them out. If the colonies desire to make Caffre chiefs register their guns, they should themselves take the consequences of refusal on the part of the lusky illustrisimus. — *Dublin Freeman, December 18.*

### A Foolish Wager.

It appears that some time back a Mr. James Hamplen made a bet of £500 with Mr. Alfred Hissel Wallis that the earth is flat. The stakes were held by Mr. Walsh, of an English newspaper, the *Field*, and a series of simple experiments proved conclusively that the earth was round. Mr. Hamplen, having lost his money, he next lost his temper, and commenced to write a series of scurrilous libels on Mr. Wallis and the Stakeholder. He was prosecuted, pleaded guilty, and was discharged on the understanding that if he failed to mend his manners he should be brought up for judgment. No sooner was this settlement effected than the impetuous Hampden broke his pledge. Accordingly, he was brought up on Tuesday in a London police court and sentenced by Mr. Commissioner Kerr to ten months' imprisonment. Retirement may happily convince Mr. Hampden that, whether the earth be round or flat, he is unmistakably a flat.—*Dublin Nation, December 20.*

### Earl Russell and Persecution.

A correspondence has passed between Earl Russell and Sir George Bowyer, an English Catholic, who represented Dundalk in Parliament for a number of years, on the subject of the part the noble lord is taking in connection with the movement for expressing sympathy with Prussia in her struggle with the Catholic Bishops. Sir George, writing to his lordship, informed him that such a movement would produce the bitterest feelings on the part of both Protestants and Catholics in England, and not more in Ireland, and that Bismarck did not want English sympathy, and would be amused and would laugh at the applause of English Liberals. Earl Russell, in his reply, said that he conceived it to be time to declare when the English Catholic Church would be satisfied with nothing but sovereignty, and that he deemed the Pope's temporal rule over Ireland. Sir George in reply states that no one is opposed to sovereignty, whether in the setting-room of Rev. Mr. Magill, Catholic curate near Bray. A quantity of property was destroyed. Several of the stones nearly struck the gentleman, who was in the room at the time. The murderers have been identified, and will be brought up at the next assizes.

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## FRANCE.

### French Communists in London.

A band of French refugees have published a manifesto, which has not attracted notice in some of the London papers. The manifesto makes a violent against Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie in the first place, the latter of whom is vilified in milder than milk. The former they call the "*plus lasse* of Sedan," the "smoker of weapons," the "man whose name is reproached with the capitulation, to which, he is told, "the ones his people are ashamed of." Finally, all Belgium half clown half Jesuit—who ought to call himself Jocrasse de Loyola." "Friends and brothers" is reminded that there still remains to them "the dagger of Brutus, the pistol of Berezowski, and the shells of the Commune," and are told that "the hour is come when the lives of tyrants and traitors belong to the people chosen by Destiny." All this, and more to the same effect, ends like a confession of impotence and despair, and it is difficult to imagine in the land-office rise did not find favor with the country; and those Leicester-Square demonstrations proved doubtless the last attempt that John Bull will uphold the right of asylum at all hazards—even at the risk of what is well meant hospitality upon murderers, and thus becoming by implication the abettor of their atrocities. We trust that such as assumption may turn out to be unfounded.—*London Echo, December 20.*

### From a French Elections.

The elections of Sunday, December 14, have caused a very natural consternation among the ranks of the Conservatives. The Republicans have been victorious along the whole line, and that at least of the new members is not only a Republican but a Communist. In the Finisterre, the Republican candidate, M. Swiney, whom we may term a native of Hibernian extraction, polled 22,641 votes against 10,691 given to M. Leguen, the Conservative. Such a return from a French department is calculated to furnish matter for reflection. In the Seine et Oise—that is at Versailles itself—M. Calmon, the Republican candidate, has defeated M. Thiers, obtained 42,445 votes to 27,331 given to the Conservative. M. Farcy, who while in the Assle, M. Marcou, a Communist now in prison for a seditious publication, and by any means the weirdest that has lately come in at the head of the poll with 29,702 votes; M.M. Castel and Peyrouse, Imperialists, coming next with about 14,000 and 13,000 respectively, while the two Royalist candidates register only about 6,000 or 7,000 apiece. Consequently, the modifications of universal suffrage proposed to the Committee of Thirty receive a good deal of support; while M. Gésanne, one of the representatives of the Left Centre on the Committee, seems to admit the necessity of doing something, though he thinks that universal suffrage must not to be sacrificed, modified, and books for salvation from the Reds to a Second Chamber "elected by groups."—*London Bulletin.*

### The Duc d'Aumale.

The reputation of the Duc d'Aumale seems to have been raised considerably in French military circles by his conduct as presiding judge at the Bazaine trial. Several officers of high rank have expressed themselves highly pleased with his ideas of military duty, and the Duc de Broglie is said to have proposed to create for him the office of Inspector-General of the French Army, and to give him the same position and rank as Count Moltke holds in Germany. The Duc d'Aumale is at present the commander-in-chief of the division whose headquarters are at Bourges, and it is added, with some emphasis, in the French papers, that the very day the Bazaine trial was over, he started, without a moment's delay to re-assume his command. — *Dublin Nation, December 20.*

## GERMANY.

### Apathy of Catholics.

We are forced, by a regard for truth, to make the painful admission that the syndicate of the German lay Catholics absolutely justifies Prince Bismarck in assuming, as he avowedly does, that the rabid persecution of their faithful Bishops gives them no uneasiness—it does not even disturb their sleep. Of worse than little—it is wicked—to attempt to dissemble on this matter, and to say that the lay Catholics of Germany are deeply grieved at what is passing in Prussia. Pious, religious do they give or take when the Russian Catholic Church would be satisfied with nothing but sovereignty, and that he deemed the Pope's temporal rule over Ireland. Sir George in reply states that no one is opposed to sovereignty, whether in the setting-room of Rev. Mr. Magill, Catholic curate near Bray. A quantity of property was destroyed. Several of the stones nearly struck the gentleman, who was in the room at the time. The murderers have been identified, and will be brought up at the next assizes.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* states that the reports again revived that Mr. Gladstone will, after all, to have the post of Secretary to the Board of Trade. He adds that Mr. Gladstone has been asked that "any extensive general or special, immediate or deferred — The Carlingford Administration has declined to accept office in the independent district of Caffraria known as Bantu Land, where, it is said, 'the may do much mischief.'" The Caffres are among the bravest of races; and some twenty years ago it cost us a long and expensive war to reduce them to subjection. Another Caffre war would be highly unpleasant just at the time King Kaffe Kalkali is on our hands. The empire on which the sun never sets" is a very expensive machine to keep in good order. Tu is especially so since the Central Government began to encourage the fatal practice of allowing colonies to govern themselves. Even with aborigines, and then permitting the Imperial resources to be drawn on for the purpose of fighting them out. If the colonies desire to make Caffre chiefs register their guns, they should themselves take the consequences of refusal on the part of the lusky illustrisimus. — *Dublin Freeman, December 18.*

### A Foolish Wager.

It appears that some time back a Mr. James Hamplen made a bet of £500 with Mr. Alfred Hissel Wallis that the earth is flat. The stakes were held by Mr. Walsh, of an English newspaper, the *Field*, and a series of simple experiments proved conclusively that the earth was round. Mr. Hamplen, having lost his money, he next lost his temper, and commenced to write a series of scurrilous libels on Mr. Wallis and the Stakeholder. He was prosecuted, pleaded guilty, and was discharged on the understanding that if he failed to mend his manners he should be brought up for judgment. No sooner was this settlement


EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
MARYSVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS PER HALF SESSION.
Payable in advance.
Board, Tuition, Washing, etc.....$125 00
Music, with use of instrument.....30 00
Drawing.....10 00

No charge for the French, Spanish and German languages, nor for the use of the Library and Reading Room.

The first term of the eighteenth annual session will commence on August 1st.

Parents will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

Circular forwarded on application.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of the Holy Cross, and is situated in a healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The position is high and airy, and the buildings are large and well furnished. The most approved system of education is pursued, and the comforts of home will be enjoyed, but the care of Christian mothers will be exercised. The Academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each.

TERMS:
Per session, payable half yearly in advance:
Board and Tuition.....$125 00
Washing.....12 00
Piano.....10 00

Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged $20.

Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish languages, nor for Needlework.

All our correspondence of the young ladies will be sent to the inspection of the Mother Superior.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Sister Superior.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.
*Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.*

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
Payable half yearly in advance.
Board, Tuition and Washing.....$150 00
Bedding and mending.....$25 00
Physician's fee, to be paid only when needed.....10 00
Use of Library.....00 00

DAY PUPILS.
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session.....$60 00
Junior classes.....40 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages will be extra charges. The discipline of the academic year commences respectively on the first of August and the fifth of January.

For further information address the Secretary.

Very Rev. P. HENNEBERY, Superior.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME
SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State of California, and empowered to confer academical honors, will commence the Twenty-third Annual Session on MONDAY, August 16, 1875. It affords the parents the assurance that the branches of a thorough education

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....37 50
Physician's fee (if required), per quarter.....2 50

Pupils will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the quarter. Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of a session will be charged for the whole session, unless withdrawn on account of protracted illness.

Parents are requested to call at the Institute, and make personal arrangements with the Superior.

MISSION DOLORES ACADEMY,
CORNER OF DOLORES AND SAN FERNANDO STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY, IS A BRANCH OF THE Notre Dame College in San José. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education, and is conducted on the same principles as those taught in the Academy of the Notre Dame Institute.

TERMS:
Per quarter, payable in advance:
Board, Tuition, Washing, and Medical Attendance and Medicine, Entrance Fee.....$37 50
Half Boarders.....20 00
Music, with use of instrument.....15 00
Drawing.....10 00
Painting.....10 00
Needle Work.....10 00

DAY PUPILS.
Terms per quarter, payable in advance:
Class I Day Scholars—Reading, first and second Classes.....$ 5 00
Third and fourth grammar Classes.....7 50
Fifth Class.....10 00
Particular Studies, per month, throughout the year.....1 00

No extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.

For further particulars apply to
Mrs. HARRIET A. YATES, Superior.

CONVENT OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MA
.....FOR THE.....
EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADI
GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,
*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.
Board, tuition, washing and bedding, per session.....$
Physician's fee, to be paid but once.....
Tuition on piano, per session.....
Drawing.....
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Needlework, Painting, Music, Use of Library, Languages.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:
Primary, per month.....
Elementary and senior, per month.....
Music.....
From 9...
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, and Needlework, Painting, Music, Use of Library, Languages.
N. B. The above establishment is also the nearest to the depot.
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
SISTER SAYMUNDA CREMAZIE,
Superior.

MINERS' RUBBER EMENT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA'S JUSTICE
Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for the County of Mendocino—Action brought in the Superior Court of Mendocino County, State of California. JAMES H. JACKSON, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM A. [illegible], defendant.

Action brought in the [illegible] Court of the County of Mendocino, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the County Clerk of said County of Mendocino, in which a summons issued against the said defendant.

The people of the State of [illegible] required to appear in action brought against them in the Court, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days after the service on them of said summons, if served within this County; but if served out of this County, then within thirty days; or judgment will be taken against them according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover $200 U. S. gold coin, and for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed by said defendant to said plaintiff, to secure the payment of a promissory note, dated March 4, 1871, for the sum of $200 U. S. gold coin, and interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per month, and which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Mendocino, on the 4th day of March, 1871, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, page [illegible], and which mortgage was given to secure the payment of said promissory note, and the said plaintiff prays judgment for the amount due, together with costs and damages.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1874. By order of [illegible] PENNOYER, Clerk.

Presiding Justice of the Superior Court of said County.

Attest—[illegible] HEO. L. WEDEKIND, Deputy Clerk.

Attorney for plaintiff, 621 Merchant street, San Francisco.

JAMES MEE, Sheriff of Mendocino County, State of California.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN [illegible] and healthful part of the city, [illegible] best advantages for the education of [illegible] of our Nation's house, and while [illegible] should be maintained with [illegible] standard and unqualified [illegible] and, therefore, that with the spirit of [illegible] given you always to [illegible] of work, [illegible] prayer unaccompanied by works is [illegible] and remains ineffectuous. This is the reason why exiles so much abound in Europe. To ask and not to work are contradictory terms, and they lead these unhappy effects. And I think that in many different places and kingdoms there are many souls lying altogether in prayers, and expecting from them alone the end of exile. But when shall we see the close of this day of tribulations? Then shall I see you in the piety which is manifest to [illegible] when shall we see the close of [illegible] to work outside it. In the meantime, I recommend to you, and to all ministers, if they could hear me, I recommend our children to your care. Tell them that my spirit, who was the first revolutionist in the world, desired a mother, a wife, and from that first description exalt all those souls which were afterwards swept away by the [illegible] of the Son of God. Tell Jesus that as Adam, deceived by the woman and [illegible] the devil, behind the comfort of the pattress of this House.

The parents of pupils will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the Academy free of charge.

MICHAEL FARRELLY, Director.

Removal.

THE SECOND STREET HOUSE
Has Removed to 113 Second street,
Nothing changed in name of House. Furnished Rooms to let, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine.
M. ONEILL, Proprietor.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco.
M. SHOCKEY, Proprietor.

P. CASSERLY,
Late of the Tremont House, Boston, would be happy to receive his friends and the public in general.
The House is situated right in the best locality in the city, and is the best place, with Elevator, Baths and all other modern improvements. The Rooms are large and airy, and can be had either single or in suits for families.
The best attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of boarders.
Board and Lodging, per week.....$ 6 00
Board and Lodging, single meals.....1 00
Transient Boarders.....1 50
Family accommodations on reasonable rates.
Physician's Fee and Medicine.....
Vacation at Uklaga.....
Modern language, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August, 1871.
REV. S. JUSTIN, President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday of August.

The object of the Institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Commercial education to youth. For further information address the Secretary.

TERMS:
Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Tuition, board and washing, per session.....150 00
Short term tuition.....75 00
Physician's fee (if required).....
Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged $50.

Parents may be made semi-annually in advance. Pupils will be received at any time, but they will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session.

For further particulars apply to
REV. J. J. CREEFE, O. S. F.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DEGREES CONFERRED
Rev. JAMES MacGILL, C. M., President.

EDUCATIONAL.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA
Under the management of the Fathe of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNded in 1851, and in 1852 was incorporated, with the privileges of a University. Diplomas are given to graduates in the several courses of study.

The College buildings are large and commodious, while extensive playgrounds, with a covered gallery, and gymnasium, afford every facility for healthful exercise.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and a valuable collection of Mineralogy and Geology. It has also practical schools of Telegraphy, Book-keeping and Phonography. A thorough instruction is taught in a thoroughly fitted Chemical Laboratory.

The Scholastic year, which begins on the first Monday in August, is divided into two sessions of five months each.

TERMS:
Payable semi-annually in advance:
Matriculation fee (who paid but once).....$ 10 00
Board, Tuition, Washing, and Medical Attendance and Medicine, Bedding, Use of Library.....75 00
Half Boarders.....40 00
Graduation Fee.....10 00

For further particulars, apply to
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Physician's fee, to be paid but once.....
Tuition on piano, per session.....
Drawing.....
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DEGREES CONFERRED
Rev. JAMES MacGILL, C. M., President.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER FOR
IN ADDITION TO THE LEADING SE
exhibited
BRAVE BOYS OF FRANC
A Tale of the Late War in Eur
Will present in its readers a series of SHORT
STORIES, in each number, from the pen of
Miss Eliza Allen Starr, and stories by other
eminent writers in the ranks of the Catholic
Church. The first story, entitled
LILLIE MEAD AND AIRE; or Faith in Spite
of Fashion, by Miss Starr, will be commenced
in the first number of the new volume.
TERMS:
Payable semi-annually in advance:
Board, Tuition, Washing, and Medical Attendance and Medicine, Bedding, Use of Library.....75 00
Half Boarders.....40 00
Graduation Fee.....10 00
For further particulars, apply to
Rev. JOSEPH BOLENGER, S. J., President.

MISS KENNEDY,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER
62 Third Street, Near Miss
INFORMS HER FRIENDS
the public in general that she has
Ladies', Misses' and Child
HATS AND BONNET
And always keeps on hand as good an assortm
Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feather
Which she will sell at as low rates as the
Ladies are invited to call and examine her
fancy prices for them.

GIANT CEMEN!
A MOST EXTRAORDINARY AND NEVE
ably worded article for speaking
Cements, says, for sticking [illegible]
Ornaments, says, for sticking [illegible]
Ornaments, says, for sticking [illegible]
Ornaments

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The diocese of Natchez contributed $3,000 for the Society of the Propagation of the Faith during the last year.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in Prussia, was seized and confiscated for having published the Pope's Encyclical.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was the sum remitted to the Pope by the Catholics of the United States during the past year.

The Common Council of Hoboken, N. J., gave a Christmas present of $500 to the Sisters in charge of St. Mary's Hospital.

The Buffalo *Union* prefers "Catholicity" to "Catholicism," as the Catholic religion is not an "ism." So thought Brownson twenty years ago.

The bishop of Nashville, Tenn., has expressed deep gratitude to the clergy of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati for their aid to the suffering poor of Memphis.

There are seven Catholic schools at Fort Wayne, Ind.—three for boys, three for girls and one for both sexes—at which 1,115 children attend daily.

The Rev. Charles M. Tourney of Steubenville, Ohio, died on the 16th of December, in the thirty-fourth year of his age and the fourth year of his ministery.

The ex-Empress Eugenie recently visited the French Catholic Hospital of London, and made donations to the Sisters in charge of it. Her Majesty intends wintering at Devonshire.

A place known as the "ice place," at Vineville, near Macon, Ga., is the location selected by the authorities of Macon to be donated to Bishop Gross as a site for his college.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, Upper Canada, who is now in Rome, will bring with him on his return three Brothers of the Third Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, for the purpose of establishing a house of their Order in Toronto.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Boston received over $14,000 during the last nine months of 1873, and prior to 1873 the sum of $90,000—making $110,000 collected and spent for the poor of that city.

Dr. Gerhard, President of the American College at Rome, has presented to the Holy Father the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in the name of the Catholics of the United States.

Sir Anthony Nagel, the British Envoy in Rome, contrary to assurances given to the owners of the Irish College, has decided that the estates of this institution is not a case for diplomatic intervention.

The Sisters of Mount St. Mary's, Leavenworth, Kansas, opened a hospital in October last, and are now building a suitable house at Deer Lodge City, Montana Territory, for that purpose, under the name of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Six Roman communities of religious were driven into the streets on the 1st of December, and on the 3d of the same month four Augustinian houses were suppressed. On the 4th the same pitiless injustice fell upon four convents of nuns.

The German Bishops propose sending to the Pope a memorial entreating him to order the continuation of the process of canonization of Blessed Alberters Magnus, and also of the investigation as to his right of being accorded the title of Doctor of the Church.

Before the Reformation there was an Abbot of Westminster Abbey, but in the reign of Queen Victoria Pius IX. created the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster, with Cardinal Wiseman at its head. Lord John Russell and Disraeli knashed their teeth, but could not help themselves.

On Christmas morning the long illness of Rev. Henry Hogler, of Cincinnati, terminated in death. He was twenty-seven years a priest of the archdiocese, and eleven years a patient invalid, incapable of discharging the duties of his ministery, and confined to his room during the whole of the past year.

On Sunday, 28th December, the Rev. Mark T. Devlin, a zealous young priest of the diocese of Pittsburg, left this world for a better life, in the 35th year of bleage. He was born in the vicinity of Pittsburg, ordained priest in February, 1865, and was pastor of the church of Our Lady of Consolation at the time of his death.

Rev. Father Carron, of Cleveland, died at the hospital on the 21st December, after a long illness, caused by a cancer in the upper part of his face, which incapacitated him from clerical duties for the last four years. He was 71 years of age, of which he spent over twenty years in Cleveland.

The spire of St. Malachi's church, in Cleveland, O., is 243 feet high, and is surmounted by a cross which will be illuminated on certain occasions. It is the only one of the kind in the United States. The lighting of the cross is done by electricity, and it commands such an elevated position that it can be seen across Lake Erie, in Canada.

Some time ago a young lady, Mlle Mirlac, accused the clergy and nuns of Carcassonne, France, of some vile immorality. She was brought before a Court and acquitted on a plea of insanity. Her father has since committed suicide, and so did a young man to whom she was engaged in marriage, and she herself has been sent to an insane asylum.

The literal papers of Rome are angry that the ecclesiastical property which is up for sale finds no purchasers, and that the authorities are at a loss how to find money to fulfill engagements made to monks and friars who occupied the convents. They hoped to pay the pensions by the sale of the property at low prices, but there are scarcely any purchasers to be found.

A magnificent shrine of gold and silver has been recently constructed at Milan to contain a portion of the minor relics of St. Ambrose, the great Doctor of the Church and patron of that city. It was exposed for the first time on his feast, December 9, in the fine basilica which bears his name.

Rev. Pierce Maher, pastor of St. Patrick's Church of Norristown, Penn., and for many years pastor of St. Patrick's Church, at Harrisburg, died at his residence in Norristown on the 28th of December. He was a native of the parish of Clonbam, near Clonmell, Ireland, born on the 6th of April, 1812, and resided in this country since 1834.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Telegraph* reports a lecture of the Rev. Mr. Hines, a Methodist clergyman in that city, from which we take the following: "For one, the reverend speaker thanked God for the Catholic Church. It had been a great power in the evangelization of the world; it had worked its wonders among the heathen, and now, in this country, with its total abstinence societies, it is the strongest element in the cause of temperance on the face of the globe."

The Randolph (Mass.) *Hepister* gives a long and interesting account of a sodality reception which took place there on Sunday, 16th December. In the course of it the editor pays a well-deserved compliment to the pastor, Rev. James E. O'Brien. It says: "During the short time he has been in Randolph he has done a great deal of good and becomes a general favorite with the people. He is possessed of abilities as a minister of the gospel that are seldom met with in one so young. As a preacher he excels in comprehensiveness of argument, fervor of faith and earnestness. May he long remain among the people of Randolph."

The Paris *Univers* announces that Bishop Dubois of Galveston, Texas, is about to leave France, where he has been for some time past, and to return to his diocese accompanied by twenty-two ecclesiastics and eighteen nuns, who have volunteered to leave their country for the American mission.

The site of the English Catholic University will be Kensington, London, not far from the Cathedral, and in the midst of the richest and most aristocratic portion of the city. It was originated and for many years urged by Dr. John H. Newman, whose withdrawal from the Church of England was declared by the London *Times* to be more grievous than ten thousand commonplace persons.

The Very Rev. Dr. Woodlock continues as Rector of the Dublin Catholic University. Rev. Dr. Malloy, the great theologian and geologist of the Royal College of Maynooth, is Vice-Rector. The Rev. J. Allen Pollin of Newberry, a graduate of the Paris University, is Professor of French and German, and Dr. Casey, late of Trinity College, is Professor of higher Mathematics.

At a late Home Rule meeting, called and addressed by Mr. Blennerhassett, M. P., in the county Kerry, Ireland, the Rev. George Fitzmaurice, Protestant minister, was Chairman, and by his side were Rev. M. O'Sullivan, P. P., and Rev. John O'Connor, C. C., all of the parish of Ballydonoghoe. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Blennerhassett as a true friend.

The Nun of Kenmare has postponed the holding of her lottery for three months, in consequence of the financial panic in the United States, and she warns the public against giving donations for her convent to her former agent, James Rogers, whom she dismissed from her service more than a year ago.

The Boston *Herald* says: "A paragraph published on the 10th December charged Rev. Father Tooling, of St. Mary's church, Newburyport, Mass., with having used his position to influence the members of his parish to vote for certain candidates. We now have the fullest evidence that Father Tooling never interfered nor gave any instructions regarding any election, much less the election in question."

Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, has given the celebrated linguist, Max Muller, the privilege of lecturing on Ecclesiastical Architecture in Westminster Hall, and has paid him by lauding the mother and mistress of all Churches." He said that she had always been the mistress and leader of art, and that the noble edifice in which they were assembled was another genius. The English papers are all full of wrath about it.

It was Honora Nagle, familiarly known as Nanno Nagle, who founded the Presentation Order in Cork in 1772. There are now over fifty convents of the nuns of that Order in Ireland, and besides two in this city they are found in other cities of the United States. They are not "Sisters," but secluded nuns, and are, properly, the only nuns on this coast. Miss Nagle was the daughter of Garret Nagle, of Ballygriffin, on the romantic Blackwater, near Mallow, county Cork.

One of the passengers on board the unfortunate "White Star" steamer Atlas writes as follows to the Paris *Univers*: "Every one was praying out loud, men and women. We put our trust in God and He saved Young Ireland and took others to Himself. A Catholic has great advantages at such a time, and also by his courage. I heard Miss H. Buckley, a young girl say to her mother, 'it will only be a short time, and then, please God, we shall live forever in eternity.'" She had a satchel full of jewels, and flung them into the sea with her mother's consent.

The Catholics of Hamilton, Ohio, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of St. Stephen's Society on the 26th ult. Two hundred men of this edifying Society received Holy Communion, while their wives, sisters and daughters assisted at the same on the day before. In the afternoon there was a grand procession through the city, and in the evening a concert by the choir of the church, under the patronage of the ladies of the congregation. Happy people!

Some two years ago the Boston *Pilot* said that Professor Agassiz had visited the hospitals of Boston, and found that a majority of the inmates acknowledged that their first fall occurred in public schools. Soon his statement was denied, and it was announced this a Romish lie, and published a letter from the Professor to a Protestant minister of Cleveland in which it was asserted that he never made such a statement. The *Pilot* did manfully, considering the charge, and proves it from the Boston *Herald* and by a letter from P. H. Bliss, the scientific assistant of the Professor.

The school question, so warmly discussed in the British Province of New Brunswick, appears to be drawing to a close. The Bishop of St. John's has made a proposition to the Executive Council, and they consented that the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity may teach upon obtaining certificates of qualification, provided they use *only* the books prescribed by the Board, and observe the Common School law in other respects. They make no objection to the affiliation of Catholic schools with the common schools, and the word *only* in regard to books seems now to be the only impediment.

The city of Lyons, France, is said to be the City of Mary *par excellence*. It is in the chief hound to call itself so. Dominating the whole of the splendid town, upon a lofty hill, stands the world-famous shrine of Notre Dame de Fourvieres. It is the most celebrated of French sanctuaries, and after Lourdes and Salette, the most renowned for miracles. People flock hither from all parts of the world, and the annual number of pilgrims exceeds 500,000.

Mgr. Tarmos, a prelate of the Apostolic household, returned to Rome from France, and brought with him large sums of money as offerings to the Holy Father. Among other gifts was one from the nuns of St. Joseph's Convent, Bourdeaux, consisting of a bouquet of roses, the leaves of which were formed of gold pieces sewed together with very fine wire, and another from the nuns of St. Ursula, Port Beauvoisin, consisting of a golden heart filled with napoleons.

To an eminent layman (presumably the Marquis of Bute) who spoke doubtingly to the Holy Father about the the future of the persecuted religious in Rome, his Holiness said, "Man of little faith, how can you have such fears! They despoil us, it is true, even of the last crumb of bread. We ought to be alarmed, but we pray to Jesus in his own words, *Give us this day our daily bread*, and we are assured of the future, both of our bodies and our souls."

Our readers will hear in mind on reading the nomination of Father Tarquini, S.J., to the Sacred College of Cardinals, as announced in THE MONITOR last week, that Jesuits are very seldom raised to that dignity, and cannot accept the red hat under the rules of their order without an express command from the Pope.

Another Consistory is to take place at Easter, when a new series of Cardinals will be created and the Sacred College completed.

The Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople recently arrived in Rome, and brought with him a considerable sum of money which he deposited in the name of the Catholics of his diocese at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The Castelar Government in Spain has issued an order that the make and name of Spanish nationality who have been turned out of their monasteries and Convents in Rome, shall be received and entertained at the expense of his Government.

Mgr. Eberhard, Bishop of Treves, has been condemned to pay three hundred thalers fine, and Mgr. Melchers, two thousand six hundred thalers, for disobeying the edicts of the Government of Bismarck in ecclesiastical matters.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have appointed Mr. Brady, a Catholic of the highest distinction, to a professorship of classical literature, as a suitable reform to his attainments and to the aid he has given in advancing the reputation of the University.

The *Ireland Gazette*, of Rome, says: "It is beyond belief how the number of failures among commercial men has increased within the past few years in this city. In 1870 there were only nine large commercial houses closed for insolvency; in 1871, fourteen; in 1872 sixteen, and in 1873, twenty-one! This is progress in regenerated Italy!

So great is the agitation among the Catholics of Pomerania, Silesia, the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia, that a Berlin paper assures us that, "the excitement and the excitement produced by the attitude of the Government against the clergy, there is a great chance that these provinces will have to be placed in a state of siege at once."

The Archbishop of Milan, after a lengthened and exact scrutiny, has officially announced that the bones found in an urn in the Basilica of St. Ambrose, on the night of August 8, 1871, are really those of St. Ambrose, St. Gervase and St. Protase, and his decision has been approved by the Pope in an Apostolic letter dated Rome, December 10, 1873.

On the occasion of the late Consistory, his Holiness issued a bull abrogating the usual formalities formerly in use at the creation of Cardinals, on account of the present condition of affairs in Rome. He has simply named the Cardinals without any further ceremony, as was the custom in the early Church.

It is said that Tom Moore did not know the music of his own melodies when played for him at London levees. The Duke of Wellington says that the great composers of Masses would be superhumanly endowed if they could distinguish their own music in the midst of the elaborate local embroideries wherewith it is embellished in certain churches in New York.

### Condoning Robbery.

A Catholic priest has sent to the *Times* some facts in connection with the seizure of the Irish College at Rome from which it would appear that an audacious act of spoliation has been committed upon British subjects without the slightest exertion being made by the British Minister at Rome to afford them protection. The Italian usurping educational institution was not included in the bill for the suppression of the religious houses. Moreover, its rector was assured by the Foreign Secretary, by Lord Granville and by Sir Augustus Paget, that the law, as applied to Rome, neither in its general drift nor in its saving clause, would affect the Irish College. On the faith of these assurances the rector was feeling sufficiently safe to go to England when, on the 24th of November, he was told that large placards over the city announced the sale at auction on the day before of property supposed to belong to the Irish College. Without any warning, without the presentation, as in the case of the corporations affected by the law, of schedules to be filled up, without any notification of a change of judgment in the Italian and the Roman authorities, title deed was publicly announced. Sir Augustus Paget was on the day when the assured rector called to ask for his interference; he was engaged the next time he called, and finally he gave in writing the reply that Lord Granville had informed him that there was no cause for interference, and that the judgment of the home authorities about the Irish College had changed.—*Cork Examiner, Dec. 24.*

DEATH OF CHIEF BARON PIGOTT.—It is with deep and sincere regret we announce the death of Chief Baron Pigott. The sad occurrence took place in Dublin December 30, and was attained in the 75th year, and was a native of Cork county. In early life his tastes led him to study for the medical profession. Medicine he soon abandoned for law, and after the conclusion of his college he was called to the bar in 1826. He at once attained a considerable practice and obtained a leading position on the Munster circuit. He successively filled the highest offices of his profession, and was retained by the passing of several memorable measures in Parliament as M. P. for Clonmel (we might instance the Municipal Reform Act). He attained the high office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1846. In his judicial career, he was painstaking almost to a fault.

The national revenue in 1860 was $56,-054,509 88; in 1871 it was $383,321,015 89. The ordinary expenses of the national government in 1860 amounted to $62,676,557. In 1871 they amounted to $156,420,626. This does not include interest or principal of the public debt or pensions.

**Newsdealers** desiring THE MONITOR on Saturday evening or Sunday morning, can obtain copies, at regular office rates, at the store of J. E. CHOYNSKI, 16 Second street.

### Subscriptions Received.

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### Curious Wills.

It is a very agreeable thing to be a legatee: sometimes, however, a legacy comes clogged with a condition which takes off a good deal of the pleasure accompanying its receipt. It may not be an intolerable condition having to take the name and arms of an old family and give up some distinguished name for an historical or an aristocratic one in order to inherit a fine estate, but it is often a terrible bore to a man to know that if she should give way to a natural wish and marry again, she will lose all or the greater part of the money left to her by husband. On such a condition large estates are constantly being willed, and many of the bequests to widows are only so long as they remain unmarried. Occasionally the condition is when legacies can be enjoyed is that the legatee shall not become or be married to a Roman Catholic. The Hon. Mrs. Araminta Monck Ridley, whose will was proved in April, 1868, placed still further restraints on her legatees. She devises "that if any or either of my said children, either in my lifetime or at any time after my decease, shall become or marry a Roman Catholic, or shall join or enter any Ritualistic brotherhood or sisterhood, then, and in any other or either of the said cases, the several gifts hereinbefore given to such child or children, shall cease and determine and become absolutely void."

In olden times estates were often held in England by very curious tenures. One of the most singular of these was that known as horn. The superior lord, who might be the king, gave possession of the land by the gift of a horn, and the land was held on condition of its being blown so as to give the Government notice of the approach of an enemy. This tenure, which prevailed in Northumberland, was abolished by a statute passed in the reign of Charles II. Another curious tenure still exists in the manor of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, which is held by the service of presenting a pair of gloves to the sovereign on the day of his coronation. The Duke of Newcastle, who is the present lord of the manor, performed this service at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, January 15, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for export has been unsatisfactorily small, while for export the inquiry has been up to average. We quote this at $5 75@6 25 and superfine at $5 25@5 75 in sacks for export.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and at last week's prices. We quote this at $1 60@1 65 for shipping, and $1 65@1 70 for milling.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at former rates. We quote the range at $1 25@1 30 for feed, $1 30@1 35 for brewing, and $1 35@1 40 for choice.

OATS—There was a fair demand, unchanged from the quiet rates of last week. Quotable at the close at $1 10@1 20 per ctl.

CORN—Quiet and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 25@2 50.

RYE—Quotable at $1 50@1 60 per ctl.

BEANS—The following are the jobbing rates: Bayos, $3 25@3 50; Pinks, $3 50@3 75; Whites, $3 75@4; Reds, $3 50@3 75; Lima, $4 50@4 75.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 50@1 75 per ctl.

POTATOES—We quote at 75c@$1 per ctl.

DRIED FRUITS—The following are the jobbing rates: Apples, 7@7½c; Peaches, 7@8c; Pears, 7@8c; Plums, pitted, 7@8c; unpitted, 3@4c; Figs, 5@6c; Prunes, 5@6c; Nectarines, 5@6c; Apricots, 7@8c; Raisins, $1 75@2 per box.

BUTTER—We quote choice shipping grades at 18@20c; fancy dairy, 25@30c; choice dairy, 22½@25c; ordinary, 15@20c.

CHEESE—We quote at 12½@15c per lb.

EGGS—We quote good to choice shipping grades at 18@20c per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, 18@20c; Oregon, 18@20c; Sonoma, 18@20c; Eastern Dairy, ordinary to choice, 15@20c; Eastern Creamery, 20@25c; Eastern Roll, 15@20c; Eastern Goshen, 25@30c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 12½@13½c; Eastern, 13@14c; Eastern Sugar Cured, 15@16c.

BACON—California, 11@12c; Eastern, 12@13c.

SHOULDERS—California, 9@10c; Eastern, 10@11c.

PICKLED—Tongues, $16@18 per bbl; Pigs' Feet, $6@7 per bbl; Tripe, $3@4 per bbl.

LARD—In tierces, 11@11½c; in 10 lb tins, 12½@13c; in 5 lb tins, 13@13½c; in kegs, 11@11½c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality cattle, second quality ..... cents; third quality ..... cents.

VEAL—At 6@8c.

MUTTON—At 6@8c.

PORK—At 6@8c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live, per dozen, Turkeys, 6@7 lbs each, $12@14; Gobblers, $12@14; Geese, $12@14; Ducks, $8@9; Chickens, $6@7 for full grown; Chickens, $4@5 for young; Roosters, $5@6; Hens, $5@6; Broilers, $4@5 for large; Broilers, $3@4 for small; Pigeons, $1@1 50 per dozen.

GAME—Hares, large, 75@$1 each; Rabbits, large, 75@$1 each; Rabbits, small, 50@75c each; Quail, $1@1 50 per dozen; Mallard, $1@1 50 per pair; Canvas Back, $2@2 50 per pair; Sprig, $1@1 50 per pair; Teal, $1@1 50 per pair; Widgeon, $1@1 50 per pair; Snipe, $1@1 50 per dozen; Plover, $1@1 50 per dozen; Rail, $1@1 50 per dozen; Quail, $1@1 50 per dozen.


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INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION WANTED PATRICK McMANUS, who left New York for San Francisco, Cal., about 22 or 23 years ago. Also, of his brother, and Mary McManus, who left Ireland in 1865, and was last heard of in San Francisco. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their brother, JOHN McMANUS, Rose Bank, New York City, 1865. 1st2

INFORMATION WANTED of JAMES MULCAHY, the Parish of Kilmeen, County Cork, Ireland. He was heard from in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother-in-law, MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1st2

INFORMATION WANTED of MICHAEL HEALY, a native of Kildare, Ireland, who left Conway, N. Y., in April, 1874. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, MICHAEL HEALY, Exeter, Monterey county, Cal. MARY HEALY, of the Bohemian Home, Oakland. 1st2

INFORMATION WANTED of DENNIS DUFFY, of the parish of Kilmeen, County Cork, Ireland. He was heard from in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother-in-law, JOHN SULLIVAN, Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1st2

INFORMATION WANTED of THOMAS DUFFY, of the parish of Kilmeen, County Cork, Ireland. He was heard from in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother-in-law, JOHN SULLIVAN, Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1st2

INFORMATION WANTED of JAMES BYRNE, a native of Ireland, who left Liverpool in 1865, and was last heard from in New York. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, MICHAEL BYRNE, Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1st2

INFORMATION WANTED of JAMES DUFFY, of the parish of Kilmeen, County Cork, Ireland. He was heard from in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother-in-law, JOHN SULLIVAN, Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1st2

INFORMATION WANTED of JOHN DUFFY, of the parish of Kilmeen, County Cork, Ireland. He was heard from in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother-in-law, JOHN SULLIVAN, Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1st2

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG IRISH-MAN, lately arrived in this country, would like a situation in some wholesale store; is a thorough business man, and is not afraid of manual and English labor; would be useful, could take charge of a school, or of HIBERNICUS, this office. 2t



# The Monitor.

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874. NO. 16.



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## THE FRANC-TIREURS.

A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

### CHAPTER XLIV.

#### A PROTEST.

Towards the latter end of October an attempt was made by the Communistic party of siege life in Paris by subjecting one or two of the theatres which had been closed. It was but a decided move of relief at the best, and was looked upon by many as a mere matter of policy, and as a means of diverting the attention of the people from the misery of the time to the gaudy trappings of the stage, the unreal life, and pretended their Polyxenes and Hippolytas in ordinary walking costume, for the purpose of bringing her home to the clothing of this part of the drama to the spirit, and what a difference there is in the performer who feels that he looks every inch a king, and who has to depend for majesty on the tailor and the wardrobe. Time is pantaloon—Hamlet in a tweed suit! As well send for a tailor for the Apollo Belvidere.

Two ladies were leaving the theatre Française one afternoon after the performance of a comedy of Molière. One was an actress herself, the other was a lady of rank, and they were in the habit of meeting at the house of the latter. They had been discussing the necessity of reviving the long neglected tragedy of Corneille, and the former had promised to perform it for the first time. They had arrived at the door of the carriage, and were about to enter it, when a man, who had been following them for some time, approached the lady of rank, and, touching his hat, said, in a voice which, though low, was distinctly audible to the ladies:

"Madame, I am a poor man, and have a wife and family to support. I am a carpenter by trade, but have been out of work for some time. I am willing to work for you, and will do so for a very small sum. Will you employ me?"

The lady looked at the speaker with a look of surprise, and then, turning to her friend, said, "Did you ever hear such impudence?" and stepped into the carriage.

"Most Holy Father—Summoned by an act of the usurping Government of Victor Emanuel to form a portion of the Roman Catholic Cardinals, we feel ourselves called upon, first of all, to testify to you our profound devotedness, and to express to you the sentiments of grief with which we are penetrated in view of the overthrow of your temporal throne. Your Holiness, in carrying us to Rome, has exhibited to us three times in succession the spectacle of the persecuted Pontiff, and in the midst of the storm which broke over your head you have not ceased to bless us

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The diocese of Natchez contributed $3,000 for the Society of the Propagation of the Faith during the last year.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in Prussia, was seized and confiscated for having published the Pope's Encyclical.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was the sum remitted to the Pope by the Catholics of the United States during the past year.

The Common Council of Hoboken, N. J., gave a Christmas present of $200 to the Sisters in charge of St. Mary's Hospital.

The Buffalo *Ledger* prefers "Catholicity" to "Catholicism," as the Catholic religion is not an "ism." So thought Rousseau twenty years ago.

The Bishop of Nashville, Tenn., has expressed deep gratitude to the clergy of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati for their aid to the suffering poor of Memphis.

There are seven Catholic schools at Fort Wayne, Ind.,—three for boys, three for girls and one for both sexes—at which 1,111 children attend daily.

The Rev. Charles M. Toomey of Scottsville, Ohio, died on the 16th of December, in the thirty-fourth year of his age and the fourth year of his ministry.

The ex-Empress Eugenie recently visited the French Catholic Hospital of London, and made donations to the Sisters in charge of it. Her Majesty intends wintering at Devonshire.

A place known as the "court place," at Vinculle, near Macon, Ga., is the location selected by the authorities of Macon to be donated to Bishop Gross as a site for the college.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, Upper Canada, who is now in Rome, will bring with him on his return three Brothers of the Third Order of our Lady of Mount Carmel, for the purpose of establishing a house of their Order in Toronto.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Boston received over $14,000 during the last nine months of 1873, and paid out in the same period of time $10,000—making $110,000 collected and spent for the poor of that city.

Dr. Cahill, President of the American College at Rome, has presented to the Holy Father the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in the name of the Catholics of the United States.

Sir Anthony Paget, the British Envoy in Rome, contrary to assurances given to the owners of the Irish College, has decided that the seizure of this institution is not a case for diplomatic intervention.

The Sisters of Mount St. Mary's, Leavenworth, Kansas, opened a hospital in October last, and are now building a suitable house at Deer Lodge City, Montana Territory, for that purpose, under the name of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Six Roman communities of religious were driven into the streets on the 1st of December, and on the 30th of the same month four Augustinian houses were suppressed. On the 4th the same pitiless injustice fell upon four convents of nuns.

The German Bishops propose sending to the Pope a memorial entreating him to order the continuation of the process of canonization of Blessed Alberteres Magnus, and also of the investigation as to his a light of being accorded the title of Doctor of the Church.

Before the Reformation there was an Abbot of Westminster Abbey, but in the reign of Queen Victoria Pius IX. created the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster, with Cardinal Wiseman at its head. Lord John Russell and Disraeli knashed their teeth, but could not help themselves.

On Christmas morning the long illness of Rev. Henry Ridder, of Cincinnati, terminated in death. He was twenty-seven years a priest of the archdiocese, and eleven years a patient invalid, incapable of discharging the duties of his ministry, and confined to his room during the whole of the past year.

On Sunday, 28th December, the Rev. Mark T. Devlin, a zealous young priest of the diocese of Pittsburg, left this world for a better life, in the 34th year of hisage. He was born in the vicinity of Pittsburg, ordained priest in February, 1866, and was pastor of the church of our Lady of Consolation at the time of his death.

Rev. Father Carron, of Cleveland, died at the hospital on the 21st December, after a long illness, caused by a cancer in the upper part of his face, which incapacitated him from clerical duties for the last four years. He was 71 years of age, of which he spent over twenty years in Cleveland.

The spire of St. Malachi's church, in Cleveland, O., is 245 feet high, and is surmounted by a cross which will be illuminated on certain occasions. It is the only one of the kind in the United States. The lighting of the cross is done by electricity, and it reminds one of an elevated pontifical that it can be seen across Lake Erie, in Canada.

Some time ago a young lady, Mlle Mirlac, accused the clergy and nuns of Carcassonni, France, of some vile immorality. She was brought before a Court and acquitted on a plea of insanity. Her father has since committed suicide, and so did a young man to whom she was engaged in marriage, and she herself has been sent to an insane asylum.

The literal papers of Rome are angry that the ecclesiastical property which is up for sale finds no purchasers, and that the authorities are at a loss now to find money to fulfill engagements made to monks and friars who occupied the convents. They hoped to pay the pensions by the sale of the property at low prices, but there are scarcely any purchasers to be found.

A magnificent shrine of gold and silver has been recently constructed at Milan to contain a portion of the minor relics of St. Ambrose, the great Doctor of the Church and patron of that city. It was exposed for the first time on his feast, December 9, in the fine basilica which bears his name.

Rev. Pierce Maher, pastor of St. Patrick's Church of Normantown, Penn., and for many years pastor of St. Patrick's Church, at Harrisburg, died at his residence in Norristown on the 29th of December. He was a native of the parish of Clonbaun, near Clonmell, Ireland, born on the 6 ii of April, 1812, and resided in this country since 1834.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Telegraph* reports a lecture of the Rev. Mr. Rhea, a Methodist clergyman in that city, from which we take the following: "For one, the reverend speaker thanked God for the Catholic Church. It had been a great power in the evangelization of the world; it had worked its wonders among the heathen, and now, in this country, with its total abstinence societies, it is the strongest element in the cause of temperance on the face of the globe."

The Randolph (Mass.) *Register* gives a long and interesting account of a nobility reception which took place there on Sunday, 14th December. In the course of it the editor pays a well-deserved compliment to the pastor, Rev. James E. O'Brien. It says: "During the short time he has been in Randolph he has done a great deal of good and become a general favorite with the people. He is possessed of qualities as a minister of the gospel that are seldom met with in one so young. As a preacher he excels in comprehensiveness of argument, fervor of faith and earnestness. May he long remain among the people of Randolph."

The Paris *Univers* announces that Bishop Dubois of Galveston, Texas, is about to leave France, where he has been for some time past, and to return to his diocese accompanied by twenty-two ecclesiastics and eighteen nuns, who have volunteered to leave their country for the American mission.

The site of the English Catholic University will be kensington, London, not far from the Brompton Oratory, and in the midst of the richest and most aristocratic portion of the city. It was originated and for many years urged by Dr. John H. Newman, whose withdrawal from the Church of England has been condemned by the London *Times* in more grievous than ten thousand evil montpiece persons.

The Very Rev. Dr. Woodlock continues as Rector of the Dublin Catholic University. Rev. Dr. Maloy, the great theologian and geologist of the Royal College of Maynooth, is Vice-Rector. The Rev. J. Adbie Pollin of Arabella, a graduate of the Paris University, is Professor of French and German, and Dr. Casey, late of Trinity College, is Professor of Higher Mathematics.

At a late Home Rule meeting, called and addressed by Mr. Blennerhassett, M. P., in the county Kerry, Ireland, the Rev. Joseph Fitzmaurice, Protestant minister, was chairman, and by the side were Rev. M. O'Sullivan, P. P., and Rev. John O'Connor, C.C., all of the parish of Ballydonoghoe. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Blennerhassett as a true patriot.

The Nun of Kenmare has postponed the holding of her lottery for three months, in consequence of the famine in Ireland. In the United States, and she warns the public again, giving donations for her convent to the former agent, James Rogers, whom she dismissed from her service more than a year ago.

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## Curious Wills.

It is a very agreeable thing to be a legatee; sometimes, however, a legacy comes clogged with a condition which takes out a good deal of the pleasure accompanying its receipt. It may not be an intolerable condition having to take the name and arms of an old family and give up some distinguished name for an historical or an aristocratic one in order to inherit a fine estate, but it is often a burden to a widow to know that if she should give way to a natural wish and marry again, she will lose all or the greater part of the money left to her by husband. Or, such a condition large estates are constantly being willed, and many of the bequests to widows are only so long as they remain unmarried. Occasionally the condition on which legacies can be received is that the legatee shall not become or be married to a Roman Catholic. The Hon. Mrs. Arcamuths Monck Bailey, whose will was proved in April, 1865, placed this further restraints on her legatees.

Some—that if any or either of my said children, either in the lifetime or at any time after my decease, shall become or be married to a Roman Catholic, or shall profess the religion of the Church of Rome, or shall become a member of any monastic or conventual establishment, or shall enter into any monastic or conventual life, or shall become a member of any religious community, or shall be professed in any nunnery, or shall become a novice or take the vows of any religious community

thing of the quick *ejection* of her nature, "I place myself in your hands. In the present hour my past life shocks me with its levity, and I would gladly dooomething for the aid of my fellow-creatures."

"Ladies," said the Superior, "it is not a time for me to discuss, but your action in this, as in all other things, ought to be directed to the glory of God. I believe, however, your occupation here will teach you more than my poor words. Come, I will place you under the instruction of a lay-woman; for yourself, she has had much experience, but whose good-will and intelligence have made her one of our most valued assistants."

They rose to proceed to the wards.

"Say," said the nun, "if I must observe, the girl is not of your rank. She is, in fact, but a peasant. Remember, however, that you must accept her directions without considering that you madame, are a countess, and you, mademoiselle, I have no doubt, equally illustrious."

"Far more so—" the countess was proceeding to say when the actress interrupted her friend.

"Those in Superieure, havano fear that we shall forget ourselves as anything but ignorant pupils"—arising from a competent instructress."

The Superior proceeded "Join the apartment where you will be of help." She added, had once formed the refectory of the convent, but now serves as a dining hall for fifty and sixty beds. Two nuns in the frame of their order were moving about, busied in attending to the patients. There were beside some other women habited in black, and engaged in similar duties.

"Those," whispered the nun, "are ladies of the world like yourselves, who have come into this place to lend Christian charity."

They passed on to near the end of the room.

"Annette Beaune," called the nun.

"I am here, Madame la Superieure," replied a soft voice from the head of one of the palliets.

"Annette Mther, child. Them ladies are anxious to help in the wards, but they have not yet been accustomed to the duty. All them is new! what they have to know."

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, January
25—Sunday—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Conversion of St. Paul.
26—Monday—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.
27—Tuesday—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor.
28—Wednesday—St. Raymond of Pennafort, Confessor. St. Agnes, virgin.
29—Thursday—St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and Confessor.
30—Friday—St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
31—Saturday—St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 24, 1874.

## A Welcome New Year's Gift.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONITOR — Dear Sir:—Having with pleasure noticed the free and able manner in which THE MONITOR has been conducted for the interests of Catholicity during the past few years, I request you will increase my subscription from one to three copies for the next year. Yours truly in Christ,

J. D. A. ELMANY, A. S. P.

## A WORD TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As we are just commencing a New Year it would be well if those of our subscribers who are in arrears would settle up their accounts and start fair on the books for 1874. While very many of our friends are exceedingly punctual and ready to pay promptly, there are still many others who are negligent and careless in this most important matter. We are satisfied that if they had any idea of the trouble and expense attending the bringing out of a paper like THE MONITOR, there would soon be a more satisfactory system of dealing with us. However, we do not say this by way of complaint, but rather as a gentle hint which those to whom it applies ought take to good part. We certainly have great reason to to be pleased with the year which has passed, and we expect much from the year which is progressing. In all parts of the State and outside it the circulation of THE MONITOR has greatly increased, and the paper is constantly rising in the estimation of all who take it. We shall endeavor to merit all the encouragement and support we receive.

## THE INTERNATIONAL IN AMERICA.

When we read of the doings of the so-called International in France, Spain, Italy or Germany, we are apt to congratulate ourselves upon the seeming impossibility of a similar association ever obtaining any strength in this country. We have taken it for granted that the condition of society here is such that there is no cause for fearing that violence will ever be resorted to as a means of altering it for the benefit of separate companion"—crime. Wealth, too, is concentrating rapidly, if not in the hands of individuals, in the possession of corporations, and that is actually worse. It has been well said that corporations have no souls, and the worst tyranny of which an individual can be capable towards his fellow-men is insignificant beside the power which a monopoly can be the author. One man can never get totally rid of the sense of his moral responsibility to God, and his conscience will impose some restriction upon his actions; but a body of men acting for a common object are rarely troubled with such scruples. Give them the power and they will use it remorselessly.

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other great Eastern cities, the struggle of life is nearly as hard and as hopeless as it is in the old capitals of Europe. Nobody is fast settling down into strata as distinctly marked as the geological formations of the earth. The lower classes are beginning to lose heart, and already they cast anxious eyes at the possessions of their more fortunate neighbors. As a natural consequence, Communism is raising its head. The recent parades in New York show that it believes itself strong enough to make an appearance in public. Many may be inclined to smile at the idea of any danger emanating from such a display. But movements like that of the International never give ground: they advance and gain strength as long as the reason for their existence remains. There are many things in America, too, favorable to the spread of Communism. Chief among them would we place the loose moral tone prevailing in the press. It is rarely you now find a paper which has any higher moral standard than that of expediency, or with any nobler idea of the destiny of man than that involved in the pursuit of mate rial advancement. Religion is generally scoffed at as something unworthy of the serious attention of enlightened men, and its ministers are made the objects of unceasing contumely and defamation. No doubt the object sought to be attained by this line of conduct is the total extinction of regard for revealed truth in the minds of the people, and substitution of a philosophy and code of morals which shall be purely materialistic. Moreover, our leading newspapers preach the most unmitigated Communism every day in the year. This may be all very well, and it sounds very liberal and philanthropic, as long as there is no risk of the theories ventilated being reduced to practice; but the time is coming when man will take them up eagerly and found an anti-social agitation upon them.

All the misnamed reforms in the educational system which are at present being so strenuously advocated by the secular press, have Communistic principles at the bottom of them. Their object is to throw upon the Government rights and duties which belong to the heads of families. Their effect parental responsibility, and so make the State supreme in the household. They cannot but lower the dignity and destroy the self respect of fathers and mothers. The conclusion that there is a day of trouble before the United States is absolutely inevitable. Nothing can prevent its coming but a return to the principles of Christian morality, both in public and private life. Universal recognition of the great fact that men were born for something better and nobler than the acquisition of money, cannot fail to have immense remedial effect.

The creed which declares that wealth gained by defrauding the laborer of his hire, by overtaxing his energies with constant toil, or by taking advantage of his necessities, is infamous and a curse will surely prevent employers from sucking the blood and brains of their workingmen into dimes and dollars. The faith which teaches that there is another and better world, where virtue receives an eternal reward, will certainly make the poor endure their sufferings with hope and cheerfulness. In short, religion, real practical, active religion, is the only power that is able to prevent society in peace and order, or make man happy even in this world; but the guides of American opinion do their utmost to decry and debase it. So much the worse for the people that listen to them.

## CENTERS OF CORRUPTION.

We are very glad to see that the daily papers, of whose great power and influence for good or for evil no one can be ignorant, are inaugurating a crusade against the dance-cellars and melodeons which disgrace even our principal thoroughfares. In directing the attention of the police authorities to these places, pointing out their demoralising effects, and calling for their suppression, the newspapers are doing incomparably more good, more real, practical service to the city, than if they were fighting over their respective circulations, or discussing party politics, for the space of twelve calendar months. It is positively surprising that these pestiferous centers of crime and immorality should have been allowed to exist so long when the law had provided means for their extinction. The offenses recorded in them are conspicuous with its sense, all tend to make the battle of life as easy one for those willing to work. The vast majority of our wealthy men were either once poor themselves or else were the offspring of poor persons, and every one believes himself as well fitted to prosper as they were. Of course as long as the happy state of things continues, Communism, the curse of the International, can never excite any more unpleasant feeling than contempt. But there are many evidences that the happy state will not be of long duration. The effect of our high-pressure civilization is to drive people into cities, to diminish the number of those who produce the necessaries of life and to increase the number of those who create its luxuries. And with great cities invariably comes great misery, with its inworse and more pernicious. In the former men and women already stained with crime congregate; in the latter, young people, who might be made respectable citizens, are indoctrinated into the ways of vice and immorality. They are trained, so to speak, for the jail or the scaffold by the teachings they receive in these haunts. There never was a more shocking perversion of terms than to call the melodeons "places of amusement," and there was never a more intolerable stretch of authority than to license them as such. The revelations made by the reporters who recently made a tour of the "dives" and subterranean concert halls—scenes of which every number we fear, daily adds to the building trade, inasmuch as it keeps a lumber yard; and on his bros shoulders his colleagues thought it th most natural thing in the world to be selectlated to debase the mind and destroy all sense of modesty. The buffoonerie carried on do not even stop short at indecency, but they not unfrequently are pushed to the very extreme of profanity and blasphemy.

Such are the places into which hundreds of young men, who have just reached the age at which they can be called upon to vote towards either good or evil, make their way every evening. It surely is no wonder that San Francisco should be troubled with "roughnisms." It would be more wonderful if it were not. The people and the legislature and jurors should have to express astonishment at the number of offenses which are committed by lads from fifteen to twenty years of age, or further, saying his cost when finished, did not outlay his brains to leave no requirement unmet. However that may be, they satisfied Mr. Mersitt, the owner, and Mr. Hoffbauer, who plaudied the Doctor's dictum. An architect's superintendence, of course, was not be had for the $800 so ingeniously expended, and the Doctor made a further saving by the State by taking that job on himself. As he also proposed to supply the lime for the building, the ex-Mayor thus was about to set up a pulpit of his own with position from which, if his sense of decency was not strong enough to exclude him, his colleagues should have ousted him.

If public work is to be let out by put contract, as the Regents declared it to necessary in their case, then any qualified citizen who can take the contract on the most favorable terms to the State is entitled to it. It is absurd to say that any of lumber dealer could compete with Mersitt, when the latter was the super judge of the quantity and quality required and accordingly the Doctor did furnish necessary stuff, his colleagues murmured their admiration at his generous sacrifice time to the job. As the accounts have been laid before the public we are not of the prices paid to the self-sacrificing gentleman for his lumber; but it is certain that he furnished it, and equally certain that the building is now what the public reformed it would be. Plans and a attendent having been thus secured Regents next advertised for bids for the completion of the proposed college, and after an awkward delay in opening those bids, which remained over night in Dr. Mersitt's possession, a couple of friends of his were found to be the lowest estimators by about one hundred and fifty dollars. The work was awarded to them, and was not done as required by the specifications. Painting, plastering, stairs, ironwork and almost everything about the building was openly done otherwise than the men who had bid on the work were assured would be required of them. And still, by the help of an extra bill, certified by the gentleman who furnished their materials, the contractors received several thousand dollars above their bid, and a vote of thanks to boot, from the Regents.

The question arises, why were outsiders required to submit estimates in the whole? Dr. Mersitt's friends undertook to perform, but did not, if such work was not needed; or why was it omitted if it was needed? When the ex-Mayor undertook to procure plans for the public money, it was his duty to see that they fulfilled the requirements of the proposed building; and it was equally contrary to his official duty and prejudicial to the interests of the State, to the neglect of his duty personally, we fail to see the difference between his acts and a breach of trust. If a satisfactory explanation of the whole matter is not speedily stated, then the sooner Mr. Mersitt's connection with the University ceases the better. Such peculiar lessons of business capacity will be well enough in their proper place, but they are not the kind of teaching that the University students, even when ordered by votes of thanks from the other Regents.

## The Washington Monument.

The New York "Herald" says that Congress should either withdraw all aid from the Washington Monument or appropriate enough money to complete it decently. We think it had better be torn down, and the money be given to the poor. If it is to remain as a mere stump, a ghastly place, no sane person would contribute a cent for its completion. The sum of $1 will never be put in and about the hill. To present size is an eyesore, and a disgrace to the country. It has been a job in its location, as there has been every effort to make it from the start. It is a job in its incompleteness. A quarter of a century of that unsightly rubbish, that unmeaning shaft of marble, that has stood in the sight of the White House like a dead monument in presence of the Pyramids. A thing unnecessary! unappropriate! a target for the jeers of the folly of the Government, of the avarice of those who have fattened on its contracts, and a reproach to the nation merely for the use of the hucksters pretending to be its friends. Let it be torn down, and the stones be used for a fence for a lot to be purchased around the Executive Mansion, ought no longer to be allowed to remain a stain upon the fair face of the Capital City. It is a monument of the Monument Movement if you will, but was down that it might not be a monument of shame, and not of glory. Let it be torn down, as a cattle pen, or a potatoe field, anything rather than the abomination it has been this quarter of a century.—*Ed.*

The Washington Monument, from beginning to end, was in the hands of Freemasons, and they alone are responsible for the "job," if any there were, in its "location" or "accomplishment." R. B. Mitchell, the presiding genius, on now tell no tales. Subscriptions from individuals, towns, cities, States, and from the nation at large, were literally contributed to it. Foreign countries, provinces, states, kingdoms and principalities sent in their rare block of Italian marble. Every nation took part in its place, was taken from it in the dead of night by the "dark lantern" Crescents of 1855, and destroyed. Then it was that a blight came upon building, work and laborers. Perhaps the union of plans to a competent architect, making whatever reductions were necessary to bring the cost within the limits of their funds. With one hundred and fifty dollars it was an easy task to determine exactly the requirements of another college and to em body those requirements in a contract from which no deviation could be tolerated. Such, however, was not the course of the wise men of our California Athens in their administration of the public funds. One of their number was Dr. Mersitt, hence in the building trade, inasmuch as he keeps a lumber yard; and on his bros shoulders his colleagues thought it th most natural thing in the world to be selectlated to debase the mind and destroy all sense of modesty. The buffoonerie carried on do not even stop short at indecency, but they not unfrequently are pushed to the very extreme of profanity and blasphemy.

## Father Dugan.

We have just received a letter from Father Dugan, Mr. Hemphill's famous "convert in the Mint case." It contains nothing calling for publication beyond notice of the fact that it shows that has faithfully kept the promise made to us, and proves the sincerity of his declaration of sorrow for the scandals caused by him. He writes from a monastery in the East, where, he says, he is most comfortably situated, and in a way of doing good service to the Church which infatuated bigots thought he intended to repudiate. Strange to observe, Father Dugan does not send kind remembrances to Mr. Hemphill, or to Mr. G. B. Mackrell, or to Colonel Ferguson, or to any of the Presbyterian luminaries who expected to be edified and instructed by his "lectures." This may be an accidental omission, but then it is pretty certain that these gentlemen will not forget him for some time to come, and do not require any message to keep him green in their memory.

## A Merited Token of Esteem.

The Catholics of Suisun recently presented their worthy pastor, Rev. Father McNabor, with a most substantial and expressive token of their respect and affection in the shape of a well-filled purse. The unwilling efforts of that reverend minister of God to pay off the debt upon the church—in which and the Convent he made a further, saving by the State by taking that job on himself—proved a task to which not even the combined energies of twenty-five hundred dollars in less than twelve months—were deemed worthy of such a recognition. The faithful Catholics of Suisun are proud of their little church, which they justly regard as one of the handsomest in the interior of the State; and their satisfaction is much enhanced by the reflection that, thanks to Father McNabor, there is not now a dime of debt upon it.

LECTURE IN AID OF THE SACRED HEART PRESENTATION CONVENT.—The lecture by Father Bouchard for the liquidation of the heavy debt on the free schools of the Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, corner of Taylor and Ellis streets, which had to be postponed last November owing to unavoidable circumstances, will take place in St. Ignatius Church, Market street, on the evening of Tuesday, February 3d. The subject, "The Catholic Church and the Conversion of Nations," in the hands of Father Bouchard is certain to be treated in a masterly manner, and cannot fail to be rendered interesting.

Both the Siamese twins died at Mount Airey, Surrey county, North Carolina, last Saturday.

## Father Neri's Lecture.

The Call gives the following outline of Father Neri's lecture on Thursday, 15th inst. The experiments with which it was intended to illustrate the lecture had to be postponed on account of the dampness of the weather:

Professor Neri commenced by saying that the whole of this visible creation which surrounds us is full of wonders. The more we study it the more we marvel and the more we delight in it, and rejoice in the possession of such knowledge. If rightly studied, nature elevates and ennobles our minds, and the investigation of its phenomena and laws opens to us new mines of refined pleasure. The worlds of beauty, new means of advancement, comfort and civilization, and naturally carries the mind of the sincere and docile client of science from the contemplation of the wonderful creatures to the knowledge of and admiration of a far more sublime and noble being, the Supreme Author and final end of the whole visible and invisible universe. A taste, a desire, an esteem for scientific culture is surely surviving among us; it is taking deep root already, and promises a plentiful harvest of most precious fruits.

Referring to electrical phenomena, he said that studies since the last centuary have given to us two of the most important sciences, to many most useful arts and applications, and to the most interesting and surprising results. The mariner's compass, the lightning rod, the art of telegraphing—American, Cornish, as well as Irish, vied with each other in clearing away the fallen mass, and in opening a way to the light which would shed over our dear friends. A hole was made, an entrance effected, and a groan was heard from the cavern two hundred feet below. Life was not extinct; at least some one was alive—a groan was heard; but who will venture down two hundred feet deeper into the bowels of the earth?

Three Irish boys were buried down there, and one was still alive—for a groan was heard. Where we were standing was yet in a shapeless mass of ruins from the explosion; and here were hundreds of tons of timbering and fallen débris swaying to and fro, ready at a moment's notice to fall in a precipitous crash on the poor victims unfortunate enough to have survived their fall. Quoting fantastical explanations, electrified bodies seem to act as if endowed with some kind of instinct, many of which excite them. Likes repel, and unlikes attract. Electricity is a most powerful agent of matter, and the action of the two antagonistic forces, attraction and repulsion, that rule the whole of creation, is wonderful. Electricity resides on the surface of bodies; and even at the sacrifice of their own, it freely transmitted by conductors. Friction is not the only means of electrifying bodies, but it is the most easy and handy. Every body will act upon substances, and induce in them electrical manifestations of the most marked character. This property is called induction, and was discovered about 1730 by Stephen Gray, and by him put to practice of industries, in explanation, and the most remarkable consequences of which from it, were not discovered until 1750, by our immortal Franklin, to whom electrical science is indebted for so much, a mangled and almost lifeless form; he was not dead; he was alive. He was then mournfully by the Burgomaster of Magdburg, and invented the air-pump. Then the glass globes were introduced, and down I went again to the 500 feet level. Half an hour more, and up to us was brought the groaning object. Poor Con Ryan, one of my best friends. What a mournful passage of death; the rattling sound seemed the expressive of death; the heavy and the yawning timbers threw the pall of death all around. The dead was hoisted to the top and taken care of by his friends. Half hour after I was in the shed, and many an Irish heart was rent. Poor Con Ryan! Edward Garragan could not be found; it was now certain that he was dead and buried in the fallen mass. My three brave Irish boys were down 200 feet beneath us searching for the body which could not be found. Their condition was becoming every minute more precarious from the loosening timbers, and every now and then doing good service to the Church which infatuated bigots thought he intended to repudiate. Strange to observe, Father Dugan does not send kind remembrances to Mr. Hemphill, or to Mr. G. B. Mackrell, or to Colonel Ferguson, or to any of the Presbyterian luminaries who expected to be edified and instructed by his "lectures." This may be an accidental omission, but then it is pretty certain that these gentlemen will not forget him for some time to come, and do not require any message to keep him green in their memory.

## Publications Received.

Of the book entitled "Mary, Queen of Scots and her latest English Historian," the Providence (R. I.) Press says, "Mary was never more thoroughly beheaded by the axe than she has been by the pen of Mottos. It is comprised as a handsome volume, and though satire had found a thousand blots in it, it would have found no guile in."

The total consumption of foreign and domestic sugar in the Atlantic States during the past year was 652,000 tons, and from 35,000 to 40,000 tons have been taken for consumption at this port for the past three years.

A short time ago there was but one Catholic church in Fall River, Mass. Now there are five, one of which is a French church, together with several Sodalities. Societies for the poor and for temperance, well-attended Sunday Schools, etc.

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, at a meeting last week, passed a resolution asking an appropriation of $7,000 per annum. There is a growing feeling against any proposition for the appropriation of taxation, most of which are derived mainly to the fattening of horse races.

## The Fatal Explosion in Austin, Nev.

Owing to the kindness of his Lordship Bishop O'Connell, we are enabled to place before our readers the subjoined graphic account, from the pen of Rev. Father Molonay, of the late terrible accident at Austin, Nevada:

MY LORD BISHOP—I am just over a most harrowing occasion, occasioned by one of the most frightful accidents that ever occurred in Austin; an accident which buried into eternity without a moment's warning two of my best and noblest boys, while a third is just hastening after them, having already received all the rites of his Church. Last Saturday night, the 3d, the terrible and frightful catastrophe occurred. In one of the Manhattan mines, about half a mile from my residence, and situated upon the side of Leander Hill, a powder explosion took place in one of the stants at the 500-foot level; it tore up everything, dirt, rocks and timbering, for about two hundred feet of the tunnel. In the same tunnel were men who fortunately escaped. They had a breath. But down two hundred feet farther lo the same shaft were working three of my best Irish boys; and quick as the shock of lightning they were buried beneath the falling debris, which knew how many tons. Work was immediately commenced on the 100-foot level, and the explosion took place, for the exhuming of the bodies of the supposed dead. The accident occured at half-past 10 P. M., and I was on the ground at 11. All worked well and willingly—Americans, Cornish, as well as Irish, vied with each other in clearing away the fallen mass, and in opening a way to the light which would shed over our dear friends. A hole was made, an entrance effected, and a groan was heard from the cavern two hundred feet below. Life was not extinct; at least some one was alive—a groan was heard; but who will venture down two hundred feet deeper into the bowels of the earth?

Three Irish boys were buried down there, and one was still alive—for a groan was heard. Where we were standing was yet in a shapeless mass of ruins from the explosion; and here were hundreds of tons of timbering and fallen débris swaying to and fro, ready at a moment's notice to fall in a precipitous crash on the poor victims unfortunate enough to have survived their fall. But, as I said, there were three Irish boys down there; a groan was heard, and there could be no time lost in making a rush into the chasm—who shall probably sacrifice his own life—who to go to the rescue of the suffering and dying?

Oh, my Lord Bishop, three able young men were found immediately; they are ready to rush down two hundred feet below, and even at the sacrifice of their own lives are willing to rescue the dying and dead; what a grand, noble sacrifice! Their names, my Lord, are Daniel Scully, a native of Ballymorough street, Dublin, on Christmas Day.

Richard Wallace, Esq., Bart., M.P., has left the handsome gift of £500 to his agent in Lisburn, to be distributed among the poorest parishes on his estate, in aid of the Relief Fund of the Irish Church.

Lord John Manners inaugurated, on the 19th inst., the art exhibition in Cattle Bridge, Kingstown, by a speech. In his speech he dwelt especially on the benefit of the art of painting to the people.

Mr. Butt addressed a large meeting of fishmen in Dundalk on Monday night, in Monaghan on Tuesday night, and in Belfast on Wednesday night. He was well received throughout.

A bazar to raise funds for the repairs of Magh church, Killarney, was held on Monday night, December 29th, in Healy's Hall, Patrick street, under the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Westenra and the Lady Heytings.

After more than fifteen investigations into the death of Thomas Davery, who was murdered in his own house on the 10th of last June, three persons, Mary Ann Hall, united to stand their trial at the next Tullamore assizes.

The tenantry on the Rally water estate of Mr. John Mulholland, D.L., entertained his son and heir, John A. Mulholland, Esq., on the occasion of his attaining his majority, December 30. Mr. Mulholland is the owner of the famous racing yacht *Egeria*.

A public meeting was held in Limerick, on January 2d, by the members of the Limerick and Ulster Railway Company, to consider the question of bringing their line into closer connection with the Great Southern and Western Railway Company.

Electricity for purposes of telegraphy has also received the method of covering the submarine cables with wires, which was first practically applied to the cable between Holyhead and Howth last year.

The General Land Office has ordered patents for the town sites of Nonora and Chicago.

Seventy of the Communists arrested at Versailles have been released, and Napoleon Noyes, are held for trial.

The venerable William Pinckney White, an old school instructor, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Senate of Maryland.

A large number of men were discharged from the New York navy yard last Saturday, and a number more will follow.

Three acres of solid coal are on fire in the Kidder mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and great efforts are being made to subdue the flames.

The case of Walker vs. The Board of Harbor Commissioners, involving the right of wharfage on the water front of their lands in this city, was argued before the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning.

The California Jute Manufacturing Company has established have turned out two millions of bags, and will increase the number during the coming year. The total consumption of jute in this city for the year is estimated at 30,000,000 yards.

The Sisters of Charity thankfully acknowledge the receipt of $7 20 from the San Francisco Orphan Asylum, and $10 from the Sisters of Charity, Sacramento Park. They also acknowledge $30 from Father Ward, of the Ascension Church, Oakland.

A rupture is said to have taken place among the Cronenists with regard to the disposition of the association's property, which is valued at $1,000. The New York Herald says that the sum is $10,000. The New John Mandeville is the principal claimant, and he has brought suit for the property.

George L. Wiskeind was confirmed as Receiver, Clerk by the Board of Supervisors on Monday last, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. He has appointed Mr. Crowley Deputy Clerk. The Crowleys are for freedom or for death.—*Irish American.*

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THESE IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned have formed a special partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Code of the State of California (Title IX, Section 2,) for

First—That the name or firm under which such copartnership is to be conducted is A. J. BOLTON.

Second—That the nature of the business intended to be transacted is the purchasing, and selling at retail, goods, wares and merchandise, dry goods, and such other articles as are usually dealt in by retail dealers in dry goods.

Third—That the names of all the partners are Solomon J. Bolton, who resides in the city and county of San Francisco, and Alfred Bolton, who resides in the city and county of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and carries on and conducts business in the said city of Baltimore.

Fourth—And the said special partners, Morris Gutman, has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars in gold coin, and has agreed to leave the same there.

Fifth—That said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A. D. 1874, and to end on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.

In witness whereof, I have affixed my signature and the seal of my office, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1873.

ARNOLD FULLER, Notary Public.

Dec1-4



## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Committee of the Home Rule League had a meeting in Moate on January 6.

Mr. Butt spoke in Glasgow, on the evening of December 23d, on the subject of home Rule.

The Emperor of Russia has sent in Commissioners to the Pope, on the subject of some Rules.

There was a Home Rule demonstration at Manchester on the 5th, at which Messrs. Butt, John Martin and others spoke.

The Rector of the American College at Rome has handed to the Pope the sum of £500, sent by the Catholics of Philadelphia.

A amateur concert for the benefit of the impoverished of all denominations in Kells was held in the Court-house on Monday, the 5th January.

A bazar and drawing of miscellaneous prizes took place in the school-rooms of the Convent of Mercy, Birr, on the 5th January.

Major Vaughan Lee has issued his address to the electors of West Somerset, England. He is in favor of religious education.

The cattle plague has broken out in Meaburn, and the cattle bought on the land for Capo Coast Castle, and already shipped, are affected.

Rev. Thomas Collier, P.P., Ballina, solemnized the receipt of £3 from A. Hanlon, Lucknigion Lodge, Ballina, for the relief of the poor of Ballina.

The magistrates of the Swanlinbar district have appointed Mr. George Seale to the office of Petty Session's clerk, in the room of Mr. Thomas Hope, resigned.

The bazar in aid of St. Saviour's male and female free schools, Dominick street, Dublin, was held on the 22d and 23d December in the old chapel.

On the 1st January Mr. Maurice Brooks was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. In the evening there was a banquet at the Mansion House.

The Howth Gas Works, which were contracted a short time since by Mr. Purcell, the proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, were formally opened January 1st.

Mr. Heyworth, of Blackburn, England has failed eight times already in his career, but cheeks for payment in full, with interest and costs, to each of his creditors.

The body of a gentleman who was connected for years with one of the Government offices, was recently found in the Liffey. Deceased had been missing for a few weeks.

The Rev. Dr. Magee, P.P., Stradbally, Queen's county, acknowledges the receipt of £20 from Mrs. Gratian Bellew, for distribution among the poor of her Neenstown estate.

The Mallow Farmers' Club has passed a resolution in favor of Mr. O'Sullivan's candidature for Limerick, and resolved to send a deputation to the Tenant Conference in Belfast.

The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress and family, accompanied by Alderman Gunn of the Corporation, went in state to the Catholic Boys' Asylum, Marlborough street, Dublin, on Christmas Day.

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## The Inaugural Address of the Emperor William and the Union of the White Lady."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, under date of Decembes 26: There is a good deal of misery about the illness of the Emperor. It will be recollected that his inaugural address was composed soon after the return from Vienna. From that time down to the end of November he was confined to the house, and part of the time to his bed; and every word was composed during a short period, to abstain wholly from work. Then he improved a little, and for several days took short drives. But on one of these occasions, as it appears, he caught a severe cold, and at once relapsed into his former condition of semi-illness.

For a month he has not been outside of the Palace. He was not permitted to be present at the funeral of the Queen Dowager Elizabeth, much as he was attached to her; and, still more cruel than all, on Christmas Day he was not strong enough to climb one flight of stairs to the apartments where the royal family had holiday gatherings. The servants brought the old veteran's gifts down to him in his own rooms. He attends daily to the most pressing official business, but only such, and I think passes the greater part of the day in bed.

The most contagious think that the patient will soon be completely restored, and in a condition to go through the winter as successfully as the youngest of us. This is, perhaps, as good news as we ought to expect. In the meantime, it is ominous for many that the White Lady has lately been seen at the Castle. Did you ever hear of the legend of the White Lady of Berlin Castle? Many, many years ago there was a Hohenzollern Princess, a widow with two children, who fell in love with—"dreams enamored of"! is, perhaps, a more courtly phrase—a foreign Prince, rich, handsome and brave. She sent him a proposition of marriage. But the brave and handsome Prince declined her suit, explaining that "four years" stood between him and acceptance. He referred to his aged parents, whom he was unwilling to leave or whose consent he could not obtain—the versions of the legend vary a little here. But the Princess understood him to refer to the four years of her own waiting, and in her anger, less, in fact, to become a stepfather. So, like Richard III., she promptly suffocated the infant obstacles and sent word that the way was clear. He was stricken with horror at the cruel deed. He received her fatal mistake to her, and died cursing his bloodthirsty rashness.

The Princess, in her turn, was overwhelmed with remorse. After lingering a day or two in indescribable anguish, she too died, and was buried under the old castle at Berlin. But not to rest quietly in her unhappy grave. At rare intervals she appears at midnight, clad in white, gliding ghostlike about the castle; and the appearance always forebodes the death of some member of the Hohenzollern family. The White Lady has been seen three times within about a year—once in October last by one of the Princes, once in January last by a sentinel just spring again to announce the end of Prince Adalbert; and the last time, while Queen Elizabeth lay on her death-bed. There is, however, some doubt about the meaning of the last sight. The Queen Dowager was not a born Hohenzollern, and the doctors are not certain that her death can be regarded as the answer to the White Lady's appearance. If not, there is yet another Princess to be removed, and the superstitious knew what that means. The Princess of the University are trying to solve this knotty question, but we shall know the result at the earliest moment.

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

A Paris dispatch of Tuesday last says: "The Ultramontane journal, L'Univers, suspended."

The Fenian flag so heavy in New York that they cannot be moved on a fine day.

Seventy of the Communists arrested at Versailles have been released, and Napoleon Noyes, are held for trial.

The venerable William Pinckney White, an old school instructor, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Senate of Maryland.

A large number of men were discharged from the New York navy yard last Saturday, and a number more will follow.

Three acres of solid coal are on fire in the Kidder mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and great efforts are being made to subdue the flames.

The case of Walker vs. The Board of Harbor Commissioners, involving the right of wharfage on the water front of their lands in this city, was argued before the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning.

The California Jute Manufacturing Company has established have turned out two millions of bags, and will increase the number during the coming year. The total consumption of jute in this city for the year is estimated at 30,000,000 yards.

The Sisters of Charity thankfully acknowledge the receipt of $7 20 from the San Francisco Orphan Asylum, and $10 from the Sisters of Charity, Sacramento Park. They also acknowledge $30 from Father Ward, of the Ascension Church, Oakland.

A rupture is said to have taken place among the Cronenists with regard to the disposition of the association's property, which is valued at $1,000. The New York Herald says that the sum is $10,000. The New John Mandeville is the principal claimant, and he has brought suit for the property.

George L. Wiskeind was confirmed as Receiver, Clerk by the Board of Supervisors on Monday last, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. He has appointed Mr. Crowley Deputy Clerk. The Crowleys are for freedom or for death.—*Irish American.*

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The vessels in port on last Saturday will carry off sixty thousand tons of wheat.

During the year 1873 the steamers from China brought to the city nearly 30,000 tons of merchandise.

A number of skulls have been found on the site of Peters' new market, southwest corner of Dupont and Sutter streets. It is said that there was once a gambling den there.

Sunday, February 1st, will be the first day of the meeting of the Convention to make arrangements for the celebration of Father's Day.

The steamer just arrived from China has brought $7,000 worth of furniture to the proprietors of the Occidental and Lick hotels.

The net earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for last year were over $7,500,000. The Company now owns 1,078 miles of road.

The office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be found hereafter at the old stand, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

The cargo of the steamer "China," which arrived last week, consisted of 32,000 packages of tea, 180 of silk, and 10,000 of general merchandise.

Colonel Thomas Grey has been elected President of the Pioneer Land Association. A meeting meant was done not breathe the air of San Francisco.

Persons receiving twenty-dollar rolls of silver should examine each piece. It is becoming common to find one or more of half dollars of twenty-dollar rolls.

In a statistical list prepared by the Fire Marshal it is shown that during the last nine years there have been 1,271 fires, the loss of which is $4,583,711 was insured and $2,000,000 subscribed. The insurance companies paid the insured by only $969,371.

It is very difficult to effect investigations into the frauds alleged against distillers in this city, but Gaelard Hart says that "they can be believed to have stuck in the whiskey trap."

A correspondent of the *Alta* proposes that California be divided into three States. Very good idea; but suppose the Legislature will prevent it, and keep up under the guise of unity the present unequal and unjust system of affairs as in New England.

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## MARRIED.

DUFFUS—In Marysville, January 8, to the wife of M. C. Duffus, a daughter.

## DIED.

O'CONNOR—In this city, January 18, Honora, wife of Timothy O'Connor, a native of Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, aged 44 years.

DUFFUS—In Marysville, January 8, to the wife of M. C. Duffus, a daughter.

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O'

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### A Miser's Will.

When a person possessed of property dies, leaving a will behind him, and when those whose relation to the deceased, either of blood, affection or practical affairs, assemble at the reading of his last will and testament, there is nothing more common than the overthrow of more grief for his loss by the stronger passion of resentment at his inconsiderate manner of disposing of his worldly goods. This spectacle was seen, for instance, at the promulgation of the will of one Denis Tolam, a most careful of his wealth, or, in popular phrase, a miser, who died at Cork about a hundred years ago. (Where the mortal remains of Tolam had been duly committed to earth, the expectants assembled to hear, in due course of law, what he had done with his money. The group were evidently dumb with astonishment. To his sister-in-law he left four old stockings lying "under his mattress to the right;" to his nephew, two old socks and a green highstep; to one John Stelle, a blue stocking and red cheek; to his cousin, Barbara, an old boot and a red flannel pocket; and to Hannah, his faithful housekeeper, a broken water-jug. The tempers of the legatees were sorely tried by this heartless conduct on the part of the lamented Denis. If they prayed for him at all in that moment of bitter tribulation, it was to ask of him in the style of that irreverent soldier in Mercutio's famous speech, who "swears a prayer or two." They were all in a dangerous temper, we may be sure; but Hannah, the housekeeper, who felt that her long service gave her a special claim to be practically remembered last, used her feminine privilege by losing patience first. She administered a vigorous kick to the luckless water-jug which failed to bear solace from the effects of the lamented Denis. Out rolled a goodly gathering of golden coins. Hannah, inimitable nature! her sorrow for her departed master returned in full force at once. The others had been leaving the house in a devouring rage, but, seeing the apocalypse of the broken water-jug, they looked after their several legacies, and found the socks and stockings, the highstep and the flannel pocket, duly furnished with a kind of lining which few pockets can do well without. All's well, we know, that ends well, and the end of this matter was that the sister-in-law, the nephew, the lieutenant, and the faithful, though short-tempered Hannah, blessed the memory of the upright Denis, and voted him one of the brothers whom they would turned round upon his dying bed to execrate a liar and unfaithful in favor of deserving people.—*Dublin Weekly News.*

### Laying the Corner-Stone of a New Franciscan Monastery.

The 15th December, the Octave of the Immaculate Conception, was observed with peculiar devotion in the Church of St. Francis, Kilkenny. High Mass commenced at twelve o'clock, the celebrant being Rev. Father Albert Mitchell, O.S.F.C.; deacon, Very Rev. Father O'Hanrahan, prior, S. Augustine; Father sub-deacon, Rev. Brother Joseph, O.S.F.C. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father James A. Nolan, O.S.A., on the dignity and privileges of the Mother of God. Immediately after the High Mass a procession was formed, preceded to the new monastery, which is intended to be a convalescent and sea-side. There were present on the interesting occasion the Very Rev. Father Friers, O.P., Black Abbey; Father Kenny, O.F., and Rev. Brother Laurence, O.F.; Very Rev. Father O'Hanrahan, O.S. A.; Very Rev. Father O'Reilly, *vicar provincialis*, O.S.F.C.; Rev. T. Abbe Ryan, P. P., Rev. Edward Callanan, C.C., Rev. Father Albert, O.S.F.C.; Rev. Father Edward Tombine, guardian, Franciscan Convent; Rev. Father Benedict Mary and Rev. Brother Joseph, O.S.F.C. Having arrived at the site, the corner-stone of the new building was blessed and laid by the Very Rev. D. P. O'Reilly, provincial custos, O.S. F. C.—*Weekly Register.*

### A Rare Apostle.

Lord Desart, an Irish peer, better known for one or two trashy novels and some pro-Coercion speeches in the House of Lords than for anything else, has got into a little difficulty on account of one of his recent literary performances. It appears he is considered "authority" for the one entitled "Chesterfield Letters—1875," and published in the magazine known as *London Society*. One of those papers had for its subject one "Harry Brown," and Colonel Charles White, the member for Tipperary, seems to have thought that it referred to himself. The honorable and gallant gentleman, accordingly, dispatched two "friends" to the Earl of Desart with a request for an explanation.

The result appeared in the Times of Saturday in the shape of a letter from Colonel Fraser and Lieutenant-Colonel Boring, enclosing a declaration signed by the Earl of Desart. In this document the noble lord denies (emphatically upon his solemn oath," that the letter about "Harry Brown" referred to Colonel White or to any member of Colonel White's family, or that "he or they were in any way in the mind of the writer at the time, or in mine when I perused the proofs." He did it seem so," he added, "I freely admit that that article would have been defamatory, unwarranted, blackguard, infamous and utterly unworthy of a gentleman's pen." But the question then arose naturally to the seconds, "Did you see the proofs?" "Under *Rubbs, December 27.*

### Pious versus Wife.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Friday, Mr. George Smith, "a person of genteel, manly appearance," surrendered in discharge of his bail to answer an indictment charging him with stealing a piano of the value of £30, the property of Mr. Franklin Roger. It seems that Mr. Smith was on visiting terms with the Rogers, and, after the agreement having if his countrymen, made off with Mr. Roger's wife. He next made off with the piano and re-mustered his wife, whom, it is accidentally learned, "who, possibly, has not a pair of hands, or, if she has, does not appreciate the use of them, Providence provided them—came into Court and bowed forth his acquittance of the pious duties of matrimony. Of course he spoke of his wife as your manly Briton generally does, but the sentiment in the circumstances was novel. All the musicians of your large family will no doubt be glad to hear that Old Cox, whose brains might be compendiously described as a mirliton, received sentence against the prisoner, who was forthwith sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and hard labor. Diverse that you may send an Englishman's wife, but never his piano. The pure Britton has a vastness for such.—*Punch, December 27.*

## FRANCE.

### Extraordinary Robbery.

The Paris *Figaro* gives the following details of an extraordinary robbery of jewelry: A Parisian commission merchant, named Lefebvre, had received an order for diamonds to the value of £6,000. On the evening of his departure for London he dined with a number of his friends, who accompanied him some distance, where he got into his empty compartment of the train which was to take him to Calais. Some minutes later four persons entered the carriage, and, although he would have preferred to be alone, finding that there was no time to change, he engaged in conversation with them, at the same time keeping his hand on the traveling bag which contained his valuables. On arriving at Calais the strangers disappeared. M. Cahn proceeded on board the steamer. He was immediately joined by a person whom he recognized as one of his fellow travelers in the train, and who, after a short time, proved to be a police officer. He, too, offered him a cigar, which he refused. His interlocutor, however, was very persuading, and tendered a case of what he called real Havannas, which M. Cahn believes now, although he did not especially notice at the time, was not the same as the stranger himself had. In the end M. Cahn took a cigar, and lighted and commenced smoking it, when he at once became insensible. On recovering he found he was at Douvres, and that his traveling bag and impromptu acquaintance had disappeared. Three cruise were about to start. A search was made for both bag and stranger, and the telegraph was put into play, but without success. The police of London and Paris were forthwith communicated with, but no good results have been attained as yet.

## GERMANY.

### Bismarck's Influence.

The Berlin correspondent of the London press, through the Berlin Press Bureau, is no longer able to suppress the truth respecting the German Emperor. A fortnight ago the Emperor's personal condition was seriously ill, and the announcement was confined to this paper. Subsequently one or two of our daily contemporaries published a report that it was feared by the Court, but down to the moment at which we write the *Times* has been silent. Does the organ of Prince Bismarck imagine that its readers are children, and that it can thus keep the world in ignorance of a very grave fact? The version of the malady which it has been deemed expedient to publish is, that the Emperor has been unable to sleep at one Ward, of Birmingham, who was to had drunk in his own dwelling one night not long ago. His wife, Maria, was the only person present in the house. Barring what he had "chippered up" in the course of the evening, the jolly Ward was in the ordinary state of health when he went to bed. In the morning he could not rouse his master on awaking in the morning at his usual hour, he found himself not quite in trim for the day's work. A careful investigation made him very soon aware of several unpleasant facts. There were no insolences in his forehead, one of his fingers were hanging off, and the head had been almost cut across. Nor was like that were all. On the front of his thigh he found three wounds, one inflicted with a knife, and each one as nearly as the thigh bone. When the doctor came he saw two things were pretty evident. The wounds had been inflicted after Ward had gone to bed, because otherwise he would not have been able to go, and they had evidently been inflicted by some other hand than his own. The jury found that his wife, Maria, had been defending temperance principles in a manner not sanctioned by law, but which was approved by every high authority, and the energetic lady was comfort to Ward, of Birmingham, to feel that whenever he goes drunk to bed, for the next five years to come, his own Maria will not be with him in the house.—*Dublin Weekly News, December 27.*

### The Singular Reed of Promise.

A young lady of Liverpool named Mc——tall, the daughter of a local merchant, has got a verdict for £9,000 against a gentleman named Wilding, a young man of 21 years of age, on the spring of the present year, and entered into a promise of marriage. The gentleman had been divorced from his wife two or three years before his meeting with Miss Nuttall, but on going to London a couple of months ago to see about the settlements for his marriage he happened to meet his former wife again, and the consequence was that he married her a second time. In a letter to Miss Nuttall he explained that till he came to town he was fully prepared to make her a kind and good husband. "I had not seen my wife," he said, "for two and a half years, and thought that all love for her was now gone from me, but it is not so. She has grown from me, but it is not so. She has grown more interesting very much and properly for a long time with her mother and brother, and people have led to me and misstated facts. I love her as much as ever." He added that if the meeting with his wife had been arranged between him and Miss Nuttall and not before, the result would have been the same. Only a few days after the interview with his wife he married her a second time. The verdict, however, has given Miss Nuttall a very substantial consolation.—*Dublin Weekly News, Dec. 27.*

### Pious versus Wife.

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## ITALY.

### Austria and Rome.

The Emperor of Austria is not, it runs, so favorably disposed to the Church as the infidel and anti-Catholic press hereabouts represented a few days ago. He has addressed the Pope strongly advising Him to come to terms with the Italian King, the terms being the recognition of the Piedmontese Usurpation by the Holy Father. Since the scandalous visit of the Czar to Victor Emmanuel, it is said that his travelling bag and impromptu acquaintance had disappeared. Three cruise were about to start. A search was made for both bag and stranger, and the telegraph was put into play, but without success. The police of London and Paris were forthwith communicated with, but no good results have been attained as yet.

## SWITZERLAND.

### The Retiring Nuncio.

The following circumstance, relating to the Archbishop of Posen, might lead us to suppose that Pius IX. long foresaw what was awaiting the illustrious prelate. At the time he was named Archbishop and only was there mucloud between Berlin and Rome, but the relations of Prussia with the Pope were almost cordial. When the Archbishop was about to go to Rome for Father to go to his diocese, Pius IX. said to him, "I wish to give you a souvenir," and placed round his neck a gold chain with a pectoral cross. Both these were blessed. They were the same that adorned the first Archbishop exiled for the defense of the Church against Protestant Piedmont—at that very little, and private work of affliction and morality in the household circle, us, and we shall conquer. I have endeavored to labor much for you, and I will not cease from laboring. In your diocese there is unity, because, if you are divided, Roman Catholics they lead you into dungeon, and I say, "Be courageous, my dear Young. Keep in unity, therefore, I say the religious situation of the Church and the infectious schism of the Old Catholics

## TO JESUS' HEART ALL BURNING.

To Jesus' Heart all burning
With fervent love for me,
My heart with fondest yearning
Shall raise the joyful strain.

Chorus.—While ages course along,
Blest be with sweetest song
The Sacred Heart of Jesus
By every heart and tongue.

O Heart for me on fire
With love no man can speak,
My yet sound desire
God gives me for Thy sake.

Chorus.—While ages course along, etc.

Too true I have forsaken
Thee, Lord, by willful sin
Yet in Thy Heart unbroken
Rest to Thy foot again.

Chorus.—While ages course along, etc.

Ah! Then art sweet and lowly,
And your pure of heart,
so may my heart be wholly
Of Thine the counterpart.

Chorus.—While ages course along, etc.

O that we were more grieved
For having pierced Thee,
Yet would dark be wherein
My Jesus' love to prove.

Chorus.—While ages course along, etc.

When life away is flying
And earth's false glare is dead,
Still Sacred Heart is dying
To say I'm all Thine own.

Chorus.—While ages course along, etc.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The diocese of Newark, N. J., has subscribed $6,000 for the support of the seminarians of the diocese.

At the last monthly meeting of the Catholic Union of New York, the Treasurer's report showed an increase of six thousand dollars.

The Montreal City and District Saving Bank has presented the Sisters of Charity of Providence Asylum the liberal sum of seven hundred dollars.

Rev. Stephen Mooney, of Steubenville, Ohio, died on the 18th December, of disease contracted while administering to a sick person. His wife died a short time ago.

At a solemn given by Father Weninger, S. J., at Allentown, Penn., eighty hundred and fifty persons received Holy Communion and twenty-one persons of different denominations were received into the Catholic Church.

The Cuban Telegraph says that "the martyrdom of Father Mac is likely to occasion serious difficulties between France and the Catholic Empire."

A priest preached a sermon in Irish on the 18th of December, at Peterborough, Ont. "The good old sound was sweet music to many, and it awakened memories of childhood, home and native land."

Cologne was a stronghold of Old Catholicism a year ago, but a few days ago one of Bismarck' priests went to administer the sacrament to a dying man, with the new ceremonial prescribed by the Old Catholic synod. The people rose in indignation and drove him home.

The Marquis of Bute, who owns a vast estate in France, has received a medal from the Government of that country for devoting his immense there to using the latest improvements in agricultural implements.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Order of Templars are about to petition the Pope, through Archbishop Manning, to recognize their society, as many Catholics would join it if it was removed from the category of secret societies."

Sister Angelica (Lucas) died recently in Loretto Convent, Formoy, in the thirty-fourth year of her age and the twenty-first of her religious and charitable life. Her obsequies were most touching.

A new Mass, entitled the Mass of the Redeemer, arranged in quartette, chorus and accompaniment of simple style, was sung for the first time in the Church of the Sisters of St. Joseph in his parish, from their convent at Flatbush, Long Island. These sisters are specially trained as teachers in the method and text books of the public schools, eliminating all that is anti-Catholic. They teach boys as well as girls.

The good old Father Mahar, formerly of Harrisburg, Penn., died suddenly of heart disease, at Morristown, between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday morning, December 28th. He was always esteemed as a very learned man, not only as a theologian, but in literature and science also. He came to this country from the South of Ireland, about thirty years ago, and was about sixty years old.

The *Pilot* characterizes the style in which the returns are made up for Sadlier's Catholic Almanac as "haphazard and hodge-podge, and to the last degree badly, carelessly and irregularly compiled." What ever new a Catholic almanac by the United States that the same has not been said of it we know not.

The United States are divided into seven Catholic provinces, and the Archbishops who govern these provinces reside at Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. Besides these, there are 56 Bishops, 4,515 priests, 4,387 churches, 154 churches in course of erection, 1,415 chapels and stations and 1,250 parochial schools.

There are seven Catholic churches in Lawrence, Mass., and a new one is being built for the French people. Notwithstanding the hard times which threw thousands out of employment, they collected the sum of $16,000 from them, in aid of churches in the last four months. A fair for the Sisters' Hospital at Lowell, Mass., realized $6,000.

The new Archbishop of San Francisco, New York will have towers three hundred and twenty feet high and the largest chime of bells on the continent. There will be no other such church edifice in America. We hope to see D. U. A. Hall in the same style de sik in our beautiful city.

The Rev. Thomas Maginnis, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., has established a convent

## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

**A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.**

CHAPTER XLVI.

A FRATER HEARD.

Michel was half prepared for the disastrous intelligence which set the crowd swaying and surging before him. The abrupt change in the plan of the Minister of War bodeted to him than an event of some gravity, in connection with Metz, and not of a gratifying character, had occurred. He received the news therefore with gravity, indeed, but without any of the apparent excitement that filled the minds of those around him.

"You take it with great *sang froid*," observed the man who had first made the announcement to him, and who looked at Michel with a keen, suspicious glance. He was a workman of the lowest type, whose pale features were marked alike by misery and dissipation.

"And yet it is dreadful news," said Michel simply.

The workman burst into a mocking laugh. "Here is a Paris baker who is good enough to think the treachery of Bazaine dreadful news."

Michel moved away as he had no desire to be mixed up in an altercation, when his eye lighted among the crowd on a face he knew. It was that of a woodcutter from the eastern district of Alsace, whose acquaintance Michel had made when in charge of game on the mountains. All at once memories of home rushed upon his mind, and he forgot Metz, far away from the crowded streets and turbulent mob of Paris, and overlooking in the German, which was more familiar than the French to the rude mountaineer, "Brandi, Brandi, he called out, "Brisenet du Joncherie!" (Do you not remember me?)

It was an unlucky ingenious which led him to call out thus. The words had scarcely escaped from his lips when the workman facing his dark eyes on him, followed, "I thought so."

"I, Pierre, I am no traitor."

Then arose as if by magic the cry so frequent, so terrible, so often fatal, "Espion." The crowd had swelled in its sanguinary second, and now grew to be of considerable dimensions. Michel, while internally cursing his own rashness in the employment of German, maintained his coolness, and met the accusation with an indignant denial. "Do you not see my uniform? I am a Frenchman, an Alsatian, and I have spoken to my countryman who is also from Alsace."

Brandi, who was separated from him by a few feet, recognized Michel's voice and called out a confirmation of his friend's assertion. But unfortunately his accents were drowned in the rising clamor. "He is a spy," "Take him to prison," "Drown him," was roared aloud. Michel, still cool, quickly stepped back to the wall of a house and looked steadily in the faces of his assailants. The hostile cries mounted still higher, but there was something in the look of the man which made most shrink from being the first to lay hands on him. He had no arms with him, his intention having been to change his uniform for the dress of a peasant; but, even unarmed as he was, there was no difficulty in predicting evil to the one who commenced the assault. The problem was solved by a Marin. A big, old and ugly as those in the Paul Delaroche's wonderful picture yell at Marie Antoinette, dashed forward with a shrill cry, and knocked Michel's hat off with a blow of her lean hand. She was a fierce, unsexed harridan—a being in whom all womanhood in her but its weakness. To Michel, however, she was a woman, and he would not strike—scarcely sought to hinder her. But in the violence of the mob it is only the first step which gives pause. There was a shoulder a rush, and in a moment a hundred hands were seeking at Michel. It was an ugly task, however, for the assailants. In their eagerness they struck each other, and those near him paid a heavy penalty in the blows they received from the strong Alsatian arm. But this could not last. The main weight of the crowd was telling; already his bare head was bleeding from the strokes of a stone which had laid open his temple. A few seconds longer, and the chances were he would have fallen, and then his doom was sealed, when the regular tramp of armed men was heard, and in a moment the mob were parting, like divided waters.

"What is this?" cried the officer in charge.

"Lieutenant Brantome," cried Michel, who had now shaken off the few who ventured to hold him.

"Great heavens! Sergeant Yoss! What is the meaning of this?"

"Nothing," said Michel, who had already recovered his opinion, "except that these miscreants have been trying to resolve mauling me as a Prussian spy."

"Silence," cried out the artful young officer, "on oath to blush to think you have thus ill-treated one of the bravest and best soldiers in the French army."

Behind the detachment there was an embalmed vehicle, one empty. It was in charge of a Zouave who rushed fanatically from the ranks, and grasping Michel firmly by the hand, called out gladly, "It is you, it is you, Michel, they have struck! Show me a dozen of the cowards that did it," and Sergeant Mahony looked round with a thirst for fight in his eyes such as no trooper ever showed for a pot of porter.

The crowd had already begun to slink away, and dispersed rapidly.

"You are wounded, Sergeant," said the Lieutenant. "We are taking an ambulance waggon to the hospital now; you had better come and have your wound dressed."

"It is nothing, monsieur," said Michel, upon whom, however, the loss of blood already began to tell.

"Fully," said the Lieutenant. "I order you to come. It is not far, and you can walk."

"Walk—I should think I can," and he stepped out resolutely. But though the distance was a hundred yards, his head grew feebler, and it needed the arm of his loving comrade to bring him to the gate of the ambulance.

The surgeon, who placed in the case, decided that Michel's duty through requiring attention, was not serious. He bade him go into a little side apartment, while he attended to the severely wounded whom it was necessary to send into the hospital. Michel, accompanied by Mike, proceeded to the apartments pointed out to them. The bleeding still continued, and his weakness and feebleness began to grow in such a degree that its impatient comrade could not bear to stand by and see nothing done for him. Ignorant of the locality, he walked in the door opposite him, and, without knocking, pushed in. He found himself in presence of a Sister of Charity.

"What do you want?" said the nun, looking up from a book at which she was seated.

With a tremendous spasm he ejaculated the word "Sœpire," helping himself as he did so, and then sank back on the pillow.

Michel, in whom the light of his professional skill more than completed the work of Annette's persuasion took him by the wasted hand which lay above the counterpane. "Mon Dieu," he said in a whisper, audibly, "I forgive you as heartily as I hope God may forgive me."

The dying man made no answer. He could speak no more. Something that he could not be certain was the voice of God, but which frightened and for the moment even bewildered his senses, passed over the dark visage, and there the shadow stole across it which told that the spirit had quitted its earthly abode. The three watchers knelt by the side of the pallet and prayed, not the dull ritual which religion prescribes, for death was busy there, and there were many others to claim the functions of the attendants, but the prayers were of that most acceptable kind, those which we offer for an enemy.

"Soldier," said the nun, "I have heard that you are brave, and fight for your country with great heroism; but to-day you have done something nobler than your most valiant action in the field."

"Madame," said Michel simply, "I can claim no credit for what I have done. All credit is due to you. You are the angel to whose aid I."

"Hush," said the nun. "For her sake! she is a good, pure girl, and I pray that one day she may be your good, pure wife. But not for her sake, nor for any claim of your mercy be, but for His who has died to procure mercy for us all."

Michel bowed his head and passed out of the chamber of death.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOO CLOSE TO BE PLEASANT.

Many days had not elapsed when Michel found himself at his old quarters. The wound he had received proved serious enough to induce the doctor to order him a bed at the convent, and his comrades for a while under the care of the tenderest of nurses, and regarded as a personal interest in all to whom his name and his story were known. But as he lay in bed, impatience took the absolute possession of him. He thought of his old campaigning ground where all his comrades were, scenes of pleasure would a disabled debauchee. He fancied his comrades engaged in perils he did not share, in triumphs to which he had not contributed, in losses in which he bore no part. Each day was passed in the belief that Mike Mahony might now be doing; how was Felix Richard's leg; would the brave Lieutenant think he was dead or to-day. His mind, in fact, was loaded with all manner of dents which crowd so many men of active habits suddenly arrested in his career. But his powerful organisation told, and though he was not able to walk, he managed to let him return to duty was based on sound principles. Michel had not deceived himself when he said that he felt his strength had all returned, and that he was quite equal to the performance of all his occupations.

"You have things gone hereabouts I left?" asked Michel of our acquaintance the old soldier.

"Gone!" grumbled the old man, "they have not gone at all. That is to say, we have not gone forward. We are in the confounded Prussians have—nearer to us. We seem to be here for the purpose of retreating from first place to first, and I did every now and then, it is true, and it is with the belief that the whole Prussian army was on the point of flight that the enemies take no heed, and keep drawing their



dwindling of the wedge by Lieutenant Chapeubras?"

"No, monsieur; but I have a comrade who has gone with them; and I should be glad to see what he is engaged at."

"Oh, well, depart. But take care not to present the National Guards from eating up the Prussians."

Michel, having provided himself with his arms, hastened away. He was prompted by mixed feelings. Absence from the scene of his old exploits had brought on a gloom and depression to which he was anxious that in so doing he should have the companionship of so brave and trusty a friend as Mike. He was also besides actuated by a certain uneasiness respecting his comrade which, though he did not confess it, was strong in his mind.

Mike had in a more spirit of fun received the appointment to the expedition. "You see," he remarked to a companion soldier, "some of you need be in the least alarmed for my safety, for if there's only a shot from the Prussians I know well it will be a hard job to catch hold of my address here."

The band had been formed out of the Ultra Turcos de la France, which was one of the most noted for its attacks upon the incompetency of the government of national defense. In most smaller corps was the eminent better Chapeubras of the line of honor. He had over and over again proved to demonstration that the rocky was an incompetent fool, who ought to be hanged in mediately, and was a silly ass, amidst the laughter of some mocking spirits, and the applause of those who were ready to catch at any extravagance, that a company—not of demoralised regular soldiers—but of the National guards, dis patched from each gate of the city, could, with their irresistible élan, penetrate the Prussian lines, and by the force of their drive bun under the guns of the fort and spike them. Every one, in fact, with a voice proposed that the citizen should lead the way to this noble undertaking, and he was accordingly.

"Citizens, National Guards," he exclaimed, "you are about to be called to make the call to arms! France speaks to you in the accents of Miraboau! Liberty calls you to the front! Abandon your ladies to the gazes of death and dishonor! Arm yourselves, and be responsed to with thunders of applause. Hundreds of enrollments took place. The band of Mike was quickly filled. The old General shrugged his shoulders, but said he had done his part in the affair by the club. Pack them off to Nogent; they can do less harm there than anywhere else." It must be confessed that the last proposition of Sergeant Yoss, and who had begun seriously to entertain the proposition of his commander, declared that they doubted the wisdom of the step, and would not consent to have the issue executed. With a noble face the lieutenant affected to be influenced by this declaration. After all," he said, "when a soldier so celebrated as Sergeant Mike has been raised from the ranks, I feel disposed to pass over their questionable conduct of to-day, and I pardon them for the present; but be they on their peril for the future."

"Michel," said Mike, as the comrades walked home together, "you're after blaming Lieutenant Chapeubras in the only epoch he ever did anything. Again I say the whole, though," added he thoughtfully, "I am well pleased."

(To be Continued.)

### THE GOOD GRAY MARE.

Oh, once I believed in a woman's kiss,
I had faith in a flattering tongue
That was ready to speak of my manly form;
But now the top of my head gets hair
That is thin and scant and wears black.
But yet my heart is my heart.

So I'm a bachelor hard and cold,
Like those who preceded me;
Like those who preceded me;
Like those who preceded me;

WEEKLY BOAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 7.
1—Sunday—Septuagesima Sunday. St. Bridget, Virgin (Patroness of Ireland).
2—Monday—Purification of the B. V. M. Candlemas Day.
3—Tuesday—Chair of St. Peter at Rome (Jan 18) St. Blaise, Bishop and Martyr.
4—Wednesday—St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor.
5—Thursday—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.
6—Friday—St. Titus, Bishop and Confessor. St. Dorothy, Virgin and Martyr.
7—Saturday—St. Romuald, Abbot.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 31, 1874.

## A Welcome New Year's Gift.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONITOR — Dear Sir: Wishing with pleasure to contribute in the best manner in which THE MONITOR has been conducted for the interests of Catholicity during the past few years, I request you will increase my subscription from one to three copies for the next year. Yours truly in Christ.

J. S. ALEMANY, A. S. F.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It must be apparent, we think, to every observant person that a movement for the establishment of compulsory education throughout the Union is in the immediate future. There are at the present time a great many indications visible, and they are increasing almost daily. The number of leading articles in the press advocating the compulsory system, and the multitude of pamphlets devoted to explanation of its alleged excellencies, are significant symptoms of the intentions of its champions. There can be no doubt, then, that this movement will agitate State after State until it overlaps the whole Republic. The minds of the people are being prepared for it, and, beyond question, it will be supported by an immense amount of public approbation.

This coming agitation may seem harmless enough—to the judgment of many it may appear even desirable; but if its cause be examined closely its true character will be disclosed. The end sought by the advocates of compulsory education, which they hardly pretend to conceal, is the destruction of religious teaching, and the permanent establishment of secularism as a national institution. It is expected, of course, that the latter system will tell against Catholicity; and, indeed, that constitutes its chief attraction in the eyes of its principal advocates. Therefore, compulsory education is really meant to be the beginning of a persecution of the Church, which, if circumstances turn out favorable, may ultimately be pushed to the extreme of Bismarckian despotism. Some of our readers may think it strange, and perhaps even unwarranted, that we should imagine for a moment that religious persecution could ever be set on foot in this free country. If it were brought before the people as a persecution, or if its object were openly avowed, we make no doubt it would be indignantly resented by an overwhelming majority of our citizens; but danger is not to be prevented in quite a different light, and made apparent as if it were simply a movement against crime and ignorance.

Catholics have not the slightest objection to urge against compulsory education on its own merits; on the contrary, indeed, they are just as warm supporters of it as the mass of any other Christian denomination. For our own part we unhesitatingly profess it almost indispensable for the maintenance of our republican institutions, and consequently entitled to the approval of all patriotic citizens. But the question entirely hinges on the point, what kind of education it is that should be made compulsory? We know that the secularists will, with one voice, exclaim "Non-sectarian, of course," and that finishes the discussion so far as Catholics are concerned. We must from the very outset be reckoned an undeviating opponent of the intended movement in favor of education divorced from religion. The Sovereign Pontiff has declared, not once, but repeatedly, that education separated by religion is dangerous to faith and morals. His pronouncement is final for us, because we know that it has been inspired by divine wisdom. But even if it were not final, it is very pardonable for us to differ with him on such a subject, the speeches and writings of the secularists would compel us to acknowledge the correctness of his decision.

Speaking only a few days ago, at the London meeting in support of the German persecution, an American eulogized the public school system of this country as the best opponent of "Ultramontanism." This was, manifestly, tantamount to an assertion that non-sectarian education militates against Catholicity. And some months previously, a Protestant divine in New York excitingly declared that these same public schools had taken millions away from "Romanism." Evidences like these might be adduced without number, but they are not necessary. Now, we would ask any intelligent and fair-minded man, no matter of what creed or nationality, what attitude could Catholics assume towards a system of education which, according to the statements of both their friends and foes, will act injuriously upon the prospects of their Church? The answer, certainly, would be that it would be preposterous to expect them to act otherwise than the members of any other religious denomination would act under similar circumstances. Yet, so deep-seated and inveterate are the prejudices entertained against us by prominent journalists and politicians, that they actually find fault with and denounce us for doing that which they would do themselves if forced into the same position. They will not allow us the liberty exercised by themselves, although they are incessantly prating about freedom, progress, enlightment, and so forth.

The injustice with which the Catholic side of the education controversy is invariably treated becomes painfully apparent when we read the publications of the secularist party. Because we object to compulsory education, of the kind they want to force upon us, they cry out that we are opposed to all education, and reproach us with wishing to ignorance. This is about as fair and as logical as it would be to charge a man who refused to wear a red coat with wanting to go naked! And yet it is the full sum and substance of nine-tenths of the anti-Catholic diatribes which we find in pamphlets and newspapers. The utter groundlessness of the charge may be gathered from the unquestioned fact that there is no religious denomination in America which has spent one-fourth as much upon schools and colleges as the Catholics, although they are, as a body, the least wealthy section of the population. Moreover, our schools are decidedly the best conducted and the most successful in the country. Notwithstanding all the money which is levished upon the different State educational institutions, there is not one of them which can compare, in turning out finished scholars, either male or female, with the convents and colleges maintained by Catholics. But then the former are contained at the expense of the people, and cost the individuals who send their children thither little or nothing, their influence is immensely hostile to Catholicity, and these two things are their great recommendation.

We have been led into these remarks by the perusal of a pamphlet, written by Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, entitled, "Report of the New York City Council of Political Reform on Compulsory Education." With the pamphlet itself and its effects it contains we shall deal in our next issue.

## THE NEXT WAR IS EUROPE.

When will the next war in Europe take place? That is the question which many shrewd journalists and politicians are discussing at the present time. All seem to be of opinion that it will come soon. Some assert that it will be declared in the course of the ensuing spring or summer; while others maintain that hostilities will be deferred until next year. A few of the more sanguine among the advocates of peace venture to say that there may be no crash of contending armies before the middle of 1876; but their opinions are only ridiculed by the majority of those who cast the political horoscope of the Old World. There is, consequently, a profound and almost universal belief that the tranquillity of Europe will, before long, be disturbed by a gigantic struggle between the great powers. This coming war, like the last, will be fought mainly by Prussia against France, and will be waged for the utter destruction of the latter nation.

When BISMARCK had exacted the huge war indemnity from his conquered adversary, he imagined he had effectually crippled France, for twenty years at the very least, and removed all possibility of her being an obstacle in the way of German designs during that time. The enormous sum of money was paid before it was due, and the wonderful vitality and recuperative energy exhibited by that country, have disagreeably surprised the German Chancellor, and convinced him that he had only performed half the task he undertook in 1870. He has evidently made up his mind to finish it, and that speedily, at all hazards. But he has proved enough to perceive that the result of his last war, long and carefully planned as it had been, was to a very great extent a matter of accident, and he will not dare again to pit Prussia alone and single-handed against France. He knows too well that it is not very likely that the corruption, weakness, inefficiency and disorganization which disgraced the army of France during the last years of the Empire, and which were the real causes of Lieber William's triumphs, will exist in the legions he will have to cope with in the next battles. So he is searching for allies. BISMARCK has found one already, and that one is worthy of him—Italy. The cordiality of the relations existing between Prussia and Italy is notorious to all the world. German generals have traveled all through the Peninsula inspecting the Italian army, into which the Prussian drill and discipline have been lately introduced. All VICTOR EMMANUEL'S foundries are engaged in casting cannon; all his arsenals are crammed with arms and ammunition; his fleet is now at its full war strength. Italy is completely bankrupt, and cannot afford to spend a cent upon empty parade, so that all these preparations body something serious. Moreover, the newspapers which dare not print a line displeasing to the Government, under pain of instant suppression, teem with articles abusive of France and laudatory of Prussia.

What part will Italy play in the coming war? A very important one, indeed, at least in the beginning. It is to her lot that the declaration of hostilities will fall, and Prussia will make her appearance in the field merely as her ally. The pretexts for such a declaration can be found at any moment in circumstances arising out of the anti-religious spoliations now being carried on by the Italian Government. In dealing with the property of French subjects it will be easy for VICTOR EMMANUEL'S Ministers to give reasons for remonstrance; and then the cry of unwarranted interference can be raised. France will then be menaced very into the championship of "Ultramontanism," as anti-clericals term any tendency to give the Church fair play or justice. For, let it be well understood, the approaching war is to be inaugurated with the cry "Liberalism against Ultramontanism"—that is to say, a directly religious issue will be raised. This trick will throw all the sympathy and support of the secret societies and the anti-Catholic organizations, which are extremely powerful, into the scale against France. The latter will be reproached with amendments to suit the new circumstances. How far this unholy alliance will be successful it is impossible to foresee. France, too, very likely, will have allies, for without them her defeat would be inevitable; but what nation would be willing to assist her in such a conflict it is not easy to determine.

The persecution of the Church waged so relentlessly by BISMARCK may perhaps compel the German Catholics to take sides with France; but this is doubtful. If the Emperor of Austria were not so cowardly and weak-minded he would congregate in an alliance with France his only chance of recovering his lost prestige, and would gladly embrace an opportunity of reversing the verdict of Sadowa. Spain is so entangled in domestic troubles that it is not probable that she will, in the short space of a year or two, be in a position to put an army in the field outside her own boundaries. Russia would have no objection to draw the sword against Germany if she could see anything more substantial than the glory of victories to be gained thereby. But by no means impossible, nevertheless, that the latter may send his legions to the assistance of France.

Such are the speculations indulged in by intelligent and far-seeing journalists, and they may be in the main correct; however, they will have to be greatly modified by circumstances.

## THE CHINESE QUESTION.

We have received three copies of a little pamphlet entitled "The Chinese Question from a Christian Standpoint," purporting to be a translation by the Rev. O. GIBSON from an authentic document. At the end are inscribed the euphonious names of LAU YONG, YAN KAU, LIP YUE, LAI POON and CHUNG LEONG, representing, we presume, the Celestial gentlemen who are to be credited with the authorship. As we do not happen to have any personal acquaintance with these distinguished worthies of the great CONFUCIUS, we cannot speak authoritatively as to their literary attainments, or presume to pass upon their ability to write this or any other pamphlet. However, we have never seen the original of Mr. GIBSON'S translation; though, with shame be it confessed, we would not, were it going a lamentable omission in our youthful studies, be able to read it if we did. But a careful perusal of the pamphlet forwarded to us impresses us most strongly with the idea that Mr. GIBSON either wrote the original document, or else very assiduously "crammed" the above-mentioned Celestials before they wrote it. For it undoubtedly reads much more like the production of wretchedly fanatical Yankee than that of half a dozen Chinese mandarins. The latter we would credit with some intelligence and a certain amount of common sense; while the prejudices of the former will not allow him possess either of these desirable endowments.

When we assure our readers that "The Chinese Question from a Chinese Standpoint," is singularly devoid of marks of intelligence or common sense, we need not indicate more clearly the conclusion to which we want to push our argument. Here, for example, is a little extract which shows that LAU YONG and his brethren cannot have had some training in the Irishmans Know-Nothing school: "From Europe you receive annually an immigration of 400,000, among whom, judging from what we have observed here, are many—perhaps one-third—who are vagabonds and scoundrels, and *plotters against your national and religious institutions*. These, with all the evils they bring, you receive with open arms, and since *great is the right of suffrage and not seldom elect them to office*." The propriety and the probability of SICKLES and STEWART street Celestials characterizing our Irish European immigrants as "vagabonds" and "scoundrels," must be patent to every one; while the delicate finishing touch of styling them "plotters" against the national and religious institutions of the country, is the very thing that would be expected from devout worshipers of Josh.

To the wholesale striking of the Mongolian tribe, to which great part of the pamphlet is devoted, we can have no objection, because it is fair and legitimate enough. We have no fault to find with an endeavor to prove that Christianity is perfectly favorable and willing to take their share of the public taxation. We must even bestow commendation upon the protest against the calumnies, which are to very many of such class too often treated by the vicious among our population, as well as upon the outcry against the special legislation attempted some time ago by the Supervisors, in a most ridiculous shape, but, in the navy, by time; and at many army posts without noise or labor, men are compelled to be present at what one or other of these chaplains may be pleased to consider "religious services." For Catholics—who form a large portion of army and navy—voluntary attendance at these services is against *their conscience*, and so helps to make *bad men* of them, while it is not even the Constitutional guarantee of liberty of conscience. But if officers or men are strict Baptists or strict Presbyterians or strict Protestants Episcopalians or professed believers in the Trinity, or professed doubters of the Divinity of Christ, each their rights of conscience will be infringed so often as they are compelled to attend the performances of a preacher of a sect fundamentally different. And it is an outrage on our boasted "liberty before the law" to compel men that believe in no religion to go through the mockery of attendance on any.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

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The Rev. J. A. Reichford, O.P., of St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, New York, has been elected first Provincial of the Dominican Order in America, and is to sail for Rome on the 'nose.

## A Good Movement.

A new Catholic Total Abstinence Society has been organized in this city, at St. Joseph's Church, Tenth street, by the boys of the parish under the age of twenty-one years. The Society adopts the principles of the C. T. A. Union of America, to which it will be immediately affiliated through the St. Joseph's T. A. Society already existing in the parish. The object of this movement is to preserve the members of the Society from the degradation to which the young men of this city are lowering themselves. The demon of intemperance seems to be the principal cause of the bad, immoral character of our rising generation. Under the influence of drink they visit dives and dens of infamy, associate with the depraved, offer unwarranted insults to the virtuous, and make night hideous with their expressions and blasphemous yells. The daily papers prove the fact. To such a degree does it seem to lead them on, that they not only steal, but also destroy property to procure the poisonous draught; and even attempts in the line of manslaughter, arsons in their efforts to procure it. Under its intoxicating influence those young men diffuse around them an immoral atmosphere that is rapidly corrupting the juvenile members of our community. A suppression of this evil would seem to relieve the pulpit, press and courts of justice of our city of an immense burden, which their combined efforts at present are incapable of performing—namely, the reformation of our boys. Hence, it was a pleasing sight to see about forty members of the young men assembled in the church on Sunday last, and there solemnly pledge themselves before God and their friends to refrain from intoxicating drink in any shape, and then with their characters established by the privilege of renewing their pledge. The unfavorable weather did not prevent a large number of spectators being present.

An eloquent address was delivered on the occasion by Brother Justin, President of St. Mary's College, to which he laid before them the great blessings and benefits that will accrue to those here and hereafter from their present course of action, and congratulated them on being the nucleus of so worthy a movement.

Father Caillagher next addressed them, and dilated on the evils of intemperance witnessed by him in the several missions he has officiated in during the long course of his labors in the parish. After the address the boys approached the altar and took the pledge from the Rev. A. Cullen, Chaplain of the Society. The choir of the Christian Brothers prepared choice selections for the occasion.

## The "Baltimore Mirror."

The *Baltimore Mirror* is certainly one of the ablest Catholic newspapers published in the United States. Its articles have the true Catholic ring about them, and are, moreover, liberal without being unbridled in spirit. Therefore it is that it has always been one of our most valued contemporaries and a welcome visitor in our sanctum. But it will be more welcome than ever hereafter, as we understand that since the beginning of the present year its editorial department has been under the charge of Dr. John Charles Waters, whose name as a writer is a sufficient bold word to all acquainted with Irish national literature during the last fifteen years. Dr. Waters is a deeply-read scholar, and a writer of rare power and good-humor. His pen has always been wielded in a good cause, and faith and fatherland owe a great deal to his versatile talent. As an essayist, poet and historian he has done a great service, even among the most highly-gifted of his fellow-countrymen. We heartily congratulate our Baltimore contemporary upon this addition to its staff. It has, indeed, succeeded in getting the right man into the right place. Long may it prosper.

## The Establishment of Religion by Law in the United States.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that the sum of about *one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year* is paid to fifty-eight chaplains in the army and navy of the United States. This, we believe, is against the first amended Article of the United States Constitution, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." In the present talk in Congress about curtailing expenses, here is one most useless, not to say offensive, outlay that might well be dispensed with. It is not necessary to go into the details as to the comparative number of these chaplains to inspire any respect for religion in the army posts and on the ships of war to which they are appropriated. It is enough to say that the great majority of soldiers and sailors look on them as a nuisance, while to very many of each class attendance on any religious services any of these chaplains could render would be their least religion. Here is a chance for saving. It is not only a waste of $120,000, but also a positive injury to religion, in a most ridiculous shape, but, in the navy, by time; and at many army posts without noise or labor, men are compelled to be present at what one or other of these chaplains may be pleased to consider "religious services." For Catholics—who form a large portion of army and navy—voluntary attendance at these services is against *their conscience*, and so helps to make *bad men* of them, while it is not even the Constitutional guarantee of liberty of conscience. But if officers or men are strict Baptists or strict Presbyterians or strict Protestants Episcopalians or professed believers in the Trinity, or professed doubters of the Divinity of Christ, each their rights of conscience will be infringed so often as they are compelled to attend the performances of a preacher of a sect fundamentally different. And it is an outrage on our boasted "liberty before the law" to compel men that believe in no religion to go through the mockery of attendance on any.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

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D. J. O'Dea is erecting a block of handsome residences on Mission street, near Eighth.

## Priests in Irish Politics.

The annexed letter, from Mr. A. M. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, appears in a recent number of the New York *Herald*:

NATION OFFICE, DUBLIN, Dec. 31, 1873.

*To the Editor of the Herald:* Your Dublin Commissioner, who recently visited Ireland to investigate and report to you upon the Home Rule question, while necessarily confessing his account of a rather protracted interview with me, has, quite unintentionally, conveyed inaccurately the substance of one portion of our conversation. I allude to that which dealt with the past and present position and influence of the Catholic clergy in Irish politics.

His questions were very searchingly directed, and pressed as to the like very prevalent in England—that the Catholic clergy exercised a despotic power over their flocks in political affairs, compelling them, by spiritual influence, to vote in blind and unreasoning submission to the dictates of the Bishop or priest. I pointed out that the fact the Catholic clergy undoubtedly were followed with unquestioning obedience and undoubting adherence in all our past political struggles, was, in fact, our only leaders, visible or actual, had direct or indirect, to do with this. But I added him, I should hope, that this was the loyalty and discipline, the trust of well-proved confidence and affection, and the obedience of free will, and not the blind submission of slaves. I explained to my visitor that the penal times (many of the effects of which still survive) how it came to pass that our clergy were absolutely necessitated to discharge for us those onerous functions in political matters, which, in every land of free citizenship, are performed by the members of the professional class. Here, in Ireland, we have been largely denied access to the avenues of power and profit, and all the time have been taken by the Saxon ruler from the ranks of our people. Hence, it was a pleasing sight to see about forty members of the young men assembled in the church on Sunday last, and there solemnly pledge themselves before God and their friends to refrain from intoxicating drink in any shape, and then with their characters established by the privilege of renewing their pledge. The unfavorable weather did not prevent a large number of spectators being present.

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## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The deaths in this city in 1873 were four thousand.

Half a million dollars worth of tea passed East from this city last week.

During the current month $1,087,160 in dividends has been paid by local incorporations.

The California Market on California street is talked of as a desirable site for the new Postoffice.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office will be open on the 3d February at the old stand on Sacramento street.

A Californian now in Japan writes to his friends in this city that there are many Americans in Japan who wish they were out of it.

There were 466 inmates in the City and County Hospital last Saturday, and 266 in the Almshouse.

The amount of money on deposit in the ten Savings Banks of this State, outside the city, is $19,263,762.

Three hundred thousand dollars in silver, in half dollars, quarters and dimes, were shipped East on Monday to the Sub-Treasury in New York.

The Academy of Sciences has removed from Clay street, and is now established in the chamber on the southwest corner of California and Dupont street.

The Odd Fellows' Association protest against a bill now before the Legislature to grant the use of lands near their cemetery to the Bay District Fair Association.

The Oriental carriage manufacturing company shipped a carriage by the Panama steamer of last Wednesday for Senator Sharon, now at Washington City.

The "Macgregor," the first vessel of the new Australian line, is in port, and will sail for Melbourne and Australian ports next Saturday.

Within the past 4 years ago, when the present Postmaster-General came into office, the annual expenses of his department were $15,000,000, and now are $35,000,000.

The Japanese Government has imposed a tax of $1 per month on rabbits. This is to be levied on those who raise a large number to their own use, and $3 per month on those who raise them for sale.

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The Board of Supervisors, at its session last Monday evening, ordered bills to be paid to the amount of $28,589 25. They removed John Burke Pailips from the office of Receiving Attorney, which he has held for the last two years, and appointed E. P. Hutchins, ex-Justice of the Peace, to succeed him.

Father Hugh Gallagher organized a Youths' Temperance Society last Sunday, to be composed of young men and boys under twenty-one years. They pledge themselves to abstain from drinking alcoholic liquors of any kind, and they sign their name to the pledge before the altar of God.

A report has come to this city from Sacramento that the Regents of the State University contemplate commencing a suit against Dr. Merritt of Oakland, in connection with the expenditures of money for the Agricultural Building. They would not have said long if Dr. Merritt were a poor Irish contractor.

A question was submitted to the City and County Attorney whether the Board of Health or the Board of Supervisors has the power of removing employés from the City and County Hospital and Almshouse, and he decided that the Board of Health may discharge medical employés, but all other employés may be discharged by the Board of Supervisors.

Judge Sanky, of the County Court, decided last week that a married ticket marked "Good for this day only," is not good for another day. English Courts appear to have more money paid for a trip than we do. Here a ticket is good for one trip at any time, and that a conductor cannot restrict a passenger as to time nor keep money without giving value. Some of them have gone so far as to deny the right of a railroad company to demand money until the services are rendered.

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The San Diego *World* of the 20th says: "The storm of the last few days has been an eventful one. The whole Mission Valley was flooded to the foothills. The waters covered the whole flat around Oldtown, and the principal thoroughfare into the Bay and into False Bay. Oldtown, Bugdey, was overrun with rabbits, which did not seek out of their burrows, that which resbed to the habitations of man for protection. Multitudes of snakes made their way to the same refuge. A considerable portion of the railway track was swept away, which ought to suggest to the railway folks that it would be well to raise their grade, and to lead their aid to the turning of the San Diego river."

## DEATH.

HAMLOCK—At the Convent of Notre Dame, Mission Dolores, January 31, Mary Ellen Hamlock, aged 15 years and 10 months. [Newspapers please copy.]

MCBRIDE—In this city, January 31, Samuel McBride, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 67 years.

FOLEY—In this city, January 27, John Foley, aged 37 years and 6 months.

DUGNNOR—In this city, January 26, Thomas O'Connor, a native of Cavan, Ireland, aged 50 years.

BIELLY—In this city January 27, Margaret Reilly, a native of the county Meath, Ireland, aged 52 years.

MCLEARY—In this city, January 30, David, youngest son of Robert and Catherine Sullivan, aged 1 year, 1 month and 21 days.

COLLINS—In this city, January 31, Mary Collins, a native of Ireland, aged 70 years.

DUNNIGAN—In this city, January 23, Annie Dunnigan, a native of Carnaghan, Ireland, aged 30 years.

HOYT—In this city, January 31, John Hoyt, a native of county Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 70 years.

MURPHY—In this city, January 15, Mary Murphy, only child of Michael and Mary Murphy, aged 2 years, 7 months and 24 days.

CONLON—In this city, January 30, Margaret, infant daughter of James and Mary Conlon, aged 1 month and 20 days.

CONROY—In this city, January 31, Bernard Conroy, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 36 years.

MCKETTRICK—In this city, January 31, M. A., daughter of George B. and Annie M. Bonnyer, aged 1 year, 7 months and 24 days.

MCCARTHY—At the residence of his father, in this city, January 31, Jeremiah McCarthy, a native of Bantry, county Cork, Ireland, aged 24

### CUI BONO?

Pale star, if star thou be, that dar'st
So fain to shine, though far apart
From all the saintly pearls!
Then whence the eye can receive discern-
ing? who hath set thee there to burn
Among the spheres?

Then needn't look in—the firmament
Is full, and there want never more!
For (perfect gorgeous sight!)
The eight hath centered all her pearls,
And, prism'd on her canopy, hath
Her visage to array.

The eight needs not thy lurid ray!
Then stand not where in her vest to gem
Or make the twilight fair;
Why enter terra to flout us so?
What mean ther doth look up to thee
In this despair?

Mem-ories of one, nor are we shall chance
To light on thee; no curious glance
Thy meditations bring;
No lonely pilgrim pause to catch
Thy parting ray, nor lover watch
For thy return.

Oh! leave the world that large thee not—
For who shall mark thy vacant spot?
Oh! drop into the pond!
That waits to take thee out of sight,
Bathe thee in glare of tender bright!
And really crowd!

I may say so, if I would, return
Into the dark, or cease to burn
My spark of light divine;
For it is that in my lamp distils
The sacred oil, He gently wills
That I should shine.

I live not in the house of spheres,
The eternal splendor that endures
The night is near; but untire-
Finding strange bliss in perfect quiet,
To keep with those few drops of balm
My flame alive.

It may be that some vagrant world,
Or land of darkness, need a shield
Through misty gloom or space,
Subscribers by me and by Him held
It ever, and the goal that ends
It unless race.

I know not—me this only care
Concerns, that I forever bear
My silver lamp on high,
Nor fill to God a lagged flame,
Because on earth I cannot shine
A partial eye."
—*Oxford World for February.*

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### IRELAND.

**Crime in Ireland.**

We cannot help feeling a little dismay at the constant repetition of the phrases "Action fighting is the county Limerick," and "rowdyism in Dublin," which we meet in the Irish telegrams. It is quite true that when we come to the statistics of crime upon the whole year the country usually presents a favorable record. Whether the year is compared with the past years, or whether Ireland is compared with England and Scotland, it is certain that our total is not of a disheartening character. But it makes it the more sad that one provincial locality, should by preservation of the barbarous and incomprehensible custom of faction-fighting, make itself so painfully conspicuous while the metropolis, we believe, adds nearly as much to the catalogue of crimes which are generally distinguished as of the order "rowdy" as all the rest of the country together. But for these exceptional items Ireland would hold a place altogether unapproached in Europe in freedom from crimes of turbulence. The same cause, no doubt, is at work in both localities. Its author is their what could be called a distinctly criminal class. The offenses of which the lane of Limerick both wrote and whence the Phœnix Park murders sprung, are such as could only be made desperate by motives far beyond their love or capacity.—*Cork Examiner, January 3.*

**The Limerick Election.**

The Limerick election is the question of the hour. A splendid opportunity has been afforded to the men of that historic county of striking a blow for their country, and we delighted to say that the officers entrusted with the general management of affairs by assembled them to the crisis. As we write, Mr. Gray is the only candidate in the field before the public, but others whose claims must meet readers' eyes to-day, and a better man with national views never stood into the field to battle for the national freedom than Mr. Gray. On New Year's Day a meeting was to be held under the auspices of the Farmers' Club, at which delegates from every parish in the county were to be selected, and a permanent committee for the ensuing year of the week nominations to be made that the result would be the assembling of a patriot triad in the councils of Limerick, and not found wanting, a man to be found in the people, and with them in their every Irish and aspiration—Mr. William Healy O'Sullivan, of Kilmallock.—*Dublin Nation, January 3.*

**Father O'Keeffe.**

Father O'Keeffe has written a most characteristic letter to the Education Commissioners. "Thanks to my threat of proceeding against you," he abruptly commences, "for the recovery of the £10 a-year due for the services of John Sweeny, as monitor in one of my schools, the money has been paid by your district inspector, and Sweeny is completely bribed." The pithy and emphatic history runs of this sentence is kept by the "Follow me now," he says, "into the station you with an action at law in the case of Anne Dunne, to whom you owe £5 for the half year ending October 1st, 1872. After settling this account, you will still be owing me more than £600," and adding that he is about to have one particular item in this claim brought before a judge and a jury, he expresses a hope that "the jury will, in defiance of any technicality that may be started, find a verdict for the plaintiff against internal injustice."—*Dublin Nation, January 3.*

**Christmas in Dublin.**

The unusual mildness and, Scenes of the weather, so providential for the poor, helped to throw all the churches of the city, which, after six o'clock in the morning up to noon, had a succession of Masses, at the earlier one of which the majority of the people, who are fond of attending Confession. In many of the churches the *Te Deum*, in thanksgiving for the blessings of the past year, was sung at 6 o'clock on Sunday, December 21, but in the Pro-Cathedral, the church of St. Francis Xavier, and some others, it was sung on Sunday, the 28th. Both Friday and Saturday were kept as holidays in nearly all the public offices, so that the employés had a fair time for recreation. It appears from the police returns that there were a good many cases of drunkenness, but something of the sort may be expected at such a festive gathering among a population in the metropolitan police district of 300,000 people.

**Miscellaneous Items.**

On the 2d of January the Guardians of the Mallow Union, received another communication from the Local Government Board in reference to the proposed introduction of nuns into the workhouse hospital. The Board repeated that they could not sanction any appointment which might be made without a previous advertisement soliciting of open competition. In the course of the discussion upon the letter Sir Denham Norreys frankly stated that the Protestant Guardians were opposed to the admission of the nuns, and observing that the Board was equally divided in point of religion, there being twenty three Catholic Guardians opposed to it in vain to press the matter to an issue which would produce unpleasant sectarian feelings. Mr. Nunan declined to withdraw the proposal, observing that he was actuated solely by solicitude for the interests of the sick inmates, who would receive more careful nursing from the nuns at a less cost to the ratepayers than that of the present staff.—*Cork Examiner.*

We are happy to learn that the loss of life by the recent boat accident in Cork harbor, though very deplorable, was not as great as was reported. The boatman Boughan and three of the coast-guards, named Ahern, Bentley and Pool, were picked up alive by the fishermen who put out at great personal risk to rescue the drowning men. The persons lost were Mary Sheehan, Catherine Murphy, Patrick Walsh and John Murphy. The bodies of Mary Sheehan and John Murphy have been recovered. An inquest was held on January 2d, but the survivors were unable to be present to give evidence, being still suffering from the shock, and the immediate cause of the accident was not stated, but a surmise was offered that the boat, not having had sail enough by reason of the calm, was overpowered. The jury warmly recommended the services displayed by the fishermen, and recommended them to the consideration of the naval authorities.

Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan has issued an address to the electors of Limerick. He professes that he will unflinchingly support the Home Rule programme as laid down at the Conference held in Dublin, and adopt any course of Parliamentary action calculated to convince British statesmen of the necessity and wisdom of granting the just and reasonable demands of the Irish nation. He warmly indorses the demand for denominational education, and urges that nothing short of fixity of tenure and valuation of rents will be regarded as a final settlement of the land question, and advocates measures for the relief of the laborers, whose condition he describes as a disgrace to a civilized country. Mr. O'Sullivan pledges himself to spare no exertions to procure the release of the political prisoners.—*Cork American-Examiner.* Mr. Michael Ryan, he visited Rockhill yesterday, and was greeted with marked enthusiasm by the people, who are thus hearty promises of support.—*Cork Examiner.*

### ITALY.

**Death of Bixio.**

General Nino Bixio, whose decease by cholera in Sumatra has been announced by telegraph, was the Lieutenant General commanding the second division of the Italian army at the assault of Rome in September, 1870. His division had twenty-four pieces of artillery, which seat a storm of bullets into the Trastevere and inflicted great damage. This bombardment from the heights of the Villa Pamphili met with scarcely any opposition from the five or six old cannons of the Pontifical army. Bixio was born at Genoa in 1821, and served in the Piedmontese navy. He gave up the royal service in 1846 and took command of a trading vessel. Three years later he took an active part in the reform agitation; in 1848 he fought against Austria, and in 1849 he was with the Roman Republic against France. Upon the restoration of the Pope, Bixio took himself to trade, and resulted in a Genoese merchantman for the south. But in 1859 he returned in company with Garibaldi and obtained the rank of Colonel. Assisted by Cavour he took an active part in the invasion of Sicily in the spring of 1860, and commanded the Piedmontese one of the two ships which conveyed the Garibaldians to Marsala. Bixio commanded one of the assaulting columns at Palermo, where he was wounded. He distinguished himself likewise in Calabria at the capture of Reggio, and in the battle of Volturno, where he was nominated Lieutenant-General. Garibaldi, in the Decree of the day of the 19th July, 1860, had raised Bixio from the rank of General of Brigade to that of Major-General. In 1862 Bixio attempted the regular Italian army, and, after the taking of Rome in 1870, he determined for the third time to seek his fortune by sea, and embarked in a trading ship for distant shores. His death at the age of fifty-two years deprives Victor Emmanuel of a brave subject. Bixio was once a Senator of the Kingdom. His family are well-known in mercantile circles at Genoa. One of his brothers, who was in trade in that city, is now in prison at Java for the offense of forging signatures to bills of exchange. Young Bixio is, however, treated differently from most prisoners. He has a room to himself, books and newspapers to read, and is dressed as a private gentleman. In a very clever, and will, probably, be released from his detention before the expiration of his term of imprisonment.—*London Tablet, January 3.*

**The Patron Saint Day of the Pope.**

Saturday, the 27th day of December, was the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, the saint whose name the Holy Father bears, and the customary recurring festival was availed of in the latter and happier days of Rome as an occasion for offering the old city's congratulations to Pius IX. Even in the unofficial manner of yesterday, the gloom of '73, with an excommunicated usurper ruling over the ancient holy city, and with a dissipated Court bedding their impious revels in the once sanctified halls of the Quirinal, the faithful people could not restrain the outburst of their enthusiasm, and they hastened in their accustomed numbers to the Vatican, to offer their personal homage on the same good God would spare him for the crowning glory of a miraculously prolonged reign, in the triumph and the peace of His Holy Catholic Church. On the occasion of the presence audiencery, deputations from the Noble Guard, from the soldiers of the Rome, under the presidency of the Marquis Cavalieri, from the Guard of the Vatican Palace, from the Palatine Guard, and from the brave and faithful Swiss guard, presented themselves before the Holy Father, and tendered their tributes of loyalty in, as well as of sympathy and condolence with, the bereaved and illustrious captive. Amidst the same time a deputation from the Belgian Catholics attended at the Vatican, and, with their address of loyalty and attachment, laid at the Holy Father's feet their offering of eighty thousand francs. Close upon the deputation from Belgium followed the Rector of the American College, who brought with him, for the acceptance of the Sovereign Pontiff, a gift for the Peter's Pence of one hundred and twenty five thousand francs in an offering of gold.

**Victor Emmanuel Being Good.**

The Roman correspondent of the *Univers* is responsible for the following: "While speaking of Victor Emmanuel, it is only right that I should mention a good deed which he has done. It is positively asserted that he has written to his son the Duke de Poggio Cagand, at Florence, a letter in which he bewails and condemns the excesses committed against the Society of Jesus in that city. In this communication he expresses his desire that the Fathers should be treated as inoffensive citizens, and as men who have labored for the public good. It would seem that the letter has not forgotten that his relative, Charles Emmanuel, died a sainted penitent in the scrivists of the Order, and that the Jesuits were always held in lofty reverence by the best and holiest of his ancestors of the holy and ancient house of Savoy. It is but fair to add that, whether it be true or not that such a letter was written, the Jesuit Fathers who reside at Florence have lately enjoyed an unusual amount of freedom from annoyance."

### GERMANY.

**Lord Russell and the Prussian Protestants.**

The Berlin correspondence of the London press continues to afford the most satisfactory with which the prospect of Lord Russell's intended meeting is regarded by the Prussian Government and the partisans of its policy. Among the latter, the *Spener'sche Zeitung* points out that the Protestants of Prussia experience no such enthusiasm as that which inspires the author of the Durham letter. "And the reason is that in Germany the fact is notorious, which in this country overlooked," that "the particular policy of which the Roman Catholics complain is only part of a general scheme for the hierarchical authority of whatever kind throughout Prussia is to be reduced to a minimum." The writer finally observes that the claim of the Pope "to a certain defined jurisdiction over all Roman Catholics" is no justification of the recent ecclesiastical policy of the Prussian Government, which, despite the protestations, the obnoxious policy was inaugurated, and, as far as the exigency of that policy is concerned, the objectionable passage might be struck out as irrelevant," and be concluded that if English sympathizers with the Catholic cause had only been able to secure and confirm their sympathy with the Prussian Government in resisting Papal aggression, or in disallowing the pretentions put forth in the Pope's recent letter to the Kaiser, the proceedings will be the display unobjectionable; but they would do well to abstain from commending the measures to an unqualified approval of a particular ecclesiastical policy which stands Prussian Protestants really in the most serious alarm.—*London Tablet, January 3.*

### SWITZERLAND.

**The "Correspondance de Genève."**

We have often had occasion to be grateful to the *Correspondance de Genève* for the accurate information on Catholic subjects which we were enabled in this column to impart to Irish Catholic readers. Though the smallest of the journalistic emanations of the Press of Europe, it held its place among the ablest and the most influential. Its promising is its strength, and it does not know that in all the *concordats* concluded by the Holy See, the Popes have always had to second the efforts of the civil authority. Pius VII., on whom the Correspondance has been complaisant in the necessity of making a concordat with Napoleon, always showed himself inflexible in the first point, and Napoleon never having been able to obtain it, saw himself compelled to introduce it into those organic articles, against which the Holy See has never ceased to protest, and which are a manifest violation of the concordat. It would seem that the Counselors of Brazil are ignorant of all this, and do not doubt that they have a hold over the Holy See the Church can act—namely, the principle of its liberty and of its independence."

**Marriage Made Easy.**

The news that a second European is about to turn Mahommedan, as a means of solving rude married misery, and of the new sanctioned bigamy, renders a volume by Mr. Shams Churn Sircar on Mahommedan law—"Tagore Law Lectures," just come from the press of Calcutta—very interesting, for it treats at length on Mahommedan marriages. The first "essential" prescribed for matrimony might seem to cynics to preclude the venture altogether, for it is only of bad dower that "the husband's property and the wife's must be sane and discreet." But passing over that initial difficulty, it would seem as if marriage threatened a Mahommedan with more than all the pains of celibacy. Divorce would be next to impossible to escape the meshes which it spreads to catch the unwary. A girl may marry herself by a simple utterance, and only escape the danger by compliciating it with a sneer. If, when she be asked will she marry so and so, she shake her tongue, "in token of respect for the modesty of her sex," and her silence is taken for consent. If she laugh it is the same, provided the man can prove that she is to believe that she is laughing at them in holiness of decorum. Talaks seven and six able and impressive sentences on the doings, the wealth, the temptations, the glories of our days. They have asked the blessing of the Holy Father on the peaceful progress they have marked out for themselves, and that blessing was beautifully, cheerfully, abundantly and effectively given in a letter from the Sovereign Pontiff, bearing date the 6th of the last month. The Pope's paternal affection is now before us, but we must reserve for another day its reproduction in the Catholic Union columns of the *Freeman's Journal*, again to return our warmest gratitude to the conductors of the *Correspondance* for the valuable assistance it so often gave to us in carrying out the purpose of the Catholic Union in their effort to furnish accurate information on Catholic subjects; and how it may in many future occasions of inspiring equal y great and constant obligations.—*Catholic Union Publication.*

**The Persecution in the Jura.**

The Catholics of Zürich who, as we have said before, are obliged to worship in a room in a café, or beer shop, are collecting money to buy them a church, and many of the Genevese parishes will have to do likewise. In the Jura they are driven to take refuge even in caves and holes in the rocks.


EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
MARYSVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS INCORPORATED According to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS PER HALF SESSION.
(Payable in advance.)
Board, Tuition, Washing, and Mending.....$125 00
Music, with use of instrument.....25 00
Use of Library.....2 50

No charge for the French, Spanish and German languages, Drawing, Painting, Sewing and Fancy Needle Work.

The first term of the eighteenth annual session will commence August 1, 1873.

Parents desiring to visit their children will be accommodated at the house of the Superior.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

REV. L. GRIFFIN, V. G.
1873-ly

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education pursued in this Academy includes all the solid and ornamental branches requisite for young ladies. Pupils of all religious denominations will be received, but, for the sake of uniformity, all are required to be present at the regular religious exercises of the house.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the 15th of August, and ends about the middle of June. No deduction will be made if the pupil is withdrawn during the session, unless for protracted illness. Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from the date of entrance.

TERMS
Per annum (payable half yearly in advance):
Board and Tuition.....$225 00
Entrance Fee.....5 00
Washing.....24 00
Pupils remaining in the Academy during vacation will be charged $20.
Use of Piano, Drawing and Music form extra charges.
There is a private class for Needle-work, Spanish languages, for her Residence.
Gymnastic exercises are attended to.
Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from the date of entrance.
Visitors are requested not to visit during school hours.
1873 SISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cal.

*Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.*

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)
For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending.....$150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....20 00
Use of Library.....2 00
Day Students.....50 00
Music, Use of Piano, Brass and drawing form extra charges.

The studies will be resumed on the 15th of August, 1871.
REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday of August, 1873.

The course of instruction is under a good Boarding, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Education, with a thorough English course, such as parents in California—and thereby bring its advantages within the reach of all.

TERMS.
Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, payable semi-annually in advance.....200 00
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged $50.
Payments must be made semi-annually in advance. Parents will pay for medical attendance, and supply bedding and clothing.
Money will not be advanced by the College; for the special wants of pupils, except in case of necessity.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the formation of classes.

REV. J. J. CURRIE, O. S. F.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEGREES CONFERRED
1870-tf REV. JAMES Marcellin, C. M. President.

EDUCATIONAL.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in that year incorporated, with all privileges of a University. Diplomas are given, two Departments—the Classic and Scientific.

The College buildings are large and commodious, while extensive play-grounds, with two covered gymnasiums, a swimming pool, etc., afford every facility for healthful exercise.

The Philosophical Course is a very complete philosophical apparatus, and various collections of Mineralogy and Geology. It has also, practice schools of Physics, Chemistry and Surveying. Attached to the latter are taught in a thoroughly fitted chemical laboratory.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions, commences on the first Monday in August, and closes towards the beginning of June.

TERMS:
(Payable semi-annually, in advance):
Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$10
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Mending of Linen, School Stationery, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Baths, Use of Library.....$250
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket-money and the like, no advance made by the Institution.
The next session will open on the 1st of August, 1873.
REV. A. VARSI, S. J., President.

CONVENT OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY,
SAN JOSE.....CALIFORNIA.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,
*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:
Board, tuition, washing and mending, per annum.....$150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10 00
Tuition on piano, per annum.....40 00
Use of Piano.....10 00
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fancy Needle-work, Drawing and Painting.
Modern languages, Music and Drawing form extra charges.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:
Primary, per month.....$ 1
Preparatory and Senior, per month.....2
Tuition on Piano.....4
No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fancy Needle-work, Drawing and Painting.
Modern languages, Music and Drawing form extra charges.
Board, Tuition, Bedding, Coals and Wine without stint, per annum.....$200
Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....10
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10
Use of Library.....2
Day Students.....50
Music, Use of Piano, Brass and drawing form extra charges.

The studies will be resumed on the 15th of August, 1871.
REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SAN Francisco, on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, delightfully and healthy part of the city, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

The course of instruction embraces the English branches, with a thorough Mathematical education. Also the languages, with extra charges.

TERMS.
(Invariably half yearly in advance):
Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per session.....$100
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged $50.
Payments must be made semi-annually in advance. Parents will pay for medical attendance, and supply bedding and clothing.
Money will not be advanced by the College; for the special wants of pupils, except in case of necessity.
No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the formation of classes.

REV. J. J. CURRIE, O. S. F.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE Academy of Notre Dame, San Jose, and is under the direction of the same Community. The course of instruction, which embraces the Primary as well as the Elementary and higher departments of education, comprises all the branches, both useful and ornamental, that are usually taught in first-class institutions.

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"Civil and Religious Liberty."

There is no cry so fondly and boastingly used as that of "Civil and religious liberty," the glorious principle of the Reformation." It must be admitted that at first impressions there is something extremely faltering and fascinating to the pride of man in this cry of "civil and religious liberty," as if it were a glorious and triumphant victory gained by him over some invisible foe who held the mind of man in a long, subservient and cruel bondage. Liberty is a glorious title, a noble birthright, the counterpart of slavery; but in this instance it is a fatal delusion. If we analyze it we shall find the germ of disease in its very root and principle, because it is grounded upon a false and evil basis. It is not of God, nor is the cry of modern date. It is much older than the Reformation of the sixteenth century. In the Book of Numbers, chapter xvi., we read an awful illustration of it. It is said—"Now Korah, Dathan an Abiram rose up before Moses, with certain of the children of Israel. And they gathered themselves together against Moses and against Aaron, and said unto them, You take too much upon you, seeing all the congregation are holy, every one of them, and the Lord is among them; wherefore, then, lift ye up yourselves above the congregation of the Lord?" This was literally and virtually a cry for civil and religious liberty. It was an attempt to throw off and discard the authority of Moses and Aaron, as constituted by God, and was a spirit of religious rebellion, "the earth," we read, "opened her mouth and swallowed them up, and there came out a fire from the Lord and consumed two hundred and fifty men that offered incense, and the thousand others that rebelled."

THE SPIRITUAL REVOLT OF THE REFORMERS is precisely similar in spirit and in act with the rebellion of Korah, Dathan and Abiram. It was identical with the same spirit—"civil and religious liberty." That liberty was partially accomplished by a higher authority—the Spirit of God—and was a natural sentiment. It is painfully exemplified by the sentiments so frequently expressed with regard to the authority of the Church. They call it "despotical authority"—a usurpation—a tyranny—a thing which has split families—the family of the savage and the civilized—the family of the pagan and the Christian—as regulated and maintained on the principle of authority. It is the law of nature and it is the law of God. The very child, as its reason begins to dawn, is instructed by God in the fifth commandment to decree severe punishments and to hold out the terrors of the law in order to uphold it; and in this he is justified by the acts of the Creator, who, we are sure, will consign to endless punishment those who are guilty of revolting against His decrees.

As to "religious liberty," dissent from Catholicity has now reached its climax—to the end of all finish. Two portions of its followers have now come to discard all religion—I ignore Christianity. The Communists of France and the Internationals of Spain have at last arrived at the full completeness of the principle; they have denounced and cast off both civil and religious authority, and they have shown by their acts that they can, in their civilized way, be greater and more cruel savages than the savages of nature itself; but they are mostly the pioneers of the next generation, it is now proposed, both in England and abroad, that the rising generation should be taught the rudiments of Communism and Socialism systematically, by religion being excluded from being taught to children in the schools, to such a frightful result has this evil principle come. There is at this moment a most iniquitous coalition formed by the powers of darkness combined to put down and crush the only Church.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH,
which professes and maintains the divine precept of authority. She is now suffering a prosecution abroad, from emperors and kings, worse than that carried out against her by the pagan emperors of old, and Protestant England justified, by its alliance, the robberies, fines, imprisonments and banishments of her bishops and clergy are daily occurring because they are faithful to the commands of Jesus Christ.

Never, since the creation of man, has the divine maxim of Jesus Christ, the "wherefore by their fruits you shall know them," been so palpably and fearfully illustrated and represented on so gigantic a scale, as it has been since the existence of Protestantism. If we look into the pages of history for the last three centuries we shall find that the principle of the Reformation has been the promoter and the moving spring of many of the wars and revolutions—the persecution against the blessed and sainted Jesus, and sold unto—them. You take too much upon you, seeing all the congregation are holy, every one of them, and the Lord is among them; wherefore, then, lift ye up yourselves above the congregation of the Lord?" This was literally and virtually a cry for civil and religious liberty. It was an attempt to throw off and discard the authority of Moses and Aaron, as constituted by God, and was a spirit of religious rebellion, "the earth," we read, "opened her mouth and swallowed them up, and there came out a fire from the Lord and consumed two hundred and fifty men that offered incense, and the thousand others that rebelled."

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

There are twenty-seven Catholic churches and chapels in the city of Baltimore.

Father Sochetti, of Trenton, N. J., has received a beautiful gold chalice, ornamented with precious stones, from the Pope's Father.

During the year 1873 the Catholics of Toledo, Ohio, erected three Catholic churches, three school-houses and a temperance hall.

The Very Rev. C. L. Reynolds, Administrator of the diocese of Adelaide, South Australia, has been appointed Bishop of that See.

It is stated that the State of New Hampshire is to be constituted a new diocese, and that the Rev. John O'Donnell, of Nashua, is to be the first Bishop.

The Catholic temperance societies of Philadelphia are urging the erection of drinking fountains, to the expense of which they propose to contribute.

All the German Catholic societies of Louisville, Ky., have added provisions in their constitutions against sending their children to public schools.

The Northern *Christian Advocate*, a Methodist paper, says that the two hundred students in the Cornell University of New York are "truer recruits for Satan."

The clergy of the United States contain nearly twelve millions of dollars, the orimalists forty millions, the lawyers seventy millions and rum two hundred millions!

During the past year the Peter's Pence collections throughout Belgium amounted to $59,000, and in the last thirteen years the diocese of Ghent alone contributed $710,000.

According to the Protestant *Church Herald* the most prominent ecclesiastics of the "Old Catholic" Church in Switzerland are Mr. Loyson, Mrs. Loyson and their baby.

All the schools attached to the Catholic churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., are now free, and very few of the Catholic children are now attending the public schools of that city.

The ice company of Newark, N. J., have delivered ice to St. Michael's Hospital during the past year to the value of $225, and presented the Sisters with an receipted bill for the whole amount.

A Russian prince named William Radzivil has become a Catholic. In Russia all converts to Catholicism lose their property and lose all prospects of favors from the Government.

The Yale Haven *Register* says that there are in Connecticut "every few Churches except the Catholic that would be willing to admit a single member of any church with a white."

One hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty thousand dollars have been expended on the new Catholic Cathedral of Hartford, Conn., and it will take three hundred thousand dollars more to finish it.

The Rev. Father Walsh, of the diocese of Alton, and the Rev. Father Hodnett of Wisconsin, have been created Rote for the diocese of Chicago. Some priests are also expected from the Archdiocese of Cashel, Ireland.

The Colored Catholic Benefical Society of Washington, D. C., has paid for funerals of members $1,615; for sick benefits $600, for a lot $125, for hall over $1,000, and has left $700.

The Catholic Bank of the Dominion of Canada, chief property of the Academy of Christian Doctrine, Montreal, was founded in 1847 by the same Order as the same Academy of Quebec in 1639.

The City and District Savings Bank of Montreal has been more generous than we should be in the matter of charity of the Gentle Shepherd, as there is $500 to the St. Joseph's Asylum, $2,000 to the Hospital.

The Catholics of England have not a single Protestant in Parliament, but they promise to aggregate themselves after the next general election. The thirty-seven Catholic members in Parliament elect seven Irish members.

Rev. Father Hinsbourg, O. P., of Rockford, Ill., and Rev. Father Valley, Dubuquois, left Chicago on the 1st inst. in the interest of the Catholic Publication House, Chicago, under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

Father Gallwey, of Liverpool, England, says the increase of children in the Catholic schools during the last two years, and 1873 in particular, is one hundred and twenty-seven per cent. This is the result of the Education Act of 1870, and the year 1873 was the first complete year of the working of the Act.

Bishop Foley, of Detroit, the Sisters of Charity, Detroit, and Father Quinn, of St. Louis, Mo., on the 25th inst. at St. Louis, Mo., on the 27th inst. at Notre Mary Leonil, of St. Bridget's, on the 29th inst.

Father Doyle, of Jonesville, Wis., has a congregation of over two thousand in a small city population of nine thousand. He has a large church and a school-house, and pays for both out of his own means, and no collections except for the Church of Mercy, and over and above.

A prince Jes engraved on the Vigil of the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Mary, in the Church of Mary, in the Church of Mary, in the Church

# THE FRANC-TIREUR.

## A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

### CHAPTER XLVIII.

### A LESSON IN GERMAN.

Two days after the recent arrest, a peasant with a basket of vegetables entered the fort of Nogent, inquiring for Sergeant Vous. The latter was quickly found and greeted his visitor heartily.

"Well, Barbet," said he, "I am glad your ill-treatment has not discouraged you from continuing to serve the country."

"No, why should it? But it would be a trouble to me if I were to meet that infernal tailor or hatter, whatever he is, again."

"No fear of that. Our commandant was never too content at having such an officer, and he has dispatched him and his heroes of the restaurant and the boulangerie back to the Minister of War, with a request that they may be employed to save France from some of the other fortifications."

"Ah, that is well. I risk my life every day among these Prussians. When I go in with my vegetables to sell I know that a bare hint of what I am at would suffice to get me shot, and it is not pleasant then on the other side to run the risk of being shot by a rascally brother, who could not say 'Qui vive' when he heard the sound of a Prussian ride."

Michel soothed the exasperation of the peasant, which was still warm.

"And what news is there of our friends yonder?"

"News! There is some, I can tell you. They have taken full possession of Neuilly, and have been busy for the last few days."

"Heavens! and we idle here. We must try and disturb them."

"If you do, let me advise you not to go as you have hitherto done by the gardens, but keep the ditches by the Strasbourg road."

"Will you accompany us?"

"Willingly, as far as the Pleiche farm; but if I they approached close to the Prussians my mother is at an end."

"Right. Simply set us on the track by which we may arrive soonest, and with least chance of observation, and that is all. We shall find out the rest for ourselves. I know the village pretty well."

"Agreed."

The party was soon formed and on its way. It included Michel's most trusty and accustomed followers. His first care was thought of asking for a larger number of men, but he feared that if he swelled his force to any considerable extent the chances of surprise would be greatly lessened. Within half a mile of the village the party of twelve divided, Michel leading one, Mike Mahony the other. Thence up to the village they crept in Indian file through the ditch, where it was deep stooping low, but where it was shallow actually crossing on hands and knees. "Hist, my lads," remarked Mike in a whisper to his next follower, on finding by many signs that they took near the cold abbey in Chanvillium; but faith whether it 'll care either may end or body is not sure." Arrived without observation at the edge of the main thoroughfare of the village, both parties cautiously observed for a few moments before proceeding to the attack. The enemy had manifestly gone to work with great deliberation to prevent the passage of any troops through the village. The square blocks of sandstone which composed the pavement were here so alternately, giving it somewhat the appearance of a draught board, and offering a serious barrier to the transport of artillery. Loop holes had been made in the walls of several of the houses. In the middle of the street there was a group of soldiers, among whom were two horsemen. Rising as if by magic out of the ground, the Frenchmen formed and delivered a close, well-directed fire. Several of the enemy fell. The remainder, with an astonished look, made a show of resistance and fired. A cry was opposed, and the heads of the soldiers were thrust out the window. A bullet struck one of them, and he lay motionless across the sill of the open window. A third dashed out with a wound in his hand. They had been playing billiards on the table of the deserted café. Under the fire of the unexpected foe he sought cover in his head. The church, a quaint romanesque building of the thirteenth century, with a bell tower whose gable top was covered with tiles, stood opposite the café; from behind it there emerged two horsemen who, dashing full gallop into the main street, paused, and then turned to fly. Bullets flew after them; one of which manifestly told, for the foremost soldier was seen to droop forward on his horse's neck. The other, disregarding his own safety, checked the speed of his charger in order to support his comrade and led him out of fire.

"Do not shoot," said Michel to one of his men who was leveling his piece for another shot. "He is a gallant fellow though a Prussian."

In a few minutes it seemed there was not a Prussian left in the village. They entered the café. The billiard balls were still on the table; the Prussian soldier still leaned out of the window, as if in surprised inquiry as to the foe who had disturbed him; but he would never again do so on earth for surprise, and friend and foe had become alike indifferent to him. Open windows at the back of the houses and the traces of footsteps in the garden showed where some others of the party had escaped. They next call they proceeded to the church. Michel and his band indeed more of their comrades—had no sympathy with that section of Frenchmen who scoff at religion. They entered the sacred building with reverence; they were shocked at the aspect it presented. It was evident that it had been made a stable for the post of cavalry, and that beside this desecration wanton destruction had been committed. The glass in the windows was broken in many parts; the altar was soiled in a manner that left no doubt of its having been a shelter, and a ball over the steps there were scattered torn fragments of the vestments.

"The scoundrels," burst from a dozen of tips, as the evidences of wanton profanation were noted.

"Sergeant Vous," said Barbet, "you should not have stopped my hand when I had that cavalry fellow covered."

"I don't know," remarked Mike Mahony, "I don't believe he was the ruffian that did these tricks. It's a queer thing, may be, but my idea is that the blackguard who behaved in the way we see some of them have done here would be just the fellow to bolt, when a comrade was hit, without thinking of him."

"Tell the church bell," said Michel. "It will startle still further those fellows dying, and lead them to believe we are in strong force."

"There is no rope to the bell," cried a soldier.

"Up into the tower, then, some one or two of you. Beside ringing the bell keep a lookout. I go on to see if the village is clear of these cattle." And Michel left the church with the bulk of his force. Two remained behind to execute the instructions relative to the tower. They were Barbet and Mike Mahony. The tower evidently was but rarely ascended. The stairs were broken and without protection at the side. The only floor was a kind of double trap door, in which could be seen the hole through which the rope used to pass. Into the apartment formed by this the two men entered, and Mike at once indulged in a fantasia on the bell, of great vigor if not exceeding sweetness. After he had amused himself with this occupation until his arm was tired, he looked out towards a cluster of trees which lay a few hundred yards from the village. "Why, Barbet," he said, "but I'm slighting, instead of frighting these thieves away, is only conjuring them up. Look there!"

"Ma foi," said Barbet, "there they are, and in numbers too."

"Are you loaded?"

"Yes."

"Well, let us fire at the headmost man. Our fellows are too far away to be attracted by our voices, but they will guess what a shot means."

Out of the screen of trees there had ridden a dozen troopers, followed by more than a company of infantry. The soldiers were divided into single files at each side of the road, and seemed to be taken by surprise to guard against a renewed surprise. As they advanced along the road the head of each rank seemed exactly to mount the tower. "Now," said Mike to his comrade, "the thing is to get a clear shot at one, to take down a man at the same time would be to leave two enemies less for them to deal with—you the left hand, I the right-fire." At the word his taciturn companion obeyed, and Mike followed his own direction; the horse on the left stumbled and threw his rider; the trooper on the right fell off his charger, as the ball struck him again.

"Firing from the church tower!" cried Michel. "Together men. Down each windows, quickly. It is an alarm."

The men paused for the caused momentary confusion in the German ranks. Strange to say, they did not seem to observe whence the proceeded, but it impressed them with the necessity for caution, for they made a disposition to fall their men and enter the village. The time the infantry, in open order, were in advance, the cavalry following. Then they approached close to the Prussians a low voice asked Mike should he fire again.

"No reply—I heard, but wait."

The Prussians continued to advance, and several of them were now right under the tower. The sergeant of which was not very great.

"It is a tempting moment," said Barbet.

"Hush. If they come to a fight with our fellows, well and good—we will have share in it. But my fellows, can be trusted to fight this time."

And so in patience the two occupants of the tower stood. The party was under the command of an officer evidently of rank, and was composed of about 50 men. Its undress, bore several decorations. An expression of vexation was on his countenance, and as he followed up with a yelling at his subordinates in good set terms.

"It sounded a bit difficult to stop his jaw now," remarked Mike, as, with ride in hand, he looked down upon the face of the fiery officer.

"Shall I ?" eagerly exclaimed Barbet.

"No, no. He's pitching into those blackguards, and only giving them their due. I should not like to be interrupted in the fire it's a short least of these promises you have."

As they watched they saw the countenance of the officer soon more and more flushed, while those about him, now beginning manifestly more uneasy. Non-commissioned officers were moving to and fro, and with each arrival the vexation of the commander grew more evident. At last with a shout the command to be turned and giving orders, rode away accompanied by three dragoons, and followed by the rest of the infantry.

"Barbet," said Mike in a sort of a whisper.

"Well," said his companion.

"Did you hear him use German?"

"I know you speak some outlandish tongue, but I don't think it was German."

"No, it wasn't either. It wasn't German you never heard me speak, nor did any one else. But I'll tell you all the conversation that went on below there."

"Do!"

"Me—who the devil else is likely to tell you? Perhaps you'd wish me to call up that fat sergeant there and ask him to report it to you."

"Oh, not at all—go on."

"Well then, when that officer—Captain Graf Von Higbocts came up there, he said, 'how many do the enemy number?' and the thin sergeant said, 'I do not know, Herr Graf;' and he replied, 'and why the devil don't you know?' and the thin sergeant said, 'we can find no enemy in the village,' and on this, mon ami, the officer observes, 'you are a pack of infernal block heads and asses to allow yourselves to be fooled this way by a few Franc-tireurs, and the young coxcomb that was there without a beard, but with a face that would make a French bad fled, which made the officer at last swear in very loud German, and ask was it possible that a body of men large enough to test half a company out of the village, and which fired on them as they were entering it, could have so entirely disappeared as to have left no trace of them; and then the fat sergeant of all the sergeants came up and said they had searched all the large houses and most of the country round, but that no Frenchmen could be seen; and at last the Graf roared out that he would not stay to be mortified by such a set of insensible noodles, ordered half a company of infantry add sight of the cavalry to remain, and by Jupiter, he kept their eyes in the village, and rode off."

"And now," said Barbet, wondering, "did you know this?"

"Know it! I read it man."

"Read it?"

"Yes I read it as plain as print—plainer a deal more than some print I have seen—in his face."

### CHAPTER XLIX.

### FRANC-TIREURS OF THE PRESS.

"Let us call our roll," said Michel, as the small jerky which had been driven out of Neuilly assembled at the farm, and a ball over the steps there were scattered torn fragments of the vestments.

"The scoundrels," burst from a dozen of tips, as the evidences of wanton profanation were noted.

"Sergeant Vous," said Barbet, "you should not have stopped my hand when I had that cavalry fellow covered."

"I don't know," remarked Mike Mahony, "I don't believe he was the ruffian that did these tricks. It's a queer thing, may be, but my idea is that the blackguard who behaved in the way we see some of them have done here would be just the fellow to bolt, when a comrade was hit, without thinking of him."

"Tell the church bell," said Michel. "It will startle still further those fellows dying, and lead them to believe we are in strong force."

"There is no rope to the bell," cried a soldier.

"Up into the tower, then, some one or two of you. Beside ringing the bell keep a lookout. I go on to see if the village is clear of these cattle." And Michel left the church with the bulk of his force. Two remained behind to execute the instructions relative to the tower. They were Barbet and Mike Mahony. The tower evidently was but rarely ascended. The stairs were broken and without protection at the side. The only floor was a kind of double trap door, in which could be seen the hole through which the rope used to pass. Into the apartment formed by this the two men entered, and Mike at once indulged in a fantasia on the bell, of great vigor if not exceeding sweetness. After he had amused himself with this occupation until his arm was tired, he looked out towards a cluster of trees which lay a few hundred yards from the village. "Why, Barbet," he said, "but I'm slighting, instead of frighting these thieves away, is only conjuring them up. Look there!"

"Ma foi," said Barbet, "there they are, and in numbers too."

"Are you loaded?"

"Yes."

"Well, let us fire at the headmost man. Our fellows are too far away to be attracted by our voices, but they will guess what a shot means."

Out of the screen of trees there had ridden a dozen troopers, followed by more than a company of infantry. The soldiers were divided into single files at each side of the road, and seemed to be taken by surprise to guard against a renewed surprise. As they advanced along the road the head of each rank seemed exactly to mount the tower. "Now," said Mike to his comrade, "the thing is to get a clear shot at one, to take down a man at the same time would be to leave two enemies less for them to deal with—you the left hand, I the right-fire." At the word his taciturn companion obeyed, and Mike followed his own direction; the horse on the left stumbled and threw his rider; the trooper on the right fell off his charger, as the ball struck him again.

"Firing from the church tower!" cried Michel. "Together men. Down each windows, quickly. It is an alarm."

The men paused for the caused momentary confusion in the German ranks. Strange to say, they did not seem to observe whence the proceeded, but it impressed them with the necessity for caution, for they made a disposition to fall their men and enter the village. The time the infantry, in open order, were in advance, the cavalry following. When they approached close to the Prussians a low voice asked Mike should he fire again.

"No reply—I heard, but wait."

The Prussians continued to advance, and several of them were now right under the tower. The sergeant of which was not very great.

"It is a tempting moment," said Barbet.

"Hush. If they come to a fight with our fellows, well and good—we will have share in it. But my fellows, can be trusted to fight this time."

And so in patience the two occupants of the tower stood. The party was under the command of an officer evidently of rank, and was composed of about 50 men. Its undress, bore several decorations. An expression of vexation was on his countenance, and as he followed up with a yelling at his subordinates in good set terms.

"It sounded a bit difficult to stop his jaw now," remarked Mike, as, with ride in hand, he looked down upon the face of the fiery officer.

"Shall I ?" eagerly exclaimed Barbet.

"No, no. He's pitching into those blackguards, and only giving them their due. I should not like to be interrupted in the fire it's a short least of these promises you have."

As they watched they saw the countenance of the officer soon more and more flushed, while those about him, now beginning manifestly more uneasy. Non-commissioned officers were moving to and fro, and with each arrival the vexation of the commander grew more evident. At last with a shout the command to be turned and giving orders, rode away accompanied by three dragoons, and followed by the rest of the infantry.

"Barbet," said Mike in a sort of a whisper.

"Well," said his companion.

"Did you think he was

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
WHO FOR WHOM ENDING FEBRUARY 14 INCLUSIVE.
1—Sunday—Kreagsmas Sunday.
2—Monday—St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr (Feb. 1). St. Apollonia, Virgin and Martyr.
3—Tuesday—St. Scholastica, Virgin.
4—Wednesday—St. John of Matha, Confessor.
5—Thursday—Vigil of the Blessed Immaculate Virgin.
6—Friday—Feria.
7—Saturday—Vigil of the Immaculate Conception. St. Valentine, Martyr.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION

We stated last week that our article on "Compulsory Education" was called forth by the receipt of a pamphlet written, by Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, dealing with the same subject. We promised to review the pamphlet and to criticise the arguments contained therein, and we now proceed to redeem our pledge, although an attentive examination of the contents of the pamphlet has convinced us that it would be a waste of time and trouble to occupy much space with our remarks.

Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS is, we believe, a lawyer of mediocre ability, who takes every possible occasion of obtruding himself on the public, and succeeds only in showing everybody that he is a bumbug and a nuisance. Of course he belongs to the party of "great moral ideas," and so he imagines he has a mission to regenerate mankind: equally, of course, he is an anti-Catholic, and so he is anxious to do everything in his power to discourage "Romanism." His championship of compulsory education is, therefore, owing to his belief that it will act injuriously on the Catholic Church, and draw thousands, if not millions, of persons away from its communion. In his estimate of the consequences of the sort of compulsory education of which he is an advocate, Mr. HAWKINS is certainly not far from right, and his opinions are shared by many abler and honester men.

There is nothing new in his arguments; we have heard them at least a hundred times before—they are now worn utterly threadbare. He begins by asserting that the only way of perpetuating our democratic institutions and keeping them pure is to educate the masses. Here the question of the correctness depends altogether upon the meaning of the word "educate." If Mr. HAWKINS restricts it, as we think he does, to the imparting of mere secular instruction, then most assuredly he is wrong. But if he allows it to include the developing and strengthening of all the moral and intellectual faculties, then he is undoubtedly perfectly right. The chances of preserving our republican government, and keeping it free from corruption, would not be anything improved if every man in the United States knew how to solve the most intricate questions in algebra, or could tell the latitude and longitude of every city on the globe.

On the other hand, if every citizen were instructed as regards his duties towards God and his neighbor, and impressed with the idea of his responsibility for his acts here to an omnipotent and omniscient Judge, there would be no danger whatever of the stability of our institutions or of the happiness and freedom of our people. It is quite impossible to teach morality apart from religion, because the precepts of religion are the foundation upon which morality rests. It is vain to seek to make men virtuous by telling them that without virtue society must fall into disorganization. It is of no use to place the obligation of obeying the laws of one's country upon the ground of mere expediency. It is ridiculous to think of establishing or maintaining a Government which will acknowledge that its right of existence and its claim to allegiance depends upon a "social contract" like that preached by JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU. All these arguments may be good enough for men who are comfortably situated, and who have a natural dread of disturbance; but they can have no force at all with men who are made desperate by poverty, and who have nothing to lose and much to gain from civil commotion. Men must know and feel that the laws they are asked to obey have a higher sanction and a higher authority than the volition of a number of their fellow-men, or else they will disobey them the instant they become irksome.

The most learned and sagacious political economists have repeatedly exposed the fallacy of the assertion that knowledge, of itself, can make men more moral or more loyal to their country. They have shown that intellectual culture has no tendency whatever, to make a person virtuous. It simply bestows a certain amount of mental power, which will be turned to good or evil according to the disposition of the individual who possesses it. This truth is illustrated by the notorious fact that the criminals from whom society has most to fear at the present day are by no means uneducated. On the contrary, very many among them are as well educated as the champion of compulsory education, MR. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, if we may judge from gentleman's statements by the literary merits of his pamphlet. The skilled burglars, the cunning thieves, the audacious forgers, the merciless assassins, who constitute the most dangerous portion of our criminal class, are all educated.

Mr. HAWKINS flatters himself that he has demolished all these well-ascertained facts when he quotes statistics showing that the countries having the largest percentage of illiterate among their population have also the largest percentage of criminals. He coolly takes it for granted that there is an indissoluble connection between the two classes. If a man not knowing how to read and write is in prison, Mr. HAWKINS will have it that he is there on that account. His argument is this: "The great majority of criminals in all countries are uneducated, which is the same as saying that the illiterate class produces the greater number of law-breakers. And because the dimensions of this class, and you consequently diminish the criminals." A more absurd *non sequitur* was never penned by any man pretending to intelligence. By this style of reasoning we could prove, most conclusively, that the chief cause of crime is the wearing of dirty shirts, for we venture to assert, fearlessly, that for the one man who enters a prison-door with an immaculate shirt front upon him, at least one hundred pass the gloomy portals with soiled linen upon their breasts. And, following up Mr. HAWKINS' logic, we might fairly propose to extinguish crime by the establishment of free laundries or the distribution of new shirts.

The uneducated find their way into prison, not because they do not know how to read or write, but because they are deficient in moral training and neglect the teachings of religion. A good scholar frequently becomes a criminal, especially in this country where the corruption and dishonesty among the so-called respectable classes are actually terrible to contemplate, but a good Christian never does. It is true that we had not a few prominent members of Young Men's Christian Associations who have not hesitated to rob and plunder the community; but that was because their Christianity was a sham, and because they used religion as a cloak for their disreputable doings. The conduct of such individuals cannot be fairly adduced as an argument against our position.

We thoroughly agree in all that can be said in favor of education, but we decline to commit the folly of attributing to it qualities which every thinking man knows it does not possess. We refuse to acquiesce in the assertion that, because a man can read, write and calculate well, he is therefore more moral and less likely to perpetrate crime than he who cannot tell one letter of the alphabet from another. He is certainly a better scholar. He can also do more good, if he is inclined to, for the community; but he can, at the same time, do vastly more harm if he has a mind.

## THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The elections for the new Parliament which is to assemble on the 24th of next month are causing the most intense excitement in England and Ireland. The Whigs and Tories, or Liberals and Conservatives, as they are usually called now, are pouring forth all their strength at this secular insurrection, than most assuredly he is wrong. But if he allows it to include the developing and strengthening of all the moral and intellectual faculties, then he is undoubtedly perfectly right. The chances of preserving our republican government, and keeping it free from corruption, would not be anything improved if every man in the United States knew how to solve the most intricate questions in algebra, or could tell the latitude and longitude of every city on the globe.

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The triumph of GLADSTONE, who had been looked upon as a Republican in principles, and who has been openly charged with "disloyalty to his Sovereign," implied as a consequence the establishment of universal suffrage, inasmuch as the Premier was practically pledged to effect it. Now, universal suffrage would confer the voting power upon, probably, hundreds of thousands of individuals strongly imbued with socialistic principles of the most subversive character. These men would undoubtedly return members of Parliament of the same stripe as themselves, and the result would be that the House of Commons, which prides itself upon being an assemblage of the most perfect gentlemen in the world, would soon be reduced to the level of a Communistic club. The great bulk of the orderly and intelligent people of England think that reform and democracy have made more than sufficient progress already in the national institutions, and they believe it is high time to put a check upon them if they want to secure their country against revolution. Much as we admire republican institutions, we cannot help thinking that there are solid reasons for the dread entertained by such a large portion of the English people. Nothing, in our opinion, could more closely resemble pandemonium than the sort of "republic" which the tail-word clarse of the British workshops and factories would establish if they had the power. Those men have simply been brutalised by incessant toil; all religion, and even sense of decency, has died out of them; their only relaxation are found in the enjoyments of sensuality and debauch; and, we need hardly say, their only notion of moral reform would be a division among themselves of the wealth belonging to the rich. It is therefore no more than a commendable measure of precaution to prevent those men from obtaining political power.

In Ireland the great struggle is for the returning of Home Rule candidates. GLADSTONE, it is alleged, dissolved Parliament suddenly and without warning, with deliberate intent to throw confusion into the ranks of the Home Rulers, and force them into a battle before they were prepared for it. If this was his design, it has been frustrated by the patriotism and unanimity of the Irish people. We have yet had notice of the result of very few of the Irish elections, but those we have heard of all terminated favorably for the Nationalist candidates. The London *Times* has already declared that, although the Home Rulers were taken unaware, they were winning the fight. This is good news, and foreshadows a brilliant victory all along the line for the friends of Irish liberty. Ireland sends 105 members to the British Parliament, and if eighty of these belong to the National party they will be, in all probability, able to dictate their own terms to the Government. It is likely that they will hold the balance of power between the Liberals and Conservatives, and that any Ministry which desires to obtain a working majority must bid for their support. The Home Rulers are all pledged to oppose, on questions of policy at least, every Government which refuses to accede to their demand for the restoration of Ireland's national privileges; and if they are true to their promise, they will either obtain what they seek, render constitutional Government impossible in England, or else force the Ministry to devise forcible means for their suppression. Either will result in a triumph for the Irish nation.

## A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

We publish elsewhere in this issue a remarkable document, which will be read with much interest by Catholics. It purports to be a Bull issued by the Sovereign Pontiff in May last, and addressed to the Cardinals, removing all the restrictions hitherto imposed on the Sacred College with regard to the election of the Pope, giving them directions how to proceed in the appointment of his successor. It has been customary to choose each Pope in the city where his predecessor died, but this Bull allows the Cardinals to authorize the Cardinals to hold the election in Malta, Monaco, or any of the towns of France. It also empowers them to make all necessary regulations previous to the election, and forbids proceeding to actual election until after that event. The reason given for these important changes in long-established practices is that Pius believes it impossible for the Cardinals to act freely and without fear of coercion in Rome under VICTOR EMMANUEL'S Government. The document we have alluded to was first received as authentic, and was published by many Catholic papers on the European continent. Soon, however, doubts began to arise, and, after close examination, the leading Catholic journals of France, Germany and Italy denounced it as a forgery. Errors and incongruities, which could not possibly exist in a genuine Bull, were discovered and exposed. Its spuriousness is now pretty generally acknowledged, and a very strange story accounting for its origin has been set afloat by a German newspaper.

It seems that the Prussian Government was informed somehow that the Pope had secretly issued such a Bull, and not being able to procure a copy of it, directed its Italian Ambassador to offer a round sum of thousand francs to whoever would produce one. So anxious was BISMARCK to learn all about the new regulations for the election, that he did not hesitate to offer that large sum for the means of gratifying his curiosity! The Ambassador could not, of course, procure a copy of this imaginary Bull, but some very clever penman, desirous of owning 10,000 francs, presented him with an original one actually bearing the signature of the Secretary of Briefs. Whether the forger received the cash we really do not know, though we think it likely, as the document was published and commented upon by nearly all the newspapers of Germany, France, England and Italy. Some papers even still cling to the idea that the Bull is genuine, as the Irish issued by PIUS IX. Certainly, having regard to the hostile attitude of the Italian Government, and to the open threats of interference made by the Pope to the Cardinals to take some measures to defeat the schemes of the enemies of the Church. But PIUS IX., notwithstanding his years, is still able and hearty, and may outlive all the potentates who are longing for his death. And when the next Papal election takes place, it may come off in Rome freed from the baleful presence of the usurpers. So may it be!

## Accident in the Coal Mines

A correspondent, writing from Nortonville, Contra Costa county, gives the following particulars of a fatal accident which recently occurred in a coal mine in that place:

"Anthony Solan died here on the 15th of January under the following circumstances: He was going to work on the morning of the 17th in a breast of the Small vein, and when up twenty-five feet from the gangway the accustomed gas took fire from his lamp, burning him severely, both externally and internally. Before entering he was told there was "black damp" in the breast, but no gas; but it proved to the contrary, however, and his death was the result. Rev. Father Callaghan was in attendance and administered to his spiritual wants. The remains were accompanied by a large concourse of friends to their final resting place in Holy Cross Cemetery, Antioch. Deceased was a member of the Workingmen's Accident and Relief Association, and a native of Wexford, county Mayo, Ireland, aged 30 years; he left no family. It does seem very strange of these fatal accidents should be investigated, and an effort made to save human life, as this makes the fifth victim within a short time in the vein locality."

"M. McD."—In answer to your query, we have merely to say that there is no employment in factories, or such please, to be had in this city; but there is always employment as a domestic help to be had by girls willing to work.

There were thirty bands of music in the St. Patrick's Day procession in St. Louis last year. The *Watchman* recommends that they be limited this year to four, and to give the difference ($3,000) to the orphans. This is a good suggestion.

VESTMENTS, copes, chalices—the finest, now imported—new books, Bibles and prayer books, selling at H. C. DAWSON'S Catholic Bookstore, 504 Kearny street, near Sutter, a reduced prices.

## A PRACTICAL VIEW OF SCHOOL MATTERS.

It is not necessary to tell our readers how highly we value the religious element in our necessary part of a good education, or how pleased we should be to see the Catholic children of this country provided with schools of their own. Notwithstanding this we are not unable to the system of public instruction as administered in the State, though its grave defects prohibit us from recommending its cordial indorsement by our co-religionists. We have little to say about what is taught in the public schools, but we might say much about what is not taught in them. In many respects they are excellent; in many more they are lamentably deficient. We do not believe they are answerable for a tithe of the evils laid at their doors, but we do believe that with a better system of education all over the country society would be in a far healthier condition.

Practically, it is evident that some of the studies pursued in the elementary classes are out of place, and that others, equally intellectual and far more utilitarian, might with advantage be substituted for them. We have, of course, no objection to the studies themselves, so far as they go. Our complaint is that they don't go far enough. It is no doubt a good thing to know the number of bones in your body, the name of the capital and length of alcohol, the peculiarities of cryptogamic plants, the distance of the stars, and the number of cents in a dollar; but it is a thing to know how to read correctly, and to understand for which we were brought into this world, and what may be our duties here and our hopes hereafter.

The Rev. Father Scherer dwelt for differing some knowledge of the grand Constitution of the United States, but it would not injure the pupils to learn something also of the gender constitutions of their bodies. We have no doubt that, looking at matters from their standpoint, the Solons of California, even though not thinking of the wise ones of Massachusetts, devised the best system they could. They must, however, have left it radically imperfect, since they make an abortive attempt to catch hold of morality by recommending teachers to inculcate it. The morality which is not based on religion is one of the evils against which WASHINGTON solemnly warned his countrymen; and, even had we a higher opinion of it than we do, the impossible evidence daily before us that WASHINGTON was right and the Massachusett's moralists wrong. School Boards all over the country are overburdened at present with the number of teachers who are avowed infidels; and the kind of morality they are likely to impart is not pleasant to contemplate. The moral code of the Public Schools is clearly an unsound one, and no sane man will venture to stand upon it. It is, however, with the gaps of the platform that we have to do, and we contend that its deficiencies are so many and so great as to constitute it that we have most fault to find.

But, laying aside the moral aspect of the case, and considering only the practical concerns of every-day life, let us for the moment speak as secularists, and ask, is the present system of public instruction the system best calculated to help the pupil along in his intended chase after dimes and dollars? We are so far from believing it to be anything of the kind that, though we desire the establishment of Catholic schools, we should hesitate to indorse any of them in which more worldly and useful knowledge might not be acquired than in the average public schools of the State. When we say there is a pressing need of Catholic schools, we mean such schools as shall turn out efficient scholars. In this respect there would be no need to more. The immediate demand is for education of a superior and practical character and unless we can attain it our higher object of disseminating religious truth in its fullness will be in great part frustrated. When, therefore, we ask for Catholic schools, we ask also for live teachers, who will not forget that their pupils have bread to earn. In short, we must have teachers who know how to teach, and that, of course, implies that they must have a goodly store of practical knowledge. It would be better to have no schools at all than one conducted by ignoramuses whose best efforts would be calculated to make the children as stupid as himself. An early increase in the number of our parochial schools may be a consolation to the mind of the right, I saw the two Vicars the mind of the right, I saw the two Vicars the mind of the right, I saw the two Vicars among the first officers we attended to were the wife and child (may Mary Anne, General Charette. M. Vaullio's paper, in which there was such severe strictures lately on the Jesuits, but which now has changed its tone and accusing them of what they never intended, has come to grief again. The following is an extract from the Bishop of Orleans' letter to the priests and members of the committee who saved so many priests' lives:

MESSIEURS ET CHERS PRÊTRES—Since March was ravaged the whole of the poor city which was called—Orleans. Its streets, its houses, its churches, its public edifices, its walls, its towers, and so many of its inhabitants, citizens, soldiers, and priests, have fallen under the blows of the enemy. Without any influence, without suffrage on the Pontifical Zouaves, the Sacred Heart in our Cathedral, under the eyes of our clergy, who remained silent, and, it was said, by their order, have given the signal for the sons of our most distinguished men were grossly insulted by the name "CLERICAL," which did not fail to take this opportunity of giving vent to its hatred. Nothing was spared to us. Our individuality gave more than interest to our misfortunes. Our Cathedral, our Seminary, the Committee for the Works of the Faith, were the result of the impiety! That all this abuse was calumny, and that there was no foundation in fact, time quickly proved.

The second letter of the illustrious prelate is directed against M. Veuillot:

Here are the simple facts, he says, and that is what you call influences and transformation profanations and abominations. What is infamous, sir, are your invention and calumnies, and when respectable witnesses tell you that you are deceived in your hatred, you are not insulted. Horror at his grave, and that all honest men feel for you! And what accusations have you spread on the National Assembly, the most Christian one we have in our country, and on which there are so many men devoted to religion and to the Holy Father? Yesterday you said, in speaking of the—the one of their heads but to tell of every principle of rectitude, and, in fact, of every principle!

When I remember how devoted the members of the Committee were, and how brave and charitable the clergy of Orleans were after the first and second invasion of Orleans, and how the wounded Pontifical Zouaves, as well as the 12,000 wounded of both armies, were treated, I cannot but blame, as every body does, such an unheard of and unjust calumny. M. Veuillot, who was absent in Rome, has, since his return, put an end to the discussion in his paper, but without making any *amende honorable* for the unchristian and unfounded calumny. There never was a time when such intemperate zeal and false accusations can do so much harm, and, although we admit the assertion that America might sink into the sea without any loss to civilisation, it has caused a most painful emotion among the readers of the religious paper.

The journal *l'Univers* having refused to publish the answer of the Bishop of Orleans to the Pontifical Council against the publication in the paper against the clergy of his diocese, the illustrious prelate addressed it in the following letter, published to-day in all the papers:

Orleans, January 30, 1874.

SIR—After having waited patiently a month, with indignation, for the answer which you promised me, I write to you and to France what the "Univers" called the "Bishop of Orleans." I can refuse to insert a letter which a Bishop wrote to you, to defend truth and the honor of his diocese, which were grossly insulted. The refusal I call in my turn a scandal, and I denounce it to all honest men. I was understood that the publication of that letter is rather embarrassing for you, and that you would prefer to avoid it. I am pressing it, and in Paris among the journalists it is a question of honor. You have now a single one left, and you will not, I hope, by your silence, sir, your paper is disingenuously by your silence, sir. Your paper is not the organ of the Catholics, but of the enemies of infancy—it was the word used. It attributed to the bishops of the Council of Versailles the intention of them as hypocrites in religion and patriotism—It goes so far as to say that the Bishop of Orleans has corrupted the flag of the Pontifical Zouaves was a public scandal. Your paper has not been ashamed to say that the sacrilegious profanations which disgrace the sanctuary of the Sacred Heart, and I repeat, that it is in the name of the Bishop of Orleans that I call upon you, in the name of my diocese, basely calumniated, that I require you to insert in your columns the letter which I wrote, sir, the homage of the sentiments which I have the honor to be, &c.

† FÉLIX DUPANLOUP,
Bishop of Orleans.

Never in the whole course of my life did I hear of, or read of, a calumny so base and unfounded as the one that gave rise to the present difficulty. The reference to the sale of the Pontifical Zouaves' effects, and the insulted prelate, attempted, as soon as he returned home, to stifle the controversy. This arbitrary conduct incensed the whole French hierarchy and priesthood against him, and rendered inevitable the stoppage of his journal. M. VEUILLOT is undoubtedly a writer of great power, but he is also a bitter partisan, and his attachment to holy faith has never been questioned. Indeed, he has always been regarded as one of the most prominent champions of Catholicity against the illegalism and secularism of the present age. But, unfortunately for himself, his temper is none of the best, and he occasionally indulges in extravagance of language which Christian charity would condemn. Moreover, he is at times deficient in the respect which all laymen, no matter how high their station or how great their talents, should show to the anointed ministers of God; and he criticises them with far more freedom than justice. In this grievous mistake he is followed too frequently by a number of his lay professionals in this country, who might very well take warning from his fate. It is more than absurd for newspaper writers to sit in judgment upon and adversely upon the course pursued in certain eventualities by priests and bishops, inasmuch as in nine cases out of ten their conduct is governed by considerations of which their critics are altogether ignorant. In the case of M. VEUILLOT, the offence was aggravated by the circumstance that no just cause of complaint existed at all; and, furthermore, if what was asserted had been correct, the Bishop of Orleans was not the individual responsible for the mistake, or slight, or whatever it should be termed. We have append the extract from the letter of the Bishop of Orleans' correspondent.

A very angry discussion has taken place between the writers of the *Univers* and the illustrious Bishop of Orleans, in the absence of the great prelate, a service for the victims of the war was celebrated, and he spoke in the name of the Pontifical Zouaves did not figure in the cathedral, a very bitter article appeared in the *Univers*, in which the famous not to have had it there, and stating that the priests and the committee for the Works of the Faith, had acted badly. Of course, that Monsignor Dupanloup had prevented the flag from being placed in the church. The great prelate, who was in Orleans last week, and inquiring into the matter, declared that the statement was a gross calumny, and that it was to their zeal and devotion to the work of God. He then spoke of the conversion of the aborigines of America as effected by the Franciscans, and of the great strength and ability displayed in their character wrought by the blessings of the Gospel. The attempts of the Dutch Calvinists to enter Florida and Brazil, and the utter failure through want of help, so many among the "missionaries," were next described. The progress of Catholic missions in all quarters of the world during the last three centuries was commented on at considerable length, and contrasted with the inefficiency and unfruitfulness which characterized all Protestant efforts at evangelization. The lecturer concluded with a most eloquent apostrophe to the Holy Virgin. We regret exceedingly that pressure on our space precludes us from giving more than this brief synopsis of what was undoubtedly a most remarkable address, and rendered inevitable the stoppage of his journal. M. VEUILLOT is, undoubtedly, a writer of great power, but he is also a bitter partisan, and his attachment to holy faith has never been questioned. Indeed, he has always been regarded as one of the most prominent champions of Catholicity against the illegalism and secularism of the present age. But, unfortunately for himself, his temper is none of the best, and he occasionally indulges in extravagance of language which Christian charity would condemn. Moreover, he is at times deficient in the respect which all laymen, no matter how high their station or how great their talents, should show to the anointed ministers of God; and he criticises them with far more freedom than justice. In this grievous mistake he is followed too frequently by a number of his lay professionals in this country, who might very well take warning from his fate. It is more than absurd for newspaper writers to sit in judgment upon and adversely upon the course pursued in certain eventualities by priests and bishops, inasmuch as in nine cases out of ten their conduct is governed by considerations of which their critics are altogether ignorant. In the case of M. VEUILLOT, the offence was aggravated by the circumstance that no just cause of complaint existed at all; and, furthermore, if what was asserted had been correct, the Bishop of Orleans was not the individual responsible for the mistake, or slight, or whatever it should be termed. We have append the extract from the letter of the illustrious prelate's correspondent.

## THE "UNIVERS" AND THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

The telegram which appeared in the city papers a few days ago, stating that the well known and universally respected Catholic journal, *L'Univers*, had suspended publication, caused much surprise in literary circles. There was no reason assigned for the demise of the paper, so the matter was left open to conjecture. Nobody suspected it was lack of support, because the *Univers*, being under the control of the Jesuits, and in the absence of great private, a service for the victims of the war was celebrated, and he spoke in the name of the Pontifical Zouaves did not figure in the cathedral, a very bitter article appeared in the *Univers*, in which the famous not to have had it there, and stating that the priests and the committee for the Works of the Faith, had acted badly. Of course, that Monsignor Dupanloup had prevented the flag from being placed in the church. The great prelate, who was in Orleans last week, and inquiring into the matter, declared that the statement was a gross calumny, and that it was to their zeal and devotion to the work of God. He then spoke of the conversion of the aborigines of America as effected by the Franciscans, and of the great strength and ability displayed in their character wrought by the blessings of the Gospel. The attempts of the Dutch Calvinists to enter Florida and Brazil, and the utter failure through want of help, so many among the "missionaries," were next described. The progress of Catholic missions in all quarters of the world during the last three centuries was commented on at considerable length, and contrasted with the inefficiency and unfruitfulness which characterized all Protestant efforts at evangelization. The lecturer concluded with a most eloquent apostrophe to the Holy Virgin. We regret exceedingly that pressure on our space precludes us from giving more than this brief synopsis of what was undoubtedly a most remarkable address, and rendered inevitable the stoppage of his journal. M. VEUILLOT is, undoubtedly, a writer of great power, but he is also a bitter partisan, and his attachment to holy faith has never been questioned. Indeed, he has always been regarded as one of the most prominent champions of Catholicity against the illegalism and secularism of the present age. But, unfortunately for himself, his temper is none of the best, and he occasionally indulges in extravagance of language which Christian charity would condemn. Moreover, he is at times deficient in the respect which all laymen, no matter how high their station or how great their talents, should show to the anointed ministers of God; and he criticises them with far more freedom than justice. In this grievous mistake he is followed too frequently by a number of his lay professionals in this country, who might very well take warning from his fate. It is more than absurd for newspaper writers to sit in judgment upon and adversely upon the course pursued in certain eventualities by priests and bishops, inasmuch as in nine cases out of ten their conduct is governed by considerations of which their critics are altogether ignorant. In the case of M. VEUILLOT, the offence was aggravated by the circumstance that no just cause of complaint existed at all; and, furthermore, if what was asserted had been correct, the Bishop of Orleans was not the individual responsible for the mistake, or slight, or whatever it should be termed. We have append the extract from the letter of the illustrious prelate's correspondent.

## "The Catholic Church and the Conversion of Nations."

The Rev. Father Buchard, S. J., lectured last Tuesday evening, in St. Ignatius' Church, on the above subject, for the benefit of Presentation Convent. His subject was "The Catholic Church and the Conversion of Nations." The text was taken from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, Ex. 18, as follows: "But I say, have they not heard? Yes, verily, their sound hath gone forth unto all the earth and their words unto the ends of the world." The reverend lecturer began by showing that, according to the ancient prophecies and to the promises of Christ, the true church of God was that which should convert the nations. Both before and after the Reformation the missionary spirit manifested by the Catholic Church proved that she, indeed, was fulfilling the mandates of the Redeemer. Protestantism did nothing towards bringing heathen people to the knowledge of the true God, for the utmost it could do was to proselytize. It simply induced people who previously enjoyed the full deposit of faith to accept some inane articles of which they were condemned as "superstitious" or "idolatrous" by the so called reformers. He explained how at the very time of the Reformation, when Protestantism was making no progress, the Catholic Church was reaping thousands of poor idolaters to the fold of Christ. He alluded to the evangelization of Xicaragua and Mexico, where in ten years nearly three millions of persons were baptized. Father Buchard next touched upon the wonderful labors of St. Francis Xavier and his companions in India and Japan, citing the fact that he was to their zeal and devotion to the work of God. He then spoke of the conversion of the aborigines of America as effected by the Franciscans, and of the great strength and ability displayed in their character wrought by the blessings of the Gospel. The attempts of the Dutch Calvinists to enter Florida and Brazil, and the utter failure through want of help, so many among the "missionaries," were next described. The progress of Catholic missions in all quarters of the world during the last three centuries was commented on at considerable length, and contrasted with the inefficiency and unfruitfulness which characterized all Protestant efforts at evangelization. The lecturer concluded with a most eloquent apostrophe to the Holy Virgin. We regret exceedingly that pressure on our space precludes us from giving more than this brief synopsis of what was undoubtedly a most remarkable address, and rendered inevitable the stoppage of his journal. M. VEUILLOT is, undoubtedly, a writer of great power, but he is also a bitter partisan, and his attachment to holy faith has never been questioned. Indeed, he has always been regarded as one of the most prominent champions of Catholicity against the illegalism and secularism of the present age. But, unfortunately for himself, his temper is none of the best, and he occasionally indulges in extravagance of language which Christian charity would condemn. Moreover, he is at times deficient in the respect which all laymen, no matter how high their station or how great their talents, should show to the anointed ministers of God; and he criticises them with far more freedom than justice. In this grievous mistake he is followed too frequently by a number of his lay professionals in this country, who might very well take warning from his fate. It is more than absurd for newspaper writers to sit in judgment upon and adversely upon the course pursued in certain eventualities by priests and bishops, inasmuch as in nine cases out of ten their conduct is governed by considerations of which their critics are altogether ignorant. In the case of M. VEUILLOT, the offence was aggravated by the circumstance that no just cause of complaint existed at all; and, furthermore, if what was asserted had been correct, the Bishop of Orleans was not the individual responsible for the mistake, or slight, or whatever it should be termed. We have append the extract from the letter of the illustrious prelate's correspondent.

## St. Mary's Hospital Society Collection

Following is a list of collections for the month of January for St. Mary's Hospital Society, made by Mr. Owen Breslin in Nonville and vicinity:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jas. Harrington | $2 00 | Daniel Boyle | $1 |
| Jas. O'Connell | 1 00 | Daniel Cafferty | 1 |
| John O'Meiede | 2 00 | Thomas Marshall | 1 |
| John Curtin | 1 00 | Stephen Hall | 1 |
| Thos. J. Murphy | 2 00 | Francis Clifford | 1 |
| Mary Murphy | 1 00 | Jas. Cafferty | 1 |
| John Harrington | 2 00 | John Lynch | 1 |
| D. B. Williams | 2 00 | Thomas Lynch | 1 |
| Richard Keane | 2 00 | Timothy McCarthy | 2 |
| Jas. Harrington | 2 00 | Timothy McCarthy, 2d | 2 |
| Mrs. Mary Williams | 1 00 | Joseph Cartwright | 1 |
| Mrs. A. Dorkin | 1 00 | Edward Jobe | 1 |
| William Head | 1 00 | George Hoch | 1 |
| William Bennie | 2 00 | Stewart Pray | 1 |
| Robt. Humphreys | 2 00 | John Dorkin | 1 |
| George A. Miller | 2 00 | Thos. B. O'Reilly | 1 |
| William Fitzgerald | 2 00 | Daniel McCarthy | 1 |
| Richard E. Murphy | 2 00 | Alex. Mouchette | 1 |
| James Mooney | 1 00 | Michael McGrath | 1 |
| Michael Gallagher | 1 00 | Ross Richards | 1 |



## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Phelan has been appointed Sergeant-at-Arms for Waterford.

The death is announced of Mr. W. E. Nightingale, father of Florence Nightingale.

The Waterford Poor Law Guardians have resolved not to send pauper children of their union out to nurse.

The National Tenant Right Conference opened the Music Hall, Belfast, on Tuesday, January 13th.

The British Government has decided there is no immediate necessity for sending out more troops to the Gold Coast.

Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, the bank officer, who was the victim of an outrage near Castlelyar, is a Cork gentleman.

Mr. Joseph Fleber, of the Waterford *Mail*, intends offering himself to the electors of that city at the next election.

On January 8th a ship-owner, of Newry, was committed for trial, charged with sending a ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition.

The Swiss Catholic bishops have sent a protest to the Federal Council against the expulsion of the Papal Nuncio from Switzerland.

Andrew Clarke, of Belmont, Lifford, county Donegal, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Tyrone.

The Attorney-General has appointed William Moncrieff Copinger, Assistant Crown Solicitor for the county of Westmeath, vice Patrick Egan, Esq., resigned.

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The Rev. Thomas Gallagher, of Waterford, has bequeathed thirty-five thousand pounds for distribution among local charities. Mr. Gallagher was a member of all the local public boards.

John Howe, manager of Meone's colliery, Wigan, where the explosion took place recently, was fined £50 for allowing unlicensed persons to work therein. The application was refused by a large majority.

A dividend at the rate of £20 per share (£30 paid up) was declared by the Norwich Union Fire Office. This dividend represents a return upon the original paid up capital at the rate of 66 per cent per annum. The shares are now worth about £100 each. The office has reserved a fund of upwards of £500,000.

On Friday, January 9, at the beautiful chapel of New Ross, Cornwall Henry Rose, Esq., of

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### IRELAND.

**The Limerick Election.**

A meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Limerick, presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, was held January 9th, to consider the coming election for the county.

After a discussion upon the merits of the candidates, an address to the electors was almost unanimously adopted, "only four clergymen dissenting." The address opens by pointing out that the Bishop and clergy have neither power nor intention to dictate to the electors, but it was their duty to give expression to their views on such an important subject as the coming election.

The address continues to state that at this moment the hearts of priests and people are set upon "domestic Government, popularly called Home Rule; upon the educated of the people according to the people's faith; upon a fixity of tenure in the land at a fair rent, and an amnesty to the political prisoners." For the advocacy of these principles, the address continues, "a man of education, position, intelligence and ability," was wanted. Of the two candidates in the Liberal interest before the county—Messrs. Kelly and O'Sullivan—Mr. Kelly, we had apprised, the address says, without invitation from the Bishop and clergy, or any one else, was in favor of the programme set forth above. He was, moreover, it is added, an "educated, intelligent, able man," having "a large stake" in the county and city, and a private character "without stain." The Bishop and clergy then pass to the charges of extreme Irritation—"the blight and bane of Ireland"—leveled at Mr. Kelly's father. They declare that some of these charges are "unfounded," others "greatly exaggerated," but if true to any extent, it is not the priests of Limerick who will excuse or palliate his conduct." But, the address asserts, it is not fair to visit on Mr. J. J. Kelly the sins of his father, and asks did young Mr. Kelly approve, could he have prevented, did he profit by these acts? Under all the circumstances, add the Bishop and clergy, there is more eligible candidate has appeared, Limerick can do no better than "give Mr. Kelly his support;" and they declare their belief that he will "honorably and manfully" advance the country's interests, and strongly urge the candidature of Mr. O'Sullivan, the Bishop and clergy assert that that gentleman's reputation would "lend most powerfully to establish" the charge that Ireland sought separation under the name of Home Rule, and would be "a strong confirmation of the allegation that the necessary backed up on confiscation as a settlement of the land question."—*Dublin Freeman, January 10.*

**How to Rate a Wife.**

A very queer conversation took place in the police-court the other day between his Worship and a shoemaker who summoned his wife for annoying him by abusive language. "Are you not her husband?" asked the magistrate. "Yes," the complainant answered, the evident fact being that the woman used to try her rhetoric on him just because she is her husband. "Why don't you prevent her?" "How can I prevent her?" "Oh, if you allow her to wear a pair of breeches, I cannot help it." "Well your worship," said the puzzled shoemaker, thinking he saw a ray of hope in the magistrate's words, "will you allow me to use violence?" His Worship probably thought it would be not be improper to endow the shoemaker with this rather dangerous privilege, but he gave as broad a hint as he can be safely conceived. "Why do you submit like a fool?" If that shoemaker be brought up hereafter for the illegal use of one of his taste as an instrument of conjugal chastened, we shall be curious to observe how the magistrate will take the incident. The last words of his Worship upon this case were: "Happily I am not a married man!" Happily for whom? To be consistant, he should have meant that his single state was a happy fact for the lady who might otherwise be his wife; but possibly the happiness is his own, for even the Jove of a police-court, terrible personage though he may be, has often been put in the dock before that supreme tribunal in which his angry spouse was prosecutor, judge and jury.—*Dublin paper.*

**The Chances of Ireland.**

Sir John Gray, at a civic banquet in Kilkenny last week, made a speech on current politics. He described himself as one hope of the success of the Home Rule movement. The chief topic of the address was Irish education, in reference to which Sir John put the claim of Irish Catholics to a charter-university in a manner equally simple and unanswerable. In view, however, of the recent conduct of the Liberal party in England with this vital question, and of the hopelessness of gaining educational justice from England, Sir John Gray expressed his faith that the Catholics of this country can and will maintain a worthy university of their own, with degrees that will be rated as guarantees of learning, though they may not have existed as one of the privileges of his mention. To the Irish all over the world, and especially to the great New Ireland of the West, the speaker said he looked for ready and liberal help in a national enterprise of such vital consequence to the moral and material welfare of the people.—*Dublin Weekly News, Jan. 10.*

**The Catholic University.**

Important reforms have recently been made in the Catholic University of Ireland. Dr. Molloy a professor of the College of Maynooth, has been appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy. This clergyman has a reputation for great ability; he professed theology for several years, and has devoted much attention to what the Italians call *la fisica sacra*, or the relations between physical science and revealed religion. He is the author of a much-esteemed work, entitled "Geology and Revealed Religion." This gentleman has been appointed to the Catholic University the munificent donation of $75,000 for the improvement of its museum and of its valuable apparatus. The University was already in possession of a set of very rare philosophical instruments, purchased at Paris during the rectorship of Dr. Newman.—*Westminster Gazette.*

### ENGLAND.

**An Honest Advocate.**

It is so refreshing to find an English member of Parliament going out of his own way to take up the much-neglected case of poor Ireland, that we should be neglectful of our duty if we did not do full justice to such a rare instance of political honesty. In a speech delivered the other evening by Sir Charles Dilke, at a crowded meeting of the Western of Chelsea, the honorable baronet had the honesty and courage to say:

"I found myself compelled last year to vote against a bill with the landable title of Peace Preservation Bill, but with another word, I am sorry to say, following that title and making it read Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill. I fear that the public hardly know how severe, and indeed terrible, are the provisions of that law. The figures that have been published by Government, I do not believe to be, so far from justifying its introduction. If there had been a certain amount of disturbance in an English county, and it was proposed to pass such a bill, the outcry would be great indeed. But because it applies only to Ireland, and the Irish are looked upon as unpopular and are supposed to be an unsocommunistic people, different from all others, it is passed with but small opposition. All that I can say is that I was brought up in old Whig principles, and especially in all that concerned matters of personal liberty, and that I cannot understand how those who shudder at arbitrary arrests in Poland, and who ridicule gagging of the press in France, can permit the passing of a law for Ireland which gives absolute powers of arrest and of suppression of newspapers to the Lord Lieutenant. Ireland, unfortunately for herself, has always been looked upon as a country upon which it was safe to try experiments since the time when Harrington proposed to Cromwell to raise money by selling Ireland to the Jews."

Well would it be for the stability of the whole of the three kingdoms had we more as genuinely liberal statement as this expression of opinion of Sir Charles Dilke indicates him to be. For this talented and liberal representative for Chelsea is entitled to the leading position of every honest and just elector.—*London Universe, January 10.*

**Home Rule Exercise.**

The Home Rule principle is fast becoming a treasured article of faith in England. Mr. Butt, in his speech at Manchester, gave several cheering proofs of the growth of a friendly feeling towards the national movement. Mr. Isaac Holden, a wealthy and influential persons in Great Britain. Two signal instances of the fact are now before us. Mr. Cowen, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who has been a prominent claimant in the room of his father, Sir Joseph Cowen, whose death a few days ago left it vacant, addressed a large meeting of the constituency of Home Rule for Ireland, as defined by the Dublin Conference. And Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, a very important man, who is President of the Birmingham League, which, in fact, is Radical leader, presents himself at Sheffield as a candidate for Parliament with an open avowal that he is favorable to the Irish demand. The eminent historian, Mr. Frederic Harrison, contributes two articles to the Irish spirit to the *Fortnightly Review*. The opinions of individuals may be only straws in the world of politics, but such opinions as these are straws that show which way the wind is blowing.—*Dublin Weekly News, Jan. 10.*

**Sound Reasoning.**

There is no country in the world which goes in so extensively for outward shows of religion and which is at heart so drunken and immoral as Scotland. Exactorly, Scotland is a model of sobriety and decorum; interiorly, she is rotten to the core—Puritanical in the extreme or the surface, licentious and drunken at heart. In proof of this witness the records of immorality and her well-known great capabilities of private "tippling." Take, for example, the following sound reasoning of Dundee: Whilst the people of Dundee would be shocked at the innocent laugh or joyous look of a happy youth on the Sabbath day, they are not ashamed to acknowledge that they consume 252,878 gallons of foreign spirits and whisky every year. Irrespective of the beer which these thirsty fellow-citizens of Dundee annually swill, the proportion last year brought to the public exchequer £151,355, something like £1 per head of the whole population of Dundee.—*London Universe, January 10.*

### FRANCE.

**The Velina Power.**

When the National Assembly meets next week, after its short recess, its attention will be drawn without delay to the great question of the electoral law. Until the law is materially reformed there can be no hope for the establishment of order and peace upon a solid basis in France. We take daily more progress from moderate men to reject their doting harm to themselves as well as to others. The French Communists are lunatics, and the elective franchise is the deadly weapon with which they threaten destruction to society. Madmen they are, for demens of every conduct on all occasions proves beyond question; and in either case they cannot be prudently intrusted with the power of breaking the legislature of a state. It is proposed to restrict the franchise to persons of a certain residence, twenty years of age and upwards, and to make suborbon residence for twelve months in the parish as absolute condition for the exercise of the franchise. This will limit the right of voting considerably and ben-fidelity. It is also proposed to borrow Mr. Disraeli's idea of fancy votes—one of which we approved with reference to England, and which we consider very conducive to the best interests of France—and to give supplementary votes to public functionaries of the Constitutional, peat or present; ministers of any one of the forms of religion recognized by the State, magistrates of all grades, lawyers, physicians, members of the learned societies, civil and military officers, whether retired or in active service, and all electors paying a sum of 5 per cent upon whatever amount of accumulated votes not, however, to exceed four. The followers of MM. Thiers and Jean-baud will, of course, denounce such a proposal as the rankest tyranny and injustice, because it is a strong check upon Red Republicanism—the only republic possible in France—but we hope that it will be adopted by the National Assembly. With such a law, the election of such wretches as Barrodet, Rane, etc., would be impossible.—*London Weekly Register, January 10.*

**The Circular of M. de Fourtou.**

We know not whether it is in consequence of representations from the German Government that M. de Fourtou has sent his letter to the French Bishops concerning the recent pastorals which some of them have put forth. At all events, it is believed that the Berlin authorities are satisfied with what has been done. The circular of the Minister of Public Worship observes all the forms, avoids singling out any particular pastoral for animadversion, and expresses a confident conviction that the eminent prelates in question would be "the first to regret" that their writings should have produced "consequences absolutely contrary to their intentions." The Government, however, could not but take notice of the fact that some "appreciations" contained in them "are calculated to excite abroad suspicions which it is undesirable to arouse," and sincerely hopes that the will not occur again. "Your Grandeur," continues M. de Fourtou, "is not ignorant of the sympathy, which the Government feels for the Church and the Holy See in the midst of their trials. It well understands therefore the cares which weigh on the Catholic conscience, and the grief of which the Catholic Bishops are now making themselves the interpreters. Such sentiments, Monseigneur, may be expressed with all the filling freedom and force without its being necessary to have recourse to attacks at which neighboring Governments may take umbrage." We should rather like to know, however, in what terms which would not offend Prince von Bismarck, the liberties of the spiritual jurisdiction could be asserted, the violation of that liberty condemned and the solidarity of Catholic interests throughout the world affirmed. And the French Bishops could do no less than this.—*London Tablet, January 10.*

### GERMANY.

**Cowing Bismarck.**

Seventeen new laws are this moment in preparation in Austria, for the better regulation of the relations between Church and State." Prior to 1867 there was but one law for that purpose—namely, the concordat agreed on with the Holy Father in 1855, which worked so well that Austria was at that time one of the best regulated countries in Europe. That peaceful state of affairs did not suit Bismarck. Ever since this one law was arbitrarily set aside, everything has been at sixes and sevens in the empire; and now the Austrian Minister of Public Worship of the sleepless nights the quasi-colossus triumphs of the Prussian *Kulturkampf* up to rid of the celebrated Mass, but swallowed little of the object he had in view. He was only seized with spasms and violent pains in the stomach, vomiting and other symptoms of poisoning. Medical assistance was at hand, and their efforts proved successful. Examinations were set on foot, which resulted in finding traces of tartar emetic in the sacred vessels, in the wine, and in the hosts. Twenty-seven persons of seventeen brand-new sanctimonious faces, ranging up to 72 in age, were brought upon him. It is hard to tell what the object of the whole of this was, and why all this dancing to the tunes struck by Bismarck. In Prussia the Catholics are as one to two, and may be trusted to deal to a man with impunity; numerical strength at least is on the side of the oppressed. But in Austria they are altogether in the majority, the aggregate numbers of Protestants, Jews and schismatics not amounting to more than one and a half million, or about nine per cent. of the entire population to the western half of the empire.—*London Tablet, January 10.*

**Religion of the Late Dowager Queen of Prussia.**

The recent death of the late Queen of Prussia brings to memory another instance of the intolerance of the Court of Berlin. This unhappy princess was a Catholic in her youth, being a sister of the King of Bavaria. She was married to the King of Prussia by proxy, and although a good Catholic, but remorse pursued her through life, and when, a few years since, she went to Rome, she confessed to the Pope the reliance of her suite, and to have a secret interview with Pius IX. He reconciled her to the Church, and accorded to her, in consideration of the miserable slavery in which she lived, the privilege granted to the ex-Empress Eugenie, of having divine service in her private chapel. This

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Father Hacker is at present residing in Egypt, and is greatly improved in health.

Two Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul have lately been organized in Houston, Texas.

The *Mortifiene Catholic* is the name of a new Catholic paper published in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Father Martinelli, one of the newly appointed Cardinals, was an humble Augustinian friar.

Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently dedicated St. Vincent's Home for newsboys.

Very Rev. L. Cosgrove, of Wexford, has been appointed Provincial of the Franciscans in Ireland.

Bishop Dubois of Galveston, Texas, will soon return from France to his diocese, accompanied by twenty-two priests and eighteen nuns.

A roll of bank notes advertised as lost by Charles Simon & Son, of Baltimore, was returned to the firm by a Sister of Charity of that city, who declined all reward.

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The Jesuit Fathers from Germany have located at Mankato, Minn., as a central point from which to issue out on missions through Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and the Indian Territories. There will be their parent house for the Northwest.

The New York *Herald* says that, owing to the closing of so many monasteries in Italy, a large number of relics have been sent to New York, under the care of Father Gardiner, who has now one of the largest collections in the world, and that they will be distributed among the bishops of this country.

The Rev. J. T. Walford, S. J., M. A., formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and an Assistant Master at Eton College, who is at present engaged in the study of philosophy and theology at the Society's House in Louvain, Belgium, received the Tonsure and Minor Orders on the Feast of St. Stanislaus, at the hands of the Bishop of the diocese at the Novice House, situated at Tronchiennes, near Ghent.

It was through the efforts of Bishop Dubourg of New Orleans that the Society for the Propagation of the Faith was founded at Lyons, in France, in 1822. Its penny a week collections have built innumerable churches and chapels, sent missionaries throughout the world, and converted many thousands of souls; and there are few countries that have shared more in its almsgiving than the United States.

Bishop Rosecrans, of the diocese of Columbus, Ohio, a few weeks since, in the cathedral at Columbus, preached an eloquent sermon on Catholic organizations, with the sequin of the Kinsaid Benefited Associations lying upon the altar, strongly recommending the U. B. A. as a model Catholic organization, one that he considered the best in existence, and advising all Catholic young men to join.

The Catholic Union of the diocese of St. Paul, Minn., consists of twenty-seven societies, and is divided in the various counties of the State, represented by fifty-four councilors, with an aggregate membership of fifteen hundred, and steadily increasing. Last summer they issued five thousand copies of a document on Liberty of Conscience, which produced a discussion that has opened the Penitentiary and State Reformatory to the ministrations of priests.

When the Pope's messenger came into the presence of the Rev. P. Martinelli to announce to him the news of his elevation to the Cardinalate, he found him cleaning the sacred vessels in the church of St. Augustine, of which he was sacristan. Just so with St. Bonaventure. When the Papal messenger came to announce to him his elevation to the dignity of Prince of the Church, he found him washing dishes in the kitchen of his convent.

Although Nanno Nagle was the daughter of a Catholic gentleman of Catholic and Irish many and influential Protestant relatives, among whom was the great Edmund Burke, she was left to commence her first Catholic school in Cork by stealth, less than one hundred years ago. English laws forced ignorance upon the Irish people, and the English people and their American descendants have the impudence to allege that ignorance against the Irish people as a fault, if not as a crime.

An address of sympathy and respect with the Pope, signed by 1,200 Protestant ministers, has been presented to him by the Evangelical Alliance. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the author of the address, and Dr. Schaff, of New York, presented it to the Pope. The Holy Father replied in a few words, thanking the signers for their sympathy.

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## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

The Carlists threaten to bombard the city of Bilbao.

Representative Clayton has introduced his bill for the admission jute and bagging free of duty.

A New York dispatch says that an immense balloon is to be sent to San Francisco in a few days for scientific purposes.

The Archbishop of Posen has been arrested by the German Government, and is now imprisoned in Ostrowo.

Hamilton, the Treasurer of Jersey City, absconded, and took with him $53,000 in money and $50,000 in bonds.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to retain twenty per cent. as the duty on tropical and semi tropical fruits.

Judge Thompson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is dead. There was no better or more distinguished man in the State.

The President has signed the bill providing for the erection of the busts of Chief Justices Taney and Chase in the Supreme Court-room.

A dispatch from London states that Russia declines to send goods to the National Centennial Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876.

A patent has been issued for the Mission de la Purissima in Santa Barbara county, and a small fraction is confirmed to Bishop Amat of Monterey.

A body of Philadelphia surgeons have gone to North Carolina for the purpose of making an autopsy on Siamese twins.

Eight buildings, valued at $50,000, and containing the corner of Dryades and Josephine streets, New Orleans, were burned on Saturday.

The New York police on Sunday last discovered a lot of unloaded hand-grenades on the premises of a Frenchman who was formerly a Communist. He was arrested.

The California delegation will all oppose Ward's bill to refer the Indian depredation claims to purchase from the Government within one year at ten dollars per acre.

All the new appointments in the Indian agencies have struck for twenty per cent. higher wages. The publishers have refused, and have secured help to issue their papers at a reduced size.

The extensive fire reported two weeks ago as being in the coal mines at Wilkesbarre, Penn., is still burning in force Monday and on Tuesday last was worse than ever before.

A band of praying men and women, the same now briefly chronicled, has been organized in Boston to visit saloons and pray there for the erring.

A sharp shock of earthquake, which shook stoves and other movables, visited Quebec and vicinity last Sunday. The temperature was twenty degrees below zero.

The French Assembly will report an appropriation of four million francs for the restoration of the Tuileries, the Palais Royale, and other public buildings in Paris, damaged by the Communists.

Articles of impeachment have been presented in Congress against Judge Busteed, Judiciary Committee against Judge Busteed, Federal Judge of Alabama, formerly a leading New York politician.

*L'Union*, a Paris paper, says that Bismarck has written to the British Government relative to the attitude of the Catholic press and Bishops of England, and received a disagreeable reply.

General Sherman is in favor of transferring the control of the Indians from the Interior Department to the War Department, the purpose of feeding, clothing & civilizing them, but to keep them in better subjection.

We announced last week that the low lands in the vicinity of Colton, Cal., were made fit for habitation by the little officers in a submerged state, the mosquitoes have been foolish enough to send a large number of a ticket to Nice and five francs to go to the devil with. The visitors, in the shape of mosquitoes, are, in order that unpleasantness may not take place within the limits of the principality. Many a poor fellow has faced death on his return to the hotel pennines and friendless, and has died in the agonies of delirium tremens. He is sure to win whether the Prince of Monaco or the Prince of Monaco, who draws his revenue from the rent paid by M. Blanc, spends the year in Paris, the life-blood dissipated in Paris.

## Prevention Better than Sickness.

The ability of the human body to resist the causes of disease depends upon its vigor and upon the purity of the blood. Whenever these conditions are impaired, in the slightest degree, the most prolific causes of sickness are always present, and it is then that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be used. It will restore and strengthen the vital forces, and so purify the blood as to render it proof against the most common diseases. The ingredients of this powerful vegetable tonic are derived from the three kingdoms of nature, combining those well established principles which will successfully counteract the various influences to which we are subjected in different climates, and under the most unfavorable circumstances. It is the best possible remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Debility, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, or Sleep, and for all complaints originating in a disordered stomach, or torpid liver. Nothing else can be so safely taken in the first stages of Consumption, Bilious Fever, Chills and Fever, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. Physicians of all schools prescribe it. Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

## "Housekeeper" of Health.

The liver being the great depurating organ of the human system, and this great "housekeeper" of our health" at work, it is of the utmost importance that it be kept in healthy order, and not get, as it were, the mastership of the house. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are unequaled. Most diseases "flesh is heir to" are the result of a disordered liver. Even the worst scrofula in the system, when this remedy is faithfully and perseveringly given, entirely disappears. Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Chronic Diarrhœa, and every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption, are speedily cured by it. Sick headache, Bilious headache, and every variety of headache, arising from a foul stomach, or torpid liver, are relieved and cured by it. Sold by druggists everywhere.

## Miscellaneous.

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3 MONTHS FREE.

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KENNEDY, O'NEILL & BRENNAN,
IMPORTERS OF
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WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
HAVING RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS!
Complete in Every Department,
We are now prepared to supply our customers with
The Best and Cheapest Goods
in the City. Among which are—
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Empress Cloths,
Tarnise Crotons,
Cashmeres,
Merinoes,
Gorges, Reps, Etc.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS.
RIBBONS a Specialty, at VERY LOW PRICES.
Real IRISH TATTING sold in the trade at a fifth
cost discount.
Thankful to our friends for the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we desire a continuance of the same.
WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.
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OPPOSITE THIRD.....SAN FRANCISCO.
GOLD AND SILVER PLATING
OF ALL KINDS, BY HAND OR THE ELEC
TRO Process, in a superior manner, at the very lowest rates. Table ware, carriage work, builders' hardware, etc., done with neatness and dispatch.
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THE LARGEST STOCK
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107 MONTGOMERY ST.,
Between Bush and Sutter.....SAN F

## Subscriptions Received.

Gilroy—Mrs. H. P. Shrine.....$1 50
Jackson—James Walsh.....4 00
Mr. Mansfield.....4 00
John Smith.....4 00
E. Muldoon.....4 00
French Corral—Thomas Ryan.....4 00
Hot Springs Valley—D. Mahoney.....4 00
Forest Hill—Father A. O'Donnell.....4 00
Placerville—B. Lincoln.....4 00
Gilroy—Mrs. Charles Burr.....4 00
Sacramento—T. McMurray.....4 00
San Jose—Christopher Ingoman.....4 00
Mrs. Mary Cluney.....4 00
Redding Creek—Thomas Wallace.....4 00
James Lawler.....4 00
Charles O'Connor.....4 00
Redwood City—John Mahoney.....4 00
Sherman P. O.—P. Fitzgerald.....4 00
Mission San Jose—Dennis Hart.....4 00

BURY AND GILBERT FAMILY MEDICINES.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator—a purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Nervousness, Sick-headache, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations. mhlo 1yeow

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, February 5, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $4 12½@$4 37, and superfine at $3 75@$3 75 in sacks $@$ bbl.

WHEAT—The market has ruled weak and at lower rates the past week. At the close the market is quotable at $1 60@$1 65 $ ctl.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at former rates. We quote the range for ordinary feed at $1 30@$1 40, and for choice brewing at $1 40@$1 50.

OATS—There was a fair demand, at unchanged rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $2 50@$2 75 $ ctl.

CORN—The market has ruled steady during the week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $1 50@$1 55 for White and Yellow.

BRAN—Quotable at $20@$22 $ ton.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $21@$23 $ ton.

BEANS—The following are the jobbing rates: Bayos, $2 37½@$2 50; Pinks, $2 50@$2 62½; Reds, $2 25@$2 37½; and Small White, $3 50; large Butter, $3@$3 25 $ ctl.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 50@$1 75 $ ctl.

POTATOES—Are quoted at $1 25@$1 50 $ 100 lbs; Sweets, $1 50@$1 75 $ ctl; Rose, $1 50@$1 75; Mercedes, $1 50@$1 75; Snowflake, $1 50@$1 75; Burbanks, $1 50@$1 75; Monstrous, 75@$1 25@$1 50; Peerless, 75@$1 25.

HOPS—Are dull at 35@37½ c lb.

WOOL—Quotable at 35@37½ c lb for Fine; 30@32½ c for Medium; 25@27½ c for Coarse; 20@22½ c for Foothill; 15@17½ c for Mountain.

HIDES—Quotable at $1 75@$2 00 $ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½ c lb.

SHEEP PELTS—Quotable at 50c@$1 50 each.

HORSE HIDES—Quotable at 50c@$1 $ piece.

HORNS—Quotable at $1 75@$2 50 $ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 30@32½ c lb.

HONEY—Quotable at 10@12½ c lb.

BEEF—We quote Fair to Good Steers, 4@4½ c; Choice Steers, 5@5½ c; Cows, 3@3½ c; Bulls, 2½@3 c lb.

MUTTON—Quotable at 6@7 c lb.

VEAL—Quotable at 6@7 c lb.

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INFORMATION WANTED—Of Mrs. Mary Ann Hanly, widow of James Hanly, who left Ireland in March of 1873, for Boston, Mass. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her son, Michael Hanly, Monitor Office, San Francisco

## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

**A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.**

### CHAPTER I.
### A RESCUE.

The watch of the two soldiers left in the tower became tedious and discouraging. The tramp of the departing enemy gave them no comfort, for there were numbers still left sufficient to annihilate them. An air of sullen watchfulness, too, pervaded the German soldiers. They were not maligned absolutely in rank, but a few of them who left the group in front of the church with the intention of playing billiards at the café were harshly called back. Sentries were set at each inlet of the village, and the whole of the men were kept under arms. By-and-bye pipes were lit. Discipline, which entered the German's soul, which brought him to bear insult, blows, and tyranny of all kinds, had to stop short with his tobacco. It had found it safe to rob him of his freedom, but it dared not put out his pipe. The soldiers availed themselves of the one privilege which their superiors had left to them, and they smoked. They smoked as men do who are not in a hurry, but indeed as those who have a long time to pass and know that they can have full and leisurely enjoyment, and it become avid-at to the anxious observers in the tower that the considerable force before them had determined to occupy the village.

"Have you anything to eat?" asked Barbet, in a tone scarce above a whisper.

"A bleak, it would seem."

"I have the same. It is not much for men who have had no dinner."

"I would'nt call it a banquet myself, but we can divide our bit in halves, and share with our breakfast, we shall have what I can tell you it isn't every man in Ireland has—three meals a day."

Barbet made a grimace. "If even I had my pipe," he said.

"Ays, 'would be something, but if you tried it it might be your last. Way, these scoundrels below would hear you striking a match."

"What are they at now?"

"Dining, I suppose."

Barbet groaned, took his biscuit out of his pocket, broke it in halves, put one back and munched the other.

"What is that they are eating, in the name of all that's wonderful?" asked Mike.

"I suppose its sour-krout."

"Sure, sour-kroot can't be like that. It would be a queer thing to carry rubbish into your belt."

"Ma fol, no—I see S. now," said Barbet. "It's a sausage. Each man takes out out of his helmet."

"Oh-o-h, now," said Mike thoughfully. "It isn't what I'd call myself a very neat style of serving a dinner, but in my mind it's a very handy way of carrying a bit of meat with a man when he's likely to be in difficulties, and when there isn't a genteel cookshop round the corner to order it from."

To be situated in a tower where to make the slightest noise is certain to bring you under the observation of enemies alert and watchful, is far from conducive to ease or even the pleasures of the situation added to by the only variety afforded being in singing diseases or the forcing of tobacco pipes in which the hostile soldiers indulged. In this condition, however, did they remain as the day wore on, and twilight began to descend upon the landscape. To the privation of hunger succeeded the pain of intense cold, the open, elevated belfry of the tower being peculiarly exposed to the chill November wind which began to blow as the evening advanced.

"I suppose you think it's laughing I am," said Mike.

"There's not much to laugh at I should think," responded Barbet gloomily.

"Well, you see my jaws are giving as if it was to merry a body, but the truth is it's only my teeth that are banging against each other from the cold."

"Very probably."

"I suppose," continued Mike with an air of deep consideration, "that's what may be called laughing on the wrong side of my mouth."

His companion made no answer. Even if he were inclined to be talkative he would have hardly understood Mike's meaning.

"Curse," said Mike, "it won't do to be gloomy. I can't ask you to sing for the beauty you have barely there might be in the remaining something worse than noise at the windows—"

"You are very light-hearted."

"What's to prevent me? not the weight of my disease anyway."

"How long are we to remain in this infernal rat trap?"

"Ah, that's the question. I'm as sure as that I'm in this cheap, but airy lodging, that Michel hasn't forgotten us, and will take the first opportunity to try and get us out of it."

"Well?"

"Exactly; but you see the handful he has with him are hardly enough to dispose of all those down below there very easily."

"That's probably true, but it is not agreeable."

"My own opinion, too, comrade. But then you see Michel Voss is a kind of fox by now and just now can tell what he will do; and, strange as it may seem to you, it's my firm belief that he will overcome these ruffians down there—numerous as they are."

"Well, I should like to see him," said Barbet, in a spiritless tone. "But suppose he does not come, or suppose he does not come for a week, what are we to eat then? If we gave ourselves up, they won't at all events give us something to eat."

"It's my opinion they'd try whether you could digest a bullet. Remember you're a franc-tireur."

"Aye, but a soldier in uniform."

"That's an advantage certainly; it would save you from a rope, which, I'm told, is what they use when they're desirous out of uniform. It's a saving people they are, these Germans. You see a rope does fifty, and a cartridge is a general way can't be expected to execute more than one."

"Then you think," said Barbet, "that when the worst comes in the worst, we ought to fight it out, and sell our lives as dearly as possible."

"Barbet, I see my French must be improving, for you hit off my meaning to a T."

"Very good. I am content. Is your piece loaded, Mike?"

"What do you mean?"

"If your rifle is ready I will take a pull at it myself and alarm the enemy, then they may and compel them to put us out of pain."

"Pooh! I'd reserve my fire until it was of some use, and help Michel when he come here."

"If by the time he comes here we shall be starved to death like mice in an empty church, or we shall be so congealed with the cold we shall not be even able to fire a shot."

"Look, Barbet; if I were so frozen that you might skate over me, the right of Michel Voss would set me shavling. But any how we can hold out until to-morrow. Our fellows are located, and it will be very for-gance with us when we can't lend a second time. Let us, at all events, wait until to-morrow morning before we give up; I could'nt bear to think of—certainly could not look at them thieves at breakfast without wanting to put some leaden marigolds into their soup. Let us say a: nice o'clock to-morrow we ring the bell."

"Agreed," said Barbet, and the men grasped hands. In a few moments both were lying down and buried in a slumber which many of the so called favorites of fortune would be glad to purchase at any gold.

Early to bed and early to rise is a proverb whose practical wisdom holds true even in the draughty belfry of a church tower. Mike had slept soundly, but it was still dark when he awoke. He experienced a gnawing pain of which he had no difficulty in determining the origin. To still he importunity he rose and looked through the openings in the tower. It was so dark that he could scarcely see the German soldiers below him, though their presence was betrayed by the cold glitter of a bayonet, and the subdued hum of voices showed that several were awake and on the move.

"Why, then," said Mike, indulging his thoughts after his own fashion, "it's a pleasant thing to be perched up here with a cockloft, without bit or sup, and the exhtreme probability that you may soon have to be sweetened with sugar of lead. Mr. Mahony, my friend, you've got into a good many scrapes, but this seems likely to rub you out as clean as ever this bit of injun rubber did the beautiful copies—eh! what the divil's that? Hush—Barbet."

Mike's soliloquy was interrupted by the sound of a bell which then seemed to proceed from the rear of the church. He woke his companion.

"What is this?" exclaimed the half-bewildered Barbet.

"What is it? Take to your rifl, man, and be ready. You may kick me out of that since we've had a disappointment. I am glad to have assisted in your rescue, but you ought really have been a darnsed damsel."

"But your honor I was distressed enough for any damsel. And for that matter, I'm sure you should ever again have the chance of trying a rescue out of this tower. I am satisfied that I have in any damsel in the world you like to select—except two."

### CHAPTER LI.
### THE PRICE OF VICTUALS.

Since the capture of the Isles des Loups by Michel and his comrades it had been taken possession of by the French, and to attempt was made, or as far as could be seen, intended for its recapture. A post was regularly placed there and communication maintained by means of a boat—not the wobbly old craft that Michel had used, but a sturdier and better one which had been brought from the city. One morning, as a Sergeant of the guard went with the relief, a sentinel, whose station was at the upper side of the island, was found lying on his face, dead—shot through the brain. The other sentries declared that they had heard no report of a rifle. To the natural suspicion that they must have been asleep, one of them was able to reply that he heard the sound of rare in the night, and on examination it in the boat was found gone, but drifting about with the cars in her. The event naturally caused a good deal of excitement in the fort, and while the body was brought in and was surrounded by a group of curious officers, among whom naturally were Count Michel and Mike Mahony. They were deep in conversation and completely shut from the hearing of the soldiers, when Mike found the peasant who had been the informant on many important occasions, and whose natural good will towards the Franc-Tireur was much increased by the sense of gratitude for the rescue of Isolde.

"Ha, I am glad to see you. Have you heard of this poor sentry being shot at this isle des Loups?"

"I have not heard it until now."

"And the strange thing is that no sound was heard, though the rowing of a boat was heard."

"It seems, Sergeant, like an attempt to turn your tricks against yourself."

"Not like a fox-hunt," said the Count. "They steal your meat, your hole, your feather bed, your kitchen clock and your ideas."

"Can you, Tarbette, give me any clue to this?"

"Well, I know nothing of this particular affair, but I know something."

"Your eyes and ears are generally well employed."

"I was selling vegetables away at Brie yesterday morning. My little ass began to bray—you remember my little white ass, Mary poplin?—and as the fellow has a donkey makes, but I assure you If you rily couldn't tell them apart."

"I suppose we must try whether we can't get over with him."

"That is what I am endeavoring to work out."

"A gun that makes no noise is a fine thing."

"Yes, I often wished I had one."

"But after your shot it makes very little difference to you whether there's a report or not."

"No doubt."

"And the want of noise doesn't make his bullet carry farther or fairer, I'm thinking."

"I should say not."

"Well, I don't think very much of his instrument."

"But it is not the less necessary to kill him. It is quite evident that it must be—one or two, perhaps."

"Oh, a dozen of three. All right. I'm his man, and if I get a fair crack at him he'll wish all the wind in the north to get. But what shall we do?"

"Wait! Waiting. I mean that we should not adopt any special measure, but just keep a sharp look out for this terrible enemy of ours."

"But your honor I was distressed enough for any damsel. And for that matter, I'm sure you should ever again have the chance of trying a rescue out of this tower. I am satisfied that I have in any damsel in the world you like to select—except two."

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### THE NEW YEAR'S NIGHT OF A MISERABLE MAN.

Translated from the German of Jean Paul Richter, by JAMES MASON HOPPIN, ESQ.

In the lone stillness of the New Year's night
A solitary wanderer stood, and turned
His eye West to the firmament, where, bright
And pure, a solitary rolling planet burned,
And then down on the earth, all cold and white,
And felt the mastership of all who mourned
And groaned upon its bosom, since there were
With his deep wretchedness and great despair.

For year him as he pressed—hidden from view,
Set by the flowers of youth, but by the snows
Of age alone. In torturing thought he flew
Over the past, and on his memory rose
The plagues of his life which conscience drew,
With all its fruits—diseases, sins and woes;
A dreary drama—a long scroll, filled o'er
O agony, remorse, and withering fears.

Like spectres now his bright youth days came back,
And that cross-road of life where, when a boy,
His father placed him down; the right hand track
Leads to a land of glory, peace and joy—
Right into wilderness, woe and misery.

Were blasts and plagues and poison winds destroy,
Then had he died! Alas! the serpent's bite
Coiled round his heart, their venom on his tongue,

Lies in counterable grief, he cried—
"Deserter of my youth! Cruel, reckless
My sources of life! Oh, father! be my guide!

Let me, let me choose my path now more!"
But the God of mercy, He heard not the cry!
Away, and all was silent as before.
He groan had gifted by speech and words were;
Neither cause nor—his was in his grave.

Sorrow lights dashed flickering by; a star was falling;
Down to the milky march he saw it rush—
Like that unchastened spirit, lost, and calling
Upon the name of God in vain, impotent!
Oh, my lost youth! return, return to me."

And youth returned, and age withdrew its terrors—
Still was he young, for he had dreamed the whole;
His locks were black as the raven's plumage.

When whirlwind passions darkens not the soul,
And the real wars less sorrowful.

The truly had he made the earth his goal;
He wept, and thanked his God that, with the will,
He had the power to choose the right path still.

Here, youthful reader, ponder—and if thou,
Like him, art reeling over the abyss,
And all appears to thee dark and cheerless,
The ghastly dream may prove thy guide to bliss!
But should age once be written on thy brow,
Or darkness still be on thy heart—take this:
Repent calmly poor thy tears above the sea
Of departed youth—it never will return!

### Objects of Catholic Unions.

A kind, zealous and respected reverend friend writes to us: "It is curious how many persons ask me what is the object of the Catholic Union. I am not ashamed that we should say a word on it in this column of the *Freeman*. We are sorry that our reverend friend should have been so long without seeing our prospectus and our rules. Which we cordially invite all friends in the rising generation the germs of a high-souled Catholicity. The Catholic Unions multiply daily in this country, and on every branch of fruitful ground, and rest not from the conflict till the triumph of Catholic principles for Catholic children is unassailably secured.

The infidel, and Catholic press in every part (even the most remote), every corner (even the most obscure), of the universe (even, mostly after death, weak after long tenets, but whatever these may be, they cannot fail to remember that they are the servants of a professedly Catholic state. On the death of the military standard at Rome, Colonel de la Hayne, it was natural that, as a member of the French legation, his funeral rites should be performed by his fellow-countrymen in the church of St. Louis. The clergy of all church having heard that it was intended to convert the funeral into a political demonstration, refused to perform the funeral rites in their church, and these had therefore to be carried out in another church.

Now at first sight it may seem a small matter in which church the service be performed. This we readily concede, for the mere fabric does not impart any special virtue to the funeral function. The siege attached of St. Loligi have been accused of not doing their duty towards their fellow countrymen. This may be true—we concede even that; but what we do affirm most emphatically is that they showed a disinterested zeal in the service of their Master by not allowing a church to be turned into a place for political demonstrations, or a funeral rite to be transformed into a pompous anti-Papal display. It was the intention of the Italian Government to give military honors to the deceased attaché who was also a member of certain Masonic bonors. But Victor Emmanuel intended rather to have a bit at the Pope, using Frenchmen as his weapons, than to honor a gallant soldier. Had the funeral taken place in a church, the Italians would have accused the French clergy of implicitly obeying the Pope, besides, they would have been spoken ill of for allowing their church to be turned into a place for political demonstrations. But the clergy of St. Louis refused to perform the rites, theirs being the only church, they might justly be accused of favoritism. But the Madeleine is a vast edifice being consecrated and a religious function turned into a mockery, is a most praiseworthy, and such we maintain was the line of conduct adopted by the clergy of St. Louis.

As to the French frigate stationed at Civita Vecchia, the presence may not be required at present, but in these days of change and revolution no one would venture to say that the presence may not one day be necessary. If the Italian ultra-radical party get the upper hand, there is no limit to the violence that would be offered: no one would be secure, not even Victor Emmanuel himself, much less the Holy Father. Were a revolution to break out in Rome, the Church would be the first to feel the fury of the populace. But setting this point aside, we would urge that there is no provision in the International Maritime Code which forbids a ship to anchor in foreign ports. Spain does not object to our vessels remaining off Carthagena. France would not mind an Italian man-of-war lying off Toulon any more than England would protest against a Russian gun-boat being stationed off the Lizard. Indeed, the analogy is too strong in favor of laity for Civita Vecchia is not an important straitgate. Rome is the city, it has no pretensions to be a maritime power. No, the seas of the Occupoos and the funeral at St. Louis are the two points which we would plot to foment life-long against France. Italy is doing her best to incite a revolt in Spain by fanning separatist notions. Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel have notoriously made cause against the Church and against France. In Prussia penals laws are being enacted against Catholicism, in Italy, too, and in Rome itself, the religious orders are suppressed, and the Church persecuted. Surely, then, it is not unnatural and King Victor Emmanuel are to have a friendly quarrel to provoke France into a premature and destructive war.—*Westminster Gazette, January 17.*

### A Perplexed Freachman.

The perplexities of our language to a foreigner are shown in an amusing sketch from the Paris *Figaro*. A young Frenchman of the world begins with different prepositions.

"I began to understand your language when I was forty years old," he says. "At first, to me, what your verbs trouble me!

"I am sorry you find them troublesome," was all that I could say.

"Yes, indeed," Mrs. Jones, just now continued he. "She says she intends to break down housekeeping. Am I right in—"

"Break up housekeeping, she must have said."

"Oh, yes! I remember. Break up housekeeping."

"What does she do that?" I asked.

"Because her health is so broken lute."

"Broken down, you should say."

"Broken down, yes. Well, indeed, since the small-pox has broken up in your city."

"Broken out."

"She thinks she will learn it for a few years."

"Indeed! And will she close her house?"

"No; she is afraid it will be broken, broken—how do you say that?"

"Into pieces."

"Certainly; it is what I mean to say."

"In her zeal to be merried soon?"

"No, the engagement is broken—broken—"

"Broken off."

"Ah! I had not heard that. She a very sorry about it. Her only son broke the leg last week. In regard of the knight I am anxious to speak the English well."

"You will soon broke the new; no proposition this time."

"It is hard to understand. That young man, he gives me to pain in the head, he—"

"He is broker, and a very fine young fellow. Good day."

"So much," thought I, "for to the verb 'to break.'"

### The School Question.

"Honesty is best in the long run." This is an old proverb, and a good one the good citizens of East St. Louis think so, for they determined, some time since, to pinch her the Catholic portion of their population by the ears, and their portion of the school tax. At the present time the schools to which Catholic parents can conscientiously send their offspring receive in that city their due proportion of the money voted for the education of youth. The good and spirited citizens of Savannah, Georgia, have purged themselves of the reproach of educating the Protestant children at the expense, in part, of their Catholic fellows. We presume that Mr. D. Mulligan, of Lexington, Ky., has made a move in the right direction, in that city, as regards the school tax. He has introduced into the Council an ordinance providing for the payment of taxes collected from Catholics to apply to Catholic schools. The ordinance, it is to be hoped, will ultimately be adopted.

In this State of ours we, in many things, have a high position, of which we are justly proud. Our State debt is merely nominal; our judiciary is inferior to none and superior to most; our population and resources are increasing at a rate which excites the envy of neighboring States. But there remains upon us still this great blot, that our Protestant and indifferentist fellow-citizens seem in no slow to recognizing the great injustice of making us, Catholics, contribute towards the education of their children. If a man be unable to pay for the education of his children, in a country where there are so few schools, there would be no difficulty in tagging away from his neighbors' but when a majority, rich in this world's goods, compels a mean poorer minority to contribute towards the education of their children—then, indeed, it is not creditable. Would it not conduce to the honor of this city to take some steps to this matter?—*Catholic Citizen, Newark, N. J.*

A distinguished Irish artist, and an accomplished Catholic, Madame O'Connell, died recently in Paris. She was chiefly celebrated for her portraits and her extraordinary memory of faces. The *Figaro* tells us that if she saw a person only once she could trace the features perfectly on paper, years afterwards. She had not seen Rachel, as actress, for many years, and when the tragic lioness died, Madame O'Connell was asked to paint a portrait of her from memory. She did so, and it was universally pronounced the best ever executed. So also did she paint the likeness of Marshal Bazaine, after his trial, and that, too, years after his death, without consulting any other portrait. One day a lady asked her to paint a portrait of her husband. Madame O'Connell said she could not do it as she had never seen him. The lady reminded her that she had bought a shawl from him three years before, and Madame, exactly recalling the features, painted the picture.


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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Also, Chemic Eggs for Hatching, Bone Dust, Bone Meal, Oyster Shells, Ground Oyster Shells, Meat Scraps, Poultry Foods, Mocha and Java Coffee, Spices, Baking Powder, Extracts, Essences, Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon, Pickles, Sauces, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Fish, Soups, Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Condiments, Table Delicacies, Fine Teas, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Farina, Barley, Oatmeal, Hominy, Cracked Wheat, Buckwheat, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Rye Flour, Wheat Flour, Canned Milk, Canned Cream, Canned Butter, Canned Lard, Canned Chickens, Canned Turkeys, Canned Ducks, Canned Geese, Canned Pigeons, Canned Quails, Canned Partridges, Canned Pheasants, Canned Rabbits, Canned Venison, Canned Oysters, Canned Clams, Canned Mussels, Canned Lobsters, Canned Shrimps, Canned Crabs, Canned Salmon, Canned Sardines, Canned Mackerel, Canned Herring, Canned Tongues, Canned Corned Beef, Canned Roast Beef, Canned Soups, Canned Jellies, Canned Jams, Canned Preserves, Canned Condiments, Canned Table Delicacies, Canned Fine Teas, Canned Rice, Canned Sago, Canned Tapioca, Canned Farina, Canned Barley, Canned Oatmeal, Canned Hominy, Canned Cracked Wheat, Canned Buckwheat, Canned Graham Flour, Canned Corn Meal, Canned Rye Flour, Canned

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21. February
14—Sunday—Quinquagesima Sunday. SS. Faustus and Jovita, Martyrs.
16—Monday—Feria.
17—Tuesday—Feria.
18—Wednesday—Ash Wednesday; beginning of Lent.
19—Thursday—Feria.
20—Friday—Most Holy Passion of our Lord.
21—Saturday—Feria.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

## AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

The Reverend JOHN HENSHILL is, undoubtedly, very fond of notoriety. This is a weakness which we should not care to treat with much severity, for all men have foibles. But he does not appear to be overscrupulous about the means he employs to achieve the coveted notoriety. This is unbecoming a gentleman, not to speak of a Christian minister, and we cannot help finding fault with it. For example, his connection with a small illustrated sheet printed in this city, which, under pretence of being wiley, is simply scurrilous and abusive, is not a thing of which any honorable man, no matter how severely he may condemn the tenets of Catholicity, should feel proud. Here, however, we have only a question of good taste and well-bred courtesy towards one's religious adversaries, and there may be little use in discussing such matters with Mr. HENSHILL. But we have another question to treat with him of greater importance, inasmuch as it concerns his character for veracity.

We believe we are not mistaken, in asserting that it is the reverend gentleman's cherished ambition to pass off as the special opponent of the Jesuits. He has undertaken, it would seem, the herculean task of defending Protestantism against the attacks of the much dreaded followers of St. IGNATIUS LOYOLA. With a self sacrificing heroism, which cannot be accorded too much praise in this age of egotism, he has devoted himself to frustrating their wily schemes for the demolition of the "blessed work" of the Reformation. Hence if one of the Jesuit Fathers preaches, or delivers a lecture, upon any subject, Mr. HENSHILL as soon as possible gives the public the benefit of his views concerning the same matter. So accustomed are we now to this kind of thing that we hardly look out for "a reply" from the pastor of Calvary Church to almost every discourse pronounced in St. Ignatius' Church. As the big blacksmith said, when reproached for allowing his diminutive wife to beat him, "it amuses her and doesn't hurt me," so the Jesuit Fathers may very justly allege that if Mr. HENSHILL finds any satisfaction in his "replies," he is thoroughly welcome to them, inasmuch as they cannot do them the least possible harm. But, after all, this thing becomes wearisome in the course of time, and it requires considerable patience to bear with it. Still the parties principally concerned are not disposed to make complaint, so we on our part raise no objection.

But to come to our particular specific charge against Mr. HENSHILL—if there be any one among the clergymen attached to St. Ignatius' Church against whom the pastor of Calvary entertains a special antipathy, and whom he follows up with the pertinacity of a sleuth hound, it is, unquestionably, Rev. Father BUCHARD. He appears to be Mr. HENSHILL'S fere nature. On the evening of Tuesday week Father BUCHARD delivered, for the benefit of the Taylor-street Convent, a lecture on "The Catholic Church and the Conversion of Nations." Of course Mr. HENSHILL came out with his inevitable rejoinder on the following Sunday evening in the presence of his congregation. With the substance of his harangue we do not intend to deal—it is no concern of ours; if it pleased those who heard it there the matter may rest. But in the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman made a statement so astounding, so much at variance with truth, so susceptible of immediate refutation, that we cannot understand how, with all his audacity, he ventured to give it expression.

We are informed, on the best authority, that he declared Father BUCHARD was in the habit of "sneaking round after him" to his lectures and sermons for the purpose of learning what he might say. Not content with this, he actually assumed that the reverend gentleman was there and then present, and directed his remarks as though he were addressing him personally. So emphatic was he that part, if not the entire of his audience, believed Father BUCHARD was seated in the church. Now, we must inform the Rev. Mr. HENSHILL that during the twelve years Father BUCHARD has spent in this city he has never even once set foot within a church belonging to any Protestant denomination whatever. Therefore it is needless to say that he has never been inside Calvary church while its pastor was lecturing or preaching, or, indeed, at any other time. Moreover, we are afraid this assertion will hurt the vanity of the Calvinistic minister, but, as it is true, we must state it—Father BUCHARD is not even personally acquainted with Mr. HENSHILL, does not know him by appearance, and never to his knowledge met him.

If Mr. HENSHILL wants to sustain a character for veracity, and does not wish to be under the imputation of making false assertions, he will let the public know what authority he had for saying that Father BUCHARD was "sneaking round after him," or was present at any of his lectures or addresses. The pastor of Calvary must have no very modest idea of his own importance if he imagines that Father BUCHARD has nothing better to do than to listen to his anti-Catholic ravings. He must have, on the other hand, a very poor idea of the intelligence of his congregation if he thinks he can pass himself off as a "victim of Jesuit persecutions." We do not by any means grudge him whatever satisfaction he may derive from "replying" to addresses or sermons by Catholic clergymen, because we frequently find his diatribes rather amusing; but respect for truth and decency compels us to protest in the strongest manner against his seeking sympathy under false pretenses. More strongly still must we protest against his wantonly and unreservedly charging a highly respected and zealous priest, with conduct which, although Mr. HENSHILL may not be aware of the fact, all well-bred persons must consider unworthy of a gentleman.

## GERMANY AND AMERICA.

A French newspaper, *La Patrie*, asserts that the American and German Governments are exchanging diplomatic notes, the tenor of which is not at all friendly. The subject of this acrimonious correspondence is said to be connected with the question of emigration. It is well known that Prussia does not regard with much favor the great exodus of her people to the United States. Every man who quits her shores for the land of republican freedom represents so much capital and so much industrial energy lost to her forever. It is not, however, this way of regarding the emigrant that causes grief to the Prussian authorities, but rather the consideration that every individual who flies off to America is one soldier taken from the ranks of their huge army. Hence the Government is throwing every imaginable obstacle, short of downright prohibition, in the way of emigration, and maintains an exceedingly strict surveillance over the conduct of the agents of the transatlantic steamers who are located in the German towns and cities. These facts make the statement of *La Patrie* wear a look of probability. Nevertheless, we do not believe it to be correct. The Prussian Government might go so far as to forbid emigration altogether without affording the United States any just grounds for remonstrance, because the legislation of one country in reference to its own subjects is not held to be a matter open to the criticism of another country. But even if it were allowable, according to the rules of international courtesy, to remonstrate against the Prussian emigrant regulations, we question very much whether the radical, and incomparably stupid, Administration with which the republic is now blessed, could muster up spirit enough to do so. Germany, "the great Protestant power," the vanquisher of Catholic France, the sworn enemy of "Ultramontanism," is in high favor with the Know-Nothings who surround General GRANT, and, we fear, they would sooner bear meekly a deliberate insult from her than give utterance to a single expression of censure upon her conduct. Moreover, our Administration has no foreign policy worth talking about, and our representatives abroad seem to have been instructed to do nothing but let matters take their own course. So we feel certain that Germany's conduct will be untaken and asserts what is not the case.

## THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The English elections are not yet concluded, but their result is already apparent. The Conservatives will have a majority of about fifty members in the new Parliament. Of course this precludes GLADSTONE from continuing in office as Premier, and accordingly tenders his resignation. His is desirous of tendering his resignation before the meeting of Parliament, so as to avoid the unpleasantness of an actual adverse vote; but his comrades in power will ask him to face the House and challenge an expression of its sentiments towards him. We do not know which line of policy he will adopt, but practically it does not matter. Disraeli is naturally regarded as his successor, and indeed there can be little doubt that he will be called upon to form the next Ministry. A Ministry he can certainly form, but it is questionable whether he will be able to keep it together for any length of time. It has always been found difficult to frame a Conservative Government which could command popular favor, and we do not think that Mr. DISRAELI has more desirable material at hand now than he had on former occasions when he only produced failures.

The cause of GLADSTONE'S downfall are to be found in the following circumstances: First, in his virtual abandonment of foreign policy and withdrawal of English influence from the Continent. This has led to a conspicuous ignoring of English opinion and feeling by the great powers, and, naturally, that is intensely humiliating to Englishmen. Next, in his comporising with the revolutionary element and his recognition of demagogism as an agency of Government. Lastly, in the encouragement he has given to secularism, and in his manifest tendency to do away with all the distinctive features of the British Constitution, thus paving the way for the overthrow of monarchy. Whether Mr. DISRAELI will be able to remedy these alleged errors of judgment is a matter which has to be proved by experience. The majority of the Conservatives in the new Parliament will not, it is said, exceed fifty. The Home Rulers in Ireland have succeeded in returning about that number of representatives. Consequently they hold the balance of power between the two great English parties. The side to which they give their support will be able to outvote the other on any question of importance, and can therefore take possession of the Government. This circumstance will give them an immense amount of influence which, if wisely used, cannot fail to procure at least attentive consideration of their demands. And, in our opinion, unprejudiced consideration will end in concession. Home Rule may be a disagreeable pill for English Tories to swallow, but they have already had to gulph down quite as unpalatable doses. Another question for discussion is whether the Irish people will remain content even with Home Rule. We believe they will not.

## OUR POLICEMEN.

The recent addition to our police force was not given before it was urgently required. Previous to that San Francisco had, in proportion to its population, a smaller number of guardians of the public peace than any other city of importance in the Union. At the same time it probably had, and of course has still, a larger percentage of dangerous and criminally-disposed individuals who needed very sharp watching. As a consequence of these two circumstances, the police officers were sadly overworked, and the city was inadequately guarded. The men honestly did their best, they were zealous and fearless in the discharge of their duty; but it is foolish to expect that one person, however well disposed, can do the work of two. The increase was, therefore, indispensable. The suggestion of reducing the pay of the police, so as to make the hundred and fifty to greater expense to the city than the hundred had been, was certainly as paltry a piece of economy as we remember having read of for some time. The pay of a policeman as it stands at present is by no means a liberal remuneration for the services he is expected to perform, and the proposal to shrink even that was thus off on America individual afflicted with a spirit of parsimonious disgardliness. Considering the sort of examination a man has to pass before he is put on the force at all—considering that he has to be exposed to the inclemency of the weather at all hours and during all seasons—considering that he must be prepared at any moment to cope with criminals of most desperate character, armed to the teeth with deadly weapons—considering the various duties he has to perform towards the public, it does seem to us that a hundred and twenty dollars per month is not at all an extravagant salary.

The fifty men just added will pay for themselves within a short time. They will preserve or recover property belonging to citizens to the amount of many times their annual stipend, and they will thus be an excellent investment. They are all of undoubted competency and good character, so that they are sure to honorably perform their duty and reduce materially the crime by which they belong. We cannot conclude without emphatically censuring the proposal to subject the officers of old standing to further examination. They have one and all proved their thorough fitness for their position; the public have every confidence in them. There has been no complaint of any kind lodged against them; they are, in fact, as efficient and trustworthy officers as can be found in any city in the States; and whether the proposal to subject them to another examination arises from mere officiousness, or is prompted by a desire to displace them, it must be severely condemned by every one who wishes to see the public peace properly maintained. San Francisco has now a police force of unexceptionable efficiency and discipline of which it has reason to be proud, and we sincerely trust there will be no meddling or manipulation by which would tend to impair its usefulness.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The selection of officers for the approaching anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint reflects great credit on the Convention that made it. Mr. JAMES R. KELLY, the Grand Marshal, is one of the best of the three times elected to that position, and on every occasion acquitted himself of his duties more than faithfully. One of our most prominent merchants, long identified with every Irish or Catholic movement on the Pacific Coast, with an honorable and unimpeachable record, both public and private, he is in every sense of the word worthy of what never compliment his countrymen can confer upon him. Mr. M. C. HARNEY, President of the Day, is a rising young lawyer who evinces much interest in the progress of our Irish organizations. Mr. MICHAEL KANE, the Vice-President, is a well-known and universally respected merchant. Mr. RONNAN J. TOBIN, Jr., Post of the Day, recently graduated with distinction from the city Law School. Mr. Bayard and Mr. Casserly it is not too much to say that investigation would have ended in an complete failure as the investigation into the Credit-Mobilier last winter. But the courage and the tact of these two Senators not only effected a thorough exposure of the iniquities which had prevailed in the general letter business of the Custom-house up to that time, but also compelled a partial reform by the intervention of the man of all men the most unlikely to have moved in such a matter without a pressure so strong as it was then brought to bear upon him—the President of the United States. Mr. Casserly carries into his retirement his own consciousness of having performed a duty to Irish fellow-citizens. In the East we notice that some effort has been made by the Irish newspapers, particularly the *Boston Pilot*, to put a stop to the St. Patrick's Day celebrations; but so long as they are controlled by gentlemen like those elected by our Convention, they will do much good, and cannot possibly be open to censure.

LENTEN DEVOTIONS.—The pastors of the different city churches will confer a favor upon us by forwarding a few lines containing a statement of the hours at which the morning and evening devotions will take place in their churches dur ing the season of Lent.

The grand wrestling match between Colonel James H. McLaughlin of Detroit, Michigan, and Michael Whalen, the champion wrestler of California, will take place on Saturday evening of this week, at Platt's Hall, at 8½ o'clock. Both gentlemen are expert athletes, and as the prize between both is $1,000 and the honor of the championship of America, no doubt both contestants will exert their utmost strength and skill. Seats will be open for purchasers to the Link House, on Thursday and Friday evenings, commencing at 7 o'clock.

## AN IMPERTANT ADMISSION.

The controversy about the abolition of the Cosmopolitan schools is growing warm if not very interesting. Our French and German fellow-citizens, at any rate, are intensely excited over the matter, and they denounce the action of the Board of Education in the strongest manner. Now, we think it will be admitted by all who read our pages, that we have constantly defended the rights and liberties of foreigners and their children. And we have naturally, our sympathies go with them on pretty nearly every question in which they are concerned. Yet we must say that considerations of justice and propriety compel us to take sides against them in the Cosmopolitan school discussion. There is no reason why the State should make provision for the teaching of French and German in its schools any more than it should provide for instruction in Irish, or Italian, or Chinese, or Greek, or Latin, or in chemistry, or engineering, or in photography, or in any other branch of learning which is recognized as an accomplishment rather than a necessary.

We can very well understand and appreciate the feeling which makes French and German parents anxious that their children should speak correctly and fluently the language of their forefathers, but we quite fail to perceive by what right they ask the community at large to bear the expense of such instruction. They can very well teach their children at home without any trouble, by simply making their mother-tongue the medium of domestic conversation. Nine-tenths of the pupils reading the public schools are the children of poor parents, and they cannot afford to spend at study the time necessary to learn even a smattering of French or German, and all that they look for is an average English education. The teaching of these languages, therefore, is an advantage only to the children of rich parents, who can afford to pay for it elsewhere, and to the children of French or German parentage who can gain all the knowledge they want in their own families, and the arguments based upon the advantages of "linguistic gymnastics" are merely folly, because they are equally applicable to branches of instruction which are only to be had in universities.

But we have headed our article "An Important Admission," for the single reason that we desired to conclude our remarks by directing attention to a sentence in an article published in Tuesday evening's *Bulletin*, which reads as follows: "We recognize it as the fullest extent the fact that our system of education must accord with the wishes, as far as possible, of all who support it." How does it happen, then, that the wishes of nearly eight millions of Catholics are not only completely ignored, but even contemptuously derided?

### Ex-Senator Casserly.

The following article upon ex-Senator Casserly is from the New York *World*. It was published before both terms were filled by the Legislature. The good opinion of Mr. Casserly entertained by the people of California, is now confirmed by the people of California.

The *World* says:

The retirement of Senator Casserly is regretted as it deserves to be by the Democratic papers of California. For among all the able and active Democrats of the Pacific slope it will be hard to find a successor to him who can satisfy all his place. Ability and energy are not the only valuable qualities which Mr. Casserly has displayed in the Senate. Although still a young Senator, he has won the confidence of his colleagues and the respect of the whole Pacific Coast, with an honorable and unimpeachable record, both public and private, he is in every sense of the word worthy of what never compliment his countrymen can confer upon him. Mr. M. C. HARNEY, President of the Day, is a rising young lawyer who evinces much interest in the progress of our Irish organizations. Mr. MICHAEL KANE, the Vice-President, is a well-known and universally respected merchant. Mr. RONNAN J. TOBIN, Jr., Post of the Day, recently graduated with distinction from the city Law School. Mr. Bayard and Mr. Casserly it is not too much to say that investigation would have ended in an complete failure as the investigation into the Credit-Mobilier last winter. But the courage and the tact of these two Senators not only effected a thorough exposure of the iniquities which had prevailed in the general letter business of the Custom-house up to that time, but also compelled a partial reform by the intervention of the man of all men the most unlikely to have moved in such a matter without a pressure so strong as it was then brought to bear upon him—the President of the United States. Mr. Casserly carries into his retirement his own consciousness of having performed a duty to Irish fellow-citizens. In the East we notice that some effort has been made by the Irish newspapers, particularly the *Boston Pilot*, to put a stop to the St. Patrick's Day celebrations; but so long as they are controlled by gentlemen like those elected by our Convention, they will do much good, and cannot possibly be open to censure.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

This body has at last got fairly to work, and is pushing through bills with commendable speed. With the exception of the amendments to the Jumping Codes, most of the bills so far passed have no general interest. A most interesting debate took place in the Assembly last Friday, on Mr. Cowdery's motion to strike out the word

"WHITE" FROM THE SCHOOL LAW.

The effect of this would be to admit Chinese and negroes to the public schools now set apart for white children. The bill further provides that even the children of white foreign parents who had not declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States should not be admitted. Messrs. Murphy, of Sierra; Williams, of Sonoma; and Pulcell of San Joaquin, were the chief advocates of the law as it now stands, and Messrs. Cowdery, Coggins, Keleo, Crossler and Meyers of the minority, constionists. Mr. Murphy set the ball in motion by moving to strike out the word "white" from the school law. He was the leading opposition in the political campaign when Governor Booth was elected. The only occasion he knew of when this question was fairly voted upon by the people was recently in Sacramento, when Melissa, the Japanese consul-general, was by the potent influence of the Sacramento *Union* and *Record*, was defeated for the office of Superintendent of Schools by Hinkson, a Democrat, considered by the people, in a city having several hundred Republican majority. He did not doubt there might be from 300 to 1,000 colored children in the State without facilities for education: but the difficulties had been greatly exaggerated. The passage of this bill would have the effect to break up the public school system of the State. The people were not prepared to admit the negro upon terms of social equality, in the schools or elsewhere. Because negroes are allowed the ballot, it does not follow that there may not be different or separate schools. Such separate schools in the States are now in vogue, and not considered illegal. Carry out the same theory, and the offspring of the Celestials in our midst would be entitled to the privileges of the public schools. A number of law cases might be cited, in which questions falling under the same general head were cited.

Mr. Friedenrich said the practical operation of this law would be to keep up the colored schools, and to deprive as many white children of the privileges of the schools as there might be colored children admitted. He considered the measure as was a piece of demagogism emanating in the brain of the gentlemen from San Francisco (Mr. Cowdery), who was elected on the Democratic ticket from San Francisco, [illegible] from the Democratic party.

Mr. Williams said the law makes no distinction based upon inferiority. It simply recognizes a distinction which every body can read upon every face in the land. He quoted legal authorities to show that the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States had nothing to do with the question before the Legislature. The passage of such a law would result in amalgamation. In half a century the white race would go down to the level of the colored, or our own race would cease to have any position or standing among the races of the earth.

Mr. Friedenrich said there were 31,000 white children in the State against 500 colored children. These are not to be dealt with proper educational facilities. Before putting forth a special plea in favor of the 500 colored children, let them remember that 31,000 white children who cannot be accommodated in the public schools, and who have resort to private schools.

Mr. Cowdery said the gentleman could not show him a single case where a white child was denied the opportunity of getting an education. On the other hand, he (Mr. Cowdery) could point out 1,800 cases of colored children that are denied.

Mr. Pulcell congratulated Mr. Cowdery upon his escape from his former evil associations—when he was advocating the other side of the question. One of the tenets of Cowdery Clay's political career was always to make due allowances for the prejudices of people. Within ten years there were flourishing three large private schools in the city of Stockton, which had given way to the public schools. Such a bill passed would be the severest blow the common schools could receive. If the gentleman from Placer (Mr. Norton) could tell why the certain colors better than we do others, he might explain why this prejudice against color so universally exists.

After further debate, participated in by Messrs. Bowers and Tinnin in favor of Murphy's motion, and Rogers, Estes and Meyers against, the enacting clause was stricken out by a vote of 42 ayes to 32 noes, and thus the bill was killed for this session.

THE FARMS AND FERRIES.

Bill still hangs fire in the Senate, notwithstanding that it passed the Assembly several weeks ago. Here the railroad company will make its fight, and will doubtless secure important amendments or else smother the bill. The bill creating

SAN BENITO COUNTY

Out of the eastern portion of Monterey (making the Gabilan mountains the western boundary) passed the Senate on Thursday evening of last week, by a vote of 27 to 11, after a spirited debate, participated in by Pendegast, Irwin, Beck, Evans, and Farley for the bill, and Tuttle, Duffy, Edgerton and Roach against. (This bill had already passed the Assembly. It was signed by the Governor, and became a law last Monday.)

THE CHANCELLOR MISSION.

In the late Senatorial election are being investigated. The public mind is satisfied that corrupt means were used to influence the election, but that the guilty parties will be discovered and punished is more than doubtful. In fact, there is a universal belief that there was never a Senatorial election in this State, in which bribery in some shape was not had recourse to; if not in hard cash, in the promise of position or other pol'tical consideration; so that if Booth is really guilty, he is not much worse than the majority of his predecessors. His main fault is in saying, "I am more holy than Thou."

A rumor, which appears to be well founded, is afloat that Richard Murray, of San Francisco (pretty well known in connection with the position of stove-pipe inspector of the School Department), has written to a member of the Investigating Committee, that he knows many prominent people would like to have made public of the inner workings of Senator Hager's flight; and that if afforded an opportunity he will a tale unfold that will rend the parients quake. So far five different members swear they were improperly approached: Carter, of Yuba, by Richard Brown; Northup, of Placer, by Thomas Hughes, of Nevada; Wright, of Sonoma, by Mr. Adamans; Escandon, of Santa Barbara, by Jemleer. Escandon says Jemlees promised him from $5,000 to $10,000 to vote for Booth, and Pacheco also solicited him, but offered him no money. Jemlees has been appointed a Notary Public since the Senatorial election, which gives the matter a suspicious look.

Murphy's bill, providing for a State census in 1875, has passed both Houses. The Senate passed the Assembly concurrent resolution opposing the Sumtilan land grant bill in Congress; also, the Assembly concurrent resolution memorializing the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to the public domain. Swift's bill to repeal the China basin railroad grant passed the Assembly without debate.

Senators Pendegast and Laine were requested by resolution to conduct the case of Love vs. Baehr, on behalf of the State, the Attorney-General being a party to the action. This suit is to compel the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General to disgorge the extra money which they have received as members of the Board of Examiners.

A bill compelling street railroads in San Francisco to carry passengers for a uniform rate of five cents, passed the Assembly.

The Civil Half Investigating Committee have made their report. While they certify to the unimpeachable integrity of the Commissioners, they censure them for having accepted the gross estimate of expense which was submitted, instead of obtaining a detailed statement. They further censure the policy of appointing persons not residents on building commissions. They censure the commissioners for not requiring the city to pay the outstanding indebtedness of [illegible] and the amount of the unfinished contract, and that the affairs of the Commission be wound up on the completion of the present contracts, and the books, papers, etc., transferred to the Supervisors. The report concludes with a recommendation that the question, whether work shall be suspended or prosecuted on the Hall, be left to a vote of the people, and introduces a bill to that effect will be introduced.

THE ORPHANS.

We fear the present charitable institutions will have serious difficulty in getting the usual State appropriations this session. Booth's message on the opening of the Legislature suggested the propriety of a State orphanage, and the withdrawal of all aid from local charities, and this idea a majority of the Daily Yardens will endeavor to put in practice. Laine's adverse report on the asylums of the County Cork, was brought forward on Monday last, Saturday, by Busby, R. M. James McCarthy and Bartolomew Spillane, Lenners, suspected having incited Flynn to make the letters, are also present in custody, charged with shooting him. Evidence was given that the latter prisoners were under notice to fly at the time the letters were written, and that Flynn was found concealed in a box in McCarthy's house. The three prisoners are remanded for trial at the session.

A committee has been formed with the object of raising a memorial cross over the grave of the deceased young patriot, Thomas Lowry. He was one of the founders of the Celtic Association in Baltimore was incorporated in this city last week, and one who loved his country not wisely, but too well.

During two weeks no fewer than eighty sheep have been destroyed by dogs in the town of Kinsale, a few miles distant on Cavan. Mrs. Sophia Hingfield, has sixty-nine killed; K. T. Roe, Linsenman, a boatman; Mr. John Brennan, Esq., steam; and Mr. Edward Hartley, Drumgoy, nine.

The Agricultural Laborers' Union League, for a conference of Irish members of Parliament to be held in London in the second week of the coming session, to order to appoint a deputation to Mr. Gladstone, requesting the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the Irish agricultural laborers.

A meeting of Protestants was announced to be held at Carrickfergus, on Wednesday, January 21st, to express their sympathy with Prince Bismarck and the German Government in its action against the Catholic Church. The Belfast *News Letter*, the organ of the North, hopes the Carrickfergus meeting would give its opinion in a series of similar demonstrations throughout Ireland.

The feast of St. Sebastian was celebrated January 20th with befitting solemnity in the Dominican Church of St. Saviour, in Dublin. At the conclusion of High Mass an earnest and eloquent panegyric was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Burke, the great preacher's voice on appearance was heard by a large congregation, but owing to the crowded state of the church, he was compelled with rapt attention to his powerful and exhaustive discourse.

At the meeting of Saturday of January 24, at Dundalk, a man named Daniel Flynn was arrested for [illegible] knocking in the window, and on opening the door by a man who was there, he received several blows of an iron bar, and was struck down insensible, who is a noted character present in Dundalk, and the assailant of Flynn, and in the coat of sugar necessary to be used for the [illegible] of $50,000, for which the grapes can be profitably grown in this State at a cost of a pound, and they need no sugar or other foreign ingredient to make wine.

San Francisco now maintains the third rank among the cities of the Union in regard to its population, it being only surpassed by Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and contains a population of 149,473 souls. Some reader may be interested in knowing that of this number there died under five years of age, 1,460; over twenty years, 1,214; between twenty and thirty years, 1,025; from fifty to seventy, 462; over seventy, 85; unknown age, 21. The males numbered 2,341; the females 1,488.

Mayor Otis, at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday last, declared himself in favor of requesting the Legislature to authorize a further increase of the police force by an additional one hundred men. These daily papers that opposed the late increase of fifty men, on the score of economy, are severe on the Mayor's extravagant proposition.

The importing coal and salt merchants have presented the new order from Washington to discharge ships with 3-bushel bins in place of 100-bushel, as at present, on the ground that the delay and cost of unloading would be two and a half times greater; that when and other freight would accumulate in the meantime, etc. The Government claims that there is a leakage in duty by the present system.

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## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The name of Mr. William Baxter, [illegible] School, Trinity College, Dublin, appears at the head of the second division of the first [illegible] Examination list, London University.

There was a meeting of Bankruptcy on the evening of January 20 to [illegible] the Sunday-closing movement, at which the Rev. J. A. Furlong presided. The central association was represented by Mr. T. W. Russell.

The Sisters of Mercy, Birr Convent, acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of £5 from William O'Meara, Parsonstown, as a donation in aid of the orphanage attached to the convent.

Three men employed at Jersey now harvests were washed off the breakwater on January 20 by a heavy sea, and one was drowned. They had just assisted in saving one of their comrades who had been washed overboard in a similar manner.

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister in Paris, on 20th January proceeded to Mulhouse to hold a memorial cross over the graves of his deceased young patriot, Thomas Lowry. He was one of the founders of the Celtic Association in Baltimore was incorporated in this city last week, and one who loved his country not wisely, but too well.

During two weeks no fewer than eighty sheep have been destroyed by dogs in the town of Kinsale, a few miles distant on Cavan. Mrs. Sophia Hingfield, has sixty-nine killed; K. T. Roe, Linsenman, a boatman; Mr. John Brennan, Esq., steam; and Mr. Edward Hartley, Drumgoy, nine.

The Agricultural Laborers' Union League, for a conference of Irish members of Parliament to be held in London in the second week of the coming session, to order to appoint a deputation to Mr. Gladstone, requesting the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the Irish agricultural laborers.

A meeting of Protestants was announced to be held at Carrickfergus, on Wednesday, January 21st, to express their sympathy with Prince Bismarck and the German Government in its action against the Catholic Church. The Belfast *News Letter*, the organ of the North, hopes the Carrickfergus meeting would give its opinion in a series of similar demonstrations throughout Ireland.

The feast of St. Sebastian was celebrated January 20th with befitting solemnity in the Dominican Church of St. Saviour, in Dublin. At the conclusion of High Mass an earnest and eloquent panegyric was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Burke, the great preacher's voice on appearance was heard by a large congregation, but owing to the crowded state of the church, he was compelled with rapt attention to his powerful and exhaustive discourse.

At the meeting of Saturday of January 24, at Dundalk, a man named Daniel Flynn was arrested for [illegible] knocking in the window, and on opening the door by a man who was there, he received several blows of an iron bar, and was struck down insensible, who is a noted character present in Dundalk, and the assailant of Flynn, and in the coat of sugar necessary to be used for the [illegible] of $50,000, for which the grapes can be profitably grown in this State at a cost of a pound, and they need no sugar or other foreign ingredient to make wine.

San Francisco now maintains the third rank among the cities of the Union in regard to its population, it being only surpassed by Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and contains a population of 149,473 souls. Some reader may be interested in knowing that of this number there died under five years of age, 1,460; over twenty years, 1,214; between twenty and thirty years, 1,025; from fifty to seventy, 462; over seventy, 85; unknown age, 21. The males numbered 2,341; the females 1,488.

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## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

Competition has reduced telegraphic rates for ten words to any part of the United States to $2.50.

The wheat fleet in port on last Saturday numbered twenty-two vessels, representing 24,700 tons.

Tombstones Parker, proprietors of the Bank Exchange, have fixed a pavilion in bankruptcy.

There are 145 attached to eleven city and county offices in this city, whose salaries amount to $274,000.

The *Chronicle* has issued a weekly at $4, and the *Dramatic Review* to be sundays, at reduced the price of its weekly to $3.

It is said that all but three of the fifty new policemen are Americans by birth, and the names of all are on the Great Register.

The number of passenger arrivals over departures for the month of January has given us an increase in population of 1,390.

Consul General P. Hammond of this city is appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy.

Senator Oulton and Charles Hook were thrown from a buggy last Saturday. Both were seriously bruised, and the former had some ribs broken.

Five car loads of malt have been sent to Philadelphia this week, the first, it is believed, ever sent East. It can be sent East in warm weather, when barley cannot.

The Bank of San Francisco has been incorporated to buy and sell land, build houses and do a general banking business. It looks like having too many irons in the fire at a time.

A California Wine and Liquor Company was incorporated in this city last week, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Tyler Curtis, Philip Mangher and others are directors.

Marshall, who first discovered the gold which caused the rush to the world of nations, is now in this city, and seems to be somewhat of a contrast between then and now.

The big suit of Sam Brannan against the Central Pacific Railroad, which drew so much interest at the opening session, is and promised to throw much more, has been compromised and withdrawn from Court.

The *Call* says that the revolutionary element in the Irish societies was not represented in the Irish convention held to make arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and that they will celebrate independently.

The ship "Three Brothers," of the old steamship "Vanderbilt" into a sailing vessel, which left this port for Havre with 4,900 tons of wheat, arrived at Falmouth, for orders, on January last in 100 days.

The carrying capacity of railroads and steamers is engaged for some time ahead for dry barley to the Atlantic. In April, when warm weather commences in the East, the rush will be over.

The death rate has decreased considerably. Sixty-two persons died last week, which is below the average for five months. Forty-two of these were males and twenty-female. Eight Mongolians were of the number, but whether unknown, is not.

The number of pupils who attended the public schools of this city during the last year was 19,390. The total attendance at evening classes was 2,501, and the average was 1,695. The total expenditure for both months and the evening eight and a half months.

The prospects of the grape culture in the East is quite discouraging for the future. The vines are badly injured by the severe cold, and in the coast of sugar necessary to be used for the [illegible] of $50,000, for which the grapes can be profitably grown in this State at a cost of a pound, and they need no sugar or other foreign ingredient to make wine.

San Francisco now maintains the third rank among the cities of the Union in regard to imports and exports. In exports she is five million ahead of Philadelphia and twelve millions over Boston. In imports she is fourteen millions ahead of Philadelphia and ten millions over Baltimore.

We have heretofore stated that the number of persons who died in this city last year was 2,242. Some reader may be interested in knowing that of this number there died under five years of age, 1,460; over twenty years, 1,214; between twenty and thirty years, 1,025; from fifty to seventy, 462; over seventy, 85; unknown age, 21. The males numbered 2,341; the females 1,488.

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# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

**History of the Desert Peerage.**

We take the following from the London correspondent of the Irish Times, and we imagine few who read it will disagree with the first and last sentences:

Lord Desart should have been about the last man in the world to sneer at a Peer because he has sprung from a trader who sold bacon." His own ancestor was a trader, or rather a shopkeeper, in Ennis. The only difference between the Annaly and the Desart pile is that the trade associate is further off in the desert tills than in the Annaly tills. It is a curious coincidence that the Lieutenant of Clare should have considered himself libelled by a Peer who is sprung from a Clare family. Two hundred and fifty years ago there dwelt in the town of Ennis a thrifty shopkeeper of the name of Maurice Cuffe. Where he came from I know not, nor do I know in what he dealt, but certainly not in "selling books" in Ennis. He prospered and made money, and died, leaving a widow, Ellinor Smith, with seven sons. After her husband's death, Mrs. Cuffe left the business in Ennis to be carried on by two of her sons, and in 1632 retired in Ballygally Castle, which she rented from the owner, Sir Valentine Blake, of Galway. The old castle is in ruins; it is situated about three miles from Ennis, and stands on the demesne of Captain Stackpoole, M.P. The widow Cuffe and her family lived in this castle for some time, and in 1632 she successfully resisted an attempt to take it by the rebels, headed by the O'Briens, O'Loghlens and Macnamaras. The interesting account of the siege of Ballygally Castle, written by old Mr. Maurice Cuffe's eldest son (Maurice), is still extant, and was printed in 1841 by the Camden Society, under the editorship of Thomas Crofton Crocker. Finally the Castle of Ballygally was taken in 1642 by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, created Baron Inchiquin by the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, and from that time the Cuffes substantially disappeared from Clare. Joseph Cuffe, the ninth son of old Maurice Cuffe, the shopkeeper in Ennis, subsequently joined Cromwell's army, and was ultimately rewarded by Cromwell with a large grant of land in Kilkenny. His son was attainted by King James in Dublin, in 1689, but was reinstated by King William, in 1691, by reason, which he enjoyed till his death; and his son John, the grandson of the Ennis shopkeeper, became, by "ringing votes," M. P. for Kilkenny, and ultimately Baron Desart. Such is the history of the Desart peerage, and certainly the Annaly peerage seems in every respect as respectable and more national.

**The Religious of Leinster.**

Seven-eighths of the people of Leinster are Catholics, and the remaining fraction is divided between Protestants, Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers, Jews, and a little group of very peculiar sects, which probably find their home in the metropolis. For instance, there were seven persons who made themselves down as Mormons. This will be news to many who, like ourselves, had no idea that any of the disciples of Mr. Prophet Young have their habitation so close at hand. Then we have in Leinster four Materialists, or at least with the idea of the sort of "material" they prefer; three Secularis's; a Buddhi-t, very far away from home; a Mesmerist, and a true Mormon, who probably hate each other with a malicious fervor as obstinate and benighted heretics as lose whatever in the Religion of Humanity, the gospel of which is, very likely, "Get hold of as much as you can, and do as little as possible for it." A small minority of the population—forty-nine, in fact, to be precise about it—confess that they have no religion to speak of, and there are individuals who say themselves down with graceful candor, "undetermined." Perhaps they may make up their minds before the census of '81, to form a holy alliance with that lone believer in the Religion of Humanity.—*Dublin Weekly News.*

**An Irishman of Distinction.**

The last telegrams from Queensland reports the change of Ministry—Mr. McAllister beaconed Premier, and Mr. Edward O'Donnell McDevitt, Attorney-General. Mr. McDevitt is a native of Donegal, and descended from a fine old sept that has given eminent prelates to the Church and patriots either to Tyrconnell, under the O'Donnells and O'Neills. He is only thirty-three years of age, yet in a few years he has won a leading position at the bar in Brisbane, and high distinction, and political influence in the Legislative Assembly, sitting for the district of Kennedy, so-called after an Irish settler. Mr. McDevitt is a brother of the Bishop of Rockpie, and of Dr. McDevitt of the Catholic University. Another very distinguished Irishman is Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, descendant of Mr. Cahir of Inishowen, who is the foremost man in the medical profession, and also an eminent in the Legislative Assembly for Brisbane; these two Donegal men occupy eminent professional and Parliamentary rank in Queensland. Dr. O'Doherty is married to "Eva," the sweet poetess of the old Nation. Besides these, the head of the Catholic Church in Queensland is the esteemed and venerated Dr. James Quinn, Bishop of Brisbane, while Sir Maurice O'Connell is President of the Council.

**A "Reconstruction."**

How studiously vague regarding most important particulars and how honestly precise regarding immaterial details are English Protestant journalists who deal with any alleged misconduct on the part of a Catholic. They gloat over any rumor of such a character—particularly, most particularly, if such a Catholic clergyman is in question. Such a chance is rare, but when it comes shows, no matter how insignificant, a great is the great fiction—but sparse, remarkably sparse, are the details. The latest of these preciously dubious announcements appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* a few days ago. Here it is:

"A religious service was held to-day at the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, at which a Roman Catholic priest made a public profession of renunciation of the errors of Popery and was received into the *Irish Church* by the Rev. Thomas Scott."

Of course the name of the Catholic priest is not given. Of course it would be a good, and great would be the glorification thereof. But, reader of discernment, no less than lucidity the name of the unknown personage who is said to have accomplished this very improbable achievement is given. *London Truth, Jan. 29.*

**Iron Mines in Down.**

Iron mines have been discovered in a place called Decommel, a townland in Down, situated almost at equal distances from Banbridge, Rathfriland and Castlewellan. A deposit of rich ore has been hit upon, and already upwards of sixty men are employed in utilizing the valuable mineral. The "find" is not, it appears, original, for though first known to our generation a little more than a year since, evidence came to hand during the sinking of one of the present shafts that the people of a former time had been at work on the vein. Decommel mines are situated in an extremely picturesque and highly interesting country, remarkable, not alone for its great and varied natural beauty, but also for many features of historical and legendary moment. The one is said by scientific observers to be of the richest in the British Isles. Some idea may be formed of the richness of the deposit from the fact that, though more than twelve feet is being excavated, at least an equal thickness of beds lies beneath the ground untouched.

## ENGLAND.

**Electioneering Anecdotes.**

Sir Edward Watkin distinguished himself in the recent contest at Exeter by his affableness and tact as as a canvasser, and a host of stories are in circulation about his readiness in dealing with beatetting voters. "Lor' bless 'ee, sir," said one old dame, when asked about her husband's vote, "my old man can't vote at all this year. Coals is mortal dear." "Yes," answers Sir Watkin—as he is called in Exeter—"it's a sign of the Tories." "Is it sure, sir?" "Yes; but if I'm returned you'll have coals cheap enough next year, for I intend to do away with the tax." Then the line of small-talk argument which, if not perhaps conclusive, is surprising. "Is your husband in a by-street was asked if he had voted. "No, I have not yet; for the truth is I have no one to stand to my shop." "Is that all?" asks Sir Watkin, taking off his hat, and walking round the counter. "Here, put on your hat and go at once; I'll take care of your shop till you come back." And Sir Watkin did. Another lady, when pressed for the representation of West Gloucestershire a still more piquant instance of this kind occurs, stood firm on the side, and frequently made a drawing with a finger to show the size and shape of it, and put his finger on Mowle's side to show him the position. The prisoner further said, according to the detective's story, that Mr. Onslow wanted him to "prove" more than he did, and that he refused to do so. He had never been either in the service or Australia, notwithstanding all he swore, and Mr. Whalley's visit to America was "all a barney." It was a part of the scheme, and had been so arranged. "I should have been put into the box earlier," Detective Clerk's report of Lois's talk with him goes on, "only I could not learn my story correctly." Mr. Onslow was the most violent man of the lot, and he would have the largest share of the property. He was to be steward. Captain Brown was to be dock superintendent at Southampton, Mr. Onslow barrying promised it; and Mowle, of Holloway, was to have a public house; Mr. Whalley and Saigent were to have some of the property." Both Mr. Whalley and Mr. Onslow have sent letters to the papers, protesting their entire good faith, and so the pretty episode stands at present.—*Dublin Weekly News, January 17.*

**Romanism Among Teetotallers.**

We are glad to see the following among the rules of the new "Salford Diocesan Crusade against intemperance." There is so much arrant nonsense (in fact, heresy) talked upon this subject by temperance advocates that this timely warning comes none too soon; we trust that the rule will be adopted by all Catholic societies:

"As there unhappily exists in this country a heresy in respect to the nature and use of spirituous liquors, and as the 'Salford Diocesan Crusade' is designed, above all things, to preserve inviolate True Faith, without which it is impossible please God, it hereby enters its protest against even the suspicion of heretical teachings in any member of the Crusade, therefore declares that he heartily rejects and anathematizes the detestable heresy of the Manichees—condemned by the Church fifteen centuries ago—which teaches that spirituous liquors are not creatures of God, inasmuch as, intrinsically evil, and that whoever uses them is thereby guilty of sin. No person can be a member of the "Salford Crusade against the vice of Intemperance" he does not from the heart reject this and every other heresy condemned by our Holy Mother the Church."

## FRANCE.

**The Ministerial Crisis.**

Availing themselves of the absence of a considerable number of the members of the Right from Versailles, on the first day of the meeting of the National assembly after the Christmas recess, the galaxie of MM. Thiers and Gambetta gained a victory over the Government will had for the moment an alarming effect. The members of the Right and Right Centr are, for the most part, men of rank and fortune, who have consequently forced in which to find rest and amusement during holiday time. The bulk of the Left are not so encumbered. They have no cousins to look after, no stacoks to overlook, no establishments to keep up. Lalands as they are, there is nothing to sep them from Versailles the day the Assembly is to meet, and so they mustered in fu force the first day after the close of the recess, and seeing the broad gap in the Conservative benches, they seized the opportunity for venting their spite against the Government. The matter to be discussed wasbs bill giving to the Government the right of appointing the mayors in the cities and towns of France. Twice before the assembly voted approval of this bill, and pronounced it "urgent." Accordingly th question was brought on immediately, thereupon the Revolutionists moved that the bill be postponed, pending the decisionon the Assembly upon the General Inteligal Bill, which is shortly to be introduced. Upon a division the Government was beaten by a small majority, their Constitutional enemies being aided by a small clique of sulky Royalists who are at war with everything since the Chambord fiasco. The Duke de Broglie and his colleagues at once tendered their resignation to Marshal MacMahon, who, however, very properly refused to accept it under the circumstances There remained but one course open, a reversal of the stolen vote of censure by a vote of confidence. And this has been done. When the news of the Ministerial defeat got abroad, the Conservative members rushed up to town, and the crest-fallen Gambetta benches on Monday gave sign unmistakable to the Socialists that their signal dance of triumph was premature. The Republican lieutenants, Simon and Ferad, fought the battle of their party in separately and singularly ingenious but collectively inconsistent; the Duc de Broglie replied well great ability and discretion, and upon a division the Communists were beaten hys majority of 50. Not content, however, with this victory of confidence, the Government very properly resolved to sause the enemies of public order to be routed, and accordingly introduced an urgency in favor of the Mayors' Bill, which the House seconded to. The irreconcilables made a few minutes ineffectual struggle against the bill all the resistance it their power, but it was carried by a majority of a double. M. Thiers was to the House on Monday, and was received with a storm of applause. The Government has gained a advantage of any accident that might give him a chance of disorganizing the Ministry, and the Government, but, seeing the state of the benches, he cunningly held his tongue.—*Weekly Register, January 17.*

**Napoleon III.**

The anniversary of the death of Napoleon III. was observed on Friday last by requiem services at several of the Paris churches, especially at those of St. Augustin and St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, the parish church of the Tuileries. There were, perhaps, some four or five thousand Bonapartists of all rank assembled at the former, including a good many orrivers and dependents, male and female, of the former Court. The scene at the latter consequence of the denial of a God—cast the lurid light of the scaffold on that prospect of sin and shame, and the horrors of the Reign of England.—*Dublin Weekly News, January 17.*

**The Tichborne Witness.**

Jean Luie is the given name of the man of his recent patrons. He was brought up last week before a London magistrate charged with perjury in the case of the Claimant. The chief inspector of detectives was took into him curiously was brought upon the table, and swore that Luie had made a statement to the effect that Mr. Whalley had brought him into the case; that who begged of them some word of time out to put him into the witness-box; that Mr. Onslow had brought him a book of evidence at the last trial, and marked the different passages in it which he had to learn at nighttime, and had frequently to sit up all night; that Mr. Onslow had told him about the brown mark on the side, and frequently made a drawing with a finger to show the size and shape of it, and put his finger on Mowle's side to show him the position. The prisoner further said, according to the detective's story, that Mr. Onslow wanted him to "prove" more than he did, and that he refused to do so. He had never been either in the service or Australia, notwithstanding all he swore, and Mr. Whalley's visit to America was "all a barney." It was a part of the scheme, and had been so arranged. "I should have been put into the box earlier," Detective Clerk's report of Lois's talk with him goes on, "only I could not learn my story correctly." Mr. Onslow was the most violent man of the lot, and he would have the largest share of the property. He was to be steward. Captain Brown was to be dock superintendent at Southampton, Mr. Onslow barrying promised it; and Mowle, of Holloway, was to have a public house; Mr. Whalley and Saigent were to have some of the property." Both Mr. Whalley and Mr. Onslow have sent letters to the papers, protesting their entire good faith, and so the pretty episode stands at present.—*Dublin Weekly News, January 17.*

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COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
MARYSVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION is INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academic honors, with the usual diplomas, upon the graduates of a thorough education.

TERMS PER HALF SESSION.
(Payable in advance.)

Board, Tuition, Washing, etc.....$125 00
Music, with use of instrument.....15 00
Drawing and Painting.....5 00
Vacation spent at the Academy.....25 00

Terms per month (in advance):
Select Day Schools—Primary, first and second Grammar Classes.....$5 00
Preparatory and Primary.....3 00
Piano and Guitar.....8 00
Drawing and Painting.....5 00
Vacation spent at the Academy.....25 00

Extra Charges.
Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....$2 50
Harmonic Tuition, per quarter.....12 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to have the bill in each case), per quarter.....2 50
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. Music per month, $1 50; per quarter, $4 00.
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. J. GUERIN, C. S. C.,
Superior.

EDUCATIONAL.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA
Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1852 was incorporated, with the privileges of a University. Diplomas are given to graduates in the various courses of study.

The College grounds comprise a square of ten acres, within which are the college buildings, a large and elegant church, with its recently gilded altars, a swimming pool, etc., all of which afford every facility for healthful exercise.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and valuable collection of Mineralogy and Geology. It has also a Museum of Natural History. Photography and Surveying. A valuable Chemical Laboratory.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August, and closes about the last week in June.

TERMS:
Payable semi-monthly, in advance.)
Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Board, Washing, Tuition, Use of Bed, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Bath, Fuel, per session.....$150 00
Half a year.....75 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....5 00
Use of Library.....5 00
Graduation Fee, to be paid by graduates.....10 00
Those who take the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the accommodation of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The Critical Works on Rhetoric in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are carefully discussed and corrected in the classes.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR,
(Payable half yearly in advance).
For board, washing, tuition, use of bed, and medical attendance.....$250 00
Use of Library.....5 00
Graduation Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and medicines.....10 00
Vocal Music.....20 00
Piano.....40 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August.
REV. R. ROWTH, President.
1876

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DEGREES CONFERRED
Rev. JAMES McGILL, C. M.,
1876-ly President.

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FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
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INFORMS HER FRIENDS AND the public in general that she has recently increased her stock and re-opened with the LATEST STYLES in

Ladies', Misses' and Children's HATS AND BONNETS,

And always keeps on hand as good an assortment of Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers, etc as can be found in the city.

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FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on MONDAY, January 19th, 1874.

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ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Robersville, Humboldt County, Cala.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

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For board, washing, tuition, bedding and mending.....$150 00
Use of Piano, per month.....2 00
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Senior class.....$80 00
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Vocal and Instrumental music, drawing and modern languages form extra charges. The scholastic year of the scholastic year commences respectively on the 1st of August and 1st of February.
For further information and circulars address
Very Rev. F. MENDEGARY, Superior
1876

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THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED with the usual literary privileges, is now prepared to confer academical honors, with courses of study equal to those of the best Institutions of the State.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15
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REV. J. J. GUERIN, C. S. C.,
Superior.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, under the direction of the Friars Minor of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday in August.

The object of the Institution is to give a good education in general (but not classical) to the children, at the lowest possible cost, a want long felt by the people of California, and for that sake which the Friars Minor have undertaken. — *Feilding Register, Jan. 17.*

TERMS:
Entrance Fee, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of 10 months.....150 00
Music, Vocal and German form extra charges.
Those who do not wish to study music are not charged $50.
Payments are to be made semi-annually in advance.
Parents will pay for medical attendance, and especially for medicines.
Money will not be advanced by the College; for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum must be deposited.
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1876

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Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.

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The Commercial course has been established for the accommodation of those who wish to acquire a good practical education in as short a time as possible.

While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, our own language receives special attention. The Critical Works on Rhetoric in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are carefully discussed and corrected in the classes.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR,
(Payable half yearly in advance).
Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and medicines.....10 00
Use of Library.....5 00
Vocal Music.....20 00
Piano.....40 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.
Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August.
REV. R. ROWTH, President.
1876

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DEGREES CONFERRED
Rev. JAMES McGILL, C. M.,
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# THE MONITOR.

## ITALY.

**Freedom of the Church in Italy.**

It was said that when Rome became the capital of United Italy the connection between Church and State would cease, and an end be put to the clamor and seeing against a State-paid clergy. But although Rome has been seized by Victor Emmanuel, the union between Church and State has been retained, and the clergy are the mayors to-day as they were in the days of Pius. Twice before the assembly voted approval of this bill, and pronounced it "urgent." Accordingly th question was brought on immediately, thereupon the Revolutionists moved that the bill be postponed, pending the decisionon the Assembly upon the General Inteligal Bill, which is shortly to be introduced. Upon a division the Government was beaten by a small majority, their Constitutional enemies being aided by a small clique of sulky Royalists who are at war with everything since the Chambord fiasco. The Duke de Broglie and his colleagues at once tendered their resignation to Marshal MacMahon, who, however, very properly refused to accept it under the circumstances There remained but one course open, a reversal of the stolen vote of censure by a vote of confidence. And this has been done. When the news of the Ministerial defeat got abroad, the Conservative members rushed up to town, and the crest-fallen Gambetta benches on Monday gave sign unmistakable to the Socialists that their signal dance of triumph was premature. The Republican lieutenants, Simon and Ferad, fought the battle of their party in separately and singularly ingenious but collectively inconsistent; the Duc de Broglie replied well great ability and discretion, and upon a division the Communists were beaten hys majority of 50. Not content, however, with this victory of confidence, the Government very properly resolved to sause the enemies of public order to be routed, and accordingly introduced an urgency in favor of the Mayors' Bill, which the House seconded to. The irreconcilables made a few minutes ineffectual struggle against the bill all the resistance it their power, but it was carried by a majority of a double. M. Thiers was to the House on Monday, and was received with a storm of applause. The Government has gained a advantage of any accident that might give him a chance of disorganizing the Ministry, and the Government, but, seeing the state of the benches, he cunningly held his tongue.—*Weekly Register, January 17.*

**Napoleon III.**

The anniversary of the death of Napoleon III. was observed on Friday last by requiem services at several of the Paris churches, especially at those of St. Augustin and St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, the parish church of the Tuileries. There were, perhaps, some four or five thousand Bonapartists of all rank assembled at the former, including a good many orrivers and dependents, male and female, of the former Court. The scene at the latter consequence of the denial of a God—cast the lurid light of the scaffold on that prospect of sin and shame, and the horrors of the Reign of England.—*Dublin Weekly News, January 17.*

**The Tichborne Witness.**

Jean Luie is the given name of the man of his recent patrons. He was brought up last week before a London magistrate charged with perjury in the case of the Claimant. The chief inspector of detectives was took into him curiously was brought upon the table, and swore that Luie had made a statement to the effect that Mr. Whalley had brought him into the case; that who begged of them some word of time out to put him into the witness-box; that Mr. Onslow had brought him a book of evidence at the last trial, and marked the different passages in it which he had to learn at nighttime, and had frequently to sit up all night; that Mr. Onslow had told him about the brown mark on the side, and frequently made a drawing with a finger to show the size and shape of it, and put his finger on Mowle's side to show him the position. The prisoner further said, according to the detective's story, that Mr. Onslow wanted him to "prove" more than he did, and that he refused to do so. He had never been either in the service or Australia, notwithstanding all he swore, and Mr. Whalley's visit to America was "all a barney." It was a part of the scheme, and had been so arranged. "I should have been put into the box earlier," Detective Clerk's report of Lois's talk with him goes on, "only I could not learn my story correctly." Mr. Onslow was the most violent man of the lot, and he would have the largest share of the property. He was to be steward. Captain Brown was to be dock superintendent at Southampton, Mr. Onslow barrying promised it; and Mowle, of Holloway, was to have a public house; Mr. Whalley and Saigent were to have some of the property." Both Mr. Whalley and Mr. Onslow have sent letters to the papers, protesting their entire good faith, and so the pretty episode stands at present.—*Dublin Weekly News, January 17.*

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"As there unhappily exists in this country a heresy in respect to the nature and use of spirituous liquors, and as the 'Salford Diocesan Crusade' is designed, above all things, to preserve inviolate True Faith, without which it is impossible please God, it hereby enters its protest against even the suspicion of heretical teachings in any member of the Crusade, therefore declares that he heartily rejects and anathematizes the detestable heresy of the Manichees—condemned by the Church fifteen centuries ago—which teaches that spirituous liquors are not creatures of God, inasmuch as, intrinsically evil, and that whoever uses them is thereby guilty of sin. No person can be a member of the "Salford Crusade against the vice of Intemperance" he does not from the heart reject this and every other heresy condemned by our Holy Mother the Church."

## FRANCE.

**The Ministerial Crisis.**

Availing themselves of the absence of a considerable number of the members of the Right from Versailles, on the first day of the meeting of the National assembly after the Christmas recess, the galaxie of MM. Thiers and Gambetta gained a victory over the Government will had for the moment an alarming effect. The members of the Right and Right Centr are, for the most part, men of rank and fortune, who have consequently forced in which to find rest and amusement during holiday time. The bulk of the Left are not so encumbered. They have no cousins to look after, no stacoks to overlook, no establishments to keep up. Lalands as they are, there is nothing to sep them from Versailles the day the Assembly is to meet, and so they mustered in fu force the first day after the close of the recess, and seeing the broad gap in the Conservative benches, they seized the opportunity for venting their spite against the Government. The matter to be discussed wasbs bill giving to the Government the right of appointing the mayors in the cities and towns of France. Twice before the assembly voted approval of this bill, and pronounced it "urgent." Accordingly th question was brought on immediately, thereupon the Revolutionists moved that the bill be postponed, pending the decisionon the Assembly upon the General Inteligal Bill, which is shortly to be introduced. Upon a division the Government was beaten by a small majority, their Constitutional enemies being aided by a small clique of sulky Royalists who are at war with everything since the Chambord fiasco. The Duke de Broglie and his colleagues at once tendered their resignation to Marshal MacMahon, who, however, very properly refused to accept it under the circumstances There remained but one course open, a reversal of the stolen vote of censure by a vote of confidence. And this has been done. When the news of the Ministerial defeat got abroad, the Conservative members rushed up to town, and the crest-fallen Gambetta benches on Monday gave sign unmistakable to the Socialists that their signal dance of triumph was premature. The Republican lieutenants, Simon and Ferad, fought the battle of their party in separately and singularly ingenious but collectively inconsistent; the Duc de Broglie replied well great ability and discretion, and upon a division the Communists were beaten hys majority of 50. Not content, however, with this victory of confidence, the Government very properly resolved to sause the enemies of public order to be routed, and accordingly introduced an urgency in favor of the Mayors' Bill, which the House seconded to. The irreconcilables made a few minutes ineffectual struggle against the bill all the resistance it their power, but it was carried by a majority of a double. M. Thiers was to the House on Monday, and was received with a storm of applause. The Government has gained a advantage of any accident that might give him a chance of disorganizing the Ministry, and the Government, but, seeing the state of the benches, he cunningly held his tongue.—*Weekly Register, January 17.*

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SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1874.

## SPAIN.

**The Spanish Republic.**

The fall of Cartagena has followed rapidly upon the fall of Castilaer. On Monday the fate of the besiegers was not answered by the Intransigentes, and the commander of the Madrid forces took possession of the place, which he found deserted. On the following day night the besieged finding the fire of the enemy too hot and too strong for them, and seeing that resistance was hopeless, came in the resolution of decamping. Accordingly, the Giants and their troops got on board their Ironclad, the Numancia, to the number of 2,500, and quickly departed from the harbor, without meeting any resistance or interruption on the part of the Madrid fleet. They were followed, however, when they were beyond shot reach by the Madrilano admiral, who wasted one gunpowder in the ridiculous chase. On arrived safely at Oran, where they landed and surrendered to the French authorities, by whom they will, of course, be protected as fugitive vanquished belligerents. Had Canalejas remained in power at Madrid, a demand from him for their surrender might have been embarrassing, for of the legality of his authority there could be no question; but no such pretension is possible on the part of Serrano, the present occupant of the office that was the scene of the Annunciation, and the spiritual place for so long to Juan's and Joseph.

Thus year there, was no exception to the general rule of unfortunate fate in that from long before the dawn of the morning till long after the close of the evening of the night on the 15th of December gone by, the people from all the country round about the city of Castellata kept flocking in to pay their homage at the cherished spot. Another correspondent, writing from Lerida, says: "The streets are as crowded, the communion rails as frequented and the altars as brilliant as they were at home, is remarkably slow in his movements. The military revolt at Madrid appears to be entirely to have been a mere sequel to the "Castilla Unita" had fallen on the beautiful place. His Eminence Cardinal Sforza, the archbishop of Naples, has just completed the erection of a magnificent dioramic edifice, in which he will pass the holy youth of the city, both of which are already filled to their utmost capacity, and in the whole Catholic world, and we doubt not Catholic instruction to the young could be more manifestly confided to safer hands. Of such scenes are being witnessed, and wells such deeds are being done, we cannot despair of Italy; we cannot but confident that God's blessing will descend upon its lovely plains, and that the consequence of refusal, or neglect to comply. The Madrid mob, a turbulent, refractory mass of Communism, are to be the arms of her foes and attachment to Catholicism. The event would seem to have affected very painfully the aged Emperor King William, who must feel himself very near to his own day of solemn account. There can be no doubt that as soon as he is removed, the wind of sympathy, which is universal in Russia toward our North Gerrian neighbors, will manifest itself more strongly than ever. Already the diplomatic relations on the two Powers (as we noted in the last issue). Prince von Bismarck he has taken upon himself to send to this Court another dispatches in German, and Prince Gortschakoff has replied to them in Russian. The incident has caused considerable amusement in diplomatic here, and our Emperor has not blamed his waggish Chancellor, who appears to do pretty much as he pleases perhaps on a principle something like that by which dying people are allowed to eat and drink anything they may fancy.

## RUSSIA.

**The Late Queen Dowager Elizabeth.**

St. Petersburg, December 27, 1873.—The Court has gone into mourning for twenty-four days on the occasion of the death of the late Queen Dowager of Prussia. It is stated as a fact that this royal lady, who once left the Catholic religion, had returned to it again, and expired with great sentiments of piety in the arms of her two sons, the Queen and Queen Dowager of Saxony, who are both well known to have strong attachments to Catholicism. This event would seem to have affected very painfully the aged Emperor King William, who must feel himself very near to his own day of solemn account. There can be no doubt that as soon as he is removed, the wind of sympathy, which is universal in Russia toward our North Gerrian neighbors, will manifest itself more strongly than ever. Already the diplomatic relations on the two Powers (as we noted in the last issue). Prince von Bismarck he has taken upon himself to send to this Court another dispatches in German, and Prince Gortschakoff has replied to them in Russian. The incident has caused considerable amusement in diplomatic here, and our Emperor has not blamed his waggish Chancellor, who appears to do pretty much as he pleases perhaps on a principle something like that by which dying people are allowed to eat and drink anything they may fancy.

## Catholicity Not Dead in Italy.

The Jew-governed journals of the revolution and of "Liberalism" in Rome and throughout Italy are ever proclaiming that Catholicity, in other words, Christianity, is all but dead in Italy, and that its worship and its practices are relegated to religious and old women. Thats are journals nearer and nearer at home than are constantly echoing the same dismal cry, and would fain persuade their readers that the promises of God with reference to His Church are being daily falsified. Thank God, all such tales are utterly without foundation, and we can tell our Catholic people of Ireland, whom we know will rejoice as much in the hearing as we do in the telling of it, that practical, fervent Catholicity was never more abounding in Italy than it is at present. A letter from Ancona tells us of recent doings at Loreto. Everybody knows that on the night of the 10th of December, 1294, the holy house of Nazareth was miraculously transferred to the little village of Loreto, so prettily situated on a picturesque slope about three miles from the sea, and that from that time until now it has been the shrine of devotion for thousands upon thousands of pilgrims—from Pope and King to monk and peasant, from morn to south, from east to west of all the habitable globe. A search 19th of December comes around in each recurring year, a glorious celebration takes place in honor of the sainted spot where that was the scene of the Annunciation, and the spiritual place for so long to Juan's and Joseph.

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. M. Dorney, a native of Chicago, was raised to the dignity of the priesthood in that city by Bishop Foley on Tuesday, January 27.

It is said that Jay Cooke's private residence at Chelton Hills Penn., which cost a million of dollars in its erection, is about being purchased for a convent.

A statue has been erected in Paris to Father Deguery who, for many years, was pastor of the Church of the Madalines, and was, with others, martyred by the Communists.

Madame Josephine Goetz, Superior-General of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, died at the mother house of the Society in Paris on the 4th of January, aged forty-seven years.

Brother Lewis Sullivan, O. S. F., died at the Franciscan Monastery at Loretto, Penn., on the 18th January. He was in the 56th year of his age and the twenty-third of his religious profession.

J. V. Clarke, a well known banker of Chicago, presented Father Damboe, the pastor of St. Mary's church at Evanston, with a rich organ, as a memorial of his son, who died two months ago.

The Catholics of England are about making another "aggression" in the shape of a ground Gothic church, two hundred feet long, at Salford, under the very walls of the central fountain of Anglicanism.

Two thousand Jews belonging to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul received holy communion in the Church of the Pantheon, Paris, on St. Stephen's day. The Cardinal-Archbishop pontificated at High Mass.

The Rev. Joseph E. Dugast, a priest of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, died at St. Joseph's College, Ottawa, on the 19th inst. He was a native of St. Jacques, Province of Quebec, and two of his brothers are priests.

Dr. O'Mahony, Bishop of Auckland, Australia, is going out a community of nuns from Ireland, to take charge of female schools. The people of Kempsey, on the Macleay, have subscribed £1,000 towards erecting a church to be dedicated to St. Patrick.

When Charles Bradlaugh was coming to America, the Irish correspondent of the Boston *Pilot* warned his fellow-countrymen against him as "the wild and exciting Radical leaf bewixtane in the gulse of the sheep. It is like unto the heavy Christian community to vomit him out."

A woman doctor lectured last week in New York on "The Science of Womanly Life," said she had assisted in dissecting as many as twenty women, and there was not one who did not have the pelvic cavity crowded into her abdomen by corsets. So, ladies, beware of tight lacing.

In Illinois there is some talk of a bill being introduced into the Legislature to deprive the Bishop of Chicago, and, we presume, of Alton, too, of the power to manage church property. It will fail, as repeated efforts of the same nature have done, because Bishop Hughes about thirty years ago.

President Moreno, by a decree, consecrates the Republic of Ecuador to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, from a certain day of the year as a holiday in honor of this consecration, and adds, that in all the churches of the Republic the same ceremonies will be perpetuated by means of an inscription in letters of gold.

The Papal Brigade Oroncque is now, and has been for more than a year, at the service of the Holy Father, in the harbor of Civita Vecchia, and the French transport steamer, should he decide to leave Rome. The Italian "emancipation" has expressed a desire for the removal of the vessel, but MacMahon shows no inclination to comply.

Right Rev. Mr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, Australia, having been witness to the Consecration of Ireland to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, considered that his own diocese should be similarly dedicated on his return home, and, accordingly, that ceremony was performed with great devotion on the first Sunday of October last.

The Roman Fathers have erected a convent 190 feet long by 50 feet wide, together with a neat chapel, at Chalawa, Ia. It is intended as a mission house, from which the Fathers can go out and give retreats through the province, and for the retirement at times of clergymen and laymen. It bears the name of St. Theresa's Retreat.

Miss Rose Sands, daughter of Admiral Sands, of the United States Navy, now in charge of the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., received the white veil of the Order of the Visitation at Mount De Sales Convent, Baltimore county, Md. A very large assemblage of her friends witnessed the ceremony.

The Catholic Union of Great Britain is preparing to convoke a public meeting of the Catholic nobility and gentry, to meet the president of the Duke of Norfolk, to express sympathy with their co-religionists in Germany by way of contrast to the Lord John Russell meeting, which expressed its sympathy with Bismarck.

Lutgens and Reinkens are at loggerheads. Lutgens denies the jurisdiction of Reinkens as Bishop. Reinkens retorts through the official organ, the *Old Catholic*, that "he is not aware of having claimed any connection with Lutgens, whom marriage has brought him into Old Catholicism." When these good people throw stones they hit hard.

Some English Tory papers seem to be offended that neither Archbishop Manning nor Dr. Newman were created Cardinals, and the *Saturday Review* says "There has always been an English Cardinal." An Irish bull also, in the observation there have been but six English Cardinals—Wolsey, Allen, York, Weld, Acton and Wiseman.

There are bills now before the German Parliament in Berlin, for universal suffrage, for freedom of the press and for the abolition of the stamp tax on newspapers. "The most important of these is opposed by Catholic members, and are considered by the vested rights of the Socialists, supported by the Progressist party—the party friends of American radicals.

Brownson's *Journal* warned Catholics against the use of an inferior quality of candles on Candlemas Day. It says, "Some people think they can obtain them of greater. What grocers sell are not wax candles at all, nor are they susceptible of the blessing." Wax alone, "the work of the bee," should be used, according to our venerable ritual, and the Catholic purchaser should be provision made for their manufacture and sale by authority.

Miss Ellen Holland, daughter of the late Dr. George Holland, of Stamford, and formerly one of the congregation of St. Mary's Church in that town, (in religion Sister Marie de Borgia, Superior of the Visitation Convent, Orleans), has received the thanks of the French Government in acknowledgment of the services rendered by herself and the community to the sick and wounded during the Franco-German war; the convent, from the siege of Orleans in October, 1870, to March, 1871, having been sworn open as a hospital. The decorations consist of a silver medal and a bronze cross, with name and inscription, accompanied with diplomas from the French Government.

The very pretty church of Our Lady of Victory in Brooklyn, N. Y., is built where, "over the hill," a few years ago, there was a wide expanse of meadows and fields; with an occasional shanty here and there. This church has now its five hundred boys and girls at its parochial school, with temperance societies, sodalities and a devoted congregation under Rev. Dr. O'Connell. That city has thirty-five Catholic churches.

Professor Blanchard, a Protestant clergyman of Chicago, was lecturing lately in Illinois, N. Y., on "Ocean Stories and their Evil Influences," when he was mobbed by the students of Cornell University, and had to be escorted by the police from the hall to his hotel. It is to schools of this class that the State would have Catholics send their children. Not a thousand times No!

Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, in an address delivered before a Catholic Temperance Society, said, in reference to other societies composed of Irishmen and Catholics: "I have carefully read their constitutions which are drawn by very skillful and adroit hands, and I very much fear that their independence of the Church will, before long, lead them into fatal mistakes. They pretend to be Catholics, but they are not."

William M. Tweed and William M. Graham, both of New York, are good examples to be held up before young men. They were both poor, the sons of working men. Tweed became the leader of a political "ring" and defrauded the city treasury. Graham became President of a bank and purloined its funds. To-day they are both old men, broken down in health and heart, and have only long terms, one ten years and the other twelve years, in the penitentiary.

The Swiss "Radicals" are throwing parish priests after parish priest into prison for saying Mass in private houses, after being driven out of the churches which they belonged to the Catholics for hundreds of years; some for attending the sick, and some on no charge whatever. One venerable old priest, seventy years old, was recently thrown into prison, and neither he nor his parishioners of Glovelier were able at the last dates to find out the cause of the brutal outrage.

Midnight Mass on last Christmas Eve was celebrated all over Paris, and not with standing the bad weather, the churches were crowded. In several private chapels it was also solemnized with considerable pomp, notably at the Hotel of the Queen Isabella II. of Spain, and at the Hotel Lamartine, the residence of the noble Polish house of Czartoriski. In both these palaces were Christmas trees of great size brautly adorned with candles and presents for children.

The venerable Archbishop MacHale, in subscribing to the Mitchel testimonial, says: "Without any of the prejudices of the political Pharisees of the day, Mitchel was, although wanting in their enervating cunning, a faithful Irishman; and had he been less so he would not now require the aid of the present contribution. The honest biographer and eloquent panegyrist of Hugh and Owen Roe O'Neill may well be deemed to have claims on all generous Irishmen."

The Lexington (Ky.) Council has made the two Cathedral schools in that city—one for the whites and the other for colored—free schools, under the supervision of the city school committee and superintendent; the teachers to submit to examination by the school committee, and the colored schools to be taught in the other two schools to be founded in the Cathedral rooms to be furnished and warmed, by the Catholics, for this purpose; the city to contribute $160 a month for the support of the schools, the children residing in the districts in which these schools are may be sent to those schools free of charge.

With the blessing of the Holy Father and the permission of the General of the Capuchin Order, a colony of clerical and lay Carmelites from Clondalkin, near Dublin, have settled in Manchester, Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, Upper Canada, early in March, Archbishop Lynch, in a letter from Rome to the Prior of Clondalkin, says: "Catholics are better off in Canada than in the United States. They are obliged to pay taxes to godless schools, while we pay but for our own schools; and we get a percentage besides from the public fund out of every child we teach." This is a slap in the face from John Bull to free America!

There are symptoms of discontent with Prussian supremacy in the German Empire. In the late Hanverian elections the Guelphic opposition was a majority, returning twenty-eight of their own party against twenty-one Liberals. Baron Bennigsen, too, King Albert, who has just succeeded his father, the late King John, signalized his accession by addressing to the Sovereign Pontiff a letter expressing his devotion to the Holy See and his submission to both the temporal and spiritual power of the Papacy. In his order of the day to his army, also, all reference to Prussia and its sovereign is omitted, much to the dissatisfaction of Berlin.

"Lullaby Land" is the name given to an asylum and grounds occupied by the Sisters of Nazareth, near London, Eng., as a home for babies in youth and helpless old age. Most of the children are waifs snatched from starvation and death in the streets through fame, and such of them as are known to have had Protestant parents are allowed to be baptized and received into the Catholic Church by Protestant clergymen. The old are taken in between the ages of 60 and 70, and some are over 100. The number of inmates is 200. The blacks, who are ladies by birth and education, are under the care of girls, but those door to door, for scraps wherewith to feed and clothe the cheerful and contented inmates of Lullaby Land.

Some weeks ago Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote a letter to the Boston *Globe* on the subject of "virile depravity," which, she said, "it is time to them, as a class, to state my views upon." Her views have since been given girls I have known some of the most trustworthy, high-principled, self-respecting women. Is there any reason why, supported by Catholic members, and are considered by the vested rights of the Socialists, supported by the Progressist party—the party friends of American radicals.

Brownson's *Journal* warned Catholics against the use of an inferior quality of candles on Candlemas Day. It says, "Some people think they can obtain them of greater. What grocers sell are not wax candles at all, nor are they susceptible of the blessing." Wax alone, "the work of the bee," should be used, according to our venerable ritual, and the Catholic purchaser should be provision made for their manufacture and sale by authority.

Miss Ellen Holland, daughter of the late Dr. George Holland, of Stamford, and formerly one of the congregation of St. Mary's Church in that town, (in religion Sister Marie de Borgia, Superior of the Visitation Convent, Orleans), has received the thanks of the French Government in acknowledgment of the services rendered by herself and the community to the sick and wounded during the Franco-German war; the convent, from the siege of Orleans in October, 1870, to March, 1871, having been sworn open as a hospital. The decora-

### Never Say Die!

Though you sought till your head ashes, you may be "the pioneer," and not the "first hand. One tenth will satisfy the most exacting that he has "seen something" when he says things upon record which positively prove Consumption, Asthma, Nervous Debility and Bronchitis Try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for yourself. It cures night sweats, peculiar to consumption of the nerves, failing of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, heaviness of the bowels, and wasting away of the system. Price $1 00, or three bottles for $2 00. Send for circular. Address Coulter & Co., 121 Nassau street, Philadelphia. Pa., giving name of this paper.

## Obsequies of the Lord Bishop of Clogher.

On Tuesday, January 26th the remains of the good, venerable and venerated Most Rev. William Keane, Lord Bishop of Clogne, were consigned to the last resting place, in the southern side of the new Cathedral, Queenstown, in presence of the prelates of the province, nearly three hundred of the clergy of its dioceses of Cloyne, Ross and Cork, all thousands of the rich and poor, who are by every means in their power to testify their regret for the loss and affectionate respect for the memory of the good Bishop whose praise was in every mouth. When I arrived here last (Monday night I found I was just in time to join in the torchlight procession which was to accompany the remains from the episcopal residence to the temporary parochial church, which literally is nothing more than the fine cabin of the Christian Brothers, which have been applied to the purposes of a place of Catholic worship until the Cathedral is in some forward state. The night was dark and wet and tempestuous, but, notwithstanding, nearly all the people of Queenstown and the large number of strangers who had arrived during the day were present. The glare of the many torches lit up the sad and solemn cortege that followed the remains, which were borne on the shoulders of workmen employed on the Cathedral. The prayers and wailings of the poor were to be heard on every side as all that was mortal of their beloved friend and pastor was being borne along. On arriving at the principal entrance of the temporary church the remains were received by the parochial clergy, who preceded them to the choir, where they were placed in the coffin. The prayers prescribed by Spiritual having been said, the Custos-guardian of the Order of St. Francis recited the Office for the Dead, which they continued through the night.

Since Thursday last, when the venerated Bishop breathed his last, Queenstown and the whole diocese of Cloyne and Ross, literally business had been all buttespended, and work there would be resumed after the last dose. Here to-day all the shops were closed, and this great seaport town had lost all its bustle and activity. The numerous vessels in the harbor and its distant roadsteads had their flags hal-mast high, as had also the Consuls of the several Governments of Europe and America. The trains from Cork, Youghal and the county generally, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, were crowded with people who had come to pay their last respects to the remains of their larly known, and so dearly beloved by rich and poor, and by even those who differed from him in most widely in religious and political belief.

The solemn Gregorian chants recorded for the first time within the walls of the new cathedral, as they will resound in hundreds of years to come on the burial of a friend or descendant of St. Colman, in the See of Cloyne. The huge stone for the top of the tomb we covered having been raised by means of chains and pulleys, the remains were lowered into their final resting place, and the sad "Requiescat In Pace" having been intoned, the grave closed over the honored dust of one eminent for learning, for nobility of nature, generous benevolence, and true self-sacrificing charity—one in whom the virtues of the Christian and the patriot were happily combined, and one whose name shall be handed down with affectionate veneration from generation to generation.—*Corr. Dublin Freeman, Jan. 31.*

Boston harbor was frozen on Monday last as far as the eye could reach, and in New York they had the most violent snow storm of the season.

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

A $360,000 fire occurred in Broadway, New York, last Monday.

The chief clerk of the Revenue Office at Lynchburg, Va., has absconded with $100,000.

The Postmaster General promises Lottrell a daily mail between this city and Vallejo.

The Right Rev. Joseph E. B. Guigues, D. D., Bishop of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, Canada, died last Sunday night.

Edwin Booth, the actor, who was supposed to be a millionaire, has filed a petition on bankruptcy in New York.

A marble statue of the late Senator Baker, was in every month. What I arrived here was in every month. What I arrived here last (Monday night I found I was just in time to join in the torchlight procession which was to accompany the remains from the episcopal residence to the temporary parochial church, which literally is nothing more than the fine cabin of the Christian Brothers, which have been applied to the purposes of a place of Catholic worship until the Cathedral is in some forward state. The night was dark and wet and tempestuous, but, notwithstanding, nearly all the people of Queenstown and the large number of strangers who had arrived during the day were present. The glare of the many torches lit up the sad and solemn cortege that followed the remains, which were borne on the shoulders of workmen employed on the Cathedral. The prayers and wailings of the poor were to be heard on every side as all that was mortal of their beloved friend and pastor was being borne along. On arriving at the principal entrance of the temporary church the remains were received by the parochial clergy, who preceded them to the choir, where they were placed in the coffin. The prayers prescribed by Spiritual having been said, the Custos-guardian of the Order of St. Francis recited the Office for the Dead, which they continued through the night.

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### Presentation Against Sickness.

The ability of the human body to resist the causes of disease depends upon its vigor and upon the regularity with which the several organs perform their functions. In the winter the most prolific sources of sickness are damp and cold, and it is therefore wise and prudent to fortify the system against them by wholesome stimulation. Hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are so admirably safeguard against the complaints most common at this season. The ingredients of this powerful vegetable invigorant comprise three essential medicinal elements which act simultaneously upon the digestive apparatus, the secretions and the circulation, infusing strength and regularity into all. In this way the liver is put on the road to the most favorable condition to escape an attack of rheumatism, or intermittent fever, or indigestion, or biliousness, or of pulmonary disease. Cold and dampness very depressing almost as much as a miasmatic host, and a protective tonic is quite as needful in winter as in summer. The Bitters are the best tonic known, and are also the best of physics to keep open the bowels. Once a day is generally sufficient. The Bitters are a perfect remedy for dyspepsia, or indigestion, or biliousness, or for any general debility, or certain weakness, or pravity in the system, aspel it with this pure and harmless vegetable, and you will not be troubled with the diseases of seasons, but also a remedy for a large class of disorders.

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, February 12, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while the export inquiry has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $6 [illegible] 87½, and superfine at $5 [illegible] 50 per bbl.

WHEAT—The market has ruled weak and at lower rates the past week. At the close the market was quoted at $1 [illegible] 40 per ctl.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at former rates, and sales have been extensively feed to choice brewing at $1 [illegible] 80 @ 1 90 ctl.

OATS—There was a fair demand, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotations: Gray, $1 [illegible] 80 @ 1 90 ctl.

CORN—Receipts have been light during the past week, with a good demand. Quotations at the close at $1 [illegible] 80 @ 1 90 ctl.

RYE—Quotable at [illegible] 90 @ 1 90 ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at [illegible] $1 90 @ 1 90 lb.

BEANS—Quotable at [illegible] 3 25 @ 3 50 @ 3 90 lb; Green Peas, 1 90 @ 2 00; Garlic, [illegible] @ [illegible]; Marrowfat, [illegible] @ [illegible]; Pink Mexicans, 1 60 @ [illegible] @ [illegible]; Asparagus, [illegible] @ [illegible].

POTATOES—Quotable at [illegible] @ [illegible].

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a good demand, and prices have ruled low. We quote—Sweets, 1 00 @ 1 25 per ctl.

ONIONS—Quotable at [illegible] @ [illegible] per ctl.

VEGETABLES—Quotable at [illegible] @ [illegible].

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at [illegible] @ [illegible] lb.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at [illegible] @ [illegible] lb.

HONEY—Quotable at [illegible] @ [illegible] lb.

BEESWAX—Quotable at [illegible] @ [illegible] lb.

HIDES—We quote California dry at [illegible] @ [illegible] lb.

TALLOW—Quotable at [illegible] @ [illegible] lb.

WOOL—We quote Fall at [illegible] @ [illegible] lb.

HOPS—We quote good to choice shipping grades at [illegible] @ [illegible] lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh fall, good to choice, [illegible] @ [illegible]; California fresh winter, [illegible] @ [illegible]; choice, [illegible].

CHEESE—California, [illegible] @ [illegible].

EGGS—California, [illegible] @ [illegible]; Eastern, [illegible].

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live, [illegible] @ [illegible]; Dressed, [illegible] @ [illegible].

GAME—Quail, [illegible] @ [illegible]; Rabbits, [illegible] @ [illegible]; Hares, [illegible] @ [illegible].

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

CHICKENS—Large, [illegible] @ [illegible].

CHICKENS—Small, [illegible] @ [illegible].

Grey Ducks, [illegible]; Mallard Ducks, [illegible].

Geese, [illegible] @ [illegible].

RABBITS—[illegible].

PIGEONS—Tame, [illegible] @ [illegible].

DEER—Fore, [illegible] cents.

DEER—Saddle, [illegible] cents.

QUAIL—[illegible] @ [illegible].

MEATS.

Beef—For first quality, [illegible]; second quality, [illegible].

Mutton—[illegible].

Veal—[illegible] @ [illegible].

Pork—[illegible].

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls—Hens, large, 1 [illegible] 00; Broilers, [illegible] @ [illegible]; Young Roosters, [illegible] @ [illegible].

Turkeys—Live at [illegible] @ [illegible]; Dressed, [illegible] @ [illegible].

Geese—Live at [illegible] @ [illegible]; Dressed, [illegible] @ [illegible].

Ducks—Live at [illegible] @ [illegible]; Dressed

What game is afoot? What new enterprise is about to call forth the daring of the dweller of the Vosges and the energy of the Emerald Isle—is it not that you call your distant, but I have no doubt, charming country, Sergeant?"

"Oh, yes, monsieur, they call it that. The watering pot of nature, you see, is always making the grass grow, and oh but it accosts! they're in the habit of calling it names, as you say. They call it, too, the Island of Saints."

"Eh, yes, I have heard that. Can you give me the precise reason?"

"Well, your honor, there's a saying in Ireland when something awfully cross turns out 'twould fret a saint, and so many things happen there to make you fret, and still we stand it somehow, that really we must be a parcel of saints."

"Your explanation is very striking, my friend. In my opinion you ought to be a member of the Academy. But in what enterprise is your sainted valor now engaged for?"

"We were at the trouble of thinking, monsieur."

"Possibly, I could give you a help."

"Faith, it wouldn't be the first time, your honor."

"Oh, I mean that I might help you to an idea. Sergeant Vose, have you any special plan in contemplation."

"A good many notions, monsieur, have been passing through my head. I saw a hoop-la-roo to the north of Neuilly yesterday, with the marks of boots among them. It occurred to me that a party of the enemy, horse and foot, were pushing their reconnoissance higher up."

"And you thought of falling upon them?"

"Not single-handed, certainly, monsieur, but of waiting their movements so that we might strange either to ensnap or drive them back."

"Anything else?"

"Well, monsieur, we have got possession of the islands, and I had a notion of crossing the river."

"To do what?"

"I do not know. Whatever might happen to turn up."

"Vose, you are such a man as I longed, but scarcely hoped, to see in this wise and philistine age of ours—But stop. I am not going to flatter you. I am going to do what will probably please better your unsophisticated mind. Are you not tired of this narrow round? Would you not like a bigger ambroise with a farther push in it?"

"If you mean Mandeman, are you a witch?" blurted out Miss Mahony.

"My ear ought to be the answer, and Irelanda, even if my lack of skill to ride the whirlwind were not palpable enough when I had to go on hands and knees to recall that scurvied slough on the road to Neuilly."

"Well, monsieur, I could almost have thought you heard me talking of Michel before you came up."

"Monsieur," said Michel, "my comrade has found this limited space here grow monotonous, and he is anxious for new ground, and a further dash, if possible, into the enemy's line. For myself, I have no objection to what goes on here, but I should not regret to be in an advanture of a different kind. Do you know of any such?"

"Decidedly, do you not think the Colonel has something in his mind in the way of a good expedition out of our not up there? Now, bawre, don't wander into the——"

"I know, I know," answered the journalist with a little impatience. "He has, but I am not permitted to mention any of the particulars."

"Oysh, monsieur, never be particular about a bit of diversion. Is it to be big?"

"If think it is to be serious."

"Illicit! That's the pleasantest news we've had—at the same time the most——"

"Hey friend, the Colonel has confided the news but very recently, so, in turn to one point, I regret to say, in which his views and mine differ. He thinks the Second—"

"Deroban!" cried his friend in a voice of thunder.

"Eh?"

"Will you lay perjury upon you soul?"

The poor old gentleman looked bewildered, blushed and relapsed into silence.

"My lads," said Mandeman, "there is, I think, a project under way that you will have no objection to take a share in. At all events, it is well to see something of the world, and our fort is quite a dozen miles hence, and a dozen miles is really a grand sour now. I have no doubt my excellent acquaintance the commandant here will give you a furlough of a week on condition of my undertaking to return you as safe and sound—as I am."

"Monsieur, I may say for myself and my friend that we are delighted with the chance."

"Ah, I am truly happy to have such comrades. When shall you be able to start?"

"Once we have obtained leave, monsieur, we shall be ready on the instant."

"Yes, the baggage is light," remarked Mike.

"Excellent, it is as well that we should be prompt. The way is long, and in some places we may easy owing to the Prussians, and it would be well if we were at the fort before night."

"Monsieur," said Mike addressing M. Devotant, who had remained silent.

"Eh, mon ami?"

"Shall I take a liberty with you, sir?"

"Certainly," returned the journalist politely.

"It's only to have a look at the hat, sir," M. Devotant gravely took off the tall hat, and without a word handed it to Mike.

"There they are—one, two—by, and here's three, and by the bokey, here's four. Four shots in the hat, monsieur."

Monsieur bowed.

"The fellows that put them bullets to get them back again, I go bail."

M. Devotant shook his head. "No, I would not their bullets you know. It was with my own I shot them."

"M. Mandeman," said Mike, "I told you before I belonged to the Island of Saints. There's one thing though that spoils me for a saint, and that's the habit of saying bad words. Now, I am always trying to mend. Like the old gentleman that tries to break himself of the habit of snuff taking by giving four pin his nose, I try to get out of useful swearing by using odd oaths."

"Ah, a capital plan."

"In that way I used to swear by the hole in my coat."

"Eh, bien!"

"Well, monsieur, in future I'll swear by the hole in Mr. Devotant's hat."

## CHAPTER LIII.

### LE BOURGET. 1.

The evening was obscuring when the franc-tireurs of the press, accompanied by Michel, Mike and half a dozen of their most companions, reached Fort d'Aubervilliers. On their arrival it soon became evident that something of moment was in contemplation. Mandeman and Devotant received intimation to proceed to the quarters of the commandant of their corps. Mobiles and regulars in large number were under arms, and there was that indescribable air over everything which spoke of preparation and movement. The little party from Nogent felt themselves rather out of place. They seemed to belong to no one and to have no business to do. Those attached to the fort, beyond a casual glance of curiosity at the new-comers, paid no attention to them. One raw mobile, who, for certain reasons, some of the departments, and attempted to patronize them, whereupon Barbet tugged at his mustache, and swore at the fellow that till he would have rue into a Prussian battery to make his escape.

"Now, Barbet, look here. These Prussians we were," said Mike Mahour.

"Prussians! Why so?"

"Why, just because its the habit, as we ought to know now, to care about every thing except where the enemy are."

"Is," said Mandeman, at last returning. "Our commander is exceedingly rejoiced at such an effective addition to our volunteers; and you I am sure, will be glad to learn that we have a piece of real work on hand."

"Soon, monsieur!"

"Now, Michel."

"Good!" was the universal form of assent uttered by the soldiers.

"I will see about having you supplied with provisions. There is no need to look about quarters for the night. You will have to make those somewhere away from the fort," said, warning his voice to a mysterious whisper, "You will have to take them from the Prussians."

"Bravo!"

"I need not ask about your arms."

"No, monsieur, you need not. I think we shall be found well prepared on that point."

"And now, comrades, for the virres. It would be bad generalship to go on a campaign with empty stomachs."

"It's a great pity your honor wasn't head of the commissariat in some of the battles we fought with."

Some hours after the expedition set out. It comprised the franc-tireurs of the press, half a battalion of mobiles and a few regulars, including the party from Nogent. They advanced in a northward direction for a mile and a half, when Mandeman whispered to Michel that their destination was La Bourget. The column was then half a mile distant from them and in the midst of a considerable body of cavalry, which, however, was dodged with water. A small river, the Molerot, passes by the village, and discharges itself into the Seine below St. Denis. This the Prussians had dammed, and the water spread itself over the country, in some places converting it into a morass, and in others forming pools here and there. Of a dangerous depth. Of the high road the Prussians of course had complete possession, and there was no question except of avoiding them directly and forcing an entrance. The halt had lasted for a few minutes, when Michel touched Mandeman upon the arm and said to him:

"Did you not say it was the Prussians who flooded the plain?"

"Yes."

"That must have been by stopping the river."

"Undoubtedly."

"And the river could only be stopped by a dam."

"Of course."

"Well, then, let us prevent a few of us getting across that dam and into the village across that the principal attack is made in front?"

"Yes, thank heaven every day you see your prayers for me are not in vain. And he called to his commander hastily and acquainted him with Michel's idea. Barbet said the situation of the dam was not well known, and the result of an attempt by it was uncertain. Mandeman represented to him that none of the force originally in the fort could be spared. Michel would be drawn off, and that it would be impossible to find a track across the swampy country, but such conditions of campaigning had become tolerably familiar to them. There was no hesitation, therefore, as they plunged mid-leg deep into the fens which lay between the road from the fields and gardens, and they scrambled their way to the shallower water beyond. There were no fish in the village that they could see, and they were delicious, but they were not wanted, but the quick ear of Michel had caught the sound of falling water, and rightly guessing it to be the work of man, he had used it as an indication of what they should aim at.

"Hey! verse," said Miss Mahony, as he drew one of his feet out of the morass with a kneeling sound, "if it wouldn't be asking to presume on me that I was at home in the tarony of Clewwilliam again."

"Is all your country under water?" asked Barbet.

"No! some people would wish it was. Is no one to be heard, Michel?"

"Hush!" said Michel. "What is that?"

"Some of them Prussians talking."

"They are casting sentries, I think. If we could only see whether it is on this or the other side of the river."

"What difference! A great deal. If it were on this side we might dispose of him without a shot."

Creeping cautiously forward, they arrived within fifty paces of the bank, and, by dint of lying themselves under the shelter of the bushes, they could see a sentry passing to and fro on the bank, while sounds from the lively Germans behind him intimated that a guard was on duty.

"Mike," said Michel, "you remember how we managed at Neuilly. I will cross the dam. If he fire, bring him down."

"And you go down with him?"

"Oh, not much par of that!"

"Michel," protested Mike, eagerly, "you are so anxious to expose yourself that in this case, at all events, you are not consulting right. There are a dozen of us. Let us take the dam at a rush when the sentry has his back turned. The last men can cover us."

"The Sergeant Irelandais is right," said Barbet.

"Well," said Michel, slowly, "I do not wish to be too obstinate; have your way. Who will volunteer to be last? No one? Come, Barbet, will you?"

"Last? Aye, or first, I don't care which."

"Good. You are an excellent shot. Keep your eye on the sentry. Don't touch him until he sees us."

"Content," replied the lecture soldier, and the arrangement was made.

Watching carefully until the sentry had passed the dam, Michel stepped out from the bushes behind which the conversation had taken place, followed by the rest, Barbet bringing up the rear. There were pauses up to within ten paces of the banks, which afforded some cover, and here a halt was made until the sentry had once more passed. Then, with a silent gesture, Michel rose from the stooping posture in which he had crept, and advanced swiftly on the dam, followed by his comrades. He waas cautiously over on the other bank, and his comrades closed after him. At the same moment the right-about was startled by the strange thing except where the enemy are."

"Is," said Mandeman, at last returning. "Our commander is exceedingly rejoiced at such an effective addition to our volunteers; and you I am sure, will be glad to learn that we have a piece of real work on hand."

"Soon, monsieur!"

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"And now, comrades, for the virres. It would be bad generalship to go on a campaign with empty stomachs."

"It's a great pity your honor wasn't head of the commissariat in some of the battles we fought with."

Some hours after the expedition set out. It comprised the franc-tireurs of the press, half a battalion of mobiles and a few regulars, including the party from Nogent. They advanced in a northward direction for a mile and a half, when Mandeman whispered to Michel that their destination was La Bourget. The column was then half a mile distant from them and in the midst of a considerable body of cavalry, which, however, was dodged with water. A small river, the Molerot, passes by the village, and discharges itself into the Seine below St. Denis. This the Prussians had dammed, and the water spread itself over the country, in some places converting it into a morass, and in others forming pools here and there. Of a dangerous depth. Of the high road the Prussians of course had complete possession, and there was no question except of avoiding them directly and forcing an entrance. The halt had lasted for a few minutes, when Michel touched Mandeman upon the arm and said to him:

"Did you not say it was the Prussians who flooded the plain?"

"Yes."

"That must have been by stopping the river."

"Undoubtedly."

"And the river could only be stopped by a dam."

"Of course."

"Well, then, let us prevent a few of us getting across that dam and into the village across that the principal attack is made in front?"

"Yes, thank heaven every day you see your prayers for me are not in vain." And he called to his commander hastily and acquainted him with Michel's idea. Barbet said the situation of the dam was not well known, and the result of an attempt by it was uncertain. Mandeman represented to him that none of the force originally in the fort could be spared. Michel would be drawn off, and that it would be impossible to find a track across the swampy country, but such conditions of campaigning had become tolerably familiar to them. There was no hesitation, therefore, as they plunged mid-leg deep into the fens which lay between the road from the fields and gardens, and they scrambled their way to the shallower water beyond. There were no fish in the village that they could see, and they were delicious, but they were not wanted, but the quick ear of Michel had caught the sound of falling water, and rightly guessing it to be the work of man, he had used it as an indication of what they should aim at.

"Hey! verse," said Miss Mahony, as he drew one of his feet out of the morass with a kneeling sound, "if it wouldn't be asking to presume on me that I was at home in the tarony of Clewwilliam again."

"Is all your country under water?" asked Barbet.

"No! some people would wish it was. Is no one to be heard, Michel?"

"Hush!" said Michel. "What is that?"

"Some of them Prussians talking."

"They are casting sentries, I think. If we could only see whether it is on this or the other side of the river."

"What difference! A great deal. If it were on this side we might dispose of him without a shot."

Creeping cautiously forward, they arrived within fifty paces of the bank, and, by dint of lying themselves under the shelter of the bushes, they could see a sentry passing to and fro on the bank, while sounds from the lively Germans behind him intimated that a guard was on duty.

"Mike," said Michel, "you remember how we managed at Neuilly. I will cross the dam. If he fire, bring him down."

"And you go down with him?"

"Oh, not much par of that!"

"Michel," protested Mike, eagerly, "you are so anxious to expose yourself that in this case, at all events, you are not consulting right. There are a dozen of us. Let us take the dam at a rush when the sentry has his back turned. The last men can cover us."

"The Sergeant Irelandais is right," said Barbet.

"Well," said Michel, slowly, "I do not wish to be too obstinate; have your way. Who will volunteer to be last? No one? Come, Barbet, will you?"

"Last? Aye, or first, I don't care which."

"Good. You are an excellent shot. Keep your eye on the sentry. Don't touch him until he sees us."

"MY MOTHER'S PRAYER."

(FOUNDED ON FACT.)

In a low ward, on a low bed,
An aged man was laying,
Who lingered in the hospital
Unclaimed, unfriended.

His skin was dark, of olive hue,
And scarcely gray his hair,
And in his face a misery took
Beside of deep despair.

He seldom uttered, never smiled,
And still his pain grew worse,
No one spoke to him except
The nurse and the visiting doctors.

Death was at hand; his feeble strength
Diminished every day,
And no one came to cheer his hand,
To comfort him and pray.

Till chance—as men call those strange hops
Which drive us to and fro;
Where God has work for us to do
We call them little know—

Led to that ward and to that bed
One who had learned to read,
In the sad faces of the poor
A great, unconfessed need.

She sat down by the dying man!
"Have you no friend to-day?
No wife?"—she added—"not a friend?
A message I can carry?"

"Are you"—she added, speaking low—
"A Catholic, perchance?"
He looked up to her pleading face
With a dull, vacant glance.

"I know not what I am," he said,
"I never set church foot;
I only feel I soon must die,
And not find rest, alas!"

Alas! what words could then avail
To fathom that poor soul
To its long hidden depths of care
It dropped a final gaze?

Despairing of all that Christian hearts
Can never know despair—
God's secrets—and so reverently
Poured forth the Angel's Prayer!

That prayer, "Our Lord, who died to bless
Transgressed mothers' hearts,"
That Angel Prayer, the only prayer
Which sea pe sorrows reach.

No sooner had the AVE's words
Struck on the dying ear,
Than on her bended and withered cheek
Rolled down a burning tear.

"Say that again!" he faintly gasped;
"That last word!" "Mother!"
It was my mother's prayer at home,
So long, so long ago!

Then on that day, the last I lived,
At least upon earth,
A key was found—no mother's prayer
Had been sent forth in vain.

Half Mary, full of grace!" he sighed,
And then a moment's pause,
The AVE trembled with fervent trust
From his poor parched lips.

Back came the lightest,
All by the Angel's memorized in haste
The dying man was saved.

Then in that day, the last he lived,
At least upon earth,
A key was found—no mother's prayer
Had been sent forth in vain.

Half Mary, full of grace!" he sighed,
And then a moment's pause,
The AVE trembled with fervent trust
From his poor parched lips.

And then a moment's pause, and then
O, blessed Mother mild!
He died even as mother as I was
An AVE for her child!"

—Lady Georgiana Fullerton.

### A Matter for the Consideration of Heads of Families

"See here, sonny, what is the matter with you?" "Why, I'm an orphan." "Where's your mother?" "Father's dead." "How old was your father when he died?" "Bout forty." About forty! and with his iron constitution he should have lived twenty to forty years more. Only four score and ten years ago. Do you remember, my friends, the stupid old song about the man who was being "waked?" But before I quote it as an illustration, I will tell you—that the fellow who owned that pipe would rather lose both his legs than his pipe, and measure for measure. And in a quiet thing, too, these German's have a fancy to smoke out of a thing like that, about six size and shape of a mackerel. Now filled with Limburger, twist—

"Our men are under the window; we had better go down and join them," interrupted Barbet.

"Barbet you're a good fellow, and very pleasant company in a staurch town; but, 'pon my soul, I'm afraid that sensible invitation will be lost on you."

To be Continued.

### The Indian Famine.

The later the telegrams from Calcutta, the more serious is the news from Bengal. Judging by facts we are driven to the conclusion that the Viceroy's motto is—"Perish the people! Long live the hard principles of political economy!" That was Lord John Russell's rule of action, whatever his designs, with regard to the Irish famine of 1847. Free trade must not be interfered with under any circumstance. Poor may be exterminated, but free trade must prevail in the jaws of famine. Let cats and what he shipped from Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Sligo, Waterford, Dundalk, Drogheda, Londonderry and Limerick, though the people are starving. What matter? must not the principles of political economy be respected, and the multitude left to the dispensations of mercantile, and the consequences of damaged Indian meal? That was Russell's policy in Ireland, in 1847, and is now to be the Northbrook policy in India in 1873-4. The dearth is not imminent—it is a terrible fact. The lowest estimate makes the number to be provided for amount to sixty millions of human beings. Now is the staple food of the Bengalese, and the exportation of rice the Viceroy will not prohibit, though reputedly and urgently entreated by the Lieutenant-Governor to take that common-sense course. We must wait to see the result of this most accordding policy.—*Weekly Register.*

observation on the spot, that the result is due not to any undue elevation of the standard of admission, nor to any excessive severity in the examinations, but in some degree to the inconsiderateness in making the appointments; in others to the failure of the opponents to appreciate the honor and duty to which he is called; in a few others to the lack of facilities for pushing any education; and most of all, to want of thoroughness in the schools of our country with respect to primary work. The Academy owes it to itself and to the influences as a national institution on the whole system of popular education to render and publish to the world this honest verdict. If our school boards are superintendents and teachers in the North and South, in the East and in the West, will but hand the verdict, and use due diligence to correct the great defect, some abiding good may come from the mortifying experience of this year's examination of candidates for admission to the Academy.

### A Novel Application—A Caution to Husbands.

At the last meeting of a certain Board of Guardians, not far from Dublin, the master reported that on Sunday, January 11th, an application was made by a lady accompanied by a female, who appeared to be a servant, for permission to see a pauper named ——, mother of an infant three weeks old. The lady afterwards requested to see the mother in private, when she made the following statement:

"I resided in London for the last twenty-five years, and lately I received a telegram from Dublin stating that my brother was dying. I was then near the Isle of Man, and, in consequence of all my previous children having died young, and being the very fond of children, did not quite agree with my going to travel. He left it to myself, and I went to Dublin and found he died about seventy miles from that city. I was confined, and the child remained with servants at home. Shortly, in consequence, return home, as I feared great displeasure from my husband. The State of Illinois, and for I am not likely to have any more children, I now seek to obtain an infant about five weeks old to take with me, and as good as to represent is as my own to my husband."

She then showed a letter from a friend in Dublin to Wesklow, on Sunday, for the same purpose, but failed. The driver of the car from

### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28.
Fasting.
22—Sunday—First Sunday in Lent.
23—Monday—Feast of Peter's Chair at Antioch.
24—Tuesday—St. Matthias, Apostle.
25—Wednesday—Ember day. St. Peter at Antioch.
26—Thursday—Feria.
27—Friday—Holy Cross of Thorns. Ember Day.
28—Saturday—Ember Day.

### Regulations for Lent in 1874,
### For the Diocese of San Francisco.

1. All the WEEK DAYS of Lent, from Ash-Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept; on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by consequence, the use of flesh meat at Sunday dinner during Lent, is not a violation of this law. Therefore during Lent, and on Fridays the Easter-tide, from Sunday and Saturday of Holy Week; which days there is no leave to use flesh meat, except by dispensation from the respective Pastors, to which they are hereby authority if in great or case of necessity, to be judged by them. All Saturdays are also days of abstinence, but not of obligation.

3. The penitentiary use of Bells and Book must at the Mass shall be forbidden in the Lent, even on Sundays.

4. Some prayers, at option, are recommended during Lent, particularly on those days in which flesh meat is used.

5. And lastly, pastors of parishes, the Pastors are requested to lay before the Faithful the importance of Christian mortification, and also the grievous obligation of complying with their Easter duty, which we hope for fulfilled from the 81st Sunday of Lent; they will frequently and earnestly impress upon their respective flocks the necessity of confessing, before all other things, to the salvation of their souls, and their will admit them to the Sacraments in charge of their Christian duties, the only thing that is wanting of 1873. We likewise recommend to them, for this purpose their established religious Confessors, who will be found to possess, when a week, according to what their predilections may dictate to them.

JOSEPH S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3, 1874.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

## CRESCENTISM AND ORANGEISM.

We were called upon during the past week, on different days, by three gentlemen who frankly acknowledged that they were Crescents, or members of the O. A. U. M., and were present at the delivery of Mr. HEMPHILL'S address on the evening of Sunday, the 8th inst. They declared that they were actually led to attend, that Catholic divine in our article of last week, saying that he deserved to be most severely castigated for deceiving his audience by leading them to believe that Rev. Father BUCHARD was in the habit of going to Calvary church; and deserved also to be castigated for the vulgarity and bad taste of his allusions to that reverend gentleman, and for the want of tact he offered all decent and respectable people. The rounds of applause with which some of his remarks were greeted could only come, as they asserted, from individuals who attached not the slightest reverence to a place of worship, and who attended solely to gratify their feelings of animosity against Catholicity.

Our informants further assured us that, so far as the Crescent organization was concerned, there was nothing whatever in the principles and objects of their society hostile to Catholicism, and that it was intended purely for the maintenance of the public school system against all attacks. This was the object they had in view when they joined it, and none other. We have no great fault to find with this—it is natural on their part to adopt that policy; and whenever we think issues with them on that score, it shall be honorably and altogether on the question of principle. The gentlemen we are alluding to complained that persons of foreign birth, especially Irish Orangemen, take the lead of their organization, inasmuch as they seek to turn it to their own purpose and make it a society for the propagation of a narrow-minded bigotry. Without saying so directly, they intimated that Rev. Mr. HEMPHILL was the guiding spirit of the Orange section. Other names, including those of prominent office-holders and politicians, were mentioned as being among the abettors of the anti-Catholic faction, but we forbear from publishing them for the present.

So far as we can make out, the Crescents are already unfashionably, if not actually, split into two not very friendly camps—one is the American, in which is mustered the more intelligent and respectable portion, simply smiling for the maintenance of the public school system; the other is the Irish, in which is fully represented all the malice and bigotry of Irish Orangeism. Mr. HEMPHILL'S popularity and influence, we have been assured, is almost exclusively with the latter class. If Americans allow themselves to be led blindfold by men whose creed is sworn fealty to monarchy—who in their hearts despise America and American institutions—who in case of a war with Great Britain, would be merely so many volunteer spies on behalf of "our most gracious and sovereign lady, Queen Victoria"—then they are certainly greater fools and dupes than we would like to believe them to be. The fight between the American and Irish wings of the Crescents, as described to us, is both instructive and amusing. The former, we must confess, are the most honorable as well as the most respectable and intelligent party; and they prove their superiority by entertaining almost profound contempt for Mr. HEMPHILL. It is creditable to their consistency, although it speaks poorly for their liberality that, according to themselves, they took upon the pastor of Calvary as a nobody but a MAN, anyhow," and his professions of attachment to republican institutions they regard as merely so much empty buncombe to deceive the public. Mr. HEMPHILL richly deserves the contempt in which he is held by these people, for he is playing a very despicable part. Indeed, we can have but a poor opinion of the Irishman who could come to this country and endeavor to inoculate the native-born citizen with the virus of his peculiar bigotry.

### REVOLUTION AND LIBERTY.

The Sacramento *Union* says in indignant because a correspondent of the *Examiner* charged it with favoring monarchy, and with opposition to universal suffrage in this country. The grounds for the allegation were discovered in some comments which the *Union* made on the English elections. Our Sacramento contemporary asserted, very properly as we think, that men who could have recourse to tumult and violence as a means of effecting a vital political party, were not fit for democratic institutions, and were ignorant of the very first principles of republicanism. We cannot perceive how such assertions, which are pure and simple truisms, can be tortured into anything resembling a condemnation of democracy. It seems to us that the foundation upon which genuine republicanism rests is toleration of free speech, coupled with the tacit agreement that the ballot-box shall settle all political issues. So the individuals, be they Liberals or Conservatives, who in England broke up meetings and drove speakers off platforms, because they happened to be of a different political complexion, gave the best possible proof that they were unfit to exercise the privileges of freemen, and were in their hearts despots and persecutors. Every sensible person will understand what kind of a government that would be which these rowdies would establish if they had the power.

The arguments which apply to the case of the British roughs have equal force when applied to the case of those sentimental reformers, who call themselves republicans. We have been frequently charged with favoring despotism because we condemned those disturbers of society, and therefore we can sympathize with the Sacramento *Union* in its complaints against the *Examiner*. There are, unfortunately, a number of semi-illiterate men on the American press who think themselves bound to encourage every agitation emanating from any class of men, in any country, who choose to dub them selves republicans. We do not of course include among this number the writers of the *Examiner*, who are, one and all, we are happy to testify, men of high literary attainments as well as of sound common sense. But these illiterate literati are forever sounding the praise of progress, civilization, liberty, and so forth, and they are equally assiduous in denouncing the evils which they suppose to be inseparable from every form of monarchy. If these writers would only look the trouble of examining the theories and principles enunciated by the continental agitators, they would find them diametrically opposed to republicanism as understood in America, and even obnoxious to civilized society.

The GAMBETTAS, CASTELARS, BRADLAUGHS and GARIBALDIS all have notions of republican government which sober minded Americans would not expect to hear outside a lunatic asylum. There is no organized form of government now in existence in any civilized nation which is not infinitely preferable to that which these men would set up as republicanism. Even those of them who are supported by law-abiding citizens as against the proposed change, because they fear the instant lawless, half-crazed and wholly irreligious enthusiast declares against an established government, and announces his intention of replacing it by what he terms a republic, he is hailed as a reformer, a friend of liberty and a benefactor of mankind. A distinguished statesman remarked long ago that we in this country were altogether too quick in accepting as patriots the political offcasts of Europe. This is unworthy of intelligent people, because it goes to prove that we can be deceived by the shallowest pretenses. The remedy is easy enough, for it consists merely in applying to political movements abroad the calm judgment and good sense we use in reference to every day matters at hom. When a European demagogue utters not that he is a republican, let us see in what his republicanism consists; and when he announces that he wishes to destroy an existing government, let us consider whether he proposes to put a better one in its stead. This will save us from the mistake of confounding liberty with revolution.

### THE SUPPRESSION OF "L'UNIVERS."

When we wrote our article on the suppression of *L'Univers*, which appeared week before last, we were under the impression that its discontinuance was caused by its unjust attack on the Bishop of Orleans. Fuller details than those given in the telegrams have since then showed us we were wrong in assigning that as a reason. The suspension of the great Catholic Journal was brought about by something more strange and remarkable still. Its publication for the space of two months was prohibited by the Government, and the offence for which this punishment was inflicted was the printing of a pastoral letter issued by the Bishop of Périgueux. This pastoral was bold enough to condemn the persecution of the Church which BISMARCK is urging on in Germany, and declared it was the duty of all Catholics to sympathize with their suffering coreligionists. He did not use very violent language, inasmuch as an English Tory paper, the *Standard*, which is certainly not disposed to speak favorably, asserts that the pastoral in question was "singularly mild" document, and the same opinion has been expressed by a hundred other secular newspapers, both in England and on the continent. We publish the entire document elsewhere, so our readers can judge for themselves. But however mild the Bishop's address may have been, it was quite sufficient to raise the wrath of the German Chancellor, and he ordered the Prussian Embassador in Paris to make a very strong and speedy Americase would not expect to hear outside a lunatic asylum. There is no organized form of government now in existence in any civilized nation which is not infinitely preferable to that which these men would set up as republicanism. Even those of them who are supported by law-abiding citizens as against the proposed change, because they fear the instant lawless, half-crazed and wholly irreligious enthusiast declares against an established government, and announces his intention of replacing it by what he terms a republic, he is hailed as a reformer, a friend of liberty and a benefactor of mankind. A distinguished statesman remarked long ago that we in this country were altogether too quick in accepting as patriots the political offcasts of Europe. This is unworthy of intelligent people, because it goes to prove that we can be deceived by the shallowest pretenses. The remedy is easy enough, for it consists merely in applying to political movements abroad the calm judgment and good sense we use in reference to every day matters at hom. When a European demagogue utters not that he is a republican, let us see in what his republicanism consists; and when he announces that he wishes to destroy an existing government, let us consider whether he proposes to put a better one in its stead. This will save us from the mistake of confounding liberty with revolution.

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The French Government is well aware that Prussia seeks pretexts for a renewal of war, being afraid to leave France undisturbed until her army is reorganized and she is prepared for hostilities; so, humiliating as it undoubtedly was, they thought it prudent to submit to the insolent dictation, and suppressed the offending paper. It is said that BISMARCK will not remain satisfied with this, but will demand also the punishment of the Bishop. If he does, it is more than probable that the French authorities will visit the prelate with some kind of a nominal penalty. The German despot is evidently bent upon offering every insult and provocation in his power, in the hope that the fiery temper of the Gauls will prompt them to resent, and accept an unequal contest. He sees that he has not beaten or disabled his adversary sufficiently to prevent her from being dangerous again, and he is anxious to strike her another and more crushing blow. The struggle going on now is one of wanton provocation on one side and patient submission on the other. The latter is a new role for France to take up, but it is one which answers her interests now, and prudence commands her to play it, however disagreeable it may be. Anything rather than give Prussia an excuse for declaring war, must be her motto for a couple of years at any rate.

### THE ORPHANS.

We have received a tabulated statement of the receipts, expenditures and actual financial condition of the Catholic Orphan Asylums and Catholic Charitable Institutions of the State, from which some interesting particulars may be gleaned. In order to give our readers an idea of the economy with which these institutions are managed, the immense amount of good they are realizing for the money, and the propriety of aiding them by the practice of Christian charity, we shall reproduce a few of the details given. In St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, San Rafael, the average number of inmates during 1872 and 1873 was 249, the total expenses during the same time being nearly seventy-two thousand dollars. The males are mainly supported by part of each year's entire dollars, of which the State contributed about twenty-five per cent. More than fifty-two thousand dollars had to be provided by private benevolence. In the Female Orphan Asylum, under charge of Sisters of Charity, there was in 1873 an average number of 376 children. The cost of their maintenance being, in round numbers, forty thousand five hundred dollars. These figures show a monthly cost of nine dollars. The State gave a trifle over sixteen thousand dollars for their support, leaving the institution under charge of Sisters of Mercy, contained an average of ninety inmates, costing sixteen thousand dollars, of which the State furnished one-fourth; the average monthly expenses for each person being fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents. The Grass Valley Orphan Asylum, male and female, under charge of Sisters of Mercy, during the past two years contained 240 boys and girls, costing thirty-five thousand two hundred cents per month each. This is astonishingly low, and reflects great credit on the ladies in charge.

The summary of these four institutions gives eight hundred and sixty-seven individuals, maintained at a total cost for two years of $187,061 74, or nine dollars per month each, of which the State provided two dollars. The expenses in excess of State aid were $146,609 88, and this large amount had to be met by the contributions of the charitable. If these buildings and persons had to be maintained exclusively by the State there can be no doubt whatever that a sum not less than a quarter of a million, and probably a great deal more, would have had to be distributed during the years 1872 and 1873. Here is a most important saving to the community achieved by the self-sacrificing labors of the Sisters of Mercy and Charity. With these figures before us, and with a knowledge of the waste, extravagance and peculation characteristic of all purely Government institutions, we cannot form a very high opinion of the LAINE's wisdom in proposing to discontinue State aid to charitable or benevolent institutions which are maintained by religious denominations. Senator LAINE deserves much praise for his exertions in favor of economy, but he himself must admit that it would be the reverse of economical to turn over these nine hundred boys, girls and women to the care of pecuniary officials. The ladies who have charge of them now work for conscience sake, and not for pay, and they have not the remotest notion of "making money" out of their positions. In our very decided opinion, true economy would dictate an extension of the State aid system, and the abolition of those Government institutions which are remarkable for nothing but extravagance in management and dishonesty among the officials.

The remarks we have made, and the figures we have quoted, lead to show the urgency of doing something to place the Asylums on a more satisfactory basis financially, and this can only be accomplished now by private benevolence. The festival of Ireland's patron Saint is fast approaching, and it will, no doubt, be celebrated by a magnificent demonstration. Why, we would observe, should not advantage be taken of the occasion to make some organized effort to raise subscriptions for the benefit of the friendless and father less in these institutions? A spirited endeavor in this behalf would reflect much more credit on our countrymen than even the most imposing parade.

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The contested election case of Gildea vs. Fraser, came up in the Senate Tuesday, and, after argument by the attorneys of contestants, was postponed.

A cold an angry man for awhile, a malicious man forever.

### THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

Ireland returns one hundred and three members to the British Parliament. The number was formerly one hundred and five, but two small boroughs were disfranchised on account of corrupt practices among the voters. The late telegrams enable us to know far they are trustworthy—give the political classification of the members thus: Conservatives, 30; Liberals, 15; Home Rulers, 58. Thus it will be seen that the National party have control over the country by a majority of thirteen. Interpreted according to the fashion of politicians, this fact indicates that the great bulk of the Irish people are dissatisfied with English management of their affairs, and want to get control of them themselves. This majority, though respectable, by no means represents the proportion of the representation in favor of legislative independence. Quite a large section of the people think it a waste of time and trouble to elect representatives for the British Parliament at all, and regard anything short of complete separation from England as nothing better than mockery. This is the suicidal policy of the man who preferred starvation to the acceptance of a half of a loaf when he believed himself justly entitled to a whole one.

Beyond doubt Ireland can never attain the high degree of prosperity of which she is capable, and can exercise the influence in the world which properly belongs to her, as long as she is in any way connected with England. The two countries are naturally rivals, their interests are diametrically opposed, and any union between them must always be accompanied by subjection of one to the rule of the other. Consequently the aspirations of the Irish are for the realization of their complete political independence, and the patriotic among them will ever direct their legitimate efforts to the accomplishment of that end. And there can be no reasonable doubt that in the course of time they will obtain what they seek. Agitations like those existing in Ireland never go back, but slowly or surely, according to circumstances, work on towards their consummation. But we think that very few really sane men entertain the idea that a successful insurrection could be made in Ireland, either now or in the immediate future; and the men who would try to bring such a thing about should be classed among the most dangerous enemies of the land they pretend to love. Yet, in all its aspects, nothing, to watch the people flying in thousands from their ancestral homes, until the chance of a triumphant struggle presented itself, would be the act of an idiot. Sensible men will try all they can to ameliorate the condition of the country, to fasten the people on the soil, to develop the national resources by encouraging trade and commerce, so as to make Ireland stronger; and if action in Parliament affords them an opportunity of doing these things, they will gladly avail of it.

The fifty-eight Home Rulers returned will, if they keep united and act in concert, make an impression on the Government that they will gain, if not all they seek, at any rate no inconsiderable part of it. But how small that installment may be, it will be so much taken away from the great labor which has to be performed sooner or later. The Conservatives, who number one hundred and three, are the clergymen as could be spared from other duties. Yet, in all other respects, the Irish Members are a splendid body. Many of them are men of high ability and great literary attainments, and as a whole they are remarkable for their honesty and consistency. Their constituents had the right to expect much from them, and they have not disappointed them. Their action in Parliament will be watched with much interest by the friends of Ireland all over the world, and we have no doubt that it will be characterized by the same ability and consistency which have marked their course hitherto.

### THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

We learn from late telegrams that it is probable an attempt will be made to repeal the eight-hour law. Supervising Architect MULLETT, of Washington, is said to have been hostile to all legislation tending to regulate labor. He thinks all matters affecting labor should be left for settlement to the employer and employed themselves, and that legal interference is not only unjust, but positively injurious. In these ideas he is supported by certain manufacturers in Baltimore, who have opened a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. These gentlemen assert, what nobody will venture to deny, that a man cannot perform as much work in eight hours as he can in ten. But they, for purposes of their own, or as dupes of designing men, declare that the amount of work accomplished per hour under the eight hour regulation is actually less than what it was under the ten-hour system. The Baltimore capitalists are of opinion that the Government demoralizes the workmen it takes into its employ and unfits them for steady labor. The insinuation is, we suppose, that the men become idle and waste their time. Of course we cannot discuss the experience of three gentlemen, because we know nothing about it; but we think we are safe in saying that it is at variance with that of most employers in the United States.

The question which legislation attempted to settle was, how long can a man work at manual labor without impairing his health; or, in other words, how long will sound rules of social economy warrant a man in continuing at toilsome labor each day. The solution arrived at was the decision that eight hours was quite sufficient. It is true a man can be made to labor longer, but whatever is gained in his daily work is ten times counterbalanced by the undeniable fact that he gets worn out sooner, and is lost to the community at an earlier age. For instance, it is possible to make a man work twenty hours out of the twenty-four, but a very short time at that kind of business kills him. The practical issue, then, is this—Is it not better that a man should labor during eight hours per diem for forty years than during ten hours for twenty-five years? Humanitarians will not look at the thing in that way. Men cost them nothing; and even if they wear out one set in a few years or so, they can readily procure another. They would not be quite so extravagant in bone and muscle if their dollars were animate the procuring of which necessitated expenditure. The idea of leaving the matter in mutual arrangement is not new. The eight-hour law was framed simply because the mutual arrangement system was not found satisfactory. There can be no righteous mutual arrangement between parties one of whom is urged by necessity and the other of whom is perfectly free. A "day" may be anything under twenty-four hours, and where such vagueness exists, it is right and proper that restrictive limits should be established in the interests of the weaker class. So we trust the eight-hour law will not be disturbed.

### IN MEMORIAM.

**Rev. Michael Barry at Saint Peter's Church, San Francisco.**

A short time ago it was our melancholy duty to chronicle the decease of the widely-known, highly esteemed and deeply lamented Father Barry. He was the last survivor of the distinguished ornaments of the missionary college of All-Hallows, Dublin, and it was, therefore, natural that the announcement should excite a chord in the hearts that are thousands of leagues asunder. During his long connection with All-Hallows, whether as Professor or as Vice-President, he had numbered in no ordinary degree to the several classes of students for whose benefit the energy, zeal and brilliant attainments were directly kept in perpetual motion. Consequently, he was personally known to almost every priest who left the Irish College, and was regarded by them as a friend and counsellor. Hence the announcement struck

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Sunday Hospital Movement.

Cardinal Cullen, if we are to rely upon the information given to the English public through the medium of the London papers, says the London *Universe*, has churlishly, and without the assignment of any proper reason *or cause*, put an effectual extinguisher upon the Sunday hospital movement, as far as Ireland is concerned. You find the simple fact, that Cardinal Cullen does not favor the movement, in the Irish correspondence column of the several London newspapers; and of course the first impulse of every English reader is to condemn his Eminence, and, like the representatives statedly made respecting the Home Rule movement, those who have a desire to be properly informed on the subject have to cross the Irish channel or look into the Irish newspapers. It turns out that the apparently churlish act of Cardinal Cullen is not alone churlish or ill considered, but that it is singularly wise and far-seeing, like everything his Eminence has written, and which has, of course, not been allowed as yet to see the light of day in England, puts a very different complexion on the affair. Persons interested in the hospital work might well ponder over the following passages from the letter to which we refer. It is, to say the least of it, full of suggestiveness:

"That Catholic hospitals are conducted on the most liberal principles, receiving patients professing the Protestant religion, thanks professing the Protestant religion, without attempting to proselytize them, and leaving them full liberty to call in their own ministers to attend them at the hour of death. Managed in the spirit of charity these hospitals are getting on satisfactorily and improving every succeeding year. In my humble opinion it is not desirable to submit institutions working so well to extraordinary rules and regulations which are made in favor of the union of Irishmen in all parts of the country for national objects, and were received with universal enthusiasm.—*Dublin Nation, January 24.*

### Party Conflicts.

Shrewsbury has been the scene of a lengthened, very exciting, and somewhat remarkable magisterial investigation. On the 20th of June last there was, at Coalbrook, one of the three collieries between the Cathedral Clwyng parties, which are peculiar to Ulster. Some time of rewards a Catholic clergyman and a number of other magistrates were charged before the Shrewsbury bench with having presided at a riot and formed part of an unlawful assembly, and were remanded for trial to the assizes. At the same time, the same set of magistrates—the stipendiary alone dissenting—declined to receive informations against the accused Protestants. But a protest having been sent in to the Court against this conduct of the magistrates, the Attorney General directed that the depositions should be sent in again sifted, and the case was accordingly reopened. The result was that the magistrates held by their decision. A few weeks since the Attorney-General directed the local Crown solicitor to bring on the prosecution for the third time, and Shrewsbury accordingly, was, up to Saturday, all alarm with excitement arising out of their investigation. But the magistrates this time not only refused once more to receive the information, but committed one of the Crown witnesses for perjury.—*Nation, Jan. 24.*

### Funeral of Dr. Keane.

The funeral of the pastor Bishop of Cloyne was made a demonstration of love and sorrow such as one cannot hope to witness often in a lifetime even in Ireland, where the minister of religion, especially if he happens to share the political aspirations of his countrymen, meets with greater respect and affection than is probably any other country in the world. Every section of a vast community, lay and clerical, united in rendering the last tribute of admiration and veneration to a most pure and noble character; and the religious portion of the sad ceremonial was carried out with all the solemnity and pomp with which the Catholic Church knows so well how to invest the obsequies of her children. The remains of the deceased prelate repose in the cathedral which will long be a noble memorial of his zeal for the interests of the faith and the grandeur of his ideas of church architecture.—*Nation, January 24.*

### Important Land Case.

At the Limerick Land Court, January 22, the Chairman, Mr. Leahy, gave judgment in the claim brought, under the Landlord and Tenant Act, by Dr. O'Connell, Kilmallock, against a farmer named Stephen Walsh, also of Kilmallock, and member of the Liberal and Clare Farmers' Club. The lands from which claimants had been evicted consisted of six acres over Kilmallock, and were held at a rent of £20 per annum until Walsh became purchaser, when he immediately served notice to quit on Dr. O'Connell. Claimant now sought to recover £56, as compensation for eviction down to '82, as well as for the unexhausted manure. The Chairman, in giving judgment said, as the manure claim of £56 was not a fair one, he would not grant compensation for them; but, as he held that the eviction was unjust, he should award claimant £80, which was equivalent to four years' rent, but he would allow £17 10s. as a set-off to the landlord for dilapidation, etc.

### Poisoning of Harriers.

Placards were on the 19th January posted throughout Ballinrobing a reward of £100 for information respecting the poisoning of twelve harriers, the property of Richard Stacpoole, Edenvale, at his kennel recently. This vile deed, it is said, is to be attributed to motives of surliness as to its origin and motive, has called forth the indignation of the sporting community, to whom the transfer of Mr. Stacpoole's harriers from Limerick to Mayo afforded much satisfaction. Mr. Stacpoole has also served notice of application to apply at the next presentment sessions for compensation for the loss of his dogs, which were all valuable—£150 is said to have been offered for one of them. The presentment is reserved to have been set down upon the parish of Brameville, barony of Islands.

### Outrage in Tipperary.

On the evening of January 18th a small farmer, named Michael Burgess, residing at Dengye, about a mile from Tipperary, and near Monard police station, left his dwelling-house to go to an outhouse in the yard. A man, who had evidently been lurking about the premises, followed him, and, coming behind him, struck him a violent blow on the head with a bill hook, and severed the jugular vein. Burgess, who was then unarmed, fell dead. The murderer, after committing the deed, escaped by getting over a high wall which surrounds the yard.

### ENGLAND.

### Spiritism in England.

The Spiritualists are on a war again. There is in this country an illustrious Russian prince who has travelled all the way from St. Petersburg to investigate the phenomena of which Mr. Home is the recognized specialty, and in which nearly half educated London implicitly believes. His experience so far tends to confirm his old opinion that these phenomena are not explicable on any scientific principles, and partly to furnish a clue to their origin must be sought for in a supernatural atmosphere. At a *séance* (dark) held in the princely hotel chosen in Buckingham gate, a gentleman was witness of a very striking manifestation. The room—which was closely examined in order to exclude every ray of light—became suddenly filled with a gray twilight, out of which arose the spectral form of "King," a spirit whose name is famous in spiritualistic circles. King, stirred in flowing drapery, and the Italian poet Dante stood up to the prince, shook his hand, and trussed to be satisfied that he was not the victim of imposture. The illustrious stranger left the spirit's hand, and retained it. At the same time a pale but tinted lifted itself in the air, and lowered bird-like, over his head for several minutes. The medium all the time seems to have been fast asleep behind a screen, which some of the Italian party were permitted to approach. When light was admitted the expert was discovered in a state of great exhaustion by his pale damp with perspiration, his fingers cramped, and his whole appearance indicative of a fit and considerable loss of mental energy.

I am sorry that Machel Faraday did not respond to the frank invitation sent him to examine these manifestations with his own hands and eyes. Unhappily he allowed himself to be the slave of that dogmatism which is the result of seeseeful half-education. He could not endure the attitude of gravitation, although he couldn't see what he believed to but spiritualism to him was a thing so frightfully absurd—liars being nothing absolutely material about it—that he could not stoop to examine it. Brewster and Carpenter, and even our present Postmaster-General, have been more considerate. Mr. Wm was likewise one convinced. To these remarks I may add a curious bit of narrative. About four years ago a Catholic friend troubled himself about Mr. Home to the extent of bringing him into his house, and persuading him to abandon his clandestine correspondence. Home became a Catholic for the time; but the old feeling finally overcame him, and he returned, as the narrator remarked, "to the devil."—*Dublin Review, January 24.*

### English Courtship.

The second examination of Jean Jule (in the Tichborne case), now serving out his sentence as a convicted forger, and charged with perjury and bigamy in addition, has thrown some light on the good old English ways of carrying on a courtship. Detective Clarke had cold so much already about the voluntary confession of perjury made by Louis, that, at the second sitting, the magistrate went on to hear evidence of the charge of bigamy. A good many years ago, it appears, he married a publican's daughter at Ipswich, the parties who witnessed the entry in the marriage register came up and proved that circumstance. Well, a dozen years passed away, and, as the story goes (many years ago), one night at a levee in evidence, Lois turned up one night at a levee kept by a widow, one Harriet Arrowsmith, in London. She never had seen him before. He wanted a bed, and he got it; and he informed the landlady, by an early train in the morning. He went to bed, but did not get away in the morning. He stayed for a few days, courted the landlady, married her, settled a nice lease of a public house on his bride, waited her to settle her real public house and some other little things on him, and when, after a brief interval of connubial bliss, she declined to vest all her worldly goods in her husband's name, he showed his prowess by sending her spinning through a glass door one day, she balanced the account between them by having him taken to jail, and kept them safely for a few months. When they regained their liberty he took a dive for a few years, till Harriet Arrend and he met the other day in the police court. Her husband seems disposed to let her story tell a marked effect in Court. "It was a widow," she said, "when the prisoner met me, and I supposed I am a widow still." The audience guffawed, the sarcastic magistrate said that, as a lonely one was found guilty, he could not grant compensation for them; but, as he held that the prisoner was married, he should award claimant £80, which was equivalent to four years' rent, but he would allow £17 10s. as a set-off to the landlord for dilapidation, etc.

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## ITALY.

### Two Bishops Consecrated by the Holy Father.

We learn from Rome that a few mornings since his Holiness the Pope officiated in person at the ceremony of the consecration of two newly-named prelates. The ceremony was a very long one, beginning at half-past seven and lasting till half-past ten in the forenoon; and yet, at its conclusion the venerable Pontiff manifested but little signs of fatigue. This is sufficient to show how groundless are the "fears" so "affectionately" entertained by certain journals of the Continent and in England with reference to the health of the Holy Father, and will be a new source of consolation to his faithful children here in Ireland, who pray fervently for a life before whose close such great things are expected. His Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State, the able, indefatigable, and accomplished Cardinal Antonelli, was present throughout the ceremony. The *Journal de Florence* supplies us with the following interesting particulars of it: Cardinal Bilio and Monsignor Lavigerie were the two distinguished ecclesiastics thus honored by the Sovereign Pontiff. The former has been named to the bishopric of Albano, vacant by the death of last month; and the second, on his elevation to the dignity of Abbot of the famous Benedictine Monastery of Subiaco, was named to the bishopric *in partibus infidelium*, as also Abbot Subiaco. Does not this look anti-episcopal jurisdiction. The Holy Father was the concerning prelate, and with his blessing, we are assisting outstanding problems. The mission of Monsignori Marsodo and Marinelli, both prelates of the Roman Curia, to the court of Spain, on the subject of the glorious event that, it is to be hoped, will be the means of establishing there a solid and brighter throne. They relieve the idea of any hitch in the settlement peacefully to the Spanish question. The mission of Monsignor Franchi from the Vatican, which they call a flesh-carriers of the Jesuits, and they have no more pacific way of rejecting those testimony upon the question, as the denial is qualified by the admission of a Bull authorizing the Church to change the mode of election was enacted nearly eighty years ago. Most of the Bulls regard the admission as an attempt to assimilate as much as possible the condition of which are no longer denied, even by Catholics.

The Commissioner of Fisheries has a fishing place at Caledgala, N. Y., with a belief of 88 to 88 inches. The average catch, 7. Five and a half million of shad were fried loose in the Hudson river last fall, but it is doubted whether they will be in fresh water without access to the sea.


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In this, two doors below Stevenson.

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Sacramento—Rev. Father Kaguet.

San Francisco—Rev. Father Prendergast.

San Lorenzo—W. Nugent.

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

**The French Catholics of Chicopee, Mass., are to have a new church.**

**The Sisters of St. Francis have opened a convent at Shelbyville, Ky.**

**The Company of Jesus has now ten canonized saints and 102 beatified.**

**The Franciscan Fathers are to erect a very large church at Glasgow, Scotland.**

**In nineteen parishes in the county Cork, Ireland, there is not a single Protestant.**

**The late Michael Murphy left the sum of $200 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Boston.**

**Thirty converts were made at a mission recently given by the Redemptorist Fathers in Arlington, Massachusetts.**

**The Order of the Christian Brothers now numbers thirteen thousand members, and is the largest order of men in the Church.**

**The Rev. P. Sinnott, S. J., who was ordained by the Prussian Government, is giving missions in the diocese of Albany, N. Y., to German congregations.**

**The Christmas collections for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in the different churches in New York, it is announced, they amount to $23,096 84.**

**Nelson P. Aiken, a Protestant gentleman of Philipsburg, N. Y., has presented Rev. J. J. Moriarty, of Chatham Four Corners, with ground on which to build a church, and a subscription of $250.**

**The Catholics of Needham, Mass., have purchased thirty acres of land in that town for a cemetery, and the Catholics of Newton Falls, in the same State, have purchased ninety acres for a similar purpose.**

**There are forty-two Catholic churches in Philadelphia. The Diocesan Temperance Union comprises forty-five societies, and it sent twenty-five thousand dollars in gold as a Christmas present to the Holy Father.**

**The Detroit *Home Journal* says, with too much truth, that "it is from white heathen than from without, that the Church suffers her greatest offences. From her own unworthy children does she receive her most painful wounds."**

**The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Minnesota comprises twenty-five societies with 1,825 members, and when societies intending to join at an early day will make the Union 34 societies and 2,353 members.**

**Very Rev. J. A. Reynolds, Provincial of the Dominican Order in the United States, lectured in the Cathedral at Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday, the 25th ult., on the "The work of the children of St. Dominic for liberty and civilization."**

**Six young ladies took their first vows of poverty, chastity, obedience and labor for salvation, and four received the habit, after making their final vows, as Sisters of the Good Shepherd, at the convent of that name in St. Louis, Mo., from the hands of Bishop Ryan, on the 26th ult.**

**The Holy Father has set for his host to be taken Cardinal Bilio, a young Irish Catholic sculptor of Boston, not yet thirty years old. Mr. Milmore has already made a specialty of busts of Hon. Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips, and is acquiring considerable reputation in Rome.**

**Rev. P. F. Crinnon, Vicar-General of Peterborough, Ontario, is the appointed successor to the late Bishop Farrell, to fill the place of Bishop Very Rev. John F. Jamot, V. G. of the diocese of Toronto, has been appointed Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie.**

**The London *Times* says that the Empress of Germany is indignant at the disgraceful persecution of Catholics, but not having the power to oppose it more openly, she has appointed every Catholic lady who has been imprisoned, under the Church and State laws, to some honorary position in her household. Baroness Leo the place of one of those who refuses at court on all state occasions.**

**We see by the Roman correspondent of the *Boston Pilot* that among the numerous and distinguished Irishmen in Rome who presented their address to the Holy Father on the eve of the Epiphany, was Gentle. Maxiere Brady, recently received into the Catholic Church. He was one of the most learned and distinguished Episcopal ministers in Ireland, and chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant for several years.**

**The demand for the support of the public schools of the city of New York for this year is $4,000,000, the number of pupils on the rolls being 185,000, or about $20 a year for each pupil; while the Catholic parochial schools must educate their 70,000 children, and look for aid to the charity of the congregations give them $10 a year for each pupil.**

**P. V. Hegg, Esq., editor of the *Catholic Review*, has got the editor of the New York *Nation*, an Irish Orangeman, in a tight place. The latter charged that "Cardinal Cullen, in a paper edited by him in Rome, maintained that the Irish standard of female honor called for the proof, but the *Nation* case cannot find P.**

**Rev. John Kelly, of St. Malachy's Church, Philadelphia, retired to bed in good health on Sunday evening, the last one, and was found dead next morning. Carcinoma fay. He was a native of Dublin, ordained in Philadelphia in 1851, and a man of great erudition.**

**Father Wappelhorst has resigned his position of Chancellor of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, and has gone to Milwaukee to assume the presidency of St. Francis de Sales College, made vacant by the recent death of Dobor Salzmann. He is succeeded in the Chancellorship by Father Van Der Sanden, lately of Kirkwood, Mo.**

**One of the Christian Brothers, known in religion as Brother John, died of consumption at St. Matthew's Institute, Georgetown, on the 25th January. He was a native of New Jersey, and had been a member of the order for six years. A Professor in the primary department, he was much beloved by the pupils.**

**Bishop Hogan, of St. Joseph, Missouri, refused to pay taxes on his schools, alleging that the parochial schools of St. Joseph were public schools under the terms of the Constitution. His claim was resisted by the School Board; an appeal was taken to the Courts, and a decision has just been rendered in the Circuit Court in favor of the Bishop. It will now go to the Supreme Court.**

**Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, in a letter to a Dr. Elliot, says that "Protestant wedlock may turn out to be little better than the social evil, should Catholic principles prove true." The Mayor is not a good Catholic theologian. The Catholic Church declares, "All marriages outside the Catholic Church are considered invalids, unless somebody in the future should make the union monstrous."**

**St. Anne's Church, on the York road, near Baltimore, was dedicated in the war-ship of God on Saturday, January 31st. It is built in the Gothic style, of Blue Falls stone, trimmed with white marble, and cost about $65,000. The Bishop of Richmond delivered a discourse on the occasion. Archbishop Bayley and Bishop Becker of Wilmington were also present.**

**The editor of the Baltimore *Mirror* says that from some knowledge of the distinguished Marshal (MacMahon) he cares very little for his French ancestry, but does care for his descent from a race of Irish heroes and statesmen; and that the Duchess of Magenta, his pious, virtuous wife, is almost more Irish than the Irish themselves.**

**On the 15th January, Right-Rev. Bishop Verot, accompanied by several priests of his diocese, laid the corner-stone of a new convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph at St. Augustine, Florida. The building is to be "coquina," a material composed of sand and shells, quarried out on the coast, which hardens with age. It is of this material the old fort erected in that city three hundred years ago by the Spaniards, and which, yet stands, is composed.**

**In France there are ten Archiepiscopies and sixty-three Bishoprics, exclusive of Metz and Strasbourg, and over fifty thousand priests. Each archdiocese has three; each diocese has two Vicar-Generals. There are four theological faculties—one each at Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and Aix; with thirty-two large and one hundred and thirty smaller seminaries for the education of the clergy, who nearly forty thousand pupils.**

**The Countess of Portarlington died at Emo Park, Ireland, on Thursday, the 15th January. She was a daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, and, like her mother, was some years ago received under the protection of the Catholic Church. She was a lady of many and highly adorned virtues, and the humblest of her Catholic friends are found in her a valued and sympathizing friend.**

**The *Catholic World* says of New York city: "It is, in truth, be said of this city: "There are thousands of men in this city supporting families on $600 a year, if asked the question will say that they are—who have at best been inside of a Catholic church spoken to a priest for many years—men whose lives are scandalous in their irregularities and crimes. Some as these bring disgrace upon the Church, whose precepts they trample under foot."**

**Robert Dale Owen, a Scotchman, and once a member of Congress from Indiana, has written a book on Spiritism, in which he says that Protestantism held the vast majority of the people of Europe in 1580, but now it only holds feeble minority. Mr. Owen further says if Catholics continue to increase in this country for a third of a century as they have done for the last three quarters of a century, they will have a decided majority. As things go now, he thinks the whole country will become Catholic, and he thinks the only way to prevent it is to accept the faith of the spirits.**

**Is this a free country? The Montreal *True Witness* insists that it is not, and instances the case of Madame La Marquise, Catholic lady of St. Louis, Mo., who devised a sum of money to Dr. Kenrick, studying for priesthood, and without any intimation of the clerical character. The will was contested, and a United States Judge declared the bequest null and void, on the ground that the law says "Every devise of goods, chattels or money for any pious use, etc., shall be null and void."**

**A beautiful and impressive ceremonial was performed in the Church of the Holy Trinity church, Georgetown, D. C. A handsome marble altar was solemnly consecrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop, who also hrily blessed the organ. Rev. Father Bouchard, Rector of the church; Rev. Father H. Coskery, the assistant; Rev. Father Healy, President of Georgetown College, and Rev. Father Stirning, and one or two professors, participated in the solemn ceremony. A sermon was eloquently preached.**

**The Hon. Gideon M. Parker, ex-Mayor of Mobile, Ala., died on Sunday, January 4th, 1874, aged seventy-six. His early life was an acted gospel of truth and honor—an open volume of stainless broken human frailty. His life was pure, moderate, charitable and brave. His salary was all to take up that he accumulated in money, carried in well-filled baskets under the seat of his buggy, where it would not be seen. He was the fraternal spirit and ready adviser of the Sisters of the Visitation, and the valued friend of the Jesuit Fathers at Spring Hill.**

**The forty-sixth anniversary of the ordination of the Right Rev. and Very Rev. Dr. Mackrey of St. Mary's Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, was celebrated by a High Mass and a discourse from Father Beaulieu, O. S. A., on Sunday, the 25th ult. Father Stanley said, truly, in a word, the teachings of the Church are becoming better understood and her influence more widely felt in this great country, these happy results are not less due to the scholarly writings of England, the vast learning of Kenrick or the indefatigable zeal of Hughes, than to the matchless oratory of Moriarty."**

**The number of pupils in the Christian Brothers' parochial school in New York is 1,500, with an average daily attendance of 1,300. The building in which they are taught is 111 feet on the New York, by 83 feet on James street. It is built of brick, five stories high, with an industrial school in the well-lighted and ventilated basement. The school is taught by Christian Brothers and the girls by Sisters of Charity. It is sustained at a cost of from $12,000 to $14,000 a year, partly from the "Female Society of St. James' Church," the remainder of which they ten cents a month.**

**The many friends of Sister Angela will regret to hear of her death. The melancholy event occurred on Monday, January 26th, at the house of the Visitation, Frederick, Md., of which she had been Superior for several years. Sister Angela was the niece of the late venerable Father Elder, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Baltimore, and the cousin of Bishop Elder, of Natchez, Miss. She left Lowtown selected Mother of the Frederick Academy of the Visitation. Sister Angela was in the 55th year of her age, and the 25th of her religious profession.**

**The New Orleans *Star* says: "It is a striking fact, and one that is not a little gratifying to Catholics, that despite the innumerable sources of prejudice that exist in the average Protestant mind against Catholic institutions, large numbers of children of Protestant parents are annually educated at Catholic schools. The many instances that now flourish throughout the country are undoubtedly supported to a very appreciable extent by the patronage of Protestant parents, who thus testify, by best indisputable of all tests, to the excellence of the system pursued by our religious preceptors.**

**The Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry has kindly consented to take the place of the much lamented Countess of Portarlington as treasurer for Ireland in connection with the appeal to the Catholic girls of England, Ireland and Scotland on behalf of the Holy Father. The Supreme Pontiff needs at present the aid of all Catholics, and it is a fitting and beautiful idea which is due to the generosity of the congregation which was termed of old "the glory of the Church" to cooperate in saving the Holy Father against the oppressions and deprivations of his enemies.**

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**The five National Gold Banks of this State have $3,522,635 of their notes in circulation.**

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

**The cashier of the Atlanta branch of the Freedman's Savings Bank, Atlanta, Ga., has been arrested for embezzling $10,000.**

**An ex-Deputy sheriff in New York has been found guilty of larceny by stealing $200 in gold coin from a firm in Virginia.**

**There is an American preacher named Thompson lecturing in Berlin against the Catholic Church. Bismarckites rejoice in him.**

**Messrs. Caldwell, Hammond and Chichester Fortescue have been nominated for the Peerage, and Mr. Gladstone as Viscount of Enfield.**

**The Republicans carried the municipal election held in Philadelphia last Tuesday by a large majority. The majority for Mayor is 15,000. When was it otherwise?**

**The Chinese Education Commissioner, and his attaché gave an entertainment at Hartford, Connecticut, on Tuesday. The Mayor and many ladies and gentlemen of the city attended.**

**Dispatches say that the Temperance crusade in Ohio is receiving great aid from Catholic priests. Archbishop Purcell has directed all his priests to give it their most influence.**

**The Chinese residents of New York celebrated last Saturday as their New Year's day by a banquet and (we cordially) religious exercises, and on Sunday they were to have a procession.**

**The Fortification bill has passed the Lower House of Congress. The only appropriations for the Pacific Coast are $50,000 for Fort Point, $30,000 for Lime Point and $20,000 for Alcatraz.**

**Mr. Gladstone and his Ministry have tendered their resignation to the Queen, and she has summoned Disraeli to form a Ministry. Whether he will succeed is not known. It will take a week to construct it.**

**Von Moltke, General in Chief of German armies, and Bismarck say that no war is at present threatened, but that the army must be kept in a state of efficiency. We must be ready for the time of peace, but for peace only.**

**A disparch from Madrid says that the Government intends to take up the cause of Spain against a republic or a monarchy, and if the former in favor of a republic, ex-Premier Castelar will support the present President, Serrano, as President of the new Republic.**

**It is proposed in New York to dispense with the Mayor's Ball. They parade this year, and to give the money which it would cost for the ball of the poor. The same suggestion has been made by the *Boston Pilot*, and it is held under consideration in many places. It involves a large expenditure, without any return of value.**

**Hager has introduced a bill to grant the use of the Fort Point military reservation to the city of San Francisco as public park, reserving to the United States the right to maintain the fortifications now there, or military purposes. The Government may resume possession in case public emergency demands it, or if private parties set up adverse claims to it.**

**Returns from twenty-five different towns in Texas, in which seven have prohibited liquor saloons with prayers, hymns and exhortations, show that the number of arrests in the seven hundred liquor saloons had been reduced to nine, and twenty-two liquor selling drug stores have sustained the traffic. Seventy-five saloons and four drug stores in those towns remain to be conquered, and the praying women show no signs of discouragement. The movement continues to spread in that State and Indiana.**

**The London *Times* of Wednesday morning says, "The final result of the general election may be exactly stated as follows: Conservatives, 351; Liberals and Home Rulers, 302. The total number of votes polled was two million and a half—considerable falling off from the last general election." In Indiana last the returns from the polls were numerous. The members of Parliament elected in Ireland are classified as follows: Conservatives, 50; Liberals, 15; Home Rulers, nearly all of whom may be considered Liberals, 58.**

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

**Sonoma county has thirteen flour mills.**

**The Los Angeles Tobacco Company broke ground last week.**

**There is a petition in circulation for the division of Tulare county.**

**Dr. Chandler, of Sutter county, cured 50 tons of raisins the past season.**

**The cultivation of the grape is receiving increased attention in Nevada county.**

**The grain yield of Salinas Valley this season will be almost double the crop of last year.**

**The citizens of Santa Rosa propose to raise, by a special tax, $20,000 for the general improvement of the town.**

**The Benicia narrow-gauge folks are talking of resuming work on their road as soon as dry weather comes to hand.**

**The *Argus* says the rabbits are about to take Calaveras. The recent high water has driven them in that locality.**

**The Pacific Land Reclamation Company have a large force at work reclaiming the marsh lands lying along Sonoma creek.**

**A piece of rock used for macadamizing the streets of Grass Valley was recently picked up and found to contain $20 worth of gold.**

**Joseph H. Taylor, a farmer near Livermore, will plant the spring one thousand pounds of cotton seed as an experiment.**

**A rival gas company is talked of in Napa City. The old company has reduced the price from $7 50 to $5 per 1,000 feet.**

**The Gonzales brothers, of Monterey, have sown this year 16,000 acres of barley and it is nearly all up, and looking finely.**

**The San Joaquin Valley Irrigation Company is about to commence to extend its ditch to Orestimba Creek, Stanislaus county.**

**Hon. E. S. Freeman, author of the Assembly Bill to regulate fees of State officers in connection with the office of Governor to succeed Booth.**

**The Legislature adjourns for the last agricultural fairs were awarded, the sum of $17,000 was given for racing, and for wool only $1,000.**

**Smelting Works will be commenced in Sacramento immediately. The subscription secured is $23,000 of which $21,000 has already been subscribed.**

**Members of the Wine and Brandy Manufacturers' Association met in Sacramento on the 5d proximo, to consult and exchange ideas.**

**About one thousand head of cattle were killed by the settlers down about the Pozo San Luis county during the past season in defense of their crops.**

**George Cover, living near Downieville, cut down a tree nearly three feet from which he took over one hundred pounds of good wild honey.**

**The Truckee *Independent* says from 2,000 to 3,000 deer are slaughtered in that county annually for their hides, the carcasses being left to rot on the ground.**

**Seventy thousand dollars has been subscribed in Southern California for the purpose of building a large wine warehouse at Wilmington, Los Angeles county.**

**A bill is now before the Legislature to change the boundaries of Nevada county, which throws Truckee and a large portion of taxable property into the county of Placer.**

**Sidney Hayes, Jacob Clark and Charles Thompson, convicted at Auburn of highway robbery, have been sentenced to a term of twenty-one years each in the penitentiary.**

**The Sacramento *Bee* says that it estimates that there are employed in that city, in various branches of business, about 2,000 persons, and that the whole of the $5,000,000 in the Sacramento Pacific Railroad, would be distributed in that city in three months.**

**From every hundred pounds of the petroleum that is found in the oil wells of Southern California, about seventy-five pounds of refined oil is obtained, and the five pounds of paraffine worth thirty cents a pound, and the remainder waste.**

**Petaluma is improving in commercial position by the making and improving of roads. Nearly all the roads leading to Petaluma are being graded and macadamized, which is most needed.**

**The Democratic party, "The year opens auspiciously for Sonoma county. We have not abundant rains; the farmers availing themselves of the last one to put in their work; a large acre of land will be sowed in corn and wheat."**

**The Russian River *Flag* says, "It is reported that the Sonoma from Napa has purchased a large interest in the Napa route. The plain object of which is, if common report be true, to attain the foolish end of Pine Flat quicksilver mines to Napa county."**

**Governor Booth has appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners to examine the new county of San Benito: H. M. Hayes, Jr., S. M. Nichols, of Hollister; John Bacon and Mark Pomeroy, Aptos, commissioned James F. Bacon (now County Judge of Monterey), as County Judge of San Benito.**

**Miller & Lux are dividing up their land in the vicinity of Los Banos Creek. They lease it in small parcels to settlers who improve it, and who pay a rent of $2 50 per acre first year, and $3 50 per acre second year, in addition to alfalfa, Miller & Lux furnishing the seed. The lessee has the privilege of purchasing the land at the expiration of five years at the rate of $20 per acre.**

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**Black, Black Is—Cough, Cough!**

**Cough is a symptom by which various diseases manifest themselves. Each disease has a manifest symptom. But whether it proves a cough, or whether it proves a cough, or whether it proves a cough, or

# THE FRANC-TIREUR.

**A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.**

## CHAPTER LIV.

### LE BOURGET. III.

"Mandeman," said the commander of the fortress with a pleasant smile, "the Prussians must have had a much larger force here than we were led to believe. There is still a considerable body of them lodged in the chateau.

"You do not say so! We had better attack it at once."

"Well, no," said the commander slowly, "I should not say so. We have nothing to force the door without exposing our men a good deal, and I would prefer to avoid unnecessary loss of life."

"Pshaw! Are we never to have a downright combat, but the accursed manœuvring au grand stratagem?"

"Don't talk like an impatient child, Mandeman. Have you one of your fellows good for an errand? If so, dispatch him with that note to the General. I want him to send some cannon up to La Courneuve. Then we shall send mousieure the Prussians out of the church without beat of drum."

"I could get you a messenger easily, trustworthy enough, ready to go through all perils, even the alert Sergeant Vose, but there is not advesitime enough in your commission for him. A postman might do it. I will send a mobile."

"Have a care, Mandeman. This is a much more serious business we are engaged in than you seem to think. Do you fancy that we are here to hold the enemy's line? I doubt it. I feel confident that they have several batteries beyond this, and that to keep such advance as we have made we shall have to fight hard."

"If you really think that this is to be the issue of the combat, that is quite another affair."

"Whether it is or not, Mandeman, believe me that military duty ought to be always well performed—however, insignificant for the time it may appear. A soldier should be always at his post."

"I am rebuked. Well, I will get you my phlegmatic Parisots, my hare out of Cooper's commune, to be your envoy on this occasion."

"Quick, and please without more words."

In the dark it was not quite so easy to find an individual, especially as Michel belonged to a party who were mostly stretched on the ground. Most of the men were scattered among the houses, amusing themselves with searching for relics of the gayer days of the occupancy.

"Finding a trail," he mused to himself, "is an extremely amusing process to the soul of in these pleasant romances of the American, but brought into practice it becomes dull and disagreeable. Now, what to avoid Lieutenant-colonel Sain my cousin! Let me see. Have I the requisite force? I think I have. Now if this notice prove correct I shall no doubt be tempted to take up the trade of leading sleuth-hound, and abandon my duties as a journalist. Vose, the indefatigable, will assuredly be down in the neighborhood of the church by the time I return—I mean where the Prussians are not—and I shall be free to—"

"Mandeman—Halting—here's terrible bad luck—I've dropped the scent! Ah, no, I have it! Mandeman—Halting—here's terrible bad luck—I've dropped the scent! Ah, no, I have it! Mandeman—Halting—here's terrible bad luck—I've dropped the scent! Ah, no, I have it!"

"Shut up, you confounded—you arequite right."

"It would be better left alone, monsieur, as a matter of rule," observed Michel quietly, "but just now I don't think it makes much matter. They know well enough from other reasons that we are here. But were you seeking us, monsieur?"

"I was. Our commander wants a messenger to go to the fort."

"And you intend me for the—"

"Yes, I thought of you."

"I am ready, monsieur."

"Indeed, I have been thoughtless. You have marched from Meaux this morning; have had a fatiguing expedition here—"

"Ah, monsieur, that is nothing. I am ready to set out as soon as you desire."

"Your clothes seem to be dripping with water."

"They will dry as I go on."

"Have you been keeping watch here?"

"We have not been set as sentries, but Mike said myself thought we would see what the Prussians in the church meant to do. Barnet will relieve him in an hour or two."

"If some of them fellows don't come out and relieve me," interrupted Mike.

"There is not much fear of that."

"Well, if any of them do, I know that what will alarm the guard is likely to startle him."

"What do you mean?" asked Mandeman.

"Why if the sound of my rifle reaches the ear of the guard, its likely to alarm them, isn't it?"

"No doubt."

"And if at the same time the bullet of the rifle reaches the ear of the Prussian, its likely to startle him, isn't it?"

"Your logic is perfect, mon Irlandais."

"Michel, don't let anything keep you away too long, unless some of these infernal Prussians are too pressing with you."

Michel laughed an adieu.

Having received his instructions from the chief of the expedition, he carried off, not to Aubervilliers, but to Bobigny, which was about equidistant. With a light foot and a keen eye it was not likely he would delay long upon the road, and less than half an hour had elapsed before he found himself at his place of destination. The sentinel on duty made a menacing rush for, and he was shown at once to the quarters of the General. The latter, who was seated among some officers, sprang up on seeing the dispatch Michel had brought with him, and tore it open. "Ha," he said, as he ran his eyes over it. "Famous, only twenty wounded, capital! Assistance," to be sure. All we can. How many are under arms, Colonel?"

"A regiment and some artillery."

"Let them move on at once to Courneuve. He tells me that some of the Prussians are shut up in the church. A shell or two will soon send them out of that."

"You have not said who is to take command."

"Yourself, of course. I mean this to be serious. I will follow you in the course of a few hours with as good aid as I can muster. We have begun well, and it is a pity not to follow the thing up. The old Bronze, however, has no heart in the business, and lends me no assistance."

"Indeed!"

"He says he does not care for partial attempts at all. By the time we have drilled his troops below there, so as to be fit for action in his view, Paris will have had to surrender or have knuckled."

The Colonel coughed.

"Ah, I understand—you are quite right."

"The presence of Michel made it unseemly that the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief should be discussed. "Tell my friend," said the General, "what you know of this business. Were you in the expedition from D'Aubervilliers?"

"As supernumerary, mon general."

"How? In what?"

"My party and I belong to Nogent."

"And you came up here for the variety of the thing, I suppose?"

"Something like that, monsieur."

"Well, what do you think of this affair now? Has it satisfied you?"

"It has been very well begun, monsieur."

"Begun?"

"The enemy has been driven out everywhere except from the church, but—I say it with respect, monsieur le general—they will return with far greater force."

"What is your idea of greater force?"

"As army, monsieur le general."

"An army?"

"When we have beaten away a sentry once or twice they seem to multiply—then we worry a guard they send a company; if we harrass a company on that they cannot assemble and they send a battalion. This is a serious affair, and they will try as usual to have ten to one."

The general laughed. "My friend, I see you are no fool, but I fancy you a little exaggerate the force we shall have to encounter. Go," added he, kindly, "you had better take some rest, and in the morning you can attach yourself to my party. You have no objection, I suppose, to join the expedition against Paris?"

"I should esteem it a great disgrace and disappointment to be left out of it, monsieur le general."

"Well, we shall not forget that punishment upon you and your party for your behavior. Adieu, and be ready for action."

When Michel laid down the whole fort was alive with preparations for the departure of the troops. The heavy wheels of artillery in whose noisethenbroke of them have never heard of Jameson's whisky."

"I am very sorry," said Mother, "the best of the discovery of the two. I have heard that our mobiles, and indeed our men of the line too, have done little business taken to drinking a great deal."

"Drinking what?"

"Wine, brandy—anything."

"It's a pity. But what harm about the wine?"

"Herod! Why I fear they will drink it and get drunk."

"Drunk!" shouted Mike, "it is drunk on that I Glory be to God, it they can get drunk on that, why—why it's no wonder the Prussians would beat them."

"Ah, my dear friend, believe me, it is not good to be drunk either on weak wine or strong spirit, and the stoutest men for endurance of fatigue, and the steadiest of nerve, will always be found those who take least of strong drinks."

"Indeed, I wish a great many in Ireland were of your way of thinking."

As the two soldiers strolled into the street the shells rattled and fizzed and burst about them, but they had grown too much accustomed to the perilous noise to regard it much. Not so, however, with all the working parties. Many of the mobiles had never seen a bombs shot before, and they became fidgety. It is startling on your first day's acquaintance with fire to see your neighbor's head taken off, and it is difficult not to recollect that it may be your own turn next, even though the doctrine of chance be in your favor.

"That is a heavy fire, and discomposes the men," remarked the general to the colonel of the Franc-Tireurs.

"Yes, it is trying on young soldiers."

"Could we not annoy the enemy in some way so as to check that bombardment?"

"I will give you a few sharp-shooters who may be able to do something." Mandeman was summoned, and asked if he thought he could do aught. His mind immediately reverted to his allies Gros and Nogent, whom he sought out and found. His proposition was heartily received, and a party of some forty men went in loose order to the outskirts of the enemy's position. It was a perilous task, because there was a wide range of soldiers outside and to the rear of the guns; but the nature of the ground, covered with vines, gardens, fruit orchards, vegetable gardens, and the hundred interruptions natural to a thickly settled country part, gave them a chance. They used it well, dropping so annoying rifle-fire here, from here, from there, that in a couple of hours they fretted like untrained horses under the terrible missiles, stood in the midst of the battle as coolly as on parade ground. Their own fire still lacked steadiness, but it was energetic and not without effect. At the different the enemy was baffled, and had not got all the advantage he expected from his surprise. There was a cessation of fire on his side.

"What now, are they retiring?" asked one of the defenders.

A mitrailleuse was behind the crest of the battery.

"Make ready men," said the officer in charge.

Scarcely a moment had passed when a sheer was heard outside the barricade, and amidst the smoke the huge forms of the Prussian guards were seen by-trees, in hand.

A counter cheer from the defenders. The grant of the mitrailleuse was heard and a line was cut through the ranks of the advancing foe; but they were spread across the whole street. Then the rifles poured in upon them their fire, and it ey fat in heaps, but they passed on, the very rear of them behind leading them an impetuous charge to be resisted. At last they were upon the barrier. But new comes the wild French "hurrah!" and laymen manage bayonet, and the fury of the defenders meeting the impetuosity of the enemy, Hurrah! hurrah! is shouted on either side. No thought of man's own life now, only take that of the enemy—sob, thrust. Not then dared fear the barricade they go at last. Cheer again, they are driven off, and now load and fire. And the heavy tide of the foe surges slowly back, after having paid a heavy penalty. But on they come again; reinforced by fresh and yet greater numbers, and the scene is repeated; each time, however, the number of the defenders growing less, and their fatigued energies more inadequate to supporting the terrible contest.

"You are fatigued, sir," said Michel to M. Dorobent, "this struggle is too hard for you."

"Dorobent," said Mandeman, "go back. You have done knight's service. Farewell will become of your opinion with reference to the General-in-Chief."

"Mandeman, and you, friends, I thank you for your solicitude," replied the old man simply, "but I cannot do it. My conviction is that being beaten in such an affair as this only paves the way to being beaten everywhere. My poor old arm can not do much, but so long as I can lift it, it must be at my country's service. I swear it," he added, "as things look now, I do not know that to be slain at a barricade is the worst thing that can happen to those who love France."

For the first time that day Mandeman's bright face became clouded.

"I admire your courage, but I cannot help deploring your obstinacy—that the old smile breaking out again; "you were always obstinate; you will not be content with my yielding to you on the point of the Second—but, hallo, here are our friends again. Come now, bullets and bayonets!"

And once again the wearied troops were brought to the edge of the barricade to keep up a against the foe. This time the latter appeared more numerous and more furious than ever. They were swarming under the fire of their first surprise and of their repeated repulses, and they rushed with several battalions to the attack. They reached up the barricade, getting a farther footing than they had before attained. Dorobent, wounded by his own hand, was seated on a stone, and by the mere weight of the shock which he received from the bayonet which obtained Mandeman; and two bayonets met in the body of the foe. "Save him!" called Mandeman, "if we don't save a good old fight soon, I'll make a fool of myself and take to crying."

"He deserves tears, for he was a noble soul. But I agree with you that action of some sort is needed to get rid of this miserable depression."

"What is that, Michel?" said Mike, quickly, "have you the glass?"

Michel, who had been dolefully presented by Lieutenant Beaumont, took out of his pocket a small telescope and handed it to Mike, who whenever possible, raised it now to his eyes and looked for some minutes in silence. The afternoon was calm and the sky was clear, flecked with only a few light specks that floated here and there. To the naked eye the object at which he looked was only like a large bird, but the glass immediately revealed its nature more startlingly. "It is a balloon," he said, "like, I thought so;" was the response of Mike. Under the light breeze the balloon was gaining steadily along in a direction which from the city, seem to lie ascending flight. It seemed to either another craft on air, and quickly, almost suddenly, its course appeared to change to the north, and in some more rapid. Michel watched it in silence, and it disappeared from his gaze, still speeding along a motherly course.

"I wonder," he said, thoughtfully, "have they watched that balloon from the Ministry of War."

"I suppose they are busier than us," said Mike, who was leisurely seated on the esplanade in front of Fort Nogent, "and maybe think they have something less fogy to look after than that kind of kite flying."

Michel shook his head. These balloons are our only chance of communicating with the great army that there is in them, they say, on the Loire; and that one certainly does not seem like to do its mission very efficiently."

"It's a curious kind of traveling post-bag that one is dependent upon for getting the letters to keep them from blowing skywards."

Michel still continued thoughtful. "It seems a pity," he observed, "that its intelligence should be trifling away from the quarter where it may be useful."

And he was right. The puff of wind which changed the direction of the metal traveler was one of the causes which compelled it to forego unavailing its struggle that France now waged. It was on the 24th it rose into the air. With exceptional rare good fortune it might have been expected to descend within the forty-eight hours in some part of France, whence its news could be communicated to the delegate of the Government at Tours. How important it was that such intelligence should be understood from the chief enemy it contained! It was from General Trochu to M. Gambetta, and it said:

"The news received from the Loire army has decided me to go on on the southern side, and to march towards the army at any cost. On Monday, 28th November, my operations will take place by a sortie, leaving them on day and night. On Tuesday, the 29th, an army commanded by General Ducrot, the most energetic of us all, will attack the enemy's position, and if they are repulsed, will push, cannon in front, in the direction of Glen."

The communication ended in a message, carried swiftly along away over the English channel, over England itself, across the German Ocean, and the inhabitants in Norway. It was the 30th when its contents were received at Tours, and by that time the battle of Villiers had been fought and lost, and the evaporating movement which was the last ground lessons's success had become impossible.

The afternoon on which our friends were occupied in watching the balloon was the last on which they had any reason to complain of dullness. No sooner was it well out of them to find all eyes beyond the fortifications stopped by proclamation, but there was now other object of interest in mind. From the city came rumors of proclamations one after another, and of other changes, all tending to the preparation for some great event, which was finally announced to them by the celebrated address of Ducrot. Yet again on the night of the 28th came some valid testimonies of hot work to be done. All Grand Fort Gros and the General. Small I load the attack myself!"

"I do. Take sufficient force with you."

The bugles rang out.

"My lads," said the Colonel in a clear, ringing voice, "we are going to take Bicêtre. En avant!"

A shout was the answer, and a rush. As the men, carrying nothing on to the fort of Bicêtre, Mike turned to his companion who was one far from him, "Do you remember the night we made a slaughter house of his place?"

"I do."

"I wonder have the removed all the horses yet?"

"Why do you ask?"

"I hardly know. A queer idea crossed my mind. I'd like to put a lot of Prussians on their horses."

"But what would be the use of putting live men on dead horses?"

"But I don't mean they should be alive."

"Oh!"

As they approached the village a murderous fire assailed the French, but it pressed on steadily. The houses were barricaded, and from within the walls of the muskets bulls; the streets were barricaded and the pavement torn up. At the first and were a couple of pieces of light artillery, which were well handled, and crew no small amount of destruction in the ranks of the assailants. But nothing could withstand their contest. Its impetuosity bore them steadily into the village, over its own dead and wounded, then over those of the enemy. They swarmed across the barricade, and captured those of its defenders who had not fled. From the backs of it houses the Germans might be seen trying to escape. The cannon had been carried off when it was seen, by the manœuvres which the French had cleared the first barricade, that their assault was not to be resisted, and now but a few pieces were engaged in the fight. The Irish people possess that extraordinary power of self-control and self-exertion which fit nations for Home Rule.

In the sacred names of Ireland we call upon all classes to take their place in a great and glorious effort for our native land.

To the clergy we appeal with respectful confidence to take their place with that people with whom they have lived so long and so orderly united.

To the gentry we invite the co-operation of the country and the upper classes in the great work of national redemption, which will be gravely jeopardized by any want of spirit within the next few days.

To the farmers we appeal to stand by their country in the hour of her trial.

This is a cause in which we are justified in appealing to the Irish people at home to actuate you, derived from the most sacred associations that stir the hearts of men. There is no man in Ireland who loves Ireland and the Irish people who does not feel that the cause of Home Rule is that of religion, of order, and of peace. We have it now in our hands peacefully to win that Home Rule which has been the hope and desire of our fathers for many generations, and which will be gained in the course of a few months if the people will be true to themselves.

Let the Irish people at home and abroad deserve it, and we don't think the Irish people will not be found wanting in the hour of duty, with their tactics dragging after them, and beg at basement doors in a mendicant spirit. The Home Rule bill will be introduced next session, and there will be no trouble don't do that. They will sit in their homes and stare fixed. They will not vote, and they will not work. They will they come here because they know they will be expected to do so, and they will not have the assistance and sympathy which the deserve. I help everybody who can help himself, and I will not give to the Irish, because I do not believe they are starving of assistance, but because I desire to get people to understand it, and not get still more donations than ever.

## WORKINGMEN AND THE REAL CAPITALISTS.—Recent investigations into the conditions of the workingmen of England have disclosed some rather surprising facts relative to their earnings, savings, etc. It appears that in their savings banks the deposits, published for the year in the world's census, the deposits now amount to £90,000,000 sterling. As much as £40,000,000 has been deposited since 1862, though petition families and a commercial panic between those years. The total deposits in 1871 alone amounted to £3,820,291. In addition to this, the various friendly and provident societies, of which there are twenty thousand, on an accumulated capital of about twenty millions sterling, this must still be added the wealth of trade unions, which comprises over 700,000 men, and have an aggregate capital of £7,000,000.

M. Guizot, who is eighty-seven years old, says: "Last year I finished my history of France, and this, please God, no one commence my Universal History. I come of a hardy race. I can see to-day well and work well. Pius IX. is the same: we are the hardiest old men in Europe, and will outlive many who are young, if God please."



## MATER MISERICORDIÆ.

At Saxon near the sea
In a fair celestial sphere,
We have to-day a radiant line
The images born constantly—
The inside of God and Mary
Unwinking bead and starring base
Of the station of Our Lord
Where the Mother and the Child
Are the images of mystery.
The glory add its glare;
Of a heaven lovely as the light
That beckons her thy face.

At Saxon near the sea
From a little crystal stream:
Lave a river in a chalice
It runneth noiselessly.
And it flows before the altar
Of that pure maroon in love
From the mountains down the valley,
From the mountains to the plain,
Where the Mother waiteth to receive
Her Son in the arms of the cherubs
Of a sentinel seraphic glory,
Whalling down to wings the ripples blaze
Like jewels in a mine.

Where they rarest, fairest gleam,
Here, to days dark as the present,
A poor and humble shepherd
Was was washing in the stream.
When from among the golden splendor
On the b'nk and down, just here,
Were the perfect images reflected
The holy spot endeared.
He saw and knew the Mother
In mantle of blue and gold—
He saw, he knew and reverence,
He knew and bowed and prayed.

So he also him to the town.
And he trembling told the tale,
Till the people came in crowds
Hiding fear beneath a frown.
There were men of high and low degree
And some, with scowl and thrust,
Who would have slain the shepherd
As—tought to brave it out!
But in the end they gave
Their hearts to God,
Our Saviour and Lady gave a sign
That they were reconciled.

And soon the wondrous vision
Of that pure and humble maze,
Like sacred, holy light
Through the land, from coast to coast,
And where it came
On the bank they built this shrine,
Where we have met to-day
To hold our Lady's festive shine—
Our Mother and our Queen.
To this place from every land
Our pilgrims have come,
And soon the wanderers vision
Of that poor and humble maze,
Like sacred, holy light
Through the land, from coast to coast,
And where it came
On the bank they built this shrine,
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And Saxon's soon did penance,
And her daughters watched and prayed;
The exile to his home
Were thronged with weeping tenants.
And the sinner to his God
Sent the bow in token air;
And the sick and the sorrowful
Fled to each footpad,
And the lame to their crutches,
And the blind to their staff,
And the lord of justice, yielding,
In his mercy forgave.

—Mrs. Maria.

## Address of the Home Rule League.

Immediately on the dissolution of Parliament being known a meeting of the Council of the Home Rule League was held in Dublin, Mr. Butt in the chair. There were present Messrs. L. Waldron, Kenealy, J. J. Callan, Dr. Ryan, T. D. Ryan, J. J. Kennedy, P. McCabe Fay, Charles F. Egan, George Delaney, J. B. Murtagh, Dawson, W. Bury, R. B. Butt, A. M. Sullivan, John Martin, Alderman Carey, Rev. J. Galbraith, Colonel Welsh, H. F. Gill, W. Kenning Clay, John Martin and John Nolan. It was resolved that the following address to the Irish people on the present crisis be adopted and circulated:

The intelligence which has this morning reached us of the dissolution of Parliament, and of the immediate dissolution of Parliament, makes it our duty at once to appeal to the people of Ireland to be prepared for the struggle that is before them. The writs for the general election will issue early in the week, and the election will be conducted with the utmost rapidity and energy. Every moment is precious. Every hour lost may be fatal to the success of the cause. Let us, then, lose no time in preparing for the struggle. Let us be ready to meet the enemy. They have not been idle. They have been preparing for the struggle for months. They have been collecting their funds, and they have been organizing their forces. We must be prepared to meet them with equal energy and activity. We must be prepared to meet them with equal energy and activity. We must be prepared to meet them with equal energy and activity. We must be prepared to meet them with equal energy and activity.

The Home Rule candidates of every constituency must at once be chosen, and this done by the prompt and energetic action of the electors themselves. Success in the movement, which arraigns on three thrown upon the energy of the people in the several constituencies, will be, after all, the strongest proof that the Irish people possess that self-reliance and that self-exertion which fit nations for Home Rule.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7.
March
1—Sunday—Second Sunday in Lent.
2—Monday—Feria.
3—Tuesday—Feria.
4—Wednesday—St. Casimir, Confessor. St. Lachlan, Pope and Martyr.
5—Thursday—Feria.
6—Friday—Feria. Of the Lance and Nails.
7—Saturday—St. Thomas Aquinas, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Perpetua and Felicitas, Martyrs.

THE MONITOR.
THE ONLY
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Judge STANLY created considerable of a sensation in the early part of the week by an address to the Grand Jury, in which he was good enough to suggest that the Mayor of the city and the County Treasurer should both be indicted for felony. The felony consisted in an alleged misappropriation of the public funds, and the misappropriation consisted in the depositing of money in the Bank of California when, according to law, it should have been placed in the treasurer's vault. Unfortunately, the public mind is so familiarized with stories of defalcation and embezzlement the first impression which got abroad was that Mr. Otis and Mr. HOBART had been doing something which was not exactly honest. It was supposed that they had placed large sums of money belonging to the people in bank for the purpose of drawing interest upon it, instead of putting it in their pockets. The balances in the treasury are sometimes very large, not unfrequently approaching a million of dollars, and if this could be done with them, it was indeed a handsome thing—it would accrue to the depositor. But investigation of the facts has shown that Judge STANLY was altogether too hasty, and that his anxiety for an indictment of Messrs. Otis and HOBART was traceable to something besides zeal for the public interests. The moneys in the Bank of California were the proceeds of certified checks, given in payment of taxes, which were placed there for collection. Mr. HOBART, instead of taking the funds out as fast as collected, let them lie there for a few days, when he forwarded them to Sacramento by a draft. There was no interest whatever, we are informed, accrued on the money, which was a special deposit; so neither the Mayor nor the Treasurer had anything to gain by the course pursued. Indeed, they merely followed the routine universally adopted by business men when dealing with large sums of money. But there can be no doubt that the law was technically violated, for the money was actually in the Bank of California when it should have been in the city vaults. The law, however, is inconvenient, and imposes practically impossible duties upon the Treasurer. We think that Judge STANLY might have bided his time, and spared certain members of the Board of the Asylum with which Messrs. OTIS and HOBART were to be charged. If he had done so he would not have placed himself in the somewhat ridiculous position he now occupies before the public. His remarks in anywise reflected upon the Mayor, who is about as high a piece of artificial and empty dignity as we have seen recorded during a very long time.

## THE CRUSADE AGAINST WHISKY.

The movement known as the "crusade against whisky," which is now progressing in several of the Eastern States, is a burlesque of the broadest kind. Bands of women parade the streets of the cities, halting before each saloon door, and praying and singing with an energy reflecting credit upon their lungs if upon nothing else. The dispenser of liquors is first politely invited to abandon his trade, and if he refuses, a blockade of song and prayer is immediately instituted. In many instances the treatment has been effectual so far as inducing the saloon-keeper to close his door, and in some cases his "conversion" has proceeded to the extreme of compelling him to spill his stock in trade out on the public street. With any rational movement for the suppression of intemperance we are of course prepared to sympathize in the warmest manner; but it seems to us that this crusade is entitled to no respect from any person. Although the object which it has in founded is a desirable resulting from the abuse of strong drink, yet, it is quite evident that it proceeds more directly from that morbid craving after sensation and excitement characteristic of certain classes of American women. Anything that will give them an excuse for unsexing themselves, for behaving in some way that modest females, as a general thing, are not supposed to behave, especially if "religion" can in the slightest fashion be connected with it, will be readily seized by the strong-minded and turned to account.

There is nothing of necessity more sinful in keeping a saloon than in keeping a butcher shop. There is nothing of necessity more immoral in taking a glass of whisky than in drinking a cup of tea. Undoubtedly the saloon keeper who sells a glass liquor when he has already had sufficient, or who sells it to him when he knows that it injures either him or his family, commits a wrong and endangers the peace of society. Undoubtedly the person who takes from the comfort of his family for the gratification of his passion for liquor, or who drinks so as to in the slightest way interfere with his business or capacity for business, is guilty of a grievous offense against God and his neighbor. But all this only goes to prove that the evil is not in the use but in the abuse of liquor. To maintain that there is anything immoral in partaking of any of the drinks usually vended in saloons, is to assert what is false in fact and heretical in doctrine. The immoderate or injurious consumption of them is what the Catholic Church condemns and reprobates. The horror which she entertains of the sin of drunkenness, the efforts she makes to extirpate it, are attested sufficiently by the great, incontrovertible fact that the best, the most active and the most successful organizations for combating intemperance are those which are under the control and supervision of the bishops and priests. Consequently, Catholics, while they give the singing and praying ladies credit for sincerity, think that they would be more usefully and more decorously employed in their household work at home, and know that any results they achieve in the way of shutting up saloons will be only temporary, and will not materially diminish the amount of intemperance.

## THE ASHANTEE WAR.

England's "little wars," without which she cannot, apparently, be happy, are not only very expensive things but they are occasionally very troublesome, too. The Abyssinian affair cost a great deal of money, but then it wound up with a "brilliant victory" in which some thousands of King THEODORE'S followers were killed and three British soldiers were slightly hurt. This last consoled John Bull for the immense expenditure of his hard cash. Ameanse, with an unfortunate tendency to call things by their right names, may be unkind enough to insist that this "glorious" affair must have been a massacre and not a battle, but mere Yankee criticisms will never affect the magnificent self complacency of Englishmen. The Ashantee war, in which Lord Chief Justice Britain is at present engaged, while it promises to be even more expensive than the Abyssinian expedition, does not seem likely to be so productive of "glory." The chances are made of sterner stuff than the Abyssinians, and understand fighting incomparably better. A few days ago it was reported that KOFFEE, King of Ashantee, was humbly suing for peace, and that Sir GARNET WOOLSEY, the British commander, had haughtily refused to listen to any overtures until Coomassie, the capital and King's residence, had been captured and, of course, plundered by his troops. Late information shows that Coomassie is not to be occupied as easily as Magdala was, and the chances are that it will never be occupied by the British at all. Sir GARNET WOOLSEY got near the city, but his great anxiety now appears to be to get away from it as speedily as possible. The following telegrams give an account of a great battle, in which it is evident the English suffered a severe defeat. Our readers must bear in mind that the telegrams are all from ? In advance, and that some of them have been sent on the account of the affair. But it is disagreeable enough, even as the English themselves represent it:

LONDON, February 23.—The latest despatches received here from the Gold Coast announce the total defeat of the British troops and the Ashantees. The command of General Sir Garnet Wolseley, is reported as having engaged the troops of King Koffee, at Abrakrampa Coomassie, on the 31st of January. A severe engagement followed, lasting nearly all day. General Woolsey's command, it reported as having suffered severely. The Ashantees fought desperately, and are believed to have sustained heavy losses in killed and wounded. The hostilities ceased at night. When the news left, General Woolsey was in a critical position with the bulk of his command about fifteen miles from Coomassie, awaiting reinforcements and preparing for a renewal of the hostilities at any moment.

Other despatches received this evening from the scene of hostilities near Coomassie say the battle of the 31st January at Abrakrampa resulted in a victory for the British troops. The Ashantee Commander-in-Chief was killed during the battle. Another battle is imminent. On the arrival of reinforcements General Woolsey will immediately open hostilities.

LONDON, February 25th.—The War Office has received no report of the battle said to have occurred between General Woolsey's army and the Ashantees. But an official dispatch has reached the Admiralty Office.

The *Globe* says if the news be true, a great victory has been gained by the British, and the only course left for Sir Garnet Woolsey is to effect a safe retreat to the coast.

A special dispatch in the *Standard* says that the Ashantees entirely surrounded the British army, but were eventually driven off with great loss. The principal warchief of the Ashantees was killed. The King has taken command of his army in person, and it was expected he would renew the attack. February 5th was the day decided upon for storming Coomassie by General Woolsey's forces.

Further details of the battle between Sir Sir Garnet Woolsey's force and the Ashantees, say the latter fought desperately. Seventeen British officers were killed or Wounded. The Naval Brigade 165 strong, lost 60 among the Rifle Brigade, 36, and the Engineers 32. The loss of the native allies is unknown, but is very heavy.

The communications of the English with the rear are threatened. It is believed another battle before the army can safely approaching Coomassie from the south-east. In addition to the losses already reported, the Fusiliers lost fifty-six men in the battle with the Ashantees.

The *Standard* thinks the fact that the 24 of February had been fixed upon for an attack upon Coomassie, indicates that the position of the British troops is not long been, but at the same time says that under the circumstances anybody gives the only chances are nearly for victory, but for saving the army.

The *Daily Telegraph* special dispatch says the Highlanders suffered a heavy loss in an ambush. The ground was hilly and the bush dense.

All the London journals show in their editorials on the Ashantee news the utmost anxiety for the result. The *Times* and *Telegraph* attribute the failure of the peace negotiations to an incomprehensible misapprehension of the British commander to enter Coomassie.

HON. MR. FAREY, of Calaveras, introduced a bill in the Assembly to license gambling. One of the effects of this bill, should it become a law, will be to kill the "guerrilla" games, as they are called, besides bringing a large revenue to the treasury.

## Communism in New York.

The sadly-need sensational telegram appeared in the daily papers of Thursday:

NEW YORK, February 25.—A police spy reports the member of New York Communists at three hundred, and says the German and Irish organizations are uniting with Frenchmen. At a recent meeting the Chairman said: "It is not only work we want; it is also liberty, and the abolition of high salaries and monopolization. We want the heads of some of the thieves who are now stealing the funds of the city. We want their heads, and we shall have them. We want to make them suffer what we are now suffering. There is no justice in New York. We will take justice in our own hands and administer it with rifles and bayonets. We have arms already. We will find petroleum and use it as we did in Paris. Our German, American and Irish brothers will help us, and we will help them."

Our readers will remember that we have more than once expressed the opinion that there was real danger to this country in the spread of Communism. It is the very worst policy to ridicule or make little of it in the hope of suppressing it in that way. The growing evil must be faced boldly and dealt with rigorously, or else it will pass beyond control. Wolle we say this we are not much disposed to credit the revelations of his unprincipled informers. There are a great deal more than three hundred, or three thousand, Communists in New York. If there were only the former number, talk of "taking the heads" of any persons would be simply ridiculous. The danger of insanity for even French revolutionists is utter. The reference to the "Irish brothers," moreover, induces us to think that this rage" has been drawing largely upon his imagination for his facts. Communism has no attractions for Irishmen, and they are recognized as its deadliest enemies, both here and wherever they can come into contact.

## The Archbishop's Pastoral.

The Pastoral of his Grace the Archbishop, which was read in all the churches of the diocese on Sunday last, and which we give to our readers in to-day's issue, has already produced good effect. The following paragraph, copied from the Stockton *Independent*, records the very creditable action taken by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in that town—an action which we would wish to see imitated throughout the State. The proper application of St. Patrick's Day would be shorn of none of its attractions by this laudable compliance with the expressed wishes of his Grace, but, on the contrary, would derive greater relief and lustre therefrom. All honor to the zealous and faithful Hibernians of Stockton:

A. O. H.—REGULAR MEETING.—A large attendance of the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians assembled at Pioneer Hall last night to consult and take action on the Pastoral Letter of Archbishop Alemany, read by Rev. Father Caubert, on Sunday at High Mass. In the Archbishop appealed to the Catholics of the diocese to abstain from parading in balls and dances on St. Patrick's day; to refrain from dancing in the holy season of Lent. The members of the Order having made grand preparations for a ball on that day, it was unanimously agreed to postpone it to Easter Monday night, in accordance with the Pastoral Letter. This society, numbering over two hundred, the above action will leave a large influence over similar societies throughout the diocese contemplating celebrating the day by balls and parties. The tickets sold by the members for the ball on that evening will be good for Easter Monday night.

## Water.

We notice with great pleasure that Hon. P. A. Roach has introduced a bill in the Senate to authorize the city of San Francisco to provide and maintain public water works, and to condemn and purchase private property for the purpose; to allow the condemnation of all water right in the peninsula, etc., and to issue such bonds as may be necessary for that purpose." Our limited space will not allow us to say much on the subject to-day; we may observe, however, that the excuse that existed for the creation of a monster monopoly, in the infancy of our city, for the supply of families with water, no longer exists. The monopoly has surely passed long since, and the outrageous charges which we know this monopoly to make are so intolerable infliction upon the whole community. We can refer to thousands of only three persons who pay three dollars and a half for the water they use, without garden, bath, stable or other outdoor purposes, when with such works in possession of the city, they will no doubt it could be supplied for one-third of this price. This is but one of many instances of oppression to which we could refer, but for to-day we simply express the hope that the bill will pass.

DEATH OF REV. JAMES PUJOL.—It is with much regret that we chronicle the death of Rev. James Pujol, late pastor of San Luis Obispo, who departed this life in St. Mary's Hospital on Thursday, February 26th. The deceased who was a native of the province of Catalonia, Spain, and aged thirty years, was a nephew of Right Rev. Dr. Mora, Coadjutor Bishop of Los Angeles and Monterey. The funeral services will take place to-day (Saturday) in St. Francis Church, Vallejo street, solemn Mass commencing at 9 o'clock.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S SOCIETY, ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.—The following is the report of the lady members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society attached to St. Patrick's parish for the year 1873. Amount received during 1873, from contributing members, $895 65; amount expended, $1,060. The Society assisted during the year some nine hundred persons. Thanks are returned to the many contributing members of the parish, and particularly to Mr. Isaac Upham for his annual donation of provisions.

The apportionment bill has passed in engrossment in the Assembly by a majority of 19 in its provisions, and is, therefore, almost certain to fall, at least in its present form.

## Washington's Birthday at St. Mary's College.

An appropriate and admirably managed entertainment in honor of Washington's birthday took place in St. Mary's College. The celebration was conducted under the auspices of the members of the Junior Literary Society, and was carried out in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit on their training ability and patriotism. They entered into the spirit of the day with enthusiasm, and therefore fully realized the high expectations which their friends had formed. The College hall was tastefully decorated and festooned with flags and evergreens, and pendant from a triumphal arch fronting the platform was the monogram, "Washington," executed in flowers. With a laudable ambition of public celebrations, they elected a president of the day, an orator also, and had, besides, the good fortune to find a genuine poet. Invitations were issued, and by the time the literary exercises commenced the hall was thronged by an appreciative audience.

The young President, Mr. Charles F. Hanlon, introduced the business of the evening in a neat, manly speech, and throughout conducted the proceedings in a dignified manner. The selections made for declamation were in excellent taste, and admirably calculated to extol the grand character of him whose memory they designed to honor. While it must be admitted that pieces recited by Messrs. J. Shirley, J. Harrington and Alex. Borgh were splendidly rendered and deservedly applauded, it will not be invidious to single out the character of Washington, so glowingly depicted by R. J. Mahony, as eminently worthy of the laudation with which it was received. The original essays by Messrs. John Henry Hill, Quinlan and Harrington were also excellent productions—action for which Mr. Mary's has a well-earned reputation. Their spirit, thoroughly republican, American and patriotic, is, however, the merit for which we admire them most.

The oration, delivered by H. Kellum, was an elaborate effort, which does honor to his heart and head. This would have been the great feature of the evening's celebration if there had been something more than pleasing to bring forward. This was an original poem, with the ring of the true poet in it, written for the occasion by N. J. O'Connell French, Esq. With characteristic kindness he delivered it personally, and as in delivery he has few equals in the country, the poem was enthusiastically received.

These literary exercises were agreeably varied by musical pieces, which were ably rendered. Solos, duets and choral solos were excellently performed by Messrs. Cullen, Sanchez and Greene. The selection of St. Patrick's Day would be shorn of none of its attractions by this laudable compliance with the expressed wishes of his Grace, but, on the contrary, would derive greater relief and lustre therefrom. All honor to the zealous and faithful Hibernians of Stockton:

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## Debate Between Satan and Mother Eve, As Reported by Alex. Campbell.

The greatest debate in the annals of time, so far as consequences were involved, was upon the proper interpretation of a portion of paragraph. The theme of not a single nation, of an empire or of an age, but of the world, was thrown upon the decision of two persons; the one of these two persons the word is also to be said, was the most subtle, polished, accomplished, intriguing, logic-splitting of all the powers of darkness, and gifted talent and sorrow and death.—Alexander Campbell's Millennial Harp, p. 30.

Thinking that a few Catholic items from this section of the State might prove interesting to some if not all of your readers, I propose to send a succinct account of a religious ceremony which took place on last Sunday at the Convent of Mercy in the most beautiful Bury.

The morning was ushered in with a pure atmosphere, a clear sky and a brilliant sun making the day an exceptional one, so that the most chronic grumblers of coughs and colds could find nothing in it to complain of. The town, which is surrounded like an oyster in a shell, by mountains clad in the "beautiful snow," looked really pleasant; and the peerless as well as world-renowned Shasta Butte, sitting like an

"IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO,"

Smiled down on the diversified scenery of its neighboring rivals, none of which, however, can ever aspire to the beauty or sublimity of the "old patriarch." The Convent bell—not the sweetest in sound having gone through the ordeal of fire, called the hour that a profession of consecration to the Sisters was to take place, and crowds anxious and inquisitive denizens with the better halves could be seen turning the corners in a great hurry, all wending their way to the house of prayer where Mass was to be offered up and the sermon preached. Long before half-past ten the hall was packed with what a lady styled "the elite of Yreka." NO understanding French enough to know the meaning of a single word in this isolated county, and its bearing on the community, I will not wait to inquire, but will pass on to what did take place and the effect it produced.

THE CEREMONY.

The hour having arrived, the Rev. J. J. Cullen entered the hall in sontane and surplice, preceded by the altar boys in red cassocks and surplices. While the Father was blessing the black veil and ring, all the Sisters entered in processional form, and took their places on either side of the altar. A cross-bearer, with two young ladies dressed in white, led the procession, and as they passed up the middle aisle, it was easy to see that there were but few dry eyes in the hall. The solemn silence, the raised step, the black dresses, the mortified look all reminded one strongly of the grave.

The ceremony which was then performed by the altar boys in the day time. I suppose the front of night is caused by the coldness of the winds blowing from the snowy mountains which surround this valley. Nothing worth mentioning has been done in the line of farming. Many of those who have water are doing well. This will be the best season they have had for many years. If it continues some time give you a description of this country, its scenery and future prospects, together with an account of the adjacent Modoc country. CAVAN RACES.

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## YREKA CORRESPONDENCE.

YREKA, February 17, 1874.

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## THE REPRESENTATION OF LOUTH.

DUNDALK, February 2.—A meeting of the clergy and laity of the patriotic county of Louth was held to-day in the Town Hall for the purpose of selecting the popular candidates for the county and borough. There was a large and respectable attendance from all parts of the county. The industrial traders and shop-keepers of the town were also numerously represented. Throughout the proceedings the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm was displayed, and the utmost determination was manifested to have earnest advocates of Home Rule, Denominational Education, Purity of the land, and the removal of the odious pinioners. As will be seen, the meeting unanimously selected Mr. Callan and Mr. A. M. Sullivan to be their future representatives for the county, and Mr. Callan, the sole member, for the borough.

His Lordship, on the motion of Mr. H. E. Kelly, Mr. Owen Mackey, President of the Louth Independent Club, was called to the chair. Among those present were the Rev. Patrick McCullagh, P.P., Dromiskan; Rev. H. McKee, P.P., Tenure; Rev. J. Tuite, P.P.; Rev. Mr. Murphy, P.P.; Rev. James Markey, P.P., Tallanstown; Rev. Mr. Dillon, Kilcurry; Rev. Mr. Bannon, Cogher Head; Rev. Mr. Kennedy, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Smith, C.C., Tallanstown; Rev. Mr. Brennan, J.P.; J. Kelly, Ballybarrack; Cl. M. Neary, Mr. Murnagh, solicitor; P. Hall, Mr. Hall, J. Hamill, Joseph Farrell, T.C.; J. Carroll, T.C.; Terence Hughes, T.C.; P. Sellors, P.L.G.; J. Finnegan, Dr. Hughes, Rev. John Gallagher, C.C., Tullyallen; Rev. P. Kieran, P.P., Dromiskee.

The Chairman having briefly expressed his thanks for the honor done him in calling him to the chair, Mr. Patrick McCullagh came forward, and was received with loud cheers. He said he never felt greater pleasure in his life in having acted on the purpose for the acceptance of that meeting to meet in representative of Louth in Parliament. They were men not of to-day or yesterday, but well known, well tried, and well able to respond to the duties of the position. The selection of Mr. Callan was a good one, and one which would give great satisfaction to the people. The name of Sullivan was a household word in Ireland, and he was proud to say that in this county and in this town the Sullivans had joined the movement, and that the Fenian element was strong within it. He (Mr. McCullagh) would give just a brief sketch of the time play the part of a Liberal member. Mr. Callan had been elected by the Catholics of this county, and he was bound to be responsible to them for his conduct. He was not a follower or helper of English Whiglets, I am not your man, I'll no compromise with the Saxon," but a Liberal Irishman, who would be prepared to support the Liberal Government when they were right, and to oppose them when they were wrong. He (Mr. McCullagh) would not detain them longer, but would say that he was prepared to support the candidature of Mr. Callan.

The Rev. Mr. Kirke, in seconding the resolution, said he was delighted that such a gentlemen were to represent the United Irishmen of Louth, and especially as they had been proposed for many a year. They were worthily proposed by Rev. Father McCullagh, who was one of the first priests to join the Home Rule movement. Mr. Callan had represented the borough of Dundalk for the last two years, during which time he had not given a single vote against the views of the people. The latter Irish Ireland nobly; he had given his time and attention and his business capacity to the interest of the country, and therefore he (Mr. Kirke) felt it an honor to second the proposal that he be one of their future members. With regard to Mr. Sullivan, his abilities were well known. He believed that he was a thoroughly good Irishman and a sound Irishman.

The motion was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. Callan on coming forward was received with loud cheers. He said he would not never before did he stand in the presence of the men of Louth with a deeper feeling of gratitude than he did on that occasion, and he would say that to be a Catholic, nor of any Government, to confer upon him; and they knew that in doing so they did him honor to be elected by the constituencies of the country, under protection of the ballot, may be moulded to the right principles of nationality, and be guided into an indifference of results and a consequent carelessness of the exercise of their franchise, which is the sole and paramount declaration of the ever-faithful energy of Louth. He also esteemed it a compliment to be elected by a constituency of which Mr. Sullivan, whom he regarded as one of the purest and most single-minded politicians of the present day, in 1865, when he was thought a traitor for Irishism Assembly, and was elected by Mr. Sullivan came there and gave them his personal sentiments and those of his journal in that dying hour, and declared that it was but meet and right that such a compliment should be paid to him by the people of Louth. After alluding to the pretensions of Mr. Russell to the borough, he paid a compliment to Lord Claremont as a landlord, and concluded by stating a telegram had been received from Mr. Sullivan accepting the nomination.

Mr. Callan was then, on the motion of Mr. Kirke, also declared to be the borough of Dundalk also.

A subscription list having been opened for the county and the borough, the proceedings terminated.

MR. SULLIVAN'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF LOUTH.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The patriotic priests and people of Louth, in public meeting assembled, have done me the high honor to present myself as a candidate to appeal to the charitable to aid them in getting a church where they can accommodate their congregations, whose numbers are much anxiously to be present on such occasions as that described. Indeed, many would attend on Sundays but for want of accommodation. The Rev. Father Callen will undertake the difficult task early next summer of building one here, and another at Fort Jones, where the people are equally in need of accommodation.

It is very cold here at present; frost every night, and sometimes snow and rain in the day time. I suppose the frost at night is caused by the coldness of the winds blowing from the snowy mountains which surround this valley. Nothing worth mentioning has been done in the line of farming. Many of those who have water are doing well. This will be the best season they have had for many years. If it continues some time give you a description of this country, its scenery and future prospects, together with an account of the adjacent Modoc country. CAVAN RACES.

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## IN YOUTH.

A solemn duty devolves on those who have assumed the guidance and leadership of the new national movement. Upon their conduct and character whether this movement shall be a power for good or a paltry pretext for personal ambitions. The selection of the ballot, may be moulded to the right principles of nationality, and be guided into an indifference of results and a consequent carelessness of the exercise of their franchise, which is the sole and paramount declaration of the ever-faithful energy of Louth. He also esteemed it a compliment to be elected by a constituency of which Mr. Sullivan, whom he regarded as one of the purest and most single-minded politicians of the present day, in 1865, when he was thought a traitor for Irishism Assembly, and was elected by Mr. Sullivan came there and gave them his personal sentiments and those of his journal in that dying hour, and declared that it was but meet and right that such a compliment should be paid to him by the people of Louth. After alluding to the pretensions of Mr. Russell to the borough, he paid a compliment to Lord Claremont as a landlord, and concluded by stating a telegram had been received from Mr. Sullivan accepting the nomination.

Mr. Callan was then, on the motion of Mr. Kirke, also declared to be the borough of Dundalk also.

A subscription list having been opened for the county and the borough, the proceedings terminated.

MR. SULLIVAN'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF LOUTH.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The patriotic priests and people of Louth, in public meeting assembled, have done me the high honor to present myself as a candidate to appeal to the charitable to aid them in getting a church where they can accommodate their congregations, whose numbers are much anxiously to be present on such occasions as that described. Indeed, many would attend on Sundays but for want of accommodation. The Rev. Father Callen will undertake the difficult task early next summer of building one here, and another at Fort Jones, where the people are equally in need of accommodation.

It is very cold here at present; frost every night, and sometimes snow and rain in the day time. I suppose the frost at night is caused by the coldness of the winds blowing from the snowy mountains which surround this valley. Nothing worth mentioning has been done in the line of farming. Many of those who have water are doing well. This will be the best season they have had for many years. If it continues some time give you a description of this country, its scenery and future prospects, together with an account of the adjacent Modoc country. CAVAN RACES.

THERE is no article in domestic use more dangerous to the health of consumers than spurious yeast powders, a large amount of which has been recently thrown upon the market. It is made free from all imitation of the genuine materials and cream tartar. The powders marked "S. Calender" can be safely used, as all goods from his establishment are guaranteed by the manufacturer.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—Some notices of books and magazines received for review are unavoidably held over until next week.

For the rich with few children it may be but a blow without tips, but those who are blessed with little money and many children it is a release to buy any other than SILVER TIPPED shoes.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

There was $968,300 in the City Treasury last Saturday.

The deaths in this city last week were 71, of which 52 were males and 19 females.

It is still confidently reported that the strong-minded ladies of this city are organizing crusades against the liquor dealers.

The net earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for 1873 were $5,222,999, an increase of $1,191,930 over the previous year.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have reduced the fare for cabin passengers to $150 to Yokohama and $200 to Hongkong.

Brigadier General Hawston went on a visit to Berkeley on Washington's birthday, and no flag was displayed over his head-quarters.

The President has directed that so much of Mesdocelo county as now belongs to the Hamboldt Land District shall be transferred to the San Francisco Land Office.

There are said to be two thousand liquor dealers in this city who have their doors open and ample space within, where ladies can come to pray and sing.

The Sancelito Land and Ferry Company have purchased the steamer Petaluma, formerly employed in the Petaluma trade, and will refit her for their business in place of the Princess.

The docket of the Police Court is said to have numbered nearly 200 cases on Tuesday morning. The intemperance legion was represented full rank after their celebration of Washington's birthday.

The Vasco de Gama, the first of the new British Orient line, sailed with $153,340 in treasure and a fair cargo, valued at $50,-700. Of the treasure shipped, $42,000 was in trade dollars and only $2,647 in gold.

Jacob's famous painting of Samson and Delilah is among the valuables of the Bank Exchange to be sold by the Commissioner in Bankruptcy in a few days. Twelve thousand dollars have been refused for it on three occasions.

The Board of Supervisors passed a resolution on Tuesday requesting the Board of Education to reestablish the Cosmopolitan schools at their earliest convenience, so that we can have the additional expense to the School Department." Business.

The three-principal rain-gauges in this city differ materially as to the amount of rain that has fallen. The last is 17.20 inches, another nearly 19 and the third 20.25. Who can decide when doctors disagree?

The foreign commerce of this port for January, with respect to the export trade, compares as follows with that of Portland and Philadelphia: January exports from San Francisco, $2,239,200; from Baltimore, $2,709,800; from Philadelphia, $3,585,000.

The receipt of fees received by the City Surveyor's office have amounted in the last three years to seven times over $10,000, or over $35,000 a year. The *Call* says that the income last month reached $60,300 in two years, but fails to tell how many deputies he had in that time, or how much he paid them.

A banner, very tastefully worked, was presented on Thursday night of last week to Usher Lodge No. 6 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The address in presentation was delivered by Nellie Sullivan, and the flag was accepted on behalf of the Division by M. C. Hassett, who made a feeling response. Upwards of 300 ladies and gentlemen were present.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Railroad Commissioner case of Neumann vs. Matthewson. Chief Justice Sawyer delivered the opinion, which was concurred in by all the other Judges. The Court holds that Neumann's election was illegal, and therefore there was no authorizing the election.

All public business was suspended on Washington's birthday, and the lovely weather attracted everybody to the streets, but there was no general and unified demonstration. The National Guard, the Emmet Guard and the Shields Guard were the only organizations, civic or military, that celebrated the day.

In January, 1873, the freight transported by rail to the East, from the cities of San Francisco, San José, Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville, was 9,740,196 lbs., and in January of this year, 9,744,176 lbs. The difference is found in the shipments from the city, 32,000 lbs. due to the large quantities of barley sent forward.

The *Commercial Herald* gives the amount of lager beer made in this city during the year 1873 at about, 175,000 bbls. Of this amount the Philadelphia made 37,838 bbls; the Empire, 20,316 bbls; the Albany, 14,-276 bbls; the Washington, 13,110 bbls; the Bavaria, about 30 breweries, making from 8,705 down to 100 bbls.

A dispatch from Washington says it is proposed by a Senate Committee to reduce the postal system and the free delivery of letters. It is intimated that if cities want free delivery of letters, they must, and not the whole people of the United States, who should pay for it.

According to the Auditor's report the expenses of the Health Department of this city have increased forty per cent. in the last four years. When the small-pox prevailed in 1869 the salary account amounted to less than $8,000. The last year it was over $15,000.

No claimant has yet been found for the watch which was in the bag poisoned from a Chinese thief in this city, some weeks ago. The following description is on the inside: "Presented by Rev. Dr. Fleming, Bishop of Newfoundland, to Jas. Purcell, Esq., architect." A lady of this city remembers the circumstance, and says that Purcell lately resided in New York. The British Consul in New York has been written to.

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## MARRIED.

BOWES—CALLAGHAN—In the city, February 17, by the Rev. Father Ouffee, at St. Joseph's Church, Michael Bowes to Miss Callaghan, both of this city.

BRADY—REILLY—In the city, February 19, by Rev. Peter Le Dogue, Thomas Brady to Miss Mary Reilly.

RAMIREZ—PERALTA—In this city, February 19, at 9 o'clock, by Rev. Father Prendergast, Mr. Jesus Ramirez to Miss Antonia Peralta, both natives of Santa Cruz.

## DIED.

KELLY—In this city, February 19, Annie Jane Kelly, sister of John M. A. R. and Rev. P. J. Kelly, also of Miss Johnnie Kelly, of St. Joseph's Asylum, Mountain View, Cal., aged 18 years. R. I. P.

DURKEE—In this city, February 23, Ann, wife of Dr. Durkee, aged 61 years.

NUGENT—In this city, February 19, Mary Jane, daughter of P. T. and Sarah Jane Nugent, aged 5 months and 17 days.

SULLIVAN—In this city, February 20, John Thomas, son of Thomas J. and Mary Sullivan, aged 2 years and 10 days.

MOULTRIN—In this city, February 19, Frank Moultrin, a native of the parish Inniscarra, county Cork, Ireland, aged 60 years.

MAHONEY—In this city, February 21, William B. Joseph, a native of Ireland, England, aged 43 years.

WILSON—In this city, February 20, James Wilson, a native of Ireland, aged 74 years.

HEFFERNAN—In this city, February 21, James Heffernan, aged 43 years.

KIELY—In this city, February 21, Jeremiah Kiely, a native of Ireland, aged 42 years.

GANNON—In this city, February 20, James, son of Richard and Lizzie Gannon, aged 7 months.

KROUSE—In this city, February 19, Minnie, daughter of Thomas and Mary Krouse, aged 2 years, 11 months and 19 days.

LYNCH—In this city, February 20, Mary, wife of Thomas Lynch, a native of county Limerick, Ireland, aged 51 years.

LYNCH—In this city, February 21, Mary Lynch, aged 3 years.

LYON—In this city, February 21, John F. Lyons, aged 7 years

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### A "Scene" in Dundalk.

DUNDALK, January 30.—An extraordinary scene in connection with Mr. O'Reilly Dease's contract was witnessed here this evening. Mr. Dease, accompanied by his conducting agent and another gentleman, arrived by the Imperial Hotel with the intention of canvassing some gentlemen in town who have votes for the county. Before they had proceeded as far as the postoffice a large crowd had collected, which hooted and hissed the party as they passed down the Market Square. As they entered Clanbrassil street the crowd became extremely augmented, and the hooting and yelling, mingled with cries of "coercion," was intense. Before they reached Lower Clanbrassil street the crowd closed in upon them, and shoved them into a narrow lane, where Mr. Dease was very roughly jostled about. The police were then called into requisition, and having surrounded Mr. Dease and his friends, escorted them, amid great hooting and uproar, to the house of Mrs. Harold, where the Rev. Father McCann resides. The crowd surrounded the house, and kept hooting and shouting to turn him out. Father McCann asked the crowd to allow Mr. Dease to proceed quietly to his hotel, but it was utterly useless. A car was then procured and pulled up before the door, when a passage from the door of the car was forced and filled by police at each side, but just as Mr. Dease was about stepping into the car the driver lashed the horse and drove at an awful rate up the street, leaving Mr. Dease in the midst of the crowd. The cross that ensued was indescribable. The two solicitors, leaving their clients to look after their part of valor, were not to be found; and Mr. Dease, despite the efforts of the police, unfortunately received very rough treatment from the crowd. His hat was broken in, and sticking laces were thrown at him as he was jostled from one side of the street to the other. Supported by the police, Mr. Dease, who, indeed, seems to be in good health, was in a fainting condition when he reached the hotel, into which he was assisted by the police constables.

### John Mitchel's Candidature.

A meeting of the Nationalists of Cork was held on the evening of January 26th to promote the candidature of Mr. John Mitchel in opposition to Mr. N. D. Murphy. Mr. E. Murphy was moved to the chair, and the principal persons present were Mr. J. Horne, Queenstown; Colonel Richard Burke, Mr. J. F. O'Brien, W. Mulcahy, W. Murphy, C. P. O'Sullivan, H. G. Walsh and W. Bradshaw. The chairman said the Nationalists of the city were determined not to allow one of their late representatives to misrepresent them any longer, and resolved to get a man in whom they placed implicit reliance—one who had never betrayed the sacred cause in him, and who had lived and suffered for Ireland. The chairman further announced that Mr. Mitchel had formally consented to stand for a city. A resolution declaring John Mitchel to be a fit and proper person to represent the city of Cork in the House of Commons was passed unanimously. Mr. Horne proposed the next resolution, which was eulogistic in terms of service of Mr. Joseph P. Bourke, and alleging that Mr. N. D. Murphy had betrayed the trust reposed in him, and had supported Coercion and other acts oppressive to Ireland. A resolution pledging the meeting to support the candidature of Mr. Mitchel in connection with Mr. Bonayge was also adopted.

### A Good Man Gone.

The grave has closed upon a man whose name will long be cherished in grateful Irish memory with the first heavy blow at Orange domination in Ireland, and at Catholic proscription in the United Kingdom. It was by the chivalry of Henry Grattan, aided powerfully by the Catholic Association, that the baleful ascendancy of a bad faction, then symbolized in the name of Beresford, was shaken to its base. Never was a greater fight fought, never was a nobler victory won for the cause of civil and religious liberty than that of which Waterford was the scene in the summer of 1826. That victory was the precursor of Catholic Emancipation, and of that triumph Henry Villiers Stuart was the hero. Without his and the popular battle against Corporate abuses, the stronghold of Orangeism in the South of Ireland, though we are happy to say it is so no longer, could not have been fought. The defeat of Lord George Beresford was the opening to the Clare election, of August, 1828, and therefore to Catholic Emancipation. And by one of those strange coincidences that happen in life, it so happened that the very measure which Henry Villiers Stuart contributed so much to carry against formidable opposition, to a successful issue forty-five years ago, now enables his son, reliable and old friend of the house, the Marquis of Bute, to take his seat in the House of Lords.—*Weekly Register, January 31.*

### The King's County Election and the Catholic Priests.

At a meeting of the parish priests, held at Frankford (January 26, 1874), Very Rev. M. MacAlroy, Tullamore, in the chair, and Rev. John Doyle, Secretary, the following resolution, proposed by Very Rev. Dr. Belger, and seconded by Very Rev. Kyan, Shannon, was unanimously adopted:

"That, from our late representative, Sir Patrick O'Brien and Sergeant Sherlock, having habitually fulfilled their pledges made at the election on the three great questions then agitating the country, specially for voting for the overthrow of the Government on a late momentous occasion, when it was attempted to force a system of education on Catholic Ireland, and having in their present addresses pledged themselves to the full of the measures of that which the country now seems to have fixed in its heart, are, in our opinion, deserving the support of the electors of King's county."

Signed on behalf of the priests of the diocese of Meath, residing in King's county, MATTHEW KELLY, V.G.

Signed on behalf of the priests of the diocese of Killaloe,

MICHAEL BULGER, V.G.

Signed on behalf of the priests of the diocese of Clonmacnoise, residing in King's county, KYRAN EGAN, V.F.

Signed on behalf of the priests of the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, residing in King's county, JOHN DOYLE, P.P.

In signing the foregoing resolutions, we direct them in our own part, and on the part of the priests of King's county, all intention of dictating to the electors.

M. MACALROY, V.G., Chairman.

## ENGLAND.

### Protestant Infallibility.

A Protestant clergyman has made the discovery that in the Protestant Church infallibility is in fact practice, and that in the same Church there is much need for a fixed creed. The Rev. F. W. Waters is what is called a Dissenting clergyman, and from the ministry of Harborne chapel, near Birmingham. The reason for his secession show up in a very striking manner Protestant Church practices. In his farewell sermon Mr. Waters says:

"Infallibility was the very position a Dissenting Church assumed, calling itself the Church of Christ, arrogating to itself the power to decide the spiritual condition of men and women, and constituting the sacraments to those whom it considered fit and proper persons. He called this a violation of the first principles of Protestantism, and an arrogation of that infallibility which was alone an attribute of God Himself. Especially was this assumption absurd when the Church did not even possess a creed. They knew what Papal infallibility was, but what the Protestant infallibility of Harborne chapel was no one could tell, except one or two favored individuals who had stood up among their brethren and declared themselves the champions of an orthodoxy which as yet only existed in imagination, and had never been seen nor heard. As to tyranny, it appeared that the minority in a Dissenting Church was able to decide, both for themselves and the congregation, what preaching should be dispensed from the pulpit by declaring their determination to maintain orthodoxy."

Yet, a few months ago, he raised the divinely-authorized infallibility of the head of the Catholic Church.—*London Universe.*

### The "Destiny of the Irish Race."

This was the title of a lecture delivered on Monday night, January 26th, to a highly appreciative audience, by the Rev. Dr. Anderdon, in Edinburgh. The lecture was announced by definitely stating that the word destiny, repudiating the Napoleonic idea of a fatalistic signification, and using it here as denoting the end for which the Irish race seemed created. He said he had some claim to speak of the Irish, as nine of the happiest years of his life had been spent in Ireland, and he had lately passed two years in America among the Irish there, and had everywhere found them a highly intelligent, religious, zealous and industrious people. The lecturer proceeded to say that, looking at the geographical position of Ireland, he would expect to find in it an enlightened people, and keeping in mind that, as it had been well expressed, Ireland had its back to the past and its face to the west, he would expect them to emigrate principally westward. Though remembering he was addressing a Scotland, he must not overlook the fact that they were great emigrators in all directions, and quoted the names of Scotland, which is indebted for its very name to the colony of Scots from Dalriada, who settled in the valley of the Clyde. Rapidly alluding to some of the instances of Irish modern history, including the name of Daniel O'Connell, etc., Dr. Anderdon stated his belief that the destiny of the Irish race was all opposite to that of the Jew. The Jew was teacher and propagator of Catholic faith—a faith which had formally ceased to be the inheritance of the globe. After a spiritual appeal to them present to insist on highness of Catholic education, he alluded to immorality in the little Palace of the Elysée, which have been well attended, as regards both the numbers and the quality of the visitors. The position of the Government in the National Assembly is now pretty firm and secure. The small knot of extreme Legitimists are gradually sobering into amalgamation with the other members of the Right, and the Left Centre are tending down into moderate acquiescence in the accomplished fact that Marshal MacMahon is elected with power for seven years, and that M. Thiers is a thing of the past. The failure of the Cabinet upon the Mayors' bill has apparently been accepted by the section led by M. Calvier Perier, as evidence of the futility of further fac-tous opposition, and Gambetta is turned preacher of prudence. There are, of course, occasional explosions of Communist rage in the Chamber, but, on the whole, the State vessel is sailing at present in smooth water. During the recent discussion of the Army Organization bill the Communistic members protested vehemently against the appointment of army chaplains. This called up the Bishop of Orleans, who eloquently defended the proposal, and in the course of his remarks paid a grateful tribute to the good conduct and religious sentiment of the German soldiers while in occupation of Orleans. We are not surprised at the testimony of a French bishop to the religious character of the German soldiery; for it has been our fate not to see obtrusions in various parts of Germany crowded with soldiers at prayer, and with attentive and devout worshipers we never observed anywhere else. They all carried and occasionally used their books in the hymns and responses, according to the German custom; all paid marked attention to the sermon, and all behaved most reverently at the Mass. Most heartily do we wish that we could speak in similar terms of the conduct of the soldiers of France.—*Weekly Register, January 31.*

### Spain.

#### Spain Pacified.

The Courrier de Paris gives some details of a quarrel between Prince Napoleon and M. Gallenf d'Istria. According to this account, the Prince Napoleon, accompanied by a friend, called upon the Prince at his residence in the Rue de l'Arcede, where he found him surrounded by a number of persons who form the entourage of the late Emperor Imperial dynasty. In the course of a conversation upon political affairs, Prince Napoleon bitterly complained of the conduct of the Bonapartist party in the Assembly, which he accused of assisting the Ministry, instead of endeavoring to overturn it, as was its duty. He added, applied that the party had no ground of complaint against the Ministry, since had shown itself very well disposed upon the subject of dissolution of the Imperial civil list; and that, moreover, if it were to be returned, the next Ministry would be under the direction of the Duc d' Audiffret Pasquier, which was certainly as much more favorable to the Bonapartist party. "What matters that!" exclaimed the Prince, "the Ministry is infected with clericalism, and you support it." "But, Monseigneur, replied M. Gallenf, "France is Catholic, and we fulfill our duties as it representatives by being supported by Catholic majority, without, however, being in any way clerical." The Prince became furious at this reply, and went so far as to declare that France was not Catholic, and that it was a country to be "set right." "Why," added he, "I know what is in the head of you, and that you would gladly vote for Henri V. if you were asked to do so." M. Gallenf then rose, and during the Prince fell in the face, replied, "Monseigneur, whenever I may asked to vote for the restoration of a Prince to the throne of France, I shall vote for the Prince Imperial, for him alone, and never for any other." Soon, of course, the conversation ceased, and particularly addressing himself to M. N——, a former mayor of Ajaccio, and an ex-priest of Marseilles, he added, "As for those creatures who advise you to play such a part I despise them, and will remain no longer in their company."

#### The Paris "Univers."

The excitement caused by the arbitrary suspension of the *Univers* has not yet subsided in France, and there is some reason to hope that the President of the Republic will reconsider the matter with a view of lessening the penalty inflicted on the proprietors of that journal for daring to give utterance to feelings in regard to recent events which Marshal MacMahon himself must share. With regard to the committee appointed by the National Assembly to report on a bill regulating the liquidation of the civil list of the late Emperor, it is said that only one of fifteen members are opposed to the convention, while the majority are favorable to it with certain modifications. One member of the Assembly demands that a sum equal to the civil list for the year 1870, received by the Emperor before the revolution in the early part of that year, should be deducted from the amount to be handed over to the Empress. Surely the stability of the Republic cannot be endangered by acting fairly towards the Empress Eugenie.

## GERMANY.

### Austria Presenting.

The sword of Damocles, which for some time past had been kept dangling over the head of the Catholic Church in Austria, has at last come down with a crash. At the sitting of the Reichsrath of the 21st inst., four out of a large number of so-called "ecclesiastico-political" bills were brought in by the Government and referred to a select committee. These bills go far beyond Falck's famous or infamous May laws. By the first of them, the "Patent of November 5, 1855"—in other words, the Concordat concluded with the Holy See in that year—is set aside *sens aucune forme de procès*, and all the privileges of the Church and the dignitaries regulated. The Concordat is an international treaty, not a jot of which can be cancelled by one side without the acquiescence of the other. But, then, circumstances alter cases. Ah, if it were a treaty with Russia or Prussia! Then the consequence of its repudiation might prove highly inconvenient. But what thinks the King of the Pope now, forsooth? A weak old man, who not only has neither army nor navy, but not even a single friend among the great powers to back him! His rights, such as they are, may well be ridden over roughshod with the utmost impunity. Krupp guns are the thing, and where there are bones of them to oppose us, we can do as we like. This is the reasoning which has prompted the Clericalism Cabinets in Prussia, Austria, and Germany generally. The keystone of the arch once removed, one part of the vault will tumble down after the other. Thus we are treated to three more laws, by which the rights of convents, the powers of the bishops with respect to ecclesiastical living, and the privileges of the hierarchy as the creed of the majority, are fleshed one after another in rapid succession. We shall have a great deal more to say on a future occasion. We are now waiting to see what's coming. All we can say is that the Catholic Church of Austria is no more likely to be injured by Bismarck's laws than that of Prussia has hitherto been affected in its vitality by those of Bismarck, Falck & Co.—*London Universe, January 31.*

### The Supplementary Falck Laws.

The two bills intended to supplement the Falck laws are published in the Berlin *Official Gazette*. The first substitutes imprisonment for fine where the fines have not been or cannot be paid. The second is a reproduction to the most stringent form of the tyrannical legislature introduced into Geneva, and will simply deprive the Catholic Church throughout Prussia of the whole of her property, cathedrals and churches. We may shortly expect to see most if not all the Bishopric and many of the Archbishopric Chapters closed by the Court for Ecclesiastical Causes; and in any case of such deprivation, suspension, imprisonment or banishment, the ecclesiastical authorities, in whose hands the election or nomination rests, are to be summoned to appoint a person acceptable to the State, and ready to take the State oath. The ecclesiastical authorities will, of course, reply that they cannot, as the Bishopric or curé in question is not canonically vacant; whereupon, in the case of priests, ten members of the community, being required to denounce him to the Public Prosecutor, on the decision of the Supreme Court, recognized for all such purposes as Catholics—may petition the Overpresident to the State, and ready to take the State oath. The second is still more tyrannical. It says

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Right Rev. Bishop Quinlan, having regained his health in the North, has returned to his home at Mobile.

The Sisters of Providence, who have been eminently successful in promoting the cause of Catholic education in the West, have opened a nunnery at Indianopolis.

The Cincinnati *Telegraph* says that the Passionist Fathers of that city have been received a large supply of the miraculous water of Lourdes, which they will gladly distribute to all applicants.

The Brothers of Charity have arrived in Boston from Montreal, and have taken charge of the Home of the Angel Guardian, to which the late Father Haskins devoted so many years of his life.

The Rev. Father Conway, of St. Patrick's Church, Chicago, is making preparations to receive in his church the temperance and benevolent societies of that city on St. Patrick's Day.

Rev. Father Cousseman, S. J., formerly of St. Louis but now of St. Ignatius College—but where that is the *Watchman* fails to tell—has been suffering for some time from an apoplectic attack.

The Rev. Dr. Butler, formerly of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Chicago, is at present in Germany, and quite unwell. He was a very eloquent divine, and well known in the diocese.

Right Rev. Bishop Lamy, of Santa Fé, is erecting a cathedral which will be something grand in its proportions. The walls are of rub stone of variegated colors, tastefully arranged, and it is intended to be the crowning beauty of the city.

Bismarck paid ten thousands francs for a copy of a pretended "Political Confession of Faith of a Successor to Pius IX. The document was soon discovered to be a forgery, and Bismarck is out of pocket and lamper.

The Benedictine Fathers in charge of St. Joseph's College, Stearns county, Minn., bid fair to make their institution a great seat of learning. The number of students is largely on the increase, and it is well patronized by all denominations.

The total number of Roman Catholic bishops and priests in England and Wales is 1,669. The total number in Great Britain is 1,888. The total number of churches, chapels and stations in Great Britain is 1,253. There are 86 religious houses of men, 268 convents and 20 colleges.

St. Bridget, parishioner of Trinity, was born in Foxhard, in Ulster, soon after Ireland had received the light of faith. She received the veil of religion from St. Mel, the disciple of St. Patrick, and made herself a cell under a large oak, thence called Kill Dharra, or the cell of the oak, and now anglicised into Kildare.

Thursday, February 5th, was the fifty-sixth anniversary of the opening of St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum in Baltimore, Md. It has been under the charge of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, and was established by the united Convent Mother Seton on the 5th of February 1818.

Mrs. Seton's husband was Doctor William Seton, who belonged to a distinguished Scotch family, the head of whom is the Earl of Winton. He was the grandson of Sir Alexander Seton. One of his aunts was the mother of the celebrated Mary and Agnes Berry, friends of Horace Walpole.

The Irishmen of Washington City have organized a Home Rule League, and they were to hold a meeting the last week, at which Governor Shepard was to preside and Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia, Hon. C. Allen of Nebraska, Hon. Pompey Stanley, ex-Governor of Arkansas, Hon. C. D. Drouyn, ex-Minister to Portugal, and others, were to address them. An address to the people of the United States was to be read.

A society has been formed in Belgium for collecting all waste paper and selling it for the benefit of the Holy Father. The society has appealed to all the possessors of old books, such as the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Voltney and other detestable authors, to send them over as waste paper.

Rev. Richard J. Boone, S. J., has been temporarily transferred from St. Ignatius' Church in Baltimore, to Leonardstown, St. Mary's county, Md., to relieve Father Joseph Wolf, whose health is somewhat impaired. During the absence of Father Boone, Father Denny will be in charge of the Sodality of St. Ignatius' Church.

A compulsory education bill has passed the State legislature of Illinois. It provides that school officers shall prosecute parents, or the immediate guardians, whose children are not taught grammar, geography, etc. Another bill has been introduced to take the management of the Catholic church property out of the hands of the Bishop and trustees to incorporate.

Sister Mary Raphael, of the Order of the Visitation, died last week at Washington City. She was the daughter of the late Hon. Gregory Eneis, Esq., an early and substantial citizen, who founded and was for many years President of the Illinois Insane Asylum at that city, and Sister of John F. Eneis, Esq., a distinguished lawyer. Her whole life was a preparation for death, as was also her pious parents.

We published in these few weeks ago in which it was stated that Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio, had recommended the Emerald Benevolent Association. The *Catholic Telegraph* is authorized by the Bishop to say that he never made any such recommendation, either publicly or privately. When we copied it we thought it strange that he should do so.

The Portland *Catholic Standard* has passed into the hands of the Associated Catholic Publishing Company." We wish it all the possible success. We learn from it that Rev. P. F. Gleeson, pastor of Corvallis, Oregon is complete the church recently begun at Astoria, and that Father De Roo has been appointed by Baker City. Father Thiboult, of Salem, is ill, and Father McCormick is going to his assistance.

The triumphal imprisonment of the Archbishop of Posen is creating considerable sensation throughout the Catholic world, and it may lead to results that we cannot see through at present. He was guilty of no other crime than that of ordaining a priest without first consulting Government officials in regard to the fitness of the candidate for sacred orders.

Dr. J. W. Rogers, formerly a Protestant minister, lectured in St. Louis on Sunday, the 8th inst., on "Shemarch and the Pope," and in closing he said he had wandered from the path he had trod the way and had kneeled the Mother of Jesus Christ that he was at last within the bounds and indulgences of the Church, and would there bestrew flowers upon the graves of loved ones and robes the air with fragrant incense.

A Chicago correspondent of the Brooklyn *Catholic Review* says: "The following is a list of the papers which are carried up week by by by the newsdealers of Chicago and the Northwest, to satisfy the moral cravings of the people for reading matter—27,000 Ledgers; 25,000 Weeklys; 10,000 Saturday Nights; 10,000 Fireside Companions; 4,000 Star Journals; 6,000 Chimney Corners; 1,000 Irish Worlds; 7,000 Harper's Magazines; 2,400 Leslie's. Against this mass of nothingness there are not quite 100 Catholic papers supplied. These figures of course do not include the papers sent to subscribers, but only those supplied by newsdealers."

The *Westminster* (England) *Gazette* says that the great English architect, E. Welby Pugin, has been commissioned to prepare designs for several fine new Catholic churches for Chicago, Ill., the most important of which will be that of St. James for Rev. Mr. Reardon, and that of St. John for Rev. Father Waldron. The new Cathedral, which will cost $500,000, is in the hands of Mr. Kelly, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Bishop of Montreal has had a model made of the basilica of St. Peter's at Rome, for the purpose of adopting it in the building of his new cathedral. The exterior is an exact reproduction, and the interior will be a pretty close copy by substituting fine paintings for the mosaics and statues in plaster in place of marble. The model is 12½ feet long, 8½ feet wide and 8 feet high.

One of the apostate "Old Catholic" priests of Geneva has seen the evil of his sin and has abandoned the schismatics. He formerly belonged to the diocese of Poitiers. He has made an humble and sorrowful confession to his former ecclesiastical superior. His letter of repentance discloses the fact that forsshadow the speedy rocking to pieces of the rotten boat of "Old Catholicism." The breakers of internal discord will not long remain behind.

The Old Catholics have published a manifesto in which they proclaim themselves the sole responsible for Hyacinthe or his acts; whereupon the *Western Watchman* of St. Louis says: "Really the poor man is too small and too soon for this little bit of Protestantism to break up into fragments. Döllinger is the only one responsible for the success of the Old Catholics. He is the head and Hyacinthe is the tail; so we may soon expect the whole thing to go into heads and tails' for the spoils."

A solemn Mass was sung for the late Brother Philogonius in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, by Rev. Father Keane, assisted by Brothers Justin and Ireneus. Brother Justin, for acting as master of ceremonies. At least one hundred Christian Brothers and many of the pupils from the schools and college of the Brothers were present to pay their last respects to their deceased chief. Among the clergy who took part in the office were Vicar-General Quinn, Fathers Mooney, Galchaten, O'Reilly and O'Flaherty.

On the Feast of the Purification the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the chapel of the Franciscan monastery, Lorretto, Penn., Brother Philip Heyn made his vows as a professed religious in the Third Order of St. Francis. Mr. James Kaan (in religion Brother Thomas), and Mr. Sylvester Long (in religion Brother Leo), were clothed with the holy habit on the same occasion. The ceremonies were performed by Rev. E. A. Dush, Ecclesiastical Superior of the community.

In the fifteen century as the first toll of the Angelus there was not a Frenchman, either in the fields or in the streets, who did not immediately fall upon their knees, and invoke the name of Mary. This duty over, the travelers and wayfarers arose and continued their journey. Louis XI., in 1475, instituted the Angelus, as it is now practiced among us, in honor of our Lord's incarnation, and expressed his desire that, besides the usual evening prayer for peace and concord among all Christian States, a special prayer should be offered at noon for the prosperity of his kingdom. It was ordained that all Frenchmen, knights, men at arms and others, should alight from their horses on such knees at the sound of the mid-day bell and bless themselves devoutly and offer up a prayer.

The Sisters of the two convents of Mercy in New Orleans, St. Alphonsus and St. Patrick's, feed all this good people who apply at the institutions; a large number of persons (male and female) avail themselves of the kind kindness, and take their meals at the convents. The good Sisters are not satisfied with this; they send out to the poor and sick at their homes in all quarters of the city, and bring them food, nourishing, and in many instances, the Sisters furnish their poor guests with meals something more substantial than the meat of a soup house, and serve them with a sweet eagerness that is characteristic of the devoted Sisterhood of the Catholic Church. The Sisters never received any assistance from State or city governments, but the donations of the benevolent (in money and kind) and their own little revenues from teaching, have enabled them to sustained this good work since their arrival.

### Regulations for Lent in 1874,
### For the Diocese of San Francisco.

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are days of precept; each one is bound, with the usual exceptions, to observe them.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese during Lent; except on the following days, viz.: Ash Wednesday, Friday after Ash Wednesday, and the Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week; except, also, the Fridays of Lent, when flesh meat, together with the use of eggs and lacticinia, is forbidden. But any one hereby authorized to grant in cases of necessity, the use of flesh meat, all Sundays and also days of abstinence, but not fasting.

3. The permission to use flesh meat at the same meal is forbidden in Lent, even on Sundays.

4. Some prayers, at option, are recommended during Lent, particularly those which begin with flesh meat is used.

5. Lent is a penitential time, the Pastors are requested to instruct the people on the importance of penitential mortification, and also the grievous scandal to be avoided in the observance of Lent, which may be fulfilled from the first Sunday of Lent to Easter Sunday inclusively, and to receive their respective flocks the necessary of attending, before all other things, to the sanctification of their souls, and they will exhort them to the faithful discharge of their Christian obligations. The only thing that can excuse from the everlasting happiness of heaven for any person one of these precepts is the impossibility of their observance, arrived almost a week, according to what their prudence may deem to be right.

JOSEPH S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2, 1874.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—Mass every morning at 6, 8, 9 and 10 o'clock. Benediction on Wednesday and Friday; sermon on Wednesday, Sunday and Holy days.

ST. DOMINIC'S CHURCH (corner of Bush and Fillmore streets.—Masses every morning at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock. A. M. Compline and Rosary every evening at 7 o'clock. Benediction, or Sermon and Benediction, on the evenings of Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ST. FRANCIS CHURCH.—Masses on week days at 7 and 8 o'clock, A. M. Services every evening at 7½ P. M. On Wednesday evenings, Rosary, Sermon and Benediction; on Thursday evenings, Benediction of the Cross and Benediction; Thursday evenings, Sermon in Spanish. Confessions heard in the morning half an hour before Mass, and in the evening immediately after each service.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—Lenten exercises every evening at 7½ P. M., Sermon, Instruction, Benediction. Wednesday and Friday evenings, Stations of the Cross and Benediction.

The women's anti-liquor pelting crusade prevails through all parts of Ohio and is meeting with considerable success. Its progress in Indiana is not general. It has commenced in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and in many other parts of the States of Tennessee and Mississippi.

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

Ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, died at Galveston on Saturday last.

B. C. Schenck, our Minister at the Court of Queen Victoria, is on his way home.

The President has nominated Robert H. Lindsay to be United States Attorney for the State of Nevada.

Mr. Jewell, our Minister to Russia, gave a grand fete on Monday, in honor of Washington's birthday.

There is a bill before Congress to provide for the Mission Indians of Southern California.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry report an aggregate membership of 780,000.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that, under the Constitution of the State, women can be members of school boards.

Three women who refused to pay taxes until allowed to vote had their property sold at public auction, in Worcester, Massachusetts, last week.

It is stated, on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, that a number of prominent English manufacturers contemplate the removal of their capital and manufactories to the United States.

Ex Deputy Sheriff Conkling, of New York, has been sent to State prison for five years for stealing $25,000 in gold certificates from one Craft, of Virginia, while the latter was drunk.

A Committee of the Kansas Legislature have investigated the affairs of the late State Treasurer, and have found such peculations as to warrant them in offering a resolution for his impeachment.

The Asiatic cholera is raging in Buenos Ayres. The deaths are forty or more a day, and fifty thousand people have left the city, including the President.

It is represented that Gladstone has determined to no longer take an active part in Parliamentary affairs, and there is much speculation as to who will succeed him as head of the opposition.

It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has sent a circular letter to all the Bishops, asking them to come to Rome, as the Pope wishes to see them before he dies. Another telegram states the rumor is without foundation.

It is thought that Secretary Fish will succeed Schenck as Minister to England. Bancroft is said to have a desire to settle from Berlin, and it is thought that Rev. Mr. Thompson, the great anti-Catholic lecturer, will succeed him.

The floods have caused serious losses to crops in the Southern States. All the streams in Tennessee and Arkansas are at flood height. The railroads suffer severely. One trestle work on the Memphis and Charleston road, 200 feet long, near Middleton, and several smaller ones, are gone.

Chief Justice Allen, of the Sandwich Islands, is in Washington, and the death of King Lonalilo lends importance to his visit. He will once more urge upon Congress the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. He will also urge the claims of Princess Ruth to the throne.

### Collegian Literary Society.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—Sir: With your kind permission I desire to give an abstract of the debates of St. Mary's Collegian Literary Society, hoping they will be received with kindness. On Wednesday evening, February 18th, the Society discussed the following question:

*Resolved*, That colored children should be taught in the same class and have the same privileges as white children.

The debate was opened by Mr. Rodgers, who took the affirmative. His remarks were replete with good arguments and sound sense. He was followed by Mr. Augustine, followed with a careful review of the subject and a good treatise thereon. Mr. Moore, in the affirmative, was the next speaker, and in a few words he came to the point, dwelling a good deal on the taxing of the negro and his consequent right. Mr. Maynard, on the negative side, delivered his opinion like a Burke; he went to the very heart of the question and showed its workings. Mr. Hill, of the affirmative, took the floor and disputed former points brought up on the other side. Mr. Coffey, on the negative of the question, left no point which he did not handle. Mr. McCartney in the affirmative, put all his mental powers in play and delivered a telling eulogy on the bravery of the blacks during the war. Mr. Wheeler, in a logical manner, opposed all such such measures, and made a strong effort in favor of the negative. Mr. Barry, of the affirmative, closed his side by dwelling upon the expense of the measure, and the taxation of the African. Mr. McCall closed the debate by combating all the arguments advanced by his opponents and upholding the negative. The question was then submitted for decision, and, after a few spirited remarks, the President decided in favor of the negative.

The Society meets every two weeks. Following is a list of its officers: President, Bro. Alexander; Vice President, Bro. Wheeler; Secretary, T. C. Berry; Assistant Secretary, Gwinn Maynard; Treasurer, J. P. Coffey; Chairman of Literary Exercises, John T. McCall.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, February 19.

### Proscription Against Sickness.

The ability of the human body to resist the causes of disease depends upon the vigor and upon the quality with which the several organs perform their functions. In the winter the most prolific sources of sickness are damp and cold, and it is therefore wise and prudent to fortify the system against them by whatever the circumstances. Hoofland's Stomach Bitters prove such an invaluable safeguard against the complaints most common at this season. The ingredients of this powerful regulator and invigorant comprise three essential medicinal elements which act simultaneously upon the digestion, the circulation, the secretions, and the nerves, infusing strength and regularity into all. In this way the blitters put the body in the best possible condition to resist an attack of rheumatism, or intermittent fever, or indigestion, or biliousness, or of pulmonary disease. Cold and damp are very depressing; almost as much so as versative heat, and a protective medicine is quite as needful in winter as in summer. The commercial community so extensively suffer in the form of drams to take away the cold," have a precisely opposite effect to that produced by Hoofland's Bitters. Their first result is succeeded by a reaction which depresses instead of invigorates. Those who use the Bitters for the benefit of building up and strengthening the system, and not for the purpose of intoxication, are never subject to the evils of dissipation. The physique is strengthened, the appetite increased, the bowels regulated, the stomach toned and these conditions continue, if judgment, or, if necessary, of physicians, or intermittent fever, or general debility, or nervous weakness, is present. In like manner, expel it with the purest and best of all antidotes, which is not only here under a practical test of its excellence, but also a case of a large class of disorders.

### Deafness Caused by Catarrh.

Catarrh not unfrequently causes deafness. Mr. Levi Springer, of Nettle Lake (P. O.), Williams county, Ohio, formerly of Durham's Corners, Ohio, has been deaf in his right ear, completely so for some years, so that Catarrh Remedy. He was so deaf that he could not hear the church bells sealed by his side and can now hear the church bells ring. It was no humbug in his case.

A MARRIED PAIR OF DEAFNESS CURED.

DEAR SIRS—Having been deaf for years, I, on Feb. 23, 1871—About one year ago I caught a severe cold in the head. It settled in my ears and I became deaf in both. During the time discomfort occurred in the usual passages, and I was troubled with a sore throat, with partial deafness in the ears. The inflammation was so great that I was obliged to consult a physician, and I was in medicine for about eight months. At last, one day, I saw your advertisement in the Rural Press, edition I called on Dr. Pierce for aid, who prescribed his Catarrh Remedy, Pellets and Douche. I purchased and under their use I have rapidly recovered. My hearing is restored and my catarrh is entirely cured.

JOHN SMITH.

### Wholesale Harbor Report.

MONTHLY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, }
SATURDAY, February 21, 1874. }

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $5 @$5 12½; superfine at $4@$4 25 in sk; $4 in bbl.

WHEAT—The market has been very weak and at lower rates the past week, all the close the market is quiet at $1 40 @ $1 50 @ $1 55.

BARLEY—Has been very good and better rates. We quote the range for ordinary feed to choice brewing at $1 @$1 10 @ $1 20.

OATS—Have been in good demand at unchanged rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 60 @ $1 70 @ $1 80.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the year and prices have ruled firm at the close at $15@$17 for ordinary to choice in bulk.

BRAN—Quotable at $16 @ 17 00 from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $17 @ 18 00 from mill.

BARLEY MEAL—We quote California dry at $32@$35, and Oregon at $30@$32 per ton.

HORSE—We quote California dry at $32@$35, and Oregon at $30@$32 per ton.

HAY—We quote good to choice shipping grades at $12@$13 per ton; poor to fair, $10@$12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, good to choice 30 @ 35c; fair to ordinary, 25@28c; pickled Eastern, 18@20c. Cheese—California, 15@16c; Oregon, 16c.

EGGS—California, 18 @ 19c; Oregon, none; Eastern do, 14@15c.

HONEY—California, in 1 lb tins 9 @ 10; Eastern sage-colored Strained, 7@8c; Comb, 12½@15c.

LARD—California, 10@11c; in 5 lb pails, none in 10 lb pails, 11½@12½c; Eastern, 10@11c; do, in cases 11½@12c; do in kegs, 11½c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 6@6½c; second quality, 4@5c.

VEAL—4@6½c.

MUTTON—6@7c.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7½@8c; do corn, grain-fed, 6@6½c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Live, 18@20c; dressed, 20@22c.

GEESE—Live, 12@13c; dressed, 14@15c.

DUCKS—Tame, at 12@13 per dozen; Mallard, $2 50@3; wild Ducks, $1 50; Small Ducks, $1.

CHICKENS—At $12@13 per dozen.

TURKEYS—Live, 18@20c; dressed, 20@22c.

GEESE—$1 50@2 per dozen.

QUAIL—$1 75@2 per dozen.


## NEW YORK STORE

110 SECOND STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY

## HAIR GOODS

STATIONERY, ZEPHYR WOOL, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, ETC.

Human Hair switches, short stems.....All prices
Human Hair switches, long Hair, curade.....
$1 00 to $15
Human Hair Side Curls, double, six inch stem.....
$4, worth $10
Mohair Switches, very fine.....7 reels
Linen Serlinet, 8 inch, 3 colors.....72 reels

Importer and Manufacturer of Human and Imitation Hair Goods.

☞ My Human Hair Goods are made of the best French Hair. Nearly all Hair dealers mix Chinese Japanese hair in their goods; this hair is coarse and of a black brown color, hard to dyed different colors. Agent for HAIR SILK CRINOLINE, made of pure Silk. The NEW YORK STORE has been established for years, and is the leading one in the city. NO Branch Stores. Goods sent C. O. D.

4-28 **A. B. SAMPSON.** 110 Second Street, between Mission and Minna, San Francisco.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT THE

## RED HOUSE,

848 MARKET STREET, (OPPOSITE FOUNTH)

☞ REDUCED FULLY FROM 25 TO 75 PER CENT. ☜

☞ The most complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered to the public in a store at the RED HOUSE, and from 25 to 75 per cent. less than usually sold in the city. Read my List of Prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Twenty-five cases Children's Fancy Shoes, with Spring..... | $1 and upward |
| Ladies' Kid Sculptured Shoes, Gaiters..... | $1 75 |
| Ladies' Kid Sculptured Shoes, Button..... | $2 |
| Ladies Kid Sculptured, plain Gaiters..... | $1 75 |
| Children's Kid Sculptured Shoes, Button..... | $1 50 |
| Children's Extra Fine Kid Shoes, Button..... | $1 25 |
| Misses' Kid Sculptured Gaiters..... | $1 75 |
| Misses' Kid Sculptured Shoes, Button..... | $2 |
| Misses' Plain Gaiters..... | $1 50 |
| Misses' Pebble Goat, Full Sculptured Gaiters..... | $1 50 |
| Misses' Pebble Goat, Full Sculptured Shoes, Button..... | $1 75 |
| Misses' Kangaroo Gaiters (Calf)..... | $1 50 |
| Boys' Sewed Gaiters..... | $1 50 |
| Ladies' Extra Rubbers..... | $1 |

In great variety; and at other goods in proportion. I am selling Genin's D. S. Hand Sewed Boots for $5 in sizes 3 to 11. 37 cases Men's Plain Boots, 6 to 10, not spread, and

**Now or Never will you buy as Cheap Shoes as will be Sold for the Next 30 Days at**

## HEALY'S RED HOUSE,

848 Market Street.

4-28 DRY GOODS, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

WE HAVE NOW A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of Spring and Summer

## DRESS GOODS

Which we offer the public at very

## LOW PRICES.

Consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy

SILKS,
IRISH POPLINS, SHAWLS,
AND
FANCY GOODS.

We invite special attention to our supply of

## BLACK GOODS.

Table Linens & Housekeeping Goods

To Hotels and Boarding-houses at Wholesale Prices

## RIBBONS

A spe. ialty, at Importers' rates.

ORDERED SERGES, in Black and White, always in stock, especially for the use of the Sisters and Fathers of the Coast.

☞ IRISH TATTING sold to the trade at 5 Cts. and discount.

Orders from the country promptly attended to at lowest prices.

## WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE THIRD.....SAN FRANCISCO.

## KENNEDY, O'NEILL & BRENNAN,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

## DRY GOODS,

116 and 118 Third Street,

Corner of Minna.....SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY. ☜

## CASH TEA HOUSE.

## GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

## TEAS

## COFFEES AND SPICES.

928 MARKET STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell.....SAN FRANCISCO.

## CAUTION.

## D. CALLAGHAN,

Proprietor and Manufacturer of

DONNELLY'S CALIFORNIA PREMIUM

## YEAST POWDER,

WOULD INFORM CONSUMERS that a spurious imitation of this celebrated Yeast Powder is now being sold in this market; also a spurious article of Soda, Saleratus and Cream Tartar, closely imitating his well-known brands.

D. CALLAGHAN, having supplied the Trade of this Coast with these articles for the last ten years, NOW warns the public against this base imitation. None genuine unless the name, D. CALLAGHAN, is on every package.

Having on hand at present a LARGE STOCK, I will sell to the Trade for 60 days at REDUCED RATES. Send your orders. All goods sold by me will be guaranteed.

D. CALLAGHAN, Proprietor,
121 Front street, S. F.

D. CALLAGHAN, Importer, offers for sale, at reduced rates, 20 casks CREAM TARTAR CRYSTALS and 1,000 kegs BICARB. SODA.

6-11

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM BELL, a native of Ireland, aged about 40 years, by his brother, formerly Westmeath, Ireland; or of his cousin, MARIA HILLEBRANT, were also from about four years ago. Any information sent to the undersigned will be thankfully received by their nephew JOHN PERRY. Address care of John Williams, Perry eighth street, Portsmouth Ward, Pittsburgh, Penn. 5-11

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES FLOOD, who left Ireland in 1849, county Down, Ireland. He was heard from in Australia in 1852, and was last heard from in Galle, Asy Ireland. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother, PATRICK FLOOD, directed care of Mr. Power, Bay street, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. 5-11

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM BLAKE, who left Ireland in 1849, county Down, Ireland. He was heard from in Australia in 1852, and was last heard from in Galle. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother, PATRICK BLAKE, directed care of Mr. Power, Bay street, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. 5-11

## BACON & COMPANY'S SAN FRANCISCO

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Paper Ruling and Book Binding,
*Neatly, Promptly, Cheaply,*
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Corner Clay and Sansome Sts.

Country Orders will receive equal consideration as those from our city patrons.

## FRENCH MUTUAL PROVIDENT Savings and Loan Society.

Twenty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.

☞ A dividend of nine per cent. per annum (nine per cent) upon the operations of the French Savings and Loan Society, for the six months ending December 31, 1873, has, in accordance with the Report of the Committee of Verification appointed by the Members of the Society, been declared by the Board of Administration, at the Annual Meeting held on the 16th inst. This dividend will be payable on and after the 16th instant, at the office of the Society, 411 Sansome street.

GUSTAVE MAHE,
Director of the French Savings Bank.

## The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener

## 3 MONTHS FREE.

THREE MONTHS to all who will pay the postage at office of Subscription. Only 25 cts. per year, to subscribe for our paper until May 1 to see what they are at 25 cts. It is worth $5 to them. The SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR is worth $1 in paper. The Fruit Recorder is worth $1 in paper, and how to grow fruits in a home garden for home use is worth $1. Price 25 cents. Specimens free.

A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.

## MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY,

WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

Established in 1826.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY AND OTHER BELLS, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with the Patent Rotary Hanging, the most recent and desirable Bell Hanger in use. For prices and catalogues apply to

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
6-28-1y-ow West Troy, N. Y.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Hiberala Savings and Loan Society.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum was declared on all deposits, for the six months ending with December 31st instant, the same being entirely free from Federal taxation.

EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 17, 1874. 3-11



THE MONITOR!

The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

LYONS & BARRY, - - - Publishers.
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CHARLES LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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☞ All communications should be addressed to LYONS & BARRY.

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" " Young Crusader, one year..... 5 00
" " Donahoe's Fashion Magazine..... 3 50
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| " 12 months..... | 20 00 | | |

☞ The above rates will be strictly adhered to. ☜

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

# The Monitor.

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874. NO. 20.


Written for THE MONITOR.

## THE DAYS ARE GONE.

AIR—"Greenacres."

The days are gone when Erin's harp
Swelled high in bower and hall—
When sacrificial hymns called on
The sword at Erin's call!

When kings and priests alike were loved
And both their rights were dear,
And Freedom's banner proudly waved
Throughout green Innisfail.

Hushed is the harp and silent now
The strains that once were poured,
In streams of gushing melody,
Around the festive board.

Sweet are the tears and sad
Sweet and long is death they fell
Who sang green Erin's music,
Her story and her wrongs.

The Norman's hand has clinch'd the fight
That once was Erin's own,
And hard and minstrel sing in vain
Of glories past and gone!

But hope still closes the darkest hour,
Though bound in slavery's chains,
And I wonder yet shall strike the harp
In Erin's isle again.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1874. WILLIAM GREEN.

PRESIDENTIAL THRIFT.—It is stated by the Troy (N. Y.) *Times* of a late date, that President Grant has purchased a lot in that town for $22,000. It is a spacious block, including $7,000 worth of buildings. The *Times* says that he is going to put up a palace on it for the Lord will not abandon his Church in the midst of her trials, and that, on the day appointed by His Providence, He will know how to restore to her peace and rest. Amen.

Yet the certainty of final triumph does not authorize us to fall into the sleep of inaction, or inspire us in the midst of the combat. The victory of truth is assured, doubtless; but notwithstanding this assurance God has ordered us to work out our salvation"(1 Phil. ii. 12).

The kingdom of God upon earth must always live; it will remain indestructible; it is certain; Jesus Christ has promised it. He who does not see that will belong to this kingdom? What will their number be? Who can tell? Is it large, is it small? Is it of great effect in many countries, or is it almost eclipsed? Is it very, very small? Is it firm and steadily fast in an all-powerful God and His infallible promises? Is it hanging by a thread? Are the efforts of their zeal in the defense of religion and of social order.

THE CHURCH AND THE ENEMY.

Do you see the enemies of the Church rushing with fury against her impregnable rock? Do you see them gathering in a band fond enough to arouse from sleep all those who are asleep until the present hour, and who have been lulled into security about their designs under a cloud of high-sounding words? Do you see them, with unexampled impudence, liberty, civilization, progress. They promised us all these fine things, and they have not given them. Disappointed, basely repeated to us sonorous but empty words, which have been successively and successful received in deceiving a numberless crowd. Now the fatal consequences of their deceptions have begun to manifest themselves fully, however, from that quarter are too near to interfere to any great extent with the fine words of the impudent, which will consequently be in demand for the next two months, by which time the bolt of the crop will have arrived.

Newspapers raised a cry a few years ago that a Governor's mansion, to be owned by the State, was an absolute necessity. The legislature made a provision for one accordingly; but when it had got a bill has actually passed the Senate to engrossment, when the deception came to light, and the other guilds than the lights of feeble reason, or other support than its powers of vision, no other end proposed to it than its own earthly pleasures.

But the Church Catholic Church rises up as "the pillar and the ground of truth" (1 Tim. iii. 15). She is he who watches over the interests of revelation; and will not allow the least word, not even a letter, an accent, to be taken away from it. That, then, is the reason why this Divine Church has become the victim of a general persecution, and why the enemies of the Cross are in conflict. At such a spectacle we may recko the cry of the royal prophet: "Why have the Gentiles raged, and the people devised vain things? The kings of the earth stood up, and the princes came together against the Lord and against His Christ" (Ps ii, 1). But let mortal man attempt to dethrone Him who is the Lord of Lords and the King of His Father?" (Col. iii. 1) let them flatter themselves with the most specious words, and embitter the Church against which "the gates of hell shall never prevail!" (Matt. xvi. 18). It not only is not in danger, but a folly! Nevertheless, to seduce the children of the Church, to draw them into Apostasy, to tear both in the bosom of their hearts (that is by no means impossible, it is even too frequently a reality, and it is with hearts penetrated with profound grief that we fix our eyes upon the terrific dangers to which incessantly exposed our very dear brethren, are unfortunately exposed), we shall reserve ourselves for a proper occasion to point out only one of these perils.

THE INFIDEL PRESS THEIR CHIEF AUXILIARY.

We wish to show you the frightful abyss which is being dug under your feet by the hands of the enemies of intelligence, Christian, and enemies to the Church.

In this war, declared against Christianity and the Church, the Church, the Church, and still hold a singularly threatening position, and it is an imperious duty with us, as your pastors, may not shirk from performing, to address you, very dear brethren, some words of very serious warning and instruction on this subject. With this object in view, we have no need to enter into the domain of modern politics; it will be sufficient for us to recall to your conscience the most elementary duties of a Christian, duties which even the Apostles impressed upon the hearts of the faithful of their time.

WHAT THE BELIEVED DISCIPLE TEACHES.

Do you know, very dear brethren, what the apostle St. John wrote to a mother and her children, a family distinguished for their Christian piety? Listen to the inspired word: "Whosoever revolted, and continueth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God, . . . If any man come to you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into the house, nor say to him, 'God speed you.' For he that sayeth unto him, 'God speed you,' communicateth with his wicked works" (2 John, 9, 11). Now this apostle of charity imposed a precept apparently so severe and so hard, it was certainly because in his eyes it was of great importance. Now the time has come to publish this edict anew, and to engrave it firmly in the minds of all the faithful, particularly on those of parents, masters, teachers, and all other superiors.

If the word of the apostle interdicts all relation with those who do not profess the doctrine of Jesus Christ, evidently it also aims a blow at those papers or writings which, very far from supporting it, attack with the utmost virulence this very doctrine of Jesus Christ and the Church that is charged with teaching it. It is, therefore, and especially to these latter, that for much more urgent reasons this warning of the apostle is addressed; "Receive him not into the house." Yes, you, fathers and mothers, teachers and masters, beware of ever receiving them among you.

It may appear strange to be obliged even now to give such a warning. But, in fact, when a contagious disease breaks out anywhere, is it great in our country, or solicitude, to keep its poisonous virus far from us? And in time of war, what efforts are made to close up every passage against the enemy, to prevent any access, to repulse every advance! And is it not by open force that the enemy is obliged on the battle-field to display his whole power?

Well, then, ought it not be the same when the question is to dispute the domain of minds? All those who adore Jesus Christ as the Son of God, who honor His Church as their mother, who regard her teachings as the rule of eternal life, ought they not to turn away with terror from the pernicious writings which are directed by power the enemies of J

## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

**A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.**

CHAPTER LVII.

AFTER THE GREAT SORTIE.

"That's well done, I think," remarked Maloney to his companion, as, leaning on his smoking rifle, he looked around on the 1st of December, one of the capture of the village of Petit-Bicêtre.

"It is as well done as Le Bourget," responded Michel, "and I am not sure but that it will have the same end."

"How so?"

"We have already an armistice to bury the dead."

"Oh, surely that's right. I've no objection myself to kill a Prussian, but I'm not such a Turk as to deny him the pleasure of being buried, though, of course, we could not let him have much of a wake."

"It is right and desirable to bury the dead, but is it only for that purpose the Prussians will use the truce, think you?"

"Ha, they will be sending up reinforcements, you fancy!"

"They were puzzled by sorties from different sides of the city, but now that they have concentrated there our serious attack is they will mass up enormous forces here. Come, let us to our work."

The two men went towards the wall of the part of Villiers. During the preceding day it had been the scene of repeated struggles between the Germans and French, and had been taken and retaken, lost and won. Until about 4 it was in possession of the Germans, but throughout the night it was to be battered by the guns of the fort that it became perfectly useless as a means of defence. It is but a few steps from the wall to the end of the village in the park wall, but those steps were through masses calculated to startle the unaccustomed eye. Lying in street and on the road-way lay the bodies of Saxons and French side by side. In parts they lay in such a thick mass it was almost impossible to step without treading on a human form. The bodies had been riddled with shells, and even down in the cellars they had long ceased, there would come at times an avalanche of tiles from some shrieking or threatening serious injury to the living, and inflicting needless wounds on the dead. The wall on the park showed huge gaps, and here and there from out recumbent masses of human forms the rose of men ordered to death might be seen. At other side of it the ground was thrown up by the sinking of shells, which, one large tree had a great breach trailing on the ground; another was entirely stocking suit from the flame which the shell had kindled in its bough. The work of separating the dead from the living was a sad task, and it was a question whether the former were not the more to be pitied of the two. Wounds unattended, the most ghastly sleeps, exposure and thirst had added tortures that in many cases surpassed those caused by the deadly darts. There was a deep hole in some degree sheltered from the fire that terrible work. Some companions looked into it. In the center lay a dead charger, and across him the body of his rider, a thing grizzled. Around were fifteen wounded French and Germans who had crept into this miserable resting place during the night. At the edge, leaning over, was a German sentry on post. He had a flask in his hand, and was giving drink to the wretches within.

"Way, Michel, look there," said Mike.

"At who?"

"Don't you see that fellow? Look, he is giving drink to our men as well as to his own."

"Yes, sad for for him, poor boy, and for me; but for his mother—oh, heaven—" Here his voice was interrupted by something that sounded like a sob, but once again he mastered his emotion. "My good men," said he, "help me to carry him out of this ghastly heap."

They aided the officer to raise the sad burden, and bear it to a portion of the field less encumbered with dead.

"Thanks, friends," he said with dignity, as they softly laid down the fainting head; "I am grateful to your help. My own men will soon be here and I shall not trouble you further."

The men saluted him and they parted. They could not forbear a last look as they turned away. He stooped once to kiss the lips of his son; then, standing erect, but with both hands leaning lightly on his sword, he stood by the head of the corpse, waiting and watching. For the few minutes they were able to look him in sight he had not changed his attitude.

"Michel," said Mike after a long reverie. "Well."

"What do you think of faction fighting?"

"Think of it! I know nothing about it. What is it?"

"You see, the neighbors go to a fair, or a barrying, or a wake, or anything for an amusement, and they naturally take a sup, and when they do there rises up some little point of difference, such as the length of a man's nose, or the height of a donkey's ears, or the number of cross in a yard of a check, and then the words come to blows, and they beat each other for generations and the ranks of life many?"

"They do!"

"Aye, do they. Queer, isn't it?"

"Very extraordinary, indeed."

"So I say—bad, too, isn't it?"

"I think so."

"So do I. The newspapers write as if the priest denounces it, the peelers are always against it."

"So they ought to be."

"Certainly, amply, that's what I say. But, you see—"

"But what?"

"Well, you know, it is very bad, no doubt—"

"It is, indeed."

"But, after all, is it so much more ridiculous than what we see at now? Had the Archbishop Sibon boy much better reason to come and try to kill us, or the sailor who fired the shell from the fort that killed poor Bonnet, much more notice of the why or because than the people at Cappagh that have a fling at each other's skulls now and then?"

"Perhaps—"

"And less you see is it isn't often you'd see a faction fight such a mighty big funeral as there's going on in that field over there."

CHAPTER LVIII.

MADE CAPTIVE.

"What is that!" said Michel, starting up from the ground on which he was preparing some coffee.

"It's—it's—mummy like an old trick," responded Mike. "We capture a village, and then the enemy come and surprise us."

"Ten the trumpets began to sound and the drums to beat, and men were seen running wildly in all directions, sergeants canvassing sullen commands; fires were hardly put out, and the air was clear. It had been the last drop of rain for a long time, as then as if that was all that was needed, a furious storm of shell followed. The streets were blazing with the burning fragments as they exploded, the houses were being smashed in all directions, and the air was filled with smoke and the dust of tumbled buildings. The enemy was brave enough, but a restless disposition began to be exhibited.

"Our time is come," said Michel, as, lying his rifle to his cheek, he fired into the nearest rank of the Saxons which was about two hundred yards distant. His shout two hundred yards distant. His shout two hundred yards distant. His shout

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14.
March
8—Sunday—Third Sunday in Lent
9—Monday—Feria of Rogation Week. Widow.
10—Tuesday—The Forty Martyrs.† Synods.
11—Wednesday—St. John of God, Confessor.
12—Thursday—St. Gregory I., Pope, Confessor and Doctor of the Church
13—Friday—The Five Wounds of our Lord.
14—Saturday—Feria.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MARCH 7, 1874.

## SYMPATHIZING WITH CRIME.

The maudlin sentimentality which so many men at the present day mistake for philanthropy occasionally does considerable mischief. The worst form in which it presents itself is that of sympathy with notorious criminals. Because we are bound to do what we can towards alleviating human suffering, certain weak-minded individuals imagine themselves under an obligation to use all their influence to procure the rescue of wrong-doers from the punishment inflicted upon them in accordance with law. It is remarkable that persons who give this abnormal direction to their sympathies rarely exhibit any feeling of compassion for those whose miseries have been brought about by misfortune. Honest poverty they pass coldly by unheeded—its appeal for succor induces them to relax their purse-strings; but their hearts are wrung at the bare contemplation of an assassin having to face the gallows, or of a burglar having to spend half his life in prison. The sentimental philanthropists draw up petitions, besiege Legislatures and annoy Governors until they secure the release of their interesting protégés, who, as a rule, are the very ones to find themselves at liberty, return to their old trade of preying upon the community.

We have been induced to make these remarks by the perusal of a list of no less than twenty-four criminals whose names have been recently brought before Governor Booth for pardon. Among those for whom mercy is sought are three men who have been sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree; nine are serving different terms for murder in the second degree, and eight are imprisoned for manslaughter. So the sentimental philanthropists are endeavoring to throw once more upon society no less than twenty individuals who have wickedly shed the blood of their fellow-creatures, some of those have not yet completed their term of penal servitude in the prisonmost, and it is actually proposed to set them off with that very inadequate amount of penalty. The crime of murder is supposed to be the gravest known to the law; but this pardoning business will soon reduce it to the level of petit larceny, inasmuch as there are now confined for longer terms in our jails and prisons for offenses which are considered far less grievous offenses. It must be borne in mind, too, when estimating the absurdity and impropriety of these petitions for pardon, that owing to the laxity of our juries the offense of which these individuals were convicted were in the lowest scale, misplaced compassion could attribute to them. It is so hard to secure a capital conviction in this State that when one does take place we may feel sure that the murder was done in a peculiarly atrocious manner. In some of the cases to which the Governor's attention has been called there may have been extenuating circumstances discovered, but the bulk of the cases are the only instances of action is that maudlin sentimentality of which we have been speaking. We trust Governor Boorn will show his usual firmness of mind, and not be led away by the special pleadings of the sham philanthropists.

## STATE CHARITY AND RELIGIOUS CHARITY.

One of the things which the State cannot by any possibility do is to conduct a charitable or benevolent institution in a satisfactory manner. The great distress now prevailing in some of the Eastern cities, and the efforts which philanthropists are making to relieve it, have directed public attention to those institutions which are intrusted with the dispensing of the funds set apart for the relief of suffering and distress. The revelations already made show an amount of mismanagement which is positively disgraceful. Fifty or sixty, not infrequently as much as eighty, per cent. of the whole amount voted is swallowed up by salaries, at times when the officials are paid very little indeed remains for the poor inmates. In fact, from the way in which the money is spent one would imagine that the principal object aimed at was the providing of comfortable and lucrative situations for a number of third-rate political wire-pullers. The New York *Herald* has recently been engaged in the good work of exposing these scandals and crying out for their removal. Among the institutions the management of which it condemned were the Five Points House of Industry, in which $14,000 were spent for the support of the inmates and $8,000 in salaries; and the Children's Aid Society, in which $75,000 were spent in salaries for educating three thousand boys. In addition to this extravagance the latter benevolent institution charged the State for nine thousand inmates, whereas in reality it confined only one-third of that number.

In Illinois an equally bad showing is made. The Board of Public Charities have recently published a statement which shows that in the institutions under their control there are 1,826 patients and 331 officers. It is quite unnecessary to go into any proof of the correctness of the appreciable inference that here, too, the amount expended for salaries must exceed that disbursed for maintenance of the inmates.

Now if we contrast the shameful frauds and injustice which characterize the management of these institutions with the economy and conscientiousness which are manifested in the conducting of the charities under Catholic supervision, we cannot fail to perceive the great gain which would accrue to the public from an extension of the religious system. Nuns and religious have no families to support; their vows forbid the accumulation of wealth; they do not even look for salaries; consequently institutions under their management must be far cheaper and far more efficient than those under lay government. Practical Americans should carefully note these facts.

## THE TICHBOURNE TRIAL.

The TICHBOURNE trial, which will long be remembered as one of the most intricate and mysterious cases ever submitted to the decision of a Court, has just concluded. The notorious "Claimant," as our readers are aware, was indicted for perjury. The counts alleged were three—first, that he committed perjury in swearing that he was Sir ROBERT TICHBOURNE; second, that he committed perjury in swearing that he was not ARTHUR ORTON; third, that he committed perjury in swearing that he seduced Miss DOUGHTY, a cousin of Sir ROGER TICHBOURNE. He was found guilty on each of these charges, and sentenced to seventy-four years' penal servitude. The sentence, though severe, is not disproportionate to the offense. It must be borne in mind that this vulgar impostor put a most respectable family to the expense of nearly half million of dollars in the effort to prove the utter groundlessness of his pretensions. He himself had not a cent to lose in any event, while, of course, if he won his suit he would have been made a rich man for life. His atrocious slander of Miss DOUGHTY, for which there was not the least imaginable foundation, and which twenty-four years' penal servitude, the own debased imagination, would of itself merit the punishment inflicted. In this country it would have been answered by a revolver in the hand of one of the young lady's relations; and if the "Claimant" were killed, a jury in America would find his slayer guilty of murder. Luckily for the sham Sir ROGER, in England such wrongs are settled by law and not by pistol.

Not the least remarkable feature in the trial has been the unanimity with which all the prominent bigots in Great Britain came to the assistance of the pretender. They eagerly bought his "bonds," which were to be redeemed when he got possession of the TICHBOURNE estates; they advocated his cause in the press, and treated him in every way as if he were the individual he claimed to be. The opposition was set down to "machinations of the Jesuits," though what interest the Jesuits could have in the matter we certainly not apparent. But, then, bigots of the WHALLEY stamp can discern the hand of a Jesuit in everything that transpires on the face of this lower region. In short, the contest was by some marvelous perversion of facts set down to be one of Protestantism against Popery." It must be exceedingly humiliating to the Evangelical speculators in TICHBOURNE bonds to know that "Popery" has carried the day, and that the chosen champion of Protestantism now languishes in jail, and there will languish, most probably, for the term of his natural life. To make the matter worse, this said champion has been achieved by the eloquence of Protestant lawyers and the impartiality of a Protestant judge.

## THE CARLISTS.

The Carlists have gained several important advantages lately. The city of Bilbao has fallen into their hands, although General MORIONES was specially commissioned to rescue it at all hazards. For this purpose the troops under his command were reinforced until he had about twenty-five thousand men. Nevertheless, he could do nothing, and was compelled to witness the surrender of the place which he boasted DON CARLOS should never set foot in. MORIONES appears to be a most unfortunate commander. He commences operations with a tremendous flourish of trumpets, and telegrams announcing his wonderful victories are sent all over the world; but in the course of a little time the truth leaks out, and his complicity is found to be acknowledged. The Madrid Government officials would never permit the fetes to be published; but, unfortunately for them, there are newspaper correspondents with the army who have a weakness for stating things exactly as they happen. The capture of Bilbao, important as it was, has not been the only success achieved recently by the monarchists. They surprised five thousand republican troops near a town called Serromonto, and all but annihilated them. The Government account, which is of course not to be relied upon, acknowledges a loss of eight hundred in killed and wounded; but the Carlists allege that the whole band were either captured, killed or drowned while attempting to cross a river which impeded their flight. The situation is deemed by many the most favorable that has yet presented itself for the support of the insurgents and 30,000 in salaries; and the Children's Aid Society, in which $75,000 were spent in salaries for educating three thousand boys. In addition to this extravagance the last mentioned institution charged the State for nine thousand inmates, whereas in reality it confined only one-third of that number.

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## THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

### What Irishmen Have Done and What They are Doing.

W. E. Robinson, the veteran journalist, writes to the Brooklyn *Argus* in reply to Mrs. Hyatt, the Almoner of the Young Men's Christian Association, who declared she would resign rather than have anything to do with Irish:

Now who, she asks, are these horrible Irish? At-oms they have been known by many distinguished specimens. James Barry, the greatest English painter; Joseph Black, the greatest British chemist; Robert Boyle, the greatest British philosopher; Father Burke, the greatest pulpit orator; Edmund Burke, the greatest British statesman; Sir Philip Francis, the greatest British satirist; Sir Hans Sloane, the greatest British naturalist; Synnger Barry, the greatest British tragedian, and John Philpot Curran, the greatest British orator. Goldsmith, Sheridan, Steele, Canning, Carleton, Charlemont, Adam Clarke, Cobbe, Curran, Edgeworth, Emmet, Fitzgerald, Goldsmith, Grattan, Hogan, Lever, Lover, Maxwell, Maclise, Father Mathew, Thomas Moore, Lord O'Connell (whom the greatest living American orator pronounces equal to Webster, Clay and Calhoun rolled into one), Sheridan, Sterne, Swift, Usher and Wellington—and leave your readers to place them on their proper pedestals of fame.

I might also mention the Nugents of Maurice the O'Donoghue, Sir Algernon Lyall if she refuses to recognize the Irish and Catholics of this city and country. She might found a Protestant Orphan Asylum distinct from, for Irishmen introduced them to America. The names stand like sentinels around Washington. The American army was an army of Irishmen, whom the English left them, as we say, land and navigated Glory be around the graves of the Butlers, Clintons, Hands, Irvines, Knoxes, Montgomerys, Moultries, Mifflins, Sullivans, Thompsons and Waynes, whose Irish records flashed brightest in the moment of our American independence, and bright be the light around the solitary English ray of patriotism that glimmered on the Irish dishonor. The devil could not endure that's being, hitherto unknown, should be placed by us satisfactorily. He would be forced to alienate man from God, and in his infinite hate of the Irish would hesitate for those who follow him) he obtained his souls. to the utter detriment of the human race. Pride and self-righteousness he could put into his parents into air; but in order to confound the devil, God at this time solemnly promulgated the Assumption.

But, you will ask, what do you mean by all this, Father? Why, I mean to tell you that al. the terrible afflictions which weigh upon us, and which have fallen from heaven, have entered Rome since that fatal 20th of September. To be sure I have mentioned that the Irish were in Rome before that time. It had been its sin, but its sinners could wash the stain away in the blood of martyrdom; but the present infliction; hundreds of Bishops could assemble within its walls, could reach it with the greatest facility, and could appear in public, not to be insulted, but to be honored and respected. And the devil seeing that the Irish were not to be overthrown by entering Rome to destroy everything, and he came in by that door, he could not endure that the Irish should be allowed to enter. Hence the Irish were and are most of the writers, reporters and editors of the leading periodicals of Canada and the United States.

It is the statue of an Irishman, George Clinton, that has been sent to Washington, to represent forever in the capitol at Washington our own Empire State. It was an Irishman, Collins, that first planned the Erie Canal, and an Irishman's grandson, De Witt Clinton, that completed it. It was an Irishman, Kearney, that wrote the first history of the United States. Our first engineers, Irish and others, as England's also, McClure and others, were Irish. The ministers of the Gospel that Washington confided to us and trusted, in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Baltimore, were John Hodgers, James Caldwell, Alexander McWhorter, George Duffield and Patrick Allison—all sons of Ireland. I was an Irish society, "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," of Philadelphia, composed of Catholics and Protestants, that first projected the plan for the preservation of Valley Forge, through the gratitude of the United States Congress. Irishmen himself became a naturalized Irishman, that he might become a Son of St. Patrick. The head of our navy and our Vice-Admiral are Irish. The head of our army is no better than an Irishman, for his wife is a Catholic; and our Lieutenant-General is Catholic and Irish. A. T. Stewart, the richest merchant in the world, is from Tyndall, the greatest scientist living, are Irish; and Proctor, now charming our audiences here, is an Irish Catholic.

### POOR MR. STATT.

Mr. Robinson concludes by saying: "Poor Mrs. Hyatt! She refuses to recognize the Irish and Catholics of this city and country. She would

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

**Death of Lord Howth.**

We regret to announce the death of the Right Honorable Thomas St. Lawrence, Earl of Howth. The melancholy event occurred on the morning of the 5th of February, at Malahide, where his lordship had been sojourning, as invalid, for some time past. His lordship, who was the third earl, was born in 1803, and was consequently in his seventy first year at the time of his decease—the direct cause of which was disease of the heart. The House of St Lawrence is one of the most ancient and historic in the roll of the Anglo-Irish nobility.

An ancestor was among the adventurous heroes who rescued the downs of Hastings from the fangs of the Danes, and another sparred hard at William's side," and a St. Lawrence was among the De Burgoes, the De Lacys, the De Courcys, the Roches and Gracos, who formed the strength of Strongbow's invasion. Five years after that doughty Norman had set foot on Irish soil, St. Lawrence was created Baron of Howth, and from that date, 1177, to the present day, his descendants have held the estates their valiant sword by the sword. Few great families in Ireland, outside the direct branches of native lineage, can boast of a descent so old and uninterrupted as this unbroken succession of seven hundred years. The chronicles of the House of Howth are full of historic interest, and contain, moreover, episodes of singular romance, not of undoubted authenticity. We need only refer to the origin of a family usage observed, we believe, to this day, according to which the doors of Howth Castle are kept open during dinner. Readers of Irish history know that once, when the Irish chiefs, Grana Uile, was circulating around the coast, he landed at Howth, and was feasted in that spectacular, high-headed manner, which impressed even Queen Elizabeth with admiration of the Celtic. But the castellan refused entry, whereupon the exasperated Amazon swore by the solid head of the lordship, when she playing outside the drawbridge, and bore him away to sea. She restored him to his castle on the stringent condition that thereafter and for evermore the portals of Howth Castle should be wide at the time of meal of that meal which the hungry Pathfinder of Erin had invited herself to gain. The late head of Howth will be long remembered as a munificent and steady patron of the turf. He was a gentleman of the old school, and one whose manners were courteous and charming manners, which made him exceedingly popular, not only in the high circles in which he moved, but in society generally. In politics he was a Liberal, and as a landlord he had the reputation of kindness and consideration towards a tenantry, families of whom have held farms on the estate from time immemorial. His late lordship's title itself.—*Dublin Express, February 6.*

**Meeting in Tralee.**

TRALEE, February 5.—To the unanimity and utter annihilation of the National party in Tralee, their heroic effort to defeat, and The O'Donoghue is once more member for Tralee. His victory was first announced by Mr. Haggard, his conducting agent, and shortly after by the High Sheriff. It struck the people dumb with surprise and incredulity. The women in O'Donoghue's interest raised a falsetto chorus, as we travelled through the town it seemed to paralyse all utterance. It soon became known that the numbers were—for The O'Donoghue, 142; Mr. Daly, 139; majority for The O'Donoghue, 3.

There were many disputed votes. Everybody invaded against the treachery of the thirty-four who polled Daly, and many said he had lost their promises. After the high spirit culminated last night between a party of the O'Sullivane and some friends of Mr. Kelly; one man being shot dead while standing at his own door, and another sustaining a fracture of the skull, which leaves very little hope of his ultimate recovery. Last night about nine o'clock, a constable named John Walsh, who resides in Askeaton, was leaving in the neighborhood some friends. Walsh and his friends are strong supporters of Mr. O'Sullivan's candidature, and while they were speaking some men passed by on a car. Some recriminations were interchanged between the parties, which ultimately resulted in a dreadful riot between supporters of the rival candidates. Sticks and stones were freely used, and one man named O'Donohue had his skull opened by a blow of a stone. His life is despaired of. Several other parties also received severe fractures and contusions in different parts of the body. The constabulary appeared on the scene, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in quelling the riot. Shortly after Walsh was standing by his own door, when a man came up to him and deliberately discharged the contents of a musket into Walsh's stomach. The unfortunate man received forty-two grains of duckshot, and expired in few minutes after. Two men have been arrested by the constabulary.

**The Policy of the Home Rulers.**

The following letter from Mr. Mitchell Henry has been forwarded to the *Dublin Freeman* by telegraph from Mount Bellew Bridge:

SIR—The boroughs of Ireland have nobly done their duty. Victory after victory has been won all along the line, culminating in the return of a Home Ruler for Dublin, in place of the much trusted, conscientious, and honorable Whig, who by the constituency ever returned to Parliament—the universally respected Jonathan Pim—the unanimous choice, not of a single party or section of the people, but of a Home Ruler of that robust type who will be satisfied with nothing less than a Parliament in College Green. This week the counties will follow; and by the 15th instant we can count on the glorious addition among the newly-elected members must now be our policy. The situation is perfectly clear. Whatever the Tory be in power, the despised Home Rulers of Ireland will hold the key of the position, but if a single yet strong party be there to either side until the terms of allegiance have been clearly and formally stated. The veil will have been broken, and disaster will surely follow. Let, then, those who are true to Ireland in its reasonable claims of their country, in this crisis of her fate, hold a solemn conference in Dublin before the Parliament meets. Let that conference be open to the public as auditors, for we have nothing to conceal, and let a platform of action be agreed upon.

I need say no more, but, at the risk of being charged with presumption, I desire, by your leave, to say so less. There are reasons present to every one who has been actively mixed up with recent events, why the policy should be recommended in the calmly publicity in the face of day.

**The Late Mr. Moore.**

The patriot pastor of New Inn, Cahir, has thus referred to the late Charles Moore, M. P., Tipperary, after summerating his other grand deeds: "The tenant farmers of Tipperary can never forget how spiritedly he came to the rescue of Ballycohey, expending £20,000 in hard cash in saving the people from starvation. He has gone to receive his reward, but his memory will be long green in the land." John Healy the Archbishop of Cashel expressed himself in still stronger terms of eulogy. "John Bull and Sackville Street," Mr. Moore intimately during the time he sat in the House, and, although in very indifferent health for the last year, he was most assiduous in his attendance and most anxious for the welfare of his constituents. It would be positive presumption to speak of its worse—they spoke for themselves. He died on the battlefield of the Irish Church.

**The Elections.**

The elections for Mallow and Youghal were decided February 6th. In the former borough, Mr. John George McCarthy headed the poll with 85 votes; Mr. Johnson, the Government candidate, came next with 64; Mr. Creagh, the representative of the Conservatives, obtained 37 votes, and the Mayor (Mr. Nagle) 9. Mr. McCarthy was declared elected, and the usual waste-ful and wicked emphasis expressions of satisfaction by the National party. In Youghal, Sir Joseph McKenna, the Home Rule candidate, polled 124 votes against 106 recorded for Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, and was declared elected. In Derry, Mr. Lewis, the Conservative, defeated Mr. M Cockrell, the Home Rule candidate by 1,108 votes to 1,000. Two men have been arrested by the constabulary.

## ENGLAND.

**The Persecution of German Catholics.**

LONDON, February 8.—A monster meeting of Catholics was held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday, for the purpose of offering their sympathy to their fellow-Catholics now suffering for the faith in Germany. Among those present on the platform were Lords Denbigh, Galmoye, Camoys, and Howard of Glossop, the Master of Lovat, the Countess of Denbigh, Miss La Touche and others. Prior to the commencement of the proceedings a telegram was received on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk, that in consequence of a large number being unable to gain admittance, there would be a subsidiary meeting held in the next room, for the like purpose. Lord Denbigh apologized for being read from Lord Granard, Baron Howard, Sir George Bowyer, Hon. Mr. Plunkett and others, telegrams were read from the various Catholic conferences in Germany, Switzerland, Ireland, Scotland, England, Rome, Florence and elsewhere, which were received with applause.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, on taking the chair, was received with tumultuous applause. He said it was his first duty to read to them a letter which he had received from his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster on the previous day, with respect to the present meeting. He Grace then read the letter, in which, after agreeing with the object of the meeting, the Archbishop had advised the meeting to help their fellow-Catholics in Germany by their prayers. His Grace then proceeded to address those present. He said he did not purpose to travel over the ground which would be trodden by those who would follow in his steps. He would, however, try to say a few words on the object for which they had met upon the present occasion. They had met here to-night to consider what steps should be taken to express their sympathy with their suffering co-religionists in Germany. It was the business of those present to consider what resolutions should be adopted in connection with the persecution of the German Catholics. They had assembled on the proper commiseration for the sufferings which was being endured in Germany at that moment. They had met for another reason, although he would not, if possible, have allluded to it—it was on account of an announcement, which had been made some six weeks since, that another meeting would be held to express its sympathy with the persecutors of the German Catholics. At this announcement it was the duty of metropolitan Catholics to meet and to protest against the holding of such a meeting. It was their duty to come forward to discuss the question at issue. He concluded by moving the following resolution: "That this meeting desires to express its deepest sympathy with its fellow-Catholics in Germany, who are suffering under the rigors of the new penal laws." The first was seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, and carried unanimously.

Lord Howard of Glossop followed in a lengthened speech, and concluded by moving the following resolution: "That the ecclesiastical laws in Germany make it impossible for the Church to exercise her spiritual functions, and are contrary to the rights of conscience." Mr. Allis seconded the resolution.

The Marquis of Bute deplored the persecution which had been waged against the religious orders in Germany, and expressed a hope that those ousted might soon be restored to their sequestrated houses and colleges. The following resolution was then proposed by the Master of Lovat, and seconded by Mr. Plunkett, M.P.: "That the duke be requested to communicate to the Archbishop of Cologne and to the Archbishop of Fuses the foregoing resolutions." The resolution being carried unanimously, a vote of thanks to the noble chairman closed the proceedings.

## FRANCE.

**Alsace and Lorraine.**

In France all parties are jubilant over the result of the elections in Alsace and Lorraine, where, notwithstanding the presence of a very formidable contingent of German troops, the people have elected men of anti-Bismarckian ideas. On Monday M. Dessolligny, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, delivered a speech at Nevers, in which, alluding to the prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers, he expressed his belief that a party truce of several years was necessary in the interest of labor and public tranquillity and for the future solution of pending questions. The Minister concluded by making an appeal to the concord and the appeasement of party passions, and urged his hearers to support the Government in its efforts to promote the national welfare. If the French people follow this advice, the day is not far distant when every town will be delivered from military government. An old man, aged 74, was recently arrested by the police at Angoulême; he had sought a night's lodging in an empty omnibus at the station of the company. On being taken to the police station, he turned out to be a nephew of the notorious Pastou, the tribune of the great Revolution.—*London Universe, February 7.*

**Marshal MacMahon.**

PARIS, February 4.—Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by the Prefect of the Seine, and the Prefect of the Police, visited the Hotel Dieu Hospital to-day, where he presided over the Tribunal of Commerce. The President of the Tribunal delivered an address to the Marshal, expressing his expectation that business would revive, now that the Parliamentary had received a stable Constitution. The Marshal, in reply, said the Government had at heart commercial interests, and had announced that important works were about to be commenced in and around Paris. He concluded: "You may justly that confidence in the stability of the Government is necessary for the revival of business." It does, however, understand how any sensible person can still exist on this head. Only a strong Executive power to maintain order for seven years, and a chief of the Executive power, who, for seven years, can count on present confidence, make the Assembly's decision respected." These words were warmly applauded by the members of the tribunal. The Marshal afterwards returned to Versailles.

## GERMANY.

**Speech from the Throne.**

BERLIN, February 6.—The first session of the newly-elected Reichstag was opened by Commissioner to-day. Prince Bismarck read the speech from the throne, of which the following is a summary: The Emperor at the outset expresses deep regret at being prevented from personally opening the session. He dwells upon the fact that representatives appear, for the first time in the Reichstag, from provinces which, torn from the French Empire by former wars, were regained by the Frankfort Treaty of Peace. The Emperor next points out that the principal measure to be submitted to Parliament is a military bill, the object of which is to firmly define the military strength of Germany and the liability of her people in this respect. This measure, he says, is necessary, springing from the first duty incumbent upon every political commonwealth—that of protecting the independence of its territory, and assuring the peaceable development of the intellectual and economical forces. The speech proceeds to enumerate other bills to be brought forward by the Ministry, comprising measures for modifying and reducing military invalids, relative to the services to be rendered by each State of the Confederation in time of war, and the administration of the Imperial revenue and expenditure. The Government will also introduce a new press law and a supplementary bill respecting the trades, and adjusting disputes between masters and workmen by means of tribunals to be composed of members of both classes. The speech concludes as follows: "The good relations of the Empire strengthen the conviction that all foreign governments like our own are resolved, and see their endeavors, to preserve the benefits of peace, and will not be diverted from this. The repeated declarations of powerful peace-loving and personally intimate monarchs, and the cordial relations of Germany with peoples whose friendship with her is based upon historical tradition, render the Emperor firmly confident of the continuance of peace being assured."

**Anti-Catholic Demonstration in Berlin.**

BERLIN, February 7.—The meeting which had been announced to be held in this city as a response to the late anti-Catholic meeting at St. James' Hall, took place to-day. Invitations had been issued, and were responded to by members of the German Reichstag, both House of the Prussian Parliament, the municipal officials, the clergy, the members of the university and the academies, representatives of the press and of the arts and sciences. Professor Dr. Gueisk, the pro Rector of the Berlin University and a member of the Reichstag, was in the chair. In his opening speech he referred to that great Tuesday which had proved the love both of England and Germany for civil freedom—freedom of thought and freedom of conscience. He concluded his address amidst the loud cheers Old England, our surest ally in the battle for civil and religious freedom." The second speaker, Herr Lasker, said that the State must be master in his own house, and defined the limits of the right in the words of the great Elector, "Conscience belong to God." In conclusion, he dwelt upon the difference existing between Catholic Christianity and Ultramontanism. Herr Voelk showed that his address counted was solely the sequence of the lust of power of the Curia, and was attributable to the political system of the Catholic Church. The Reformation was the offspring of the German minds, and had placed England and Germany at the head of those nations who wrestled for freedom.

Thereupon a resolution was proposed, stating that members of the German Reichstag, representatives of the municipal administration, the citizens of Berlin, men of science, art and of all classes assembled in the Town Hall, Berlin, express their warmest thanks to those present at the meetings held on the 27th January, in St. James' Hall and Exeter Hall, for the resolution passed on that occasion, and for the warm expression of the sympathies of England with the Emperor and the German nation in their opposition to the policy of the Ultramontane party of the Catholic Church. These resolutions are a guarantee that in the future, likewise, both nations will firmly stand by each other in the brave contest now waging for the religious freedom of the nations. Von Forckenbeck was appointed to sign this resolution, among whom were Count Moltke, Dr. Simson, Baron Hilgard, Herr Lasker, and Herr Herr Voelk. The meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Emperor William.

**Harmony.**

In one of the two electoral districts of Munich, the Catholic priest, Father Westermayer, being the Ultramontane candidate, and a prominent member of the Supreme Consistory (Ober Consistorium) of the Protestant Church in Bavaria, together with the united pastors of that Church in Munich, have actually been returned at the head of the poll. There is not the slightest doubt that the vote of these Christian ministers was given to Dr. Westermayer, in consequence of the strict obedience of Protestants to Liberalism in Germany, and to special consideration of the general Public Worship, which is aimed—not unbeingdoubly, we may be sure—at all the Christian bodies (Catholic without exception).—*Manchester Guardian.*

**The Archbishop of Posen.**

POSEN, February 7.—Herr Grandownitz announces that, previous to his arrest, Archbishop Ledochowski appointed the Archpriest as Administrative Councellor for the diocese, and empowered him during his imprisonment to represent the Archbishop. It is considered doubtful if this appointment will be sanctioned by the Government. Archbishop Ledochowski has by no communication with his diocese, having declined the visit permitted in the Imperial decree. The sacred perambulation to be daily visited by his domestic chaplain, and that a special mass for his release be read in the churches. The district Court have sent on his requests to the Prussian Government, and have also forwarded his answer to the charges brought against him. Our readers will have heard with the sincerest regret of the illness of Father Perraone, the great Jesuit theological professor. Marmora has written a letter to the President of the Conscience Parliament, deploring his resignation, and full of the bitterest complaints against Victor Emmanuel and his advisers for their ingratitude to such a faithful servant. Did General Menabrea accept anything but inexpressible thanks for his services? Talking of Victor Emmanuel, we see in the Paris journals that he has been the object of a most appropriate compliment. Among the men arrested for the Limoux murders is one Jean Pierre Emmanuel. The name is pretty well known by the subriquet of "the King of Italy," from its likeness to Victor Emmanuel. The nickname must be a good one, for the man is said to be of a Herculean strength. He is also spoken ugly, and a monster of guilt. The Savoyard to a T. "Poor William!" is the exclamation of the sympathizing Tory when the doctors he will be sent to Sorrentum, in hopes that the change may save his life. We hope that the change may save Napoleon Roman fever which so persistently attacks all persecutors.—*London Universe, Feb. 7.*

**The Forged Papal Bull.**

We learn from the *Crusader*, on the authority of its Roman correspondent, that public Holiness has been greatly amused at Sir Henry Bismarck's Bull, and at its phraseology. A great part of it is copied from the Bull of Pius VI., and the rest is purely imaginary. An authoritative denial will appear on the part of the Vatican. It is a day or two. The report that Austria had demanded an explanation of the Bull forged by Bismarck's agents, is perfectly false. Pius IX. is far too intelligent a diplomatist to fall into so clumsy a trap, even if he had not Mgr. Mardi, Auditor de Rota for Austria, to enlighten him. An article by Mgr. Nardi, in the *Voce della Verita*, points out the many absurd errors contained in the false document, that of the assertion that Clement XII. signed in 1737 the Bull "Apostolicæ officinæ." The above Pope died in 1742, and in 1737 Pius VI. was the reigning Pope.

Twelve mills and two thousand working people are idle at Kensington, near Philadelphia, in consequence of a strike for an additional fifteen per cent. on present wages. An extraordinary number of all classes of working people are idle, and fed at public soup kitchens in New York and Philadelphia.


**Burial of a Political Prisoner.**

The remains of George Moorehead, who had undergone a lengthened term of imprisonment for participation in the Manchester rescue, were borne in solemn procession to their last resting-place in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, February 8. A numerous and enthusiastic, but most orderly concourse followed the hearse. The procession which, passing through Sackville street, reached from Carlisle bridge to the top of Cabra Row was composed of a large body of men, marching four-a-breast through the centre of the road and flanked and followed by vehicles of every class and description. On reaching the churchyard the crowd cheered as they passed round the cross that is erected to the memory of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. Several advanced nationalists who had accompanied the procession addressed the crowd, bearing warm testimony to the worth and virtue of the deceased, and their remarks were heard in profound silence, broken only by occasional outbursts of applause. The remains were then solemnly committed to their last resting-place, and the crowd quietly dispersed, not a single unpleasant incident having occurred to mar the orderly and solemn character of the proceedings.

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THIS INSTITUTION IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer degrees. It is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, and has all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS PER HALF SESSION.
(Payable in advance.)

Board, Tuition, Washing.....$125 00
Music, with use of instrument..... 15 00
Drawing and Painting..... 15 00

No charge for the French, Spanish and German languages, Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

The first term of the eighteenth annual session will commence on August 1, 1874.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

Good references required. 489-12

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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TERMS.
Per session, payable half-yearly in advance:
Board and Tuition.....$125 00
Washing, Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee.....5 00

Pupils entering at the Academy during vacation will be charged $25.

Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish languages, nor for Needlework.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to
SISTER SUPERIOR.
1676

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Hohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.

*Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.*

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending.....$175 00
For half boarders.....100 00
Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....10 00
Physician's Fee.....5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00

Pupils will be received at any time, and charged from date of entrance.

No deduction will be made if the pupil is withdrawn before the expiration of the session.

Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from date of entrance.

TERMS.
Per session, payable half-yearly in advance:
Board and Tuition.....$125 00
Washing, Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Use of Instrument.....10 00
Music lessons, same and drawing form extra charges.

The studies will be resumed on the 15th of August.
REV. R. JUSTIN, President.
1651

EDUCATIONAL.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated, with privileges of a University. Its Faculty are given the Superintendence of the Public Schools.

The College buildings are large and commodious, and contain play-grounds, with two covered gymnasiums, a swimming pool, &c., afford every facility for healthful exercise.

The Library contains a very complete philosophical apparatus, and valuable collections of Mineralogy and Geology. It has also, practical schools of Surveying, Photography and Surveying. A meteorological observatory is connected with the establishment.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August, and closes towards the beginning of June.

TERMS:
(Payable semi-annually, in advance):

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$10
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Mending of Linen, School Stationery, Medical Attendance, and Medicines, Baths, &c., per session.....$250

Light per year.....$10
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket money, &c., a Bill will be rendered, to be settled at the end of each month.

For further particulars, apply to
REV. A. VERDI, S. J., President.
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IMMACULATE HEART OF MA
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADI
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TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per session.....$150
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10
Tuition on piano, per session.....20
" " harp.....30

No extra charge for French, Spanish and German languages, Needlework, nor for the use of the library.

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per session (payable in advance.)

Primary, per month.....$2 00
Intermediate and Senior, per month.....3 00
Tuition on Piano, " " .....4 00
" " Harp, " " .....5 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fancy Needlework, nor for the use of the library.

Music lessons, washing, with use of bedding, and medicines, are charged extra.

Parents will save much trouble and annoyance if they promptly pay their indebtedness to our establishment, as no pupil's name is put on the books of this office, at our expense. Many of them are largely in arrears, and we require and must have the money.

LUCIE BARAT,
Superioress.

A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM.—We will furnish THE MONITOR and DOMINGO'S MAGAZINE for 1874 for $4.50. This will include the magnificent chromo, "Old Oaken Bucket," after Jerome Thompson, the original price of which is $3.00. It is 17x20 inches in size. The money must in each case accompany the order, else no book will be put to it.

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AND FREE SCHOOL,
CORNER OF SUTTER AND POWELL STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of Charity, and is situated in the healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The course of instruction embraces the various branches of a thorough English education, with the French language, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, &c., &c.

TERMS.
(Invariably half yearly in advance):
Board, tuition, washing and mending of linen, per session.....$125 00
Use of instrument, per month.....1 00
Guitar, per month.....1 00
Drawing, Painting, Fancy Needlework, Plain Sewing, Wax-work, &c., form extra charges.

The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 16th, and terminates on the 30th of June.

For further particulars apply to
SISTER SUPERIOR.
SISTER MARY OF CHARITY,
Sister in charge.
1676

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday, August 3, 1874.

The object of the Institution is to give a good education to youth, and to prepare those who feel themselves called to the ecclesiastical state for the Seminary.

TERMS.
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00
Board, Tuition, Washing, per session, of ten months.....150 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Use of Instrument.....10 00
Modern languages, music and drawing form extra charges.

Pupils will be received at any time, and charged from date of entrance.

No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted illness.

Clothing, Books, Pocket money, and all personal expenses, to be settled for at the end of each month.

For further particulars, apply to
REV. F. CASANOVA, President.
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HAVING HAD A LARGE AND LONG EXperience in the London in the manufacture of civil clothing, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the business, could respectfully solicit a trial from the gentlemen of this city and vicinity, feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction. All garments made to order in the newest manner. All orders promptly attended to, and to give entire satisfaction. Latest assortment of pants and vest patterns. Give me a call.

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*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, A. S.; the Commercial, that of Accountant.

The Commercial Course is so constructed that those who wish to acquire a good commercial education in as short a time as possible, can do so. A proper care is bestowed on every branch taught. Every delinquency or evil tendency receives prompt attention. The daily exercises of the Students in Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric are publicly examined and corrected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
(Payable half yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$150 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....5 00
Use of Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Use of Instrument.....10 00
Modern languages, music and drawing form extra charges.

Studies will be resumed on the 15th of August.
REV. B. JUSTIN, President.
1651




**Catholic Statistics.**

The Province of Cincinnati, over which Most Rev. John B. Purcell, D.D., presides, comprises the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; Louisville and Covington, in the State of Kentucky; Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana; Detroit and Marquette, in the State of Michigan.

The Archdiocese of Cincinnati has 194 churches, 18 chapels, 60 stations, 148 priests, 127 male and 19 female religious communities, 2 theological seminaries, 128 students at Mount St. Mary's Seminary of Cincinnati, and 68 in Carthage, Seminary of the West, 2 orphan asylums, 1 protectorate for boys, 2 hospitals, 10 charitable institutions, 122 parochial schools, and a Catholic population of 230,000.

The Diocese of Columbus, of which Right Rev. R. H. Rosecrans is Bishop, has 71 churches, 57 chapels and stations, 85 priests, 23 clerical students, 1 male and 4 female religious institutions, 2 female academies, 35 parochial schools, 1 hospital, and a Catholic population of 60,000.

The Diocese of Cleveland, of which Right Rev. Richard Gilmour, D. D., is Bishop, has 191 churches, 187 priests, 60 clerical students, 1 diocesan seminary, 1 college for boys, 6 academies for girls, 7 asylums with 600 orphans, 5 hospitals, 7 male and 3 female religious institutions, 100 parochial schools containing 16,000 pupils, and a Catholic population of 160,000.

The Diocese of Louisville, of which Right Rev. William McCloskey, D.D., is Bishop, has 64 secular and 42 regular priests, 99 churches, 21 chapels, 1 theological seminary, 46 ecclesiastical students, 7 male and 6 female religious institutions, 1 college, 2 academies, 2 asylums, and 25 female parochial schools, 5 hospitals, 1 infirmary, 250 orphans, and a Catholic population of about 98,000.

The Diocese of Covington, of which Right Rev. Augustus M. Toebbe, D. D., is Bishop has 48 churches, 50 chapels and stations, 49 priests, 16 clerical students, 3 male and 3 female religious institutions, 1 hospital, 1 infant founding asylum, 2 orphan asylums, and a Catholic population of about 38,000.

The Diocese of Vincennes, of which Right Rev. Jacques Maria de St. Palais is Bishop, has 91 secular and 26 regular priests, 140 churches, 18 chapels, 70 stations, 30 clerical students, 2 male and 2 female religious orders, 1 male and 1 female religious institutions, 2 male and 2 female academies, 1 medical schools at almost every church, school and station, and constant attendance of 6,000 children, and a Catholic population of about 60,000.

The Diocese of Fort Wayne, Right Rev. Joseph Dwenger, D. D., Bishop, has 52 secular and 23 regular priests, 1 theological seminary, 87 churches, 14 chapels, 1 hospital, 1 religious institutions, 1 college, 1 orphan asylum, 16 clerical students, 1 academy of parish schools, and a Catholic population of about 70,000.

Right Rev. J. H. Borgess, D. D., is Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit, embracing the lower peninsula of Michigan, and has 82 and 147 churches and chapels, 106 priests, 26 clerical students, 30 parochial schools, 1 male and 5 female religious, 1 male and 1 female academies, 1 hospital, 1 religious institutions, 1 college, 1 orphan asylum, 16 clerical students, 1 academy of parish schools, and a Catholic population of about 70,000.

Right Rev. Frederic Baraga, D. D., is Bishop of the Diocese of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie comprises the northern peninsula of the State of Michigan, and has 27 churches, 19 priests, 3 female religious institutions, 2 female academies, 1 clerical student, 1 male and 2

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

There are seven Catholic religious journals in Paris.

Thomas Chrisholm Anstey, a leading Catholic writer of England, is dead.

Father Doherty, late of London, England, is now permanently located in St. Louis, Missouri.

The *Catholic Review* learns from Rome that Cardinal Capalti's restoration to health is not expected.

Augusta, Ga., has been divided into two parishes, and they are about to erect a church for the colored congregation.

Father O'Reilly, of Philadelphia, realized $5,000 for his new church by a recent tea festival and $5,000 more from a fair.

Miss Mary M. Mallon, daughter of Col. Mallon, the Catholic historian, is a fiction writer of great promise.

The *Assemblee Nationale* is to be sent to the subscribers of the *Univers* during the two months' suspension of the latter.

Father Vander Laaden is the new Chancellor of St. Louis, in place of Father Wappelhorst, resigned and gone to Milwaukee.

Very Rev. Father Boff, Vicar-General of Cleveland, Ohio, will soon depart for Europe to visit France, Rome and the Holy Land.

There are now eighty-five priests and one hundred and eighty-seven thousand Catholics in Ceylon, an island at the southern extremity of India.

Rev. Charles Wappelhorst, of St. Louis, has been appointed Rector of St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, in place of Rev. Dr. Salzman, deceased.

Archbishop Bede Vaughan, brother of Right Rev. Herbert Vaughan, has arrived in Australia, and was accorded a grand reception by the Catholics of Sydney.

A subscription has been started to build a German church in Des Moines, the seat of government of Iowa, and $5,000 were subscribed in a few days.

The Polish Princess Czartoryski, recently converted to the Catholic faith, has made over the whole of her immense fortune and estate to a Catholic convent in Posen.

Brother Peter, of St. Rose's Convent, Springfield, Ky., was bitten by a mad dog. A madstone was applied to the wound, and the patient extracted.

The members of St. John's parish, East Cambridge, Mass., presented Rev. Father Shinnick with a purse of $500 as a token of esteem.

Viscount St. Asaph, eldest son of the Earl of Ashborsham, has become a convert to the Catholic Church; so has Lady Bertill, daughter of the Earl of Abingdon.

The Toledo *Review*, an able Catholic paper, makes a review of the editorials of the daily press its specialty. It is their roughly independent, and punctures holes in their bubbles as soon as they are blown.

So extensive a Roman Catholic revival is under way in Holyoke, Mass., that several additional confessionals have been opened, and they are occupied through the the entire day. So says the daily paper of that town.

The Evangelical New York *Nation* says that the women, in their crusade against whisky, have triumphed over law, and "all hell is by charitonous and multitudinous.

The Catholic Union of New York have issued a circular to the hierarchy of the United States, informing them that the American Catholic Pilgrimage to Rome would sail about the middle of May next.

The Rev. Father Jaquet has gone to Europe to be consecrated Bishop of the new diocese of Sault Ste. Marie, Upper Canada. The Rev. Father Crinen will be consecrated Bishop of Hamilton after Easter.

The London *Church Journal*, an Episcopalian paper, says that Episcopalians have made too much of a gorgeous ceremonial. Catholics have been telling them that for the last three hundred years.

Mlle Lea Petit, sister of the celebrated Rachel, is performing in Paris a new play called "Joan of Arc." It is a very religious piece, and the great genius of the actress has made it exceedingly popular.

The *Tablet* is glad to learn that the Crown College, Worcester, Mass., is in a more prosperous condition than ever before. It has now 140 students in its philosophy, 18 in rhetoric and 27 in poetry. Rev. Father O'Hagan, S.J., is President.

Father Stephen Eyre, missionary located in the United States, has baptized over 4,000 converts with his own hands, during his missionary life of thirty-two years, and perhaps as many more were baptized by other priests as the result of his labors.

The London *Tablet* says that Father Secchi will remain in charge of the Roman College for the present, at an annual allowance of 5,000 lire, and has declined for the present the honorary professorship held by the Irish Catholic University.

Maurice N. Healy, late of Boston, left by will $500 in aid of the building fund of the new Cathedral in that city; $50 to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum; $50 to the Little Sisters of the Poor; and $50 to the same object for the Protection of Destitute Children in Boston.

The Convent of the Evangelical Alliance in Rome have addressed a letter to their brethren of the American and British organizations, to set aside the 17th day of March as a day of special prayer! May the good God have mercy on the souls of these Protestants!

The Rev. William McGuire, an Episcopal minister of Washington City, has withdrawn from that Church and says that he will have membership in a Church which, as I believe, has departed from the faith, is in communion with the successor of the chair of the people and the professor of the true faith.

The eighth anniversary of the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick was commemorated in Boston. Pontifical High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Boston, on Friday, February 13th. Right Rev. Bishop Williams was the celebrant. Many of the priests of Boston and other cities participated.

St. John's Catholic Church, of Providence, Rhode Island, which has been building for some time on Atwell Avenue, was dedicated on the same day for the first time on Sunday evening, February 15th, when a grand concert was held in aid of paying the building fund. The building is one of largest in the city, and the concert was a joyous occasion.

Holman's Hunt's great picture, "The Shadow of Death," portraying Christ as the carpenter's son, stretching his arms after a day's toil at cannot, and thereby casting a shadow upon the wall which has the appearance of one crucified, has been purchased by Messrs. Agnew, of London, for $35,000, while they hold it at a valuation of $75,000.

One of the apostate "Old Catholic" priests of Geneva has seen the evil of his sin and the abandonment of his church, and has formally belonged to the diocese of Rome. He has made an humble and sorrowful submission to his former ecclesiastical superior. His letter of repentance discloses facts that foreshadow the speedy rocking to pieces of the rotten boat of "Old Catholicism." The brothers of internal discord will not leave a shred behind.

The "Mrs. Hyatt" who had charge of the relief department of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., and who "would not do one farthing's worth for the Irish," has been forced to seek some other employment. The members petitioned the directors for her immediate removal, and she removed herself.

St. John's Catholic Church at Orange, New Jersey, was advertised for sale by the Sheriff on the 17th February, to satisfy the judgments of creditors to the amount of some $30,000. It is one of the handsomest and most substantially constructed churches in the State. This is the first Catholic church we ever heard of being in the hands of a Sheriff, and sincerely hope it will be the last.

The number of temperance societies now composing the "National Catholic Temperance Union," of which Mr. J. W. O'Brien, of New Jersey, is Secretary, is 276, representing thirty-eight States and Provinces. There are many Catholic societies not yet affiliated with the National Union, but they are rapidly uniting with it.

The Cincinnati *Herald* says: "Reports from New Lexington, Perry county, represent that the Roman Catholics there have entered into the temperance movement. Father Mercier, a Catholic priest, taking the lead, supported by the Sisters of Charity. In this place there have been fifteen liquor saloons—twelve managed by Catholics, three by Protestants. The Catholics have abandoned the traffic and sent their liquors back."

The London *Times* describes the Earl Russell "Pope's Puppet" meeting as a dismy affair. "Peers, Bishops and members of Parliament acknowledged leaders of intention when his holiness, in all such persons were conspicuously absent, and the platform was occupied by a motley assembly." The little Earl was conveniently indisposed, and the chair had to be filled by Sir John Murray, Bart.

The Dominican Fathers all over the world, are preparing by a solemn novena and triduum, for the coming festival of St. Thomas of Aquinas, At Toulouse, where he spent some years of his life as a student, as Paris and all over France and Italy, the *fete* will be celebrated to day, March 7th, with great religious ceremony. In honor of God and of the great confessor and doctor of the Church.

The London letter to New York says that the Queen wished the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to take place in Lent, but the Archbishop of Canterbury, true to their Catholic traditions, could not be brought to countenance a Lenten marriage. The ceremony was performed on a Friday, although the sailor Duke protested that Friday was an unlucky day.

The Japanese Christians in actual connection with the Catholic missionaries number from 15,000 to 16,000. They are nearly all the descendants of the early Christians in that country. In the course of the persecutions from 1627 to 1873, 2,406 Christians were exiled and imprisoned, 699 died in prison or exile, and 1,961 were released in 1873. The persecution has now entirely ceased.

The official visitors and examiners of the Post Office Military Academy, projected forty-nine out of one hundred and thirty-four appointees for admission, on the ground "most of all, to the want of thorough-ness in the schools of the country with respect to the primary work." This is a hard hit at the public schools of the country, which, according to the Federal census, expend $70,961,981 82 for educational objects annually.

Little Earl Russell gives as the reason for sympathy with the Roman Catholics that "the Roman Catholic Church makes a mit mine there which was confiscated while Bacc was President. Bacc' ball was fixed at $25,000. This he refuses to give, and he is in charge of a Deputy Sheriff at his hotel.

Eastern freights will be carried at exceedingly low rates for some time. The combination entered into between the Pacific and Eastern railroads gives the former freights to such according to length per mile, and unites them all in an effort to break down the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Governor Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, has sent to Congress several large volumes of a reply to charges of extravagance. He says the old corporation left a debt of $5,621,000, and the funded debt of the present government is $5,828,100; of which he thinks the Government ought to pay $4,500,000 for improvements on public property, together with the expense of schools, Fire Department and lighting of streets.

### Subscriptions Received.

Rio Vista—Joseph Breuning.....$1 00
P. O'Connor.....1 00
Timbuctoo—High Mercdyffry.....1 00
Laporte—James Cunningham.....1 00
Hazelwood—John O'Connell.....1 00
Dolaville—George O'Donnell.....1 00
Timothy Rodgers.....1 00
Byrnes Store—Anthony Cahill.....1 00
Cahill, T. J.....1 00
Weeks—Rev. Edward Kelly.....1 00
Rio Vista—Rev. Father Crinon.....1 00
Rio Vista—Rev. M. Scully.....1 00
Napa—T. J. McHugh.....75 00
Clayton—Miss Annie Collins.....1 00

### A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been ransacked and exhausted in search of the most powerful and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to perform the labor of a strong man. It has its effect, but withthrift, the organ, like the system, gradually renders more and more powerful agents necessary to produce the same effect that once it had been impressed by. Such treatment is wrong, and the right course is to use such remedies as will restore the natural vigor of the organ, and not stimulate it to unnatural action. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters is the only preparation we know of that will do this. It is purely vegetable, and acts directly upon the liver, but does not overwork and then debilitate it, but will, when taken once or twice, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.

WORTH KNOWING.

RENNER, Osborne Co., N. Y., March 21, 1871.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Sir:—Inclosed Your Lieutenant is my name has been quite successful and astonishing, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I had been troubled with a disordered liver and catarrh and general weakness for about many years, and was failing every all the time; and last August I called on you in New York, and got Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Syringes, and after using but little I have been improving, and am now better than I have been for years. My wife has been using your Favorite Prescription, and has been by a friend of mine, who has used it, and is now well. I have ordered another box of you, and I recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Let me express my gratitude with this humble note of thanks.

Truly and gratefully yours,
WILLIAM F. CHITTENDEN.

### The Great Antagonist of Disease.

What is the natural antagonist of disease? It is the vital principle. From the moment that disease is developed in the system, this champion fights the intruder until it either conquers or is conquered. In a case of chronic disease, where constitutional debility and death struggle? Should it depress and prostration against which the vital principle, through the digestive apparatus and secretive organs, at given periods, throws off the effete and poisonous matter, the powers of life finally, whose instinctive, in that effort is paralyzed, and death ensues.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
TUESDAY, March 3, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $7 50@8 00, and superfine at $6 50@7 00 in sacks and $6 75@7 50 in bbls.

WHEAT—The market has ruled dull and unchanged since last report. We quote—41 cts from the mill, and in store at $1 37 1/2@1 37 1/2 for A.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at 90 cts@$1 for Feed, and $1 05@1 10 for Brewing. No choice brewing at $1 15@1 25 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—There was a fair demand, at unchanged prices, during the past week. We quote—$1 70@1 75 @ 100 lbs.

RYE—Very little seems to have been light during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $1 40@1 45 @ 100 lbs.

CORN—Quotable at $1 30@1 35 @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $16 @ 100 lbs. Feed mills.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $20@22 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at 1½@1 2/3 @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—We quote Flat 4c 5c; Chunky, 6@6½c; Red, 3½@3½c; Limas, 7c; Pea, 4½@5c; Pinks, 4c.

HIDES—We quote California dry at 12@13½c, and salted at 8@9c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6½@6½ @ lb.

OIL-CAKE MEAL—Quotable at $35 @ ton from mill.

WOOL—In the absence of transactions quotations are nominal.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Choice to extra, 30@32½c; good to choice, 26@28c, 30@32½c; Eastern fresh, ordinary to good, 25@30c.

CHEESE—We quote at 15@16c.

EGGS—Quotable at 20@22½c per dozen.

CURED MEATS.

BACON—Quotable at 12 1/2@13c @ lb for Oregon, 10@11c for California.

RACON—Quotable at 11@12c @ lb; Eastern Sugar-cured Breakfast, 11½@12½c; do clear, 10@11c.

HAMS—Quotable at 12½@13½c @ lb; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, in bbls, 11@12c; do in canvas, 11½@12c do in bags, 11½c.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef—For first quality, 7@8½c; second quality, 6@7c @ lb.

Veal—At 7@9c @ lb.

Mutton—At 6@7½c @ lb.

Lamb—10c @ lb.

Pork—For first-class, 7@8½c; do for, grain-fed, 7@8½c @ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry—Turkeys, large, 18 cents @ lb; Eastern, 16@17c; Oregon, 15@16c; Geese, $1 50@1 75 @ pair; Ducks, $1 50@1 75 @ pair; Chickens—Young, at $7@7 50 @ dozen; Mallard, $5 50@6 @ dozen; Canvas Back, $5; Sprig, $3; Teal, $2 50@3 @ dozen; Widgeon, $2 50@3 @ dozen; Quail, $1 50@1 75 @ dozen.

Rabbit Prices of Poultry and Game.
HENS—Large, 65c@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, 37½@75c each.
TURKEYS—Large, 50c@$1 each; small, 25@37½c each; young, per small brood, 37½c.
DUCKS—Tame, 50c@$1 each.
RABBITS—12½c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, 12½@25c @ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1@$2 each.
TURKEYS—Tame, 25c @ lb.
QUAIL—$1 50@1 75 @ dozen.


# NEW YORK STORE

110 SECOND STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY

## HAIR GOODS

STATIONERY, ZEPHYR WOOL, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, ETC.

Human Hair Switches, short stems.....All prices
Human Hair Switches, long Hair, curled.....
.....$1 50 to $12
Human Hair Side Curls, double, one inch stem.....
.....$1, worth $1
Marie Switches, very fine.....75 cents
Lisse Switches, weight, 3 ounces.....2 cents

Top Braids, Long Braids, Chignons and Switches made of Pure Silk.
Zephyr Wool.....
Fabert's Pencils.....A set for 10 cts.
Colored Envelops, per pack.....
Ink, per bottle, 3 cents; Mucilage, per bottle, 10 cts.
Brooks' or Cheek Cotton, 4 spools for 25 cts.

ADVERTISING RATES:

| | 1 square. | 2 squares. | 3 squares. | 4 squares. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | $1 00 | $1 50 | $2 00 | $2 50 |
| 2 weeks | 1 50 | 2 00 | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| 1 month | 2 00 | 2 50 | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| 2 months | 2 50 | 3 00 | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| 3 months | 3 00 | 3 50 | 4 00 | 4 50 |

For the above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

Written for THE MONITOR.

### ST. PATRICK'S PRAYER.

With his holy hands uplifted,
And his glances raised on high,
While the clouds above him drifted
Darkly o'er the midnight sky,
Prayed the Saint till dawn of day
In an ardent silent way.

When the morn, in sunny splendor,
Journeyed to its golden prime—
When the dew-drops, soft and tender,
Brought the dewy vesper time,
Ever on the trembling air
Rose his soul in earnest prayer.

For the land his soul had gifted
With the gems of faith and love;
With, when hardy hands shifted,
And with glances raised above,
Still he prayed, by night and day,
In a mild silent way.

Ah! what sought these echoes, soaring
Upward to the "great white Throne?"
What the theme of fond imploring
Murmured in the midnight hour?
What the burden of that prayer
Rising on the morning air?

Sought he wealth of worldly glory
For the land he loved so well?
Prayed he that in song and story
Evermore her fame might dwell?
Sought he power and boundless power,
And he had it, Heaven decreed!

No—a boon more richly freighted
Would that votive for Erin gain—
Heavenly communion sought he,

Breathed but one sublime refrain:
"May she, even though worn and sore,
Ever cling to God the more!"

To the potent voice that pleaded
Hath high Heaven answered well!
Ever has that land succeeded!
Let the tale historic tell.
Through the worst that long centers
Has her faith been proved the best!

Answer, dark, entrenched pagan!
Answer, unbeliev'd's trailing feet!
Answer, Christ's truth of woe!
Has not Erin's faithfulness
Ever been a true and sure
Heritage to all nations?

Is there, O unholy voice spirited!
Is there one thing pleadings can—
O glances raised on high!
Is there one thing that can bring
Down the ray from Heaven's throne
But the pilgrim soul and deep love,

Which from your own fair isle,
Have been borne on the wings
Of the Saint's undimmed and ardent faith?
It have blessed in guiding ray.
Shared these by night and day!

Guard it still, in joy or sadness,
That surface the sounding main
It may link, as heretofore,
Erin's sweet, sublime refrain—
"Whatever our hearts endure,
Our faith is strong and pure."

MARIE.

### Curious, if True.

The most powerful telescope presents the sun so far off that only the larger objects on its surface can be seen. But a photographer of Boston has succeeded in making pictures present all the minutest details, more than five magnified by a powerful microscope. The latter will magnify a million of times. Now, placing a microscope in front of the moon photograph of such a microscope, there appears no sign to our penetrating all the mysteries of the moon, which seem to the unaided eye, may be only a smoothest surface to the microscope reveals to us the existence of mountains, valleys, and cities also. Now, if we can so far advance in the science of telescope as to obliterate all photographic distance, we may, with the aid of must supply, or art be able to furnish surface that will remain smooth to the microscope. This, however, is a subject now to be found. A French scientist has obtained a picture of the silk-like of the common milk-weed, reduced chemical process to a pulp, and then converted into paper. It has resources every purpose, and a first copy taken of camera afforded undeniable proof that the fibre is included by the pulp. It is neither air nor water to preserve it but, according to the best that the moon has in the full, the inhabitants pre-to appearance like that of fine on a to that we can possibly conceive of the crowns of their heads.

It is, we suspect, another "Moon Hoax." While there is no doubt to be and learned on this globe of ours, we think it is a wanton waste of time to be bother ourselves about the affairs of the moon or any other planet. If there be men in the moon, if they wear hollows axles, never cast a thought, and are completely ignorant of the questions of the day" down here. Ignorance is bliss, and it would be folly on their part to attempt to get

Webster, writing to a friend in ), "You speak very properly, my of the claims of science and religion minds of sober, intelligent men. nobody's religious feeling and re-nonvictions are the things which ences to be best seen. Nevertheless be baptised into Christianity, and we long and the more we know, e deeply we ought to feel the truth ese important declaration, that the ad is the beginning of wisdom."

Nathan Joseph & Co., 926 Market st also on 17th but. Customers are re-ms in and buy their teas, coffees, etc.

# GREAT BARGAINS

IN

# BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT THE

# RED HOUSE,

848 MARKET STREET, (OPPOSITE FOURTH)

REDUCED FULLY FROM 25 TO 75 PER CENT.

The most complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered to the public is now at the RED HOUSE, and for sale at from 25 to 75 per cent. less than usually asked in the city. Read my List of Prices:

Twenty-five cases Children's Fancy Shoes, with Kids.....
Ladies' Kid Scalloped (hand) Gaiters.....$1 75
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INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS DELANY, who left Chicago for San Francisco February 19, 1871. Any person who may know anything about him will confer a favor by directing a letter to St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles. Papers

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# The Monitor.

"FREE PAPER, UNITED CANVAS."

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874. NO. 21.


### France and Germany.

General Von Moltke read some days ago, in the Prussian Assembly, a circular note addressed to foreign powers which contained some extremely interesting details respecting the military strength of France and Germany. The object of the document was manifest. It was an excuse for the renewal of war, on the grounds that the huge armament of France was a standing menace to the peace of Prussia. The General's argument, grounded in innuendo more than assertion, was that it would be better for Germany to force the hostilities now than wait until France found herself strong enough to assume the offensive. Of course the General pretended that all his country wanted was to be let alone, and that the desire of France for revenge was the only cause of disturbance. The pleading was dexterous enough, but it can hardly deceive people endowed with much intelligence. The subjoined is a telegraphic summary of Von Moltke's document:

Months ago the real question brought before the House is, whether henceforth Germany shall bear the heavy cost necessarily incurred by keeping 414,000 men on a permanent peace footing. That question must be considered in the light of our home and foreign relations. The present generation would not hope to escape the onerous duties connected with the double service of large armaments. It was but too probable that Germany would be obliged to protect for fifty years to come what she had gained by five months. Germany by the last war has won the respect but certainly not the love of her neighbors. In whatever direction members turn their eyes they would find sentiment hostile to them. The united Germany was likely to become a dangerous neighbor to the world's peace. There was a strong French party in Belgium notwithstanding that Germany had repeatedly served the independence of that kingdom. Holland had begun to repair the works by which the country had been inundated, but since the Franco-German war Holland lived habitually afraid of German attack. There was not a man in Germany who would not rejoice, if action, yet it was but too well known with whom the Pope sympathized in the war of 1870. From Holland had received the publication of pamphlets containing attacks of the most violent kind, but of Germans landing in the country. Denmark increased her standing vessels, deeming it necessary to be prepared for a German descent. Nay, Germany was even charged with the intention of exciting the Baltic provinces of Russia and conquering with German subjects of Austria; and this when Germany was the whole world's model of German military organization, and by extending the duty of military service over twenty years, and giving her a large reserve force, already possesses an active army of 1,000,000 men and a territorial force of 1,000,000.

France had now 182 regiments of infantry instead of 110, as before the war, 233 batteries instead of 159, as formerly. Germany, after the war of 1870 with eight corps d'armée, had now nineteen; and while Germany hitherto spent less than 100,000,000 thalers on fortifications, Alsace does not hesitate to appropriate one hundred and seventy-one million thalers for a like purpose. The French army, magnificently organized, was, according to Von Moltke, assembly, the other day, actually forced an extra sum of two millions thalers on their Government, to enable it to drill the second portion of this year. French towns vied with each other in building barracks, and setting apart drill grounds, etc. To be sure, the great majority of intelligent Frenchmen bear their defeat with much dignity than would appear to be the case by the speeches of their orators, for not the French Government are considering the necessity of preserving peace for some years to come. This, however, is owing to the fact that a judicious General was at the head of the nation. Still, Germany remains under the sword and the experience of some years ago, when the French Government was carried away by its passions and hurried into an independent war, has enforce undeniable proof that the people is not inclined for war. It is neither air nor water to preserve it but, according to the best that the moon has in the full, the inhabitants pre-to appearance like that of fine on a to that we can possibly conceive of the crowns of their heads.

It is, we suspect, another "Moon Hoax." While there is no doubt to be and learned on this globe of ours, we think it is a wanton waste of time to be bother ourselves about the affairs of the moon or any other planet. If there be men in the moon, if they wear hollows axles, never cast a thought, and are completely ignorant of the questions of the day" down here. Ignorance is bliss, and it would be folly on their part to attempt to get

Webster, writing to a friend in ), "You speak very properly, my of the claims of science and religion minds of sober, intelligent men. nobody's religious feeling and re-nonvictions are the things which ences to be best seen. Nevertheless be baptised into Christianity, and we long and the more we know, e deeply we ought to feel the truth ese important declaration, that the ad is the beginning of wisdom."

Nathan Joseph & Co., 926 Market also on 17th but. Customers are re-ms in and buy their teas, coffees, etc.

### HOME FOR HOMELESS GIRLS.

A Quiet, Effective Charity — Comfort Without Ostentation.

[From the New York Sun.]

In East Thirty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, is a home for homeless girls, a charity so unpretending in its outward surroundings and interior work that it is not known to the public. Institutions; yet so well is it known all over the metropolis among the poor girls it is intended to aid that it is always full of transient inmates. It is known as Father McGlynn's Home, though on its shining door plate is seen only the words, "Home for the Homeless." Although it has been in existence for five years it has received hundreds of young women from a life of shame by offering them a refuge in the moment of their direst extremity. There are numerous similar houses of refuge in New York, but the peculiar features of this home are, first, that when a poor girl applies for aid either at the Home or at St. Stephen's parsonage, it is sufficient for her to say she is homeless and

NEEDS A SHELTER,

and unless the house is full she is taken in; second, she stays no longer than she is willing to remain. No time for her departure is fixed either by herself or the ladies who may have charge of the house. There are always from twenty-five to fifty inmates in the Home; but the number is very variable and none are permanent residents. Situations are found for them by the ladies in charge of the Home or by the priests of St. Stephen's parish as soon as possible; but when a girl leaves she is invited to return in case of loss of either health or employment.

It is necessary, of course, to have rules and regular hours, and occupations for the inmates, but there is a complete absence of that air of restraint and harnessed rule noticeable in nearly all charitable institutions. No uniforms or badges are worn by either the beneficiaries or lady managers.

A BLIND GIRL.

Named Angela is the portress and only permanent inmate. She had been there over four years. She is neatly and prettily dressed, and with her sightless eyes looks so intelligently and cordially as she opens the door and leads the way to the neatly furnished Table receptions room that it is hard to realize that she is blind. She does not grope her way, goes about with ease and bustle and sorr.lore as conveniently as though she saw everything, and smiles when addressed, looking straight in your face with a startling seeming of vision.

Applications for help are received every week and clean. The pensioners do all the work, cooking, washing, ironing, scrubbing, and by very pleasing contrast undertaking in considerable machine and plain sewing, embroidery and

LACE WORK.

When this Home was opened, five years ago, there were only four or five girls in it; now there are usually about forty. One small three-story house in Thirtieth street affordad ample accommodation for all who applied for aid during the first few months. One small basement house, four stories high, do not give all the room required. One must be first could attend to the whole establishment; now, three ladies, religious of the Sacred Heart, have charge of a peculiar habit, are busy all the time in the conduct of the affairs of the institution.

Not a staircase, bannister or corridor in the house is carpeted. Every board is scrubbed until it is spotless and white. In some of the rooms small pieces of old carpet are placed before the beds. The work rooms are kept scrupulously clean, and there is a look of

CLEANLY COMFORT

in the dormitories. The food is plain, but of good quality and carefully cooked. The girls looked contented and cheerful. Some are very neatly, and all are tidily and appropriately clothed. Applicants for aid at the social home look about the house, in spite of the humble furniture and unarrayed walls, with very pleasing surprise to the silence imposed; but the conversation among the girls is low and restrained. They do not look afraid to smile or even laugh aloud; yet it is not often so quiet-mannered a crowd of girls can be found. It is impossible to visit the house without feeling a desire for its enlargement.

Mr. McGlynn, the founder of the Home, is a brother of John A. McGlynn and Daniel C. McGlynn of San Francisco.

The Snow Blockade.—From voluminous dispatches published in the daily papers we learn that the severest storm, since the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, raged in the Sierra Nevada range from Thursday evening of last week until Monday evening of this. A number of accidents have occurred, snow-plows and engines being covered in the drifts, and several employés more or less injured. Freight trains have been abandoned, and the passenger trains detained two or three days. Fortunately all the passengers, East and West-bound, were at stations where they had good hotel accommodations. This is the first year since its construction that trains on the Central have been detained by snow, while last winter there were many delays and much suffering on that road.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the aggregate amount of internal revenue collected, from September, 1862, when the Internal Revenue law went into effect, to the 28th of February, 1874, is $1,722,585,000. Of the amount there is due from the late Collectors $9,536,199, for the recovery of which suits have been commenced.

### IRRIGATION.

One of the Wants of California—Official Report in Regard to the Matter.

The report of the Federal Commissioners on a system of irrigation for the State of Sacramento, San Joaquin and Tulare Valleys, will be transmitted to Congress soon.

The Commissioners say that the irrigation system on the eastern side of the great California valley should be made by many short canals, to avoid crossing rivers by aqueducts. Each river may have one or more canals in most, the higher the better. These will raise the water so as to enable it to be carried over or through the banks of the rivers and by the canals

INTO THE PLAINS

feeding irrigation, at the lowest possible expense. Each main river on the eastern side may these have two canals—one on the right and the other on the left bank. Those main canals may be carried along at the proper grade so as to intersect similar canals of adjacent rivers, and supply water also where wanted to smaller canals on the lower levels, which drain their supply.

On the western side of the valley there should be, the canal already constructed from the great bend of the San Joaquin river to Los Banos Creek; secondly, a continual line of this canal, on a grade of six inches per mile, to the lower end of Tulare Lake; thirdly, a canal on the proposed canal from Sumner Lake, but actually to draw its water from Tulare Lake, extending to the lower San Joaquin river at Antioch, on a grade of six inches to the mile; fourthly, the proposed canal, on a grade of three inches per mile, from the last bank of Kern river, above Bakersfield, around southward of Kern Lake to Bosea Vista Lake. This canal would

IRRIGATE THE COUNTRY

between it and Kern river and the lakes. The plain to the east and south of the canal, between it and the mountain foothills, seems incapable of continued irrigation, because it is higher than the lands. Some portions of these may be irrigated by storing water in the rainy season; but generally the supply is too scanty. It may be possible to irrigate them by hydraulic power from the waters of Kern river, high enough to flow over the lands, but in dry years the supply would be very great. The canal proper has a supply in the extensive marshes and northwest of Tulare Lake, between the line of canal leading to Antioch and

THE FOOTHILLS

Of the Coast Range. The fifth feature proposed for the western side of the great valley is the construction of a canal, both for irrigation and navigation, west of the Sacramento river, just below Red Bluff, keeping close to the foothills, so as to irrigate all the lands back and between it and the head of navigation in Cache Creek. The area irrigated by this canal would be 72,000 acres. The quantity of water necessary for both irrigation and navigation is estimated at 6,971 cubic feet per second. If designed for irrigation only, cheaper could be made in location and size, whereby its cost could be greatly reduced. A navigable line could also be effected by feeding from Stony, Cache and Putah Creeks. A branch canal is recommended to leave the

MAIN CANAL

On the right branch of Stony Creek, and go thence to the Sacramento river and down the right bank to Knight's Landing. The Commissioners favor the Clear Lake Water Works Company's project to take the waters of Cache Creek for the irrigation of the Sacramento and Yolo county plains. They discuss the influence of such works on the navigation of rivers, showing that it would be very slight in the Sacramento and San Joaquin.

The cost of a proper system for the Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin valleys is estimated at ten dollars per acre, and in the foothills at not much more.

The relation of the National Government with irrigation in California are merely indirect; but the United States owns much land there which can be made valuable by irrigation, and it is therefore a reasonable question whether the Government ought not in some way to encourage it.

### The Parks of London.

The London Registrar-General gives the following statement of the area of the public parks in and about the English metropolis, as ascertained by the Ordnance Survey Department: Regent's Park, 466 acres; Hyde Park, 395; Kensington Gardens, 275; Victoria Park, 226; Greenwich Park, 190; Battersea Park, 198; South-wark Park, 63; The Green Park, 61; St. James Park, 58; Kennington Park, 18. These ten parks, containing 1,882 acres, are all within the registration division of the city of London, which comprises 78,980 acres, including 2,718 acres covered by the river Thames.

# THE FRANC-TIREUR.

## A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

### CHAPTER LX.

### THE CAPTIVITY.

As Michael was hurried off his heart was full of rage and grief, but sorrow for the misfortune of his friend swelled up even higher in his breast than the feelings produced by his own misfortune. He had, however, accustomed himself and his companions to a Spartan constancy under adversities, and his presence of mind soon returned. His intention had been to fight to the death rather than fall captive into the hands of the enemy. This was not merely that he feared the rigors of imprisonment, though to a man accustomed as he was to free range and the utmost enterprise, confinement had a peculiar terror. But there was a shame about the captivity, he thought, which he could ill endure; while furthermore he had many reasons for believing that he had been marked out by the foe, and that a distinct and special vengeance was intended for him. These latter matters, however, and the new position in which he found himself aroused the comparative spirit within him, and he rapidly resolved that he would meet the Prussians with that unbended revenge. These thoughts and resolutions had to be pondered and arrived at while he was being hurried at a rather swift rate over a hundred yards of ground, with shells bursting above his head and the whizzing of French rifle bullets always in his ear. His first though was to get rid of his papers. These not only contained the name and address of the authorization he had received to carry out an independent command, the discovery of either of which would have been fatal. They were in his breast pocket, and were small enough to be concealed in the hollow of the hand; but he knew that they should be small indeed, if an ass person, to escape the vigilant eye of his captors.

The ground over which they were passing was that in which he and his party had had such sorrowful experience of the power of the mitrailleuse—land partly furrowed by the plow, partly laden with vines and orchards. If he could get but a moment at which the eyes of some of his escort were was set on him it would have been a simple thing to fling the little packet into the thick herbage. But this was one of the questions. It seemed to him impossible that any action of his could be unnoticed by the sharp sleepless eyes that perused a small stream, the same into which, some hundred of his brave fellows, Mihe had seen the Christian Brother drop the obus. Here it moved upon a dead level, not having reached the slope which carried it down into the plain beneath, and its dull course had caused an accumulation of the rushes that beneath its bank. Michel's quick eye took in the fact like a flash. Upon the very edge of the bank he could see and feel, his right hand coming under him. The factor who was immediately in his rear, with a second oath, fell over him, but rose again nothing the worse save for the docking. Michel's right hand had reached the spot, and to estimate himself he was obliged to use his left. As he drew out the right hand it dropped into the water, and the left placed them over so that discovery was impossible.

"There is one trick galoed," he said to himself.

The angry Saxon, when Michel had got up struck him a blow, but he heeded it little. They were now almost completely out of range of the French fire, and they had come up with a large force of the Saxon army corps. Here encamped in the midst of small skirmish essex as if it had formed a part of the training of the German army. Michel, a habitually temperate and active man—in his respect a typical French peasant—had brought himself a watch, and perceived that by this time it was seven o'clock. These were gone in a twinkling, and, lest any one should be anxious about his fate, it may be stated here that he never saw them again. A piece of dry bread he had in his pocket was laid in like—that was all. The Saxons were well fed and did not want it—otherwise they would have taken it.

The retrograde movement was continued from this point for nearly two hours, when Michel found that they had reached the main body of the Saxon army, and here he saw, with a sense of deep satisfaction, a considerable number of his own countrymen prisoners. Their depressed look, especially that of the officers, touched him to the heart. Like him they had all been plundered to the minutest article before he joined them.

A hoarse voice gave orders that the prisoners should form, and Michel, who had taken more regular and less hurried than the retreat commenced, and no hall was made until they found themselves at the eastern entrance of Pariset from Paris. Here the prisoners were hurried into the church, where they found others taken in that day's fight in the number of two or three hundred in all. As Michel entered he heard a loud shout of joy. A dozen men out of the crowd, soldiers of various grades, were hurling epithets of mockery at one of those who sat with his hand buried in his hands, seemingly heeding their reproaches, as he would seem. Michel asked hastily what was the meaning of the uproar.

One of the crowd had heard the officer was the captain who had permitted himself to be surprised that morning, and "through whom," he added, "thirty men are all the prisoners."

A German sergeant among the escort seemed to look with amusement at the proceedings. "Der teufel" he exclaimed, and then added in good French, "If that occurred in our army the boy officer would be degraded and probably be shot, but the Saxons soldiers are easy and a man would probably be shot also."

Michel who had by this time approached the group, said in a quiet but firm tone, "This railing is making us contemptible in the eyes of the enemy."

The unfortunate officer looked up at Michel with a gratified glance; the Prussian sergeant observed him keenly. Michel allowed himself, as it were, to be effaced in a corner of the church, for he did not wish to attract too much observation. But he did not find peace where he sought it. The corner he had chosen was rather darker than the remainder of the building, and he did not at first notice a tall young officer who was walking up and down with an excited air. He wore the uniform of a lieutenant. At the end of his promenade were assembled two German soldiers, smoking and conversing, but they seemed to keep a special and watchful eye upon his movements. Presently there entered a German officer of superior rank, with a considerable following. There was a tremendous commotion. The German soldiers rose and stood in their attitude of self respect; the prisoners indulged in all the excitement of expectation of something, they knew not what. The officer marched straight up to where the Frenchman was keeping up his rapid pace to and fro, and with a harsh voice and with broken expressions, said, "What? I am you know with what you are charged?"

"I have heard it vaguely" said the young man, drawing himself up with a proud attitude.

"Well, you shall know it clearly. You are charged with having broken your parole at Sedan; you are charged with having shot German soldiers whom you had got as prisoners."

"But it is an infamous calumny," then cried out the young man.

"A calumny!"

"Yes, some of your people have brought a wretched boy of a cobarel, and induced him to tell lies."

"You had better not be insolent." Then turning to those about him, the German officer said, "bring forward this liar."

There was a movement and from the midst of the German soldiers there was produced a boy of eighteen, or small growth and with weasseed features. As he appeared he seemed to the stern eye of the German to be trembling, for his gait was feeble and tottering. "What do you fear?" he asked in his harshest tones.

The boy looked up and was unable to speak.

"Speak out," cried the German.

"Do you not see?" exclaimed the French officer. "The wretched boy has been made drunk, otherwise he would never have dreamed of inventing so sound ideas a lie."

The German officer gave a furious look at the boy, then at the French accused; finally, with a curse, he bade them bring that young fool to where he might sleep off his debauch, and dashed himself out of the church. Shortly after several of the prisoners were sent for one by one, and it was understood that they were examined with a view of discovering whether the accusation against the French lieutenant, made by the miserable boy, could be sustained; but each of them, as he returned, declared on their return that they had contradicted the accusation. The anxiety of the prisoners watched the event with great curiosity, but Michel with peculiar interest. He thought it not impossible that he might soon have the same peril impending over his own head that threatened the lieutenant.

By-and-by the German colonel returned, and again, in a harsh voice, addressed the young lieutenant. "I have examined some other of your countrymen," he said.

"Well?" returned the other, proudly, "They are not of a stage with the first"

"Of course they are not, for the wretched lad was lying."

"I do not know. The others are as likely to be lying."

The Frenchman made a gesture of disdain.

"I tell you," went on the colonel furiously, "that I strongly suspect the boy in telling the truth after all."

"And that I and the several soldiers you have called out to question are stating what is false?"

"Yes."

"Very well," said the young man coolly, "if I were not a prisoner in your world I would call you a liar to your teeth. As I am a prisoner, and you are at liberty to say what you choose, I will not reply. I will be forced back upon the colonel."

"Come hither," called the colonel in a roar.

Several German officers of different ranks came rushing forward.

"Observe," he cried, "that fellow is to give no parole, but him in closely watched and kept in safety. He must not escape, and to estimate himself he was obliged to ought to be shot."

The young man shrugged his shoulders with contempt.

"I never knew he does not evade again, or it shall be worse for whoever is neglectful." And with a few additional roars he bade him take off his accoutrements.

His injunctions were carefully heeded. The weapons within the line of sentinels with sentinels were posted at every corner outside. The prisoners for the most part looked spiritlessly and dejected, and of motions not being much disturbed by music. A bunch of black bread and some water was given to each. Those who had their watch costs with them were left them to sleep in the body of the church, while the bulk of them slept as best they could.

Buried in sad reflection, Michel said to himself, "Ah, how I miss my gay, light-hearted, brave comrade."

### CHAPTER LXI.

### A MELANCHOLY MARCH.

A bugle call awoke Michel from the uneasy slumber into which he had fallen upon his hard couch. For a moment, as he started up, he fancied that he was about to fall once again into the battle and bivouac of the previous day, but a glance around of a December morning he looked on the scene undeserved him. In the early light the strident figures of the prisoners, and there was no mistaking their condition. Their pale, haggard, perspiring was the most desperate sight, could not wear the down-trodden, woe-begone look of those who captives. The privations which their captors had inflicted upon them, added to the sense of imprisonment, formed a double load of misfortune that seemed, for the moment at least, to have crushed out of them all heart and spirit.

Shaking himself together, Michel went promptly to the spot where the captives were ordered to form. His knowledge of war must have enabled him to comprehend quickly the orders given, and so spared him many a painful humiliation.

When the prisoners were mustered, each was again furnished with a piece of black bread, and a brief provision for the day. Then they were formed into rank and marched out of the church. On emerging from the door they found the escort ready. In the front marched a strong detachment of Saxon infantry, and then the men were brought up by a similar force, while at each side rode a large guard of lancers. As they marched in the street through the long street of Pariset they were thrown up, and Michel saw that the whole line was about to pass through them might be easily and swiftly done full of pigs. But there was no room to the points to which a sentinel was posted. He looked out, but could see no help. Previously he had established during their halts a sort of intimacy with the sergeant of the escort, and he now addressed him. They had arrived at the point when they could understand each other's signals, at which a word of sign would be given. Michel was ch to escape his threatened doom. In a rather gloomy humor Michel satisfied himself that the prospects of his escape were small and

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.
15—Sunday—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
16—Monday—St. Patrick.
17—Tuesday—St. Patrick, Bishop and Confessor.
18—Wednesday—St. Gabriel, Archang'l Patron of the Holy Name Society—St. Joseph, Confessor.
19—Thursday—St. B. V. M., and Patron Blessed of our Lord.
20—Friday—Most Precious Blood of our Lord.
21—Saturday—St. Benedict, Abbot.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MARCH 14, 1874.

## THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

Emperor WILLIAM'S letter to Earl RUSSELL, which we print elsewhere, is a document of far more than ordinary importance. It expresses in unmistakable terms the sentiments of that monarch respecting the laws against the independence and integrity of the Catholic Church which have recently been put into force within his dominions.

A careful perusal of this letter, brief as it is, will convince any impartial man that the Emperor completely misrepresents the character of these laws, and attributes to them both a cause and a result which are exactly their reverse. The reason of this is undoubtedly, an innate conviction that the enactments are in themselves so oppressive and unfair that some kind of apology must be made for them.

The first effort of the Emperor is to strengthen the impression previously created by the speeches and writings of his ministers, that the FALCK laws, as they are generally called, are simply defensive in their nature. They were framed, he tells us, as we have often been told before, to resist encroachments made upon his kingly dignity and authority by the ecclesiastical power. But, inasmuch as nobody has yet informed us when this encroachment began, or in what it consisted, or by what agency it was being effected, we are justified, according to all rules of argument, in concluding that the "encroachment" was wholly an imaginary one, conjured up by the Emperor's advisers for a special purpose. No person ever heard of the ecclesiastical power having dared to indorse the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. The Minister formally declined to comply with the demand, whereupon the Bishop issued an order forbidding Catholic parents to allow their children to attend the instruction of WOLLMANN and TRIBSEE. Then the Minister of Public Instruction and the School Board insisted on the exclusion from the seminary of all Catholic children who obeyed the Bishop.

This is the *Chronicle's* version of the beginning of the ecclesiastical difficulties in France, and, for the sake of argument, we are willing to suppose it correct in all particulars. Our contemporary, though it does not say so in express terms, evidently regards the conduct of the Bishop as a piece of unwarrantable presumption, which was very properly ignored by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Let us examine the facts of the case for a moment, and see whether they justify such a view. Branneberg is a Catholic seminary, and the two gentlemen referred to were engaged to teach Catholic doctrine to Catholic children. When they refused to do so, as they did when they rejected a dogma of the Church, they became guilty of a breach of trust and were rendered incapable of fulfilling their duty. It was utterly impossible for the Bishop, if he had any idea at all of his responsibility before God for the souls of those intrusted to his charge, to permit Catholic boys to study Catholic theology under Professors who were elected as Catholics, but who had deliberately thrown off allegiance to the Church.

Clearly the Minister of Public Instruction was bound in justice to remove Messrs. WOLLMANN and TRIBSEE. With the right or wrong of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope he had nothing whatever to do; but he was bound to see that it was Catholic theology which was taught in the pupils at Braunsberg, and not Protestant theology, or Mormon theology, or Mahomedan theology. When he refused to remove the offending Professor, the Bishop, of course, forbade the Catholic children to attend the lectures on religious matters in which false doctrines would be imparted to them. Then the Minister retorted by compelling the students to attend these lectures under pain of expulsion from the seminary.

We would confidently ask any fair-minded man which party was acting unjustly here, and have no fear of the decision. Supposing, for a moment, that Branneberg was a Protestant gymnasium, that Messrs. TRIBSEE and WOLLASTON were paid for teaching Protestant doctrines to Protestant pupils, and that a dignitary of the Protestant Church discovered them teaching Catholic theology and demanded their instant removal, would any one of the newspapers which now condemn the conduct of the Bishop find fault with him? We venture to assert that no such thing would occur. Moreover, we are certain that a refusal of the Minister to comply with the request would be denounced as despotism and tyranny of the most intolerable sort.

Why, then, is not equal justice meted out to the Catholic prelate? There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that the Bishop was but doing what most of their liberality will sanction measures against the Catholic Church which they would stigmatize in the strongest manner if directed against any other Christian denomination.

It is easy, indeed, to manifest the sheerest fallacy of the Emperor's declaration that the hostile attitude of the Catholics towards the German Empire compelled him to frame and pass the repressive FALCK laws. The Prussian despot actually insists that these enactments are in no manner oppressive at all! They do not, he maintains, warrant any persecution of the Catholic Church, and only confer on him powers which have long been held by the sovereigns of France, Austria and Italy. The *Chronicle* says that candid men who have taken the pains to make themselves familiar with the history of the contest will acquit the Government of any attempt to infringe upon religious liberty or to control the Church in the management of ecclesiastical affairs.

This pronouncement is so enormously at variance with facts that we are forced to the conclusion that whoever wrote the foregoing sentence must be unacquainted with the FALCK laws and is utterly ignorant of their contents. They really take the control of the affairs of the Catholic Church in Germany out of the hands of the bishops and priests and lend it into the hands of those who, being Protestants, can know nothing of such business. The least harmful of these enactments dare not be proposed in this country, and no one dare to put it into execution should he immediately be followed by a civil war. The smallest and most insignificant act in the United States would not think of tolerating its action for a single day.

The writer in the *Chronicle* cannot have been aware that in the opening clause of the chapter of general provisions of the first law it is laid down that no ecclesiastical office in one of the Christian Churches can only be conferred on a German who has studied theology in a Government institution. We have shown before what kind of theology have shown before what kind of theology may be learned upon these students in such places. There is no possible guarantee given that downright infidelity may not be taught by Professors who are elected by the civil authorities. Nor, we think that every Church has a right to educate its own clergy as it pleases and where it pleases, and the infringement of such right is persecution.

Again, the 4 later ordains that appointment to ecclesiastical office must proceed from a Government Bureau. Only imagine the officials at Washington empowered to decide who shall occupy the pulpits of San Francisco, and what doctrines shall be expounded from them; and means less may be had of the nature of these FALCK statutes, which it is alleged do not interfere with religious liberty! Again, these laws provide for the establishment of a "Royal Tribunal of Ecclesiastical Affairs," which presumes to decide religious and church disputes, that are a special authority up to the present time dared take under its cognizance.

But if we were to do no more than enumerate all the different ways in which the enactments better the Church, subject it to civil control and destroy its independence, an entire issue of this paper would not afford us space enough. It is, therefore, ridiculous in the extreme to pretend that the treatment of the Catholic Church by the German Government does not amount to actual persecution and does not infringe upon liberty of conscience. Candid persons, we think, no matter what the *Chronicle* may say, will agree with the London *Spectator*, and declare that it would be more honorable and more consistent for Emperor WILLIAM to declare Catholicity illegal altogether within his dominions.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

The SAINT PATRICK'S Day celebration of this year promises to be one of the most successful which ever assembled San Francisco has witnessed. While we are in favor of doing away with expensive parades and demonstrations which impose a heavy tax on people who can poorly afford it, we shall always advocate some recognition of the national festival which will show how deep is the affection that true Irishmen feel for their native land. One of the most appropriate as well as interesting features in the procession will be the appearance of the recently - formed society of "The American Celts," which chiefly consists of Americans born children of Irish parents. It is indeed highly gratifying to find these young men, by birthright citizens of this Great Republic, paying tribute to the land from whence they derive their blood, and proclaiming themselves part and parcel of the grand old Celtic race. It reflects credit on them, and shows that the are above the petty meanness, so common now a-days, of forgetting the nationality to which their forefathers belonged, and for which they suffered.

The meeting of the Convention of delegates held last Sunday was in every way satisfactory so far as results are concerned, as it was a good indication of the character and extent of the approaching celebration. There was only one circumstance that surprised when we were disposed to regret, and that was the offering by Mr. GILMORE, the Secretary, of the annexed resolution:

"Whereas, The proper observance of St. PATRICK'S Day is commanding that absorbed interest every patriotic person having Celtic blood in his veins; and whereas processions have been recognized from the earliest period hand-and-hand in honor of the day, and as a means of thanksgiving for some event, or commemoration of some misfortune; and whereas the proclamation on St. PATRICK'S Day being timely in the mind of every Hibernian that is in possession of the fact that the legendary Irishman banished the reptiles from the Emerald Isle, hoped alive that love of country that is hereby

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the delegates of this Convention representing various Irish societies, that it is the duty of every person of Irish birth or feeling to participate in the public celebration of St. PATRICK'S Day, and that members of societies who do not parade on that day, and have hitherto paraded, are unworthy the name of patriotic Irishmen."

At the suggestion of the President, the passage of the resolution was deferred until the first meeting after the celebration, and accordingly it was laid over until that occasion. We sincerely trust it will not pass either then or at any other time. No doubt Mr. GILMORE is a spirited Irishman and meant well; but his resolution would be productive only of mischief. It indicates a species of intolerance from which the cause of Irish nationality has suffered severely. We do not know by what law of justice or common sense Mr. GILMORE proposes to estimate the patriotism of any Irish society, or any Irish individual, by their attitude towards the St. PATRICK'S Day celebration. A very excellent nationalist may believe the whole thing a humbug and stop at home; while an equally excellent nationalist may believe it an admirable affair, and make it a point of honor to turn out.

The tendency to dogmatically lay down that the men who do thus and so are nationalists, and the men who are otherwise are not nationalists at all, has been the cause of deplorable dissensions among our Irish countrymen. It has had the effect of making many despair of ever seeing the Irish people united so as to be capable of making any serious effort to recover their independence, and it has enabled our enemies to perpetuate a well-known yet untruthful reproach against us. In our opinion, every man who believes in Ireland's right to self-government and is willing to render assistance to her in regaining it, is a true nationalist; and it is the very height of intolerance for any person to attempt to read him out of the national party because his views as to the means by which self-government can be won does not tally with that of his orthodoxer. The egotistical assumption, "We are nationalists because we say we are, and all who think that you are not nationalists because you say and do differently," is a decided nuisance, and should be discountenanced by all intelligent and refreshing Irishmen.

## The Barber Commission.

It is amusing to notice the persistent opposition of the Sacramento *Union* and the *Call* and *Bulletin* of this city to the bill providing for the election of three Harbor Commissioners by the Legislature, and thereby depriving Governor BOOTH of three lucrative plums with which to reward his political henchmen. These journals affect to believe it to be a matured conspiracy and waste column after column daily in efforts to defeat it; when the true reason for their opposition is that it curtails in a slight degree the already too powerful patronage of Mr. BOOTH. Were the Governor a Democrat—no matter how well proven his integrity—those same journals would hound on the Legislature to do what they now shout it for doing. To make this assertion more manifest, it is only necessary to state that the most prominent exponents for the positions of Harbor Commissioners—John R. Woods, Charles Gildea and J. W. Mandeville—are men known anti-monopoly antecedents and of unquestioned integrity. The bill has gone to the Governor, and he will probably veto it; but we think there are enough friends of the bill in the Senate to pass it, notwithstanding.

Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, died of heart disease in Washington City, at three o'clock P. M., on Wednesday last. The delegation from this State in Congress are making arrangements for his obsequies.

## WASHINGTON ON EDUCATION WITHOUT RELIGION.

In his Farewell Address to America Fellow-Citizens WASHINGTON said:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firm props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle. It is well, essentially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?"

These are the sentiments uttered on a most memorable occasion by General WASHINGTON. They are extremely unpopular to-day, because among the masses of Americans secularism has completely defiled all minds. For ourselves, we do not think as WASHINGTON thought, to believe like him in the necessity of Christian morality for the preservation of society, would be now regarded as a sign of weakness on the Christian theory. This astounding change is, we presume, to be attributed to progress and enlightment! There is not a half-educated and wholly self-sufficient newspaper scribble in the United States who does not believe that he knows more about the requirements of humanity and the principles of free government than over the Father of his Country did. Reposing upon me in the fulfillment of my allotted duties, and with firm reliance on God, in whose help we look for wisdom and right, in full respect for the creed of others, and the evangelic forbearance which has been enjoined by my profession, I am free and administration of my State. The latest measures of my Government do not infringe upon the rights of Church, or the free exercise of religion by her votaries. They only give to the Independent legislature of the country more of the gubernatorial long possessed by other countries, and which is exercised by them without being held by the Romish Church incompatible with the free exercise of her religion.

"I rejoice at the proof afforded me by your letter that the sympathy of the people of England would not fail me in this struggle—the people of England, in whom my people and their royal house are bound by the remembrance of many a past and honorable struggle maintained in common against the days of William of Orange.

"I beg you to communicate this letter, with my hearty thanks, to the gentlemen of the deputation, and remain yours sincerely,

WILHELM.

BERLIN, February 4, 1874.

JEREMIAH DENARIE, of Lake City, Nevada county, desires to return thanks through the columns of THE MONITOR, to Dr. Porter of this place, for the scientific and successful manner in which the latter set the broken leg. Dr. PORTER justly bears a high reputation where he is best known.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Laine's military bill was defeated in the Senate on Tuesday by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor. On Wednesday it was reconsidered, on motion of Senator Hendricks, and passed by a vote of 22 to 18.

Edgerton's bill to give $25,000 to Haywood, Burch and Portsmith, the Code codifiers, in addition to the liberal salaries which they have already received, has passed the Senate. As Judge Lindley says, this is little less than public robbery, and by the Dolly Vardens, too.

Terrill has introduced Dr. Gates' pet scheme in the Assembly. It is entitled "A bill to open and establish a public street in the city and county of San Francisco, to be called Western avenue," and to take private lands therefor. Said street to run from the corner of Lyon and Sacramento streets to Market, between Ninth and Tenth streets, the opening of said street being to provide for sewerage for that portion of the Western Addition of San Francisco through which it is proposed said street shall run. Should this bill become law, it will virtually confiscate the lands of small property-owners on the proposed route, and necessitate an entire change of grades of some of the cottages on Mr. Fitzgerald, the tank clerk, at Castleber, and $50 for each witness in addition to "will lead to the same result.

At Nass, February 13th, an inquest was held on the body of a man named James Ward, a constabulary pensioner, who was found dead in his bed in Ballyhaise. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

At the Wigan Police Court, February 9, John Flynn was committed for trial for the murder of Andrew Overend. Deceased was a chemist in Wigan, and Flynn, a lodger, knocked him down and kicked him to death.

Mr. Reardon, of Piccadilly, late member for Athlone, has issued an address to the electors of county King. The address is issued in the expectation that the petition threatened against the return of Mr. Reardon will be withdrawn.

The beautiful convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Mallow, was on the 10th February the scene of one of those touching and edifying religious ceremonials—the vow of each frequent occurrence in Ireland—a ceremony in which the young heroine, after a long probation, consecrates herself irrevocably to God, and, despising the transient joys of a vain and deceitful world, seeks the peace which that world cannot give, and finds in peace only in doing good to God's little ones and in the perfection of self. The young lady professed was Miss Kelly (in religion, Sister M. Columba Joseph), daughter of Mr. Kelly, Carlow. The Venerable Archdeacon Rogers, Vicar-Capitular, officiated on the occasion. Besides the immediate relatives of the young lady professed the Very Rev. Canon McCarthy, Mallow; Revs. P. Ahern and John Flynn, do.; Rev. T. Ryan, Ballyclough; Rev. D. Walsh, Mourne Abbey; Rev. J. Barry, Glountane; Rev. P. Kelly, Kilbarrington; Rev. J. Leary, Kilfinnichy; Rev. W. McCarthy, Ballyhooly; Rev. J. Walsh, Glountane, &c. At the close of the ceremony the Sisters with wonted hospitality entertained the clergy and friends of the professed to a sumptuous *dejeuner*.

## Catholic Statistics.

The Province of Baltimore comprises the Archdiocese of Baltimore and the dioceses of Charleston, S. C., Wheeling, W. Virginia, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Scranton, Erie and Harrisburg in Penn., Richmond, Va., Savannah, Ga., Augustine, Fla., Wilmington, Del., and the Vicariate Apostolic of North Carolina.

The Archdiocese of Baltimore, of which is Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley is the eighth Archbishop, contains 137 churches, 53 chapels and stations, 201 priests, 7 houses recently ordained, 11 ecclesiastical institutions, 15 male and 17 female religious institutions, 10 literary institutions for young men, 14 female academies, 14 parochial and 11 orphan asylums. The aggregate number of parochial schools and academies stated in detail in the Directory, are omitted from the "summary," as in the number of Catholics in the Archdiocese, upon the statistics of any nature—even in respect of extending, widening and straightening streets, and although the Board of Supervisors shall not order what they propose, the Supervisors shall not order the performance of any work developed or reported against by the Board of Public Works. We are in favor of a Board of Public Works, but are opposed to giving them such extensive powers as this bill proposes. Besides, the number of the Board should either be reduced to three or increased to five.

The Assembly apportionment bill is amended in the Senate and passed.

A bill to create the county of Vallejo was introduced in the Senate on Friday.

The bill to provide for the construction of a railroad from Colfax to Nevada City passed both branches of the Legislature.

## The New City Hall.

The *Call* is whining about the new City Hall. It says:

"If the inhabitants of San Francisco cannot be stop to the City Hall act, we pity their impotence. We have had Grand Juries, we have had Boards of Supervisors, we have had Mayors, but we have never had a Legislature that would do its duty, and we are not the members powerless to abate nuisances.

The reason why the *Call* seamed so anxious to get possession of the City Hall and the commissioners are: First, that the whole business connected with it may be managed, and that the public opinion is about evenly divided on the question: Were it right in constructing a mere county building that the law contemplated; third, that a good, and, despite the drawback of a vain and deceitful world, seeks the peace which that world cannot give, and finds in peace only in doing good to God's little ones and in the perfection of self. The young lady professed was Miss Kelly (in religion, Sister M. Columba Joseph), daughter of Mr. Kelly, Carlow. The Venerable Archdeacon Rogers, Vicar-Capitular, officiated on the occasion. Besides the immediate relatives of the young lady professed the Very Rev. Canon McCarthy, Mallow; Revs. P. Ahern and John Flynn, do.; Rev. T. Ryan, Ballyclough; Rev. D. Walsh, Mourne Abbey; Rev. J. Barry, Glountane; Rev. P. Kelly, Kilbarrington; Rev. J. Leary, Kilfinnichy; Rev. W. McCarthy, Ballyhooly; Rev. J. Walsh, Glountane, &c. At the close of the ceremony the Sisters with wonted hospitality entertained the clergy and friends of the professed to a sumptuous *dejeuner*.

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## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Government has offered a reward of £100 for information as to the man who murdered the butcher, Walsh, in Asketon, on the 4th February.

A young gentleman named Bennett was recently drowned whilst skating on a lake near Hull, England. Two ladies were rescued in a very exhausted condition.

Mr. Robertson, who recently contested Hastings in the Conservative interest, and stood in a fit on the London express at Hastings, February 13.

It was rumored in Oxford that Mr. Cardwell is about to be raised to the peerage. Should that statement be correct, the Conservatives will again contest the city.

The Conservatives of Strond, England, have determined to petition against the return of Dickinson and Stanton, on the grounds of bribery, treating and the employment of voters.

Constable John Condon, of the Reserve, and four sub-constables, left Dublin on the 13th February to form a special station, called the "Peace Preservation Act," near Athenry, in the county of Galway.

A meeting in favor of Home Rule for Ireland was held at Cardiff February 9th. Colonel Stuart, Liberal candidate, addressed the meeting, and a vote of confidence was accorded him.

A reward of £100 is offered by the Executive for the apprehension of the perpetrator of the outrage on Mr. Fitzgerald, the bank clerk, at Castlebar, and £50 for each of the informations as will lead to the same result.

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## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

Last month Nicholas Luning released a $500,000 mortgage on property owned by Alta Judge Hoffman.

Col. Peter Donohue has gone East on a visit to his old brother, the Proprietor of a line foundry at Jersey City.

The receipts into the United States Treasury of this city for the months of January and February amount to $2,000,000.

Col. James Coey, ex-Postmaster of this city, has been nominated by the President as Consul to Leghorn, Italy.

The Board of Supervisors, on petition of a number of our best citizens, have prohibited the further burning of lime within the limits of Oakland harbor.

The "Granada," the second of the Pacific Mail Company's iron propellers, arrived in this city from New York on Monday last. She will be put on the China route.

The real estate sales in this city during the short month of February amounted to $1,611,697. This is the largest month's transactions since December, 1873.

The Board of Supervisors has granted the City Railroad Company the right to continue their road from the crossing of Clay and Leavenworth streets to First street, over the Hill Cemetery.

It is proposed to run a tunnel 32 feet wide and 20 feet high in the center through the hill on Sutter street, from Larkin to Larkinstreets. The estimated cost is $125,000.

The certificate of incorporation of the San Francisco Insurance Company was filed with the County Clerk on Monday last. It is capitalized at $500,000, and is fire and marine insurance business.

The expenditures of the city and county for the month of January were $500,000, being $1,400,000 less than corresponding months of last year. Last year the money was held back for an advance, but the prices were satisfactory and grain was therefore sold.

A California Fruit Preserving Company was incorporated in this city last week, with a capital stock of $100,000, and intend to do a heavy business in canning fruits, meat, fish, and all animal and vegetable substances and material, and the construction of a manufactory of packing-boxes."

A person who owns 26 fifty-vara lots at the terminus of the Presidio railroad intends to have them improved by small cottages, separately to persons who will erect large residences on them. They will be near the Presidio Park.

A new road has been opened through the sand-desert portion of the Potrero, and is now being used by the high rocky mound which stands about the center of the tract. The new road is a fine, hard, level, vegetation is springing up on each side of it.

It is said that the extension of New Montgomery street to the Bay is contemplated in the new England States. Worcester, Massachusetts, was the last place looked to for hope, but there, too, it is past hope. The chief cause of failure is attributed to the want of energy. It is meeting with no success in any large city.

The area of Boston is to be still further enlarged. There has been a bill passed to annex the cities of Chelsea, Cambridge and somerville, the towns of Winthrop and Revere, a portion of Brookline, and a small township in Newton.

The United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims adjourned on Monday in token of respect to the memory of the late ex-President Fillmore. The President has ordered that naval and military honors be also paid. He was buried on Tuesday.

Eastern merchants have represented to Congress that the customs and revenue laws are not enforced on the Pacific coast, and that the conduct of the Government officers and informers tender those laws a dead letter, and subjects to the moral sense of the mercantile community.

Congressman Clayton has delivered to the President a paper signed by all the bankers and about two hundred of the most prominent merchants of the city in favor of the reappointment of our present postmaster. The President's desire is to make a change, and he seldom yields to outside pressure.

The bill for the reorganization of the army, as prepared by the House Military Committee, makes a reduction of eight regiments, cutting down the infantry to sixty, the cavalry to eight and the artillery to four regiments. The rank and file will number 25,000 in place of 30,000, as at present.

We stated last week that ex-President Baez of San Domingo was arrested in New York, on complaint of a Connecticut man who was imprisoned under his administration. The bail of Baez was fixed at $20,000, but he refused to give it, and the order for his arrest was subsequently vacated.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at St. Petersburg, writes under date of the 26th inst., that serious rioting occurred in Poland in consequence of the closing of churches by order of the Government. At one place the disorder was so great that the military were called out and fired on the rioters, killing and wounding several.

The new Parliament of England met on the 5th inst., informally, and on the 6th instant the House of Commons organized by the administration of the oath to members in groups of forty. Henry Brand, Speaker of the House under the late administration, was elected Speaker of the present. Gladstone has declined the leadership of the Liberal party, but it is thought he will be induce to change his mind; but if not, the Marquis of Hartington will be his successor.

The State election in New Hampshire bids fair to result in a Democratic victory. Dispatches to Saturday morning give McClintock, (Republican, 21,000; Weston, (D.) 676; Bleckner, (Anti-Prohibitionist, 1,614. Town heard from, 155, yet to be heard from, 52. The Senate will probably be a tie, the house is very close.

The engineers' estimate forthe improvement of San Antonio creek is $216,620, exclusive of bridges and land damages. This will give anchorage for forty-large ships, wharfage for forty, and for as many ferryboats as may be required. The engineers strongly recommend the work, and Rigby is confident of success.

Senator Hager has presented to the Senate the resolution of the California Legislature asking for a repeal of the law in regard to holding the Congressional election in that State in September, 1874, and asking that the time be fixed for September, 1875. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The following resolution, offered by Lastruell, was passed by the House on the 10th: That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish this House with full information in regard to the necessity for a battleship pity of fresh water, and for the construction of improved roads at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature have passed the Railroad bill, which originated in the Senate, by a vote of ninety-two to ninety-four, and which fixes the rate of fares at two cents per mile, and prohibits discrimination. The bill now goes to the Governor.

Dan Carlos has announced that on his entrance into the city of Bilboa he will proceed to the Cathedral and be crowned King of Spain.

There is due to the Government from executors of revenue $2,325,195, which, if not destroyed it will not be because of peace-time action, but because of want of confidence in the ability of the Government to collect what will be a candidate subject in newspaper falsehoods and abuse.

William M. Lent, ex-commissioner, ten years ago against Colonel Steinberger on a land claim, and who was defeated by the decision given by the latter for the claimant, has been elected, having ever given a note, but when the case was called last week the case was dismissed, the surprise of the defendant's attorneys that they called and obtained a few days' continuance. The case has been pending since 1864, and the interest is $70,000.

The Fish Acclimatizing Society are quite successful in their efforts to stock Lake Merced in this county. The lake covers about 600 acres, and about 200,000 trout, of three varieties, have been planted in it from time to time during the last three years. A trout which weighed four pounds was exhibited in this city last Monday which was hatched three years ago.

A delegation of thirty-five ladies filed a petition with the Board of Supervisors last Monday evening against the sale of liquors in groceries. They say that many saloons is done to the poor and to the youth of the city by licensed establishments many other. They estimate the population of the city at 200,000, the dram shops at 2,000 and the daily sales at $50,000, or $1,500,000 a year, "paid for that which degrades the consumer, promotes poverty, pauperism, disease and death."

Joseph Middlemiss, an insurance solicitor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His statement indicates that he was principally a solicitor of personal loans. He has eighty-two creditors, distributed mainly at fractions from local population throughout this State and Oregon. His loans in sums ranging from $7 to $1,500 about $6,500. His assets amount to $.00. The Court officers are puzzled to know whence the fees are to come.

The Board of Supervisors have under consideration the propriety of abolishing the office of City and County Assessor. At their last meeting Mr. Lynch said he was convinced that the present Assessor is badly incompetent, and knows no more about his duties than a setter of cobble-stones knows about diamonds. In consequence of the ignorance of that official, the Board of Equalization was crowded with applications for reduction of assessments' and it would be impossible to get through within the time specified by law. His own property has been raised in valuation from $700 to $10,000.

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

The sale of photographs of the Comte de Chambord is prohibited in France.

A furious snow storm prevailed in England on Monday last, accompanied, in some place, by lightning.

The Catholic Bishop of Treves, in Germany, has been arrested for violating Bismarck's new ecclesiastical law.

Cholera has been found in Washington for the town-site of Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, in this State.

Eight hundred operatives are thrown out of employment by the burning of a cotton mill near Edinburgh, valued at $1,250,000.

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## Georgie—A Tribute of Affection.

Sweet gems our tender little blossom
Almost as life had begun.
And we are left our hearts breathing
The precious words—loved one!

We gave forever—only where
To blame a lover of riches—
A flower forever fresh, forever fragrant,
Another Spirit above.

Only the babe—dear little Georgie—
Only the babe—dear little Georgie—
How dear to us its little treasure
We never cannot be told.

Only the baby gone before us
To us and Heaven is dead,
But but the gentle little spirit
To the heavenly home has fled.

God save, and God has taken
The dear loved little one,
But even in our greatest sorrow
We ask—Thy will be done!

Oh, sorrow not, parents, for your darling!
In the Father's will resigned;
Another angel home in heaven
For those he left on land.

Even though a link of love is broken,
We see the Father's hand
Leading our hearts from earthly blessings
To heaven's happy land.

OAKLAND, March, 1874. F.

## Oregon Items.

Thomas E. Whitfield, an Albany (Oregon) bar-leader, has fallen heir to a $40,000 fortune, by the death of his father in Ireland.

Sterling cut-eye are sailing, in Linn county, Oregon, for $4 50 each, and good ones have offered at $3 a head.

It is rumored that the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia have been ordered removed from Portland to Fort Vancouver.

Col. J. N. T. Miller, of Jacksonville, reports the birth of a baby horse "Brick Pomeroy" to G. W. Kellogg, of San Francisco. The price paid was $2,000.

The Democratic County Convention, at Portland, elected delegation to the State Convention, to meet at Albany on the 12th inst.

State and municipal tax collections in Oregon this year are made with more promptness than for several years. The delinquent list is comparatively small.

A Yamhill (Oregon) paper says: "Farmers in the more central parts of this county inform us that plowing is going on now to be followed immediately by sowing. The ground is in excellent condition."

It has snowed every day since the first of the month in the mountains. Cattle are reported as suffering severely from exposure, and may are dying. The Columbia and Willamette rivers are now at their highest mark of the season. There is a heavy fall of snow in the mountains.

New Advertisements.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS
FOR FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING GO TO
JONES & WILKINSON'S, IMPORTERS OF FOR-
EIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
158 THIRD STREET, 2d door south of Howard.

CATARRH,
THROAT
—AND—
LUNG DISEASES.
BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS.
Thousands Die Yearly for Want of Proper Treatment.
The Successful Modern System of Cure as Practiced by
DR. ABORN,
210 Geary Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Has Proved Almost Universally Successful, even in the Most Desperate Cases.
DR. ABORN CAN SHOW TO HUNDREDS of well-known and influential citizens, not only in San Francisco, but throughout the State, whom he has restored to perfect health, after their cases had been pronounced incurable.
Where early chronic and lungs become diseased, and the system gets broken down, it is fatal necessary to experience with another, or to fail in procuring the services of a physician who is skilled in such cases. The importance of this fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon the afflicted. Those who are seriously afflicted may often have their lives saved by applying to one whose experience and ample time is devoted to the practice of the disease at once, and restore the vital organs to their natural functions. DR. ABORN does repair the lungs, and does cure Consumption, so that the whole system is in a manner made new and re-vitalized.
All who are afflicted are invited to call for a free consultation

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

### Clonmel and Home Rule.

The grasp taken by Home Rule on the electoral mind of Ireland has been nowhere more strikingly displayed than in the result of the election for Clonmel. Though not as remarkable as the Clare election of 1828, when Vesey Fitzgerald, a Catholic emancipator of great territorial influence, was beaten by O'Connell, it possessed some features not dissimilar, and certainly worthy of a passing record. Mr. Bagwell, of Marlfield, the late member, has long been, deservedly, a most popular man. He enjoys the large income of £12,000 per annum, a considerable part of which is generally spent in Clonmel. He voted for the Irish Church Bill, the Land Bill, and, universally supported all other Liberal measures. His famous democratic of Marlfield is situated close to Clonmel; and, being open and free, merits the appellation of "the Peoples Park." His woods are not down in winter, and the poor liberally supplied. His *prestige* stands so high with him as entitling him to the Irish representation, as well as with the Ministry, that, in a public speech of the late Mr. Moore, M.P., of Mooreforth, his election to the House of Lords was openly urged. For a long period he has represented Clonmel, and his ancestors sat in the Irish Parliament. To fight such a man in his own borough seemed a hitherto undreaming-of but he refused to declare for Denominational Education or Home Rule, and thus flung down the gauntlet. In this he was politically and religiously opposed to a large section of the electors, Mr. Moore, Esq., son of the late popular member for Tipperary, was selected to fight Mr. Bagwell on the Home Rule issue. The proud position for a young man to take, though thousands of miles away at the critical time, he telegraphed to an esteemed friend, placing his services at the disposal of the National party. His late father's sons in the county Tipperary, especially in the parishes of Ballyvoky, had endeared the name so much to the tenant-farmers of that great county that he esteemed upon had a greater difficulty in receiving the pledge from nominating him for the county. They came to Clonmel to do so, and yielded only to explanations and appeals. Finally, they picked up the glove and won. It was a great victory. The number of registered voters is 461, and out of these Mr. Moore polled 220, and Mr. Bagwell 149, thus leaving Mr. Moore a majority of 71. In the contest all the old interests broke down. The supporters of the Home Rule candidate carried their colors through victorious to the end.—*Dublin Freeman, February* 12.

### New Orleanism. Wow.

The Cork *Examiner*, in commenting on the result of the Tralee election, says some things which must be borne in mind:

The Conservatives have been returned for Tralee. His victory has certainly been of the most indistinguished character, but we suppose it will do for him as well as any other. It must have been won by the bracking of promises universally made, but that cannot be thoroughly in character that, no doubt, The O'Donoghue regards it as a delicate compliment to be made a member of a House in which it would not be a victory to be proud of, but we fancy The O'Donoghue has got things done with pride. *He has stooped* to beg from the pity of the constituency, and they surely will not give on principle; and some of them have flung him a vote in order that he may get the chance of which he has been struggling so long a time. Of course, he will not confess this now. No doubt he will tell us, for he has done for years. Already he has called half the total voters of the borough of Tralee, and the leading bulk of the Liberal electors is in "hordes, animated with the evil spirit which has filled the continent with desolation." Now that with the aid of all the enemies of the National and Liberal cause, a minority of three has been made to him once more member for Tralee, he will swagger in the old lording style, and claim it as a great triumph. But he asked it, and we gives it, on the ground of pity. It was the only ground on which he could decently ask as a brother Kerryman, well known to all, one of yourselves, one entitled to claim his place in your friendship, and talk of old times in a way that would stir the blood to say true Irish Tralee." Here is a picture. Why, it is the language of a poor relation asking for a dinner. "Your vote! Do me faith of country or of honor! Do not talk of independence or of fidelity! Here am I, a Kerryman, that wants a place so badly, and you will postpone Home Rule for the present, and wait until I get something in the shape of a Government situation!" And the gallant Chieftain of the Glens has come down to this! Is something fatally wrong with the Irish Parliament, or degenerated into requiring upon some soft-hearted simpleton in the borough of Tralee, and persuading them with pitiful appeals until they have given a vote.

### A Cantonese Libel.

In a Dublin Court, on 19th February, Mr. Justice Barry presiding, Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald said: In the case in which John S. Carroll is plaintiff and Michael Angelo Hayes defendant, I have, on the part of the defendant, to move for the purpose of my client's defence. The action is one of libel and of a very peculiar nature, and it is necessary, in order that your Lordship may understand the defence, that I should read the writ or statement and plaint, which are as follows:

The plaintiff, at the time of the publication hereinafter mentioned, held and enjoyed, and still holds and enjoys, the office of City Marshal by and of the City of Dublin, and discharged, and still discharges, the duties of said office with efficiency and decorum, and has the character for the purpose of the discharge of the plaintiff in the confidence of the Town Council and the Corporation of Dublin, by whom he was appointed to, and from whom and at whose pleasure he holds, the said office, and is not subject to public ridicule and contemptible legal proceedings, but is entitled to the protection of the law, and to hold him up to the public ridicule and contempt, falsely and maliciously printed published of and concerning the plaintiff a certain scandalous and defamatory libel in the form of a certain Civic Celebrities, No 5," representing the plaintiff dressed in the uniform of his office costume of his said office, with the lower bladder part of his body of exaggerated and ridiculous dimensions, and so covered by the skirt of his tunic, and representing him standing in a concealed and pompous attitude near a house, over the door of which are therein printed the words following—that is to say—John S. Carroll, licensed, and in the window of which house representing the said picture is printed in large letters the word 'spirits!' and immediately under which caricature, and forming a part of said print, are the false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory words following—that is to say—" Oh, Johnny, I hardly knew you," which latter words are printed as a quotation, and are a quotation from a vulgar street ballad, wherein they are applied to a contemptible soldier discharged from the rank and file of the Queen's army, whereby the plaintiff was made the subject of public and ridiculous observations, and was, in the discharge of his official duties, as such City Marshal, wrongfully arrested and insulted in the public streets of Dublin by divers jibes and cries of 'Johnny, I hardly knew you,' and was interrupted in the discharge of his said duties to the great disturbance of his peace of mind and to his great scandal and annoyance, to the damage of the plaintiff of £500." We propose to plead a traverse of the publication, a traverse of the defamatory sense, a plea of no libel, and a plea of fair comment.

Mr. Justice Barry—Fair comment on what?

Mr. Fitzgerald—On the plaintiff as a public man. We have the necessary affidavit. The pleas have been settled by senior counsel.

Mr. Justice Barry—Very well. You can have the order. Pleas allowed.

### Religious Profession in Drogheda.

On Thursday morning, February 12, his Grace Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland, received the profession of Miss Nano Kavanagh (in religion, Sister de Sales), in the Presentation Convent, Drogheda. The young lady is the second daughter of Professor Kavanagh, Catholic University, and is in a remarkable coincidence that a full namesake of hers, Nano Nagle, one of the first members of the Presentation Order at its foundation a century ago in York. The solemn and touching ceremony took place in the community chapel, which was filled by the leading priests being Rev. James Moonan and Rev. Thomas Murphy; and among the other clergymen in the sanctuary were Very Rev. Archdeacon Gosson, St. Peter's; Very Rev. Archdeacon Carey, Very Rev. Father Meadth, Prior, Dominican Convent, Drogheda; Very Rev. Father Cavanagh, O.S.F.; Very Rev. Father Coleman, O.S.F., and Rev. Father Coleman, O.S.A. The Drogheda Presentation Convent is one of the oldest and largest branches of the Order in Leinster, and has most extensive and efficient schools for the poor, as well as a branch in which a limited number of destitute children are supported, clothed and settled in life.

### The Bishop of Cloyne on the Late Bishop of Cloyne.

The following letter of condolence has been received by Rev. William Fitzgerald, P.P., Co. Cork, from Dr. Furney, nephew of the Bishop of Cloyne:

ORLEANS, January 29, 1874.—Dear Sir: I deeply affected by the sad intelligence which announced to me, and I take a very lively part before God in your grief. The loss of a venerable Monsignor Keane, your uncle—the veteran of the Irish episcopate—did not astonish me. I knew his age—he is not only for you a calamity, but is one also for the whole of Ireland, of which he was the honor and the strength. I gladly unite with all my heart—offer my prayer for the repose of his soul. Receive the assurance with entire veneration; and I shall be delighted if the journey which you are making, in the month of April, opportunity of seeing you, and of talking with you about the memory of my well-beloved friend. Accept my sincere regards and receive the expression of my sympathy.

† FELIX, Bishop of Orleans.

### The Poisoned Soldier.

The trial of Mrs. Marshall—the soldier's wife charged with poisoning of the gunner in the Portobello Barracks—occupied the Commission Court in Green street on Monday and Tuesday, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. It was proved that the deceased died of drinking cyanide of potassium, and that the deceased bought the cyanide of potassium. But it was contended for the defence that no motive to commit the crime of murder had been proved, that the deceased had simply bought the poison at the request of the deceased, and that the latter committed suicide. Whatever may be thought of the decision of the jury, it is plain from the report of the trial that the English military barracks are by no means congenial abodes for the moral virtues.—*Nation, February* 14.

## ENGLAND.

### The Great Catholic Meetings.

That the Catholic meeting of the 6th was a very great success is inconvertible. Not only was it largely attended by the heads or representative of every Catholic family of any note in England and Scotland, but the great room which gives its name to St. James' Hall was filled long before the hour of meeting, and it overflowed —not metaphorically, but literally—for first a second room in the same building had to be taken; then the overflow of the second room was sent into the chairs in Warwick street, where a third was filled; and lastly, those who could not gain admission to any of the three meetings, in numbers variously estimated from 1,000 to 5,000—probably safely put down at 2,000—betook to Trafalgar square, held a fourth meeting and passed the same resolutions as those which had been carried at the foot of the Nelson Column. At the second meeting in St. James' Hall Sir Charles Clifford was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Wegg-Prosser, Mr. T. Galloo, Canon Browne of Stone, Mr. Bellasis, Q.C., and others; whilst Warwick street the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot presided, and the Revisus and the Very Rev. Prior Wilfrid Porter, passed the resolutions with enthusiasm. Among the telegrams of sympathy and the Duke of Norfolk, and expressed its disapprobation of the persecutors in the name of the British faithful.

We have been compelled by the irresistible exigencies of space to withhold the greater portion of the telegraphic messages of cordial sympathy forwarded to the meeting. These telegrams, twenty in number, afford a striking proof of the importance attached to this demonstration, and to the question to which was the occasion of it, by our continental brethren. Telegrams were received from the Catholic Electoral Committee, Bonn, Rhalsbach; from the Vienna Catholic Club; from the Abgeordneten Catholic Club, Vienna; from the Landsstrasse Catholic Union, Vienna; from Count Ballestrom, President of the Catholic Union in Breslau; from the ten deputies of the Catholic party in Baden (Carlsruhe); from the Catholic electors in Bonn; from the Catholic Union in the Inner Stadt, Vienna; from the Catholic Union, Bonn; from Appellations-Rath Isbert and two hundred and fifty Catholic men, Limburg; from the Catholic Patriotic Union, Vienna; from the gentlemen who was struck was shot dead, and the other parties were acquitted. When Canon Moufang and the Catholics of Mainz from the President of the German Catholic Union, Mainz; from Professor Fr. Hirsch President of the Concordia Society, Aix-la-Chapelle; from Count Aroo Noberg and the Catholics of Munich; from the Catholic Association, Leeds; from the Catholic Union, Florence; from the Prince of Campagnano and the whole Italian Central Committee at Rome.—*London Tablet, February* 14.

### Difficulty With Switzerland.

Something very like a small difficulty is likely to arise with the Federal Government in consequence of the execution, and among others one entitled an "Appeal to the Powers in Reference to the Treaty of Vienna, 1815," was addressed to Abbé Collet, who is a colleague of Mr. Harold Urquhart, the well-known and learned editor of the *Diplomatic Review*. The parcel was intercepted by the police, and the action taken thereon was roundly the arrest of the Abbé Collet, but of Mr. Urquhart also. The latter was liberated by the intercession of the British Minister, but was well further offended by the strange affair. We believe it is no secret that Mr. Urquhart is a warm sympathiser with the Carlists, and has been privy to Bismarckism.—*Weekly Register, February* 14.

## FRANCE.

### Death of Michelet.

PARIS, February 11.—One of the most highly gifted of the writers of the century has passed away. M. Michelet died at Hyeres of this month at Hyeres. He belonged to that class of writers who were the apologists of the worst men of the Revolution—Robespierre, Marat, &c.—and who, although they kept aloof from politics and revolutions, were, by their writings, the most dangerous enemies of society, and helped, by their praise of the worst men, to produce the antagonistic tendencies of the Republic, Farrue, etc.—in the Commune. Michelet, who remained during the siege of the Commune the disease which shortened his life, was one of the most brilliant writers of his time, and might have been one of the most useful had he not allowed himself to be carried away by his hatred of the ministers of religion and to every principle of justice and order. His "History of France and of the French Revolution" contains brilliant pages, and the style and manner in which they are written are only equaled by the false views of men and things which they contain. With much admirable talents and great eloquence he could have rendered the most important service to his country, and have written for himself an undying pages. As it is, he will be admired for his great powers, but his memory will be tarnished by the sad recollection that they were devoted to such vile purposes, and not to serve humanity, as they might have been. Some few months years ago, he was lecturing on the good and pious Vicente Pallotti, a member of the French Academy, and wrote to him to obtain an audience, but received for answer that he (Michelet) would not be allowed see him if he came without his clerical dress, because he could receive none but those *robes noires* in his house. He (Père Gratry) died in great poverty, and poor Michelet will probably have a civil interment, unless on his dying bed, which was not long, a reconciliation was effected with his anti-religious doctrines. Edgard Quinet was the only one of the extreme men that he confided to see, professing to make an attempt or abhorrence for the very men who were perhaps found in his employ, a sneering and encouragement to carry out their anti-religious and anti-social doctrines. He was not a member of the French Academy, and does not appear to have sought any kind of honor during his life, except that of his literary productions extend to some fifty or sixty volumes. *Dublin Freeman.*

### The Recent Duel in France—Trial of the Parties.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: Another trial, but which took place at Melun, attracted a good deal of attention. This was the affair of the recent duel at Fontainebleau, in which Prince Sulkowski killed Count Chotka. The latter was the President of the Court, Councilor *Try*, interrogated the Prince, and it appeared that the duel arose through the Chotkas having prevented Prince Soutzo, who is engaged to one of their daughters, carrying off his child and escaping with him to Roumania; also, because Nicholas Ghika said something disparaging of the Princess, who, meeting him in the street, struck him. Hence the duel. Prince Michel Sturdza acted as Ghika's friend, and fought a duel before at Bucharest, and had wounded his adversary in the Sagor. The Prince Sulkowski will pass for one who wounded him in the finger. That time you aimed too high, Prince. Why were you separated from your wife?

Accused—She would not follow her husband and listened to the advice of her sisters.

President—And your son, where was he?

Accused—He remained with his mother.

President (with severity)—And you decided to carry off the child from its mother?

Accused (solemnly)—Yes.

Prince Soutzo was then called upon to relate the circumstances of the duel, which he did in a very natural way. The President indignantly termed him a rogue, and through the rest of the trial addressed the Prince as "the cousin of his child." "Your wife must have been mad to leave you," he said. "Even that did not stop you."

The duel appears to have been conducted fairly enough. The seconds put a double charge of powder in the pistols to spoil their accuracy, but nevertheless Ghika fell mortally wounded. Prince Soutzo and the seconds fled the country, but returned to stand their trial, which is generally a formality. To the astonishment of Paris, however, the Prince has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, his seconds to three years, and those of Nicholas Ghika to two years. The jury refused to find the Prince guilty of homicide, but merely of cutting and wounding! It used to be held that it was wrong to wound than to kill a man, because in the latter case the duelist was tried for murder before a court of assize and if he wounded, the affair is tried before the correctional police, and the parties fined and imprisoned. The Court of Melun, however, has distorted this illusion, but it is a pity that Greeks and Roumanians should be the first victims of this Draconian code. It is only about a year ago that one Prescott man stepped another's face in a profession for a trivial slight: a duel followed, the surrounded by her friends, and was accompanied to the police office by some ladies, among whom were several Englishwomen —namely, Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Venettars and Mrs. Sutcliffe. They were asked to drive in their carriages to the Quesiura, but refused, and went there on foot. At the Quesiura a process was drawn up, and signed by the Countess Steinlein and her son. The delegate informed the Countess that if she again was troublesome, she would be conducted to the frontier. As this lady had been guilty of no crime whatever, these proceedings against her seem arbitrary and tyrannical, and also illegal. The Catholic religion is that of the State, and it is no offense before the law in kneel down in the Colosseum and say prayers. But the present rulers of Italy are masters of the churches and of the Colosseum, and wish in show their mastery. They will dictate how prayers shall be offered up, and the freedom of the Church and liberty of worship are, in Rome, an illusion.—*London Tablet, February* 14.

## SPAIN.

### Extraordinary Confession of a Spanish Communist.

Some extraordinary confessions have just been made by Roque Barcia, the President of the Cartagena Revolutionary Junta, which have created a great sensation in Madrid, and have caused the arrest by the Spanish authorities. Barcia from hiding-place has issued a manifesto to his countrymen, in which he confesses that he has at length seen the errors of his ways. He says, "I am a man of conspiracy and of revolution, and I am a conspiracy have been attempting to erect a palace out of a pack of cards. "I declare and swear," he says, "that I will not accept the pardon. I will go abroad immediately. I am convalescent, and I can escape if life is given to me. My honor requires this, but the ashes of Cartagena are longed to my trust. Perhaps I shall tell the people is written in blood on the ruins of a beloved city. Yes, Federal Republicans, I have a political party! a public to govern, I commite a crime in raising against another party with arms. We are now in a war in our country, and if we do not first attempt this we shall do nought else but destroy ourselves. Spain is so long as we attempt to rule without men capable of being rulers, the Federal Republic will be nothing but a hope to be guarded in the sanctuary of the conscience or surrounded by the cards of martyrdom."

In a second letter Barcia sums up his picture of the happiness that reigned among the Federals of Cartagena very graphically by saying: "They talked much of republic, of federalism, of emancipation, of humanity," etc., but, he adds, "it is a fact that inside there reigned a tyranny more violent than the most violent oppression. It will be accounts for it on the natural principle that when free men imbibe exaggerated ideas," they become the most impious and arrogant enemies of liberty. Immature or ill-defined democracies are worse than traditional monarchies. The latter have something organized, the former nothing. He believes in *Jurisdagnistic* principles, but not in Intransigentic governments. He believed in federation, but not in the federative regimes, at least for the present. "I am not," he adds, "any way of founding a situation which will bring peace to Spain. I, the apostle of the liberty of conscience, industry, art and science, such a Government will receive the benedictions of the whole country."—*Manchester Guardian, February* 14.

## ITALY.

### Arrest at the Colosseum.

The Countess Steinlein, a Bavarian lady, was arrested in the Colosseum on Friday, the 6th of February. She had been in the morning of that day served with a summons to attend the Court of Assizes, and went to the Colosseum to pray before the place where the Stations of the Cross had been. A great many ladies and gentlemen, both Roman and foreigners, have been in the habit of praying before those Stations, and as no notice prohibiting the practice was issued by the authorities, they conceived they were justified in meeting together for that purpose. So far back as the Tuesday, the 30th of January, some self-disposed persons were rude enough to stare at and ridicule the worshippers at the Colosseum. On Friday, the 6th, a gendarme came on board to say: "Those old splasters, who have failed to get married in this world, will be sent to establish it in the next." The workmen employed in taking down the Stations were generally civil, but their employers were disconsolate and wished to give annoyance. On Friday last the Marchese Gerlanti and her son; the Baroness Cavalletti, and the Princess Anielle Mastel, with many other members of the Roman aristocracy, went to the Colosseum and were warned by the police against not to pray before the Stations. The Countess Steinlein was accosted by a delegate of the Questura, who was in plain clothes, but proclaimed his character of police by showing his warrant. The Countess Steinlein was probably signaled out for arrest because in the latter case the duelist was tried for murder before a court of assize and if he wounded, the affair is tried before the correctional police, and the parties fined and imprisoned. The Court of Melun, however, has distorted this illusion, but it is a pity that Greeks and Roumanians should be the first victims of this Draconian code. It is only about a year ago that one Prescott man stepped another's face in a profession for a trivial slight: a duel followed, the gendarme who was struck was shot dead, and the other parties were acquitted. When Canon Moufang and the Catholics of Mainz from the President of the German Catholic Union, Mainz; from Professor Fr. Hirsch President of the Concordia Society, Aix-la-Chapelle; from Count Aroo Noberg and the Catholics of Munich; from the Catholic Association, Leeds; from the Catholic Union, Florence; from the Prince of Campagnano and the whole Italian Central Committee at Rome.—*London Tablet, February* 14.

### Difficulty With Switzerland.

Something very like a small difficulty is likely to arise with the Federal Government in consequence of the execution, and among others one entitled an "Appeal to the Powers in Reference to the Treaty of Vienna, 1815," was addressed to Abbé Collet, who is a colleague of Mr. Harold Urquhart, the well-known and learned editor of the *Diplomatic Review*. The parcel was intercepted by the police, and the action taken thereon was roundly the arrest of the Abbé Collet, but of Mr. Urquhart also. The latter was liberated by the intercession of the British Minister, but was well further offended by the strange affair. We believe it is no secret that Mr. Urquhart is a warm sympathiser with the Carlists, and has been privy to Bismarckism.—*Weekly Register, February* 14.

## GERMANY.

### The Archbishop of Posen.

The manner in which the arrest of the Archbishop of Posen was effected indicates the brutal character of his persecutors. Belked in their foolish expectation that his Grace would run away on being apprised of the determination to incarcerate him for the non-payment of the enormous fine imposed upon him for merely doing his duty as a Bishop in the same way that he had performed it for many years, the cognizant and appropriate agents of the oppressor, who had been arrested by his serene authorities in connection with their prosecution of Mgr. Marmilled, Mgr. Tacftat and the rest of their Catholic fellow-citizens—A parcel containing pamphlets on the subject of the execution, and among others one entitled an "Appeal to the Powers in Reference to the Treaty of Vienna, 1815," was addressed to Abbé Collet, who is a colleague of Mr. Harold Urquhart, the well-known and learned editor of the *Diplomatic Review*. The parcel was intercepted by the police, and the action taken thereon was roundly the arrest of the Abbé Collet, but of Fr. Ur. Urquhart also. The latter was liberated by the intercession of the British Minister, but was well further offended by the strange affair. We believe it is no secret that Mr. Urquhart is a warm sympathiser with the Carlists, and has been privy to Bismarckism.—*Weekly Register, February* 14.

## FRANCE.

### Death of Michelet.

PARIS, February 11.—One of the most highly gifted of the writers of the century has passed away. M. Michelet died at Hyeres of this month at Hyeres. He belonged to that class of writers who were the apologists of the worst men of the Revolution—Robespierre, Marat, &c.—and who, although they kept aloof from politics and revolutions, were, by their writings, the most dangerous enemies of society, and helped, by their praise of the worst men, to produce the antagonistic tendencies of the Republic, Farrue, etc.—in the Commune. Michelet, who remained during the siege of the Commune the disease which shortened his life, was one of the most brilliant writers of his time, and might have been one of the most useful had he not allowed himself to be carried away by his hatred of the ministers of religion and to every principle of justice and order. His "History of France and of the French Revolution" contains brilliant pages, and the style and manner in which they are written are only equaled by the false views of men and things which they contain. With much admirable talents and great eloquence he could have rendered the most important service to his country, and have written her history in undying pages. As it is, he will be admired for his great powers, but his memory will be tarnished by the sad recollection that they were devoted to such vile purposes, and not to serve humanity, as they might have been. Some few months years ago, he was lecturing on the good and pious Vicente Pallotti, a member of the French Academy, and wrote to him to obtain an audience, but received for answer that he (Michelet) would not be allowed see him if he came without his clerical dress, because he could receive none but those *robes noires* in his house. He (Père Gratry) died in great poverty, and poor Michelet will probably have a civil interment, unless on his dying bed, which was not long, a reconciliation was effected with his anti-religious doctrines. Edgard Quinet was the only one of the extreme men that he confided to see, professing to make an attempt or abhorrence for the very men who were perhaps found in his employ, a sneering and encouragement to carry out their anti-religious and anti-social doctrines. He was not a member of the French Academy, and does not appear to have sought any kind of honor during his life, except that of his literary productions extend to some fifty or sixty volumes. *Dublin Freeman.*

### The Recent Duel in France—Trial of the Parties.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: Another trial, but which took place at Melun, attracted a good deal of attention. This was the affair of the recent duel at Fontainebleau, in which Prince Sulkowski killed Count Chotka. The latter was the President of the Court, Councilor *Try*, interrogated the Prince, and it appeared that the duel arose through the Ghikas having prevented Prince Soutzo, who is engaged to one of their daughters, carrying off his child and escaping with him to Roumania; also, because Nicholas Ghika said something disparaging of the Princess, who, meeting him in the street, struck him. Hence the duel. Prince Michel Sturdza acted as Ghika's friend, and fought a duel before at Bucharest, and had wounded his adversary in the Sagor. The Prince Sulkowski will pass for one who wounded him in the finger. That time you aimed too high, Prince. Why were you separated from your wife?

Accused—She would not follow her husband and listened to the advice of her sisters.

President—And your son, where was he?

Accused—He remained with his mother.

President (with severity)—And you decided to carry off the child from its mother?

Accused (solemnly)—Yes.

Prince Soutzo was then called upon to relate the circumstances of the duel, which he did in a very natural way. The President indignantly termed him a rogue, and through the rest of the trial addressed the Prince as "the cousin of his child." "Your wife must have been mad to leave you," he said. "Even that did not stop you."

The duel appears to have been conducted fairly enough. The seconds put a double charge of powder in the pistols to spoil their accuracy, but nevertheless Ghika fell mortally wounded. Prince Soutzo and the seconds fled the country, but returned to stand their trial, which is generally a formality. To the astonishment of Paris, however, the Prince has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, his seconds to three years, and those of Nicholas Ghika to two years. The jury refused to find the Prince guilty of homicide, but merely of cutting and wounding! It used to be held that it was wrong to wound than to kill a man, because in the latter case the duelist was tried for murder before a court of assize and if he wounded, the affair is tried before the correctional police, and the parties fined and imprisoned. The Court of Melun, however, has distorted this illusion, but it is a pity that Greeks and Roumanians should be the first victims of this Draconian code. It is only about a year ago that one Prescott man stepped another's face in a profession for a trivial slight: a duel followed, the


EDUCATIONAL.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
SANTA CLARA,.....CALIFORNIA.
Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated, with full powers of a literary institution, by the Legislature of the State of California. Its buildings are large and commodious, and its grounds are spacious, embracing a play-ground, with the customary gymnasium, a swimming pond, etc., affords every facility for healthful exercise.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and valuable collections of Mineralogy and Geology. It has also, practical schools of Navigation, Surveying and Surveying. Also, a Normative course is taught in a thoroughly Normal elementary.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August, and terminates on the 31st of July.

TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually, in advance)

Matriculation fee, to be paid but once.....$ 10 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, Mending of Linen, School Stationery, Medical Attendance and Medicine, Baths, Fuel, Lights per year.....$300 00

Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. Use of Clothing, Books, Pocket-money and the like, no advances made by the Institution. For further particulars apply to

REV. A. VARSI, S. J., President.

CONVENT OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,
*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per session.....$150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10 00
Bed and bedding.....10 00
Physician's fee.....10 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Painting and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary course, per month.....$ 2 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....3 00
Music, per month.....4 00
French.....4 00
Painting.....4 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS PER DOZEN.

Washing.....$ 1 00
Washing remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged $20.
Lessons in Painting and Music form extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish language. Use of Piano, $5 per month.
All correspondence of the young ladies will be submitted to the inspection of the Superioress.
Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED under the laws of the State and enjoys the Literary and Scientific privileges of the Territorial Normal School, will open on MONDAY, the 4th of August, 1873, under the auspices and the direction of a thoroughly Scholastic corps of Teachers.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$ 10
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....$ 50
Washing, per quarter.....$ 15
Bed and bedding (pupils will be preferred to provide their own) per quarter.....$ 10
Physician's fee, to be paid but once.....$ 10
No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Work, Painting, Drawing, Use of Piano, and use of instrument, per month, $2 50.
The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 15th, and terminates on the 31st of May.
For further particulars apply to

SISTER IN CHARGE.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA,.....CALIFORNIA.

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the first Monday in August, 1873, and will continue forty weeks.

The buildings are large and commodious, and the grounds are spacious, embracing a play-ground, with the customary gymnasium, a swimming pond, etc., affords every facility for healthful exercise.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$ 10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of ten months.....$150 00
Bed, Bedding, and Mending of Linen.....$ 20 00
Physician's fee, to be paid but once.....$ 10 00
Payments must be made semi-annually in advance.
No pupil will be received for a shorter period than one session.
Money will be advanced by the College; for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum will be deposited.
For further particulars apply to

REV. J. J. CRESPE, O. S. F.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE Notre Dame College in San José. The course of instruction, which extends to seven years, is the Elementary and higher departments of education, comprising all the branches of a solid and ornamental taught in the best Catholic institutions.

TERMS:

The first term of the Eighth Annual Session will commence on Monday, August 4th, 1873.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.
School commences on the 1st of each month.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic. It is in healthful and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education embraces the various branches usually taught in the most approved institutions. Particular attention is paid to the moral training of pupils to cultivate, too, for the sake of authenticity, all are required to be present at the regular religious exercises of the house.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the 15th of August, and closes on the 15th of June. No deduction will be made if the pupil is withdrawn before the session. No pupil is taken out. Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from date of admission.

TERMS:

Per annum (payable half-yearly in advance):
Board and Tuition.....$ 250 00
Washing.....10 00
Washing remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged $20.
Lessons in Painting and Music form extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish language. Use of Piano, $5 per month.
All correspondence of the young ladies will be submitted to the inspection of the Superioress.
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TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$ 10
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....$ 50
Washing, per quarter.....$ 15
Bed and bedding (pupils will be preferred to provide their own) per quarter.....$ 10
Physician's fee, to be paid but once.....$ 10
No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Work, Painting, Drawing, Use of Piano, and use of instrument, per month, $2 50.
The scholastic year of ten months and a half commences August 15th, and terminates on the 31st of May.
For further particulars apply to

SISTER IN CHARGE.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
*Conducted by the Christian Brothers*
*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B. (the Scholastic, A. B.) the Secretarial, Master of Accounts.

The Commercial course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a knowledge of business in a short time and practically.

While proper care is bestowed on every boy entrusted to the College, our aim is to impart a special education. The daily exercises of the Academy, Lectures and Debates on the Evidences of Religion, Composition, Elocution, etc., are conducted and corrected in the class-rooms.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable half-yearly in advance):
Board, Tuition and Washing.....$ 250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Stationery Fee and Medicine.....10 00
Vacation at College.....50 00
Day Students.....40 00
Modern languages, Music and Drawing (extra charges).....
Studies will be resumed on the 11th of August.

REV. B. JUSTIN, Prest.

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**An Amusing Election Incident.**

In a southern borough in Ireland no occurrence took place on the day of a very keenly contested struggle for Parliamentary honors that may be used as a strong argument by those who are advocating the extension of the franchise to the gentler sex. A certain gentleman, who had been a pure Milesian type, determined that he would espouse the cause of the popular candidate despite the earnest entreaties of his wife and daughter, whose politics were of a decided Conservative stage, and were resolutely determined to thwart the patriotic intentions of their lord and master. A short time previous to the day of polling a ladies' field high council and decided on a woman's only way so" had failed to convince their obstinate protector of the error of his ways, they should endeavor by force to prevent him from recording his vote for the candidate of his choice. After a number of plans had been suggested for both ladies, no idea occurred to either one that would indeed be worthy of Mollie. Her eyes glistened with delight as she exclaimed, "Mamma, I have it; the very thing!" There was no need for a moment; and she began to tell her mother how she would be down to the top of the hot-head and will get page attention for him. On the day of the election, Mollie left home early, so that she will have to second the ladder to get up to the window, and he will be up as well as he can. Mollie was delighted at the success of her plan, and felling that the hour for the shooting of poll was approaching, she began to array herself in her best attire. At last the hour arrived, and Mollie, who had been watching from the window, saw her father coming down the street, accompanied by a number of his friends, who were cheering him on his way to the poll. Mollie, who was standing behind the window curtain, could see that her father was somewhat astonished when the gentleman requested him to break open the hall door, but they soon put him in the way of doing it. Following this with the usual predicament he was in. The door was smashed in at last, and Mollie appeared by the servant. The master of the house was then rescued, and had barely time to proceed to the polling place and record his vote, amidst the plaudits of the less attentive, which did not tend his relative to be influenced him to change his opinions.

**Rumors of War.**

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes as follows: "Startling rumors are in circulation to-night concerning confidential affairs. The Emperor William, to begin with, is going to Italy for some weeks or months, not to make a friendly visit, as while if possible his health, and in his absence the Crown Prince is to act as Regent. Next, the purport of a circular letter sent by Prince Hamarck to the German Embassador at the European capitals, but for communication to the Governments to which they are accredited, but for their own information will guide all who wish to have leaked out. The plain English of the note is said to be this: Intimates that Germany is not disposed to wait for the recuperation of France before she enters upon the second war, which she is now fully prepared to wage; any circumstances, but is determined to engage in this one first and by any means which may suit her convenience. I do not vouch for the truth of either of those reports, but they are said to be believed in quarters which are generally well informed.

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.—Mrs. Guthrie, of Philadel

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The poor-box in the Church of the Mother of Sorrows in Philadelphia was robbed a few weeks ago.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, unites with his Grace of New York in favoring the American Catholic pilgrimage.

Rev. G. L. Willard, of Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, is spoken of in connection with the vacant Bishopric of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

We see by the *Catholic Telegraph* that an American chapel is proposed to be erected at Paray le Monial in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

The proposed cost of the shrine which will be built on the summit of Montmartre, Paris, in honor of the Sacred Heart, is a million and a half dollars.

Cardinal Barnabo has acknowledged the receipt of 9,575 francs from Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and presented it to the Holy Father on the 5th of January last.

The Jesuit missionaries in Madagascar have now seventy-four places of worship in the central provinces, with forty-four priests, Sisters of Mercy and other teachers.

The Passionist Fathers of Cincinnati have received a large quantity of the miraculous water of Lourdes, which they will gladly distribute to all who apply for it.

The Portland *Catholic Sentinel* says that Sisters of Charity are building a hospital at Deer Lodge, Montana, and that it will be completed by the middle of next month.

Father Ryan, the "priest-poet of the South," is "up with a bang" at a meeting in Troy, New York, and is unable to fulfill his lecture engagements.

R. P. McGlynn, late editor of the *Erie Gazette*, will commence the issue of a Catholic paper at Erie, Pa., to be called the *Lake Shore Visitor*. It will be the organ of Bishop Mullen.

The *Catholic Telegraph* has strong hopes, based on personal appearances, that Archbishop Purcell will fill up, without interruption, the half century of his episcopate.

The Board of Immigration of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union for the United States will meet in city of Washington for the transaction of important business on the 18th of March.

M. Veuillot is engaged in writing a pamphlet on the present condition of Europe, and also an account of his recent visit to Rome, as editorials for the *Univers* on its reappearance on the 23d inst.

The Rev. Bernard Marz, of the church of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, a native of Baltimore, died after a protracted affection in the Providence Hospital at Washington, on February 28th.

The Dublin *Nation's Journal* very truthfully says: "If the Catholic journalist has any well-defined duty to perform, it is to educate persons which may reflect due honour on the Catholic name and be a source of comfort and success to every true Catholic heart."

Among many valuable suggestions offered by an American Catholic priest on the American pilgrimage to the Vatican prince, is that one of the seven ecclesiastical provinces into which the United States is divided should be represented by a Bishop.

Garfield has written a letter to the young men of a school at Chiari in Lombardy, in which he says: "Cherish young friends, the young men of Italy, take the priests and their teachings as your friends, with all your heart, as Garibaldi, Chiari, December 30, 1873.

The Paulist Fathers Elliot and Deshon gave a very successful mission last month at Father Quirk's church in Greenville, Pa. Many are both converts, as all, we believe, of the Paulist Fathers are. Father Deshon graduated in the class with President Grant at the West Point Military Academy, and was for some years an instructor in that institution.

There is a charity ball to be held in Paris for the poor of Auteuil, and the leading ladies of all political parties are to lead the ballroom, carpenter, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, all in active operation. Were inspected, as was also with the girls' department. Among the many compliments paid to Brother Teller, Dr. Harris said, "I have visited every prison, jail and lock-up in the State, and hardly ever have found in any of them a graduate of the Catholic Protectory." And again, "It is impossible for children trained as these are to become anything but good citizens and worthy men."

The Rev. J. P. Thompson, who, as we have before stated, made the speech in favor of the Prussian Government at "Little" Earl Russell's "No-Popery" meeting in London, was invited by Bismarck to repeat it in Berlin, and who is nominated by President Grant as Inspector of Consulates, with his wife as Secretary, is denounced by all the liberal English and American papers, for having "very absurdly misrepresented the sober public sentiment and intelligent public opinion of the American people."

It looked like the days of primitive Christianity in the gray gold of the morning Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, at the Church of St. Alphonsus in St. Louis, when the members of the Holy Family Society, numbering four hundred, all alumnæ of the sodality, approached the table of the Lord and received Holy Communion. This Society is composed of three branches, one for single ladies, one for married ladies and one for men.

The late election in England shows that in almost every instance where the issue of religious against secular education was clearly made, the secularists were gloriously beaten. The Catholics, as a rule, made their influence felt by voting for the candidates pledged to support denominational education, and the Irish schools, and it happened that the Conservative candidates were generally the most outspoken and clear in their replies on that question.

The London correspondent of the *Catholic Review* says: "There is no doubt here that Bismarck has managed to demonstrate with the English Government, as he recently did with that of the Emperor of Russia, the powerful means of opposition, on account of the freedom with which Catholic journals have expressed their sentiments and their denunciations of the Church, and neither is there and doubt that he is preparing for another war in the line of 1870."

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A German correspondent of the *Baltimore Mirror* sends the translation of a letter written lately by a German priest from the Province of the Rhine, Prussia, to one of his relatives in Cincinnati, showing that the Catholic laity of Germany are united with their priests and the priests with their bishops, in the defence of Holy Mother Church and the precious inheritance of faith, and that bishops, priests and laity are ready to shed their blood, like the martyrs of old, for the sake of Christ.

Read the following from the Boston *Pilot* of February 28th: "There are now in the city of Boston twenty-seven Catholic Churches and about a dozen chapels. Six congregations are building new churches, which, when they are opened by any Catholic population in the Union. There are also in Boston and vicinity about six Catholic colleges and scholastic institutions, with a half a dozen more in prospect. In the dioceses there are now represented all religious orders of men, and eight of women." And then the following from the *Herald* of the neighborhood: State Senate of Massachusetts a Catholic prisoner or a Catholic pauper forced to attend Protestant worship, and Catholics are not allowed inside the gate in Protestant Boston.

The London *Spectator* says: "The meetings to sympathize with the King of Prussia in his battle with the Pope were held on Tuesday at St. James' Hall and Exeter Hall, Sir John Murray being in the chair on both occasions. The speaking was rather ignorant and very vague; but as Sir Robert Peel, Sir Thomas Chambers and a few clerical gentlemen were the principal speakers, the result was pitiful." The *Spectator* further says that "many throats were thrown out of dealing with Popery in England in the manner as in Germany should occasion occur," and adds, "Why not, therefore, put the Roman Catholic religion under State management at once! As much reason for it occurs here every day in the year as ever it did in Prussia."

The Catholic pilgrimage to leave New York for Rome in May next is to be composed exclusively of men. Many ladies are indignant at the slight put upon them, but the *Catholic Review* says: "It was felt more judicious, in view of the inconveniences likely to arise from the hurry of traveling so great a distance in so short a time, not to encourage the idea that ladies could be taken on the first pilgrimage, when the difficulties will be greater and the experiences less than on any other of those that follow it. It was consideration for the ladies likely to go, not neglect of them or their services to the Church, which induced the committee to adopt the suggestion of limiting the pilgrimage to Catholic men."

### An Outgrowth of Other Disease.

Catarrh sometimes exists alone, but is more frequently a symptom of other constitutional disease. The following letter explains it:

DELLEVUE, O., Cranberry St., W. Y., January 31, 1871.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dear Sir: At the age of twenty-one I was taken with a severe pain in my shoulder, which continued to grow worse for many years. I am now in my seventh-fourth year, and universally of fine constitution. Within the last few years, from over-exercise, I have been afflicted with a complication of diseases—chronic nasal catarrh in its first stage, Cancer, to a degree that (as me) it seemed then if I remained as it then was, it would run out in external skin, Bronchitis; in which, at no time, could I speak above a whisper, and at times not that much. Also a severe pain in the head and shoulders and bleeding of the lower lungs, which left me in a very prostrated state. I took your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and used your Catarrh Remedy and Inhaler. I am now in my seventy-fourth year, and feel as well as I ever did in my life. I feel the service of your medicines to me, and I am willing you should use my name for such purposes as you may desire. I speak out of strength and truth of fact rendered me that I could not have done without your medicines. I am sure I think you have something almost out of sight, and feel bound in my position and honored amongst men of rank, and recommend it to my friends, as many already have, long after this I saw your advertisement, prepared to be immediately used. Yours truly and respectfully, Rev. Minister of Evangelical Lutheran Church. Sold by druggists.

### Try It—Prove It Yourself.

MARTIN, Craddock & Co., 1093 Race street, Philadelphia, Penn.—Gentlemen: Please send me seventy bottles of Cannabis Indica, one pack of Pile and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your agent here I have sold one of Cannabis some three years ago. I want him to try them. I gained three pounds while selling the first three bottles, and I know he has got the thing for him. Respectfully yours, J. V. HITE. LAWRENCEBURG, KY., Feb. 10, 1873.

### Subscriptions Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kentucky Ranch—James Larkin | $ 4 00 |
| Redwoods, New Zealand—John Harvey | 4 00 |
| Red Bluff—Ed. C. Daly | 2 00 |
| Gilroy—Rev. Father Hoskins | 2 00 |
| Gilroy—Rev. Father Hoskins | 2 00 |
| Ed. McCrory | 2 00 |
| San Andreas—By same | 12 00 |
| Livermore—Timothy Hayes | 2 00 |

To have the money needlessly spent every year would give substantial comfort to almost every person. To have the money saved by buying SILVER TIPPED boots and shoes would buy each person every year a new pair of shoes.

## New Advertisements.

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OPENING

—OF—

NEW

SPRING

GOODS!

J. J. O'BRIEN

Has pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons and the public in general that he has received

Forty Cases

—OF—

NEW

SPRING

GOODS,

All Styles and Prices, and Beautiful Designs and Shades.

These Goods are now open for inspection, and all are cordially invited to come and judge for themselves of the Beauty, Utility and Moderate Prices of the Goods offered for sale.

COME TO-DAY,

COME TO-MORROW,

—TO—

J. J. O'BRIEN'S

606 MARKET STREET,

NEAR MONTGOMERY.....SAN FRANCISCO.

During the Summer months the Store will be opened at 7:30 A. M. and closed at 7 P. M.

Samples sent free on application.

IMPORTATION DIRECT.

M. SHORT,

PIONEER TAILOR,

COMMERCIAL STREET, - - - Corner of Leidesdorff

THE FINEST GOODS ever imported into this market, including

MELTONS, CAMBRIDGE.
CHEVIOTS, NAPIER.
OXFORD, WITNEYS.
RAGLANS, WEST TWILLS,
&c.....&c.....&c.

...ALSO...

A Large Assortment of Genuine Irish Frieze.

Being the NEWEST FASHIONS, both in material and colors, which he now offers at price which

*Cannot be touched by any other house in the city.*

An inspection of THIS SPLENDID STOCK Is respectfully invited. A perfect fit guaranteed.

Remember, my Prices to Order are—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pants | $ 5 |
| Business Suits | 18 |
| Beaver Suits | 20 |
| Finest French Beaver Suits | 25 |

M. SHORT,

527 Commercial Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK STORE

110 SECOND STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY

HAIR GOODS,

STATIONERY, ZEPHYR WOOL, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, ETC.

| | |
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| Human Hair Switches, short stems.....All prices | Top Braids, Long Braids, Chignons and Rolls of Pure Hair. |
| Human Hair Switches, long stems | Curls, per lock |
| Human Hair Side Curls, double, one inch set | Hair Nets, per pack |
| Mohair Switches, very fine | Hair, per bottle, 1 ounce; Marticage, per bottle, 10 ounces |
| Mohair Switches, extra length | Bonnet or Cradle Cotton, 4 spools |

Importer and Manufacturer of Human and Imitation Hair Goods.

My Human Hair Goods are made of the best French Hair. Nearly all Hair dealers mix Chinese Japanese hair in their goods without the buyer's knowledge, but it is a great detriment to the hair, and is the leading cause in the decay of the hair. My goods are not so colors. Agent for HAIR SILK GOODS, made of pure SILK. N. B.—The NEW YORK STORE has been established for years, and is the leading one in the city. No connection with any other. Goods sent C. O. D.

A. B. SAMPSON,

fe21 110 Second Street, between Mission and Minna, San Francisco.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT THE

RED HOUSE,

848 MARKET STREET, (OPPOSITE FOURTH).

REDUCED FULLY FROM 25 TO 75 PER CENT.

The most complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered to the public is now at the RED HOUSE, and for sale at from 25 to 75 per cent. less than usually in the city. Read my List of Prices:

Twenty-five cases Children's Pants' Shoes, with spring heels.....$1 and upward
Ladies' Kid Seamless (hand) Gaiters.....$1 75
Ladies' Kid Seamless (hand) Button Gaiters.....2 00
Ladies' Kid Seamless (plain) Gaiters.....1 50
Children's Buttoned, Double-soled, Seamless.....1 00
Children's Extra quality, Seamless.....1 25

In fact every article and every pattern to be found in a first-class Boot and Shoe Store.

Now or Never will you have such Bargains. Goods will be Sold for the Next 30 Days.

HEALY'S RED HOUSE,

848 Market Street.

DAY GOODS, ETC. MISCELLANEOUS.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

WE HAVE NOW A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

Which we offer the public at very

LOW PRICES,

Consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy

SILKS,

IRISH POPLINS, SHAWLS,

And a full supply of

Fancy Goods.

We invite special attention to our supply of

BLACK GOODS.

Table Linens & Housekeeping Goods

To Hotels and Boarding-houses at Wholesale Prices.

RIBBONS

A specialty, bought for CASH.

BRADFORD SERGES, in Black and White, manufactured expressly for sale at the Sisters and Fathers of the Coast.

IRISH TATTING sold in the trade at a fifth, and discount.

Orders from the country promptly attended to at lowest prices.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE THIRD.....SAN FRANCISCO.

KENNEDY,

O'NEILL &

BRENNAN,

...DIRECT IMPORTERS OF...

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

116 and 118 Third Street,

Corner of Minna.....SAN FRANCISCO.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

SPRING GOODS!

MISS KENNEDY,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

62 Third Street, Near Mission.

INFORMS HER FRIENDS AND the public in general that she has received per steamer ALAMEDA all the NOVELTIES and LATEST STYLES in

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

HATS AND BONNETS,

And always keeps on hand as good an assortment of

Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers, etc

As can be found at any store in the city.

Ladies cannot do better than patronize this establishment, where they can get everything they need in the Millinery line, without having to pay fabric prices for them. nl5-6m

EDWARD CASEY,

Merchant Tailor,

79 Fourth Street, near Mission,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING HAD A LARGE AND LONG EXPERIENCE in the Eastern cities in the manufacture of garments, and a thorough knowledge of the general branch of the business, would respectfully ask a trial from the Catholic clergymen, confident that it would give them general satisfaction. All kinds of cloth made to order in the neatest manner. All garments guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. A large assortment of pants and vest patterns. Give me a call. 1y6

IRISH FLAGS

FOR SALE.

THREE GENUINE IRISH NATIONAL FLAGS for sale—one silk and two Bunting. The Silk Flag is gotten up in the most massive and full style, and the emblems—harp, sunburst and wreath of shamrocks—are beautifully worked with gold cord. The Bunting Flags are also gotten up on the same principle, and are in best respects of the kind. Apply immediately, personally or by letter, to

NATHAN JOSEPH & CO.,

313 Market street, San Francisco.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

PATRONIC BADGES FOR ST. PATRICK'S Day—can be readied at TEN CENTS EACH. Just received from Ireland, and sold there in millions, a fine assortment of ST. PATRICK'S BADGES, ROBERT EMMET, in color and gold, mounted in a gold frame attached to a green silk ribbon—used to procession on St. Patrick's Day, as a means of identification. All who have seen it pronounce it a work of art. Wholesale only by

NATHAN JOSEPH & CO.,

313 Clay street, San Francisco.

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Country orders supplied. fe14-4t

CASH TEA STORE

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS

COFFEES AND SPICES,

928 MARKET STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell.....SAN FRANCISCO.

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PRINTING

Paper Ruling and Book Binding.

*Neatly, Promptly, Cheaply*

PERFORMED BY

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Corner Clay and Sansome Sts.

Country Orders will receive equal consideration as those from our city patrons.

MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY

WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

Established in 1826.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY AND other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted of finest quality, and mounted with our New Patent Rotating Yoke—the most recent and desirable Bell Hanging. For prices and catalogues apply to

A. & E. G. MENEELY,

oct15-1y-new West Troy, New Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOS. A. DEALY, who left Chicago for San Francisco February 10, 1873. Any person who may know anything about him will confer a favor by addressing a letter to St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles.

THE MONITOR:

The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

LYONS & BARRY, - - - - Publishers.

DENIS LYONS. JOHN T. BARRY.

RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.
DENIS LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

OFFICE—642 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 1, 2 and 3, up-stairs.)

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TERMS (Payable in Advance):

Served by Carriers, per week.....10c
Mail subscribers, per year.....$ 4 00
" six months.....2 00
The Monitor and Catholic Standard, per year.....5 00
" " Godey's Lady's Book.....6 00
" " Demorest's Fashion Magazine.....5 00
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| 1 square, 1 time | $ 1 00 | 1 square, 6 months | $10 00 |
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| " 3 months | 9 00 | " 1 year | 25 00 |

The above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

Written for THE MONITOR.

O morn of grace and beauty,
We fondly bid thee hail,
With the welcome true and hearty
Of a love which ne'er can fail.

For shrined within our inmost souls,
Clear-lived ever-sacred heart,
Lives the love for Erin's Patron
Which will ever thereto impart

Love ardent as the glowing sun,
Who through years of weary toil
Spent his boyhood a meek captive
To a proud lord of the soil.

And heaven's love and pity blending
Grew within him day by day,
As he pictured the sad people
Through the pagan darkness stray;

As he wept the shadowing gloom,
With no future hope to cheer;
And he prayed that God would send them
Faith's pure light so bright and clear.

And light came—the lowly captive,
From his native land set free,
Sought once more his native country,
O'er the blue waves of the sea;

But the memory of green Erin
On his heart's core lingered fast,
And in dreams he heard the wailing,
As her bosom he pressed at last.

Till he burst in boundless pleading
At the Sovereign Pontiff's throne,
Begging that to Ireland's children
He might send his own.

With the blessing of Christ's Vicar
To the western isle he came,
And no persecution's harsh fury
Now such pure zeal lasting fame.

Kings and princes, peers and peasants,
All with equal love impassioned call,
And with spirits meek and docile
Owned the Saviour Lord of all.

And he left to us, the children
Of that land where'er we stray,
Faith's pure light to guide and cheer on
With his mercy and strengthen ray.

So with hearts of grateful devotion
And deep gratitude we claim
Graces for our sorrowing country,
Through Saint Patrick's blessed name.

And we join the world-wide chorus
That to-day thrills through each clime—
May Hierarchy's throne ne'er totter,
Unpain John Mullen.
William Barron.
J. J. O'Brien.
Daniel Ulfen.
Alfred Toole.
P. N. Lennon.
F. J. Lacey.
T. Hayes.
John Kelleher.
Jesse Barry.
D. M. O'Sullivan.
R. Lewellyn.
James Barry.
W. H. Kelly.

In regular succession the various military and civic organizations assumed their allotted positions, and with banners gayly waving in the sunlight, and the sweet strains of many bands, the procession moved in the following order:

The First Division.

Consisted of the military, commanded by Colonel A. Wason, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Bateman and Major J. J. Conlin occupying their respective positions in line. The following commissioned and non-commissioned staff-officers were present in the discharge of their various duties: Adjutant F. J. Taulan; Quartermaster R. P. Carey, Paymaster J. D. Cushnon, Commissary, James Barrett, Surgeon Thomas Green; Chaplain, Rev. Father Larkin. Non-Commissioned Staff: Sergeant Major Cornelius Donahoe, Quartermaster Sergeant E. P. Burright.

The Jackson Dragoons, Capt. M. Greany, led the advance. This company numbered about 60 rank and file, whose military bearing and the ease with which they handled their horses, showed careful drilling. Major P. R. O'Brien and staff rode in front of the Dragoons. After them came the San Francisco Cadets—Capt. C. E. S. McDonald—about 40 strong. The Montgomery Guard—Capt. Charles Quinn and Lieutenants McCully and Hosterler, by virtue of seniority, led the right of the Third Regiment, and their martial appearance was a subject of constant remark. They mustered 80 strong. The Wolfe Tone Guard numbered 40 men, and was commanded by Captain John Leddy. The Meagher Guard, Captain John Magan, made an excellent turnout in their new uniform, and, as usual, made a fine appearance. The Lafayette Guard, Captain Perrier, numbered 40 men. The MacMahon Guard, Captain J. H. McMenomy, about seventy. The Shield Guard, Captain M. Fitzgerald, turned out about 50 strong, and, like the Meagher Guard, looking exceedingly neat in their new uniform. The Emmet Guard, Captain Robert Cleary, commanding, being second in rank, brought up the left of the line, and presented a most imposing appearance in their green uniform. This, like all the other divisions was preceded by a band, and the standards of Ireland and America. The regular tread and lofty bearing of the men, were something to be proud of, and elicited warm commendations from the spectators. Colonel Wason commanded.

The Second Division.

This division consisted of carriages, containing the President of its Day, M. C. Hassett; R. M. Clarken, Orator; Robert Tobin, Poet; John H. Gilmore, Secretary; M. Kane, Vice-President; James O'Hanlon, Treasurer; and the reverend clergy and invited guests, to the number of about thirty-five. It was marshaled by Robert Sullivan, J. F. Sullivan and Thomas H. J. Griffin.

Third Division.

Comprised the Sons of the Emerald Isle Benevolent Association, to the number of one hundred and fifty, wearing rosettes and badges. It was preceded by a band, and the standards of Ireland and America. The regular tread and lofty bearing of the men, were something to be proud of, and elicited warm commendations from the spectators. Colonel Wason commanded.

Fourth Division.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, of San Francisco, accompanied by its Gaskell nameoake, composed the Fourth Division, and numbered about 200 men. It was marshaled by Major P. W. Black, J. T. O'Brien and P. R. Kennedy. James R. Keilly, President of the Society, and T. J. Welsh, Secretary. The turn-out was exceedingly creditable, and with the usual American and Irish banners and the society flags displayed, the division compared well with the others.

The Fifth Division

Comprised the Irish-American Benevolent Society, escorted by the Hibernia Rifles, Captain T. Desmond. The division was marshaled by John H. Dougherty, John Grant and Chas. McVicker. The Rifles numbered about forty men, and made a most creditable appearance in their green coats and red pantaloons. The Irish-Americans turned out nearly 300 men, each wearing a green rosette. This is one of the best organizations in San Francisco and is a just pride to its members. Hon. Wm. O'Connell is President of the Society, and James O'Donnell, Secretary.

The Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association was the main feature of this division. They turned out 120 strong, headed by the President, Mathew Keenan. Next came John Alpers' Band, and a banroche containing officers of the St. Mary's Temperance and Benevolent Society, numbering 75 members. The banner of this Society, bearing a gold embroidered cross, with the legend, "In Hoc Signo Vinces" was the subject of much deserved admiration as an artistic piece of work. The officers of the Society are as follows: President, Peter Rafferty; Chaplain, Rev. Father Slattery; Secretary, Thomas Finn; and Marshal, P. McFaddeu. The division was marshaled by Matthew Nunan, aided by Denis Daly and Michael Heffernan.

The Seventh Division

Consisted of six divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians—No. 1 of San Francisco, No. 1 of Napa, No. 1 of Vallejo, No. 1 of San Rafael and 1 and 2 of Oakland. It was preceded by a band and a massive green silk banner, bearing appropriate devices. In front of the banner marched the general officers of the Order—M. J. Wrin, County Delegate; John P. Meagher, General President; John T. Barry, General Vice-President; Thomas Dready, General Secretary; Peter J. Carr, General Assistant Secretary; John Conway, General Treasurer. The seventh division was marshaled by M. Warde, State Delegate, aided by J. J. Donovan, State Secretary, B. Keenan, Michael Delgarde, Thomas Mullen and John O'Kane. Each division of the A. O. H. was headed by its officers and carried its description banner.

DIVISION NO. 1, OF SAN FRANCISCO, Numbered 250, as first men; and take it little more than half the actual membership of the division. The officers are: President, James Farrell; Vice-President, Daniel Dwyer; Recording Secretary, John B. Harrington; Financial Secretary, Martin Kelly, and Treasurer, Charles Dillon.

DIVISION NO. 1, OF NAPA,

A fine body of men, followed, numbering 56. P. Lyden and J. S. Hogan, Aids; P. Lynch, C. D.; President, Daniel McCarthy; Vice-President, T. McCullen; Recording Secretary, J. S. Hogan; Financial Secretary, J. Gallagher; Treasurer, P. McDonough. This Division was preceded by the Napa Band, and presented a fine appearance. Next came

DIVISION NO. 1, OF VALLEJO,

Numbering 200 members, and the Vallejo Band. The officers of this Association are E. McGettigan, P. Laine, M. J. Sweeney, Aids; D. Brosnahan, C. D.; J. F. McAuliffe, President; P. McCue, Vice-President; J. A. Kane, Recording Secretary; T. Kenney, Assistant Recording Secretary; J. Lennon noted as Marshal of this Division, and J. P. Lynett and Thomas Flinn acted as Aids.

The Tenth Division

Consisted of citizens in carriages to the number of possibly one hundred vehicles.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

The column moved up Fifth street to Howard, to Market, to Montgomery, to Jackson, to Kearny, to Market, to Ninth, countermarching to Kearny and Bush, where the banner of her old country was lowered by which to rejoice in the memory of her great statesmen, orators and poets—Sar Bushe, Sheridan, Emmet, Curran, Goldsmith, Moore and O'Connell—men whose writings and eloquence have made the name of liberty have given to the English tongue a grandeur of expression never known before, ing-named sailor of Napoleon's fame. Halting time to drop a floral tear to the memory of Father Mathew, Gerald Griffin and Emmet, and to pause awhile by their sacred dust that the tongue of eloquence was hushed, and the pen refused to write, while from the roof of Major Jack Swan's, at the junction of Montgomery and Market, floated the flags of all nations. The Cadets never forgot this day; for as often as you meet these glorious fellows, you hear in front of your procession

BEHOLD THE EMERALD OF SEAS!

Once more the column moved up Kearny to Bush, to Dupont, to Sacramento, to Kearny, to Market, to Fifth, to Howard, to Seventh, to Folsom, to Eighth, to Harrison, to Ninth, to Bryant, to Tenth

## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

### CHAPTER LXII.

IN PRISON.

Railways are the triumphs of modern civilisation, but there are circumstances under which a journey by rail may become even more disagreeable than a tedious march on foot. Such was the case with the French prisoners taken at the fight of the Marne. From Soissons to the place of their final destination the journey was made on the railroad, but even in speed there was comparatively little gain, and in comfort none at all. The poor wretches were cast into horse boxes or cattle trucks without a seat and without covering of any sort. The December was more than usually cold, and they had the opportunity of enjoying it in all its bitterness. As they were dragged along past the houses and gardens and fields of a country that many of them knew well, their journey was interrupted many times. The franc-tireurs had been at work and had cut the railway in several places. In his deep despondency, Michel sometimes almost wished that they had some men peacefully on a chasm which would put an end to his miseries and the miserable freight of the train together.

"What is this?" cries one of the prisoners to another.

"A stoppage, no doubt, to serve as our hot soup," is the reply.

"The Saxon captain is hunting in his baggages for some choice cigars for us," remarked a third.

"You are all wrong," cries a fourth. "It is a telegraphic message from Count Bismarck to say the Prussian exchequer will be ruined, as Houdin over there got two ounces of black bread more than his share yesterday."

Meantime the Germans below examine the rails. There is much cursing, swearing and shouting. Then a bumping of heavy weights is heard, climbing of hammers, more shouting and some additional oaths, and the train moves on. Again there is a halt at a station. This time it is to receive more prisoners. The Frenchmen shut up in their trucks can see the uniform, and they know or guess that they are from the army of the Loire. This kind of stoppage elicits no joke from even these elastic spirits.

In this fashion, continually halting, and going slowly at the best, it reaches its final destination. Say days after leaving Soissons it rumbles slowly over the long bridge that crosses the Saône. Michel looks up with some interest at the great dome which has made Cologne an object of interest to the world, but his eye was comparatively uninstructed in architecture, and his thoughts were then forward and backward rather than concerned about the ancient Ostrogoth. He had abandoned time to think of his native village in the Vosges, of the boys he played with him in early youth; of his mother, whom he barely remembered, of the father whom he had so fondly cherished, and whose death had been a source of such bitterness of the, good-natured man, and the tears came into his eyes as he recalled in mind some trait of his great play they had together as children, which capricious memory held with a tenacity it denied to other things of graver moment. What, he wondered, had become of old "Old Nick?" Like a golden thread through the strands of a coat the thought of Agnès ran below all others, beautifying the present and brightening the future with hope. The prison he was to occupy would in any case have given him an object of speculation; but on the point he could not choose but think, as, all around him, especially as they neared the city, there was talk of nothing else.

"Wall, comrades," said a sour, discontented looking soldier, "you are a fine subject of your bragging—you are across the Rhine."

"For the first time, Père Mesonnier," said a young subaltern gayly. "Next time we shall have French drivers to our train."

"Hah!" was the contemptuous response.

"I wonder," said a simple-looking young fellow, "what sort of quarters we shall get?"

A comrade looked at him with great gravity, and said, "You have never been in a German prison before?"

"No."

"Oh, then let me, who have had some experience, give you a bit of advice."

"Merci."

"Be on any terms consent to accept less than a suite of three apartments."

"Eh?"

"And," said another, "you should inquire whether old Bismarck sent word to have the sheets for your bed properly aired."

The youngster reddened, and there was a roar of laughter at his expense, for the midst of which the train stopped. The prisoners were marched out of the station to their destination. When they reached it there seemed to be little inclination to examine the marines about, in odd fashion, had lit up their dreary journey. It was not that their prison had any of the terrible aspect of the dungeon. It was simply a camp, in which they were to all appearance no worse off than soldiers generally; nevertheless it is quite possible to know a great deal of misery under a common name or pretence. On nearing the entrance to that of which they were marched a prisoner walking near Michel remarked, "Ugh, it is not a fortress that does not look so badly."

"Pshaw!" said another, "if it looked badly it would be honest; as it doesn't you will find yourself deceived."

They were marched in detachments to the different huts. The moment they entered their little new barrack Michel got the best a tear as the small victim of glory was borne to the corner where the French prisoners were buried. Strange to say, several others had died before him, though they were not men of fairly strong constitution. They were for the most part mobiles from the country, accustomed to tolerably plentiful living, and the liberal place it took upon the miserable allowance of food made to them.

Food was brought to them but once a day. Sometimes it was black bread only, sometimes there was rice, sometimes dried vegetables were thrown in, and, when the official cook on the day happened to be in a good humor, a little bad lard was given as a seasoning. It was a sickening sight to see the scurf of these meals. The old soldiers took the matter easily enough; long habituated to rough times and occasionally to insufficient food, they disliked the thing, but bore it patiently. It was different, however, with the young mobiles. Disgust at the food would struggle in their faces with the cravings of hunger, and they seemed divided between a desire to fling the wretched food at their jailers and the cravings of a ravenous appetite.

A veteran named Bonnivet, who had ran through many of the Algerian campaigns was particularly disgusted at the waste of his young countrymen, and used to rail at them unmercifully.

"Sho," said the old mustache, "I would not mind your gluttony if you did it expose us."

"Gluttony! God help us!"

"Yes, gluttony. Has not the benificent German Government provided you with a daily allowance of food, and yet you re not content."

"Content! Who could be content with the rations of a baby?" cried a young mobille whose broad frame spoke of stalwart strength, but whose shrunken and withered skin showed that the flesh on his bone had wasted away.

"Hah! if you are not content yourself—if you cannot live on what you have got, don decently like a man, and do not belligerence ing the French army by begging as I saw you yesterday."

The young fellow reddened.

"I saw him and others with this," continued the veteran cruelly, "going from these fat rascals of Prussians with they were licking their chops might be able to recognise him, and so execute summary vengeance upon him as a traitor. *Le Bon Bourgeois* was simple and circumstantial. "It is agree," it is said, "to avoid rash condemnation, we have hesitated before adopting the suspicions of some of our contemporaries. We have, on the contrary, caused the most minute and careful inquiries to be made, and we are now in a position to place the result before our readers. That result, we are happy to say, is most satisfactory and bewildering nature. The famous Sergeant Bertaux is simply a myth. He is not, thank God, a Frenchman at all; he is a Bavarian and first lieutenant in a regiment of Chasseurs Prussiens. His name is Baumgarten, and after much fasting and prayer, made by all accounts in good faith, he began and wrote his gospel, the life of the Lord, about the end of the first century, relating many important subjects omitted by the other Evangelists, especially all the conversation in the sixth chapter, the long and important discussion of the Jews with the Jews, in which He tries to convert them like a wolf among sheep, and the bloody and real blood for food and drink; which promises to be fulfilled two years after at His last supper. And our learned author, later, as a daily reader of the Bible, knows perfectly well that this noble and sublime language he did it; and how the first and most solemn words he utters strike straight into the point, saying: 'All this happened' was the Word, and the Word was with God and the Word was God. All things were by Him; and without Him was made not even one thing that was made. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we saw His glory, the glory as it were of the only begotten Son of the Father, full of grace and truth." By which words the beloved disciple solemnly and emphatically declares and establishes the eternity and stability of the second person of the august ministry of the most adorable Trinity. And now, as the utterance of the words, *'and the Word was God,'* prove Christ to be God, and also does the omission or subtraction of the same import prove a denial of that great fundamental Christian truth. And lo! this is where the learned editor of the *Charchman* has done in the aforesaid article; for, in speaking of the "new-born King," Jesus Christ, instead of saying, "His was good," he says, "the wonderful work of His miracles have called us to acknowledge that *God was with Him*, and that He was true"—thereby entirely omitting the words proving His divinity, and using in their stead such as would only make Him a holy man like Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Moses; that "God was with Him" as He was with them, and no more. Now, can it be supposed that this has been done accidentally or antisentionally? No, it cannot; the learned minister, an assiduous reader of the Bible, must have known what he said and meant; and when he said, is it not the teaching of pure *Unitarianism*, and the denying of the eternal Godhead of God?

But why should any one be astonished at this? Has not that Episcopalian minister the privilege granted by the "glorious Reformation," of interpreting the Bible as all the rest, according to his own private judgment; and also the much right as Dr. Cummins to secede or join another denomination? And can he not follow him for Rome, since, in doing so, he walks in the footsteps of his spiritual fathers, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and others of the Committee in England, for the "*Heresiem of the Authorized Version*?" Who, knowingly and by choice, associated themselves with one who not only denies, but, in a recent publication, is also the open assailant of that open fundamental doctrine of faith, as well as the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures itself; and who, furthermore, "was perplighted by these high dignitaries to receive the holy sacrament, on that occasion, without reciting the Nicene Creed." (See the remonstrance of Rev. John W. Burgon, B. D., in a pamphlet, "An Unitarian Reviser of our Authorized Version Indicated," dated Friday, March 22, 1872.)

Besides these examples from abroad there is another one at home, of modern date, which is to be found in the declaration of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in a memorial assembled in Baltimore, October 11, 1871, by which they pronounced that *"regenerated"* means "one born of water in the sacrament of baptism," and this contrary to the Scriptures and to the whole seventh article of their fundamental articles of faith, in which we read, "Baptism is also a sign of regeneration, or new birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive baptism rightly are grafted into the Church; the promises of the forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost are visibly signed and sealed; faith is confirmed, and grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God. The baptism of young children is in any wise to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ."

Then was witnessed one of the grossest insults ever offered to the Holy Ghost, when that latter in open Court and its publication in the *Monitor*. The letter is printed in the synodal acts, but not in answer to a reference to the Pope, *ex officio*, (as they pretended him) to the Bishop of Rome, but said the reign of legislation that have kept it orderly and peaceable. Arcadia itself, if it were Irish and Catholic, would not please the school of politicians of which the Conservatives are the type and exponent. These keen-eyed 'gentlemen are not to be deceived by fair appearances. If we respect life and property, why, no thanks to us. Our fear and not our will consents. If disaffection has ceased to trouble the body of the State, it is simply "veiled hate." Our negative virtue's positive vice, and we ought not how to rely on the reality of our condition if it happened to be unaccustomingly good. However, we are able to congratulate ourselves on the fact that things slown by the Assize records of Drogheda, if we go no credit for such proof of popular and national morality, we must concede ourselves with the consciousness of it. This is all we can balance against the efforts of special correspondents who slander our reputation, and newspaper writers who explain it away.—*Dublin Freeman, Feb.* 17.

The *Journal des Debats*, devoted to the interests of the Robber-King, says, "The Romans are suffering very much from the absence of foreigners. The truth is, since Rome has lost its religious festivals, which afforded a great attraction to all classes of travelers, the number of strangers has become less and less every year, and without them it would be less attractive then any other European city."



### THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Following is the substance of the Apportionment bill which has passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now a law. It will be observed that the Senate is reduced from 40 to 39, and the Assembly from 80 to 75 members. San Francisco's representation is increased from 4 Senators to 10, and one jointly with San Mateo; from 12 Assemblymen to 20. There is a great falling off in the representation of the mining counties, and comparatively little increase in the agricultural. We append the provisions of the bill:

The counties of San Diego and San Bernardino shall be the First Senatorial District, and shall elect one Senator; and each of said counties shall elect one member of the Assembly.

Los Angeles shall be the Second Senatorial District; one Senator and two members of Assembly.

Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo shall be the Third Senatorial District; first one Senator; Ventura and Santa Barbara one member of the Assembly and San Luis Obispo one member of Assembly.

Tulare, Inyo, Fresno, Mono and Kern shall be the Fourth Senatorial District, one Senator; Fresno shall elect one member of the Assembly, and Inyo and Mono shall elect one member of the Assembly, and Tulare and Kern one member.

Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus shall be the Fifth Senatorial District, one Senator; one member of the Assembly, and Stanislaus one member of the Assembly.

Santa Cruz and Monterey shall be the Sixth Senatorial District, one Senator; and each county one member.

Santa Clara and San Benito shall be the Seventh Senatorial District, and shall elect one Assemblyman; Santa Clara shall elect two Senators and four members of the Assembly.

San Francisco and San Mateo shall be the Eighth Senatorial District, one Senator; San Mateo one member of Assembly.

Contra Costa, Solano and Napa shall be the Ninth Senatorial District, one Senator; Napa and Lake each one member.

Sonoma shall be the Tenth Senatorial District; one Senator and three members.

Placer shall be the Twenty-second Senatorial District; one Senator and one member.

El Dorado and Alpine shall be the Twenty-third Senatorial District, one Senator; El Dorado and Alpine jointly one member.

Nevada and Sierra shall be the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District; Nevada one Senator and three members; Sierra one member of the Assembly and one Senator jointly with Placer.

Yuba and Sutter shall be the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, one Senator; Yuba two members and Sutter one member.

Butte, Plumas and Lassen shall be the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, one Senator; Butte two members and Plumas and Lassen jointly one member.

Shasta, Trinity and Shasta shall be the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, and shall elect one Senator; Siskiyou one member; Trinity and Shasta jointly one member.

Colusa and Tehama shall be the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, one Senator and one member.

All the general election to be held in the year 1875, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected in the First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Senatorial District, one Senator each, and in the Twelfth and Thirteenth districts two Senators each.

At the general election to be held in the year 1875, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected in the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Districts one member each, and in the Eighth District three members.

At the general election to be held in the year 1875, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected in the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Districts one Senator each, and in the Eighth District three Senators.

At the general election to be held in the year 1875, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected in the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Districts one member each, and in the Eighth District three members.

The Senatorial Districts to make the peace of the following numbers, to wit: Commencing at a point where Placer, Nevada and Sierra counties join; thence easterly along said Placer and Nevada line; thence southerly along said Placer line; thence easterly along the line of the waters of said bay to the point of intersection with Market street; thence northerly along the line of Fourth street to the point of beginning, said to be the First Senatorial District; thence northerly along the line of Fourth street to the point of beginning, said to be the First Senatorial District; thence northerly along the line of Fourth street to the point of beginning, said to be the First Senatorial District; thence southerly along said Fourth street; thence easterly along said Market street to the point of intersection with Eighth street; thence southerly along said Eighth street to the point of intersection with Market street; thence easterly along said Market street to the point of intersection of Larkin street with said Market street; thence southerly along said Larkin street to the point of intersection with Hayes street; thence easterly along said Hayes street to the point of intersection with Gough street; thence southerly along said Gough street to the point of intersection with Fell street; thence easterly along said Fell street to the point of intersection with Webster street; thence southerly along said Webster street to the point of intersection with Oak street; thence easterly along said Oak street to the point of intersection with Pierce street; thence southerly along said Pierce street to the point of intersection with Grove street; thence easterly along said Grove street to the point of intersection with Scott street; thence southerly along said Scott street to the point of intersection with Fulton street; thence easterly along said Fulton street to the point of intersection with Webster street; thence southerly along said Webster street to the point of intersection with Hayes street; thence easterly along said Hayes street to the point of intersection with Fillmore street; thence southerly along said Fillmore street to the point of intersection with Market street; thence southeasterly along said Market street to the point of intersection with Eighth street; thence southerly along said Eighth street to the point of intersection with Channel street, northeasterly along said Channel to the point of its intersection with Third street; then southeasterly along said Third street to the point of its intersection with the Bay of San Francisco; thence southerly along the line of the Bay of said bay to the point of intersection with the boundary line between the city and county of San Francisco and the county of Marin with the waters of said bay; thence westerly along said boundary line to the point of its intersection with the Pacific Ocean; thence northerly along the line thereon to the point of beginning, said to be Thirteenth Senatorial District, and elect two Senators and four members of Assembly.

Said shall be the Fourteenth Senatorial District, and elect one Senator and three members of Assembly.

### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic Union of the city of New York numbers over 15,000 members.

There are thirty Catholic churches open for religious services on Sunday.

The Rev. Louis Rosecrans, son of the General, has just delivered a very successful mission at Bellsboro', Vt.

Nine young ladies took the white veil in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Harlem, N. Y., on about a fortnight ago.

The conversion to the Catholic faith is announced of a worthy Russian nobleman named Prince William Radziville.

The Archbishop of Cincinnati ordained four priests on the 20th February. Three were Franciscans and one associate.

The Benedictine Sisters of Nebraska City, of whom Mother Beatrice Blakely is Superior, are building a convent.

The Right Rev. Bishop Walsh of London, Canada, has commissioned Mr. Welby Pugin to prepare designs for a new Cathedral which will soon be commenced.

The Missionary Sisters from Peekskill, N. Y., have arrived in Philadelphia to take charge of the new parochial school-house of St. Mary Magdalene.

A fine new church and pastoral residence are to be commenced immediately on Lucas Place, St. Louis, Mo. A temporary church is now under way.

The Portland (Oregon) *Sentinel* says that a lot has been secured in that city upon which a Dominican Hall is to be erected; and that St. Michael's College is receiving a large accession of pupils.

Three thousand members of the Buffalo Catholic Union portion of Holy Communion at their second annual meeting on Sunday, February 22d. Over five thousand members were present at their business meeting after High Mass.

Father Schoonemakers, missionary to the foreign Indians since 1847, complains of the breaches of faith of the "Friendly" Indians, and recommends these wards of the nation be transferred to the War Department.

James W. O'Brien, of New York, Secretary of the National Total Abstinence Union, said recently, at a meeting in New Haven, Conn., that the Union had enrolled fifty thousand teetotalers in the past two years, and would have two millions within the next two years.

The *Catholic Standard* of Philadelphia, one of the best Catholic papers in the United States, was sold last month by Mark Wilcox & Co., to Hardy & Mahony of the *Catholic* (monthly) *Record*, by whom it will be published hereafter.

The Redemptorist Father Henry Gleeson gave a very successful mission in Victoria, Texas, where over five hundred persons received Holy Communion; among several converts made was the senior warden of the Episcopal Church.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society has eight parish conferences in Chicago, aggregating 260 members. They relieved during the past year 421 families and made 4,715 visits; 41 members are Sunday-school teachers. The receipts for the year were $9,765; expenditures, $6,460; balance in hand, $2,316.

Catholic priests, in many cities and towns of the Eastern States are uniting with the Protestant clergymen in advocacy of the temperance movement. At a meeting of clergymen of various denominations, held at Worcester, Mass., several Catholic priests were present, and made speeches in favor of bringing in the aid of religion where license and prohibitory laws have failed.

As Father Coghlan, S. J., of Chicago, was attending a sick call, his horse, which he was hitching, gave a sudden jerk and pulled the strap and clasp through his hands, tearing the flesh from the bone and causing a wound which will incapacitate him for service for months.

Mr. John L. Williams, a native of North Carolina, but an old resident of Cincinnati, and now in his 85th year, was received into the Catholic Church and baptized by Rev. Father O'Neil, of the Holy Angels' church in that city, on the 24th February. On the next day he received holy communion, confirmation and the scapular of the B. V. M.

A meeting of Baptist clergymen was held in Boston recently to discuss the question whether Church property should be taxed. When Professor Newton of the Theological Seminary contended that "if any exception be made it should be to impose a tax upon the Roman Catholic churches."

The Irish Catholics of Toledo, Ohio, are building up a building to be known as St. Patrick's Institute, and they have imported a large block of the Rock of Cashel to be placed on the top wall, as the pedestal on which the statue of St. Patrick is to stand. The Toledo *Revico* says that all the Catholics of that city number but from 19,000 to 13,000.

Five thousand confessions were heard by the Redemptorist Fathers at their recent mission in Holyoke, Mass. Applicants from neighboring villages were so numerous that it was found impossible to stand them, and another mission is contemplated at an early day.

### Catholic Statistics.

The Province of New Orleans comprises the Archdiocese of New Orleans and the diocese of Galveston, Little Rock, Mobile, Natchitoches.

The Province of Baltimore, of New Orleans, of which the Most Rev. Napoleon B. Peraud is Archbishop, comprises the southern part of the State of Louisiana, and contains 97 churches, 27 chapels and stations, 170 priests, 12 ecclesiastical institutions, 40 classical students, 5 literary institutions for young men, 18 academies and free schools for boys, 56 female academies and parochial schools, 19,000 pupils in school, 16 hospitals and orphan asylums, 16 orphans, 1,500 orphans and 16 benevolent institutions. The Catholic population is 150,000.

The Diocese of Galveston, of which the Right Rev. C. M. Dubuis, D.D., is Bishop, embraces all the State of Texas, and comprises 85 churches and chapels, 8 ecclesiastical students, 2 academies for young ladies, 3 colleges, and a Catholic population of about 150,000. We announced in The Monitor some weeks ago that a number of priests and religious were on the way to Galveston to labor in this field.

The Diocese of Little Rock, of which Right Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, D. D., is Bishop, comprises the State of Arkansas and the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations, and contains 21 churches and 25 stations, 16 priests, 1 clerical student, 2 female religious institutions, 2 parochial schools, 1 literary institution for young men, 2 female academies, 2 parochial schools, 1,000 pupils in school, 1 hospital, 1 orphan asylum, 1 orphans and 1 benevolent institution. The Catholic population of about 10,000.

The Diocese of Natchitoches, of which Rt. Rev. August M. Martin, D.D., is Bishop, comprises the northern part of the State of Louisiana, and contains 24 priests, 2 clerical students, 26 churches and chapels, and 3 more building, 1 religious order of women and 2 of women, 3 institutions for girls, 10 schools and 2 schools for colored children, 1 house of religious women, and a Catholic population of about 12,000.

The Diocese of Natchitoches, of which Rt. Rev. August M. Martin, D.D., is Bishop, comprises the northern part of the State of Louisiana, and contains 24 priests, 2 clerical students, 26 churches and chapels, and 3 more building, 1 religious order of women and 2 of women, 3 institutions for girls, 10 schools and 2 schools for colored children, 1 house of religious women, and a Catholic population of about 12,000.

On tabulating the publication of Catholic statistics, as crudely given in Sadlier's Directory, it was our intention to tabulate the number of parochial schools from the diocesan reports, but the *Irish World* has anticipated us, and we take the following from that paper, which we believe to be correctness. That there are omissions there is no doubt, and several diocesan Ordinaries have made no reports:

| Where Located. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Archdiocese of Baltimore | 70 | 21,000 |
| Chestnut | 20 | 11,000 |
| New Orleans | 97 | 27,000 |
| Mobile | 71 | 14,000 |
| Natchez | 24 | 10,000 |
| Natchitoches | 26 | 12,000 |
| Diocese of Albany | 100 | 30,000 |
| Albany | 31 | 8,000 |
| Alton | 70 | 30,000 |
| Boston | 150 | 50,000 |
| Brooklyn | 80 | 30,000 |
| Buffalo | 100 | 40,000 |
| Chicago | 100 | 30,000 |
| Cincinnati | 150 | 50,000 |
| Columbus | 100 | 30,000 |
| Covington | 50 | 20,000 |
| Detroit | 80 | 30,000 |
| Erie | 50 | 20,000 |
| Fort Wayne | 50 | 20,000 |
| Green Bay | 50 | 20,000 |
| Grand Valley | 50 | 20,000 |
| Hartford | 50 | 20,000 |
| Indianapolis | 50 | 20,000 |
| La Crosse | 50 | 20,000 |
| Leavenworth | 50 | 20,000 |
| Louisville | 50 | 20,000 |
| Marquette and S. Ste. Marie | 50 | 20,000 |
| Milwaukee | 50 | 20,000 |
| Nashville | 50 | 20,000 |
| Newark | 50 | 20,000 |
| Natchitoches | 50 | 20,000 |
| Nesqually | 50 | 20,000 |
| Ogdensburg | 50 | 20,000 |
| Philadelphia | 50 | 20,000 |
| Pittsburg | 50 | 20,000 |
| Portland | 50 | 20,000 |
| Providence | 50 | 20,000 |
| Richmond | 50 | 20,000 |
| Rochester | 50 | 20,000 |
| Santa Fe | 50 | 20,000 |
| Savannah | 50 | 20,000 |
| Scranton | 50 | 20,000 |
| Springfield | 50 | 20,000 |
| Wheeling | 50 | 20,000 |
| Vicariate Apostolic of Arizona | 5 | 1,000 |
| Colorado | 5 | 1,000 |
| Idaho | 5 | 1,000 |
| Montana | 5 | 1,000 |
| Nevada | 5 | 1,000 |
| Utah | 5 | 1,000 |
| North Carolina | 5 | 1,000 |
| Total number of Catholic schools in the United States | 2,585 | 1,000,000 |
| Total number of children attending | 500,000 | |


### BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN M. BURNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
623 Montgomery Street,
Between Washington and Merchant streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

C. GREENWICH HOWARD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office—421 Montgomery street (west side),
San Calcinda and Sacramento sts., San Francisco.

M. COONEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, Room No. 7, Court House,
826 CLAY and 623 MERCHANT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

F. J. BREARTY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
La Porte, Plumas County, Cal.
Will practice in the Courts of the 10 and 16th Judicial Districts. Collections attended to. ap14

JOSEPH A. HARRINGTON,
ARTIST AND PORTRAIT PAINTER.
Pupil of the Academy of St. Luke, Rome.
STUDIO—Room No. 1 Mercantile Library Building, Bush street, between Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.
Lessons given in Drawing, Painting, etc. ap7

REMOVAL.
McNALLY & HAWKINS,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF
GAS FIXTURES
AND
PLUMBING MATERIAL
TO
332 AND 334 PINE STREET,
BELOW MONTGOMERY.
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Orders solicited. feb7-6m

THOMAS DOLAN,
CHAMPION SOAP FACTORY,
Cor. Tenth and Brannan Sts.,
Residence—No. 83 Fifteenth street, between Howard and Minna. San Francisco.
MANUFACTURER OF
Extra O. O. Laundry & Family Soaps.
fe21

P. MORAN. D. M'BRIDE.
MORAN & M'BRIDE,
Produce Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Beans, Onions, Ground Feed, etc.,
S. W. corner Commercial and Davis sts.,
fe21 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHARTER OAK
Livery, Boarding and Sale Stable,
Between Third and Fourth.....San Francisco

JOHN D. COLLINS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

DIXON BROTHERS,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
205 Montgomery street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.....SAN FRANCISCO
All work warranted. fe21 3m

JAMES O'CONNELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Wood and Coal,
LaRUE'S WHARF,
Near Market street Wharf.....SAN FRANCISCO
Hotels, Boarding-houses and Families supplied at the shortest notice and at the lowest market rates.
All orders promptly attended to. 3t

JOHN MOLLOY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
66 Clay st., bet. Drumm and Kearl,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FRANCIS BUCKLEY,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Annie street (West of Powell),
Between Ellis and Eddy.....San Francisco
All kinds of Carpenter and Jobbing Work done at the shortest notice. fe28-6m

F. & P. J. CASSIN,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
NO. 320 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Sole Agent for C. K. GOLDEN PLANTATION WHISKY. ap7

P. F. BRADY,
LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,
610 Market street and 11 Post street,
(Opposite Masonic Temple).....San Francisco.
The reputation the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. 2m

JOHN KENNY,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Has removed from 320 Market street to
NO. 312 FRONT STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson.....San Francisco.

WILLIAM B. DOLAN,
266 Third street.....San Francisco
Importer and Dealer (Wholesale and Retail) in
French Wines and Brandies,
Irish Whiskey,
Imported direct from Ireland.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LARGE AS-sortment of Clarets, Sauternes and Burgundies, which he offers at low rates. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 3m

JOHN McCULLY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fine Wines and Liquors, Ale & Porter,
S. W. corner Front and Second sts.,
fe28 SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Oysters in Every Style. feb14m

JOHN T. KELLY'S
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
260 Market Street,
Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Finest quality of Liquor, Cigars and Tobacco.

DUFFY BROS'. SALOON,
661 Merchant street, between Kearny and Dupont,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Cal. Beer, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 3m

LYMAN, RAFFERTY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
Corner of Merchant.....San Francisco.

EAGLE EXCHANGE,
S. W. corner Montgomery and Second Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
KILDAY & LACY.....Proprietors.
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Of the best brands constantly on hand. Telephone Call. fe21

CHARLES LABOURDETTE'S
Saloon,
Northeast corner Folk and Jackson sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Only the best brands of Liquors and Cigars. 3m

J. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
510 California Street,
Above Montgomery.....Next Californis Market.
J. H. DOUGHERTY. JOHN DEAN.

Kelly & Mullins,
Importers and Dealers in
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 604 Battery street,
Near Jackson.....San Francisco.

H. Commings & Co.
(Successors to P. Riley & Co.),
WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
and
WINE AND BRANDY VAULTS,
No. 202 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

606 MARKET STREET,
NEAR MONTGOMERY.....SAN FRANCISCO.

During the Summer months the Store will be opened at 7:30 A. M. and closed at 7 P. M.

Samples sent free on application.

J. J. O'BRIEN

Has pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons and the public in general that he has received

Forty Cases

—OF—

NEW SPRING GOODS,

All Styles and Prices, and Beautiful Designs and Shades.

These Goods are now open for inspection, and all are cordially invited to come and judge for themselves of the Beauty, Utility and Moderate Prices of the Goods offered for sale.

COME TO-DAY,

COME TO-MORROW,

—TO—

J. J. O'BRIEN'S

"SOLANO,"
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
Dunbar Alley (City Hall), San Francisco.
G. H. HOPPER.....PROPRIETOR.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS
F. H. McGOVERN,
(Late of Murphy's Camp),
Cor. Twenty-third and Columbia Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
GROCER,
AND GENERAL DEALER IN
Flour, Provisions, Hay, Grain, Wines, Liquors, etc.
fe21

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HOUSEKEEPERS CAN SAVE TWENTY PER cent. by purchasing their
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He guarantees to sell to customers at WHOLESALE RATES, Goods delivering Goods free of charge. 13t

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T. P. WALL,
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Between Howard and Minna.....San Francisco
HAS RECEIVED HIS SAMPLE ROOMS IN and will be pleased to call on the very finest brands of WINES AND LIQUORS. Families can be furnished regularly, monthly or quarterly, for family use, without the trouble of calling at the store. Goods delivered free. Family Wines, $5 to $8 per gallon, or 25 cents per bottle.
Fine Brandies, $3 per gallon, or 15 cents per bottle; superior, $4 to $5 per gallon, or 20 cents per bottle.
Wines of all kinds in proportionate rates.
A Catering for Balls, Parties and Weddings, Orders left at the Saloon, 96 Third street, or at my residence, 1 Minna street, between Second and Third, where all the daily and weekly papers can be found. fe28
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T. P. WALL, 96 Third st.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

(Continued from First Page.)

the horrors of slavery, and the whole English press howled for the freedom of the negro; and when that terrible rebellion broke out which swept away in its mad career nearly a million of freemen—the best blood of the nation—and made desolate the homes and hearts of three to many more that planted a stone to the memory of a soldier in every graveyard from the Atlantic to the Pacific; that mortgaged, by taxation, every inch of our soil that was high enough to be cultivated, and that destroyed the great temple of our liberties and extinguished forever that day-star of hope to suffering nations; where, I ask, on which side of the contest was ever-treacherous England found? I need not to reply; you know the answer well. I for I have already spoken at too great length, and beyond my limit as Chairman of the Day, but I would add another word before introducing you to the Poet of the Day. Columbia has been watchful, and

### IN THE CAUSE OF IRELAND

Never grow despondent. I believe, from the signs of the times, her redemption is not far distant. The history of the past century fully sustains me in this belief. You will remember that in 1774, just one hundred years ago, England, then in the zenith of her glory, was the most powerful nation in the world; two years after, she lost the American colonies, the first step in her downward career; in 1812 she received a severe drubbing from Jackson and McDonough, and has been going with the consumption ever since. You will also recollect that in 1873 the old granny was obliged to pay a neat little bill of $15,000,000 for her meddling propensities, which, by the way, I tell you in confidence, is not over well pleased with, for to spite those unruly boys across the Channel in Ireland. Now Ireland is just as much a unit as she was before the old lady makes her debut in 1776, just one hundred years from the date of her first sickness; and Dr. Bull, the Irish Guy Fawkes, her present attending physician, will perform that little operation by wounding off the magazine with his Home Rule match, and blow the remainder of the rotten hull in pieces.

Having thus long trespassed on your time and intelligence, I now take pleasure in introducing to you one upon whose broad shoulders has fallen the hereditary mantle of Shandasith, Moore and Davis—Mr. Robert Tobin, the Poet of the Day.

### THE POEM.

Mr. Tobin was well received by the audience, who manifested their hearty appreciation of the sentiments of the poem by frequent applause;

Wherever a child of Erin roves by Calahay,
From every clime it will to shores of Par Calahay,
Erin, across the ocean, it will fly by the cerulean,
Because to her that claime him as her own.

Erin, mavourneen, though thy sun may roam,
For, for ever across Erin's Isle,
Its golden beads beside the sun-down sea,
Where Erin's fearless sound their last trophy sky,
Or where mid barriers of eternal ice,
The Frozen Zone beholds its Aurora Borealis,
As exile in the sister hemisphere,
Its wild and wayward fate to weep,
Erin, Erin, emerald of the deep.

Such wert thou, Erin, glorious, great and free,
When nations of the earth were slaves to thee,
Were proud and sparkling like old ocean's brine,
Thy sons and daughters, the noble and the wise,
And, Wondering, hailed them from the ocean's breast,
Gems of the sea—the Sunburst of the West.

And then, Mavourneen, when the Northmen came,
Then Tyrconnel's sprung fifth from the foam;
Then Brian Boru, with his sword and his lyre,
His sire-thrashed and reigns upon its sire;
Heaven lit with their battle-fires the midnight sky,
With rack and barrow through the sectors blaz;
Up rose the Danes from every battle-field,
When Death-Mantel had her soon in fields.

Yet, Isle of Saints! thy day was to be sad,
When rose the Prince Dermot, the king of crime—
When to thy shores the Saxon Strongbow came,
And with his sword the nation's sacred fame.
Then, Lawful Erin, thy sons were sold
Beneath into by discord, Saxon and the Dane,
Through former days, Sagger, virtuous and free,
Has been one spark extinguished in the flood;
Yet, Erin, through the darkness of the night of wrong,
The Cross still clings as the last ever clung.

Now rings the trump of strife throughout the land,
"To arms!" to arms! the Northmen is at hand!"
In the east is Erin they proudly sweep the seas,
And swift in fight they fiercely rush to victories;
Their battle-cry is freedom, their banner is the cross,
The Irish spirit, high Climax! the cry of joy
It was Britain drive the Northmen from the land!

And then the triumph of that glorious day!
Sounded and the war-cloud lifted from the fray,
Above the battle-ships the Danes in chains bound,
Here the Norman came, the canon in his train,
With cross in one hand bible and broad sword in the other
Yet he came not as his creed bore!
But where, with the sword and the unchaste guile,
The cross of Christ's coming and the traitor's wile!
He came to stay, to die—to sin and to spoil,
To corrupt and divide our nation, to—

Why further trace of Albion's shame the isle
Of Erin's woe and misery?
The shallow Albion proclaimed herself dead!
Now oft with deception affright the nation rose
To rule and to plunder, to—
Here closed the prophet fired with English zeal
Who saw and felt what his race had done
And—here! from their Saviour Sambert fled forever
Of Erin's woe!

What Erin? Erin lashed forever and forsaken?
Is Erin's Throne's throne! no
The Vow of Tara, Lord Edward died;
Ever sound the fated isle with fire and sword,
Stamped by hoof beat and by cannon ball?

By Saxon poison and by Saxon steel,
Our God, no! Erin's not dead!
Her soul, her spirit, the arts and men—
Her soul is not dead, for it lives in me
Her spirit is not dead, for it lives in you
Erin's nationhood reigns the Nation's nobility
Erin's soul and spirit is not dead!
And Wrathful hears the child's, the woman's dread.

As sensed the Cross Saint Cromwell knew them
Erin,
In shadow the youth in horror across the way,
Erin, Erin has passed away as a dream!
The bloodhound tracks the faithful priest,
A price upon his head like Jesus' of old!
And Here, freedom, honor, glory forever!
In short sorrow weep but sorrow dead.

Who dares not in the Almighty's right hand?
Vengeance is His—who sayeth He's not just?
Without most sure—for their every crime,
And yet for Albion comes the fated time;
And Erin's wrongs the action of her dead
Cry out to Him for vengeance on her head.

Remember still how fair our hearts that died
Were William around the fated Boyne's tide!
Remember, pray, the broken treaty made
For freedom and in France has bled where
When Erin's children feel across the ocean,
In land or Spanish soil in any fatal day,
In fact, in camp, in siege, or fatal day dead,
But can for her the mind of their heart's pride.

Where'er the fiery contest thickens most,
Where opposing charge and fields are shot and
Where hottest fall the screaming shot and
Where wildest rings the sandsword battle yell,
Where loudest gapes the cannon's fatal throat!
And the tempest of the changing fight—
Mid scorched horsemen's trend and surging
smoke,
There, there like lions are the Irish brigades!
And oft it was'd red the battle-field with their blood,
And oft it was'd red the battle-field with their blood,
Down down in shame and fear before English red.
They drive the American through Fleurus!

Upon the beach of Rhine or of Neter,
Or by the sainted wave of German Rhine,
Beside the iron, the Irish lifeblood flows,
For ever on lands their Irish lifeblood flows,
In vain they the before Dunes and Arlo to aid;
While Erin pines under the kitchen exiles feet
That not for their, their own dear land, they
fall.

And shall it ever be thus? Shall freedom smile
And all feel her own's heroic fatality?
Forbid it Heaven! that day shall Erin rise!
Where Irish steel shall give to its own wish joy,
Yes, that shall mailened day with FATHOM!
And Erin's sons shall their fathers day-star beam—
Beyond hath lost her, and shall yet redeem,
For hark! the voice of evil hath for ever fled,
The people's cry, "OUR COUNTRY SHALL BE
FREE!"

True is this hope that Kennet fed with Pride,
For the day's dawn and Land Lord Edward died;
Yes, Erin's Wolfe Tone in dread prison cell;
For this Erin's Emmet and Sheridan fell,
His last words as the life-blood stained his hand;
"Will I not that the cause of Ireland's dead?"
For this the pioneers rose in misery-quiet
For this Erin's exiled pined in Spanish Cuba,
And in this thousand hope, through weal, through
woe,
Were Meagher, Stephens and O'Donoghue!
For this hope lived and died Erin's noble dead!
For this would eager thousands gladly die!

Yes, Erin's hope and trust is in the wave
Whose every fall from Freedom's shore
Carries to its land-ward flight a message home,
Here the Norman came, the canon in his train,
With cross in one hand bible and broad sword
Here closed the prophet fired with English zeal
Who saw and felt what his race had done!
And—here! from their Saviour Sambert fled forever
Of Erin's woe!

What Erin? Erin lashed forever and forsaken?
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Erin's soul and spirit is not dead!
And Wrathful hears the child's, the woman's

### The Pope and the Little Children.

The Vatican was, a few weeks since, the scene of what, had the sacred place been other than the prison-house of the Holy Father, would have been a merry and a joyous meeting. On the occasion referred to several hundred little children—most of them accompanied by their parents, and all of them prettily clad—might be seen toddling and struggling up the great staircase leading to the Pope's apartments, and presenting eagerly onward, as if they thought they could never arrive in time. As each group had gained the summit they were led to the noble Consistorial Hall which before long was filled to its every nook and corner and limit, leaving still a vast number to be accommodated in the corridor. In the midst of the noisy, childish prattle Pius IX. made his long-for appearance at one of the doors and presently a marvelous shout of welcome went up from out the little throngs. They cheered and cheered, and clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs till long after his Holiness had taken his place upon the throne. He had with him a large number of his court, among whom were their Eminences Cardinals Caterini and Franchi. When, with some difficulty, the little ones were quieted and their parents had marshaled them into something like order, a pretty little girl, named Angelica Giorgia, came from out the front and recited to the Holy Father a simple bit of poetry, in which, in the name of all her companions, she bade the Holy Father a happy New Year, and wished him many years still of health and strength like that ever to the throne and light of the Pontiff's feet a gorgeous bouquet of flowers. All listened to the address of the little one with an equally tiny girl following, and at its conclusion the hundreds of little voices cried "God bless our Holy King," and begged him to address a few words to them. With a smile expressive of his joy at meeting his mild and benevolent face, but evidently deeply moved by the whole incident, the Holy Father spoke as follows:

"The great festivals which we have been celebrating for last few days have been joyful and are a source of holy joy for all true Christians, but especially for those for two or years like the present. The Divine Infant, under the appearance of a lovable child, clothes Himself in our nature, and even comes to dwell among us. Scarcely is He born when the simple shepherds come to adore Him, and the song of holy bells, soon follow to tell the name. 'He is living, there is a Savior-child, name to be saying.' Softer than the children to recognize in the little child an infant to be called to the great Kingdom. This is a virtue, my dear children, peculiarly, my dear children, which will always make you dear to Jesus—like Jesus it had been also. He was eager to go and learn in a pagan. This fact is related by many writers, and I do not undertake to guarantee to its accuracy; There existed among the ancient Romans, even in this very Rome of which I am Bishop by a law called Vestal, who professed to live a chaste life, and there, have, in fact, in the 6th place, that paganism believed it had done enough in having fashioned that law. This is a virtue, my dear children, peculiarly, my dear children, which will always make you dear to Jesus—like Jesus it had been also. He was eager to go and learn in a pagan. This fact is related by many writers, and I do not undertake to guarantee to its accuracy; There existed among the ancient Romans, even in this very Rome of which I am Bishop by a law called Vestal, who professed to live a chaste life, and there, have, in fact, in the 6th place, that paganism believed it had done enough in having fashioned that law. This is a virtue, my dear children, which will always make you dear to Jesus—like Jesus it had been also. He was eager to go and learn in a pagan. This fact is related by many writers, and I do not undertake to guarantee to its accuracy; There existed among the ancient Romans, even in this very Rome of which I am Bishop by a law called Vestal, who professed to live a chaste life, and there, have, in fact, in the 6th place, that paganism believed it had done enough in having fashioned that law. This is a virtue, my dear children, peculiarly

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

*(Continued from Fifth Page.)*

bids us to suppose that he was an idle spectator. It urges us, on the contrary, to think that he prayed again that the faith of the Irish race should endure, that they should continue to honor God in His saints, whether in the land of their nativity, or in that of their exile.

The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, according to previous announcement, was celebrated at 10 o'clock. After the first gospel the panegyric of the Saint was preached, and during the Mass, the choir, composed principally of daughters of Erin, animated by devotion to our saint, and inspired by would also seem by that fiery patriotism which burned in the heart of Wolfe Tone, whose kindred blood circulates in the veins of one or its members, sang hymns of praise to God in honor of his saint, in (for every Irishman) soul-stirring air of "St. Patrick's Day."

### AUSTIN, NEV.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in Austin by a parade of Irish societies, High Mass and an oration at the Catholic Church, the whole concluding with a grand ball.

## THE EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day opened this morning with a dull, cold and chilling rain, but, notwithstanding this, the various lodges and societies were diligently engaged, from an early hour, in making preparations for the annual parade, in spite of the rain, which at times came down in torrents. The streets through which the procession was to pass were crowded with men, women and children in all morning, wearing emblems of the coming of the day. The procession started at 1:45 P. M., headed by a platoon of police, followed by the Irish 69th Regiment and a large number of Irish societies accompanied by bands of music, and followed by barouches containing gaily-known Irishmen. The procession passed the City Hall and was reviewed by Mayor Havemeyer and Common Council. After marching up Broadway and Fourth avenue to Cooper Institute, the procession was dismissed. About 35,000 men were in line. The night was occupied in passing the City Hall was two hours.

The procession in Brooklyn was also very imposing, and about 25,000 men were in line. The procession was reviewed by Hugh McCaffrey, Grand Marshal.

Banquets are being held to-night by several Irish societies in honor of St. Patrick's Day.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., March 17.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather here to-day, the procession in honor of St. Patrick was unusually large. Companies from surrounding towns were in the line. The rain seriously interfered with the programme.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—Notwithstanding the heavy rain storm which has prevailed, the Irish societies turned out and marched the principal streets in large numbers. It was considered the largest parade of the kind that ever took place in this city.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The Irish citizens celebrated St. Patrick's Day in great style. All the societies were together, with many from neighboring towns. The Irish temperance societies, being the largest movement, attracted considerable attention. Balls and banquets closed the day.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day here was universal among Irishmen. The procession was one of the finest and largest ever formed in this city. Spectators thronged the streets and workmen took a holiday. No disturbance reported.

COLUMBUS, O., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed to-day by a grand procession and evening banquet. Delegations are present from all the neighboring towns.

LAFAYETTE (Ind.), March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated here to-day in good style.

### IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, March 17.—The wearers of the green turned out in large force this morning. After the procession was formed it marched through the principal streets, which were all gaily decorated with flags. The programme was followed by 6,000 people in line. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the largest turnout of Irish societies ever witnessed in this city. The display was unusually brilliant. The procession passed the White House. President and Cabinet at the White House.

NEW YORK, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was honored here by a Pontifical Mass in the Cathedral and High Mass in most of the churches. The customary parade and public services took place, notwithstanding an inclement rain. The start was deferred until two o'clock. Brooklyn, Jersey City and neighboring towns had processions also, but the rain played sad havoc with the show. Dispatches from New Haleigh tell of processions and rain there.

Dispatches from the principal cities and towns of the Middle, Eastern and Southern States report that St. Patrick's Day was observed with more than ordinary enthusiasm. At Baltimore two colored societies formed a part of the procession. No disturbance is among kind, except the weather.

PITTSBURGH, March 17.—Nearly 5,000 men turned in the procession of St. Patrick's Day in this city to-day.

TOLEDO, March 17.—An imposing procession was formed to-day by the Irish societies, which, after marching all over the city, halted on top of St. Patrick's Institute with appropriate ceremonies.

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THE extraordinary cures that are being constantly effected by Dr. Ayers are something to marvel at. The evidences are announced and vouched, and in each case attested by the affidavit of the person cured, or by the statement of a reliable physician. In another column we publish the affidavit of a prominent merchant, who was for his misfortunes cured effected in their own person.

THE superiority of Duryea's satin gloss starch is so well attested by experience that it seems almost superfluous to call the attention of families to it. The Messrs. Duryea pledge themselves to the public to give a perfect article, and from one fourth to one-third stronger than any other starch in the world, and to contain no mineral poison." Depot, Alley & Co. are sole agents for the Pacific Coast.

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A. WALDTEUFEL, Music Hall, San José, has the finest selection of general and standard literature on the coast. He is at every variety of stationery, glassware and other conveniences. He is sole agent for Steinway & Sons' and Chickering's pianos, and Mason and Hamlin's organs. Prices lower than San Francisco.

---

BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY MEDICINE.—Hostetter's Liver Invigorator—a purely vegetable remedy and safe—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious disease, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations. mch8-1yeow

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EVERY variety of muscle and the best pianos are always on sale at Gray's wholesale and retail music rooms, 933 and 935 Clay street.

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.

MARCH.
22—Sunday—Palm Sunday.
23—Monday—Feria.
24—Tuesday—Feria.
25—Wednesday—Annunciation of the B. V. M.
26—Thursday—Feria.
27—Friday—Seven Dolors of B. V. M.
28—Saturday—Feria.


## THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 21, 1874.


### AN APOLOGY.

We must apologize to our readers for the absence of leading articles from our pages this week. Our anxiety to give the fullest and most complete account of the St. Patrick's Day Celebrations here, throughout the State and in the East, has induced us to forego the pleasure, for one issue of THE MONITOR, of addressing our friends. Next week we shall make amends.

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THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT HOLLISTER.—Mass was said for the first time in the new Catholic church in Hollister last Sunday, by Rev. Father Eadie. It will be called the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, is the quickest time on record for a new town like Hollister, and speaks well for the liberality of the Catholics of that district. It is 36 by 72 feet in the clear, with a spire 90 feet high. A fine bell arrived on the 14th inst., and will soon be heard over the charming valley of Hollister, summoning the faithful to their religious duties. Mr. William Kelly and Mr. John Wright are deserving of special mention for their sterling liberality in subscribing the handsome those who were a little tardy in meeting their obligations.

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THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.—In this city on Sunday was formed a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. This organization is said to include throughout the Union a membership of two million, and its executive head is the Very Rev. Dean Byrne. The branch just formed in San Francisco bears the title of The Immaculate Conception Total Abstinence Benevolent Society of St. Mary's College. Quite a large roll of members accepted the pledge and rules of the central organization. Archbishop Alemany is patron, and the officers are: President, Peter Radkey; Vice-President, J. B. Gallagher; Secretary, Thomas Flinn; Treasurer, A. J. Griffith. The Chaplain is Rev. M. D. Slattery, to whose untiring energy and well-disciplined zeal the formation of the society is due.

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There was a great crowd of French people at Chislehurst on Wednesday, to celebrate the 16th birthday of Prince Louis Napoleon. Six thousand sweets of admission, exclusively to French citizens, were issued in the morning. Mass and thanksgiving services were celebrated, when the Duke of Paiss addressed the Prince in the name of the party, and presented him with a magnificent bouquet. The Prince replied, thanking his countrymen for their faithful remembrance of the late Emperor. In conclusion, he said: "Despite the tragedy of which we are the victims, of MacMahon, the irresistible current of public opinion has pronounced in favor of a plebiscite. I am ready to accept its verdict." Great enthusiasm was manifested. The Duchess of Hosse was greatly moved. Among prominent Frenchmen present were Olivier, Rouher and the Duc de Persigny.

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NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—*Stevenson, March 15.*—Rev. Father Estrange, of Mission of San José, while on his way to-day to attend a sick call, came near losing his life in Alameda Creek, one mile south of Sunol station. When he came near to the creek he found a team stuck in the water, and while trying to pass it his horse stumbled and fell, both horse and rider going under the water at the same time. The horse got out all right, but the reverend gentleman was taken down the creek a considerable distance, and he saved his life by swimming ashore.

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DEATH OF FATHER HANDY.—Rev. J. N. Handy, formerly of this city, and well-known to many of our citizens, died recently in Australia. Father Handy, like Father Hecker, was a convert, and spoken of in the highest terms by his brethren of the priesthood. He was 74 years of age.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Rev. Father Bermingham, on behalf of the Catholic Orphanage, San Rafael, desires to acknowledge the receipt, through Mr. N. Reynolds and Charles Delaney, the sum of five hundred dollars, being a bequest from the late D. D. McCarthy.

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MORE REV. DR. CROKE.—Among the arrivals from Australia, per the steamer *Mikado*, was the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, brother of the celebrated Irish General. His Lordship looks extremely well and enjoys excellent health, although the labors in his distant diocese were arduous indeed.

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A LARGE concourse of officers of the A. O. H. from different portions of California, met in this city on Thursday evening of this week, to elect State officers. The result was not known at the hour we go to press.

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LONDON, March 15.—An immense public meeting was held to-day in Hyde Park, in favor of granting amnesty to Fenian prisoners. Speeches in support of the motion by the English Government were made, and hartily indorsed by those in attendance. Fully 20,000 persons took part in the demonstration.

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Governor Booth has vetoed the Harbor Commissioner bill. The Senate will pass it over his veto, but the Assembly is doubtful. We hope, however, they will show independence enough to do so.

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SOME Marysville merchants have purchased a small steamer to ply between there and this city during the harvest season, and transport the crops of that section —the railroad charges being oppressive.

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INTERIOR subscribers will oblige by remitting the amount of their indebtedness to this office without delay.

## Are Women Eligible, Etc.

*To the Editor of The Monitor:*—Relying on the great interest you have shown in regard to literary societies, especially Catholic, and also on your well-known kindness, we send the report of the meeting held on Wednesday evening at this week by the Justinian Literary Society. This is a society of four years' standing. By its constitution, all the members of the graduating class are entitled to membership. The subject for discussion at the meeting above mentioned was the oft-discussed question:

Resolved, That women are eligible to educational honors.

Mr. R. J. Mahoney, in the affirmative, opened the debate. As he possessed a fine delivery, he created a favorable impression on his auditors. Mr. P. J. Hussey, on the negative, then followed. After refuting the arguments of the previous gentleman, he dwelt on the labors required in the discharge of the duties pertaining to educational offices. He painted in glowing colors the illustrious deeds of women holding offices—namely, the neglect of home duties. This gentleman was followed by Mr. Corbett, on the affirmative. This was his first appearance, but, nevertheless, he produced many arguments. Mr. Thomas Cullen made a lengthy speech in favor of the negative, and dwelt principally on woman's sphere. Mr. Vidal was followed by Mr. M. Quinlan, who favored the affirmative in that dignified manner of which he is master. He dwelt on the intellectual equality of man and woman, proving by history, bringing forward many instances of woman's bravery, in every nation on the globe. Mr. J. M. Hill followed Mr. Quinlan in favor of the negative. Young Hill's effort was brief. Mr. Hill made it quite lengthy and eloquent. His various parts in the debate were wonderfully within the last year. We congratulate our young friend on his many successful efforts. Mr. Hartnett followed in favor of the negative, and many powerful arguments. The Rev. Director, Mr. Herman A. Brinker, made a few very short address, decided in favor of the negative.

P. J. B.

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## Card from the American Pilgrimage Committee.

As the impression seems to obtain that the time for the departure of the proposed pilgrimage of Catholics from the United States to Rome has not been definitely determined, the Committee deem it due to those who have already enrolled their intention of participating in the pilgrimage to state that with regard to the time, they will conform to the programme which has been published—which proposes that a pilgrim ship shall start from the port of New York not later than the middle of next May.

Since many ladies have expressed their willingness to incur all the inconveniences incident to such a pilgrimage, the Committee are pleased so far to modify the original programme as to invite such ladies, properly escorted, to participate in its exercises.

The name of the steamer, the day of sailing, and all other necessary information, will be communicated to those enrolled, as soon after the Captain of the steamer and Committee of Arrangements will have completed the contracts.

The Committee propose to secure the passenger room in a first-class steamer of one of the favorite lines from this port, and the point of landing in France may depend on the line selected.

Where there are so many lines entitled to and sharing the public favor equally, the Committee deem it proper to state that they have to encounter in their desire to harmonize the wishes of all; but they are encouraged to believe that they will be able to do their duty by the reflection that each pilgrim will be prepared to submit to any personal preferences for the successful accomplishment of the common object. But the Committee have determined to decide and it is not desired to impose any unnecessary hardship upon any one, but to accommodate all, if possible, in the matter of time and route.

The Committee will shortly publish the names of those who have enrolled, and the amount deposited to the credit of the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. Francis Kelly, Banker, 45 Exchange Place, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer. Remittances may be made to his order.

JNO. D. KELLY, JR.,
F. H. CHURCHILL,
P. M. HANNIGAN,
CHAS. N. MORSE,
Committee.

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THE LEADING CLOAK AND SHAWL HOUSE.—"THE MIDDLE" has described in the "EVE" some of the present fashions to be had at Frainger & Neill's, 10 Montgomery street: At Frainger & Neill's you will find the most varied assortment of mourning wraps, cloaks, suits and elaborate ornaments for trimmings. The fashionable wrap of the season is the Talma. It is made of drap d'été, and inserted and trimmed with deep jet lace and passementerie. It has no sleeve cover, but has armholes, and the hood and scarves are ecstasy. They are furnished with an elegant fringe of jet beads, and are lined with the most beautiful satin, and deep jet border—the effect is superb. Another style of Talma is composed of rows of insertion and drop d'ave. The price was \$30. Another one was the Dolores Talma, with passementerie, which were more apparent than those of the others. It was elegantly trimmed with rows of insertion and heavy passementerie. This promises to be the leading style this summer. Another style is the Patent of drop d'été, with short back, and long front with only one dart. It is half-trimmed, and is double-breasted, with return of jet turning away. The sleeves are very wide, and are half-trimmed. It is a very stylish garment at \$25. Another style is the Patent Talma, composed of ready-made trimming of satin de chene, combined with passementerie, ribbon and shades. They come in suits of drap, trimmed to match, or from new importations. The usual trimming is heavy ribbon and heavy worsted lace used in strips, with another of jet beading. The favorite overskirt is made in the Grecé style, which is looped high at the side with bow and bead, and hangs in straight, elastic folds at the other. This style is much admired. The new importations of Frainger & Neill's are a beautiful assortment of black silk mous, with trimmings of two plaits and a heavy fringe; heavy trimmings of velvet ribbon, with fringe to match; and heavy passementeries, are only \$15 and \$20. A stylish spring skirt is a bell-shirt, trimmed to a wider stripes. They come in silver grays, browns, brown, and the ever stylish black and white.

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**Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription** is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patrons. It is worthy of all confidence, being entirely free from alcohol in any form.

ATLANTA, (Ga.), March 17, 1874.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dear Sir: I have not words to express to you the benefit I have derived from your "Favorite Prescription." I was troubled with a female weakness for nearly two years, and had tried all the physicians of this city, and had spent hundreds of dollars with no benefit. Since I have used your "Favorite Prescription" I am entirely restored to health, and feel like a new woman. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering females. Yours truly, MRS. THOS. MCFARLAND.

---

## A PROBLEM SOLVED.

AT ELIAS JAHN.

Said Sarah Ann to Elias Jahn,
"Go tell me now, I pray,
Whence come those lovely bridal cake
That on your marriage day
So graced your board, and so pleased
The palate of each guest,
Combining which and sugar were
With our second supposed?"

Said Elias Jane, with great surprise,
"Why, have you never heard
That celebrated factory
For all things good renowned?
'Tis No. 3 on Stockton Street,
At WESTON'S, where you'll find
The cheapest bread and cakes and pies,
All of the choicest kind.

"And furthermore," said Elias Jane,
"Grand parties they supply,
Not only with the 'staff of life,'
And With the 'cake and pie,'
But with Ice Cream and Coffee, too,
The best that's made to be—
All proved the most delightful food
And home their guest retired.

So now good people, pick and point,
To Elias Jane give heed,
And the consequence that you
May never come to need—
You don't good will at WESTON'S find
In the STATION WHERE you'll find
The choicest bread and cakes and pies,
All of the choicest kind.

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## New Advertisements.

AUCTION LUNCH SALOON,
311 Washington Street.....SAN FRANCISCO.
COON & O'REILLY.....PROPRIETORS.
[mch7] F. J. O'REILLY.

C. A. MURDOCK & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
NO. 536 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Society Printing, Tickets, Etc.,
EXECUTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

P. S. MOLONY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
316 BUSH STREET,
Mercantile Library Building.....San Francisco

MR. MOLONY begs leaves to inform the public that he is now prepared to cut and make up the most stylish suits at the most reasonable prices. He is on constant receipt of the

Finest English and French Cloths,
From the best factories. Those in search of stylish cut garments will do well to give him a call. mch21

FRATINGER & NOLL
WILL EXHIBIT RARE NOVELTIES during the coming week in handsome

LINEN SUITS,
NEW STYLES.
Embroidered and Braided in all the new Shades and Designs.

NEW STYLE CLOAKS,
CONSISTING IN—
Drap d'Ete, English Walking Jackets, Dolman's Talmas, and Polonaise,
Trimmed and Inserted with YAK LACE and PASSEMENTERIE, both Plain and Beaded.

HOUSE WRAPPERS!
A Large Assortment, consisting in
French Calico, Cashmere and Silk.

STREET SUITS,
In all New and Desirable SPRING GOODS, made up stylish and handsomely trimmed in two colors or with silk.

SPRING SILKS
Can be found in all Shades and at all Prices.

PASSEMENTERIES!
PASSEMENTERIES!
The Largest and Best Assortment of
BEADED GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
BUCKLES,
SLIDES,
FRINGES
AND BUTTONS.

YAK LACE AND INSERTIONS,
Both Plain and Beaded, in large variety.

FRATINGER & NOLL,
Leading Cloak and Suit House of the City,
10 Montgomery Street.
mch21-tf

DURYEA'S
SATIN GLOSS STARCH,
—AND—
DURYEA'S
IMPROVED CORN STARCH,
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use It Once and You Will Use no Other.

THE MESSRS. DURYEA HAVE RECEIVED the highest premium at nearly every Fair where exhibited. Their goods are of double strength and clearness, as compared with any other starch in the world. Each package is guaranteed to give more than double the quantity of any other starch. They pledge themselves to the public to give a perfect article, and from one fourth to one-third stronger than any other starch in the world, and to contain no mineral poison." Depot, Alley & Co. are sole agents for the Pacific Coast.

## New Advertisements.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
DRY GOODS!
DRY GOODS
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
E. SUPPLE'S, 836 Market Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE FOURTH.

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PRICES WE only compathise:
A lot of Striped Poplins, 50 cents, worth 87½.
12 pieces Foulard, 24 cents, actually 31.
110 pieces Poplin Empress, 37½ cents, worth 62½.
10 pieces Velvet Empress, 87½ cents, value 75.
Black Cashmere Cloth, 31½ cents, worth 62½.
Black Cashmere Cloth, 37½ cents, reduced from 62½.
50 pieces Satin de Lisse, 37½ cents, worth 75.
25 pieces "Grand Empress, 62½ cents, worth 87.
Black Alpaca at 25 cents and upwards.
Black Cashmere at 50 cents and upwards.
Black Cashmere at a great reduction.
10 pieces Japanese Poplin, 25 cents, worth 50.
5 pieces Japanese Silk, 37½ cents, originally 75.
French Poplins, at 75 cents; price all 75.
Very Fine Poplins, at 87½ cents; reduced from $2 50.
25 pieces Black Silk, $1 50, sold for $2.
25 pieces Black Silk, $1 75, sold for $2 50.
25 pieces Black Silk, $2, sold for $2 50.
1,384 yards from Pieces Satin at 75 cents, worth $1.
Striped Chambrays, worth $1 25.
Striped Shawls at $1 50, worth $2 50.

A Great Reduction in Black and Colored Shawls.
Broche Shawls, $15, worth $25.
Broche Shawls, $20, sold for $30.
Broche Shawls, $25, good value $40.
Broche Shawls, $30, and upwards.
All White Spreads, $1 50, value for $2.
All White Spreads, $2, value for $2 50.
White Spreads, $2 50, value for $3 50, worth $4.
White Rock Manila, 12 cents.
Lonsdale Cambric, 12½ cents.
Blackstone Muslin, 12 cents a yard.
Table Linen from 37½ cents upwards.
2,500 Corsets, from 50 cents upwards.
Corsets Trimming Goods at a discount of 40 per cent.
Corsets, Honeycomb, Coraline, Abdominal and Health.

E. SUPPLE,
836 Market street.....Nearly opposite Fourth.

GRAY'S
Music Stores and Music Publishing House,
933 and 935 Clay Street, San Francisco, and 121 First Street, Portland, O.
STEINWAY PIANOS AND ORGANS.
DITT ORGANS.
GROVE, CHURCH & CO. PIANOS.
AND SHONINGER ORGANS.
CARL RENNICH, KRANICH & BACH, PIANOS.
DARLEE, AND M. GRAY Square and Uprights.
The Largest Stock of Music on the Pacific Coast.
Pianos for Rent at from $3 to $6 per month.
GRAY'S MUSIC STORE.
mch7

MORE
EXTRAORDINARY CURES.

EVIDENCES OF THE GREAT SUCCESS of the modern system of cure, as practiced by DR. ABORN, 211 Geary street, are so abundant that none need doubt the reliability of his statements, or remain unable to find a cure. If they will but call at his office, 211 Geary street, they will be convinced. Further evidence is daily coming in. Following is but one of the great number of cases treated by DR. ABORN since established. No case is undertaken unless the patient is satisfied that DR. ABORN has the remedy that will cure them. Those in search of a reliable physician will find in DR. ABORN a kind and considerate friend, whose every effort is to relieve the afflicted. Those who have been unfortunate enough to have had the services of the great army of pretenders, who are without a single qualification for the treatment of disease, will find in DR. ABORN a physician who has had a thorough education in the science of medicine, and who has had a large experience in the treatment of chronic diseases. Those who have been unfortunate enough to have had the services of the great army of pretenders, who are without a single qualification for the treatment of disease, will find in DR. ABORN a physician who has had a thorough education in the science of medicine, and who has had a large experience in the treatment of chronic diseases. Those who have been unfortunate enough to have had the services of the great army of pretenders, who are without a single qualification for the treatment of disease, will find in DR. ABORN a physician who has had a thorough education in the science of medicine, and who has had a large experience in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.



## THE MONITOR:

The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

LYONS & BARRY, - - - - Publishers.
JOHN LYONS. JOHN V. BARRY.
RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.
CHRIS LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

OFFICE—636 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts. (Rooms 5, 7 and 9, up-stairs.)

☞ All communications should be addressed to THE MONITOR.

TERMS (Payable in Advance):
Served by Carriers, per week.....10c
Per annum, per year.....$4 00
Six Months.....2 25
The Monthly and Catholic World, one year.....7 75
" " " Godey's Lady's Book.....5 00
" " " Demorest's Fashion Magazine.....3 50
" " " Peterson's Ladies' Magazine.....3 50

ADVERTISING RATES:
1 square, 1 time.....$1 50 | 1 square, 6 months.....$18 50
" 1 month.....4 00 | " 9 months.....15 00
" 2 months.....7 00 | " 6 months.....13 00
" 3 months.....8 00 | " 1 year.....25 00
☞ The above rates will be strictly adhered to.

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874. NO. 13.


## ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1874.

### IN THE INTERIOR.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.

*Special Correspondence of THE MONITOR.*

Over three months have been drowned in the Lethean silver sluice I had the pleasure of a little chat with THE MONITOR and its many kindly readers, on the occasion of the "Mechanics' Fair for the benefit of the Orphans," during which time nothing very important occurred, except that the dreary old Nevada fever has had the *song fraid* to take its ebbs within the limits of the northern part of our city of silver, with the snowwhite for his body-guard and *Jack Frost* as his Prime Minister. It must be acknowledged that the latter has been a host in himself, with his army of invincibles, armed with his icicle-spears and his snow-balls, and clothed in his garments of white adown the side of Mount Davidson, armed with lay swords, which they coolly hang up in glistening rows on our eaves—and when we endeavored to "Washoe zephyr" as his war trumpet, we felt that it behooved us to give way to his cold influence.

The sons of Erin, as everybody knows, are fight—a little; and as they have nobly stood to win many a hard-fought field in days—

Much of their glory remained on each crowd to put them to victory now!

ST. PATRICK'S DAY APPROACHED, and the Irish element thier resolved, if it was still hardened, to make it so by he his frigid majesty that he would bind to retreat, wagging, down the white lane of his mailing icicles. Accordingly they were engaged in preparing for the 16th; the ladies of the Divisional Hop at St. Mary's Hall, all with fair petitions for a fine day; and all the connected battle would, without doubt, be fought on the green of their respective hearts, but that they will wear the same in the form of the shamrock on the day all be used to join. The Gold Hill Division has a fine band, and the uniforms of the members are the same as on that of the Virginia Division—described in last year's letter—the Grand Marshal of the procession, Captain Crossing the Delaware," and on the other hand Chief Engineer Sullivan, who is also the musical temperament, a strong devotion to the cause of Ireland, from the fact that he was married by the shains of the Saxon in order; a burning zeal unquenchable desire to free their land from the fetters of oppression that now bind it, and also from the memory of the saints who first preached the doctrines of Christianity in Ireland—meet together once a year in all parts of the world. Accordingly on Monday holiday, the 17th of March has become a national holiday, and is now celebrated as a politico-religious anniversary; and with the wake of this one. In this order it marched to Gold Hill, where it was the joinder of the Hibernia Guard, and by a (phrase deadly) dramatic company called the Union Guard, composed of the Knights of St. Patrick, formed in Gold Hill, wearing red coats and blue caps. They were spry little marchers, and added much to the liveliness of the procession. The procession then returned, countermarching through C street, and halted down by the Opera House, where the literary exercises were held. The place was densely crowded by the fair of sex and fair, for whom a very appreciative audience. The poem by T. W. Hanley, of Carson, was frequently and heartily applauded, as was also the eloquent oration of Mr. John Welch. [The oration is unavoidably crowded out this week, but will appear in our next issue.—ED. MONITOR.]

THE EXERCISES CONCLUDED,

A detachment of the procession marched to "the Mary's School," where a poesie address, composed by one of the Sisters, was delivered by a little girl, which was also followed by a brief but appropriate address by the Rev. Father Manogue, on the part of the institution compensated the procession for their compliment by the muddy streets, and it also delighted the innocents of whom they have been trying ever since to imitate the military step of the Guards, etc., if ever wishing to be *Captains* and none *soldiers*. The retinue of St. Patrick then marched back to the Hall, and closed the day in the evening a very social ball was given in Odd Fellows' Hall for the benefit of the Mary's Church. The ladies provided the supper. The entertainment passed off in a most lively and quiet manner, and was also a success, viewed through a *silvery* light.

Spring is the only power that can ever overthrow winter, and St. Patrick seems to have stayed her to the coming of his writing, she has opened the campaign with the bright sun and the clear blue sky of Virginia, while the Guards re-victualed inside and frosty Jack are rapidly dissolving in the warmth of her genial approach. Now, if this fine weather continues, if "stocks" should second to an unheard of altitude, and vegetation down again for fear of "the bears," and if every body in Virginia would be good, why then we would have nothing left to wish for, except that THE MONITOR may live to write its anniversary notice, and that its many friends may rejoice annually to its advent with prompt and substantial offerings.

MANY A.

[We hope our gifted correspondent will often favor us with solicitations from her brilliant pen.—ED. MONITOR.]

### SACRAMENTO.

**Hon. James E. Murphy's Oration.**

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It is with feelings of pride and gratification that I behold before me such a vast ocean of human faces, stalwart men and lovely women—Irishmen, who come here to celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint and renew once more their oaths of fealty to Irish independence and nationality; Americans who, by their encouraging presence on this occasion, desire to manifest their good-will and sympathy in our great cause; members of other nationalities whose hearts beat in consonance and unison with our own. Possessing this feeling of pride at this great gathering, I must confess that I feel myself incompetent to the task of speaking on subjects nearest and dearest to the Celtic heart. St. Patrick's Day is now, and has been for centuries, a national holiday with the Irish people. It matters not what part of the globe their lot may be cast; no matter whether they reside in the frozen latitudes of Alaska, the vicissitudes of the sunny South, among the valleys of the Orient, or where the star of empire takes its way to the golden shores of the Pacific; no matter whether the hand of plenty has showered riches in their lap or poverty has stalked like a grim spectre in their midst; no matter whether they are compelled to bow in acquiescence to the Crown of England or swore to support the Constitution and laws of our glorious Republic—still on the 17th of March Irishmen, irrespective of religion or politics, casting the cares of business aside, join together in celebrating by appropriate ceremonies and services a day destined to keep fresh and green in their hearts the unconquerable, unswerving faith of their forefathers in the cause of religion and their noble efforts in the cause of Irish independence. Rightly is it done.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand!

Craven must be the heart, unworthy the motives of the man who does not indorse these lines of

THE IMMORTAL BARD OF SCOTLAND—

Who does not feel a throb of joy in reading the bills or scaling the mountain tops of his native land; who does not, when on a foreign shore, experience a sensation of pleasurable excitement in meeting a fellow-countryman with his countrymen? who does not with his whole soul and with all the sympathetic temperament, a strong devotion to the cause of Ireland, from the fact that he was married by the shains of the Saxon in order; a burning zeal unquenchable desire to free their land from the fetters of oppression that now bind it, and also from the memory of the saints who first preached the doctrines of Christianity in Ireland—meet together once a year in all parts of the world. Accordingly on Monday holiday, the 17th of March has become a national holiday, and is now celebrated as a politico-religious anniversary; and with the wake of this one. In this order it marched to Gold Hill, where it was the joinder of the Hibernia Guard, and by a (phrase deadly) dramatic company called the Union Guard, composed of the Knights of St. Patrick, formed in Gold Hill, wearing red coats and blue caps. They were spry little marchers, and added much to the liveliness of the procession. The procession then returned, countermarching through C street, and halted down by the Opera House, where the literary exercises were held. The place was densely crowded by the fair of sex and fair, for whom a very appreciative audience. The poem by T. W. Hanley, of Carson, was frequently and heartily applauded, as was also the eloquent oration of Mr. John Welch. [The oration is unavoidably crowded out this week, but will appear in our next issue.—ED. MONITOR.]

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# THE FRANC-TIREUR.

## A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

### CHAPTER LXIV.

### COARSE EXPEDIENTS.

From his first arrival at the camp Michel had found himself an object of more than ordinary attention among the Prussians, and he had the difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that his identity was suspected. On the day after he had heard the newspaper read with its fatal intelligence, he seemed to feel that the Prussians read it, too, and that he was regarded with yet more curious eyes than ever. His facility in speaking German had caused many of the Prussian to chat with him from time to time, but he did not encourage the practice much lest it should get him into trouble. There was one fine young fellow, a Hanoverian, between whom and Michel a considerable mutual regard had sprung up. He was tall, large-limbed and gay. Michel handed he perceived in him a semblance to his brother Gros Jean, and loved the youth for his sake. The Hanoverian in his walk, too, had accidentally struck upon a vein from which Michel's sympathy readily poured forth—he, also, was betrothed, and felt keenly the separation from his intended wife.

This morning, somewhat to Michel's astonishment, the Hanoverian, who formed one of the escort to the party of prisoners as the weeks, gave Michel but a cold greeting. Michel, in whom it had been a keen pleasure to find some evidence of friendly feeling, was thrown in the ranks of the prisoners, felt more mortification than he could express. After a while, however, he acted opportunity of saying in a low tone, "Why do you not speak to me?"

The Hanoverian toppled in a tone equally low, but with more significance, "Because it has been suggested to me to converse with you."

Michel needed but a moment's thought to comprehend his meaning.

"They read the newspapers here," continued the Hanoverian.

"Ah!" said Michel coolly, "how can that affect me? The journals do not concern themselves much about persons of my class."

"So much the better for you," said the Hanoverian, and the conversation ended.

As the day wore on the prisoners and the work they were engaged upon were inspected from time to time. There was nothing remarkable, therefore, in the fact that about mid-day several officers in a group approached. The one of the slightest rank was a major; next him was a lieutenant who, as Michel glanced carelessly at them, appeared to be engaged in making a very animated and earnest representation to him. The senior officer walked with his eyes bent on the ground, a fashion which gave a peculiar sternness to his face. His left arm was in a sling. As they came within earshot of Michel the tone of the representation changed, and he could not catch his purport. But the major halting abruptly said in a brief, dry tone to his companion, "Where?"

The lieutenant nodded his head in the direction of Michel.

The major stepped up close to him and looked covertly to his face. As he did so Michel instantly recognized the dark, thin lines and the strong square form; over the face of the major, something like an uncertain gleam of recognition passed.

"François," said he in his hard voice, "it was you the day of the armistice?"

"Where—when?" he stammered.

"Near the end of the armistice my poor comrade, since wounded, and I helped to raise him. Your officer's dead son from among a heap of corpses."

A spasm as if he were struck by a shot seemed to pass through Michel. "Ah!" said he, "it is true." Then he turned hastily to his companion. "That is a brave young soldier," he added; "it is impossible he can be the devil whom you suspect," and he hurried away. A distant portion of the work engaged without casting another glance at Michel. The officer who had been talking to the major, however, did not leave without casting a keen parting glance at the French sergeant. "It was gay with interest," the departing form of the major he had been last under such circumstances.

Had Michel's mind been free from woe he would have felt gladness at the mere recognition of a face he had met under other circumstances, if only as a break in the monotonous horror of his life; but the hints of the conversation had evident purport with which the major had been brought, as it always to put him on trial for his life, gave him but small concern. He was free. He could go to death in the battle-field without the quiver of a nerve, but to be hanged like a dog and the flies stood before him with loaded muskets, prepared to obey the last fatal order, his courage would probably have shown a shade more of pale-ness. But there was something that appeared to him quite horrible in the sipping of those hundred eyes. In his own conscience he knew he was free, nothing that he could see justify to himself; but he was aware also that the enemy would look upon even the most acute from a different point of view; and that, moreover, they had loaded the truth with innumerable exaggerations, so grossly and treachery. He was not a coward, of the temper to succumb. The more imminent the danger around him, the more determined he was to lose nothing through lack of courage or resolution. And as he thought over the matter, and the opinion of hitting the enemy entered his mind, his spirits rose.

He was not long without being put to the test. Michel had been assigned to the cooking for the party that occupied his shed. The function released him a couple of hours earlier than the other prisoners from the labor on the fortifications. He felt scarcely entitled to his task on the day of his meeting with the major than a French voice at the door of the hut called suddenly, "Sergeant Vose."

Michel started, turned a quantity of very thin soup from one saucepan to another.

"Sergeant, Sergeant Vose, I say," repeated the same friendly voice.

Michel poured the soup back again as if he were deaf.

Then he heard footsteps behind him, and a hand was lightly laid upon his shoulder. "You are the brave Sergeant Vose? Come, no shamming now."

Michel turned round with an air of the most utter astonishment, and saw the Lieutenant who had indicated him to Michel's former acquaintance, the Major. "Me! Sergeant Vose! here! lieutenant!" said he; "why, Vose, I heard, is from Lorraine; I am Suffolk—I am from near the Vosges. My father was a peasant."

"Come, come," said the Lieutenant, who had hoped by the sudden ease of the call to induce Michel to betray himself, "you need not deny your actions. Yes, your reputation is one to be proud of."

"Vose' reputation," said Michel stolidly, "is that of a damned fool who was always going out of his way for danger. For my part, I think it is more the duty of a soldier to stick to his ranks, and win with them if he can, or go to prison with them if he can't."

The Lieutenant looked puzzled at Michel then with a sneer said, "Clever as you are, my fine fellow, I will find you out." He had lost his temper.

It was the afternoon of the next day when Michel was rather surprised to find himself the recipient of a cigar from the hands of a grim-looking German sergeant. "You do not get too abundant a supply of wood here," remarked the latter as he seated himself on a bench near the stove, and by way of sign of comradeship, lit his own pipe with the big cobra bowl.

"No," said Michel, "we could put up with a little more, without being absolutely roasted."

"Ach, our lieutenant," cursing the officer who had been endeavoring to entrap Michel, "is a stingy beggar. Its all his doings."

Michel thought rapidly for a moment. "Ah, poor lieutenant cannot have much power over the prisoners. This is to make me confiding and indoce me to pour out my feelings. *En garde.*" Then he observed aloud, "Stingy! He seems to me very good-natured. His is a man quite friendly to me, when he talked to me—only," added Michel with a laugh, "do you know for whom he took me?"

"No."

"A Sergeant Vose!"

"Pass!" exclaimed the Prussian sergeant. "Was Vose a good shot!" asked he suddenly.

"Parbleau, I should say, from what I heard, he was."

"Why we have many better shots among us, I am certain."

"I believe you Germans are very good shots."

"Are you yourself?"

Michel shook his head, with a frank, hearty laugh. "I don't know. When I first went into action I used to shut my eyes; but I have got over that long since. Now I have always the wish the word to fire is given. Then, as I am very lucky, I dare say they do as much execution as anybody else's."

"Sorely," thought the Prussian to himself, "if this observant fellow be would have more vanity about his skill as a marksman."

The remainder of the sergeant's conversation failed to elicit anything further, so he rose to depart with the courtesy of his manner considerably decreased. For that day the stampede upon Michel were at an end, but they did not cease. They took different shapes. Two days subsequently the prisoners were all in their huts dressed in line to receive letters. A non-commissioned officer called out the addresses. Of a sudden, in the middle of the list, the sing out "Le Sergeant Vose!" It was a sore trial to the stoutness not only of Michel, but of the companions. Some how, however, it stirred, and a letter was put back again into the bag. The Prussian remarking coolly, "Why, did they write, if Sergeant Vose was not here?"

Several of Michel's comrades were piled with questions—even with bribes—to declare that he was Vose, but they refused to betray him.

Once the big sheepdog accompanied the lieutenant, for the second time touched Michel lightly on the shoulder, "Follow me," said he.

Michel rose to directed and left the hut after the officer. On his issue he found on the door he saw a party of a dozen soldiers with steel bayonets standing before it. He was ordered to fall in, the guard was divided, four men in front, and four in rear, and the word was given to march. Michel thought at first, of asking what was the meaning of this, but he promptly concluded he would receive no satisfactory reply, and he desired self needless humiliation he kept silence. He had not long to wait before he saw at the end of the street the object. The march was in the direction of the city, whose towers were in the nearer and nearer to him. Then he entered the narrow streets, trod the ill-smelling bouldered pavement, encountered the looks of curiosity which were cast at him by passers-by, who were, however, too much accustomed to the sight of French prisoners to be much excited, and found himself at last at the entrance to the citadel. Here he was subjected to many passages into a cell. He looked at it. It was about ten feet by four—by day by dim light. Upon a bench on a lump of black bread and a cruet of water.

"Sergeant Vose," said the Lieutenant, "this is your hotel until you have laid aside your modesty, and openly claim credit for your magnificent exploits."

### CHAPTER LXV.

### SHORT COMMONS.

The snow was lying heavily on the ground when the Lieutenant with which Major Mahony and a number of other wounded entered the portal of Fort Nogent. Night had fallen, and the 4th of December was added to the bitter cold. A temporary halt was allowed and some little alleviation given to the wounded; but there was no room for hospital accommodation, and the convoy had to push on to the city. Miss Isabella sent few visits to the interior of the gay capital when his duties at the fortlead to this free, while he knew that it was slight. Several strangers he was, and passing in the side darkness, even as it would seem as if a change for the worse had come. For one thing, the sprshension of scarcely of foul air already named the supply of gas to be diminished, and but few of the public lamps were lit, while hardly a gleam came from the shops or public houses.

But there was no lack of animation. The convoy entered the city by the barriers, and then moved up in the direction of the Hotel de Ville. As it neared the more populous parts the numbers of the people in the streets became strikingly large, until at length it seemed as if all Paris was on the foot way. Amid the heavy rumble of the wagon Mike could hear the hum of in connection with this, but a wild, excited discourse accompanied by gestures of the most animated character. The families of the wounded joined in the excitement—fear of pain to allow him to direct a steady attention to what was going forward, but in a narrow street some casual obstacle compelled the wagon to halt and draw up close by the foot way. Then he had no difficulty in distinguishing voices and phrases.

"Eh, mon Dieu!" said a woman's accents, "une pauvre blessée."

"Ah, the heroes of the Marne!" cried a man's voice.

"How they must suffer," said another woman.

"Parbleu!" interjected a dirty-looking man, "they are no doubt the patriots of Belleville—glorious Belleville."

"Heroic will be earned!" growled a soldier of the line with a broken arm, who was sitting upright on a heap of straw, "your Belleville patriots run away, leaving their muskets to the Prussians."

"Blasphemer!" shouted the dirty man; "you are an aristocrat, I suppose, and want to belie the people."

"Aristocrat!" laughed the soldier; "it looks like it to see me here a pion-pion."

"Nevertheless, it may be," shouted the dirty man angrily, "your order have gone into the ranks with the view of throwing scorn on the people."

"Well, your Belleville lines thrown scorn on themselves by abandoning a post to the enemy. I got my wound through their cowardice."

The dirty man raised his voice to a shriek. "Ah, he cried, "a base lie-infame —a lee base pious!"

Absurd as the cry was under the circumstances, it was not without its shadow of danger. Some boys for sport took it up, some women for excitement, and it began to swell into a chorus. The officer of the escort, however, called out with a stern voice, "Fix bayonets; clear the way there," and the wagon was set in motion. The well-effected spectators set up a cheer which drowned the noise of the vanquished portion, and the dirty man was finally hustled out of the way. His ejected and vituperative. He denounced between his teeth les soldats—les bandits—les aristocrats, and then in a cracked voice he hallooed out some bars of the *Marseillaise*, and, followed by half a dozen ragged urchins and a couple of shatternly women, whom he called upon as the people, he plunged into the lanes leading towards Belleville.

The fragment moved on. Bitter as the cold caused by the snow was, the soft carpet it made upon the streets was a great boon to the wretched burden within, sparing them many a jolt, though at the same time it delayed progress and the obstacles of its own. The pain of Mike's hurt was intense, but it could not altogether repress the eager curiosity which was a leading characteristic of his mind, and he watched with growing interest the aspect of the street and the faces of the people among whom he passed. The great battle on the Marne was still the theme, as any chance of slaughter, though he failed to catch the precise statements. As the enforced inactivity of the besieged army increased, so, he gathered more of the conversation. Once the fourgon rested opposite a brilliantly lighted cafe. Within Mike could see two or three parties calmly playing dominoes, while the bulk of the company were wine, coffee or eau sucrée, were discussing in an eager and excited manner what he felt sure was the battle. Outside were a few shabby, pinched-looking persons, men, women and boys. One of the men observed in a rather rough, shrill Mike, however, was able to catch, "See those fellows, how they riot, while the people starve."

"Some are not drinking."

"No," replied the other bitterly, "but observe them at their games. Do you think it is with an empty stomach they sit down to amuse themselves with those toys there?"

No answer was made to the question, and the speakers shuffled slowly away. Presently Mike saw two of the players rise and approach the door. He could see them plainly. Both were rather advanced in life and had the air of gentlemen.

"Pate!" said the first, as he stood on the threshold buttoning his overcoat, "how it blows!"

"Aye," said his companion, "a gloomy time for our poor fellow-citizens within walls."

"And within, too," remarked the other with a faint laugh.

"It is true," was the reply, with a sort of a sigh.

"Come, don't be cast down. I have still a couple of slices of ham left, and thou, my old friend, art welcome to a share as long as they last."

"Ah, it would be a shame to trespass on thy generosity. Besides, I assure thee call to him by any means the objections which thou think. I had some yesterday, chez, Brion, and drew up with eminent relish thine thing is not so bad."

A shudder passed through the listener, yet he said, "No doubt one has prejudices very foolish, yet they are not easy to overcome. However, as I am going to dine shall have cast down the last barrier against the practical. Come, therefore, to morrow and help me to get rid of the food of prejudice."

"Do not ask me."

"I will. What signifies starving off starvation for a day—and could I feel happily on dainties and know thee to be in want?"

"I accept thy invitation then, dear friend. At what hour may I be expected?"

"Ah, let me see. It is late in the day before I can get bread. Say three o'clock."

"How art thou off for fuel? Our hearth must be cooked."

"Oh, I am all right. I have still some of my book shelves left. And if the worst come to the worst," added the host with a laugh, "I have the satisfaction to burn my poems. The critics often asserted that they lacked fire; it appears now the discovery of the evil time that I can give it to them—or they to it."

"If any then thy spirits."

"Ah, it is the sun, believe it."

The other shook his head. "If it were not for old Calenor being magnanimous enough to remember his customers and allowing them credit, which he knows they are not spending money, I think I should go mad."

"It is not think of it. The good time will yet come."

"Ah, I hope so," with a sigh.

"At all events, there is one comfort; our soldiers are fighting bravely outside, and the people are bearing their privations steadfastly within."

"Aye, there is some consolation in that. Well, au revoir."

"Au revoir."

And the two friends parted hungry and cold. "But," thought Mike to himself, "neither of them has a notion of giving up. Indeed," he added aloud, "I think there's as much courage in them two cold sleeps as in our famous white staff of the Presidence. As an Irishman bred and born, I'm naturally able to do without high feeding; but, by the memory of my father and my chance of standing shoulder to shoulder with misfortunes than have to dine off cat. I myself may be unable to express what I have sentiment, but I'll howl or do something of the kind, for I'm not partial to being starved through the legs; but I declare to the Lord, if I was either sitting that kind of a supper I'd mess it."

Mike's reflections were interrupted by a jerk of the wagon, which began to move forward, and the conversation of the pedestrians ceased. Mike's reflections were interrupted by a jerk of the wagon, which began to move forward, and the conversation of the pedestrians ceased. He was left to his soliloquy.

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SHOOTING MATCH.—A meeting of the Irish Rifle Association was held February 19th, in Dublin, the Lord Mayor presiding, at which Major Leech brought forward the proposed match between Ireland and America and the challenge which he had addressed to the Americans. In it he offers to bring over a team of Irish Riflemen armed with Rigby rifles to compete on their own ground with chosen shots of America, firing American-made rifles. He also read a letter which he had received from General Wingate, Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, accepting the challenge on condition that the firing be at eight, nine and ten hundred yards, but declining the eleven hundred yards' range. After considerable discussion the American terms were accepted, and the match is to come off at Creedmoor, Long Island, during next summer.

## AN EXILE'S DREAM.

I WILL go no more to Ireland,
The land of misty mist,
Where life pales of boyhood is leaping
In the meadows of dew,
Where the shadow of Mount Sopee
Falls o'er the valley of Slane.

Where the shadow of Mount Sopee
Falls o'er the valley of Slane,
And the wrinkles of the Boyne flowing
Are forever in the past.
Where the Liffey's waters glisten
Through the city of Dublin,
Through the city of Dublin,
Where the Liffey's waters glisten
And the Dodder flows to the sea.

I will go where the Dodder
Ate flating here and there,
With their haggard faces, like frosting
Of the moon on the dead sky;
And gather it up in the skirts
Of the mourning veil,
And commune with the incantations—
"The Almoners of God;"
I will bid in the marvellous song
Which is rising from the river,
Which flows, rousing in the ocean,
Forever and forever,
When the Star-spirit is come,
Where the year is fresh and young,
I will go in the house of Talbert—
The land of sword and song.

I will go where Kilmeny
Sings in peaceful rest,
Unmindful, when a falling leaf
Ripples its placid breast;
Where the branches of oak and arbutus
Are wanting a pleasant screen,
And the summer's sun is diamonds
Through its tracery of green;
Where the Star-spirit's voice speaketh,
Forever rise and fall,
And the harbor of Dublin Convention
Is spending the mountains tall.
Where the Star-spirit from the West
Across the deep and wide,
Is the land of the Gael,
Where I'll be—I'll be—I'll be—

I will go to beautiful Wicklow,
The hoisted pulsen's rest,
Which the sunbeams of Erin's sky
Is many a struggle prest;
Where the silvery graveyard,
Near the pleasant beds of Kildare,
Where the sunbeams of Erin's sky born,
Young Tara, who is sleeping there,
Is with my kindred and people,
Where gallant Robert Emmet,
Where Wolfe Tone, and Lord Edward,
Where "all the brave" lie side by side;
Where the breezes from the sea
Are cheerily wander forth
From the land of the North
To the bleak front of the North;
And in sunless hour of twilight
I will mount the tall silver-Rhoan,
And survey the land of my fathers,
Of the sparkling green-robed moors;
Of the sunbeams dark heather,
And gaze with a dim fondness
On the Sliabh-na-mon mountains,
The masters of the mind,
And the rivers that run to the west,
Young Carolan and Grattan,
The Sliabh-na-mon mountains,
I will hasten from their valleys,
With a maiden's love and pride,
To tarn my steps west,
And on the green sward,
Old Erin, my mother dear,
And never more will part
From the sunbeams of my people—
The land of the dying Bard.

[American Review, 1861. JOSEPH BRENNAN.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT GOLD HILL, NEV.

Special Correspondence of THE MONITOR.]

GOLD HILL (NEV.), March 20, 1874.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day was this year a most successful and enjoyable one, and gave universal satisfaction to all lovers of Ireland's patron saint in this section of sagebrush and silver. The morning opened bright and clear, and promised a pleasant day for the celebration, which was so following.

The Hibernians, numbering some two hundred men, clad in their new and rich regalia, together with the Sarsfield Drum Corps, assembled at the Catholic church, and after being composed of scholars belonging to St. Patrick's school, and wearing a very neat and attractive uniform, marched from the Union Hall to St. Patrick's church, where Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hapts, the choir being composed of young ladies belonging to the Sisters' school, Virginia City.

After the last gospel Rev. Father Clarke, the pastor, preached a very able panegyric of our glorious patron saint. The vast congregation, filling the spacious church to completion, were kept spell-bound for over one hour by the eloquent words of the learned Father; and in his rehearsal of the life and labors of the great saint he convinced his hearers that the memory of that great man deserved to be always fresh in the hearts of every true son of Ireland. At the close a collection was taken up for the orphans, and the liberality of the sons and daughters of St. Patrick was manifested in the generous sum of a hundred dollars.

After the services in the church were over, the military and civic bodies marched out to join the procession which had arrived from Virginia City, and the processions united under the leadership of Marshal Conroy, assisted by Messrs. Leslie on Sunday, Fitzgerald and Cassidy. Within Mike could see two or three parties calmly playing dominoes, while the bulk of the company were wine, coffee or eau sucrée, were discussing in an eager and excited manner what he felt sure was the battle. Outside were a few shabby, pinched-looking persons, men, women and boys. One of the men observed in a rather rough, shrill Mike, however, was able to catch, "See those fellows, how they riot, while the people starve."

"Some are not drinking."

"No," replied the other bitterly, "but observe them at their games. Do you think it is with an empty stomach they sit down to amuse themselves with those toys there?"

No answer was made to the question, and the speakers shuffled slowly away. Presently Mike saw two of the players rise and approach the door. He could see them plainly. Both were rather advanced in life and had the air of gentlemen.

"Pate!" said the first, as he stood on the threshold buttoning his overcoat, "how it blows!"

"Aye," said his companion, "a gloomy time for our poor fellow-countrymen within walls."

"And within, too," remarked the other with a faint laugh.

"It is true," was the reply, with a sort of a sigh.

"Come, don't be cast down. I have still a couple of slices of ham left, and thou, my old friend, art welcome to a share as long as they last."

"Ah, it would be a shame to trespass on thy generosity. Besides, I assure thee call to him by any means the objections which thou think. I had some yesterday, chez, Brion, and drew up with eminent relish thine thing is not so bad."

A shudder passed through the listener, yet he said, "No doubt one has prejudices very foolish, yet they are not easy to overcome. However, as I am going to dine shall have cast down the last barrier against the practical. Come, therefore, to morrow and help me to get rid of the food of prejudice."

"Do not ask me."

"I will. What signifies starving off starvation for a day—and could I feel happily on dainties and know thee to be in want?"

"I accept thy invitation then, dear friend. At what hour may I be expected?"

"Ah, let me see. It is late in the day before I can get bread. Say three o'clock."

"How art thou off for fuel? Our hearth must be cooked."

"Oh, I am all right. I have still some of my book shelves left. And if the worst come to the worst," added the host with a laugh, "I have the satisfaction to burn my poems. The critics often asserted that they lacked fire; it appears now the discovery of the evil time that I can give it to them—or they to it."

"If any then thy spirits."

"Ah, it is the ham, believe it."

The other shook his head. "If it were not for old Calenor being magnanimous enough to remember his customers and allowing them credit, which he knows they are not spending money, I think I should go mad."

"It is not think of it. The good time will yet come."

"Ah, I hope so," with a sigh.

"At all events, there is one comfort; our soldiers are fighting bravely outside, and the people are bearing their privations steadfastly within."

"Aye, there is some consolation in that. Well, au revoir."

"Au revoir."

And the two friends parted hungry and cold. "But," thought Mike to himself, "neither of them has a notion of giving up. Indeed," he added aloud, "I think there's as much courage in them two cold sleeps as in our famous white staff of the Presidence. As an Irishman bred and born, I'm naturally able to do without high feeding; but, by the memory of my father and my chance of standing shoulder to shoulder with misfortunes than have to dine off cat. I myself may be unable to express what I have sentiment, but I'll howl or do something of the kind, for I'm not partial to being starved through the legs; but I declare to the Lord, if I was either sitting that kind of a supper I'd mess it."

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ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN PATRICK J. FIELD.

*Mr. Chairman:* It is a most gratifying sight for every lover of the dear old land to see the good feeling and unity existing between Irishmen on this great natal day, in which they are the proud people of the Republic. Not only in Nevada, or on the Pacific Coast, but wherever we may cast our eyes, we find Irishmen assembled to do honor to the memory of our patron saint, and also to congratulate each other upon the bright prospects looming up in the dim horizon for their poor down-trodden country beyond the sea. We are young in years, and strangers to the land of our sires; but the fact that love which so sways the hearts of our parents has found its way into the veins of their children is proved by our meeting to-day to celebrate, in their own simple manner, a day held in reverence by every one who has a drop of pure Irish blood in their veins. Here we find ourselves far out in the Western world, almost beyond the pale of civilization, and still due reverence for old Ireland exists in our hearts; and when the 17th of March comes around it finds us up and ready, with our armor buckled on, to march forth and prove to the world at large that Christianity, the same which good St. Patrick preached from the hills of Tara, does not slumber amid the deserted mountains of Nevada. To-day, my friends, in every portion of the globe where are gathered together the sons and daughters of Ireland, to honor the memory of her illustrious patron saint, and to give words of encouragement bespeaks the opening of a glorious epoch in the future history of Ireland. Let us look over the pages of history, the great men now engaged in the grandest movements have all been those ever undertaken. And, my friends, think you that England, with all her fame and all her control over the world, will ever alter her opinion now being brought against her, headed by the very first man of the age? I say emphatically, No. England's power in Ireland is fast waning away; the grip she has held on the people for centuries past is not far distant when Ireland will take her proper rank among the nations of the earth.

My friends, I do not intend to occupy your time with a recital of the many and great sufferings of our race for the last six or seven centuries; it is known too well to each and all of you to require it. But the many instances of reliable history a few brief sketches of what our race suffered in contending for those rights to which they are by the Sazon usurpers. No power on the face of the earth could have subdued the spirit and stinacy to the power of their oppressors than Ireland; and with that indomitable spirit they have struggled, and will yet possess they will achieve yet, with the help of God, that great object so dear to every Irish heart—namely, the liberation of their country from the tyrannical yoke of England. My friends, you may ask, perhaps, that such as assertion is of no avail, unless I give some proof that such a glorious work is really going on. My friends, let us for a moment glance over the columns of our Irish papers, and will not one glance convince us that a glorious movement is on foot, with most at the wheel to direct the course they bore for land. "there is no such word as fail," might well be applied. Yes, my friends, every Irish which reaches us from that dear old isle brings fresh proof that a power is arising in the land which shall speedily put to produce far poor Erin the happiest and most glorious results.

The watchword is now through the land,
We'll have our own again;
And every day we're gaining our band,
To get back our own again.
The rich, the poor, the young, the old,
Are flocking into some band among;
We're marching on to Victory,
All to get our own again.

In every county in Ireland the prelates and the people are moving heart and hand in the cause of oppressed Ireland, and the thing is not so bad."

A shudder passed through the listener, yet he said, "No doubt one has prejudices very foolish, yet they are not easy to overcome. However, as I am going to dine shall have cast down the last barrier against the practical. Come, therefore, to morrow and help me to get rid of the food of prejudice."

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Mike's reflections were interrupted by a jerk of the wagon, which began to move forward, and the conversation of the pedestrians ceased. He was left to his soliloquy.

(To be Continued.)

SHOOTING MATCH.—A meeting of the Irish Rifle Association was held February 19th, in Dublin, the Lord Mayor presiding, at which Major Leech brought forward the proposed match between Ireland and America and the challenge which he had addressed to the Americans. In it he offers to bring over a team of Irish Riflemen armed with Rigby rifles to compete on their own ground with chosen shots of America, firing American-made rifles. He also read a letter which he had received from General Wingate, Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, accepting the challenge on condition that the firing be at eight, nine and ten hundred yards, but declining the eleven hundred yards' range. After considerable discussion the American terms were accepted, and the match is to come off at Creedmoor, Long Island, during next summer.



been pressed were Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President; the Very Rev. Drs. Whitehead and McCarthy; Vice-Presidents; the Very Rev. James Quinn, Hammond, Hughes and Carr; the Rev. Dr. Farrelly, Bursar; Very Rev. President Barres, Crowley, Mooney, Walsh, Gargan, Lennon, Haskett, Mooney, O'Brien, O'Rourke, Tully, Very Rev. P. Walsh, S. J.; Very Rev. Father O'Reilly, S. J.; Very Rev. Father Carbery, S. J., Secretary; Professors Collegiate; Very Rev. Father Murray, S. J., Milltown Park; the Very Rev. P. Doff, O. M. I. Rev. P. Gowan, C. M., Rev. P. Mullin, Rev. J. M. Rev. F. Cribbin, C. M.; Rev. F. Brady, C. M.; Rev. B. McNamee, H. P. Church; Rev. James O'Kane, Moville; Rev. J. O'Rorke, P.P., Maynooth; Rev. J. Dunbar, P.P., Celbridge; Rev. F. Grennan, P. P. Dunboyne; Rev. Turner, P.P., Clara; Rev. T. O'Reilly, C.C., Castlebar; Rev. Mr. Baker, C.C., Dundrum; Rev. R. Downing, C.C., Lusk; Rev. Mr. Gough, C.C., Maynooth; Very Rev. Professor Murphy, Clerical College; Rev. Mr. Farrelly, C.C., Kilcloney; Rev. Mr. Nolan, C.C., Clane; Rev. J. Hand, C.C., Leixlip; Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rev. C.C., St. Mullins.

The roundabout are pointed to a catafalque in the centre of the choir, surrounded by choral unblanched wax lights. The coffin, which was plain and elegant, bore the following inscription: "Orate pro anima R. Jacobi O'Kane, sacerdotis Derriensis, qui ob. D. 1695. Requiescat in pace. Amen." The clergy and students having taken their places, Office for the Dead commenced, at which the Lord Bishop of Derry presided. The sacred music was given by the choir of Students, assisted by a number of students. At the conclusion of the Office, High Mass for the repose of the soul of which the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth College, was celebrant, assisted by Deacon and Sub-Deacon, Rev. Dr. Dunboyne scholar. During his Dunboyne course he was appointed lecturer in moral theology and on the occasions he conducted for several months. Some time subsequent he was appointed professor, and acquired the title of Professor of Moral Philosophy, during the illness of the late eminent Professor, the Rev. Dr. Callan. In 1852 he was elected Junior Dean, and in June, 1856, he succeeded Very Rev. R. Lee, at an unusually early age, in the most responsible post of Senior Dean.

For fifteen years he discharged the duties of this office with a tact and judgment, a dignity and devotedness beyond all praise, and he had the rare good fortune to secure the confidence and respect alike of the most reverend trustees, of his colleagues in office, and of the students of every degree. Earnest, pious, upright, single-minded, unselfish — a model, in truth, in his own life, of all the priestly virtues which it was his duty to inculcate, he was able to appeal as none to one set of his words to the heart; and his instructions were not more effective by the simple eloquence, the fervor, the great facility learning and the profound knowledge of spiritual life which characterized his lectures, than by the influence of unquestioned virtue and high personal worth which he enforced them from his own example. His attainments in every department of ecclesiastical knowledge were most varied and extensive, and the instructions on sacred ceremonies which it was his duty to deliver to the students used to which he might, be so obscure, have contented himself with imparting the mere practical details of the subject, became in his hands a repository of the archæology, the history and the theology of the Liturgy. The importance of these lectures he appears to have himself been heartily conscious, and he has left behind him, at the instance of some friends, he arranged for publication, a work on the "Ceremonies of the Roman Ritual"—which appeared in 1867. Of this volume it is hardly necessary to say that it received the high and unequivocal approval of the Sacred Congregation of Rites; and it is known to have been highly prized throughout the English-speaking world. Three large Editions have been exhausted, and a French translation, although far from accurate, has passed almost a similar success.

He continued his ritualistic studies unstintingly to the last, and had accumulated materials for a commentary on the Roman Martyrology, which, if completed, would have been a most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, and would have placed him in the front rank of writers on this branch of ecclesiastical science. The Sovereign Pontiff, the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Lord Bishop of Derry, and the clergy, who preceded them into the chapel. And

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting of clergymen of Boston, recently, $76,000 was pledged for a Bishop's residence.

The new statue of Joan of Arc was placed upon its pedestal in the Place des Pyramides, in Paris, on the 6th of February.

Mary O'Connor is the recording secretary of the Bishop Wood Mutt Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Joseph McPhillips, one of the most learned theologians in the State of Ohio, died at his pastoral residence in Paris were on the 23d of February.

A new church, dedicated to the Good Shepherd, has just been founded at Lyons, France. It will be very large, and will contain a chapel dedicated to our Lady of Lourdes.

Mr. Urquehart, a Protestant and an ex-English M. P., who lives at Montreux, on the Lake of Geneva, has appealed to foreign powers on behalf of the Catholics of Switzerland.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News* says that the Right Rev. Bishop Arnaud received six young ladies, from Montreal and different cities of the North, into the order of the Sisterhood of Mercy on the 3d inst.

Thirty-seven priests were ordained on Sunday 8th May. Yerrelies, in the church of Madame Estrageres, Paris Twelve of these belong to the Lazarist Congregation, but not less confounding to the ceremony for Odion.

The Baltimore *Mirror* says: "Intelligence from Mexico announces that many of the Jesuits community, who have been exiled from thence, have found an asylum in Texas."

Bismarck's order to the Belgian Cabinet to suppress the Catholic papers, was immediately followed by the appearance of a new Ultramontane journal (*Le Croix*) at Brussels.

Hon. Judge Daniels, who for the last seven years was Chief Justice of the Orphan Court of Baltimore, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday, the 15th inst. He was a native of Baltimore, the son of a Commodore of that name, and a devoted Catholic.

A Unitarian meeting was lately held in Boston for the purpose of their fellow-members in Hungary, at which a Rev. Edward Everett Hale said that "there was no place on earth so good as Hungary for planting a blow fairly in the face of the Church of Rome."

Last year a publishing firm in Paris issued a slanderous pamphlet against the Christian Brothers. The Principal of the Brotherhood brought to suit against the firm, and they were condemned to pay 4000 francs damages and to suffer two years imprisonment for their rascality.

Mgr. Mermillod, the exiled Bishop of Geneva, is preaching in Paris. The churches are frequently too small to contain the multitudes assembled to hear him. The *Figaro* says, "Paris is grateful to Switzerland for the exile of the brilliant orator, scholar and Catholic."

Mr. McCarthy has proved the successful candidate for the honors of the mayoralty of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was elected by a majority of 1,700 votes—a majority of 2,000 over all other evidence of the rapid progress of the Irish people and their descendants in that prosperous city.

According to the *Newspaper Press Directory*, there are 1,296 Catholic papers issued in England and 149 in Scotland, in London alone there are 314.

On St. Patrick's Day the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick were to hold an anniversary festival in Willis' Rooms, in London. The Marquis of Londonderry was to preside on the occasion.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace: County Cork—John Millar, of Labura; County Down—John Arthur, Farrell of Moynalty, Kells.

A movement has been initiated in Limerick with a view of presenting Mr. Justice Mitt, M. P., with a national testimonial, in recognition of his eminent services to the country, as a committee of gentlemen for that purpose is about being formed, and an appeal will be made to Irishmen at home and abroad.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says that on the evening of February 11th at the Westland Row Club rooms, 14 York street and 13 Middle Gardiner street, of which Mr. A. M. Sullivan is the President, he was brilliantly illuminated. In front of the central window in each house was a scroll bearing the words—A. M. Sullivan, our Vice-President, Member for Louth." Large crowds were attracted, and cheers were given for Louth and its senior member.

The three men, Michael Ryan, Thomas Ryan and Patrick Hanrahan, who are now being been concerned in the murder of the man Welsh at Askeaton, were brought up on Saturday, the 7th of February, at Askeaton, before Messrs. De Gerson, R. M., Nash, Hewson and Morgan. Mr. John Ryan, solicitor, Limerick, appeared for the prisoners. Corporals Swiede applied for further remand of eight days on the ground that he expected information which would connect the prisoners with the murder. Mr. O'Connor objected, and

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 4.
March 29—Sunday—Palm Sunday.
30—Monday—Feria.
31—Tuesday—Feria.
April 1—Wednesday—Feria.
2—Thursday—Holy Thursday.
3—Friday—Good Friday.
4—Saturday—Holy Saturday.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 28, 1874.

## CATHOLIC HALL AND LIBRARY.

The announcement by Mr. HAMMITT in the California Theatre on St. PATRICK'S Day that a grand ball and free library were about to be established in this city, must be gratifying to every Catholic on the Pacific coast. Indeed, we know of no more means for the preservation of our holy faith and the perpetuation of the memory of our forefathers.

The proposition to erect a grand building containing a library filled with works that tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—works that tell us what we are, what our faith is, and the place of the Irish Catholic in the history of the world, is a project that cannot possibly be overcontested, and calls loudly not merely for the sympathy, but for the active co-operation of every Catholic man and woman.

The movement, we are glad to say, is in the hands of gentlemen with whom nothing halts that public spirit, patriotism and liberality can inaugurate a success.

Mr. HAMMITT, as President of the SAINT PATRICK'S Day celebration, did himself infinite credit by the way in which he spoke on this subject. His words were to the point when he informed the large house that literary exercises of next St. Patrick's Day would be held in a Catholic Library Hall. And he gave a strong earnest to his hopes when he made a subscription representing our various Catholic organizations had the matter under consideration. His sentiments must have received a hearty response when he urged the co-operation of all in having the good work.

This is a subject in which every Catholic, and especially every man with true Celtic blood in his veins, must feel profoundly interested. The persecuted and calumniated Catholic Celts, have proved our bravery and heroism on the world's battlefields. We could fight in foreign lands, but we could not write. English authors were down on us, English literature smiled to us, unless we sold our birthright for a mess of pottage. Thank God, not man, that day is passed. Now, it is our duty to vindicate the truth and the glorious deeds of our heroes of ireland their blood in our veins."

We see from sixty to eighty thousand in this city, and possess ample means. Shall we not, then, in this one day erect a magnificent Catholic Library which will be a distinction? The beneficial results to be derived are incalculable. It would place in the hands of all the treasured knowledge of centuries—the knowledge of the profoundest thinkers on religion, law and politics. It would be the most precious legacy that we could bequeath our children. It would be the best means to transmit to posterity a due veneration of the memory of our ancestors, so distinguished in war, art, science, literature and religion. If we neglect it, how can we preserve our youth, now inundated with Saxon-American literature, filling visitors to the false principles, contagious errors and foul misrepresentations that the Protestant publications? How can we blame them if they disgrace the mother that loves them, and make our nationality and religion a by-word with our enemies. In a word, it we fail to furnish our young people with salutary reading, we expose them to the poison that lurks in almost all the non-Catholic literature of the day.

The project has already been criticised by at least one of our daily papers. The criticism published writer belongs to the ad-opened school; he has probably outlived his associations, and confounds it with Christianity. A good library would do it a signal service to enlarge its views. We will return to this subject at some future day. In the meantime we would say to all, be ready to co-operate when heartily when the committee name their report, which, we observe not, will be worthy of our race and religion.

### Confirmation.

Last Sunday at half past eight o'clock Mass, Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about seventy children in St. Peter's Church. This also was occasion of the first Communion. The church was crowded by persons who not only came to witness the ceremonies, but also as a tribute of respect to their venerated Archbishop. The children were clad in their usual attire, especially the girls, who were white veils crowned with white wreaths. Their deportment was remarkably good, showing that they keenly felt the importance of the greater day that was to receive. At the Mass the Archbishop delivered a very interesting sermon, the text of which was: "Which of you shall convince me of sin."

In the afternoon, at two o'clock, there was a public examination of the Sunday School, at which his Grace presided, and wherein he expressed himself much pleased at the rapid advancement of the children in Christian Doctrine and Sacred History. His opinion was concurred in by the large assemblage of parents and friends, and also by strangers, who unqualifiedly said it was the best examination of the kind they had ever witnessed—one fact of which Rev. Father Shuey and O'Connor and their staff of teachers ought to feel proud.

For an account of the celebration of Patrick's Day at Gold Hill, Nev., see second page.

## THE BRAUNSBERG GYMNASIUM.

The necessity of devoting all our available space to a report of the St. Patrick's Day celebration prevented us last week from noticing the *Chronicle's* rejoinder to our article of the 14th instant on Emperor WILLIAM'S letter to Earl RUSSELL. Our readers will, no doubt, remember that in that article we cited the refusal of the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction to remove Messrs. WOLLASTON and TRUBEL, of the Braunsberg Seminary, after they had been convicted of holding anti-Catholic doctrine, as an instance of the injustice with which our co-religionists are treated in the newly-founded Empire. We stated that the Seminary in question was a Catholic one; that the gentlemen referred to had been hired to teach Catholic theology, and that, forgetful of their duty, they had rejected the doctrine of Papal infallibility as defined by the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican. We showed that the Bishop who demanded their removal only asked for what was right and just under the circumstances. He certainly could not be expected to stand idly by while children who were supposed to be learning Catholic theology were being poisoned with heretical ideas. No minister of any Christian denomination would remain passive in such a case.

The *Chronicle* charges us with misrepresenting the facts, and declares that Braunsberg Seminary was a State and not a Catholic institution—the innuendo, to use the word in its legal signification, being that the Bishop was guilty of presumption and unwarrantable impertinence in demanding a dismissal of the professors. Our contemporary evidently believes it was none of the prelate's business what kind of theology was taught at Braunsberg. Now, the seminary, although founded by the State, was established and maintained as a Catholic institution, and it had a legally recognized character as such. Prussia has Catholic professors in her Protestant universities, and in that in question was one of the former. The refusal of the Minister of Public Instruction to displace Messrs. WOLLASTON and TRUBEL was not based on the ground that they were not a Catholic theology; but on the ground that, in his opinion, it was not necessary for a Catholic theologian to believe or teach the doctrine of Papal infallibility. This does not in any one case constitute, tantamount to an assumption that he—a Government officer, and a Protestant at that—was competent to decide what was and what was not necessary for a Catholic to believe and teach. If he had replied to the Bishop by saying that Braunsberg had ceased to be an exclusively Catholic seminary; that the authorities had changed its character, and that the professors were not the bound to inculcate Catholic doctrine, the prelate could not have a word further to say in the matter. But for the Prussian Government to say to the Bishop that a Catholic institution; these are professors of Catholic theology," and at the same time permit to be taught within its walls a theology which no Catholic professor would accept, is an anomaly, a deceit and an injustice.

If Braunsberg were in this free republic the Courts would compel the Government to dismiss the professors, on the grounds that the civil power, from its very nature, was incompetent to decide what was and what was not Catholic doctrine; and that where a man was appointed to a position as a Catholic, and had to perform duties peculiar to Catholics, he should be a Catholic in the sense and to the full extent of the word, as understood by the body of his co-religionists. Issues somewhat similar have already been decided in the way we indicate by American Courts. The idea of having a Catholic college in which anti-Catholic doctrines could be taught, at the option of a professor who was elected because he was a Catholic, could only be entertained or countenanced by German Imperialism.

## Death of a Journalist.

NEW YORK, March 16.—William James Deegan, editor of the New York *Tribune*, died suddenly.

The foregoing dispatch reached this city on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, and we could not add one word to the published obituary of the *Tablet* for the loss of an editor whose talents reflected on the columns of that paper the credit of being the most learned and logical of any Catholic publication in the United States. The failure of the deceased was one of the first persons to whom the writer of the notice was introduced on arriving from Ireland at New York in 1850, and both continued to be attached friends and correspondents for more than thirty years. William Deegan, the father, was an Englishman with an Irish heart, and in early life was associated with ANDREW, the author of the "Review of Pope's Book of Martyrs," in the editorial management of the London *Truth Teller*, a bound volume of which we had the pleasure of reading. On the suspension of that journal the junior editor came to New York and established the New York *Truth Teller*, in 1822. It was then, and for many years thereafter, with the single exception of Bishop England's Charleston *Miscellany*, the only Catholic paper in the United States, and although small for this day, it was a great and a good paper in the days when Catholic Emancipation was under discussion in England and Ireland. It was under the tuition of such a father that our deceased friend was brought up, and he could not fail in being a good man and a good Catholic. May God be merciful to his soul!

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—We have quite a number of books, magazines and other publications awaiting notice. Pressure on our space, which we could not give d. prevents us from dealing with them this week. We shall, however, do them justice at an early day.

INTERIOR subscribers will oblige by requesting the agents of their individuals in the office without delay.

## PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

The latest news from the eastern part of Russian Poland brings us sad intelligence of a fearful persecution of the (so called) *Uniats* (Greek Catholics in union with Rome) of the diocese of Chelm, who, after having providentially escaped the fate of the millions of their co-religionists in Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia and Ukraine in 1836 and 1839, are now, under the magnetic-lacus and liberal ALEXANDER II., forced into schism in a most brutal and barbarous manner. Here are a few of the many facts communicated to the Cracow *Czas*:

Towards the end of 1873 the Russian Government, through the instrumentality of a certain renegade priest, POPIEL, the Administrator of the Uniatic diocese of Chelm, issued a circular to all the pastors with the purpose of doing away with all the Catholic ceremonies and prayers said for the Pope at Mass, substituting for the first time the name of the Czar. The majority of the Uniatic clergy, as might be expected, refused to comply; therefore they were immediately driven out of their parishes, and their places given to young priests lately imported from Galicia (Austrian Poland), zealous partisans of the Czar and his religion. The people being deprived of their spiritual directors, and refusing to accept the newly-arrived, in tears and despair availed the consequence thought about by this movement, in the meantime resolving to abstain from attending the churches.

In some localities, as in the village of Drelow, as the new priests commenced to officiate according to the new changes, the people unceremoniously led them out of the church, shut it, and took possession of the keys. Such resistance the Russian Government could not allow, and accordingly a flying column of troops, headed by a colonel and the chief of the county, started from Siedlec on their missionary expedition, accompanied by the county judge and police. At the approach of the column, the inhabitants of this parish peacefully assembled in the churchyard. The chief of the county (Mr. KOTANIN) ordered them to give up the keys of the church and accept the new order of things. The indomitable and courageous people decidedly refused, after which an order was given to the Cossacks to whip the men into submission. After some resistance, they were ordered to use sabres; but when even this severe means proved unsuccessful, the Cossacks standing aside, the troops gave a forward and fired three times into the unarmed mass, killing five on the spot and wounding severely twenty-eight. The slightly wounded and the balance of the crowd ran in different directions, the Cossacks still pursuing them, and in this the unfortunate people were driven to the fields covered with snow. There the soldiers surrounded them, and by means of the lash tried to force them on separately, one by one, to kiss the cross. This they refused to do, when seventy-five men, and seven children did not escape. One woman got a hundred lashes for her steadfastness, but she was not to have the opportunity of reconciling themselves with the Church, and do not pass into eternity without the Sacrament of Penance.

DEATH OF JOHN HILLSEN HANDY.

The death of this gentleman, who has been the Pére Hyacinthe of America and the Augustine for some years past, occurred on Saturday morning, January 14th, in his new home, Brighton. The late Mr. HANDY was one of the members for Brisbane in the late Parliament, and shortly before the dissolution of the Colonial Ministry was made Crown Prosecutor for the northern districts. He has been in failing health for the last year. He became entirely prostrate about three months ago, and never rallied again. The history of his life is as well known in Victoria and New South Wales as it is in Queensland, therefore a few words suffice to the days he spent in mckoinh and sabea will suffice.

When the news became of his recovery was any longer entertained, he expressed a wish to see Dr. Quinn, Catholic Bishop of Brisbane, wishing to be reconciled to the Catholic Church, from whose communion he fell away many years ago. His lordship, on his arrived at Mr. Handy's bedside he found him in the full enjoyment of his faculties, but sinking fast. The dying man's face beamed with delight on seeing his Lordship. In the bitterness of his sorrow he poured forth his heart at that time (and for the first time, too, for many years), and begged to be forgiven for the scandal he had incurred. He suppliantly besought that it should be made known everywhere he went and wrote and spoke in favor of the Catholic Church, and that he always inwardly believed in her doctrines only although he was many years a minister professing Protestant.

The Bishop and the Rev. James Horan were now him frequently during the last days of that painful illness which was borne as a consolation to his life. On the occasion of each succeeding visit his sorrow was greater than before. Those who saw him on his sick bed (one only to the prayer for) saw a penitent earnestly showing repentance for the manifold sins he had been guilty of, and the fervent desire he had to receive the Sacrament of Penance. Let us hope that his atonement was greater than his fall.

After being strengthened by the Sacraments and prayers of the Church he directed the Bishop's attention to a small letter-bag containing the sacred vestments he used in happier days, observing that the key of it was in the pocket. The Bishop not of reach years ago, lost any one should be induced, through curiosity, to unlock it if his key were at hand.

His Lordship, accompanied by Father HORAN, visited him for the last time on Friday evening, when he said: "My sorrow and my life will be variously interpreted, perhaps by the very same persons who, intensibly, many will excuse my last change; but I don't care what the person may say, or what that person may say about me. Praise and blame are the same in me now. The worst act I ever did was to leave the Catholic Church; my best, to return to her communion. I was well aware at the time that I was doing wrong. I am heartily sorry for my manifold crimes. My failings are now over. My misdeeds are at an end. I grasped at riches; nevertheless, I die poor. I have little to bequeath to any one. My will is little more than a request that your Lordship will give publicity to my reconciliation, and ask the people, when I am gone, to pray for my soul and not to blame me for my wickedness. If I have mislead others, I trust they will forgive and be forgiven. If I could only live this life again, how good, how true, how faithful a soldier would I not be of Jesus Christ! If I feel any trace of sorrow for anything else but for having abandoned my merciful God, it is for not being able to write an apology for my life and sign it 'John Killeen Handy.'"

He died next morning at two o'clock.

The Sisters of Mercy from All Hallows Convent were frequently with him during the last few days. They closed his eyes when he expired. Around his neck they found an old worn out rosary beads, which tale through what channel he received the grace of repentance after his fall. Deceased's brother, who was with him for some years before his death, says that he never parted with this little chaplet, which hung so modestly about his neck. The last suicide he missed was the medallion, in a solemn voice, of the Our Father, Hail Mary, Creed, and an Act of Contrition. He died in the peace of life, being only a shade over forty years. May he rest in peace.

BRISBANE, January 30, 1874.

## A. C. H.

The State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, for the election of State officers and the transaction of other important business, was held last Thursday evening, at Hibernia Hall. Delegates were present from Sacramento, San José, San Rafael, Napa, Petaluma, Vallejo, Oakland, Marysville, and other interior towns, representing (San Francisco included), twenty-two divisions in all, about five thousand strong.

Mr. Wards was, for the third time, the successful candidate for State Delegate, a compliment not lightly to be appreciated, considering, as the Convention did, of the representative men of the Hibernians, supposed to represent the intelligence of the Order. On the same occasion J. H. Gilmore (for the past year the efficient Vice-President of the State), was elected Secretary; Charles Dillon, State Treasurer; and James F. Meagher (who for the past two years has occupied the position of Secretary to the Board of Directors), was elected County Secretary.

On Monday evening, Mr. C. Hassett (attorney-at-law) was elected General President; John T. Barry (of THE MONITOR) Vice-President; Edward Kelly, Recording Secretary; Richard Harrington, General Secretary; D. J. Delay, General Assistant Secretary; and Daniel Harney, General Treasurer.

On Tuesday evening, Division No. 3 (elected Humphrey Gallagher, President; Thomas M. Connolly, Vice-President; James O'Hanlon, Recording Secretary; Edward Herrick, Financial Secretary (re-elected); and Charles Farrelly, Treasurer (re-elected).

Division No. 4, on Wednesday evening, reelected James Butler, President; Patrick Connolly, Vice-President; P. C. McNulty, Recording Secretary (reelected for the fourth consecutive term); T. Flanagan, Financial Secretary (reelected); Thomas Kennedy, Treasurer (reelected).

Division No. 5, also on Wednesday evening, elected John McGrath, President; J. J. Kelly, Vice-President; P. C. McNulty, Recording Secretary; Patrick Harrington, Financial Secretary (reelected); Wm. Garvey, Treasurer (reelected).

Division No. 6—President, W. Gilleran (reelected); Vice-President, J. B. Hogan (reelected); Recording Secretary, Thomas Flynn (reelected); Financial Secretary, H. McCloskey (reelected); Treasurer, Thomas Keogh (reelected).

D. J. McCallion was elected County Delegate of Sacramento on last Monday evening.

## The Legislature.

The bill dividing Solano county has become law.

The Freemen farce and freights bill has been talked to the Senate.

The Senate failed by two votes to pass the Harbor Commissioner bill over the Governor's veto.

The Legislature will adjourn at 12 o'clock on the night of March 31st (Tuesday next), the 120 days allowed by law having then expired.

The bill abolishing the City Hall Commissioners, and giving the management of the structure to the Board of Supervisors, has passed the Assembly. It is believed it will be defeated in the Senate.

A bill to widen Dupont street has passed the Senate, and a bill authorizing the Supervisors to pay $113,000 to the property-holders injured by the Second-street cut.

A bill removing all disabilities from Harry Meiggs has passed both Houses, and will doubtless be signed by the Governor. This is said to be one of the chief desires of Meiggs' life, for he wishes to return to the early field of his triumphs and defeat. May he soon return, and infuse some of his energy into our California merchants.

THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES.—We direct the attention of our readers to an announcement of the celebration of Holy Week, in the French Church of our Lady of Victories, which appears in another column. It will be seen that the choir will be reinforced by the most distinguished musical talent at present in the city. The ceremonies, therefore, always so solemn and imposing, will be rendered doubly so by the magnificent vocal powers of those ladies and gentlemen. It is only right and proper that the most precious and rarest gifts of mankind should be availed of for the praise and glory of Almighty God.

THE Supreme Court has decided that the State Board of Equalization is an unconstitutional body, and that the taxes of 1872-3 were, therefore, illegally levied. Those who failed to pay are, consequently, all but rights those who purchased delinquents are out and injured.

The average depth of the ocean from a point fifty miles from San Diego to a point within fifty miles of the Sandwich Islands, is two miles and three-quarters.

## THE CURSE OF DRINK.

Now that public attention is directed to the great evils of intemperance, and measures for lessening them are being devised, it may not be out of place for us to say before our readers the following extracts, which will serve to correct any misapprehensions in which Irishmen so closely concerned. All our friends are aware that English writers, and others of a certain class, have misrepresented the Irish character as a race particularly addicted to intemperance. The "Irish Irishman" has been a thousand times ridiculed in prose and verse, and put upon stage as a national character. And, strange to say, it was long before our people could muster spirit and self-respect enough raise anything like a general protest against this atrocious slander. Now, however, truth is making itself manifest, and character of the Irish people is being speedily vindicated, by the revelations of our statistics. The most temperate communities are one of the most cultivated races, and that they are, beyond comparison the most effectual laborers the cause of temperance that can be found anywhere. The following extracts which will show very plainly, indeed, that neither Englishmen nor Americans are in a position to fling the reproach of drunkenness against the Irish:

It is estimated by Professor Levi that $118,000,000 are invested in the brewing and distilling trades throughout the country. The number of public houses in England and Wales is 150,000. The number of drinking saloons in the United States in the trade is about 500,000. The amount of money spent for alcoholic drinks every year exceeds the whole public revenue more than $30,000,000. The Government derives about $60,000,000 a year from duties on intoxicating drink. With these facts before us, it is difficult to understand how great is the political and social influence of such enormous capital, and what an obstruction to the moral progress of society, town and village throughout the country. Neither is it a matter of wonder that the Government of the country should be compelled to take into their hands the control of the traffic, by the judges, magistrates and chaplains of jails to bevies of drunkards. It is estimated that in Great Britain 80 persons are sent to jail every hour for drunkenness. A chaplain of a jail, after thirty years' experience, declared that the majority of criminals traced their own immoral life to drunkenness either in themselves or those of parents. It is stated that the annual cost of twenty-seven men convicted of murder, by the only fossil one in the year, would be had half a million number. The ravages of reformatory schools traceable to drunkenness. Of 1,000 children in the Aberdeenshire of fathers and mothers. There is more sensible progress in the increase of savings banks, houses and boss shops to be found in Ireland than in any other part of the United Kingdom in 1873-4; but into this part of subject we would not now willingly enter. A strong feeling against the vice of intemperance has been created in this country within the last few years, and we are beginning to realize that whilst fortunes are made by brewers and capitalists, people of Ireland are literally poisoned by drunken. The judicial statistics for England and Wales, in connection with the crime and drunk and disorderly persons, are opening man's eyes, because they prove that in the year 1872 the number of drunk and disorderly persons has been greatly increased. That year they were 111,655, and they have been increasing ever since, till in 1873 they were 181,670. In England, at the present moment, there is one house for the sale of drink to every 200 persons, or to every 15 years of age, and one out of every houses is a public house.—*London Tablet*.

Rev. Father Burke, the Irish Dominican, in his full swing at College Green, Dublin, and Mr. Froude—in "The Spirit in Ireland," page 593—has described the Irish:

"Other more ordinary work, too, was forgotten. Roads were made which led to the sea-coast, but they led to no towns; no quays were dredged; a few of the largest houses was built, with both the and stable, but the rest of the land was in the same building could be entered as a dwelling. The only sign of life was the gaunt squalor sprang up in the life, which, if without beauty, shows in its stability, within and without, that the art of doing good work had been lost, and not as yet met aside. Glimpses show that selves at times, in the transactions of the country, of high spirited aims. As late 1771 the Commons made an attack on the Irish absentees, and declared that if they went to preach and teach that faith which they had received from their glorious apostle. Its continued by saying that the whole spirit of St. Patrick, which had become passive in the Irish character, was playing. At the conclusion of the dinner the choir joined in a hymn of praise to the glorious champion of the faith in the Emerald Isle. Leaving the chapel, they went in procession around the Asylum grounds, the Irish and American flags waving over them. It was a grand and imposing spectacle to behold that immense throng of young patriots beneath the flags of their kindred nations, keeping time to the soul-stirring strains of "St. Patrick's Day," "Wearing of the Green," etc., with as much precision as the best drilled militia of New York or Brooklyn. The day was indeed one for the children, they returned and repaired to the spacious study hall of the Asylum, where the literary and musical entertainment took place. Rev. Father Beraldi, Rev. Father Quinn, Mr. John Mullany, the principal of the school, the assistant teachers, and several friends were present. After some excellent music by the Asylum Band, Rev. Father Caraher spoke in a very impressive manner for a few moments. We felt the effect of his words. They awalled our young hearts with patriotic fervor. We felt proud of the glorious liberties of Ireland, that once happy isle. His words were in the hall, but his thoughts were across the continent, far to the land of his birth—

He thought the isle that gave him birth
The sweetest, happiest land on earth.

Mr. John Norton, the Orator of the Day, next ascended the rostrum, and, with an exuberance of strength and splendor of diction which would have done credit to an alumnus of a more pretentious institution, spoke of the present situation of Ireland, and inquired if the blood of Sarsfield, Wolfe Tone and Lord Edward was dead in vain? "No!" said he, in accents that betokened great earnestness, "on, before the strife between Ireland and England is ended, the Irish green will proudly wave above the British red." At the close of the oration, which lasted forty minutes, there was a pause, as if the audience were retiring from the effects of his overpowering eloquence. "The Rising of the Moon" and the "Shade Van Vaught" were then sung, followed by a speech from the Rev. Mr. Burlingame, who spoke of the condition of Ireland before the arrival of St. Patrick; of the strenuous efforts of the saint to diffuse the light of Christianity on the island, and of the lasting benefits he conferred on his people.

"If success could speak, then Patrick's praise would resound.

Who raised the Irish and their country from the ground.

Alluding to America, he said the American people were not an ungrateful people, and that if the Irish were to struggle again for their liberty, the Americans would march, sword in hand, to the aid of that country whose life blood had been so copiously shed to establish and perpetuate this glorious Republic. The clock having struck twelve, the boys marched, to the music of "Home, Sweet Home," to the refectory, where they did ample justice to a sumptuous repast which awaited them. In the afternoon, General Rosecrans, Colonel O'Byrne, Mr. Mahon and a few ladies visited the Asylum, and were kindly received by Rev. Father Burlingame, and serenaded by the band. The passed the day, a day which it held its grateful remembrance by every boy in the Asylum, no matter on what part of this earth the fickle gale of fortune may waft them; a day, too, which afforded much pleasure to the orphan boys of San Rafael, for I am certain no one enjoyed it more than they. FORTNY KEOU, O. B.

### SANTA BARBARA.

[Special Correspondence of THE MONITOR.]

Nothing is more gratifying than to witness honor upon the Irish race with all times and room in the columns of THE MONITOR. I need you a short account of how St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the students of St. Vincent's College. Morning dawned, and it was such a morning as Southern California only can exhibit. The sun arose once more to course his cloudless path, the air was cool and warm, the birds sang and the rich green verdure; and add to these, it was St. Patrick's Day, a day that brings back the glories of the past, and arouses the fires of patriotism in every Irish heart.

The students, true to the memories of their forefathers, resolved to celebrate the anniversary of our national saint, and did so in a manner worthy of respect and praise from all beholders. At dawn of day they arose and resolving to lay down their miseries to Heaven and Virgil for the space of one day, they, at seven o'clock, they attended Mass after, which they breakfasted and passed into the three divisions, each division commanded as follows: First Division, Captain A. Sharp; Second Division, Captain J. Duff; Third Division, Captain P. Covert. The battalion was formed as Grand Marshal and Mr. Dominic Maguire as orator of the day.

Music was furnished by the well-trained College Band, headed by Brother John Kirby, and Professor Wells. All divisions, divided in splendid uniforms, having in its front the green flag, and headed by its Captain, marched by in good order to the great corridor in front of the College. Here they were met by the officers of the institution, and, after a short review, took possession of a number of carriages provided for the occasion by the committee. After the carriages were drawn into line and the flags unfurled, the band struck up "Patrick's Day," to the accompaniment of which the carriages rolled rapidly away. The procession passed through Santa Barbara, over the great stage way, the music playing at regular intervals. After a delightful drive of several miles the carriages disgorged their loads. The parties were cordially received by Mr. McCaffrey, who ushered them into the large apartment which he has recently built for such occasions. Tables were then spread and covered with sparkling wines and many hands. Everything being now prepared, all sat down to the table. Glasses were filled, toasts were drank, and with the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling higher than the wine in the goblets.

The dinner was dispatched the bell was cleared of the tables, and the music once more broke forth to cheer the youthful hearts around it. Many, many were the toasts drank, Maguire, the orator of the day, was called forth. His speech was brief, but to the point, telling forth in epigrams, and displaying much in a few simple words. When he had concluded the party resumed the other diversions of the day. Songs were sung, foot-races were run, and all the glorious privileges that the holy season of Lent would permit were enjoyed.

Night coming on, the party, after a day of pleasure and enjoyment, prepared for their return to Santa Barbara's halls. The students kindly thanked their whole-souled host, Mr. McCaffrey, for his generosity, and proceeded to the carriages in which to pass the day, and the kindness he had shown them in other ways toward all present. Then the carriages were again brought forth, the different divisions took their respective places on the road, the word to advance was given, and to the lively strains of "Garryowen" the party hurried back to their homes. Thus ended the day, long to be remembered by all present, and every partaker was filled with contentment.

SPECTATOR.

### LOS ANGELES.

[From the Daily Star of March 17.]

No 17th of March ever was more lively than yesterday. The day was auspicious throughout, and the sons of Erin in Los Angeles generally participated in their always welcome anniversary feast more hours a great deal than from early dawn to dusky eve. The celebration commenced by the members of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society and the Irish-American citizens assembling at the Cathedral at about 9 o'clock A. M., when High Mass was celebrated by the Reverend Father O'Brien. After the ceremony the whole party formed, marched to their hall, and under the direction of Chief Marshal Thomas Duff; Third Division, Captain P. Covert. Platoon of Police under command as Grand Marshal, and Mr. Dominic Maguire as orator of the day.

Music was furnished by the well-trained College Band, headed by Brother John Kirby, and Professor Wells. All divisions, divided in splendid uniforms, having in its front the green flag, and headed by its Captain, marched by in good order to the great corridor in front of the College. Here they were met by the officers of the institution, and, after a short review, took possession of a number of carriages provided for the occasion by the committee. After the carriages were drawn into line and the flags unfurled, the band struck up "Patrick's Day," to the accompaniment of which the carriages rolled rapidly away. The procession passed through Santa Barbara, over the great stage way, the music playing at regular intervals. After a delightful drive of several miles the carriages disgorged their loads. The parties were cordially received by Mr. McCaffrey, who ushered them into the large apartment which he has recently built for such occasions. Tables were then spread and covered with sparkling wines and many hands. Everything being now prepared, all sat down to the table. Glasses were filled, toasts were drank, and with the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling higher than the wine in the goblets.

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SPECTATOR.



## SAINT PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS IN THE INTERIOR.

(Continued from First Page.)

who were to take part in the public exercises were on the move. The appearance of the

### ENMET GUARD

Was the novelty of the day. The glistening of cold steel, and the flashing of the sun's rays from bright bayonets, constituted a rare spectacle for Santa Crusans. The company numbered about twenty-five, and was neatly equipped and uniformed in blue. They were under command of Captain Daniel Williams, and were a credit to their skilled commandant. Though only a few weeks organized, they exhibited wonderful proficiency in carrying their arms, and marched like veterans. Everybody united in commending the Enmet Guard. They were the complement feature of the procession.

At 10 o'clock they assembled at the Skating Rink, together with the band and a large number of citizens, and proceeded to the residence of the pastor, Rev. Father Adam, to complement him on the zeal he had manifested towards the proper observance of the day, as well as to show that they appreciated his efforts in administering to their spiritual wants. After the band played an appropriate air the company were received in a most hospitable manner by the Rev. Fathers Adam and Lynch, both of whom addressed the company in a few well-timed remarks. The company then left the residence of the church, which was decorated in a manner worthy of the day. Over the high altar a beautiful engraving of St. Patrick was placed, encircled on the top by an arch on which was inscribed, in large letters, "Erin go bragh." Below, "Hail to thee, Patron of Erin! Bright Star of the West." And in various parts of the church, on pedestals and other emblems of the dear old isle. The decorations were the work of the severalful Sisters of Holy Cross. They did well as in many other ways helped materially to add to the enjoyment of the day, for which the Catholics of Santa Cruz are a debt of gratitude, and which I hope still be paid on future occasions.

### GRAND HIGH MASS

Was celebrated by Rev. Father Lynch, to which the people responded in numbers as we are included in a great measure for the entire celebration, and who, since the short time he has been stationed here, has made himself to the whole community—proving himself worthy of the position he occupies as such a happy and successful translation.

### THE ORATION.

Mr. Stephen J. White, the orator of the day, was next introduced. His oration agreeably surprised even his most intimate friends. It was an able, eloquent and polished defense of the Irish people. Mr. White has an excellent delivery, is a good elocutionist, and exhibits no nervousness in his speech. He discoursed with much vigor of expression the charge that the Irish were the enemies of progress, and fearlessly eulogized the persecuted of his countrymen. His oration occupied about half an hour. He was listened to with the most earnest attention, and was frequently interrupted with the most enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of the address Miss Fitzgibbon sang the "Bells of Shannon," and the band played a medley of national airs.

This closed the interesting exercises in the Rink. The procession was then reformed and marched up to the Plaza. While passing the building known as the School of the Holy Cross, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, the children assembled which will long be remembered with joy and admiration by all who witnessed it. All the little children attending the school appeared on the balcony draped in white, with green sashes, and as the procession passed by and immediately the sagacity choir of voices commenced to sing the songs of praise and veneration appropriate to the day. The band then played a national air, after which the whole assembly, in a body, accompanied the children in their exile, and with sing to them forever. The greatest of these is charity, which is a prominent trait in the Irish character.

The members of the Society were complimented for the manner in which they conducted the affair, and were exhorted to continue in the same course, for generosity and benefits are and have always been national characteristics. To be a warfarer or a stranger her ever been held sufficient to entitle one to the best of treatment.

### ST. PATRICK AND HIS COMPANIONS.

And their successors were never molested in the work of spreading the Christian faith. From the sixth to the tenth century Ireland was the school of Europe. During that time the votaries of science and religion, driven from continental Europe, found refuge and protection there. The same benign spirit still animates the children of Ireland. At the conclusion of the remarks the band briefly continued, the orator proceeded to speak of

### IRELAND'S WRONGS.

He pronounced as a misdemeanor of the British Government by the Irish race, before the bar of human and of divine Justice," a parody of which was in touch the same language as the Declaration of American Independence, and a recapitulation of the acts of tyranny which render English rule intolerable, and urged Ireland's people to continued efforts to cast off the galling yoke and resume their original rights of self-government. Every country has a natural right to such a government as shall best best adapted to secure to people all the rights to which they are entitled. The rights of

### INVASION AND CONQUEST

Among nations are no impediments as the rights of robbery or burglary among individuals. On the principle of natural right Ireland bases her claims to self-government. Originally Ireland was alone, and no Government claimed jurisdiction over her. She had a right to be let alone; but her soil was invaded and her Government subverted by British usurpation, prompted by the lust for empire. No *casus belli* was or could be found, and Justice frowned upon the

### DESPICABLE PRETEXT FOR DOMINION.

Under pretenses of friendship, and aided by treachery, they obtained a foothold, landing the people to believe that their object was to remedy the evils of a disordered country. After centuries of war, in which bravery, intrigue, rapine and the devouring flames played important parts, they obtained a mastership over a betrayed, impoverished and ruined people.

Treaty are the sources from which is derived England's right to rule Ireland. A title is anything so acquired is null and void in the estimation of all honorable men. But even if Ireland never had been an independent nation and England as one time had rightfully acquired jurisdiction over the country, her rule has been

### SO ORIENT AND TYRANNICAL

As to justify public rebellion and a desperate struggle for independence. Here are some condensed details of British tyranny: Her rulers have wantonly butchered large numbers of Irish people; imprisoned and exiled many others; confiscated their lands; decided their social equality, equal rights before the law, and the free exercise of their

### TARA'S HARP.

The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As though that soul were dead;
So sings the prince of former days—
So glory's thrill is o'er;
And music that once bore us high
For Erin's pride can soar.

No more for chiefs and ladies bright
The harp of Tara swells;
The chord alone that breaks at night
Its tale of ruin tells.
Thus freedom now so seldom wakes—
The only minds she dives
In whom some high, indignant breaks,
To show that still she lives.

The minstrel-boy in Tara's charm
To blind fate MAY'st thou
Remember not the harm-ams,
And open her to her foes!
And like that harp may he look down—
That lost of all the line—
Who never, never, with a frown,
Or cloudy, gloomy smile,
Be made, poor boy—perhaps again
The chords may yet be strung,
Whose every chord and bar reign
And flash resin our Wrong!
Thus may again thy chords awake
The deafening ears of poor,
And Freedom from her fetters break,
And Erin smile once more.

Respectfully dedicated to that noble and eloquent-prelate, Right Rev. J. F. McHenry, with kind regards of his friend and admirer, W. C. Goodwin.

### ADDRESS

Delivered in Stockton on St. Patrick's Day, under the auspices of St. Mary's Catholic Free School, by Hon. Eugene Montgomery.

*Mr. President, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen*—After listening as we did this morning to the brilliantly eloquent eulogy pronounced by your able and beloved pastor on the life of St. Patrick, I fear that for me to attempt to interest you by anything that I can say on the same subject must be very much like an attempt to relume the fire that has extinguished. However, it is not my fault that you have elected to take the worst wine first and the sour after. The choice is yours, and you must abide by the consequences.

In the course of my remarks I shall not say one word on the subject of Ireland's political misery, and the deep and bitter wrongs which at the hands of her oppressors, then might to come soon appropriate on the last day of St. Patrick, the people of that country shall offer for the searching there will be to remind you of the fact that he is the friend of no party, and not simply of a political that we are here to celebrate. St. Patrick's mission to Ireland was to teach religion, and not politics, to the people; and he accomplished gradually he did more to promote the cause of good government in, Ireland than any other one did, this was mainly by one of the incidental results following in the train of the principle of the religion he taught. I am persuaded that to preach the temporal benefits flowing from religion was not the object of the mission of St. Patrick; whether the religious effect of that mission was the first object or not, simply matters of conjecture that we need not be troubled about.

## A. M. D. G.

**Hymn for Our Holy Father Pius IX.**

Rome is fallen, shrines are trampled,
Heart of Love, there's no hope!
Poor our Father, guard our People,
Save, oh! save our sinking Pope!

Men may rival demons' fury,
Vent their words of truth treason!
"If" will bide what "can" deceive—
Hell shall spend its shafts in vain "
Shake your heads, the dawn is coming,
Heart of Love, in Thee we hope!
Storm be rising, blows our Pascal,
Save, oh! save our sinking Pope!

Nations bend, to-day plucked the purest
From our glorious Pontiff's head!
Thief hath risen and wrought pollution
On the spot where martyrs bled.
Spare nothing, cleanse her waters,
Heart of Love, in Thee we hope!
Guard her pinions, bless her Father,
Save, oh! save our suffering Pope!

From his throne our head was stricken,
Fuller radiance to impart;
Now at height the martyr's ruby
Glistens on his breast-plate bright.
Calm, O brother, look! the victor's helmet,
Heart of Love, in Thee we hope!
Wait, O sister, for the victor's laurel,
Save, oh! save our suffering Pope!

Will my heart of blood, or if it,
Wife, domains—all lordly hall!
Dreams! frail dreams! a child of Pius
In the noblest heart of all.
Would my veins could bleed to right him!
Heart of Love, in Thee we hope!
Roots in resolve. Thou art mighty!
Shine on me in breathless hope!

Whatsoever doubts ye, faith-hearted!
Whatsoever ye ask praise the power!
Whatsoever needed yours be hurried her—
Thine ye Him! Trust never!
Sooner or never, the Lord is faithful,
Heart of Love, in Thee we hope!
He's our Pope, light the darkness,
Save, oh! save our suffering Pope!

Let the storm-fiends rage around her,
Peter's bark shall brave the foam;
Still we sing, and still we hope!
From the sacred hills of Rome.
Apostolical the voice we hear,
Apostolical the hand we grasp,
Sweet the strength, guard our Pontiff,
Save, oh! save our suffering Pope!

Youth and maiden, sire and children,
To the saint's feet repair!
Gather round the throne of Jesus,
Ask your sympathy of prayer!
Unite your hearts in one great longing,
Unite your voices in one cry,
Crowned once more our Pontiff King.

—Heroine of the Sacred Heart, Toronto.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

A Catholic hall will soon be erected in Liverpool, England. It will cost $150,000, and, when done, it is said, will be easily procured.

The Sisters of the Iwo convents of Mercy in Omaha, St. Aloysius Academy, and St. Patrick's, and all the poor people who apply at them institutions.

Mr. John O'Brien, the well-known and popular friend of Catholic emigrants at St. Paul, Min., is now editor of the *North-western Chronicle* of that city.

The Catholics of Rock Springs, Mo., have arranged for the purchase of five acres of ground on which to erect a church, school-house and pastoral residence.

St. Peter's school, New York, obtained 14,000 votes, and Public School No. 35, brick and stationery prizes, with eighteen teachers, at an expense of $12,000 per annum. The fund is judged by a school society at 100 cents a vote.

The priests who died of yellow fever in Memphis are to have a fine monument erected over their remains. Five of them lie side by side in Calvary Cemetery, with nothing yet to show when or how they died.

A Michigan paper, the *Tyrolleni Sentinel*, is candid enough to acknowledge that none, and no original design of those schools, is to be found in connection with the Catholic Church, except a reference to the general benevolence of the Church.

The Rev. Father Keane, of Washington City, lectured for the benefit of St. Ann's Infant Asylum, of that city. His subject was, "A God's poor, the Devil's poor, and poor devils."

The Rev. Father Cellist of St. Paul, Min., announced from the pulpit that he had made arrangements to have the Christian Brothers take charge of the parochial school of that city next fall.

The German Catholics of Washington City are preparing to erect a fine hall, three stories high, on a lot 45 feet by 100, lately purchased. They have issued 600 shares of stock, at $25 each, to commence with. The rent of the shares were taken on the 25th of February.

When the first Pope was in Rome, in daily danger of imprisonment, he wrote, "Christ, therefore, having suffered in the flesh, he you armed also with the same thought, for he that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin." Herein do Catholics find means to rejoice in their sufferings under Protestant as under pagan persecution.

The *National Baptist* has just found out what Catholics have known for the last three years. It says: "The Catholic Church has no dissatisfaction relating to the Pope prove to be, as suspected, a myth. Of all the priests of the clergy in existence to authenticate them."

The "Jew of Kenmare" has become a newspaper editor. The *Kerry Argus* says in a late announcement to that periodical that he says, "Those who have ability and inclination for literary work have never found hindrance in it in a cloistered life." "Even canonized saints have taken a position as editors of papers."

The Right Rev. Bishop of Pittsburg, Pa., has ordered a Mass to be said every Saturday for the repose of the soul of any one who gives one dollar or more to help the congregation of St. James' Church, Pittsburg, Pa., to pay the debt of their church, which was blown down by a storm in 1870.

The New York *Freeman's Journal* comes to us in mail mourning for the death on the field of battle, of Chevalier Hugh Murray, a native of County Cavan, aged 30 years. He served in the Papal Zouaves in the Pope's army, and was killed in battle fighting in the service of Don Carlos in Spain.

Mr. T. J. Waters, an Irishman, has been appointed by the Governments of Tyrone and Fermanagh Justice of the Peace of Japan. So says the Baltimore *Mirror*, which adds: "Probably he will be entitled to a pension from the Arctic Circle to Turtle del Fuego."

Mr. Joseph Kreuzer, of the German Catholic congregation of the Sacred Heart Brothers, Ninth street, Baltimore, died on the 4th inst. The firm, in 1866, established the German Catholic *Gazette*, the issue of a quarterly circulated German Catholic paper in the United States.

The Chicago *Catholic Vindicator* says: "There is no power on earth that can weaken the vice of intemperance, but there is one that can turn most of the destroying tide from its door, and that power is the Catholic Church. Her unity, power, strength, and the influence of her hierarchy, vest her with a power peculiar to her alone."

Three agencies operate to make a good Catholic—home, the church and the school. Any conflict of authority between these three moulding influences will militate against the youthful mind. The home should be the nursery of emotions; the church and the school the guide of morals and the preceptor of the intellect.

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The Mouth's Memory of the late lamented Bishop of Cloyne was celebrated in February, 26, with great pomp. There was an extraordinarily large gathering of the clergy for the object of the day and also neighboring dioceses, and no less than nine of the Bishops of Ireland—viz., the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Limerick, Ross, Waterford, Down and Connor, Dublin, Clonfert, Cork and Kilkenny, and Killaloe. The Bishop of Ross presided at the Requiem High Mass, and an eloquent panegyric on the life and character of the illustrious priest was preached by the archbishop of Cashel. The latter made a passing allusion to the persecution of the Catholic Bishops in Germany, and expressed his firm conviction that, with God's help, they would overcome the high handed opposition that had been offered to the union of the priest and the people of Ireland had enabled them to overcome similar persecution, and to have their rights and liberties obtained their existing liberties, and by that union, and not without it, they would conquer their remaining liberties. He prayed that that union might never be repealed.

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Roman Catholicism and Freemasonry. The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Mail*, Stornoway, by Rev. Michael Coffe, Catholic Chaplain to her Majesty's forces, Chatham: "Sir,—I have been rather severely criticised in a journal of late condemnation to that effect which you say, 'Those who have ability and inclination for literary work have never found hindrance in it in a cloistered life.' "Even canonized saints have taken a position as editors of papers."

The Right Rev. Bishop of Pittsburg, Pa., has ordered a Mass to be said every Saturday for the repose of the soul of any one who gives one dollar or more to help the congregation of St. James' Church, Pittsburg, Pa., to pay the debt of their church, which was blown down by a storm in 1870.

The New York *Freeman's Journal* comes to us in mail mourning for the death on the field of battle, of Chevalier Hugh Murray, a native of County Cavan, aged 30 years. He served in the Papal Zouaves in the Pope's army, and was killed in battle fighting in the service of Don Carlos in Spain.

Mr. T. J. Waters, an Irishman, has been appointed by the Governments of Tyrone and Fermanagh Justice of the Peace of Japan. So says the Baltimore *Mirror*, which adds: "Probably he will be entitled to a pension from the Arctic Circle to Turtle del Fuego."

Mr. Joseph Kreuzer, of the German Catholic congregation of the Sacred Heart Brothers, Ninth street, Baltimore, died on the 4th inst. The firm, in 1866, established the German Catholic *Gazette*, the issue of a quarterly circulated German Catholic paper in the United States.

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A Sacramento letter to the *Alta* says that Pragmentaries are being made to visit Governor Booth's liquor establishment under his private residence in Oakland by the Temperance Band of Hope." The same correspondent says that "The Governor has refused to attend the funeral of the Legislature, and that the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Board of Supervisors unconstitutional has caused considerable excitement here, and there are very queer rumors concerning the way in which, if true, are rather remarkable, to say the least, and are said to involve private character."

A meeting of the Bishops of the Province of St. Louis was held at the archiepiscopal residence in that city on the 11th and 12th inst. The principal objects of the delegates were to propose candidates for vacant sees and vicariates and to create new ones. Among the new sees are likely to be Peoria, Ill., Davenport, Iowa, and Kansas City, Mo. Chicago is likely also to be raised to an Archiepiscopal See.

Professor Swinton is at Sacramento, and it is said that the character of the Regents of the University are nothing the better of it. It is to much to expect that Regents of the University should be purer than other State or Federal officials.


**Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, etc.**

A few months after having commenced the manufacture of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the proprietor began to receive letters from all parts of the Western and Southern States, thanking him for the wonderful praise that it for having promptly cured the writers or their friends of *Fever and Ague*, or other forms of intermittent or malarious disease. He was repeatedly urged to make known the wonderful virtues of this Discovery in the cure of Ague and kindred diseases. He always replied that it was not intended to "cure all," and should be recommended it to people as a remedy for so many different forms of chronic disease, he feared these who had only Ague would not believe that it was also a sure remedy for the bitterest dregs of the drug. This matter was subsequently so con; they argued that the whole country was full of people who had taken quinine and calomel, at his indifference in the subject. He set and heard from all times open to the call of suffering humanity, by the 40 last, after having received testimonials from hundreds who have been speedily cured, and many of them after quinine and all the usual means had failed, consented to make the matter known.

Newman, Jefferson Co. Kan., Jan. 8, 1873.—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have done me more good for Chills and Fever, I verily believe, than all the doctors. Please give me your price for a half dozen bottles of each.—Yours truly, M. Short.

**The Great Antagonist of Disease.**

What is the natural antagonist of disease? It is the vital principle. From the moment that disease is developed in the system, this champion fights the intruder single handed, and unassisted overcomes it. Whilst sole should medicinal science espouse its cause and crush invader? Should it depress and oppose the physical energies of the patient, instead of aiding the disorder, or should it reinforce the vitality of the patient, and thereby assist in ejecting the malcontent? Of course the proper answer to this question must be obvious to every one above the grade of a fool. Then why is it that physicians will do the latter, and broken down invalid who chooses to dose himself with depleting drugs, instead of tonics, invigorants and vitalizers is carried home with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, must be either feeble-minded or deliberately suicidal? Surely nothing short of these could be could induce a person laboring under bodily weakness to resort to anything in the way of drugs. The powerful cause of some drastic purgative in the shape of a cathartic compound, and that is the last thing any sensible preparations of this character should be used. Nothing but a vitalizer, and all who are subject to intermittents, or other diseases originating in the miasmatic districts should at once try this remedy, will do well to strengthen their nerves, and thus ward off the attacks of disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a vitalizer, and is recommended by physicians as an invigorant and as a tonic. It is the best of its kind, and is the only vegetable tonic that is considered a most efficient remedy for complaints of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, and for debility and nervousness. This fact is conceded by eminent physicians of every school. The testimony to that effect is published in Hostetter's Almanac for 1874.

Representative Luttrell has called a meeting of the California delegation to consult on the results of the tax on whisky already. We wish they would show equal energy in regard to the removal of Collectors from our midst and the prevention of others from coming.

To have the money needlessly spent every year would give substantial comfort to almost every person. To have the money saved by buying HILLINGS' TIPPED boots and shoes would buy each person every year a new pair of shoes.

**Subscriptions Received.**

Austin (Nev.)—Daniel Murphy ..... $6 00
Eureka (Al.)—James Brennan ..... 6 00
P. Mytherrigan ..... 2 00
Peter Norris ..... 2 00
John Burke ..... 2 00
Mayfield—John Burke ..... 2 00
Holtsville—John Burke ..... 2 00
Arthur Hughes ..... 2 00
Ben Bethel—Mrs. Smith ..... 2 00
Mountain View—D. Murphy ..... 2 00
Pleasanton—John Forster ..... 2 00
Timothy Lyons ..... 2 00
Thomas O'Connor ..... 2 00
Folsom—Thomas Upton ..... 2 00
Sacramento—P. Mahoney ..... 2 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Sun—Thomas Phelan ..... 2 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Sun ..... 2 00
Cheltenham—Mrs. Smith ..... 2 00
Cooper's Ogle—John Cooper ..... 12 00
Cooper's Ogle—Mrs. Mary Ann Parker Deville ..... 2 00
Carmichael (Gibbs—Rev. P. V. Wiegand ..... 4 00
Westervillle—M. Smith ..... 2 00
Pleasant (Ireland)—Mrs. Mary Slattery ..... 2 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Sun—Rev. Father Crowley ..... 2 00
Chip—P. Walsh ..... 2 00
Portland (Oregon)—Mrs. Thomas Meighan ..... 2 00
San Pablo—Thomas Young ..... 2 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Sun—Rev. Father Spellman ..... 2 00
Oakland—Mrs. Mary Ann Sun—Rev. Father Spellman ..... 2 00
San Jose—Rev. Father Spellman ..... 4 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Sun—Rev. Father Spellman ..... 2 00
Chip—P. Walsh ..... 2 00
Downieville—Mrs. Theresa McAleer ..... 2 00
Gilroy—Rev. Father Spellman ..... 4 00
Belmont (Nev.—A. Bradley ..... 2 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Sun—Rev. Father Crowley ..... 2 00
Marysville—D. Slattery ..... 2 00
San Jose—Rev. Father Spellman ..... 4 00
Wadsworth—John McDonald ..... 1 25
Wadsworth—Joseph Meagher ..... 1 25
Wheatland—T. Nugent ..... 2 00

**Wholesale Market Report.**

Monitor Office, San Francisco,
Thursday, March 26, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for the past week has continued fair, while for export the buyers has been limited. We quote—Extra at page 12¾, and superfine at page 3, in sks @ 10c bbl.

WHEAT—The market has ruled dull and 1c lower than the past week. At the close the market is quotable at $1 78@1 80 for shipping, and $1 85 for milling @ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at better rates. We quote the range for ordinary feed and choice brewing at $1 10@$1 15 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—There was a fair demand, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 30@$1 75 @ 100 lbs.

RYE—The receipts have been light during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $1@$1 07 for ordinary to choice @ 100 lbs.

CORN—Quotable at $1 15@$1 17½ @ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $2 75@$3 @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The following are the jobbing rates: Bayos, $3 25@$3 50; Pinks, $3 75@$4; Blacks, $3 75@$4; Whites, $3; Red large Beans, $3 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—Quotable at 75c@$1 @ 100 lbs.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $1 @ $2 @ 100 lbs; Onions, from 3 @ 4c @ lb; Turnips, 2c @ lb; Beets, $1 @ 100 lbs; Carrots, $1@$2 @ 100; Mushrooms, 25 @ 35c; Asparagus, 12½@20c @ lb; Rhubarb, 10@12½c; Green Peas, 25c @ lb.

BUTTER—Quotable at 30@32½c @ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand. We quote at 50c@$1 @ 100 lbs.

EGGS—Quotable at 20c @ box from ranch.

CHEESE—We quote at 15@16c and 14@15c @ lb for new and old.

HAY—Quotable at $17@$20 @ 100 lbs.

STRAW—Quotable at 50c@$1 @ bale.

HONEY—Quotable at 12½@15c @ lb.

HOPS—Are dull at 10@12½c @ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand. We quote at 50c@$1 @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—Quotable at $2 

## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

### A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

CHAPTER LXVI.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

The progress of the Bergen continued to be slow, the wheels getting clogged in the snow, and the obstacles increasing in number as they approached the quarter of the Hotel de Ville. Mike's curiosity had, therefore, abundant subjects of interest, and it never slept.

"Why do we delay now?" asked a faint voice from among the wounded.

"I cannot tell," said Mike, 'what there seems some disturbance." As he spoke the crowd opened, and there emerged from it an officer, evidently of rank, followed by two others of a lower grade. As he observed the indistinct commotion of the cart, he stopped and inquired hastily where he found room for the wounded.

"From Port Negan!" was the reply.

"Are there many cowards of wounded?"

"I should think so. I am one of the dead, but I have no doubt there are many behind."

"What hospital are you bound for?"

The lieutenant mentioned the name.

"I fear," observed the General, "you will find them almost if not quite full. Many wounded have already come in from Asnerrilliers and St. Denis. However, you can only try."

As he spoke there emerged from amid the crowd he had left several figures in the uniform of the National Guard. A moment's glance showed that they were drunk. They came swaying and shouting in the direction of the wagon, evidently quite regardless of the presence of the General.

"Hurrah for Belleville!" said one.

"A bas all accoucheurs who would destroy the children before they are born!" shouted another.

One of them rested up, stuck his arms akimbo, and with a voice he vainly endeavored to render steady he called out, "General Clement Thomas, you have insulted the heroes of Belleville—you, one of the accursed aristocrats who have betrayed France. The glorious revolution is at hand. We shall begin by sweeping out the Prussians. Then—then, Gen. Clement Thomas, the nation will be d. leisure to execute its holy vengeance on such as you."

"Oh!" half groaned the General to one of his companions, "among all the misfortunes of the country these drunken brutes are one of the worst."

"Do you hear, Citizen Clement Thomas?"

"Yes, I hear. You are a pack of scoundrels without discipline and without courage. Your cowardice has been a traitor to the defense of Paris, and one of the first acts of which I shall take attention is to have you out of the army to which you are a disgrace."

A howl rose from among the National Guards. "He has insulted the majesty of the people; he has outraged the heroes of Belleville; down with him!" Fortunately for the General, he was at hand, otherwise the General might have had to answer to regret his unmeasured impudent speech. The Lieutenant interposed, and with the aid of his companions, called his men together and interposed them between the lieutenant and the crowd.

"Now, sir," said the officer, "I am sorry to say, Your poor wounded are of a different kind. Deserving all the help they can get. As for these creatures the only way they can do is to devour each other, as they probably will. By saying, with a rapid step he turned on his heel and disappeared, accompanied by the two men-at-arms. At that, half a dozen contending themselves in the unending anger which no other has.

Much little time elapsed before the crowd had cleared and the Bergen was at liberty to proceed. When they did move it was found that the journey was of some continuance. On arriving at the hospital at which they were destined a crowd of sorts, similar to the one they had left behind, had risen, lined the streets. The officer called a halt and went to the door of the hospital. Full half an hour had elapsed before he returned. Then he said that they must leave on, the hospital was full.

As the announcement was made a faint cry escaped from the lips of a soldier near Mike. Turning, the latter saw a poor wretch whom he had tried to cheer during the journey. Before he saw the faint hope which seemed to keep a semblance of flush in his countenance disappear from his face, leaving it of a deeper livid. "Come, it I had only rest," he moaned.

"Courage, my hearty," said Mike, good naturedly. "Keep up it won't be long."

"No," said the other feebly, "it won't be long," and he let his head fall back in the stupor of insensibility.

"Hello!" cried Mike.

But before the wagon was moving forward, and the noise it made, even with the shuffling efforts of the crowd, drowned his voice. The wagon, however, stopped up again.

"Is there," he called out, "a good Christian who would give a drink of wine or beverage to a dying soldier?"

"Why not a dying man?" said Dr. Friend with each capital lungs," said a cooering voice.

"If you take wine or brandy it will spoil your remarkably fine voice," said another.

"Devotion to the Lord I was never half so sorry for my broken leg as I am now. Dying Christian, on the other kicking yo, I'll sit-ated beans."

"Where will we put him?" said one who began to show that he minded.

"Put him in mine. I'm not just a bother that they're taking to the guard for being drunk, and would be very kinnetl by a bit of fresh air."

Turning to look at the ghastly companion, Mike, with a cry of recoil discouragement, once more scowled.

"Ah, you wicked, cowardly thief by a quarter!"

"It's for yourself!"

"No, no. Look, can't you see that poor fellow?"

"To the groom it was not easy to distinguish objects, and the white face of the blood so distorted by pain as to be a difficulty in seeing the reality of the need. "What then?"

"Here," and the sad voice, "I will trust you with this. Be honest with it, for it is property. And a lover's, too, and it is enveloped in a black sleeve, here presented to Mike's eyes, bruised, broken, and pierced, "and then if there's only for the sake of those who can't go send anxiously."

"I'll do it here, sure, for the love of God!" said Mike, after accepting it from the dying hand. In saying himself upon his knees in the blood-red, the kissing boy, Mike's coat, leg, got a scratch, which produced some pain. Unheeding, he did not make him aware of a moment. "Hoot, my poor lad, I be sad, very sad," and he continued the kissing, meanwhile the liquid and then forced some drops through the half closed teeth. After a little the effects of the stimulant began to be evident, and the lad opened his eyes. "He," he said, "I thought I was dead, but I am in fast better."

"Of course, you are," said Mike, cheerily. "And here's what cured you, mon jeune ami. Try a drink more." A second application of the flask added new life to the aspect of the young patient.

"Where did that come from?" he asked.

"Why, then, if angels dressed in black, I'd say it was one of them. At all events he is from a young lady that's standing there; and now that you're home I'm going to return the title of beauty to her."

"Soldier, I heard your groan," said the sick nurse, "are you badly hurt?"

"Oh, ye-es, indeed-ie-ie, only a broken leg or so."

"A broken leg! Oh, you need refreshment yourself. Take a little. It is for the wounded."

"No, miss; out of the question."

"You had better—it is quite right you should do so! I am accustomed to attending the wounded."

"Accustomed to attending the wounded! Why, then, God knows your pretty face—for pretty it must be if it is like your manners. But I couldn't drink a drop from that little bottle."

"Why so?"

"Well, miss, you see a couple of fellows passing by began to sneer at me, as if when I called for a drink for this poor creature I wanted it for myself. I didn't, miss, I don't say I mightn't like a roll enough, but I wasn't thinking of it, and I wouldn't give it to any one—man, woman or child—to say that I had the idea of taking a sup myself. Please, miss, I'd rather starve outside of my countrymen."

"Your countrymen! You are not a Frenchman?"

"A Frenchman! What put that into your head?"

"Your accent. You are—"

"An Irishman, as sure as you are not."

"That is Irlandais!"

"Why, then, never was exactly right."

"Oh, heavens! I shall faint; you are—you are Monsieur Mahony—Miss Mahony—Mademoiselle, have Miss Mahony's blood, here the soft voice was choked with passionate sobbing.

"And you—oh, the thundering, thick headed fool that I am—and you—why else should you be but a Saxon Brunus! Well, that I shouldn't know you—I declare after that if my own mother didn't know me it is not to be wondered at."

"Oh, Monsieur Mahony—oh, Mike, I am so sorry to find you wounded."

"Don't think twice about that, my dear; there's worse news, or as bad, at all events here."

"Mabel——"

"Well, is not really bad, after all, you know."

"Tell me, tell me what has happened."

"That is a question—no more."

A deep sigh broke from the girl, but there was a touch of relief in it as well as pain.

"He is wounded, perhaps, besides?"

"Oh, no, not much. I was about that moment on him. He laid aside his gun and stooped to rise me when I fell, and then he was helpless. He was wounded in the feeling hurt."

"Ah, thank God! Where is he now?"

Mike's answer would have added to the anguish of the listener, as he spoke, by a voice from behind called "In arrest," the driver ceased his whip, and the fourgon moved forward.

CHAPTER LXVII.

AN ARISTOCRAT.

Nothing whatever now met which cuts the wounded stopped, the officer in charge having left the cart to make some enquiries of the gate. A porter looked through the grating and opened it.

The officer said with some embarrassment, "Is this the Hotel de Mirecourt?"

"Yes," was the reply.

The officer paused for a moment. "I have been directed hither—" then with a jerk he continued, "is it possible this mansion has been converted into an ambulance?"

"It is true."

"Ah!" said the officer with a sigh of relief, "it is really the case. Then I hope you are not full."

"We have a good many, I understand, but I will inquire." And he rang a bell which communicated with the interior.

While this conversation was going on, some of the loungers gathered around the officer and the wounded, the contrast between their gaiety and the sufferings of the latter was too striking. Some of the more compassionate lingered upon the proceeding, though enough of the assembled to keep the crowd in passage by any very thrilling sensation for her.

"Oh! take care," she said, "do you not see how the poor limb hangs down?" as moved by the groan of a soldier she raised in her hands the bandaged leg which hung helplessly over the arms of one of the bearers. Instantly the arms of the bearers, showing him at the same time how to dispose of it with least pain to the sufferer.

"Miss Annette," called the voice of the patient, "only for that wings I'd try to say something nice to you, but it has taken my breath away."

"I am so glad to see you again, Monsieur Mahony. I hope to have an opportunity of visiting you."

The servant in attendance motioned Annette to follow him. They passed through a wide double hall, the ceiling of which was supported by pillars, and as well as Annette could observe, was of the richest kind. Then through a long passage, paneled in a style of gloomy grandeur, to the first floor they stopped at a door which the servant opened. "Enter," he said, and Annette walked in.

The apartment was one of vast size and great height. Among the few articles of ornament, but could not have believed in its existence in a mere dwelling house. Its furnishing had a sort of antique grandeur which impressed Annette's mind considerably; but, even if she had been in the humor to investigate details, there was not much light to do so. In the fireplace were a few logs which had been burned down to low as almost to emit no heat. On the table near it was a solitary candle, which let the room almost in darkness, but threw a light which marked it out strongly upon the figure of a lady who stood by the side of it. She was dressed in a material of neutral tint almost verging on black. It was neither satin nor silk—fashion is essentially plain, with no ornament whatever. It did not need any to assure one at a glance that the wearer was a lady. She seemed to have almost reached sixty years, and her gray hair behind was gathered up under a small lace cap. Her figure was slight like that of a young girl, and being perfectly erect gave her an appearance of height, though in reality she was not tall. Annette was aware that she had entered a storehouse, one of those noble ladies who data their descent from the crusaders, and who, as adherents of the legitimate monarch, had withdrawn in proud retirement from the service of a country in which mad republicans, citizen kings, and play-acting emperors seemed to pass before them like the phantasmagoria of an evil dream. She had, therefore, expected to find a countenance whose haughty lineaments would strike her with awe. On the contrary, the expression that struck her most was sweetness. The light of the candle revealed the traits of the marquise with startling distinctness, and Annette fancied she could see in the large, dark eyes—which, though they had seen much, were less wasted, less traits of one who had suffered with resignation. She was not alone, as Annette had expected to find her. A lady stood before her, his kept in his hand, the lieutenant who had charge of the escort.

"I am obliged to you, sir," she said, in continuation of a conversation of which Annette had not heard the beginning, "for having helped us in our task by bringing those poor wounded men here to-day."

"But Madame la Marquise—" said the lieutenant, with an embarrassed air.

"Pish it!"

"Pish it my duty to inform you of one thing."

"What is that?"

"These men I have brought hither to-day—" and he paused.

"Well, sir?"

"They are all private soldiers."

The marquise observed him with some astonishment.

"Why do you tell me that? What does it matter?"

The lieutenant looked at her with an air partly of relief, partly of astonishment. "Well, Madame la Marquise, I am a republican myself. I had heard you were an aristocrat, a legitimist, and I thought—I thought you would consider mere soldiers canaille—that you would not care to have them under your roof."

"Ah, sir, I am sorry you gentlemen of the republic think that of us. If we were to be republicans enough to think any man's services, or food, or tendance of ours too good for the brave men who fight for France, or should hesitate to seem to have met with."

"Pardon, madame."

"And, sir," she went on, the large short-sighted eyes seeming to kindle as she spoke, "do you know, sir, that I consider any only one—my only child—" and a sob seemed to choke her utterance—"for those canaille whom you think I would despise. He is a simple soldier, bearing a sword in the cause of—"

"Madame, I am humiliated."

"No, sir, I pray do not think yourself so," said the Marquise, her stature passing away, "your are only misinformed."

With a low bow the officer, whose embarrassment was increasing, was about to depart, when the Marquise said, "Let us not part ill friends," and she stretched out her hand. He vehemently kissed it and went out.

"Come hither, child, you have a message for me?" said she to Annette, when she had ended a stream of the discussion, acknowledging whether it be sense or ratine. The lieutenant, the ladies seated herself on her.

"It is a letter from Madame la Superieure to Madame la Marquise."

"Ah, good Sour Victoire, she has been so kind in her help to my poor attempts at an ambulance here. You are one of the nurses at the Convent Hospital?"

"Yes, Madame la Marquise."

"Some further instructions she sends me. She will soon make me as expert as herself. But I cannot read this letter, child. My poor eyes have for a long time been very dull, and lately—oh, lately, petite—why should I be ashamed to say it?—they have grown dimmer with weeping. Ah, little one, is there anybody you love at the war?"

Annette could not forbear a blush, but she answered frankly, "My betrothed, Madame la Marquise."

"God send him safe, child. I—I," and here a psychosis—p, she tried vainly to suppress, interrupted her—"I, lonely woman that I am, have my husband and son in the midst of the terrible conflict. But come, child, this will not do. We must forget ourselves in our task. Come, let us hear what the good Sour Victoire has to say. You will read it for me, n'est ce pas?"

Quickly, Madame."

And Annette opened the letter. As she glanced a little before proceeding something like a cry escaped her lips. The Marquise suddenly caught her hand and looked eagerly into her eyes. "What is it?" Who is he—tell me. It is not bad news. Oh, God have mercy on me! Read, child, read I say," and with a gross she sank upon her knees, with her head upon a chair. "I see word," she cried, lifting her head again, "tell me, is it my husband—my son—which?"

Annette's voice trembled. "Madame, I have hardly read, but I fear it is—I fear it is your son."

"Wfhad—wounded—dead—ah!" she cried with something like a gleam of joy—"a prisoner?"

Annette could not repress a sob. "Madame, he is dead."

A shriek, wild and piercing, rang through the apartment, and the mother sank down on the chair before which she was kneeling. While a shudder passed through her frame, "Oh, merciful God!" she gasped, "why dost Thou not take me away, too?"

(To be Continued.)

## THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The following poem is not new, and it may have been read by some of our readers; but on account of its beauty and the fact that it is a favorite with ourselves, we give it a place in our columns:

If any be distressed, and fain would gather
Some precious balm to heal the wounded heart,
Let him repair
To where
Our Father dwells.
There whosoever knows and loves the name,
With humble heart and lips that do not shame
What is in heaven.
Then whosoever knows and loves the name,
With humble heart and lips that do not shame
What is in heaven.
Then whosoever knows and loves the name,
Whose praises Thou, singing
Preadmitting,

The sparrowest was one of vast size and great height. Annette had been shown into a storehouse, one of those noble ladies who data their descent from the crusaders, and who, as adherents of the legitimate monarch, had withdrawn in proud retirement from the service of a country in which mad republicans, citizen kings, and play-acting emperors seemed to pass before them like the phantasmagoria of an evil dream. She had, therefore, expected to find a countenance whose haughty lineaments would strike her with awe. On the contrary, the expression that struck her most was sweetness. The light of the candle revealed the traits of the marquise with startling distinctness, and Annette fancied she could see in the large, dark eyes—which, though they had seen much, were less wasted, less traits of one who had suffered with resignation. She was not alone, as Annette had expected to find her. A lady stood before her, his kept in his hand, the lieutenant who had charge of the escort.

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"Ah, sir, I am sorry you gentlemen of the republic think that of us. If we were to be republicans enough to think any man's services, or food, or tendance of ours too good for the brave men who fight for France, we should deserve the hatred we seem to have met with."

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## ADDRESS

**Delivered in Virginia City, Nev., on St. Patrick's Day, by Mr. John Welch.**

*Mr. President, Fellow countrymen, Ladies and Gentlemen*—Time, in its annual revolutions, brings around again this day of festive occasion, this day of all days particularly to Ireland—St. Patrick's Day. What food memories, what pleasant associations does the name awaken! How strong, how lasting is the love of home and fatherland! Irishmen and Irishwomen. Wherever on

[illegible] from the plains of Tofu in the East to the land of liberty in the West, from the far Australia to the golden shores of the Pacific, from the torrid to the frigid zone—the exiled sons and daughters of beautiful but unhappy Erin turn their thoughts and direct their gaze to that dear old land whose patron saint we have met here to-day to commemorate.

In fond memory we revisit the scenes of childhood, gambol in the daisy-clad meadows, recall the playmates of our youth, think dreaming that its life's close would be separated, by a strange destiny, thousands of miles from the land that gave us birth. We celebrate this day for a two-fold reason that we may prove to the world at large from the darkness and superstitions of paganism to the glorious light and truths of Christianity, and because we have in these latter years added to the glory of the nationality of Ireland—the hope and aspiration of her sons.

Ireland, long before the birth of Christianity, according to our historians, boasted of a high civilization, though a pagan one, and had attained indeed to a degree of fame. Her stout arms and bright swords of her sons, her love of country, her [illegible] of her system of jurisprudence; for even in those days a code of written laws was enacted for the government of the people by the monarch by which kings and princes paid deference and obedience.

The Druidism laws, which prevailed among the Irish people down to as late a period as the 15th century, are a clear proof of the intellectual development and the sense of equity which, even at that remote time, governed the minds of the nations toward one another. Then also, as now, we were a combative race, for Irish and other historians inform us that they not only preserved the independence of their own country, but carried war into the country of their conquerors.—Imperial Rome, in the plenitude of her power and glory, never once attempted the conquest of Ireland.

It is not my purpose to enter at length into the history of Ireland before the Christian era. I thus glance at it to show that the Irish people had in those days a country that they could call their own, and a high state of civilization, long before the ancestors of our present haughty Anglo-Saxon conquerors existed. Then, they became the bought at pleasure by their Roman conquerors, but on of their own sons and by concories having been in a condition of slavery themselves, accounts for the heroism with which they struggled so fatal to recover them by in latter years obtain control. Our ancestors too, I believe, possessed many less than Britain, and, imitating the example of the Romans, made slaves of their conquered foes. This, perhaps, accounts for the kind and humane treatment meted out to us to-day by the descendants of the people who suffered so much at the hands of their Roman and Irish neighbors. It does my Irish ear good to hear that at some of the English suffered at their hands, though for centuries the suffering has been all on the other side. I will here state that this reference, and any future ones which I make towards the English people, is not intended so much for them as for the English Government. We war not against the English people, but against the English Government, which has robbed and plundered our country and murdered our people.

Saint Patrick, according to the best of authority, was born in France, and, during one of the numerous incursions of the Irish kings to the continent, was taken prisoner and brought to Ireland as a slave. For seven years he patiently but hopefully tended to his master's flocks on the hillsides, praying (as he himself informs us) to the Almighty for the salvation of a speedy return to his native country. From this ignoble condition he effected his escape and made his way to the shores of the King of Youre. By the advice of the bishop he entered college and studied for the priesthood. On the death of Palladius, who preceded him as a

MISSIONARY TEACHER TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Saint Patrick was appointed by Pope Celestine to succeed him. He was peculiarly fitted for the holy position by the fact of his previous residence in Ireland and his knowledge of the language and customs of the people. Arriving in Ireland in the year 433, he immediately entered on his divine mission, preaching to all classes of the people, from the king to the peasant. Druid priests and warriors beheld with astonishment this stranger in their midst, preaching to them a new and strange doctrine. They gathered around him and listened with surprise and wonder to this divinely inspired man tell them they were worshiping false gods, and that he preached to them the living truth, the word of the true God, the Christian doctrine of salvation. Thousands daily became converts to the Christian faith, and in a short space of time after his advent to the shores of Ireland, the whole population, as a nation, were Christians. Soon the false gods, which the people had been taught to worship and had feared, their temples were leveled to the ground, and on their ruins were erected churches and monasteries to the living God. The rapid conversion of a people from paganism, a people, too, of no ordinary mental capacities, and already proud of their customs and usages, we perceive the hand of an Almighty overruling.

Saint Patrick was but the humble human instrument in His hands to work out His designs and His purposes. He succeeded well, and a grateful Irish people on this and all similar occasions, in the succeeding years after his death, most together to commemorate his memory. After having established numerous monasteries for the spread of the Gospel and the establishing of schools and colleges of learning throughout the country, he died on the 17th of March, A.D. 493, retaining to a venerable age, and having governed the Church which he founded for a period of sixty-one years.

From this period up to the invasion of the Danes, science and learning flourished in the schools of Ireland. Students from all parts of the continent and the British Islands flocked to the universities and professorships which were denied them at home. From her colleges and seminaries went forth her men to all parts of Europe to teach and preach the doctrine of Christianity. But this happy condition of affairs was not to be undisturbed by the pirate Danish vessels. For two hundred years the Danes ravaged our country, and [illegible] the people from all parts of the continent and the British Islands, seeking that freedom and refinement

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS APRIL 11.
Sunday—Low Sunday.
1—Monday—Easter Monday.
2—Tuesday—Easter Tuesday.
3—Wednesday—Of the Octave.
4—Thursday—Of the Octave.
5—Friday—Of the Octave.
6—Saturday—Of the Octave.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 4, 1874.

## FALSE SCIENCE.

San Francisco has quite recently been honored with the presence of a "Professor" who is kind enough to communicate a portion of his vast store of knowledge to the public in lectures which may be attended for the small fee of a dime. This erudite gentleman's name is DENTON, and—with profound humility we confess it—we were not even aware of his existence until we enjoyed the novel sensation of reading a condensed report of one of his discourses. That it was "condensed" is a mercy for which we feel truly thankful, inasmuch as we cannot imagine any literary penance more dreary or repulsive than having to peruse the whole amount of matter which was uttered practically at one time by one who fancies himself a beautiful writer and who is not even content with the character and extent of every force which has acted upon the physical world since this globe of ours was shot off from its "parent sun." If Mr. DENTON were asked how he can establish that the changes, even allowing them to be such, which he professes to understand of years to accomplish, were not brought about in so many hundreds, all the answer he could give is that similar alterations of the earth's surface going on now are progressing at a rate according to which the forces must have occupied that period. This is no answer at all for one who believes in the creative omnipotence of God, who, if it so pleased Him, could make worlds, finished and perfect at once, as they are now; and, as Mr. DENTON and his fellow-laborers in the field of infidelity are newly-arisen assailants of an old creed, it is their duty to prove the old not, if they cannot do it this, it is supreme arrogance on their part to ask mankind to abandon revealed religion for the sake of deductions from a gratuitous assumption which they take up as the foundation of their philosophy.

Yet, after all, the mere question of the antiquity of man—that is, the length of time he has inhabited the earth—is of secondary importance, and whatever way it may be decided, cannot affect the credibility of sacred History. The seeming antagonism between science and revelation on this point has been produced by the self-confident assertions on the other side who seek to establish a chronology of their own for Biblical events, and are just as arrogant in assumption as their irreligious adversaries. The Catholic Church, the mother and protector of true knowledge, condemns both sets of theorists. It is, however, in his version of the origin of man that Mr. DENTON displays his ignorance of the subject of his lectures, and makes statements not borne out by facts; and to these we shall, perhaps, revert at some other time, if our space be not devoted to more important matter.

## THE MITCHEL TESTIMONIAL.

It is now some months since we acknowledged in these columns the receipt of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the JOHN MITCHEL Testimonial Fund, the Committee of which is located in Dublin, Ireland. We then made an appeal for further subscriptions, making some allusions to the many claims which the veteran patriot had upon the sympathies of all true nationalists; but, we regret extremely to be compelled to state the fact, we have since that time received no response whatever. The money in our possession was contributed by two gentlemen whose love for Ireland and devotion to her cause are something more substantial than mere words. Dr. J. P. GRADY, whose purse is always opened at the call of any benevolent or patriotic undertaking, gave one hundred dollars, and the remaining twenty-five were handed to us by a shrinking Irish publican who was heart is bigger than his purse happens to be at the present moment, and whose only real sin so far concealing his name in his consciousness that the amount is not large as he would wish it to be. We would have forwarded the money immediately but that we expected it would be considerably increased. We were imagined that these two gentlemen were the only individuals in San Francisco, or in California, who were willing and able to give practical demonstration of their appreciation of the unflinching and self-sacrificing patriotism of honest JOHN MITCHEL. We are perfectly well aware that there are many, indeed very many, Irishmen in this country who *profess* the same political sentiments as Mr. MITCHEL, and who are found in *protestations* of admiration for his unswerving fidelity; and we thought we were not too sanguine in hoping that at least some among them would come forward and contribute according to their means. It is true that Irishmen, Catholic Irishmen especially, have many claims to flout—the maintenance of the institutions necessary for the preservation and propagation of their faith alone imposing a heavy tax upon them—and for our part we should be very sorry to add to their burden. But, we have said, they often expend money for purely national purposes, a portion at least of which might creditably be devoted to a testimonial in the man who has labored so long and so well for the cause of Irish nationality. Although we feel that we have committed an error of judgment in desiring the money to our possession so long, we shall continue the subscription a little longer. We shall certainly forward it on Monday, April 20th, and the Irish, many if any there be, who wish to participate in the good and patriotic object of the fund, will please communicate with us before that date. Whatever we shall have on hand at that time, be it little or much, must be sent on to the Central Committee. We have considerable repugnance to parading before the public the delinquencies of Irish nationalists in this connection before the public, and we are not sure that an apology is not owing to him for so doing; but even greater is our unwillingness that it become a matter of record that San Francisco's quota of the MITCHEL Testimonial Fund was comprised in the contributions of two persons.

## THE CITY HALL.

The City Hall Commission has been abolished by the Legislature, more in compliance with an outcry raised by a few capricious faultfinders than with any requirement of justice. But such is very often the way in which what is sarcastically called reform legislation.

We beg leave to direct our readers' attention to the fact, which can be attested by reference to our columns, that we strongly opposed the acceptance of MR. LAVEN's plan for the City Hall at the time when our contemporaries, almost without an exception, were going into raptures over it and expatiating upon its many beauties in a strain of the most fervid eloquence. We deserted distinctly and emphatically that MR. LAVEN's design could not be carried out for under the allotted million and a half, for double that amount, no matter how severe the economy practiced. The folly and illegality of selecting a plan which was certain to cost at least twice as much as the sum voted by the Legislature were repeatedly pointed out by us. But the distinguished architect, who was so anxious to build our City Hall, had put a very nice picture in a prominent store window, and the citizens of San Francisco were captured, or, at least, they were represented by our extremely independent city press as being captured, and that, practically, amounted to the same thing. Whether the splendid illustrations and admiring criticisms with which the daily papers teemed were paid for in gold coin of the United States is a question altogether too delicate to be discussed just at present; but we may remark that MR. LAVEN could very well afford to pay for them as a matter of business speculation.

This costly and extravagant design was accepted with general approval, to all appearance, although there were not half a dozen men in California in the least acquainted with building who would not have declared that it could be produced in brick and mortar for a million and a half of dollars. For this blunder there was not the smallest imaginable excuse, because choice could have been made of a plan fulfilling all the requirements which would not cost more than that amount. The selection was made, however, and the construction of the building was proceeded with. There can be no doubt whatever that the Commissioners did their business carefully and conscientiously. It has not been charged against them that they acted unjustly towards the city in any way, and no imputation has been cast upon their honesty. But they could not perform impossibilities; they could not put up a four-million building for a million and a half. The inevitable thing must be was committed long ago; it was conducted by the public, thanks to the misrepresentations of an Aboard press, and it is now rather late in the day to censure them. Meantime, while the citizens of San Francisco, who have to pay for this magnificent blundering, can amuse themselves by endeavoring to solve the conundrum—What shall we do with our City Hall?

## HARD FIGHTING IN SPAIN.

The past week has been rendered noteworthy in Spain by the occurrence of unusually severe fighting around Bilbao. That city, after Madrid, is the most important in the country, has been for some weeks energetically besieged by the Carlists. News of its fall was telegraphed some days ago, but the announcement was at least premature, for the SERRANO flag—we cannot call it anything else—still floats over the fortifications. To save it from the hands of the monarchists all the available troops in Spain were hurried up, and nearly seventy thousand were massed in the vicinity. MORIONES, who declared with much bombast he would raise the siege of the city and disperse the Carlists in the course of a fortnight, got "sick," and was permitted to resign. Marshal SERRANO, President of the "sham republic," then took command, and immediately began a series of fierce assaults upon the Carlist positions. According to the official telegrams forwarded from Madrid, he has beaten his enemies every day with great slaughter; but, strange to say, Bilbao has not been relieved, and the monarchists are bombarding it as actively as ever. The Carlists allege that they have maintained their ground, and have repulsed every attack of their assailants, thereby giving the lie direct to SERRANO's proclamations of victories.

From facts which have transpired it is quite evident that the unadulterated details published in Madrid are not to be relied upon. The Madrid officials themselves acknowledge that Bilbao has not been relieved; that Santander is literally in the hands of the Carlists, and that the republican army that SERRANO has forbidden the publication of say but Government news from the seat of war, and that he has degraded a number of journalists who dared to print news not favorable to his cause. No doubt, it is but a passing spectacle of unusual splendor, turned to for a moment with delight, but in another moment almost forgotten in the rush of more exciting events, but a contest of such magnitude and determination on both sides by any engagement during the Prussian war. Spanish bravery, at all events, has not declined, though Spanish power and Spanish prestige undoubtedly have. The cause of the Carlists is certainly deplorable civil warfare all along been such as to prove that the people have no confidence in the present Government and would much prefer a monarchy. If Carlism is not represented by the will of the people, then, beyond controversy, the cause of DON CARLOS is the cause of freedom in Spain, and inspires a hope that the time may be near when the Irish flag may display the same sympathies with twelve men and eight rifles; now he has an army of not less than seventy thousand men, horse, foot and artillery, all admirably armed and well equipped. This wonderful progress has been entered without any draft or forced levies, or anything other than the spontaneous rising of the peasantry in his behalf.

Men will not voluntarily absent on their homes, risk their lives and shed their blood for a tyrant, or for a Government which would oppress them; and, therefore, it is only fair and reasonable to conclude that the Spaniards would rather have a monarchy with DON CARLOS than a republicanism with SERRANO, or even with the Alfonso over-rated CASTELAR. We, here in America, may not approve of their choice; but, strange to say, we must admit that they are in a better position to judge of the merits of the rival Governments than we are, and that they ought to understand their own interests far more clearly than we can. The contest is one of great magnitude, and the American papers upon the progress of this war in Spain have, we are sorry to say, been prompted more by party prejudice than by consideration for truth. Every rumor that comes from Madrid, or from a republican source, is eagerly caught up and published as veracious, whilst even well-authenticated facts emanating from Carlist authority are denounced without foundation. This is not the proper way to deal with their readers, who, if they feel any interest whatever in Spanish affairs, only want to know the truth.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH FAIR.—A Fair in aid of St. Bridget's Church will be held at Central Hall, corner of Bush and Polk streets, commencing on Thursday next, April 9th, and ending on Monday 20th, ten days in all. Many valuable presents have been made to the Fair—all the tables will be elegantly stocked, and no pains will be spared to make a visit the source of much pleasure. It is to be hoped that the Fair will be well patronized, and that a handsome sum will be noted for the church.

MUSIC RECEIVED.—"The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine;" temperance song and chorus; words by Sam Booth, music by George T. Evans; M. Gray, publisher. "Parted Forever!" to Miss T. Shirley; poetry by Rev. E. Hopper; music by W. F. Baker; Sherman & Hyde, publishers.

LOS ANGELES is selling ripe strawberries.

## STILL ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The celebration of the national anniversary was taken up this year so enthusiastically, and at so many different points around us, that it has been a matter of no small difficulty for us to do anything like justice to all concerned, or to adequately record our appreciation of the fervent outpourings of faith and nationality which have on one occasion done such honor to the people of the Irish race. Our readers are aware that week before last the editorial page of THE MONITOR was turned over to the service of the celebration; but even to those, much interesting matter was unavoidably excluded. Some of this, such as the Hon. Zach. Montgomery's telling oration in Stockton, and that of Hon. James E. Murphy, at Sacramento, we published last week; and that of Mr. John Welch, at Virginia City, appears in our present issue. The solid conclusions that come from the calm study of the past, the wreaths of song that brighten the eye and stir the heart, the evidence of Christian faith that is pure, and the exhibition of national hope that is undying, are, like the shamrocks, always fresh and always green. Hence, as a matter of having to make an apology, we expect to receive commendation for devoting so much space to this year's celebration of the "Seventeenth of Ireland."

THE IMPOSING PAGEANT

Of a grand national procession has its meaning as well as its attractions. Rightly understood, it is a solemn protest against the wrongs inflicted on our fathers by the British Government, and a pledge to labor manfully for the rights of the Irish nation—a significant expression of pride in Ireland's past and of hope in Ireland's future. The tens of thousands of our countrymen who took in Saturday's columns proudly march through the streets of our cities on St. Patrick's Day, make public profession of their allegiance to the old Faith and their devotion to the old Fatherland. Under this head has not been relieved, and the monarchists are bombarding it as actively as ever. The Carlists allege that they have maintained their ground, and have repulsed every attack of their assailants, thereby giving the lie direct to SERRANO's proclamations of victories.

From facts which have transpired it is quite evident that the unadulterated details published in Madrid are not to be relied upon. The Madrid officials themselves acknowledge that Bilbao has not been relieved; that Santander is literally in the hands of the Carlists, and that the republican army that SERRANO has forbidden the publication of say but Government news from the seat of war, and that he has degraded a number of journalists who dared to print news not favorable to his cause. No doubt, it is but a passing spectacle of unusual splendor, turned to for a moment with delight, but in another moment almost forgotten in the rush of more exciting events, but a contest of such magnitude and determination on both sides by any engagement during the Prussian war. Spanish bravery, at all events, has not declined, though Spanish power and Spanish prestige undoubtedly have. The cause of the Carlists is certainly deplorable civil warfare all along been such as to prove that the people have no confidence in the present Government and would much prefer a monarchy. If Carlism is not represented by the will of the people, then, beyond controversy, the cause of DON CARLOS is the cause of freedom in Spain, and inspires a hope that the time may be near when the Irish flag may display the same sympathies with twelve men and eight rifles; now he has an army of not less than seventy thousand men, horse, foot and artillery, all admirably armed and well equipped. This wonderful progress has been entered without any draft or forced levies, or anything other than the spontaneous rising of the peasantry in his behalf.

Men will not voluntarily absent on their homes, risk their lives and shed their blood for a tyrant, or for a Government which would oppress them; and, therefore, it is only fair and reasonable to conclude that the Spaniards would rather have a monarchy with DON CARLOS than a republicanism with SERRANO, or even with the Alfonso over-rated CASTELAR. We, here in America, may not approve of their choice; but, strange to say, we must admit that they are in a better position to judge of the merits of the rival Governments than we are, and that they ought to understand their own interests far more clearly than we can. The contest is one of great magnitude, and the American papers upon the progress of this war in Spain have, we are sorry to say, been prompted more by party prejudice than by consideration for truth. Every rumor that comes from Madrid, or from a republican source, is eagerly caught up and published as veracious, whilst even well-authenticated facts emanating from Carlist authority are denounced without foundation. This is not the proper way to deal with their readers, who, if they feel any interest whatever in Spanish affairs, only want to know the truth.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH FAIR.—A Fair in aid of St. Bridget's Church will be held at Central Hall, corner of Bush and Polk streets, commencing on Thursday next, April 9th, and ending on Monday 20th, ten days in all. Many valuable presents have been made to the Fair—all the tables will be elegantly stocked, and no pains will be spared to make a visit the source of much pleasure. It is to be hoped that the Fair will be well patronized, and that a handsome sum will be noted for the church.

MUSIC RECEIVED.—"The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine;" temperance song and chorus; words by Sam Booth, music by George T. Evans; M. Gray, publisher. "Parted Forever!" to Miss T. Shirley; poetry by Rev. E. Hopper; music by W. F. Baker; Sherman & Hyde, publishers.

LOS ANGELES is selling ripe strawberries.

## THE CELEBRATION IN VIRGINIA CITY.

Their religious duties as if they had been born in sight of the Celtic Cross. This is a proof that their education has not been neglected. No child of the race ever learned to know Ireland well that did not also learn to venerate her name and prize her for her wealth of faith and her love of freedom. We think, then, that every Irish father whose heart glowed as he participated in the national festival should see that his sons got something of the Irish spirit of their education. It will help to make him a truer man and a better American if he clearly comprehend the dignity which is his as one of a race whose birthright is valor, honor and virtue. To this subject we will return, doing no more for the present than illustrating how elevating is the effect which a *real*, and not a sham, education is calculated to produce. It has often been our pleasing duty to mark the steady onward march of the students of

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

We were prepared to find that at any time they could make a satisfactory exhibit of the subjects dealt with in the classroom; but that, in the midst of academic business and without neglecting their studies, they could successfully organize a collegiate celebration in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint, and make that celebration such as the most critical audience would delight to applaud, is, we confess, more than we expected. The honor belongs to the Collegian Literary Society of St. Mary's, and though not all of the members are of Irish origin, all of them lent their best efforts to make the affair a success. And a decided success it was. College hall was agreeably transformed: evergreens assumed all sorts of shapes, a large cross surmounting the flag of the Legion of St. Patrick being the most prominent object. *Shamrock*, the motto which spanned the platform, was worked in flowers. Enough of Irish and American flags were hung out to satisfy a brigade. Some belong to the College, others were borrowed from the Irish military organizations. The animated faces of the students and their friends who filled the hall completed the pleasing picture. The band struck up, and as the Rev. M. J. T. McCall, took his seat. He explained, in a straightforward fashion, what they were assembled for, and hoped, as he himself was never a public speaker, that his remarks would overlook his shortcomings. The audience evidently regarded him as a business-like and effective chairman, and refused to see any shortcomings in him.

The celebration was, of course, a purely literary one, but was not on that account the least enthusiastic in the city. It consisted of a poem, an oration and a number of essays, all specially dedicated by patriotic declamation, music and song. In the poem, by O'Connell Fitzsch, there was a touch of tenderness and beauty and a vein of humor that rendered the production one of unusual excellence. Mr. Harriett, although only 16 years of age, was an old resident of the city, and highly esteemed by his acquaintances. He filled the position of Supervisor of the Tenth Ward from December, 1871, to December, 1873, where he made himself a record for strict probity. He held positions at various times in our Irish civic and military organizations, and at the time of his death was President of Division No. 1, A. O. H. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul on St. Patrick's Day morning, and on Monday Wednesday morning, and at half-past 2 o'clock the same afternoon his remains were carried to Lone Mountain Cemetery, followed by the largest funeral procession that has occurred to that city of the dead for many a year. In front of the hearse (which was drawn by four black, pall-draped horses) marched the Shields Guard, with full ranks and reversed arms; on each side marched escorts of hall-bearers, draped in mourning; in rear of the hearse marched the commissioned officers of the Tuird Regiment, their arms and colors draped in mourning, and with the band of the A. O. H. playing a dead march, and after the band marched the Ancient Order of Hibernians to the number of probably five hundred, represented in different parts of the city, and a delegation from Oakland, all in full regalia. Carriages and buggies, containing friends of the deceased, to the number of several hundred, brought up the rear. Much sympathy with the death of Mr. Harriett, was the arrival of his brother from the East, on the delayed steamer Colima, the morning after the decease. May his soul rest in peace.

A. O. H.

Division No. 1 of San Francisco, on Friday evening of last week elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, P. J. Kain; Vice-President, James Hanna; Recording Secretary, T. W. O'Brien; Financial Secretary, Martin Kelly; Treasurer, William McCarthy.

Division No. 2, on Thursday evening elected—For President, W. Simpson, (re-elected); Vice-President, B. McDermott; Recording Secretary, J. Reed; Financial Secretary, J. Killgaliff; Treasurer, M. McMenomy (re-elected).

Division No. 6—For President, H. Monaghan; Vice-President, M. Hogan; Recording Secretary, J. J. Donovan; Financial Secretary, P. Rush; Treasurer, T. Donnelly (re-elected).

Division No. 7—For President, W. Higgins (re-elected); Vice-President, P. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, R. W. McCarthy; Financial Secretary, J. Gillan; Treasurer, J. Callaghan (re-elected).

We gave the names of the officers of the other divisions in our last issue.

The Santa Clara County Divisions of the A. O. H. have re-elected F. H. Murphy County Delegate; and Santa Clara division No. 1, on 23d March, elected John Cotter President; James Walsh, Vice-President; James F. Fitzpatrick, Recording Secretary; James A. Carberry, Financial Secretary; John C. Flynn, Treasurer.

## THE CONVENTION.

Grain is looking well at Livermore.

Merced county promises to make a splendid showing this coming harvest.

The crop news from all parts of Yolo county is cheering.

Grain in the vicinity of Antioch, Contra Costa county, shows evidences of the giant growth.

During no past year has the general appearance of the young grain crop, in the vicinity of Stockton, been more encouraging than at the present time.

The Colusa *Sun* states that the grain now sown will measure without more rain; but a good rain in April will make the largest crop ever seen in the county.

A tremendous land-slide occurred near Woolsey's Flat, Nevada county, a few days ago, when carried away the road leading to Omega, and the whole side of the mountain for nearly a quarter of a mile.

Efforts are making in Santa Barbara for the rebuilding of St. Vincent's College and Orphan Asylum, recently destroyed by fire in that town. Subscriptions have already been received to the amount of $3,370 50, without going outside of the county.

A strict mill is talked of at San Andreas; wherein the Calaveras Citizen grows hopeful, and says a good mill for custom work will produce a wonderful change in old Calaveras. Agriculture is receiving increased attention there, since the good old mining days are waning.

The California Insane Asylum at Stockton is filling up with frightful rapidity. Already during the present month, forty-six patients have been added to the insane list, seven of whom were sent from San Francisco.

The people of Yuba and Sutter counties are unanimously in favor of the speedy construction of the Marysville and Knight's Landing Railroad, and it is expected that a company will soon incorporate, temporarily organize, solicit subscriptions and prepare to inaugurate the enterprise.

There are not more than two years in ten when cattle need protection from cold winter rains in this State, but the past winter was one of them. It is doubtful if a million of dollars will cover the losses of the county in sheep, cattle and sheep, if we include those of California who have cattle interests in Nevada.

Salmon fishing is becoming quite an extensive business at the mouth of Kouge river. There were about 1,600 barrels of salmon shipped from that place last Fall, and great preparations are now being made to catch the Spring run of salmon. F. N. Noroon & Co., of San Francisco, are now employed in putting up a large seining ground; and will employ about fifty men, during the Spring, in catching salmon. Mr. Noroon, of the firm, has been long established a fishery, and will employ many men in fishing.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

By a bill which passed the Legislature Rincon Hill property owners are to get damages for the Second-street cut.

The Examiner office was now in the Western Union Telegraph office in the city awaiting the business.

The street railroad is to be opened from Twenty-sixth street to the Ocean House road near the Industrial School.

A number of special officers are to have arrived here on secret service connected with the Revenue Department.

Booth & Co., of this city, have added two new locomotives, weighing thirty tons each, to the rolling stock of the North Pacific Railroad Company.

The Commissioners of Lunacy condemned to the Insane Asylum during the month of March the extraordinary number of twenty-eight persons.

The city jail is overcrowded; 375 persons, including 45 women, were confined there; 213 of the prisoners are under sentence and the remainder are awaiting trial.

The steamer Petaluma, now undergoing extensive repairs, will soon be placed on the route between Sacramento and San Francisco, she is expected to make the trips inside of twenty minutes.

The Gold Hill *News* says that about three minutes' walk from the main street of that town the ground recently sank, and left a chasm about 100 feet in depth, a mile, whether from an earthquake or some other cause is not known. The ground has been settled and is now a favorite resort.

A compulsory education bill, introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Swift, and supported by Feusey, the Joint Senator from San Mateo and San Francisco, was defeated at an early stage of the session, but was reconsidered and is now a law of the State.

A young artist named William Frederickson, a native of Denmark, committed suicide on the corner of Bush and Battery streets, on Tuesday last, by inhaling chloroform. He was employed in the lithographic establishment of John Martin at Tyler, when he left Monday morning last. He left no note explanatory. There was no more having the cause of his death, and no subject had had an earnest and able advocate in him. The universal esteem and affection in which he was held were amply testified by the unprecedentedly large and respectable cortège that accompanied the remains to the family burial ground. Genial, generous, gentle, it is long indeed ere we will see his like again.—*Dublin Nation*.

Eighty-nine persons died in this city last week, of whom fifty-two were males and thirty-seven females.

## New Advertisements.

OUR LADY OF VICTORIES.

The Office of Holy Week will be celebrated in the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Bush street. The following distinguished members of the choir will assist: Mesdames Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet and Mademoiselle Bonnet, Signor Pietro Bon. Mrs. Bonnet will preside at the organ.

IMPORTATION WANTED—OF DAHLIA roots, Gladiolus bulbs, roots of Caladium, Japanese Lilies, Tuberoses, Amaryllis, Tigridias, &c. Also, a large assortment of Seeds, in papers of 5 cents and from 5 to 10 cents each. Also, a large assortment of Flowering Plants, in pots, from 10 cents to 25 cents each. Also, a large assortment of Bedding Plants, in boxes, from 25 cents to 50 cents each. Also, a large assortment of Rose Bushes, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Fruit Trees, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Grape Vines, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Shade Trees, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Ornamental Trees, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Evergreens, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Shrubbery, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Vines, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Bulbs, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Plants, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Trees, from 25 cents to $1 each. Also, a large assortment of Shrubs

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

A German View of Irish Revolutionism.

The leading Catholic and anti-Bismarckian paper of Germany, the *Germania*, in each of its last issues, reviews the results of the elections to the British Parliament at some length, and expresses its unqualified satisfaction at the secession of the Conservative party to power, after enduring to the obstreperous Whig by Mr. Disraeli, in his Aylesbury speech, on the anomaly of the maintenance of coercion in the ministers retained and on the return of Home Rulers on record, the *Germania* goes on to say:

In all that Mr. Disraeli has to say with respect to martial-law in Ireland we fully concur; but when he proceeds to designate the Home Rulers as revolutionists and rebels he lays himself open to flat contradiction. The Irish are very little given to revolutionism—less so, in fact, than any other human being; decidedly less than the English. Let us but cite one fact in support of the proposition. Although unhappy Ireland has been oppressed by the English conquerors these seven hundred years, her very life-blood has been sucked out and her self made into an abode of misery; although, owing to the tyrannical laws and administrative measures of an alien government which has no understanding for the faith and the nationality of the people as well as the grossest egotism of the ruling race, unscrupulously seeking its own advantage in all, the impoverishment of the conquered, millions of the fulfilled have been driven away from their beloved home, while those who remain (Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer) mean it, in conclusion the severest censure, when they state in a lecture, all devotional works should be introduced only on the responsibility of the clergy. Mr. Butt, the leader of the Home Rulers, Mr. Mason, Protestant Chaplain, admitted, but at the same time gives the work to Quinn, to understand that he was convinced of the reason, as he had read it for the past twenty years, did that he had told Quinn quite at the back end of his hands. The meeting adopted a resolution embodying the suggestion of Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, and strongly deprecating the introduction into any discussion of the hateful topic which the Catholic Chaplain had properly characterized as offensive to Catholic feelings and calculated to do serious injuries to the Catholic priesthood.

The Very Irish Government.

The Times are going to do something for Ireland, says the London correspondent of the Dundee *Advertiser*, which they hope will have a much more beneficial effect on the country than all the home measures of the last Parliament, and which they further hope will cause Ireland to vote Tory at the next election. They intend to get rid of the Coercive Act, against which Mr. Butt and other Home Rulers have been thundering for the last three years. A number of those Americans who fled from Ireland to escape the penalties which they could not be inducted, and who resolved to live in safety at Paris, Ireland will be permitted to return to their homes. The Home Rulers have mainly built their case upon the fact that the freedom enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen is not granted to Irishmen. Mr. Disraeli is to admit the fact—is to make it out that Irishmen have been exceptionally oppressed by Liberal Governments, and especially by the Government just dead; and, by placing Irishmen on the same footing as their fellow-subjects on this side of the Channel, is to dish both Liberals and Home Rulers at the same time. The contemplated stroke, it will be admitted, is skillful enough. Of course it will make no difference that Mr. Disraeli in striking a mean game plays in the teeth of his own professions and those of his party to the past. To be told one week that Ireland is in a state of chronic rebellion, debauched of conscience, and too much petted, and the next that she is merely the innocent victim of Liberal coercion, might sound strange from an ordinary person, but from our present Prime Minister it comes all right enough.

The Irish Elections.

The London *Examiner* devotes a lengthy article to the result of the Irish elections. It observes that during the late general election Ireland was stirred to the very center, and that it would be idle to deny that she has emphatically asserted the reality of the Home Rule movement. After the overwhelming vote in favor of the movement, it continues, it will be impossible for the Tories to try any longer to gull its readers into the belief that Home Rule is for the present raised from the dead; nor for ever a nation gave forth a clear, unmistakable and deliberate verdict as to the policy that is desired in the future, it was in the Irish ballot vote of February, 1874. In the opinion of the *Examiner*, the feeling of the Irish people is so strong on this subject that the member who proves untrue to the pledges he has made to the movement will be irretrievably disgraced. The *Examiner* would wish to see the Home Rulers acting at present on the principle of Lucknow, on the subject of representative power and the disenfranchisement of the English Church.

Causes of Irish Emigration.

Another installment of the census has appeared in the shape of the return for the county of Limerick. The population of Limerick (county) declined, in 1841, to 330,992; in 1851, to 262,122; in 1861, to 217,377; and in 1871, to 191,926. The population of the city has fallen from 55,000, in 1803, to 49,000 in 1871. These figures tell a melancholy story of decay. Out male and one female residing in the county are said to be ambidextrous. The matrimonial table further informs us that a January of 50 is wedded to a May of 25. Of the 78,000 persons in the county whose occupations have been described, upwards of 14,000 are classed as belonging to the "agricultural" and "domestic" classes. In the county of Limerick there are 147,442 Catholics, 4,729 Episcopalian Protestants, 118 Presbyterians, 349 Methodists, and 31 persons of all other denominations. In the city there are 34,858 Catholics, 8,627 Protestant Episcopalians, 316 Presbyterians, 207 Methodists, and 507 of all other denominations. There are only 8 Quakers residing in the whole county, while the House of Jacob is represented in the city by two Jews.

## ENGLAND.

Validity of a Bequest to a Convent.

In the Rolls Court, London, on February 24th, before Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, the case of Goldney v. Farland was heard. This was a bill by a trustee to ascertain the validity of a deed by which property had been made over to a convent in Ireland by a young lady who had become a nun. The plaintiff was a gentleman, described as of Warnford Court, in the city of London, one of the trustees of a Mr. Fairland, of Stockwell, deceased, who left his property, including various stocks and foreign securities, to his wife for life, and then to his children, the first defendant, Ellen Fairland, who has executed the deed in question, being his only daughter. Upon the death of her mother in 1866, Miss Fairland became entitled to upward of $1,000, and in January, 1869, she attained the age of twenty-one, and in 1872 she entered the St. Mary's Dominican Convent at Stone, Staffordshire, where she now is, and a deed was executed between her and the two last-named defendants, Mother Patrick Dorrian, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, and two ladies belonging the convent, on the other, as the trustees for the society of religious persons known as St. Mary's Dominican Convent in Belfast, being a community or society associated for the instruction of females, and for the relief of the poor and other charitable purposes; by which deed the property was assigned to a nun and provided for during her life, she made over her interest under her father's will to the trustees, to hold the same in trust for its charitable purposes." The plaintiff, however, thought he might be held responsible for the trust funds, and he now brought a suit praying that the deed might be declared void upon the usual grounds, and sundry charges against Catholicism, from the Pope to the confessional, from the Inquisition to auricular confession, from the Pope to the Catholic ecclesiastics, from the Pope to the Jesuits, and from the Jesuits to the Fenians, were brought forward in support of the allegations with reference to the employment of money for superstitious uses—the "charitable purposes" of the convent including, for instance, offering of Masses for the dead—filled a bill for his own protection, to which the Attorney General was made a defendant. The other trustees of the will were not made parties, nor being a genuine suit was described as of St. Luke's, Middlesex, the other as officer in the Twenty-first Hussars, at present stationed at Lucknow, neither of whom was seconding.

His Honor, during the course of the argument, remarked that the gift was to a society avowedly established for charitable purposes, and surely a person might be religious in England without offending against the law. Father, if it were the conclusion of the plaintiff that trustees were bound to take care of a young woman of twenty-one, he (the bill was intangible, but then was rather a new version of the rights of women." In giving judgment, his Honor said the filing of the bill was simply gather a most unwarrantable proceeding on the part of the plaintiff. He had nothing to do in the matter but to obey the wishes of the lady, who might order her share to be sold out and shared with her, and if she pleased; but, as the plaintiff had chosen to institute a suit which ought never to have been commenced, the bill must be dismissed with costs.

## FRANCE.

Candidature of an old Republican—M. Ledru-Rollin.

M. Rouher will do nothing to disturb the public peace. I cannot say so much for a former gladiator of democracy who, despite the eager influence of his wife, is once again going to rush into the political arena. Of late years we many in Ireland who will recollect Ledru-Rollin. I believe in poor Smith O'Brien's time a deputation of Irish patriots was even sent over to interview this French patriot, who, after the French Revolution of 1848, swamped the ethos of Minister of the Interior. Shortly after Ledru-Rollin, coquetting over much with the Socialists and seas of blood, had to fly from France, and during the reign of Napoleon he lived in retirement and in luxury in London; and is said to have been very sparing in his hatred to the warriors of the large retenues which he enjoyed from house property in Paris, which some of the new rulers of the Emperor had rendered exceedingly valuable. For the last two or three years the old agitator has been living between London and Paris, and thirsting for the influence of his wife had prevented him from engaging anew in politics. But this week the Republican committee of Vaucluse has solicited him to become candidate for the vacant seat in the Assembly of that Department, and the busy man has accepted the offer. He, therefore, becomes their guide for the pas of friend and foe, and we best a great deal of him. I should mention that the Paris Radicals receive him with a certain distrust. He is too rich, and epicurean, and selfish for their tastes. M. Ledru-Rollin—I think in Ireland 1847 they used to call him Leather-Rollin—was born in 1805, and has, therefore, nearly attained the Scriptural end of life. His inhabits a luxurious villa at Fontenay-aux-Roses, outside the walls of Paris, which came to him from his grandfather, Nicholas Ledru, a celebrated conjuror of his time, better known under the name of "Comus." Louis XV. made a man of him by his patronage. M. Ledru-Rollin was a handsome man, and even in college born the *sobriquet* of *Bon Apôtre*. Lots of good sheer has encouraged those lines of handsome. When the wise and good King Louis Philippe was foolishly banished by the insane Palisses, Ledru-Rollin accepted the Ministry of the Interior, from which M. Duclatel was banished. The first thing encountered by the new occupant—then as advocate—was dinner for himself and his companion. The cook was brought to the table, but declared that no meat was in the house, and that he should have money to provide it. Ledru searched his pockets, but much money was not then going among the aristocrats. "Why, this is the treasury of the secret service money!" said he. "Fled." "And the accountant!" "Also in flight." He then bethought him of the 100 francs he were he recollected seeing shortly before a sum of same pounds and a greenhouse where place were being forced. "Here is dinner ready provided," he exclaimed. "Cook, give me up pheasants and a brace of *gammons*"—a dish since become famous. He was but 375 days a Minister of the Interior, long enough to drain Duclatel's cellar of 1,226 bottles of splendid wine.—*Correspondent of the Irish Times.*

Workingmen's Associations.

The Paris *Patrie* reports a somewhat curious interview as having taken place recently between Mr. Mundella, M. P., and the Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Guibert. Mr. Mundella, on being presented to the Archbishop, made the following statement: "On the 15th of February last the representatives of the English Workmen's Association for France, Germany, Switzerland and other countries, met the English workingmen to consider the best means of organizing labor. The English workingmen do not interfere as democracy in the same manner as it is regarded in other countries, and if they seek to establish an organization of labor it is always with regard to the law, to religion and to property. The representatives of the French, German and Swiss workmen have submitted a programme in which their action will be found to be clearly stated. The English refused to accept it because the foreigners, basing their action on no compromising for themselves, requested the Englishmen, as an act of politeness, not to reject their plan of association without a decided and unanimous refusal was again given. What is the reason of this repugnance? asked the distinguished Socialists. The leader of the English party, speaking in the name of all his comrades, answered that they feared to compromise their cause by such a step." If a war now to give the slightest indication of assent, he might possibly be that we should to-morrow be your companion in a fresh assassination of an Archbishop and hostages." Such language and such sentiments," observed the Cardinal Archbishop, "do honor to the English workingmen." The statement of Mr. Mundella had a special significance in the fact that in the room in which it was made there were the marble busts of three Archbishops who had fallen victims of assassination.

A Royal Claimant

This week has witnessed the collapse of another claimant. Of the round dozen or score of pretenders to the character of the dauphin, otherwise Louis XVII., one of the most prominent was a boy reputed to be a Silesian clockmaker known as Naundorff. Having made an attempt to gain admission under the reign of Louis Philippe, Naundorff, or, as he called himself, the Duc de Normandie, was at length put off. Fairhead, and eventually settled at Delft in Holland, where his son subsequently proved a thorn in the side of the army. This gentleman, who styles himself Adalbert de Bourbon, has with his sister brought an action in the French Courts against the Comte de Chambord, nominally to recover the private property of the Royal family, but really to advance his claims as a descendant of Louis XVI. It was understood that the object of the suit was rather to obtain recognition than to put forward any serious pretensions to the Royal dignity, and M. Jules Favre, curiously enough, was the advocate employed by the plaintiffs, and would, no doubt, have felt a singular pleasure in unseating the Legitimist Royalty of Comte de Chambord. But into the details of the fantastic story which he told the Court declined to enter, and accepted itself with opposing to it the positive evidence of the dauphin's death furnished by such respectable witnesses as Lasne and Gomin; ridiculing to establish a lofty barrier between the dignity of the Crown and the impostors who seek to appropriate it." The Prince Naundorff" were accordingly cast in their suit and condemned to pay the costs of the trial, but they have had the consolation subsequently to write to the Comte de Chambord proposing a secret compromise—to be made in public only when the latter shall second the throne—according to which the Comte de Chambord was to acknowledge the Prince Adalbert" and the Princess Amélie" as the legitimate children of the Duc de Normandie (Louis XVII.), they ceding to him all the rights to the Crown. One does not exactly see what rights to subscribe; but, as the plaintiff had chosen to institute a suit which ought never to have been commenced, the bill must be dismissed with costs.

## GERMANY.

Catholic Meeting.

Two thousand Catholics met on Thursday, February 19, at "Michael's Saloon," Berlin, to reciprocate the vote of sympathy passed by the four thousand Catholics who met at St. James' Hall a fortnight previously, as well as to refuse the statements made at the late gatherings of Protestant fanatics both in London and Berlin. The chair was occupied by Councillor von Kahler, and the meeting was addressed by several of the leading Catholics of Prussia, more particularly by Herrs Hirsel and Majunke, the proprietor and editor of the *Germania*, the following telegram was sent to Cardinal Antonelli for communication to the Holy Father:—"Grex Catholici Berolinensis Multitudo congregati Sancto Patri reverentiam et obedientiam ac intimam cordibus vovent." (Two thousand Catholic citizens of Berlin, meeting this day, vow reverence and obedience to the Holy Father.) The resolutions, or so-called declarations, adopted by the meeting were as follows:

First.—The Catholics of Germany consider as an unwarrantable presumption the endeavors made by their antagonists to establish a German nation without them.

Second.—Our faithful and irreproachable allegiance to the tenets and teachings of the Catholic Church forms the best guarantee of our persistent loyalty to the emperor and the empire.

Third.—The distinction made by our enemies, either in good or in bad faith, between Catholics and "members of the Ultramontane party," is destitute of foundation, inasmuch as the Catholic Church knows but such *members* as look upon and revere the Pope as the visible head of the Church, by whom all questions of faith and morals are decided with infallibility.

Fourth.—The endeavors of our antagonists to excite the sympathies of foreign countries against the so-called Ultramontane party is tantamount to unrolling confederates against their own fellow-citizens, which, so far from deserving the gratitude of a patriotic veil, is worthy but of the most determined opposition on the part of every upright-minded German.

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A Royal Claimant

This week has witnessed the collapse of another claimant. Of the round dozen or score of pretenders to the character of the dauphin, otherwise Louis XVII., one of the most prominent was a boy reputed to be a Silesian clockmaker known as Naundorff. Having made an attempt to gain admission under the reign of Louis Philippe, Naundorff, or, as he called himself, the Duc de Normandie, was at length put off. Fairhead, and eventually settled at Delft in Holland, where his son subsequently proved a thorn in the side of the army. This gentleman, who styles himself Adalbert de Bourbon, has with his sister brought an action in the French Courts against the Comte de Chambord, nominally to recover the private property of the Royal family, but really to advance his claims as a descendant of Louis XVI. It was understood that the object of the suit was rather to obtain recognition than to put forward any serious pretensions to the Royal dignity, and M. Jules Favre, curiously enough, was the advocate employed by the plaintiffs, and would, no doubt, have felt a singular pleasure in unseating the Legitimist Royalty of Comte de Chambord. But into the details of the fantastic story which he told the Court declined to enter, and accepted itself with opposing to it the positive evidence of the dauphin's death furnished by such respectable witnesses as Lasne and Gomin; ridiculing to establish a lofty barrier between the dignity of the Crown and the impostors who seek to appropriate it." The Prince Naundorff" were accordingly cast in their suit and condemned to pay the costs of the trial, but they have had the consolation subsequently to write to the Comte de Chambord proposing a secret compromise—to be made in public only when the latter shall second the throne—according to which the Comte de Chambord was to acknowledge the Prince Adalbert" and the Princess Amélie" as the legitimate children of the Duc de Normandie (Louis XVII.), they ceding to him all the rights to the Crown. One does not exactly see what rights to subscribe; but, as the plaintiff had chosen to institute a suit which ought never to have been commenced, the bill must be dismissed with costs.

## GERMANY.

Catholic Meeting.

Two thousand Catholics met on Thursday, February 19, at "Michael's Saloon," Berlin, to reciprocate the vote of sympathy passed by the four thousand Catholics who met at St. James' Hall a fortnight previously, as well as to refuse the statements made at the late gatherings of Protestant fanatics both in London and Berlin. The chair was occupied by Councillor von Kahler, and the meeting was addressed by several of the leading Catholics of Prussia, more particularly by Herrs Hirsel and Majunke, the proprietor and editor of the *Germania*, the following telegram was sent to Cardinal Antonelli for communication to the Holy Father:—Grex Catholici Berolinensis Multitudo congregati Sancto Patri reverentiam et obedientiam ac intimam cordibus vovent." (Two thousand Catholic citizens of Berlin, meeting this day, vow reverence and obedience to the Holy Father.) The resolutions, or so-called declarations, adopted by the meeting were as follows:

First.—The Catholics of Germany consider as an unwarrantable presumption the endeavors made by their antagonists to establish a German nation without them.

Second.—Our faithful and irreproachable allegiance to the tenets and teachings of the Catholic Church forms the best guarantee of our persistent loyalty to the emperor and the empire.

Third.—The distinction made by our enemies, either in good or in bad faith, between Catholics and "members of the Ultramontane party," is destitute of foundation, inasmuch as the Catholic Church knows but such *members* as look upon and revere the Pope as the visible head of the Church, by whom all questions of faith and morals are decided with infallibility.

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EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers
*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*
Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, A. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.
The Commercial Course has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good English education in the shortest possible time.
While proper care is bestowed on every branch taught, Vocal and Instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, will form extra charges. The two sessions of the scholastic year begin respectively on the 1st of August and the 1st of January.
For further information address the Secretary.
Rev. FATHER ANTHONY, or
Very Rev. F. BENNEBERY, Superior.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,
MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE Notre Dame Convent of Benicia, and is under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.
The system of instruction embraces the most approved methods of thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.
TERMS:
(Invariably half yearly in advance).
Board, Tuition, and Washing, per session.....$150 00
Use of piano, use of instrument, per month.....1 50
Guitar, per month.....1 50
No extra charge for French, Fancy Needlework, etc.
The academic year of ten months and a half commences August 16th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.
For further particulars apply to
SISTER IN CHARITY,
Sacramento Street.

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,
SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.
THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday in August, 1874.
The object of the institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical education, at the lowest possible cost—a want long felt in California, and thereby bring its advantages within the reach of all.
TERMS.
Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00
Board, tuition, washing and wearing, per session.....200 00
Music, French and German form extra charges. Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged $30.
Payments are to be made semi-annually in advance. Parents will pay for medical attendance, and supply toilet articles, etc.
No deduction will be allowed by the College for the time of necessary sickness, a sufficient sum must be deposited.
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. C. O'KEEFE, O. S. F.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DEGREES CONFERRED
Rev. JAMES McGILL, C. M.
1686-tf President.

EDUCATIONAL.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE
SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA
Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated with privileges of a University. Diplomas are conferred upon graduates in the usual form.
The College buildings are large and commodious, and the grounds are extensive, with ample room for healthful exercise.
The Lectures, Examinations, Text-books, Apparatus, and valuable collections in Natural History, Geography, Photography and Surveying, are the same as taught in a thoroughly fitted out College.
The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August, and closes towards the beginning of June.
TERMS:
(Payable semi-annually, in advance)
Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$ 10
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Mending of Linen, School Stationery, Use of Library, Attendance and Medicine, Baths, Per Quarter, in advance.....$ 75
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket money and Incidentals, the parents will be charged.
For further particulars, apply to
REV. J. BOTTERO, S. J., Rector.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
MARYSVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.
THIS INSTITUTION IS INCORPORATED with the privileges of a College, and is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame.
Board, Tuition, Washing, Use of Bedding, Use of Library, Use of Instruments.....$150 00
Music, with use of Instrument.....40 00
No charge for the French, Spanish and German languages, Drawing and Painting.
Vocal Music.....$ 5 00
Fancy Needle-work, etc.
The first term of the eighteenth annual session will commence August 16, 1873.
Pupils will be received in their advanced or Preparatory Classes at the opening of the session.
For further particulars apply to
SISTER SUPERIOR.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.
THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY the Sisters of the Holy Cross, and is situated in healthy and accessible locality. The grounds are extensive, and afford ample room for exercise. The house recently bought in the most approved style of architecture, and the system of education will be conducted, but, for the sake of convenience, the Academic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.
The scholastic year, comprising in one session, on the 16th of August, and ends about the last week in June. Pupils will be received at any time during the session, except in case of sickness, or when the Superior shall deem it advisable. In any case, the fee is to receive from date of admission.
TERMS.
Per session (payable half-yearly in advance)
Board, Tuition.....$150 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged.....$ 30
Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges.
Washing is done at the rate of $12 per dozen.
Parents are requested to be made with a proper outfit for their children, a list of which will be furnished on application.
Letters of inquiry may be addressed to
SISTER SUPERIOR.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORporated with the privileges of a College, is conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy Cross.
The system of education embraces the most approved methods of thorough English education, and the branches of a thorough education.
TERMS:
(Payable semi-annually, in advance)
Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$ 10
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing and Mending of Linen, School Stationery, Use of Library, Attendance and Medicine, Baths, Per Quarter, in advance.....$ 75
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket money and Incidentals, the parents will be charged.
For further particulars, apply to
REV. V. VASSEL, S. J., Rector.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The children educated in the Catholic Institutions of Boston owe their city from the sum of $125,625 a year.

Bishop Neon, of Northport, Maine, has secured a lot for a convent in that town.

Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, has been spending the winter in Rome, and left Rome on the 6th of March.

The Catholic Hospital, New York, being in need of insufficient accommodation, a handsome new building is now being erected for that purpose.

Bishop Neon is planning the erection of a school in Portland, Maine, to cost $30,000. The building is to be of brick, with 70 style of architecture to the edifice.

The Right Rev. William Murphy, of Rutland, Vt., has raised to the dignity of the priesthood the Very Rev. Michael Hoyt. Bishop of Monterey, who is assigned to the duties of assistant to the Cathedral at Burlington.

The selection is that there was but one Catholic church in Washington City when Father Hoyt was elected President of the United States. Perhaps there were but there are not, and five more

Father Hoyt has read in the churches of Long-Island Archbishop Meaning, he declared that he was ashamed to be a priest every one who took part in Russell's meeting of sympathy with Parnell's persecution in Ireland.

The *Liberty Reflector* says that Right Rev. Mr. Conroy was confined to his bed with a severe cold, which settled on his lungs, pneumonia, and although he has not been considered in danger

Rev. Mr. (N. R.) Catholic priest an infidel sheet called the Very Rev. Father of Limerick, the author of "Alley and other works. He was for a zealous worker in the Dublin

Sisters of Fort Hall Agency, Idaho Ter., have addressed the President for aid of liberty of conscience. They have long been accustomed to their missions, which schools are now removed from them, and they understand those that the President

The Ecclesiastic Library Association of St. Mary's, open their course of lectures 16th and 17th of April, by Rev. Mr. Brosnan, Hon. William Parsons, a Catholic, whose fine oratorical powers, and pastoration, Stacy Pinto is the large. Tuesday at the Academy of Music, Rev. Mr. Hecker, Rev. Father Hewit, Rev. Father Deshon, all of the same, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of the paper.

Forthcoming

## DURYEA'S
## SATIN GLOSS STARCH,
AND
## DURYEA'S
## IMPROVED CORN STARCH,
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Use It Once and You Will Use no Other.

THESE BRANDS HAVE SUCCEEDED in rolling up such an entire popularity, and developing such a steadily increasing demand, as to prove conclusively that they possess merit of the highest order, and in its fullest conformity. Much of the success of these brands is due to the fact that they are always perfect in quality, and that the consumer may rely upon forever sameness, readily perceived by purchasers, accustomed to the use of these brands, and impossible to be detected by merchants—a color and desirable for one's linen, but to the public at large, who are not conversant with the fact.

They pledge themselves to the public to give a better article than can be had for the same money, and they will keep their word. Their Satin Gloss Starch will secure linen as no other starch can, and will impart a beautiful gloss and finish to the fabric, which no other starch can produce.

Their Improved Corn Starch is unsurpassed for laundry purposes, and is the best for all kinds of cooking. Many of the most noted cooks in the country have given the preference to this starch.—a color and desirable for one's linen, but to the public at large, who are not conversant with the fact.

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Ask your Grocer for DURYEA'S STARCH, and take no other. Sold by all Grocers.

DURYEA'S STARCH WORKS,
Greenpoint, L. I.





"THE WHOLE OF IT."

Mary Jane, as very queer,
Used to steadfast a will,
Her self-will and lower ink bear,
Left her in the lurch,
She was almost dead,
At the end of the week, was done,
Her mind was quite sick and bread.

Father, though stern and cold,
Was not a cruel man,
Nor a great oppressor,
He'd a very kind heart,
Only a jug of whiskey,
And to have seen down the wood
Apart from Mother Nature's—
Mary Jane, as very queer,
Used to steal his waistcoat buttons.

Here's the reason the miner drew
Up his petition for divorce,
Because his pocket knife,
Was the only cause of grief,
Which, he pleaded then his,
Was the only cause of grief,
Which, he pleaded then his,
Was the only cause of grief.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Brother Arnold, of the Christian Brothers at Toronto, is projecting a grand international bazaar in aid of the De la Salle Institute in that city.

The Viscount St. Joseph, eldest son of the Earl of Ashburnham, has become a convert to the Catholic Church; so has Lady Beryl, daughter of the Earl of Abingdon.

The German Catholics of the central portion of Clayton county are to build a church at Minster, Iowa. Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, is to aid them in carrying forward the enterprise.

The second annual report of the Catholic Union of New York shows the Treasurer's receipts for the fiscal year to have been $16,613.19; expenditures, $7,464.77; balance on hand at date of the Bank, $9,147.96.

His physicians have fastened Right Rev. Bishop McFarland of Hartford, Ct., off to Florida for the benefit of his health, and Rev. Father Reed of the same place with him.

On the 6th inst., in the Church of the Holy Redeemer, the Rev. Father Lorkin, pastor, received Louis Gordon and Isidor Cohen, Jewish converts, and received at Vicar, Rome, into the Church.

The Boston Globe says that Mr. Joseph Providence Abeddick intends to leave a considerable amount to Catholic charities, and that one-half the funds of the Society is contributed by Catholics.

The Catholic University of Georgia is, we feel, a grand success. A splendid tract of land, studded with cool woods, has been donated by the city of Macon, and $50,000 downtown of $500,000 has been guaranteed.

That feminine monstrosity, Edith O'Gorman, was exposed by Beverly Cochrane sometime in Louisville, Ky., lately; that she had to be led from the stage on which she was to hold forth. The specimen is as frail as she is fraudulent.

Hon. Joseph Keaney, of Troy, N. Y., was formally received into the Catholic Church, Rev. Father Carroll, of St. Mary's, administering the sacrament of baptism. He was sponsor in the reception of the good Knight of Charity.

Father Lange, of St. Patrick's church, Louisville, Ky., has been visiting the colonies of that city with the view of providing on the properties to remove the churches where are not uncommon in such places, and it is believed that he has made quite success.

The private Secretary of he Eminence Cardinal Antonelli, is dead. His name was Monsig. Bedini, and he had been in the service of the Cardinal for more than twenty years. He was a great linguist, and a pleasant, affable priest.

Rev. E. M. Smith, of the Congregation of the Missions, has been identified with the work of St. Peter's, in Brooklyn; has been transferred to the Church of La Salle, Ill., belonging to the priests of the Mission of Rev. P. V. Byrne, C. M., succeeds him.

An immense temperance demonstration, under the auspices of the Catholics of Elmira, N. Y., on the 18th March, at the Academy of Music, which was crowded to suffocation. The Bishop, his Vicar-General and most of the clergy of the city attended.

Father Lange's new church at Greenpoint, L. I., is to be completed that divine service was held in the basement on the 6th inst. Rev. Eugene Kennedy, of Brooklyn, and Mass, and the Bishop preached an effective sermon. The people were re-joiced at the dawning of their pastor.

The Most Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans has received from the Sovereign Pontiff the confirmation of establishing successfully in his cathedral a Confraternity of our Lady of Lourdes, and of affiliating it to the Arch Confraternity of Lourdes, and thereby gaining the indulgences.

The Archbishop of Tuam concludes his Lenten Pastoral with the following touching words: "Should the mission on Good Friday will be in Irish, and the public instructions should, for the benefit of the people, be dispensed in our own as much as least as in the English language, wherever necessary."

The will of Daniel Maughan, of New York, contains the following bequests: St. Thomas's Home, $5000; St. Female Orphan Asylum, $300; Little Sisters of the Poor, $300; St. Vincent de Paul Society of the Annunciation's church, $100; Dorcas Society of St. Augustine's church, $100.

William Duggan, of Philadelphia, lately made his will, in the following legacies, payable after the death of his wife: To the Catholic Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia, $5,000; St. Peter's Hospital, $3,000; Sisters of the Convent of Mercy, $1,000; erection of the Cathedral in Philadelphia, $1,000; erection of Paul of St. Patrick's church, $500.

In the wild valley of the Black Forest, Germany, stood a lonely cabin, and was known as the Abbey of Saint Blaise. In the nearby town preserved tapestries made by Saints Catherine and Maria Antoinette. The other buildings were costly and superb. It was a beautiful and rather wild. It is destroyed by fire. The loss of property must be enormous, as the abbey had for centuries been the resort of wealthy pilgrims, and was the shrine of pilgrimages from all parts of Europe.

In vain is the cemetatory to the many friends of the lamented Dean O'Kane to learn that the Holy Father, now hearing the dangerous illness of this distinguished ecclesiastic, was graciously pleased to direct that his apostolic benediction should be transmitted to him through the telegraph. A message of condolence and prayer was at the same time forwarded on the part of the Holy See. Rev. Monsignor Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, Rome.

The feast of St. Thomas Aquinas, the great Doctor of the Dominican Order, was celebrated on Saturday, March 10, in the old church in Dublin. At the conclusion of the High Mass, at which his Grace Archbishop Leahy officiated, the relic of the saint was presented by the Rev. Thomas Burke, O.P., who briefly narrated the eventful life of the great Doctor of the Church, and dilligently eulogized his learning, virtue and humility.

Rev. Thomas was consecrated Bishop of Memphis and Vicar Apostolic of Basin Sta., Memphis, Upper Canada, by the Most Rev. Patrick Lynch, of Toronto, at the church of Notre Dame, Montreal, assisted by Bishop Larocheoul, formerly of Toronto, and now a Dioscese church and the Bishop of Nevers. The Archbishop of Tours and of Bruges, the Bishop of Quebec and the Abbes of the Premonstratensian order.

The ladies connected with the Cathedral in Nashville, Tennessee, met together on Monday evening, February 26th, and received 16 cts income work for the orphans' fair immediately. We may state here, for the information of the many friends of the Memorial Seminary, that the annual sermon of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum is from Sunday to Sunday, and that the only means of support is through private charity. The sixty little ones are hale, hearty and well

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says: "The venerable Bishop Wadon of Wheeling, W. Va., who was the first Bishop of Richmond in the Catholic Church, and left this city about twenty-five years since, occupied the pulpit at St. Peter's cathedral on Sunday, March 1st. His appearance was very striking, and he was looked upon with feelings of the deepest interest by all present. His unwearying affection for his Southern children of the Church, and for all the Southern people, all knew and gratefully remembered."

On Sunday morning, March 16th, the following gentlemen were ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, in the chapel of St. Charles' Seminary, in the presence of a large number of reverend clergy and of a large attendance of laity: Revs. John Donnelly, Francis McManus, John Dolan, John Wagner and Eugene McShane, of St. Charles' Seminary; upon Revs. James T. O'Reilly, Henry J. A. Fleming and Daniel D. Regan, of the Augustinian College, at Villanova; and upon Revs. Peter Aloysius Callaghan and Francis Hannegan, of Mt. St. Vincent's Seminary, C. M., Germantown.

Of James Gordon Bennett's gifts to charities the portion which fell to the St. Vincent de Paul Society of New York was $787 87. The treasurer of the Society, in acknowledging the donation says, "Permit me to add that no object of charity is foreign to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and that we have now on our relief rolls not only Catholics, but the poor of almost every creed and of no creed, the colored as well as the white. The grand rule of the Society is 'to visit the poor at their dwellings and so aid them by relief in kind.'" At present the Society has on its rolls about 5,000 families—say 12,000 persons—to whom it gives assistance every week.

When Bishop Fenwick arrived in Boston, in December, 1825, to use the words of a respected priest, "the Pilgrims landing at Plymouth could scarcely have looked over a more melancholy waste." There was one priest in Massachusetts, one in New Hampshire and one in Maine. There were eight churches, of which one only deserved a higher name than a chapel. And this was the Catholic Church in all New England in the year 1825. Ten years later, in 1835, there were 34 churches and 34 priests and 40,000 Catholics. Even in 1844, when Confession was added Rhode Island made a new alcoves, there were but 30 priests, 37 churches and 90,000 Catholics in all New England. Nearly all New England we have six dioceses, and so many churches that if a signal fire was lighted on all our steeples it would almost seem as a continued light from northern Maine to southern Connecticut. Every where you find the Catholic with their churches, schools, colleges and academies; with their hospitals, asylums and homes of refuge. In the New England of to-day we number 5 bishops, 441 priests, 493 churches, and nearly a million of Catholics.

### Custom the Stabling System.

The feelings of excitement produced by the stimulus in ordinary use, are followed by a reaction that it always seems to leave the system in the darker pass. Diminished for a moment by the lightning's flash, increased apparently darker than ever after the flash is over, is the mental gloom and physical debility that vanish temporarily under the influence of a dram, recurs with a re-doubled intensity when the first transient effect ceases. Yet physicians habitually prescribe the Tonic of ommission for patients suffering from bodily weakness and mental misery. The true remedy in such cases is a pure stimulant combined with the food-supplying properties of which the vegetable kingdom affords, and Hostetter, Smith & Co. have in the Old Bourbon Whiskey which they distill from the choicest grain, the most perfect stimulant and tonic in existence. Recommended by the talent in every State in the Union, and in proportion as the virtues of the article become known, so will the sale increase. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY OFFICIAL, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, April 5, 1866.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $6@6 12½, and superfine at $5@5 50, as to quality.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and at nearly rates the past week, at the close the market is unchanged. We quote $1 95@2 10 per ctl.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at better rates. The receipts for the week ending at noon brewing at $1 15@1 20 per ctl.

OATS—Nothing doing. Nominal, at rechargeable $1 75@1 90 per ctl. for the best.

CORN—The receipts have been light during the past week, while the demand continues to rule close at $1 80@1 90 for ordinary to choice 2 ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 70@1 75 per ctl.

CORN—Yellow quotable at $1 70@1 77½ @ ton for Eastern, and $1 80@1 90 for Pacific. Yellow Mixed, Barn, $1 70; Feed, $1 30; Feed and Seed, $2 75; small White, $2 75; and Large White, $2 75 per ctl.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 25@1 75 @ 100 lbs.

VEGETABLES—Green Peas, 10@12½ @ lb; Dried Peas, 10@12½ @ lb; Garlic, 10@12½ @ lb; Dried Onions, 10@12½ @ lb; Potatoes, 1@1½ @ lb; Asparagus, 50@75 @ lb; Rhubarb, 10@12½ @ lb.

APPLES—Dried apples have been in demand, with a fair demand. We quote the range at $1 00@2 00 @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—Quotable at $3 @ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—Fair to good feed at $27 @ ton from the mill.

BRAN—Quotable at $1 70@1 75 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 00@2 75 @ 100 lbs.

MEXICO—We quote at $3 50@4 00 @ 100 lbs.

Mustard, 18@24c; Alfalfa, 16 @ 17c; Timothy, to 10c.

HIDES—We quote California dry at 18@19c, and Mexican at 16@17c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c @ lb.

OIL-CAKE MEAL—Quotable at $35 @ ton from mill.

WOOL—In the absence of transactions quotations are entirely nominal.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, good to choice, 30 @ 35c; Eastern fresh, ordinary to choice, 25@30c; choice, boxs in the market, 35@37½c.

CHEESE—California, 14@17c; Eastern, 20@21½c.

EGGS—California, 20c @ dozen; Oregon, 20c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 11 @ 12c @ lb; Oregon, none; Eastern do., 13@15c.

BACON — California, 12@13c @ lb; Eastern Rough and Sugar-cured Hams, 11@12c; do. canvas, 12@13c.

LARD—California, 10@12½c @ lb; Oregon, none in the market; Eastern, 12@13c; do. in cans, 13@14c; do. in kegs, 13@14c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 10@12c; other grades, 6@9c @ lb.

VEAL—At 10@12c @ lb.

LAMB—At 10@12c @ lb.

MUTTON—At 10@12c @ lb.

PORK—Hogs, large, @ 6@7 6c; Barrows, 7@8; Sows, 6@7c @ lb.

SPRING LAMBS—Quoted @ 8 cents.

CALVES—@ 7@8 @ cents.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Hens, large, @ 10@7 6c; Broilers, 17@8; Roosters, 10@12½ @ dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at $5@6 @ dozen.

GEESE—At $3@4 @ dozen.

TURKEYS—Alive, 18@19c; dressed, 18@20c @ lb.

HARE—At 10@12½ each.

RABBITS—At 25c each.

PIGEONS—Tame, @ 10@12½ doz.

QUAIL—Mountain, @ 10@12½ doz.

TURKEYS—@ 20 @ lb.

QUAIL—@ 10@12½ @ dozen.

The late firm of George T. Healy & Co., 321 Market street, are offering superior inducements to all lovers of choice teas, pure coffee, and first-class ground and green spices. People can economy by being on premises the firm.—S. F. Post.


Where Does it Come From?

Pimts and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges—where does it all come from? The mucous membrane, being the exact cover of the nose, and its blind glands are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and as matter to the air changes it into corruption. This life blood was so intended for system, but is vitiated, and the system is starved and by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and vitality, using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which acts directly upon the blood, correcting those alterations and impurities which cause Catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities where the discharges accumulate and evolve fetor.

Catarrh cured or money refunded. 500 cases cured.

Dr. Sage's Remedies, Parish, La., Sept. 15, 1871.—R. V. Pierce, M.D.: Sir—Some months ago I sold a large number of your remedies, and they have universally cured me of thirteen of my family, Respectfully, R. V. PIERCE, M.D.

Subscriptions Received.

Oakland—H. Chrisman ..... $ 00
San Bernardino—P. Cunningham ..... 4 00
Los Angeles—
Mission ..... 4 00
Guadalupe—J. Malarin ..... 4 00
Santa Barbara—Rev. Father Real ..... 4 00
Newhall—Richard Gleason ..... 4 00
Fort Harrison—Martin Pinto ..... 4 00
Marysville, T.—Thomas Fox, (legal tenders) ..... 4 00
Samuel Mischler ..... 4 00
William C. Bishop ..... 4 00
M. M. Cullinan ..... 4 00
Virginia, (Nev.)—R. Gregory ..... 4 00
Austin, (Nev.)—Rev. Father Quinn ..... 4 00
Georgetown—John Taggart ..... 4 00
Clipper Gap—Thomas Fitzpatrick ..... 4 00

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

DRY GOODS!

DRY GOODS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

E. SUPPLE'S, 638 Market Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE FOURTH.

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PRICES WHICH defy competition:

A lot of Striped Ponties, 20 cents, worth 37½.
Ladies' Kid Scolloped Gaiters, ..... $1 00
Ladies' Kid Scolloped (Pebble) Gaiters, ..... 1 25
Ladies' Kid Scolloped (plain) Gaiters, ..... 1 50
Children's Embossed, Scolloped, Needle-pointed, ..... 1 25
Children's Extra quality, Scolloped, ..... 1 00

In great variety and all other goods in proportion. I am selling Gents' D. S. Hand Sewed Boots at worth $15; 20 cases Men's Brass Boots, at 10 and 12 apward, and

New or Never will appear at Cheap Shoes as will be Sold for the Next 30 days at

HEALY'S RED HOUSE,

848 Market Street.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

FRATINGER & NOLL

WILL EXHIBIT RARE NOVELTIES during the coming week in handsome

LINEN SUITS,

NEW STYLES,

Embroidered and Braided in all the new Shades and Designs.

NEW STYLE CLOAKS,

—CONSISTING IN—

Drap d'Ete, English Walking Jackets, Dolman's Talmas, and Polonaise,

Trimmed and Inserted with YAK LACE and PASSEMENTERIE, both Plain and Beaded.

HOUSE WRAPPERS!

A Large Assortment, consisting in French Calico, Cashmere and Silk.

STREET SUITS,

In all New and Desirable SPRING GOODS, made up stylish and handsomely trimmed in two colors or with silk.

SPRING SILKS

Can be found in all Shades and at all Prices.

PASSEMENTERIES!

PASSEMENTERIES!

The Largest and Best Assortment of

BEADED GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
BUCKLES,
SLIDES,
FRINGES
AND BUTTONS.

YAK LACE AND INSERTIONS,

Both Plain and Beaded, in large variety.

FRATINGER & NOLL,

Leading Cloak and Suit House of the City,

10 Montgomery Street.

KENNEDY,
O'NEILL &
BRENNAN,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

110 and 112 Third Street,

Corner of Minna ..... SAN FRANCISCO.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

DIXON BROTHERS,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

506 Montgomery street,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co. ..... SAN FRANCISCO

All work warranted.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

GRAND OPENING —OF— NEW SPRING GOODS!

J. J. O'BRIEN

Has pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons and the public in general that he has received

Forty Cases —OF— NEW SPRING GOODS,

All Styles and Prices, and Beautiful Designs and Shades.

These Goods are now open for inspection, and all are cordially invited to come and judge for themselves of the Beauty, Utility and Moderate Prices of the Goods offered for sale.

COME TO-DAY, COME TO-MORROW, —TO— J. J. O'BRIEN'S 606 MARKET STREET,

NEAR MONTGOMERY ..... SAN FRANCISCO.

During the Summer months the Store will be opened at 7:30 A. M. and closed at 7 P. M.

Samples sent free on application.

IMPORTATION DIRECT.

M. SHORT

PIONEER TAILOR,

COMMERCIAL STREET, ..... Corner of Leidesdorff

THE FINEST GOODS ever imported into this market, including MELTONS, CAMELOTS, CHEVIOTS, NAPIER, OXFORD, WITNEYS, RAGLANS, WEST'WILS, &c., &c., &c.

—Also—

A Large Assortment of Genuine Irish Frieze.

Being the NEWEST FASHIONS, both in material and colors, which he now offers at price which

*Cannot be touched by any other house in the city.*

An inspection of THIS SPLENDID STOCK is respectfully invited. Fit guaranteed.

Remember, my Prices are Fixed.

Cannot be followed. Entrance Below.

M. SHORT,

827 Commercial St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

GREAT BARGAINS —IN— BOOTS AND SHOES, —AT THE— RED HOUSE

848 MARKET STREET, (OPPOSITE FOURTH).

REDUCED FULLY FROM 25 TO 75 PER CENT.

The most complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered to the public is now at the RED HOUSE, and for sale at from 25 to 75 per cent. less than can be found in the city. Read my List of Prices:

Twenty-five cases Children's Fancy Shoes, with spring fronts ..... $1 and upward
Ladies' Kid Scolloped (Pebble) Gaiters, ..... $1 75
Ladies Kid Scolloped, (Pebble) Gaiters, ..... 2 00
Ladies Kid Scolloped (plain) Gaiters, ..... 1 50
Children's Embossed, Scolloped, Needle-pointed, ..... 1 25
Children's Extra quality, Scolloped, ..... 1 00

In great variety and all other goods in proportion. I am selling Gents' D. S. Hand Sewed Boots at worth $15; 20 cases Men's Brass Boots, at 10 and upward, and

New or Never will appear as Cheap Shoes as will be Sold for the Next 30 days at

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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DEALERS IN

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928 MARKET STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell ..... SAN FRAN

GRAY'S

Music Stores and Music Publi

House,

923 and 925 Clay Street, San Fran

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STEINWAY PIANOS AND BURDETT ORGANS;
GUILD, CHURCH & CO. PIANOS AND SHONINGER ORGANS.
CARL SCHMISCH, KRANICH & BACH.
HAMLIN, AND M. GRAY Squares & Uprights.

The Largest Stock of Music in Pacific Coast.

Pianos for Rent at from $3 to $ month. at

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE

BACON & COMPANY'S CUBE & PRINTING SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Paper Ruling and Book Binding, Neatly, Promptly, Cheap

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Corner Clay and Sansome St

Country Orders will receive equal consideration to those from our city patrons.

IRISH FLAG

FOR SALE

THREE GENUINE IRISH NATIONAL F... for sale—over 9ft. 7ad two Rosettes. The Flag is genius up to the best specimens of the kind ever seen; the emblems—harp, sceptre and wolf-hound—are beautifully worked in silk and satin. The Rosette Flags are also genius up to the painter, and are in size respectively 5ft. and 4ft. Apply immediately, personally or by letter, to

C. J. BARRETT,
816 Market street, San Fran

$25 For Day guaranteed Well Auger or Pump. Circulars free. O.W. ELLIS, Jackson, Mich.

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THE MONITOR.

The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

LYONS & BARRY, ..... Publishers.
JOHN LYONS. JOHN G. BARRY.

RICHARD O'SULLIVAN ..... EDITOR.
DENIS LYONS ..... BUSINESS MANAGER.

OFFICE—NO. 534 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny (up stairs). All letters and communications should be addressed to JOHN G. BARRY.

TERMS (Payable in Advance):

Served by Carriers, per week ..... 12½ cts
Mailed to subscribers, per month ..... $1 00
Mailed to subscribers, per quarter ..... 3 00
Mailed to subscribers, per year ..... 12 00
The Monitor and Catholic World, one year ..... 16 00
Gaelic's Lady's Book and Monitor ..... 3 00
Gaelic's Lady's Book, Monitor and Catholic World ..... 4 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 square, 1 week, ..... $ 1 00 | 1 square, 3 months, ..... $10 00
1 square, 1 month, ..... 3 00 | 1 square, 6 months, ..... 15 00
1 square, 2 months, ..... 5 00 | 1 square, 12 months, ..... 25 00

The above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.

# The Monitor.

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. NO.


## Address to the Archbishop of Posen from Poles in the United States.

Mieczyslas, Count Ledochowski, the present illustrious Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, was born in the village of Kiszkowo, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, on the Feast of Sandomir (Stanislaus Kostka), in 1822. His elementary education he received at home, and afterwards in the Polish colleges of Posen and Warsaw. From his early youth he manifested an inclination for the sacred calling, in consequence of which, on the graduation, he entered the celebrated Seminary of Warsaw. He was ordained when only eighteen years of age, after which he proceeded to Vienna and Rome, where, in the famous Collegium Nobilium, he perfected himself in theological philosophy and the knowledge of languages. In 1845 he was ordained priest by dispensation, being only then twenty-two years old.

In 1846, after the accession of the present Pope, Father Ledochowski was appointed auditor in the Apostolic Nuncio in Lisbon, where, during his eight years residence, he was thoroughly loved by the Portuguese. In 1856, he was sent to Austria, Apostolic to New Granada, but soon after his arrival at Bogota was recalled by the Government, the reins of power having passed into the hands of a Liberal party. Their President, General Moschara, proved to be so despotic that he caused not only the expulsion of the Jesuits and the Apostolic Nuncio, but practiced every persecution towards his own venerable Bishop. Mgr. Ledochowski, after making protest against such indignities, returned to Rome. The Pope approved the action of his energetic Legate, and in 1861 rewarded him with the title of Archbishop of Thebes (*in part. infidel.*), at the same time appointing him Apostolic Nuncio to Brussels (Belgium), where he discharged the duties till 1865. In that year he was appointed Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen.

On Tuesday Prince Louis Napoleon, having completed his eighteenth year, came of age by the law of France, and to celebrate the occasion, as well as to demonstrate continued attachment to the dynasty of the Bonapartes, about five thousand Frenchmen and women, mostly persons of some distinction, came and waited upon the Prince at Chiselhurst. The throng included M. Rouher, once known as the Vice-Emperor, the Princes Murat and Bonsparte, nearly every statesman now alive who had place under Napoleon III., and the whole of the staff-dre of the eighty-seven Prefects who ruled over the French departments at the fall of the Empire. The visit, the imperial flower, was displayed by every visitor, and numberless bunches of it came by post from sympathizers who were not present in person. The Prince, his Imperial mother, and a number of distinguished guests went to Mass at the little village church, after which the young representative of the late fallen dynasty received an address from the visitors in a tent on the lawn of Camden House, and replied in a brief reply. He alluded to Marshal MacMahon, who now holds the sword of order, as his friend and companion-in-arms of his father. He proclaimed that a plebiscite is the only legitimate means of developing the sovereign will of France, and, if called upon by such a summons, whenever the call should come he said he would not hesitate ready to take on himself the responsibility of obeying it.—*Weekly News, March 31.*

THE FIRST CHURCH OF AMERICA.—Key West (Fla.) *Dispatch* says: "On Cozumel Island are yet to be seen the walls of the first church ever built on the continent of North America. Cortez, before his conquest of Mexico—say about three hundred years ago—built his first place of public worship on this beautiful island. The foundation and walls are yet partially preserved; each side has an elevation of some ten feet in places. The altar is covered with an almost impenetrable growth of evergreen, and all about and growing inside these ruins are ancient and modern bombs, where pardacuna rest. The wild flowers bloom over them in great profusion, and the birds coral sweet songs morning and evening. A grand wall extends from the portal several hundred yards westward, but is now almost buried from sight in the sand. Excavations are soon, where searchers after hidden treasures have delved. There is a fine field yet there for the curious to explore. But the natives of the locality allow it to rest so quietly that the dense shrubbery almost hides it."

A VENERABLE HERO.—Paris has a remarkable celebrity in the person of Max von Waldeck, an artist, who recently celebrated his one hundred and eighth birthday. His history is strangely eventful. When only seventeen years old, in 1785, he accompanied an exploring expedition to Southern Africa. He witnessed all the horrors of the French Revolution, and in 1794 went as a volunteer in the French army, under Napoleon, to Italy. At a later date he again accompanied exploring expeditions to Africa, Real India and South America. He is still comparatively vigorous, and in his hundredth year painted two pictures that were exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1867.

The cholera still continues in Buenos Ayres. About four cases occur daily.

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The cholera still continues in Buenos Ayres. About four cases occur daily.

## Bismarck.

The Bismarck in the world is a ... with some white hair. He ... military ... though he is rather inclined to ... lounsmen, having a certain ... and a stomach not easy to ... But the man is very upright, very strong, very pleasant, very affable. ... He looks in robust health all ... and then an observer ... to notice peculiar ... of the face, which reveal ... nerves. His manner ... is a rollicking, overbearing ... He ... children and friends ... two of him. He will ... listen to remonstrance, still less to contradiction. His strides ... in occasions and acquaintances, meddling ... the latter as he puts his foot on the former.

The man is of a giant ... for work and food. He ... and ... and black ... bread, served ... without ... and a mighty mass ... in plenty, washed ... Rhine. He smokes ... works and talks perpetually. He loves ... like a Solomon in ... opinion. His ... and acquaintances ... meddling ... the latter as he puts his foot on the former.

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## "A Peer of the Realm."

One of the efforts of the English in Ireland was to substitute for the ancient chieftains of the people the English system of "Peers of the Realm." What sort of a ... they ... has ... been judged from ... Spenser, who was fed in the Dublin ... *Freeman's Journal* of March 7th:

"A correspondence appears in the *Newry Reporter*, the circumstances of which are interesting. Lord Newry, it appears, has been in the habit of subscribing annually to the poor funds of that town. His charity check was forwarded this year, as usual, and distributed among the needy without any ecclesiastical distinction. After the general election, at which he was the defeated candidate, his Lordship wrote a letter to the Rev. Father O'Hagan, of Newry, with respect to the portion of the donation intended for the Catholic poor. The priest, in reply, referred his Lordship to the bottom of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and to the Poor Clares and Sisters of Mercy Convents for proof that the subscription was applied according to its intent. The letters were published some days since in the *Newry Reporter*, and in the last issue of that journal a further correspondence appears. It includes a letter from Father O'Hagan to J. J. O'Hagan, Esq., J. P., stating that a citizen, sympathizing with the religious bereaves of the unwarrantable insinuations of Lord Newry, had given £50 for the purpose of repaying his Lordship the donation he had bestowed, and returning, on the part of the Rev. Fath. £40, the share of the charity received by them. Another letter is from Mr. P. Curran, President of St. Joseph's Conference, to Mr. O'Hagan, the gentlemen who was the medium of his Lordship's gift, inclosing £20 donation to the Conference, and repudiating in respectful terms any insinuations as to the appropriation of the money. Thus the entire £60 has been refunded to the donors."

## Whitlow.

Pity is a mild sort of disgust.

The Solons man is always hunting for something, and gets mad because he finds it.

When a man gets to going down hill it seems as if everything was greased before him.

Mosquitoes are like most articles of commerce—the supply exceeds the demand.

They are born of poor but industrious parents, but have in their veins some of the best blood in the country. They are emphatically self-made men.

Blessed is the man who has nothing to say, and says it.

Blessed is a man of very few words who says them.

Blessed is a man of very few words who says them.

Blessed is a man of very few words who says them

## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

### A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

A LETTER.

The unaccustomed cry of the Marquise had brought a number of servants to the door of the salon where she sat. The disturbance caused by their entry recalled her from the abandonment of her grief, and she rose, wringing her hands and with a wild excitement that seemed unnatural in her sweet countenance. Turning to Annette, she said with a weary accent, "Read for me, read all that fatal letter."

A gray-headed old man stepped forward from the group of servants, and said in a tone of respectful but affectionate inquiry, "There is something the matter with Madam la Marquise?"

"Oh," she sobbed, "something the matter with me! You may say, Charles, and hear that terrible letter, and then you will know there is indeed something the matter with me. God have pity on me, a bereaved mother."

"Bereaved, madam!" said the old man with a start, while the women behind him raised a cry.

"Hush," said the Marquise, "I want to hear, hand, child."

Annette felt her frame quivering with emotion, as she proceeded to read aloud the paper she held in her hand:

"MY DEAR FRIEND.—When these opened this letter remember that affliction, like all good, comes from God. Be prepared to lay thy burden on Him. And, oh! Angela, wife! tell thee this that thou art bound to remember, my heart bleeds for thee. It is the saddest task of my life to have to inflict a terrible blow upon my cherished old friend and companion. Prepare, then, brave, noble, generous son—the flower of the old nobility—the young man who kept the shining soul of the Crusader in the debauched nineteenth century, has fallen on the field of battle, fighting in defense of his country.

"Thou will perhaps wonder how I came first to have this sad intelligence to give to thee. I have learned it from some of the wounded brought hither from the fight at St. Denis. There can, alas! be no doubt as to the truth. Several of them saw him fall, pierced by a dozen Prussian balls. As might have been expected from his chivalrous nature, he was in advance of his comrades, and alone against a host. I am much fear that the Marquis is in ignorance of this awful calamity. The night before the battle I hear he had gone down to Nogent, but I am glad to believe that he is not. How shall I express my sympathy for thee in this hour of trial! Alas! what would avail, indeed, my companionship, or that of any other mortal, even if I could pour it out in eloquent and persuasive words.

"I know that well, Angele; I know that thou dost not need, in the supreme hour, to be taught where to seek for solace. I will only pray for him who is, I hope, gathered into the fold of his heavenly Father, and I will pray that this blow may fall as lightly and then, though still weak, became more reassuring. Annette had at the first alarm sent to inquire if there was a medical man in the ambulance, but it happened that there was none in-doors. She had, therefore, to take upon herself the whole responsibility of the patient, and felt in no slight degree relieved when she found how her simple skill was likely to be rewarded with success. Before long the Marquise had sufficiently recovered to be thought to her own apartment, in lifting her to which the strong and gentle hands of Annette were no small aid.

The insensibility of the patient had now changed into an intermittent slumber, in the intervals of which she was delirious. Annette, who watched by her bedside, heard a picture of beautiful beauty, was lost in admiration of the delicate grace that marked the lineaments of the woman who lay before her. Aristocrat seemed to be marked in every line of her pale face, and even in the movements of the small hands, which fluttered uneasily above the coverlet. Aristocrat, in everything but suffering; and there, thought the watcher, she has no advantage over the coarsest mother of a peasant who learns by the *Gazette* that her son is among the slain.

Through the long night she sat minister-ing such palliatives as were needed. It was sometime after midnight that a doctor came and examined the patient, and was not long, poor man, since his heart would have bounded with joy at the idea of being summoned to the bedside of the wife of a duke of the Hotel Mirecourt; now patients were very few and very far between, and not high-est rank, owing to a doubtful capacity of paying. It was, therefore, with an air of profound importance that Annette felt herself approached the bedside of the Marquise, and, after a brief examination, approved of Annette's treatment, and departed.

In the silent watches of the night the low voice of the patient somewhat grew in power, and Annette could catch whole phrases. She spoke of the Marquis, and of certain events of his past career, now delight in bowing. There were references to a little house—got in part with money—and of a brave boy, named Hippolyte, with brown eyes and broad shoulders, but of the recently date not a word.

During the night more than one of the maid servants appeared in the doorway of her sick; but she refused. She now quite understood the object of the sun in making her talk—and of the lull now, and she was anxious to discharge the duty to the utmost of her capacity. And so she sat through the chill discomfort of night, and saw the slow growth of the light in the drear December morning.

The forenoon was well advanced when Annette suddenly perceived that the patient was awake, and that her eyes rested fixed upon her. The wildness had now passed from them, and in their place was an expression of a thousand-fold increased. Annette at once perceived that conscious-ness had filled some book.

"You are the girl," said the patient, "who brought me the terrible letter?"

"I am, alas, Madam!"

"And have been ill—insensible?"

"Yes, Madam la Marquise!"

"And you watched over me?"

"I did my best, Madam la Marquise."

"Then I very ill!"

"Well," said Annette hesitatingly, "as one may be ill!" and first afraid Madam would have never recovered.

"And you helped to bring me back to life?"

"Did what I could Madam."

"Ah, child!" she said, with a heavy sigh, "you meant well, and you have done your best, but you have only prolonged my misery. Much sorrow I have seen and known in this terrible war, but no event of it has so struck me so deeply as this. If I did not know thy goodness of heart, I would ask how thou could so be the messenger of evil news; but, there, I know, thou could'st not have come to me unnecessary, much less duly deeply sorrowing friend."

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"Ah, Charles," replied the Marquise, "everybody has lost him. I do believe it," she added with a wild air, "that God himself loved him too well to leave him in this miserable France!" Then with a fatal flush, as if of shame, on her pale cheek, she said hastily, "Hearts like Charles—go I good Marie and Jeanette."

The man bowed lowly, the women still in tears, made respectful courtesies, and they withdrew. The moment they had closed behind them, Marquise flung herself upon her knees, and by the broken exclamations which burst from her lips, Annette quickly perceived that she was engaged in the passionate prayer of one struggling between an overpowering grief and the duty of resignation. Annette felt herself in a position of some embarrassment. She thought she would have withdrawn with the servants, but the sun who had given her the message bade her wait and see if she could be useful. She wondered now it was that neither of such a mandate was, but was still more shocked to find the contemplation of the sorrow which was manifested before her, to her peasant's respect for rank which, though in the modern servile, was considerable, there was added the pain of feeling that she might be offending upon emotions which would naturally seek privacy. While in this conflict of feeling she stood embarrassed, she became aware that the supplications of the Marquise became fewer, that a longer interval passed between the love you that moment the kneeling figure. Suddenly all subsequent. Annette stepped lightly, and went over to the kneeling figure. The Marquise had fainted. Without a moment's hesitation, Annette caught gently in her strong arms the slight form of the Marquise, and bore her to a sofa; then rang the bell for assistance. She had not long to wait, for apprehensive servants were on the qui vive, and they trooped into the room in nervous trepidation. To the ministrations, however, Annette felt perfectly at home. She had rapidly acquired skill in dealing with bodily ailments, and her directions were given with an authority which, enforced by the unfeigned fear she inspired by the sudden and dreadful consequences, had prompt execution.

The symptoms of the Marquise was long and severe, at one time it degenerated into a mere struggle between life and death. A feeling of the lips dotted on the cheek, the quick ear of Annette only was able to detect the light fluttering of the heart. At last what seemed to the anxious watchers a period of hours, but was not in reality very many minutes, the pulse grew feebly beat, and then, though still weak, became more reassuring. Annette had at the first alarm sent to inquire if there was a medical man in the ambulance, but it happened that there was none in-doors. She had, therefore, to take upon herself the whole responsibility of the patient, and felt in no slight degree relieved when she found how her simple skill was likely to be rewarded with success. Before long the Marquise had sufficiently recovered to be thought to her own apartment, in lifting her to which the strong and gentle hands of Annette were no small aid.

The insensibility of the patient had now changed into an intermittent slumber, in the intervals of which she was delirious. Annette, who watched by her bedside, heard a picture of beautiful beauty, was lost in admiration of the delicate grace that marked the lineaments of the woman who lay before her. Aristocrat seemed to be marked in every line of her pale face, and even in the movements of the small hands, which fluttered uneasily above the coverlet. Aristocrat, in everything but suffering; and there, thought the watcher, she has no advantage over the coarsest mother of a peasant who learns by the *Gazette* that her son is among the slain.

Through the long night she sat minister-ing such palliatives as were needed. It was sometime after midnight that a doctor came and examined the patient, and was not long, poor man, since his heart would have bounded with joy at the idea of being summoned to the bedside of the wife of a duke of the Hotel Mirecourt; now patients were very few and very far between, and not high-est rank, owing to a doubtful capacity of paying. It was, therefore, with an air of profound importance that Annette felt herself approached the bedside of the Marquise, and, after a brief examination, approved of Annette's treatment, and departed.

In the silent watches of the night the low voice of the patient somewhat grew in power, and Annette could catch whole phrases. She spoke of the Marquis, and of certain events of his past career, now delight in bowing. There were references to a little house—got in part with money—and of a brave boy, named Hippolyte, with brown eyes and broad shoulders, but of the recently date not a word.

During the night more than one of the maid servants appeared in the doorway of her sick; but she refused. She now quite understood the object of the sun in making her talk—and of the lull now, and she was anxious to discharge the duty to the utmost of her capacity. And so she sat through the chill discomfort of night, and saw the slow growth of the light in the drear December morning.

The forenoon was well advanced when Annette suddenly perceived that the patient was awake, and that her eyes rested fixed upon her. The wildness had now passed from them, and in their place was an expression of a thousand-fold increased. Annette at once perceived that conscious-ness had filled some book.

"You are the girl," said the patient, "who brought me the terrible letter?"

"I am, alas, Madam!"

"And have been ill—insensible?"

"Yes, Madam la Marquise!"

"And you watched over me?"

"I did my best, Madam la Marquise."

"Then I very ill!"

"Well," said Annette hesitatingly, "as one may be ill!" and first afraid Madam would have never recovered.

"And you helped to bring me back to life?"

"Did what I could Madam."

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Annette, in her gentle but steady way, went on. "My fiancé is a noble-minded man, who comparatively rich himself, chose me, a very poor girl. We were solemnly pledged with the consent of his father and mother, both of whom, alas, madam, have perished in the incidents of this cruel war. I feel myself almost as solemnly bound to him as if we had been married. He has fought bravely in the service of his country, but now languishes in a German prison. One of the chief motives of my going into the ambulance was to help him should he be wounded—and it actually was, by the goodness of God, my fortune to have dressed a wound of his, received," said Annette, with a slight taint of bitterness, "not from the common foe, but from his own countrymen. If I were to prove ungrateful to my vow towards him for the sake of worldly elevation, I should be a contemptible creature, indeed."

"But you might marry him. My husband, perhaps, could get him made an officer," interrupted the Marquise eagerly.

Annette shook her head. "Madam la Marquise, remember that he and I are peasants. He is a soldier, and I, as a nurse, am in a sense his equal; but he and I would be a very awkward couple in the middle of a salon. I do not believe there is a handsomer, or braver, or better man in France than my Michel, but I know, too, that he would not be at his ease in a drawing-room in the clothes in which genius-man go to court, or in attempting manners in ball."

The Marquise moaned, "If do not wonder that you should be ashamed of your station do not tempt you. I have led them all my life, and my life has been one of sorrow only. Ah, child, I have had a gloomy prince. His was ambitious, but he was faithful to his country and his master, and, as he would not sink a public life, he gnawed his heart in bitterness, and all around him he threw the shadow of his gloom. My husband's life has been made very discontented misery by reason of impossibilities sought to be turned into reality. One by one my four children here been taken from me—my dear only son, my baby—my sweet darling whose grave I had to cover with flowers before he had reached a twelvemonth. In that dreary there you will see a pair of little pink shoes —ah—" here she sobbed the interment of the poor lady.

In broken sentences she went on to tell of her broad-shouldered boy with the curly, manly, brown eyes, who had been drowned while swimming in the river one day, when she broke down altogether as she came to the mention of her last calamity. "Oh, my Fernando was the light of my soul, and yet a trouble deep and sad to me. Why, you will ask. He was too thoughtful. My mind was never busy trying to search the depths of life. The gayeties of young life had no charm for him, and yet he was not gloomy. No maiden ever attracted him, he used to kiss my hand, and my his beautiful mother—as he called me, and even the oldest of we are—was sufficient object of love to him. He had the ineffable sentiment of his family deep in his breast, but he never mingled or seemed to concern himself in politics. When the war broke out it irritated him. He blamed it as the outburst of a mad ambition. And when the Germans besieged Paris he came to me one day, and said, 'Mother there are no politics now; every Frenchman owes his blood his own country.' Alas, what could I say? Though I knew—oh! how well I knew—that he was right, I felt that my son of the Crusaders from the path of duty and honor? My boy, my beautiful, my

down to die without a bit or a sup, or help of any kind."

"That he wasn't the luck of one Mike Malone."

"Eh?"

"Because, you see, owing to his lunch in the leg here he is cooked up in a grand palace with a beautiful young woman set-ting as his secretary."

"We shall leave out about the secretary," said Annette.

"And now I'd like to ask," said Mike, considering, "how the potatoes crop turned out. It's always a tender point in Ireland."

"Very well."

"And how the mother and father are getting on."

"I have written that."

"And it wouldn't be improper, would it, to ask if Lizzie Connell is married yet?"

"No, I think not."

"And whether she ever thinks of a crack-brained fellow who lately got shot in the great sortie?"

"I dare say the Père would not object. You are just down."

"Well, we ought not to end the letter without a word for all inquiring friends."

"Very good."

"And they'll be glad to hear," added Mike with a burst—"that I distinguished but a trifling incident of the family."

"What?" asked Annette in surprise.

"The Marshal," said Mike proudly.

"What of him? Which Marshal?"

As she spoke a sound like thunder shook the air. The French forts on the north had again opened fire, and presently a shower of shells from the German batteries answered. Annette the bed failing into the courtyard. For a moment there was a general pause. Then a voice was heard to say, "The bombardment has begun."

(To be Continued.)

## SONGS IN EXILE.

The following songs, written by William Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher on board her Majesty's ship "Swift," when going into exile, were never before, we believe, printed in Ireland:

### Putting Out the Light.

Great Allies, here at midnight beer,
Surprised by the night,
I sing the triumph of thy power
O'er Ireland's martial sons.
'Twas not enough to make thy fee,
That thou hadst quenched the rising fire
Which still flashes our mind.

Where we with peaty divine
Kindle our lights and fight,
For sergeant Perry comes at nine
And then to bed at night.
Treasure, in England's age of old,
Bid how their duty be,
We're told, by Paddies everywhere,
To put the candles out.

The powers of darkness then assail
Those who would kindle a conflagration,
And, sleepless, as our life is frail,
Upon us they intrude.
Exult, proud England, over thy foe—
Thou hast put out the light!
His mind in entire most foreign
Will never more be right.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

Written on board H. M. S. —swift," July 27, 1848.

### Words for Sudden Sorrows.

Although I seem to sing
The earth's wide surface o'er,
Yet still my heart is one long strain—
We're Paddies everywhere.

Once as we sailed the sparkling sea,
Or Afric's arid shore,
Still with the same sad melody
We're Paddies everywhere.

Although the whistling surge beat high,
And o'er the waves we fly,
Yet quail we not when death seems nigh—
We're Paddies everywhere.

Although the Cape we Hope may bring,
Our one cry we will raise,
For still in Table Bay we'll sing,
We're Paddies everywhere.

And when we attend Van Diemen's strand,
Prepared for that new sphere,
In purgatory we'll form our band—
As Paddies everywhere.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

H. M. S. —swift," July 29, 1848.

### Archbishop Parcell on Temperance.

The temperance angels of Ohio have been trying to induce the good Archbishop Parcell to join the praying band, and arise, with bell, book and candle, all wine-bibbers, beer-swillers, and such other congenial spirits as punch-lovers, cocktail-suckers, &c. But the Christian shepherd is not to be wheedled even by angels, though clothed in muslin as a disguise, and he has dexterously tripped up the intruders with a question which, justifying himself with many a holy text. The Bishop's letter will probably tickle saints and sinners alike. It is in the following terms: "I am thinking for the poor and wretched and such as are sore oppressed, and the more of the spirit of the Lord is in my mouth that should be squeezed out of any amount of my heart-blood in serving them. There is a pity for the sufferings of the poor as well as for their failings such as the Master showed, and virtue becomes attractive because it is human. But the Bishop, like Jacob, can wrestle even with an angel, and is not to be terrified by a legion of them. There is something irresistibly comic in the home throes of the clerical staff when the Bishop tells the crusaders "to be wise unto sobriety." He evidently thinks that other forms of intemperance may be as offensive as wine-bibbing, and, with the bluntness of a good Christian, he brings down his staff with a thwack on the pates of the crusaders in a way that would be trying even for Father Mathew. "Sobriety!" the temperance prophet Diogive whose confronted with the words of Jehovah: "God made wine to cheer the heart of man!" Christian authority is altogether against the extreme temperance fanatics—a fact which would have occurred because men drink it to excess. The followers of Dio Lewis will do well to read carefully Archbishop Parcell's letter and ponder upon its contents, for even angelic beings may sometimes have an advantage be swayed by common sense.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.—Scientific men will be glad to hear that the present noble owner of the new celebrated telescope erected by the late Earl of Rosse is about to remodel the smaller of the two instruments, by substitution of a clock as per-ance which is intended to move the telescope within a new observatory, which his lordship has already commenced to build. The undertaking will be watched with much interest by astronomers, as it is one long contemplated but never before attempted.—*Dublin paper.*

### Modern Love Matches in France.

(French Correspondence of the London Times.)

PARIS, March 9.—Some weeks ago I met a lady acquaintance of mine, a rich, ugly, witty widow. "Did you amuse yourself much during the Carnival?" I asked. "No," she answered, "during the Carnival I danced, and I am now of an age when dancing is more of a toil than a pleasure. It is since Lent began that I have been amused." "You follow the sermons, then?" "No, but I watch the marching past of the *pretenders*, and I have nearly as many as the Throne of France." Perceiving my astonishment, she went on—"I see you are surprised, so I will explain the *mystery for you*. I am free, still young, too ugly not to be amiable, and I am mistress of an income of 80,000f. The empti-ness of the pleasures of the Carnival made me turn my attention to domestic matters, and after having consulted my tastes and my reason, I determined to think of matri-mony. I was imprudent enough to men-tion the matter to a friend, the wife of an ex-high functionary of the Empire, who seized on the idea, and since then not a day passes, whether I go out or stay at home, whether I go on the theater or return from a promenade, without my friend introduc-ing to me some *pretender* who seems to her likely to please me—always aloud. All tongues, ages and accostumes have already passed before me. Some were too far off, others too seriously, but so far, to the deep despair of my friend, no one of the gentlemen she has introduced to me has seemed to me young enough for me to permit him to pay his addresses." I laughed at the end of my left her with a wish that she might be more fortunate in future. I had forgotten that two months when, a few days after, hav-ing received

AN INVITATION TO A WEDDING,

I there met this lady of a certain high func-tionary of whom the young widow had spoken to me. "It is that lady," said one of my friends to me, "who is to be married the match; it is she who introduced the bridegroom to the bride's family." And thereupon recalled to mind the conversa-tion with the widow, and other circum-stances attending it, I felt sure that the man who had made the match was left at the fall of the Empire without the resources he had in the bank-ers' office brought in. I knew that neither she nor her husband had any private fortune, and that the latter had no place on the income of which they could live. Yet I saw them every where, I knew that their house was well ordered, their table well supplied, their servants well equipped, and I was unable to find the depths of life. The gayeties of young life had no charm for him, and yet he was not gloomy. No maiden ever attracted him, he used to kiss my hand, and my his beautiful mother—as he called me, and even the oldest of we are—was sufficient object of love to him. He had the ineffable sentiment of his family deep in his breast, but he never mingled or seemed to concern himself in politics. When the war broke out it irritated him. He blamed it as the outburst of a mad ambition. And when the Germans besieged Paris he came to me one day, and said, 'Mother there are no politics now; every Frenchman owes his blood his own country.' Alas, what could I say? Though I knew—oh! how well I knew—that he was right, I felt that my son of the Crusaders from the path of duty and honor? My boy, my beautiful, my

jacoes with the young lady whose name he does not know nor that of her family, when only makes him the more natural. While he is dancing or during the evening the lady or gentleman who acts as intermedi-diary must find means of giving the parents of the young lady his or her opinion about the young man, who, on his side, like him the project, should naturally try to facili-tate the task of the agency. The intermedi-diary, a few days later, becomes the inter-preter of the feelings raised in the young man by this first meeting.

OTHER INTERVIEWS ARRANGED.

And, if a marriage follows, neither the young lady herself nor her family ever know that it was all done by a matrimonial agency; and when the mother and the bride announce the marriage the former never fails to observe, "Yes, dear madam, people are quite right when they say that marriages are made in heaven. It was the greatest of chances which brought us acquainted with the Marchioness's. We were at a ball at the Marchioness's. Mrs. Threesters was talk-ing with him, and, very casually, intro-duced him to us. The Viscount invited my daughter to dance. He danced with her three or four times without knowing who she was. You could easily see she was pleased with him, and he knew who she was, you may think, dear madam, that he had no notion that she had a million for her dowry. So when he came to present him-self to her daughter—though him agreeable, I was not, Mrs. Threesters's relations him and two days after he was the happiest of men." "Yes, yes," was the ready answer, "you are quite right—marriages are made in heaven." And a fortnight later the Vis-count pays a visit to Mrs. Threesters, in ex-change for which a few days after she returns the written engagement among the rest, which would show his happy spouse been made—that is to say, the bride to be. Sometimes, however, we have to do with ingenerally fellows who refuse to fall quite over head in the dowry. These are the thorns in the bride, for we must go to bed, even if we wish, the profession suffers. But often, too, we meet with

DELICATE AND GRATEFUL SOULS.

In one of the cities of the north I had an interview with a very rich old merchant, a young lady with three millions for her dowry, who wished to marry a man with a title, and who should marry her for her-self and not for her money. I chose from among all the young men, without any fortune, very respectable and very cool. He was presently appointed to a post in the town in question—went there *escopain*, saw my intermediary, who showed him the house where he was to come to see her, and in return in time for a ball given by the Pre-fect to which my intermediary had got him self invited. He took his stand near the door, and, when the young lady entered, he us-ed a pair of opera-glasses, and, observing her, that she herself started, and three months after he married her. "Well, sir," I said to him, "you are not only paid me the sum agreed upon, but ever since he has been married to you for the young Countess, she is so happy as she was the first day that her husband did not know he was falling in love with a dowry of three millions. She thinks you a cheap artist—you are not far from that opinion yourself. It seemed to me very strange that a lady who had refused so many suitors should have married you, and I have taken the trouble to find out the reason. Your self-love has been wounded, and you have sworn to be revenged. Your revenge is to be that the consciousness of having performed that good action could take the place of the ob-stacle and gratitude. Try to shake the master over, I come by degrees to the doc-trine of the world, and I have succeeded, and to the the pretty numerous category of intermediaries employed by matrimonial agents to the service of the high aristocracy of finance, and I received to clear up my doubts. Tothat end I called upon each of them.

THEY KNOW THEIR MATRIMONIAL AGENTS

in Paris, and asked him for an interview. I was very well received, and the agent showed himself very polite and very confi-dential. Chance had served me well. The lady who had given me the idea of calling upon him was one of the most ac-tive of the intermediaries he employed. "In France," he said, "thoroughbreds are to some so expensive that most men hesitate about marrying; at all events, men so longer can supply the means to keep up in-man must have his position insured before thinking of marrying, and when that is done he is no longer of the age when men obey the pulses of the heart at the expenses of their reason. I am one who thinks of mar-rying, there are nine who put the questions in the following order: Is she rich, pretty, healthy? Is she good? Is she well born? In most men, marriage is first a money mat-ter, next a matter of self-love, and finally a matter of the heart. The other questions come after. Hence men do not fear to marry a woman who has been compromised, recommended to me by a common friend. So far as the men are concerned, things are very simple. I have only to find out the rich-est men in Paris, and to make them aware that I can only write for you in French."

"But I wonder what would Lizzie Con-nell think of my having a letter written by a beautiful young woman?"

Annette laughed. She will know by my writing that I am young. I am only a hospital nurse you know."

"Very well, then, begin."

"Shall I sell it?"

"Oh! I am sure, how can I tell—me with a broken leg!"

"But that need not prevent him from tell-ing me what you want your friends to know."

"That's true. Well, tell Lizzie Connell, that there isn't a rein in my body that isn't in love with her."

"Don't you think that would be a strange thing to write to the Père O'Shaughnessy?"

"Oh, God forgive me," said Mike, "one would think that I'm as big a fool as I broke instead of my leg. What would you say, Miss Annette?"

"You might tell that you were in the great battle."

"Oh, grandly."

"And that you and a brave companion were among the foremost of the French forces."

"Miss Annette, say what you like about my comrade. He deserves it, for he broke or out of his equal isn't to be found. But as my epistolo consisted principally of get-ting a damaged leg, by one of our own bul-lets, it might look as if I were ungrateful to the French to put it down."

"Well then, what shall I say?"

"Let me see," said Mike thoughtfully. "It was a great battle. There was very hot work, and that was the only thing hot about it, for it was awful cold weather."

"That is writing down."

"Then there were a great many of us put out of the cold altogether, but in a way some people wouldn't like."

"What next?"

"And there were such a lot with their legs shot off, that to get a leg merely broken so that it might be repaired again was a wonderful piece of luck."

"And then?"

"And then to be wounded was a very bad thing for most, because many of them lay

## Compulsory Education.

The following remarks, which we clip from *Appleton's Journal*, are worthy of at-tention, as setting forth the sentiment of those in this country who allow experience and common sense, instead of bigotry and prejudice, to influence their thoughts:

"We have no children in any marked advantages resulting from the compulsory system, we also fail to share the wretchedness felt by many in the moral results of purely secular education. Many of the statistics so freely paraded as to the enormous increase of crime among the crimi-nal classes, need to be read with qualifying lights. Many of them are the result merely of more vigilance and clearer views of sinning. These criminals, moreover, are mainly those who have been driven to adroit-ness, who have no influence or friends to shield them from the consequences of their misdeeds, who drift into prison because they are ignorant of methods how to keep out of them. Secular education is more success-ful in teaching men how to escape the con-sequences of their crimes than it is in teaching men not to commit crimes. There is a very large proportion of illiteracy in our prisons because the illiterate are stupid as well as illiterate, and are victims to their own restlessness. It is only occasionally that a bank defaulter acquires his crime by incarceration; it is comparatively rare that the wretched thief of the pavement escapes his prison-doom. If we could get statistics of all the crimes committed, and not simply of those punished, secular education would not come off so triumphantly as it now does in the criminal records."



SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

A new Irish Catholic monthly called *The Harp* has been started at Toronto.

Rev. Mr. Hoffman, O'Brien, died a few years a nun, died at Kingston, Ontario, re-cently.

The late Judge Daniels, of Baltimore, left the most of $200 to each Catholic charita-ble institution of that city.

Over $6,000 was made at the matinée at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 18th March, for the benefit of the poor.

The Catholic Orphan Asylum, New Haven, Conn., received $9,000 from the es-tate of Mrs. Ann Doolan, of Collinsville, re-cently deceased.

The Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore, has been on a fatal to the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, for several days.

The *Pilot* says that the entire debt on the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Boston, has been extinguished by generous donations. The church will now be conse-crated.

The new St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn has a spire two hun-dred feet high, surmounted by a cross of glass of various colors, which is to be illuminated at night.

The Buffalo Catholic Institute have se-cured, for $20,000, the property known as the Rudolf Block on Main street, which they will lose its sensational effect.

The eleventh annual Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Brit-ish Columbia Bayley for the first Sunday of May next. The Council will embrace the twelve Dioceses and Vicariate which comprise the Province of Baltimore, and as the See is in close proximity to the city, it will be the Primary See of the United States, its deliberations will be of important weight, involving in some measure the future of the religious concerns of all Catholics in the country.

The Baltimore Daily *Bulletin* says: "Rev. J. C. Waters, the talented editor of the Bal-timore *Catholic Mirror*, will preside the ban-ning speech to the toast of St. Patrick, at the banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick, in a *Rotunda* room, in honor of the Catholic Fellow, Dublin. The British Government has such an affection for this gentleman that they have allowed him to visit every other country outside their dominions at—his own expense."

The late Marquis Gualtieri, Chamberlain to King Victor Emmanuel, which he fell his large and princely fortune to the Propaganda, who wished to bring him a doctor; no doctor, bring men priest; a priest alone could do any good to the dying. The Marquis did not leave the penitent man until he had heard his confession and absolved him. What a lesson this man's death ought to be to the royal master!

Alluding to a late article on "The Doctrine of the Sacred Heart," in the *True Witness of Mon-treal*, says: "The Rev. Father Hecker, of the generality of articles by Protestant writers on religious topics, is the only one I know so thing. They may be pardoned, as the old Irish lady observed, because of their unconscious ignorance." That is the proper word.

The corner stone of a new chapel and hall was laid on Sunday last in Bay View, Grove, Ohio, for the Sisters of Charity, by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, as-sisted by Rev. Messrs. Bleibler, Cassedy and Hogbers. The building will, be-sides the chapel, have a class-room and will be of fast by 40. The academy is flourish-ing, and has a large number of pupils, who are carefully trained by the Sisters.

By a vote of 22 ayes to 3 since the Legis-lature of New Jersey has refused to grant a charter to the Roman Catholic Bishop of the State Reform School. Four of the ayes were Republicans, and four were Democrats. Turks, Jews and Heathens are permitted to preach to the children, but not Papists.

The Hennessy Committee have contracted with the French Transatlantic line for the transportation of Bishop Loughlin and Father Periers, which leaves New York on Saturday, the 18th of May next. The former is the favorite vessel of the line, and the con-duct of the owners has been quite generous.

On Sunday, March 22d, a beautiful Gothic church, which cost $30,000, was dedicated to the service of God at Tremont, New York, by Rev. Father William Quinlan. The interior, in decorations and general appointments, is a marvel of elegance and good taste.

Four Sisters of Mercy came very near be-ing suffocated by coal gas that escaped from a stove in the room where they were sleeping at Fall River, Mass., on Wednesday night. One of them awoke and with difficulty aroused the door, and two others were quite insensible when help arrived.

The Young Catholics' Friend Society of Baltimore, Maryland, was established in 1842. It object always has been the educa-tion and clothing of destitute Catholic chil-dren, and it has nobly and successfully exer-cised out the object of its organization during the thirty-two years of its existence.

The extraordinary number of forty-two young ladies received the white veil at the mother house of the Sisters of the Holy Cross at St. Mary's of the Immaculate Con-ception, South Bend, Indiana, on the feast of St. Joseph. Through at their profession on the 25th of March.

In St. Thomas's Church, New York, on Sunday, March 15, a collection for the poor was taken up. It realized $1,050. Cloth-ing of all kinds is also given by the ladies connected with the church, who constantly visit the lenement house of the neighbor-hood, searching out and relieving cases of want.

The *Ayener Gazette* considers Catholic women a dangerous class. It defines Mrs. Sprague as Jesuits, and adduces as proof that in Davenport, Iowa, where she is living, Catholic Sioux City, Iowa, giving as outlines of the kind of "Jesuits" which it abhors, several facts he mentioned that it has supplied the Church with 24 Popes, 7,000 Cardinals and 15,000 Bishops. He is the appointed Agent for the establishment of a monastery at Carrlton, Iowa, which will give instruction exclusively in the English language, the first with this feature that has existed since the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England. The order has in this country seven mo-nasteries and four abbeys.

The Catholic population has completed a care-ful review of the census of 1871 of the British Empire. There are 38 persons to a square mile in England and 11 in the United Kingdom, 201 in Ireland 141 in the Colonies. It should be observed, however, that in some parts of India the density of the population more than equals that of England. The Queen rules over 284,762,-595 souls; her people dwell in 49,142,651 square miles. Of the lands they inhabit is not less than 7,709,410 square miles.

The sixteen Catholic institutions of New York have spent in charity the sum of $1,799,156 61, while, during the same period, the one hundred and fifty-eight Protestant and Jewish societies have given the sum of $1,724,918 58, or $74,208 03 less than their Catholic neighbors. On the other hand, while these "Protestant or gen-eral" bodies have distributed their alms at an expense for salaries, etc., of $446,611 74, the Catholic charities have cost in adminis-tration the comparative trifle of $40,819 66.

The German Roman Catholic Union on Monday night filled Cooper Institute, New York, on the occasion of an entertainment in aid of the Pope. The special features of the programme was an address by Rev. Dr. Schroeder on Germany's future, which he held would be Catholic and free. The German Catholic Union of New York, was organized in November last, combining, at present, thirty-four societies of the different German speaking parishes of that city. To aid our glorious Holy Father in the pres-ent deplorable state of affairs is one of the Union's principal objects.

A poem addressed by Michael Scanlan of Washington, D. C., to Mrs. General Sher-man on St. Patrick's Day, has the follow-ing preface in the New York *Irish-American*: "There is little necessity for explana-tion in regard to this great Catholic lady, whose name is a household word wherever the true Catholic spirit is found. She is all that women should be—the true wife, the fond mother, the friend, the lover, the gifted virtue—if there can be any spot-ty made where all the virtues is so beautifully developed. She is at once an honor to the Church and an example to those who desire to reach true womanhood."

An article in the London *Contemporary Review* for February, by Mr. John Hosi, an English Protestant, makes the following admissions: "Of all the theories of revela-tion that of the Church of Rome is most like what we should beforehand regard as the truth. It is the natural religion that our being would give a revelation, and that He would give it so as to secure men from all manner of doubt. And the best way to do this would be to establish a Church which should be the mouth of the Divine and infallible teacher of men for all time. This would give us the kind of certainty which we crave, and would secure us from the endless and ex-hausting labor of each suddenly fell upon him, carrying the body beneath, and killing him instantly.

The commissioners appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into and report upon the proposal of the Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, Dublin, for a revision of the charter of the Alliance and

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18.
April
12—Sunday—Low Sunday.
13—Monday—St. Hermenegild, Martyr.
14—Tuesday—St. Francis of Paola, Confessor (April 2).
15—Wednesday—St. Thurcrin, Valerius and Maximus, Confessors.
16—Wednesday—St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church (April 4).
16—Thursday—St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor (April 5).
17—Friday—St. Leo, Pope, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
18—Saturday—Vespers of the Immaculate Conception.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 11, 1874.

## AN INSTRUCTIVE CONTRAST.

It will not be denied, we think, that it is just and according to reason to judge the spirit and character of any organization, secular or ecclesiastical, by the tone of the publications exclusively representing it. This is by preëminence the age of socialism: there is, indeed, scarcely an object that men can propose to themselves which has not been made the prominent feature of an organization of some sort, and all of them have their special publications devoted exclusively to their interests.

With religious men this is the case in a very remarkable manner. Every petty Church or obscure conventicle in the United States deems it necessary to be represented in the world of letters by a broad sheet of greater or less pretensions. It is not, then, so glance considerably at many of these hybrid newspapers, and we feel we know enough about them to speak with confidence of their merits. We must say that we very much prefer the tone of one the character of which, literary or otherwise, is such as to command our respect. Differing among themselves in a thousand particulars, each considers sentimentally for the tenets of its own sect, there is one subject upon which they all agree, and that is enmity towards the Catholic Church. When anything affecting Catholicity, however remotely, comes up for discussion, they immediately forget all their quarrels and bowl with an united voice.

On one occasion, too, they invariably lose their heads, become abusive and insulting in the nasty habit of calling disagreeable names. A Catholic with them must be a "papist," the Church they designate as "popery," the wife terms they use in speaking of our priesthood, our episcopacy and our Synagogue Pastil, are such as to we should not care to repeat in these columns. The more of all this we read it is remarked to discover the special affecting the character of an ecclesiastic and when such a thing is found, or can be coined out of some practical basis, it is given to their readers with a gusto that is amusing. Such is fabulously ignorant, and even sentiment decency is shamelessly violated, as to the rule of grammar this commonly used in connection with the Catholic Church is disregarded, and a disturbance out of the Kingdom. Colonel Taylor, throughout his speech, represented Ireland as enjoying the blessings of almost perfect freedom, and the Irish people as deriving separate from making it happy with new laws. The idea that Ireland had any rights at all of her own seemed never to enter the heads of

In this unprincipled and discreditable manner is spoken Catholicity the so-called religious press and through by a large number of secular papers, which, nevertheless, make it their profession to be impartial. These latter having freed from the small modicum of respect for Christianity which, in some degree at all events, remains the sentiments of the former, readily take up the phrase of the day, and, without the slightest pretense to investigation or proposition, re-echo the cry of "Popery." Now, we do not say that we have any claim that these, vulgar City and provincial sheets are weapons peculiar to anti-Catholic journalists.

We have mentioned upon these observations, not indeed with the design of arousing angry feelings, which it has been always our wish to deprecate and extinguish, but solely for the purpose of calling attention to a remarkable and most significant fact which is very generally ignored.

## A DOUBTFUL ADVANTAGE.

Colonel Taylor, one of the two members of Parliament returned for Dublin county, and a Conservative of the most pronounced character, recently accepted office in the Disraeli Government. This, according to law and usage, necessitated his reëlection, and some weeks since he addressed his constituency for a second time. The Home Rule League were of opinion that the sentiment was strong enough in the county to defeat him, and therefore avowed their intention of putting forward an opposition candidate. Whether they did so or not we do not know; but, at any rate, Colonel Taylor was reëlected and retained his seat in Parliament. The Home Rulers evidently underrated the strength of the Tory party in Dublin county, quite a large proportion of the voters of which are merchants and traders from the city who reside in villas. The Colonel, in appealing for support, was careful by divers manœuvres to get himself regarded as the Irish representative of the Liberal party, and enumerated a long list of benefits which his political friends were about to confer upon Ireland. He intimated, however, that the disturbed state of the country, the want of hearty support of the Government, would, in all probability, compel Mr. Disraeli to withhold his intended boons. The Home Rule agitation he described in addition covered by a very thin veil of constitutionality, inasmuch as which professing to be divided by local grievances, it aimed at a disturbance out of the Kingdom. Colonel Taylor, throughout his speech, represented Ireland as enjoying the blessings of almost perfect freedom, and the people as deriving separate from making it happy with new laws. The idea that Ireland had any rights at all of her own seemed never to enter the heads of

the reputation of clergymen belonging to the Protestant sects, and present them as arguments against the Churches of which the erring individuals are members. A Catholic paper descending to such vulgar meanness would soon find itself disowned, and would perish for want of support.

The secular journals conducted by Catholics and printed in Catholic countries are equally honorable in practice. They mind their own legitimate business, and do not wantonly interfere with or hurt the sensitiveness of other people. Hence we can safely defy any person to mention a single avowedly Catholic newspaper which treats Protestantism as unfairly and discourteously as Catholicity is treated in this country, in England and elsewhere, by prints devoted to the interests of the "Reformed Churches." There is no parallel to be found in Catholic literature for such publications as *Harper's Weekly*, *London Punch*, and scores of daily papers, to enumerate which would be a needless waste of time and space. In short, we may lawfully claim that pious, vulgar City and provincial weapons peculiar to anti-Catholic journalists.

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## THE AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE.

We have been for some weeks past giving details of a pilgrimage to Rome, the great centre of Faith, which it was proposed should be undertaken by American Catholics. It affords us much pleasure now to be able to state that all arrangements have been perfected, and that a party of gentlemen, representative, in every sense of the word, of true Catholic feeling and of sincere spiritual allegiance to the Holy Father, will set out on their way to the Eternal City from New York on the 15th of next month. There is only one drawback to the satisfaction with which we contemplate the intended pilgrimage, and it arises from the circumstance that, as far as we know at the present, California will not be represented among the visitors to Rome. There are no truer or more sincere Catholics in America than those who are building up the Church in this Golden State; and we think it a thing to be deplored that they should not have some prominent person to bear their respectful homage to the illustrious prisoner of the Vatican. It is not too late, however, and we hope that in our next issue we we shall be able to announce that a distinguished Californian Catholic will be numbered among the faithful pilgrims. If such should be the case it would be well if measures were taken at the same time to get up some sort of a presentation which would, in a befitting manner, prove to the noble-hearted and saintly Pius IX. how his children in California love and revere him, and keenly feel the indignities to which he is being subjected by the revolutionary Government of Italy. We feel sure that little more than suggesting such a procedure is necessary to ensure its being carried out. The time certainly is short, but it is not too short to have a splendid creditable done, provided that the proper persons come forward to inaugurate the affair.

## Easter Sunday at St. Joseph's Church.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—Permit me through the columns of your journal to make a few remarks concerning the sermons held at St. Joseph's church on Easter Sunday morning. As I am pretty well aware that a great many of your country and perhaps some of your city readers will feel interested in a communication of this kind, I hope you will be kind enough to give it a place. At early mass observed would be observed in most any direction approaching hurriedly, as if to be in time for some great ceremony, and it would have seemed to one unacquainted as if such was the case when it proved to be first. What a pleasing spectacle, to behold this eager crowd coming from all directions, and all earnestly intent upon taking part in the religious celebration of this glorious day! From early morn the church was crowded to its fullest extent. First Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Collins at half-past six o'clock, and I am sure he well repaid all who attended on them. I may safely say, without any exaggeration, that I have never seen so many approach the Holy Table on any occasion as on this morning. The next Mass celebrated was at eight o'clock—was celebrated by Rev. Joseph A. Gallagher, and it was a repetition of the previous one. The next Mass at ten o'clock was celebrated by Rev. Father Mc-Mahon, of Los Angeles, and from the large crowd present one could think it was in the Holy Week time of the day.

The next Mass being a grand Solemn High Mass, the church was filled to its utmost capacity, many persons had to be content with a place in the aisles, and even in the street; and I think that I may safely say that there was not an available seat to be had in the whole church. Mass was sung by Rev. H. F. Gallagher, celebrant; Rev. Joseph A. Gallagher, deacon; Rev. Father McGinnis, sub-deacon; and Rev. Father Collins, master of ceremonies. As soon as the gospel was sung, Rev. Father Collins left the altar and delivered a very able and interesting discourse, taking for his text the gospel of the day. Great credit is due to Rev. Father Gallagher for the beautiful style in which the church was decorated; the altars were beautifully adorned and lighted, and I doubt if I have ever seen any church look better. There was also on this occasion some very excellent vocal music, and taking it all in all, I think that St. Joseph's choir can compare favorably with any in this city. On next Sunday the Children of Mary will go to Holy Communion in a body at the eight o'clock Mass here in this city, and a grand one it is sometimes, I say, go there and you will be highly edified. Just picture to yourself six or seven hundred young men and women between the years of ten and twenty-one approaching the Holy Table for Communion, and ask yourself the question, is such a sight worth witnessing? I am sure that here you will agree with me that it is. N. J. O.

## St. Bridget's Church Fair.

The ladies of St. Bridget's Church, of which Rev. E. T. O'Neill is pastor, are to-day to commence a grand promenade for the fair, which opened on Thursday evening of last week at Central Hall, corner of Folt and Bush streets. The ladies have been well filled and several valuable articles have been purchased which are both ornamental and useful. An excellent band of music will be on hand every evening, and the lover of good music can enjoy a rare treat. We feel sure that every effort to liquidate the church debt, it is hoped that its friends will promptly respond on this occasion. During fair will continue for ten days, during which time many novelties will be presented.

Subscriptions to the interior will oblige us by settling the amount of their indebtedness without further delay. Many of them are several years in arrears. The expense of calling upon them amounts, in many cases, to as much as their indebted ness; and this expense it is unreasonable on their part to expect us to incur. It is far easier for them to transmit the money to us, or to give it to our agents, than for us to send a person out on a special collecting tour.

## A PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

The subjoined pastoral communication from his Grace the Archbishop, which was read in the city churches last Sunday, will inform our readers that the first Provincial Council of San Francisco will soon meet in St. Mary's Cathedral. The 25th instant, feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, is the time fixed for the opening of the Council, which will in all probability continue its sittings for a few days:

**To the Catholics of the Diocese of San Francisco.**

DEARLY BELOVED: It is our duty to announce to you the approaching celebration of a Provincial Council, the first of this Ecclesiastical Province, which, with the blessing of God, will be held in this Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on the feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, the 26th prox., and a few days following. The second Plenary Council, held in Baltimore in 1866, by all the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, enacted many statutes most useful for the spiritual interests, the observance of discipline, and the prosperity of religion in the churches committed to their care, and by a special recognition of the Holy See, approved by the Sovereign Pontiff, the decrees of that Council are to be invariably observed by all the faithful within the limits of their dioceses. But our number the Church, ever solicitous for our good, directs also the occasional holding of Provincial Synods, in order that the wants may be well met, measures were taken at the same time to set up some sort of a presentation which would, in a befitting manner, prove to the noble-hearted and saintly Pius IX. how his children in California love and revere him, and keenly feel the indignities to which he is being subjected by the revolutionary Government of Italy. We feel sure that little more than suggesting such a procedure is necessary to ensure its being carried out. The time certainly is short, but it is not too short to have a splendid creditable done, provided that the proper persons come forward to inaugurate the affair.

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## Burning of St. Vincent's Seminary, Santa Barbara.

We clip from the weekly Santa Barbara *Times* of March 21st the following details of the burning of St. Vincent's seminary, conducted by the Sisters of Charity in that town. The fire occurred on the 16th ult., about 3 P. M., and the whole building was in a short time completely destroyed. The people of Santa Barbara, without exception of class or creed, feel extremely sorry at the loss of the institution, which was a credit to the county, and was achieving much good. Of course efforts will be made at once to rebuild the Seminary, but unless, some wealthy and generous Catholic come to the rescue of the Sisters it may be long before they are in a position to resume their labors. We earnestly recommend them to the Christian charity and liberality of our readers, and we hope that we shall soon be authorized to state that the school and convent are once again in full operation:

The alarming cry of fire was made in the afternoon of March 16th, at 3 o'clock, and it was soon found to be in the building of St. Vincent's Seminary. In an incredibly short time numbers of our citizens flocked to the scene, conspicuous among whom were the Sisters of Charity, and the Pioneer Engine Company No. 1, who took charge, and pressing other into service went to work getting out the furniture, school desks, bedding, and in fact everything contained in the building. This was successful in doing. The main building is a three story brick, 80 by 60 feet, the lower story being occupied by the school, music and reception rooms, the second devoted to class rooms, the third to sleeping apartments. The fire broke out in the upper story, being caused by a defective flue. The fire burned slowly, and the building could and would have been saved with comparatively slight damage if there had been an adequate supply of water and buckets—at hand. As it was, it was fortunate that the furniture and valuables were saved to the extent we did, as the total loss will be about $25,000 to $30,000, unfortunately the building was entirely unprotected by insurance. They have temporarily removed to Mr. Wm. Hayward's house in Franklin, where they may at present be addressed.

**Thanks Returned.**—The Sisters of the Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, corner of Taylor and Fifth streets, beg to return their grateful thanks to the friends of their institution who have kindly favored them with tickets for Rev. Father Scott's lecture for the installation of a portion of the dest on their schools. At usual, the well-known eloquence of the reverend lecturer attracted a crowded audience, and the net sum of $1,000 was thereby realized.

Wong Ching Foo, a Chinaman, was admitted to citizenship in Detroit, Michigan, many cases, to as much as their indebted ness; and this expense it is unreasonable on their part to expect us to incur. It is far easier for them to transmit the money to us, or to give it to our agents, than for us to send a person out on a special collecting tour.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The Gilroy tobacco factory is manufacturing six hundred pounds per day.

Rev. Father Bachand lectured in San José Wednesday evening.

Machinery for a paper mill, to be located at Alviso, has arrived.

The new Saratoga paper mill is turning out an excellent quality of pasteboard.

Amador county, last week, shipped a consignment of native wine direct to England.

The road between Murphys and the Big Tree Grove of Calaveras has been opened to travel.

A new stage line has commenced operations on the route between San Bernardino and Holcomb Valley.

Amador coal will be sold at Stockton at $8 per ton, as soon as the proposed railroad is finished.

Patents for about 43,000 acres of land are to be issued to the Trustees of San Diego City, for public lands.

Two married ladies (sisters) of Silver City, Nevada, eloped with two boys, aged four-teen years each, a few days since.

About a hundred men will be set to work on the recently discovered grants of quartz near Santa Rosa, Sonoma county.

Professor Fowler, the phrenologist, recently purchased a tract of land in the Mission Dolores, San Francisco, at $16 per acre.

Judge T. W. Freelon has secured a franchise for a street railroad from the wharf at San José to the Alameda Creek.

John Richardson, a well known livestock dealer of Petaluma, committed suicide on Wednesday morning at that place by shooting.

One hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars were disbursed for labor in several mines, at Gold Hill, on Friday of last week.

The quicksilver mines of Lake and Napa counties yield about 1,000 flasks per month at present, which is the product of the Redington mine.

Out of thirty-five thousand sheep that were purchased in Napa and Solano county, prior to the winter season, scarcely three thousand survived the storms and snows of last year.

Work on the Southern Pacific Railroad was commenced at Delano, Kern county, on the 6th instant. It is expected the road will be completed to Bakersfield this season.

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Salt Lake, April 7.—There is much attachment to day in mining circles in regard to the wonderful developements in the Hom estake, Dry Canon and Little Cottonwood districts. The latest discovery is a body of ore 8 feet wide. The Tribune claims it is the richest silver mass in the world. It yields $14,000 to the ton and persons at least participated in the discovery.

Stockton, April 7.—On account of the very sad continued rain-fall this winter, the farmers have been rather late sowing their grain. All grain now up looks well, and the crops will be as good as last year; and the same area has been sown. On Mokelumne River and Little Potato Slough the farmers have sown a greater part of the ground; but the land, which was very grass-last year, does not promise as much this season. The farmers in Pleasants Valley have sown as much as usual, and the prospect is good.

Santa Barbara, April 3.—The area of grain sown this year compares favorably with that of last season, and the yield promises to be much larger. In some places seeding is still going on, and every where the grain looks healthy and the prospects for a rich harvest look flattering.

Concord, April 3.—The prospects of the crops in this district are unusually good. As near as we can calculate, there are in this district about 6,000 acres of barley and about 3,000 acres of wheat, double the number of fruit trees set out. The hill soil, however, essentially a grazing soil, is looking very healthy, and with reasonable weather we may look for fair if not large yields.

Amador coal will be sold at Stockton at $8 per ton, as soon as the proposed railroad is finished.

Patents for about 43,000 acres of land are to be issued to the Trustees of San Diego City, for public lands.

Two married ladies (sisters) of Silver City, Nevada, eloped with two boys, aged four-teen years each, a few days since.

About a hundred men will be set to work on the recently discovered grants of quartz near Santa Rosa, Sonoma county.

Professor Fowler, the phrenologist, recently purchased a tract of land in the Mission Dolores, San Francisco, at $16 per acre.

Judge T. W. Freelon has secured a franchise for a street railroad from the wharf at San José to the Alameda Creek.

John Richardson, a well known livestock dealer of Petaluma, committed suicide on Wednesday morning at that place by shooting.

One hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars were disbursed for labor in several mines, at Gold Hill, on Friday of last week.

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Half Irish at Least.—Mayor-Hewitt, of New York, is as great an advocate of Irish disruption from England as he was once an Irishman. However, if he is not, by his "better-half" some of the rebel Irish stock, for here is what he tells about her at the banquet of the Friendly Sons, held in New York on St. Patrick's Day last: "His did not wear a green suit, as was customary with other Mayors, but it was, nevertheless, very much mixed. On this point I can as easily satisfy you of my good will as Artemus Ward did of his loyalty by speaking his wife's relations to the war, and that I am much more of an Irishman than you suppose when I tell you that my wife's uncle was tried for the same offense, condemned to death, incarcerated in the same prison with Robert Emmet, but, instead of being executed with him, was pardoned. Soon afterward, Counselor Sampson, Doctor McNevens and John Caldwell, exiled to this country, where they long lived to adorn the upper story, being caused by a defective flue. The fire burned slowly, and the building could and would have been saved with comparatively slight damage if there had been an adequate supply of water and buckets—at hand. As it was, it was fortunate that the furniture and valuables were saved to the extent we did, as the total loss will be about $25,000 to $30,000, unfortunately the building was entirely unprotected by insurance. They have temporarily removed to Mr. Wm. Hayward's house in Franklin, where they may at present be addressed.

## Thanks Returned.

The Sisters of the Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, corner of Taylor and Fifth streets, beg to return their grateful thanks to the friends of their institution who have kindly favored them with tickets for Rev. Father Scott's lecture for the installation of a portion of the debt on their schools. At usual, the well-known eloquence of the reverend lecturer attracted a crowded audience, and the net sum of $1,000 was thereby realized.

Wong Ching Foo, a Chinaman, was admitted to citizenship in Detroit, Michigan, many cases, to as much as their indebted ness; and this expense it is unreasonable on their part to expect us to incur. It is far easier for them to transmit the money to us, or to give it to our agents, than for us to send a person out on a special collecting tour.

Reports of the proceedings of St. Patrick's Day throughout the whole of the United States accord to the last celebration more solid, more enthusiasm and more moral and religious feeling than ever characterized any similar day in this or any other country. It was a glorious day for faith and fatherland.



## CROP PROSPECTS.

**Reports from all Prominent Points in California and Oregon.**

SAN JOAQUIN.

STAR, April 2.—The condition of crops in this vicinity was never better. There is no perceptible difference between this and last year. We will be a third better than the crop of 1873, which was considered good. In this section, the District of eight townships, there are over sixty thousand acres put in. Parties from Hill's Ferry and Banisters county, report the crops are very flattering in that vicinity.

SAN BENITO.

HOLLISTER, April 3.—The winter in this section has been very mild and pleasant. Farmers under cultivation is probably much greater than last year, and will be in the aggregate to 15,000, of which a greater portion is wheat cultivation. Fifty hundred acres have been sown this year. The prospects for an abundant crop were never better since this valley settled than at present.

SAN MATEO.

HALF-MOON BAY, April 2.—The crops in this valley are very promising, although as yet it is a little late, on account of the late rains in April. There are about seven acres of land under cultivation this year than ever before.

SAN MATEO.

REDWOOD, April 3.—The crops look well, and we will have some in market by the first of June. As a general prospects for a good harvest were never better, and the farmers are jubilant over the prospect.

SAN MATEO.

HALF

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

**A Libel Suit Quashed.**

Judge Fitzgerald is presiding over the Kerry Assizes in Tralee. The business for transaction on March 10th is thus described by the Cork *Examiner*:

On taking his seat his Lordship said: There is an application for Mr. Rickard O'Connell in person asking for an order to be at liberty to send up before the Grand Jury a bill of indictment against a Mr. J. M. Sullivan, who is described as publisher and printer of a newspaper called the *Nation*; and Mr. O'Connell complains that in the publication of that paper on the 5th November last he was libeled; for a subsequent number on the 28th he was also libeled. That is the whole description of the matter. He states that he went before the magistrates at Petty Sessions, who referred him to the resident magistrate who sat on the occasion; but he believed, supposing the paragraph to have been libelous, that Quarter Sessions had no jurisdiction. He then applied to the last Tralee Quarter Sessions, and the Chairman who presided there referred him to the Assizes, and he now comes here. There is no question at all of jurisdiction in cases of libel, and I for one would not be in the slightest degree unwilling to exercise it in cases of libel on private character. His Lordship said he gathered from the publication that Mr. Rickard O'Connell, having taken some part in a subscription published in the borough of Tralee, publishes in a local paper some letters that are not before the Court. Mr. O'Connell was the first to contribute a letter writing. Then came anonymous person signing himself "Hibernius" who publicly assumed that supposition his Lordship could not say—took exception to the letters of Mr. O'Connell. If there is anything libelous could this to be found in the letter of "Hibernius?" That letter originally published in the *Tralee Chronicle*, and thereupon Mr. O'Connell wrote a letter, and in it he has taken upon "Hibernius" the same serious responsibility. Going from a mud floor and cooking table at home, he has little idea of the splendor of a neat substantial and comfortable house. He has been accustomed in his own home to plenty and to rational entertainment, the Irish people having probably a smaller share and less variety of popular recreation than any other people in the world. So he knows of no other way to enjoy his money than in drinking; and, as he is of a social disposition, he treats his neighbors and they treat him, and thus the evil habit pursues him into the strange country and action down upon the colony where he lives. We confess we have no faith in altering this state of things by violent remedies. We believe no more in the permanent efficacy of Acts of Parliament to change the moral habits of a people than we do in the sensation crusades of the American ladies in which the Catholic Temperance Union refused to countenance. We only hope for improvement by the aid of voluntary temperance, where teetotalism be indulged to try it, and still more from extended education, increase of rational amusements, and such improvement in the dwellings and comforts of workingmen as may enable the strictness of home to outdid those of the tap-room.—*Cork Examiner, March 11.*

**Death of a Polish Exile in Tipperary.**

TRALEE, March 11.—To-day the solemn bell of our cathedral rang out the sad tale, "a hero is gone to his grave." Many readers of the *Freeman* will regret to recognize in him their friend Dr. Loudoski. In 1814 began at Cracow the eventful and honorable life which closed among us on the 5th inst. Educated at Bonn, where he was promoted to the priesthood, Dr. Loudoski entered on the Polish mission with a heart full of the love of God and of his suffering country. His longest remembrance was of his father dying on the scaffold for having struggled to right his country's wrongs. These wrongs still continued, and could the son of the patriotic martyr feel to them indifferent? No! His countrymen were driven in 1838 to rebellion; and the warm heart of Dr. Loudoski forced him into the vanguard. Some may deem his conduct rash; but we must say that even in a patriotic love knows not calculation. After several years in Siberia, Dr. Loudoski was set free on conditions of remaining a perpetual exile. He lived some time in Turkey, France and England, and at length found his home here with us in Tipperary. It was an exile's home, no doubt, but it was as happy as an exile's home can be. Many persons contributed to make it so, but they, with whom he willed to rest his mortal remains, deserve the applause of all who value Irish generosity and Christian charity. All that motherly tenderness and medical skill could do to prolong his life was done, as God had decreed to end the good fight of the faithful servant; and now neither height, nor depth, nor things present, nor things to come can separate him from the enjoyment of his God. His character may be established in these few words—those who knew him best loved him most. High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral at 11 o'clock, the Grace Dr. Leahy presiding; Very Rev. A. F. Scully, President; Revs. Laurence Hayes and John Ryan, Professors, St. Patrick's College, celebrant, deacon and sub-deacon; Rev. L. Hayes, of the Christian Brothers, Thurles, assistant. The solemnity was added to the funeral procession by the presence of the students of the College, who accompanied the sad procession for a considerable distance. Every one of them felt a pride in honoring the poor exile, and would say from his inmost soul:

"Dear be the ground where the hero lies,
Soft be his pillow and sweet his rest."

—*Corr. Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

**A Scandal Among Orangemen.**

The subjoined shows upon what a small peg a quarrel may be hung by pusillilous individuals: A question affecting the status and dignity of the Archbishop of Armagh as Primate Bishops was brought under the notice of the Limerick Lunatic Asylum, March 10th, by Mr. Delmege. On perusing the minutes of the meeting in the name of the Governors to the Grand Jury, Mr. Delmege discovered that the Protestant Bishop of Limerick was put on a level with the Catholic Bishop, and simply described as the "Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly." This Mr. Delmege declared to be neither upon the Protestant people, who, under the Church Act, has a right to call himself a "Lord Bishop." The printer also omitted the Bishop's residence, which Mr. Delmege complained of this as a still more serious outrage than the first, inasmuch as it left the public in order that a person might be able to address him in his own grounds. Mr. O'Connell's letter is a specimen of the *Tralee Chronicle* and says *"Dear Sir*—You must see your own as apology for the insertion of the following letter in the *Chronicle*." The lowest theme of Billingsgate and calumny prompts Mr. O'Connell, even on so doctrine. He is a Protestant. Accordingly when the Rev. Father O'Connell took the law into his own hands, and thrashed in such a thing as a cat off to balance the account, the balance is largely in favor of Father O'Connell, for he has exposed the Orangeman trampled on his own platform. The Lord Lieutenant said Mr. O'Connell, in case he should be libeled, would have good to the Court of the Queen's Bench, and he would have ample opportunity of vindicating his character. Taking all the facts of the case into consideration, it would require the applicant to be a Protestant Orangeman.

**Death and Arrest.**

Edward Grimes, Mr. Coleman, P. said Judge Fitzgerald, "there could be no action in Kerry." There was a train to be starting and he, the speaker (if that expression may be applied to a judge), would be happy to be at the station only to baptize that the Judge congratulated the Grand Jury upon Mr. Rice for Ireland, as he subsequently observed, there could be found in any criminal business in that county to do. This is a remarkable attestation of the natural morality of the people, while at the same time it points to the one worm that gnaws at the root of their virtues. If the Irish people, as a body, could only be made sober, they would, we honestly believe, be the most respectable in morals by any other people in Europe. They are free from the vices of religion that bring when the enemy in the mouth has not stolen away the brains. They are free from questions and habits of perversion when that demon gets the upper hand with them. In short, the Irish people, when sober, have no more harm in the Irish man than is from elsewhere. Here their powerful and the constant overflowing of the priesthood tend to check the evil to some degree; it is when they go abroad to please or when they obtain independence and consequence by the same means that the evil comes to the front. Lord Eldon said he had never had to sit on a case of murder in which drink was not the principal agent. Ignorance has nothing to do with it.

When the ignorant Irishman in a foreign country receives a large sum in money wages he knows hardly what to do with it. He unfortunately has very little intelligence in very serious about what he eats; it does not strike him in lay on his stomach or on his clothes. Going from a mud floor and cooking table at home, he has little idea of the splendor of a neat substantial and comfortable house. He has been accustomed in his own home to plenty and to rational entertainment, the Irish people having probably a smaller share and less variety of popular recreation than any other people in the world. So he knows of no other way to enjoy his money than in drinking; and, as he is of a social disposition, he treats his neighbors and they treat him, and thus the evil habit pursues him into the strange country and action down upon the colony where he lives. We confess we have no faith in altering this state of things by violent remedies. We believe no more in the permanent efficacy of Acts of Parliament to change the moral habits of a people than we do in the sensation crusades of the American ladies in which the Catholic Temperance Union refused to countenance. We only hope for improvement by the aid of voluntary temperance, where teetotalism be indulged to try it, and still more from extended education, increase of rational amusements, and such improvement in the dwellings and comforts of workingmen as may enable the strictness of home to outdid those of the tap-room.—*Cork Examiner, March 11.*

**A Lord Mayor Snubbed.**

In the Cork *Examiner* of March 11th we find the following: "The Lord Mayor of London has received a severe snub from the young gentlemen who are to carry the colors of Oxford in the race between the Universities this year. Vanity, to the perpetrators enthusiasm which Londoners display about the match, the great civic dignitary invited the crew and some friends with him at the Mansion House on the evening of the race. No doubt whatever was taken of the invitation by Oxford, and when their secretary was written to a second time for an answer, asking to what number they were to be assibned by a lot of school-boys was too much for the temper of the Lord Mayor, and he has forthwith withdrawn the invitation. The Oxford crew that after the display of bad manners they had made in declining his invitation unanswered he did not regret the loss of their company. This may be all very well in London, but it hardly exhilarates him from the ridiculous position in which his presumption and folly placed the regular solution of the Oxford athletes. The Cambridge crew had accepted the invitation, but as the presence of Oxford was indispensable, his Lordship had to reluctantly quash his hospitable, though somewhat unobtrusive, plans.

**A Woman's Stratagem.**

The Orton correspondence has become quite an interesting feature in the London newspapers. Mrs. Pitmerhugh, the dear wife of the lawyer's clerk, has favored the *Telegraph* with three columns of her experience with the great Tichborne case, and the splendid building, the Tribunal of Commerce, was transformed, as if by magic, into a fine palace. The *cours d'honneur*, bordered row, was one of the most admirable hall-rooms imaginable, and nothing was left undone in the way of ornament and convenience. Shrubs and flowers, full-sized by large mirrors, rich carpets and costly furniture, gave it the appearance of a royal palace. Different from the Tuileries and gorgeous salons of the Hotel de Ville, the whole scene could be taken in at a glance from the upper galleries, as the pit and stage of a theater from the top row. A series of splendid apartments all round on the upper floor, and another from the hall round, all ordel place for the guests, who were not less than eight or nine thousand, for they came flocking in up to one o'clock in the morning. A great novelty was the flood of electric light which fell on the rich gray and gold drapery which covered the glass dome above. It looked like a burst of bright sunshine, making the five thousand taper lights below look pale, and had sometimes, when the rays were directed downwards, a most dazzling effect. At nine the dance began in both *salons*, and continued until the crowd became so dense that there was little space left. The right from above was one that baffles description. Paris, *la reine de la mode*, as she is often poetical, from the great capitalist to the

**Death of Cardinal Barnabo.**

We regret to announce the death of the Most Eminent Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, which occurred on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., at the age of seventy-four years. The deceased Cardinal was born at Genazzano, in the Roman States, on the 15th of August, 1800. He was created Cardinal Deacon of the Title of St. Agatha of the Suburra in the Consistory held on the 22nd of December, 1856, and was appointed Prefect of the Propaganda on the 6th of January, 1868. His Eminence was also Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica, Grand Penitentiary, Protector of the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, and Protector of the Hospital of the Fatebenefratelli. The Cardinal was a member of the Congregations of the Index, Rites, Studies, Ceremonial, Loreto, Ecclesiastical Immunity, Indulgences, Relics, Sacred Penitentiary, Bishops and Regulars, Propagation of the Faith, Affairs of Religious, Council, Residence of Bishops, Extraordinary Affairs, Revision of Briefs, Consistorial, Ecclesiastical Affairs, Sacred Consulta, Revision of Processes, Rites of the Oriental Church, Sacred Visitation, Sacred Inquisition

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

On Sunday, March 23d, a new tombstone was put up over the grave of Wolfe Tone, at Bodenstown.

About two hundred and fifty Communists met in London, March 16th, to celebrate the anniversary of the Commune.

At the London International Exhibition of 1874 25,000 samples of all the Portuguese wines will be exhibited.

The high altar of the Catholic church, Maynooth, was dedicated with imposing religious ceremonial on March 16.

A coalition between New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand is contemplated for the construction of another submarine cable to Singapore.

The London Corporation has decided to present the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh with a service of plate valued at 3,000 guineas.

At Ch'ok Anetzee, March 16th, the four militia men charged with the raid on the Belsdon barrack and robbery of arms were found guilty.

The Prince Imperial has gained the largest number of marks at the Woolwich College examination, and therefore has the first place on the list.

The disappearance of the cyclopic and wall cracks of Mount Vesuvius continues. In the absence of eruptive phenomena it may almost be said to have ceased to exist.

There was a public "rejoicing" March 17th at Castlecomar to celebrate the coming of age of Charles Stewart Butler Clarke Wandesforde, a connection of the house of Ormonde.

No less than twenty-three deaths were caused in Dublin during one week by scarlet fever. Four deaths were referable to typhus fever, and the same number to typhoid.

The new *Prussian Cross Gazette* says it is possible that the German Parliament will be dissolved if the first clauses of the military bill, fixing the peace effective strength of the army at 401,659 men, is not adopted.

Private advices from Stockholm state that typhus and small-pox are raging terribly, and have caused a perfect panic. There is much misery among the population, and economic distress.

The Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies have adopted a congratulatory address to the King, which was to be presented to-day to the Queen of Italy, on the 22d of March, the anniversary of his accession to the throne.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, March 18th, an injunction was continued against the creditors of C. L. Lane, proprietor of the Soldier Army and Navy Club, whose debts are estimated at £22,000; assets £400.

John Ball, Harbor-master of Dunkarrig, Flintshire, while lighting the lamps of the harbor, was, it is supposed, on Tuesday, March 17th, blown from his ladder by a sudden gust of wind and drowned in the basin.

At a numerously attended meeting, held in Oldham, March 16th, a resolution in favor of the bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women was unanimously adopted. The Mayor presided, and there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

Thomas Halliday and John Worrall, President and Secretary of the Miners' Amalgamated Association, England, with seven others, were charged at the Manchester assizes with conspiracy to induce miners to leave their employment.

The consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, S. M. A., Bishop-elect of Wellington, New Zealand, by his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, assisted by their lordships the Bishops of Birmingham and Southwark, took place in London on 25th March.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the appointment by Major Gen. W. L. Pye Tremch, R.E., of the post of Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to which he has been appointed by the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beath, Bart., M. P., his new Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. James Campbell, of Kilkea, has two very valuable ewes which, during one week, presented him with seven fine lambs, all of them being strong, healthy and full size. One of the ewes is thirteen years old, and never did better, but twice, when it was a lamb, which may be said to be a remarkable instance of prolificness in a ewe.

At a meeting of the Charity Organization Society, March 18th, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., in the chair, it was stated that over forty thousand cases had been investigated, six thousand relieved, four thousand put in the way of obtaining relief from other societies, and about five thousand dismissed as unworthy. Archbishop Manning, Mr. Alderman Booth, Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. C. Tovelyan, were among those present.

Sale of Land.—Sold adjoining the town of Naas, containing 4 acres, 3 roods and 27 perches, took places in the Town Hall, Naas on Tuesday last, the 17th inst., and was sold by lease for an unexpired term of about thirty-seven years from M. G. P. L. Mansfield, Morristown, Lattin, at a yearly rent of £38, and sold for the enormous sum of £600, exclusive of county fees, &c.

A very attractive auction was recently held by Mr. Paisson at the residence of the late Miss Alexander, daughter of the well-known Bishop of Meath. In the ornamentation of the villa, gems, lots, we have a magnificent silk quilt and lace pillows, presented to and used by William III. when at Jackson Hall, Colerain.—*Ex.*

An entertainment was given in the Round Room of the Rotunda, Dublin, on Tuesday evening in aid of the Meath Hospital, the proceeds were to be given to the destitute widow the orphans of Patrick Moorhead, the lately deceased pointsman. There was an exceedingly attractive attendance, and a varied and most attractive programme was very creditably sustained.


Four to six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are warranted to cure any chronic blood disease, from a common blotch or pimple to the worst scrofula. Send to the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a treatise on blood and skin diseases, with colored plates, or 150 pages, for 10 cents in stamps. Address as above.

A WOMAN SO REMEDY.

TRINITY, Jackson Co., Ohio, March 20, 1873.—Dr. R. V. Pierce—Your Discovery needs only a few trial with me to fill you with wonder, joy and more tan. When I was fifteen I caught cold, and for twenty-eight years I had a terrible case of Catarrh of the head; and all the medicines and doctors' bills I have paid out would make you sick. Besides all this, and worse by far, I suffered from a severe pain in my back and lower bowels for the same time, and never by night, nor morn, when I grew up at least ever arose or rising for anything without I resorted one or four Anodyne Bonds. Still my suffering continued, and I was sick and sore. My friends did not think I was long for this world. My wife and I decided I was helpless and hopeless, and I was induced to try your Golden Medical Discovery, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and was almost entirely cured in one year, and my wife was as well as ever I was. There was enough left to my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used no bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of catarrh, sore throat, heart disease, sick headache and bowel blues. My liver was very bad. By using your Discovery, what I put into my mouth was not my food, what I put into my mouth was not my food, what I put into my mouth was not my food

## THE FRANC-TIREUR.

A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

### CHAPTER LXX.

DARK TIDE.

The time of Annette was divided between attendance on the soldiers in the ambulance and on the sorrowing mistress of the house which had been given over to it. Though sad thoughts often filled the breast of the girl, and though her daily occupations were not of a nature to raise her spirits, she rejected the gloomy tendency that seemed to be in the very air she breathed. A few days after the death of the viscount, his father had come from his post to pay a dying visit to his wife. Annette was not present at the interview, and caught little more than a glimpse of the Marquis. He was in uniform. He appeared hardly as old as his wife, and his form was erect and vigorous. But there was a look on his face of sombre despair which startled Annette as she beheld it.

When she went to visit the Marquise after her husband had departed, she found her with her face buried in the pillow, and making no sound but low moans, which seemed to escape her unconsciously from time to time. Annette laid her hands softly a

She only shivered. Then, with the boldness of affection, the girl clung her arms around the wasted form, and kissed it with warmly soothing words. Before the energy had quite subsided she said to Annette, "I want to get up—help me."

"Alas, madame is not strong. In a few days, perhaps—"

"Talk not to me of days when there is a duty to be done. My boy's corpse has not come from Sedé, or put into some fosse without distinction. My husband—who would have spoken harshly to me had he ever reproached me with it. Come, I will go and make my boy," And with a force of fortitude scarcely she strove to rise from the bed. "Yes," she continued wildly, "it is in this bed in which he was born, how from my husband's manner that I feared never to see him again. He said to me his last hope was to get a medical bulletin from the Tuileries." While speaking thus in a high, excited voice, her hands were busy lifting the strings of her cap, as if she were immediately to rise. But the filial energy declined almost as rapidly as it arose. She let the fingers soon began to play idly with the strings, the flush died out of the wan cheek, and she lay back on her pillow with a renewed pallor that alarmed Annette for her life. The latter considerately

stored with much care, but so diminished in quantity that it was not hard to see how the refreshment could not be long delayed.

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"Alas, madame is not strong. In a few days, perhaps—"

"Talk not to me of days when there is a duty to be done. My boy's corpse has not come from Sedé, or put into some fosse without distinction. My husband—who would have spoken harshly to me had he ever reproached me with it. Come, I will go and make my boy," And with a force of fortitude scarcely she strove to rise from the bed. "Yes," she continued wildly, "it is in this bed in which he was born, how from my husband's manner that I feared never to see him again. He said to me his last hope was to get a medical bulletin from the Tuileries." While speaking thus in a high, excited voice, her hands were busy lifting the strings of her cap, as if she were immediately to rise. But the filial energy declined almost as rapidly as it arose. She let the fingers soon began to play idly with the strings, the flush died out of the wan cheek, and she lay back on her pillow with a renewed pallor that alarmed Annette for her life. The latter considerately

but she blood seemed to rush back to her heart as she passed through a wide street she saw a high above her head a terrible dark object just rush screaming through the air. It tore through the roof of a house beside her, sending up a cloud of dust and smoke, with bright flame between, while a shower of fragments fell around. A piece of iron three or four pounds weight buried itself in the roadway close to her, while on the other side a tile from the roof threatened her with a grave peril. With screaming filled Annette's ears. At her side was immediately a half-a-dozen ragged lads plunging and struggling to get at the piece of iron which she regarded with such affright.

With a shout of triumph the biggest of the lads tore off the prize, which he waved above his head. "A grand specimen," he exclaimed in his shrill voice, "worth two francs." The beaten competitors looked on with envious faces, while Gamet threw remarked sadly, "If I too had Vogel should have got that, and there hasn't been a shell fired into this street for a week."

"Never mind," was the consolatory reply from a sympathetic companion, "the bombardment they say is to get heavier every day, and then we shall have plenty."

"Yes, but if they become so abundant nobody will pay for them."

"Ah, that's true."

Meantime amid the noise and confusion Annette's ear detected a sound of shrieks ringing loud and clear from the upper portion of the house. It was a poor quarter, the dwellings of which not very lofty; the least little or nothing of the neighborhood. Annette had no idea what animal produced a sound. But her heart bounded with pity, and after a moment's hesitation she entered the open door and rushed up the stairs. Many others were likewise ascending in eagerness; Annette followed them. Arriving at the highest landing the open door of a large attic was pushed in by one of the people. With the darkness and the sudden lightening came of the room presented an unexpected contrast, but it was become a great part of the roof had been blown away, while the rafters were on fire, though as yet the flame had not penetrated to the various stories. Right in the middle of the floor lay the body of a woman face downwards, and quite dead. From a wound in the head there flowed a copious stream of blood. Beneath her dress could be seen the feet of a little girl, perfectly still, but no sound came from the child. In a second it flashed across Annette's mind that the little things were deflected by the fall of the mother. There was one living thing, however, in the apartment. Crouched in the corner, with a bursted animal, with gleaming eyes that seemed to blaze from the dusk, stood a big dog. It had fallen over her shoulder, and she drew a napoleon from her pocket.

The woman reddened, and hesitated. Then she was a time, melodiously, when nothing would have induced me to accept every coin, but now—" She added with an embarrassed laugh, "it is idle to be proud when we are fed worse than the beggars of the town."

"Madam," said Annette, "you have no reason to be ashamed. And as she left her bounty pending on her eyes, she said in a slightly faltering voice, "Ah, there are still bright points in this terrible and gloomy siege."

### CHAPTER LXXI.

DARKER AND DARKER STILL.

December had merged into January, but the new year had brought with it no beneficial change. The great Parisian festival was not celebrated with its usual gayety. Hunger and cold had all but killed the festivity of enjoyment. Annette continued to nurse the feeble health of the Marquise, who only heard at rare intervals of the unspoken grief of her husband, and who apparently derived little comfort from his brief letters. Even consolation as Annette could give was unavailing, but it is difficult to cheer those who are at once bowed by mental anguish and by bodily weakness.

Though her position was not enough she bore herself cheerfully in it, and struggled to be supported by the reasonings of her heart. But even here, as it seemed to her, the terror of the enemy pursued her. The gloomy shroom as she passed from her neighborhood of the Luxembourg through the Place St. Sulpice, she looked in vain for the face of Jean Gamet. He had attracted by curiosity to see closer the splendid proportions of the interior, half moved by that desire which impels pious souls to acts of devotion when opportunity appears to offer itself to them. Annette entered. There were but few in the church, mostly women. There presently a loud explosion from the direction of the Champs de Mars seems to belong to shrieks, so intense that it may be felt. A few lights flickered on the altar. Then and there were one or two kneeling figures in front of the rails. Annette drew near, held her head reverently, and put up a petition for the safety and happiness of those who were dear to her. Suddenly there was a roar, and a blinding glare, a crash and confusion that seemed to take away her senses. She sprang from her knees. The altar before her was leveled, the candlesticks and ornaments were overthrown and demolished, the hangings in flames. The church hitherto so silent was filled with the clamorous colony of terror. Some dozens of people before Annette fully realized the situation. A shell had struck the altar. She glanced aside. Her next neighbor lay prostrate on the ground. "She has swooned from fright," Annette thought to herself, and she stooped to raise the woman. But she found blood oozing from her breast; she had been struck by a fragment of the shell. A priest rushed hastily from the sacristy, and gave some directions for the suppression of the fire. Many had attacked the drapery, and then went to the aid of the fallen woman. "She is not dead," he said after a short examination, "but her condition is dangerous; we must have her removed." Add was a cab at the door, and the woman was borne away, the priest in close attendance upon her, anxiously watching the moment when the nature of her intelligence would enable her to receive his spiritual ministrations.

Annette moved sadly away, the impression made by the terrible scene and by her own narrow escape not to be easily got rid of. But her nature was strong and healthy, and she made an earnest effort to shake off the horror of the impression. She had partially succeeded when her attention was attracted by a crowd at a house in the street through which she was passing. It was a large pain building, with several stories, and the lower part of the center gable a cross; she had no difficulty in distinguishing it as a school. One of the windows had been torn away, and a large portion of the wall with it. Annette quickly comprehended the meaning of the now too familiar appearance. From the crowd there arose a loud and continuous noise as if persons speaking in a very excited manner above which rose every now and then a piercing shriek. As Annette came near the crowd opened, and two men emerged from it. They bore between them a flat board, and on it was extended a little child about eight years of age. There was blood upon the clothes, and the dark hair which fell in short curls over its forehead was stained and matted with gore. Beside the little corpse, holding one of the small hands, raising it now and then with loud piteous cries, to her lips, walked a young woman. As she came near the spot where Annette stood, she heard the words, "Only darling," were all the intelligible words Annette could gather, but they told of as much sorrow as a volume could.

"What is the matter, mademoiselle?" said a man who was looking on at the scene, not difficult to guess what is the matter. We are not starving fast enough for monsieurs the Prussians, but they are quick at off root and branch. They must kill our very children!"

"Was there more than that little fellow slain?"

"More! Why Le's the fourth corpse I've seen go out here, and they've got the dozen above there with a lot of the survivors in the

"It is nothing to what happened at the Pelagie," said another, "where twelve National Guards were slaughtered by the bursting of a single ball."

"Ah, but it was a shell, and a fearful one!"

"Shell or bullet, it's all the same to the dead."

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Annette hastily bade him good evening, and hurried into the house. Before returning to her attendance on the Marquise she went to pay a visit to the ambulance, where she was in the habit of giving such attentions as she could in the intervals of her task. Here was not much to raise spirits depressed by appearances out of doors. New accessions to the number of wounded came in now and then, some struck in ouvert affairs, others hit by shells in the forts or in the streets. At the entrance door through which she passed there lay the corpse of a soldier who had just died. As yet the bearers had not come to remove him. At the farther end of the ward a soldier was seated on the side of his pallet with his head down, evidently in deep reception on some object he held in his hands.

"Good evening, Monsieur Mike," said she.

"Oh, Miss Annette," he replied, looking up, "I'm much better, thanks be to God, and to the good people here, your poor servant left included."

"You do not feel much pain in your leg?"

"Why, then, no—not exactly."

"Not exactly?"

"Well you see, if I was to say where the pain was precisely, I think I would say in the knapsack."

Annette smiled. "You have recovered very rapidly."

"I suppose I did, but after all, Miss, be two days and six weeks doesn't go so quickly on the flat of one's back."

"Ah, he assured I fully sympathize with you touching your case, but I must, considering the nature of the hurt, it is not long."

"To be sure it isn't, and I'm certainly hard to please when I'd grumble about it. But in truth, Miss Annette, I'm put out of humor."

"Indeed! Has anything been done to annoy you in the ambulance?"

"O, yes, not intentionally. The people here mean well. The old doctor is a little cross, but the members of the staff are very kind, and the nurses are civil enough. But the old chap wouldn't let him. I let them fight it out between them one time on Saturday. Tippersy assisse. A rural Lovelace that county had wooed and won the belle. It is a long story of rustic love making deceivers over? The gallant Tipperary was, too late, called to the transports and showed a desire to end his engagement. At this point Theodore, who had overheard the conversation, saw it was taken against the faithless one, was the story of a love tempest cleared, and we are glad to say that the prayers and tears of the injured fair were not in vain, and that the course of true love ran thenceforth smoothly. The lady, no doubt, had her lesson to teach, the young gent of twelve summers, and true triumphantly reward. The lady, no doubt, had her lesson to teach, the young gent of twelve summers, and true triumphantly reward.

"Then will, then, just this," and he brought forward a cuirass which he had laid beside him against the bed when Annette spoke.

"Mademoiselle is only a certain, but you will have to use it long."

"Aha! when I'm done with it the clegs will not be worth a rap."

"I trust in heaven it may be," said Annette with a vivid recollection of what she had seen through the day.

"But, Miss Annette, just look at the shell. It reminds me of the chest-pot. It calls back to me the days when I had a home and I stood together; and it tells me that while outside in walls men are fighting sternly against them infernal Prussians, I have a use-

(To be Continued.)

## THE TREATY STONE.

Where Shannon's waters on their way
Through Limerick's fair city flow,
The treaty stone is planted by the margin,
Its base is hidden by the waters,
Yet, there and then,
It tells a tale
Of Ireland's fairest fighting time,
When Sarsfield led the van,
The battered bastion flew aroun
Her flag was flying still.

Ah, beware of that bloody past.
White yet the star of hope
Shone through the fiery cloud and blast
Is Freedom's horizon spot
Death winnows with his sickle could be dumb—
Remorseless the day
When Ireland fell
A prostrate victim bound
Appealing to heaven?
A perjured Saxon hand was laid on thee,
A soldier stamped the seal—
Stood firm, defiant, and unbending
Of English guile and shame!

What boots it if our sires, betrayed,
And stripped of life and home,
Broke service base and nothing made
In hand across the sea?
The blood they shed was Irish blood,
Sun red by Irish veins
We proved their worth
We proved their truth
And yielded beneath the steel.
All France's glory heaped on me;
Is mine now, for sold and free,
Some things had Europe's hail of shot
The Saxon could not steal.

And why did Ireland fall so low,
And very deep! her might!
Th shield of prayer and valour and blow
The ancient Jacob's!
Oh, treachery! Ireland by king!—
Her dead king, betrayed—
Her dead king, betrayed—
The d ordeal forever
Of her unconquered youth,
Grey prophecy and Druid's Banbane banter!
One oath through Ireland rolled,
And a nation's curse
Hurled for England kings.

For who recalls, his heart not pulsed,
That golden memories,
A cursed sinner's name maintained
On Ireland's shore,
Or Anglia's Bed—on Bayne's declivities
Where Saxon blood
And Irish mingled
The direct rose left,
Hewed it asunder,
For whom, for whom, was such red cost?
Thou Irish Saxon—
The—Ireland's name two centuries lost—
Hewed it asunder.

O solemn wheel by the tide!
O Thomond's Memnon, hear!
If broken is your spirit,
We've yet to learn it well
Ah, Ireland's fame and Sarsfield's haste
Has stirred our old spirit,
Though rusted it be
In rust would
Be born of roughhewed men,
Enough if hearts were there to fit
Its sutters from the mould,
The steel has been well wrought
Of which our blades were made.

God guard thee well, thou peerless stone,
Thy fame is spreading fast,
Thou dost it more than sense to note,
Or Saxon to forget,
Our Ireland of the Irish love,
Ever more a stone wrong—
Ever more a stone right
The living light
Is heaven's gift
Truth cometh—truth comes—the shadows race,
And now the dawn is done
Thy hit shall be the proudest place
In Ireland's Pantheon.

MORTIMER WEST.

An American "Evangelist" named Wall had, some weeks since, the consummate impudence to loudly address Monsignor Capel as he was descending from the pulpit in the church of St. Andrea delle Frate, Rome, after having preached a very eloquent sermon. The sanctity of the place was this "Evangelist's" only protection from a good sound kicking, which he richly deserved. Wall wanted to open a controversy there and then. Monsignor Capel politely told him that if he had any questions to ask they would be cheerfully and completely answered at either the "Evangelist's" house or at his own.

### A Protestant Observer in China.

President Grant's "inspector of foreign consulates," Dr. J. P. Newman, has been contributing to the Methodist *Christian Advocate* some of the results of his researches into the state of Christian Missions in China. They are embodied in two articles, the first of which is devoted to the work of the Catholic Church in that empire, and is framed, not inaptly, "Christ in China," and the second, to "Protestant Missions in China." They are interesting, both for what they tell and what they omit to tell concerning both classes of these missions. Dr. Newman quotes the "Rev. Father Pathier" as his authority for saying that there are now in China forty Catholic bishops, nine hundred and fifty priests, of whom five hundred are native Chinese; forty Sisters of Charity, with thousands of orphans under their charge; sixty colleges, with learned professors and many students; and, at least, half a million of communicants. The last phrase we suspect to be a Newmanism. It certainly is not one likely to be used in such connection by a Catholic priest. The number of Catholic Chinese is given by the recent English traveler Cooper, the only foreigner not a Catholic missionary who has ever really penetrated the empire, and who did it only by their assistance, as something over a million. So far back as 1859, there were 530,000 in Cochin China alone; and in 1861, there were found in only two dioceses of that land 16,000 who suffered martyrdom for their faith, and 20,000 more who for the same cause were sold into slavery. "Then," says Dr. Newman's word for it that the still more recent measures against them have been more severe than ever that their courage. "At Tientsin," he says,

"THE CATHOLICS HAVE SURVIVED THE MASSACRE."

Their Cathedral, at the junction of the Paho and the Grand Canal, remains in a dilapidated condition but the walls where the Sisters were so brutally murdered a decade and a half ago still retain the marks of the atrocities, while in the Foreign Concession is their new cathedral, 50 by 150, surrounded by buildings for the residence of nuns and the orphans." Dr. Newman considers the triumph of Christianity in Roman Catholics in China as little removed in superstition and image-worship from the Buddhists," and mentions their work only on account of their being a real "power" in China. Real Christianity, according to his notion of what it may be, is to be found only in the Protestant missions, and we regret to be compelled to say of objections to the scheme, asking questions which we have already refuted. We have the story of a love tempest cleared, and we are glad to say that the prayers and tears of the injured fair were not in vain, and that the course of true love ran thenceforth smoothly. The lady, no doubt, had her lesson to teach, the young gent of twelve summers, and true triumphantly reward.

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(To be Continued.)

### The Home Rule Debate.

The principal incident in the House Commons last night was the debate on Home Rule; produced by Mr. Butt's motion for the repeal of the Union. The member for Limerick moved the assertion of a paragraph declaring the satisfaction prevails very extensively Ireland with the existing system of government, and that complaints are made the Irish people do not enjoy the benefit of the Constitution and the privileges of the law, and pledging himself to bring forward at an early opportunity the origin of the dissatisfaction, a view to the removal of all just and discontent. Mr. Butt claimed for the people that they should be allowed to help their own affairs, leaving to the perial Parliament control of such as affecting the integrity and power of country at large. He denied that the Home Government was responsible for any wish on the part of the Home to interfere with the unity of the empire. He complained of the severity of the sire code, which the Lord Lieutenant the power to enforce, and showed that liberties and freedoms enjoyed by the of the United Kingdom had been withheld from Ireland. He did not ask that ment should on this occasion give to the most savage and relentless civil strife ever before known, that raged for seven during those years of strife and bloodshed the built of the Roman Catholic population of Armagh were driven away from their homes. It was true that the People'-Day Boys had become known as "Lodge-Orange Defenders as Ribbonmen, which name in Ireland they still retain, and Ribbonmen in England and Scotland, the Ribbonmen in Ireland, as well as the Whiteboys, have been chiefly confined to the Province of Ulster.

### FROM THE RIBBONMEN

they the present society called in America from the organizations of a similar character, have, in Ireland, degenerated. Like a the name of the age, although it is still religious in its character.

THE A. O. H. IN CALIFORNIA.

The first order was first established in America in 1836, in the city of New York, and is constituted to grow as the population, extending itself throughout the United States and Canada, and counts at the present time nearly hundred Lodges and 17,277 members. The Order was introduced into California by James Brown and James Walters in 1866, and to-day there are twenty-three Lodges on the coast, with a total membership of over seven hundred thousand. Eight of Pennsylvania Lodges are located in this city, with an active membership of about one thousand. "The Order seems to flourish better in New York and Brooklyn than they do elsewhere—twenty-two Lodges in the former city and eighteen in the latter—with a united membership of twenty thousand.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ORDER

is representative and democratic in form, the supreme power being vested in the National Council of Ireland, known as the Grand Lodge of Erin; but the Order in America is governed by the National Convention which holds its general meetings in the city of New York on the 31st March, which is presided over by the National Delegate, the head of the Order in America. The State Convention of each State also meets annually, about the same time as the National Council, and is composed of the officers of the various lodges throughout the State. There is also a Board of Directors for each county, composed of the officers of the different Divisions, together with the County officers, which meets on the 20th of each month for the local supervision and direction of the Order within the jurisdiction.

### OFFICERS OF THE A. O. H.

The present State Delegate is M. Wards, the State Secretary J. H. Gilmore, and the County Delegate for this county is J. F. Sullivan. The General President for the county of San Francisco is M. C. Hassett, and the following are the Presiding Presidents for the Lodges in this city: No. 1—F. J. Kaid; No. 2—William Simpson; No. 3—H. Gallagher; No. 4—James Hunter; No. 5—J. McGrath; No. 6—H. Monaghan; No. 7—William Higgins; No. 8—William Gilleran.

### QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

The Order is benevolent and fraternal in its character, granting material and spiritual aid to its members, encouraging unity and good will among the brotherhood, and inculcating sobriety and Christian charity. Qualifications for membership—Males, between 21 and 60 years, and communicants of the Roman Catholic Church.

### A Lesson from the Antipodes.

Has any thoughtful observer of Irish affairs pondered the significant fact that in proportion as the ties of nationality and religion—the two principles among Irish Catholics and Protestants, so are the embittered relations between men of different religious convictions soothed and suppressed; while denominational rivalry in the province of West-British provincialism we have the social estrangements, the painful conflicts, the rankling feuds, between Protestant and Catholic which are the normal condition of the only political purity in Ireland who make it a cardinal matter of principle and a primary duty of action to banish sectarian animosities and promote cordial and fraternal relations between Irishmen of different religious beliefs, are the Parnellites. Such is the policy and it is the *interest* of English factions to keep smouldering here the fires of religious animosities. The Russian Czar denounced the language in which a high-spirited and gallant people were deliberately insulted. The Russian press went further, and retorted on Prince Bismarck and his countrymen in phraseology rational and unmeasured. We need not say that the sting was most deeply felt where it was intended to be felt. The proud people were throbbed with fierce indignation at the fresh humiliation so cruelly and wantonly inflicted on them. The British journals, whose appliance has encouraged Prince Bismarck in part of his policy, hesitated to approve the latest exhibition of their statesmanship. All things calculated, the Prince saw that it had gone too far. A sort of authorised apology, or rather explanation with reference to the terms in which the words used by the Prince to Herr Jokai, was published in the Prussian official papers. In this it was declared that the remark had used the language attributed to him, with respect to France. He had not, however, called the French a nation of colored savages. The contradiction came, however, too late. The wounded vanity and the sullen resentment of the Prince have operated to soothe the wounded feelings of the French people, or removed the reasonable irritation excited among all sections.—It is only where Irishmen are freed, elevated, ennobled, by the privileges of freedom, and by the duties of self-government—that those sentiments can be found to pervade them.

The newspaper containing the above correspondence publishes also a farewell oration to an Irish "Orangeman" about to revisit the natal isle—nay an Irish Orangeman he was, and would have been still, here in Ireland; but an Irishman who, in the course of thirty years in that distant land, and assentially as a parliamentary representative in its independent local legislature, had learned to respect and love his fellow-subjects, and who had won no inconsiderable share in their regard and confidence. The Hibernian Society present him with an address; they speak of him as one who, though a Protestant, had ever been the friend of impartial and just dealing to them. Who is this gentleman? And what the opportunity for whose name still causes a thrill in Ulster, Samuel Gray, of Ballybay? What would this man be had he remained at home in Ireland? He would be a wretched bigot, a "D. G. M.," or a "P. D. G. M." or an "O. Y. Z." or some other mysterious functionary in a Home Ruler with that poor slave, Johnston of Ballykilbeg! What is Mr. Gray to-day? A man of fortune; a legislator in a free country; honored and respected by his fellow citizens of every class and creed. Are we surprised? In all this, O Irishmen!—*Dublin Nation.*

### Brutality Run Mad.

We published not long since a resume of a conversation which occurred between Prince Bismarck and Herr Jokai, a Hungarian gentleman, who had "interviewed" the Carnot of German conquest. The Prince on that occasion mingled supercilious contempt for Irish affairs with personality represented by Herr Jokai with virulent abuse of France. He not only spoke disparagingly of French courage, and contemptuously of French discipline, but he went so far as to call the French people a race of savages. The Hungarian visitor faithfully reported the *quotation verbo* of the words used. As might be naturally expected, his disclosure produced a profound sensation. The American press denounced the language in which a high-spirited and gallant people were deliberately insulted. The Russian press went further, and retorted on Prince Bismarck and his countrymen in phraseology rational and unmeasured. We need not say that the sting was most deeply felt where it was intended to be felt. The proud people were throbbed with fierce indignation at the fresh humiliation so cruelly and wantonly inflicted on them. The British journals, whose appliance has encouraged Prince Bismarck in part of his policy, hesitated to approve the latest exhibition of their statesmanship. All things calculated, the Prince saw that it had gone too far. A sort of authorised apology, or rather explanation with reference to the terms in which the words used by the Prince to Herr Jokai, was published in the Prussian official papers. In this it was declared that the remark had used the language attributed to him, with respect to France. He had not, however, called the French a nation of colored savages. The contradiction came, however, too late. The wounded vanity and the sullen resentment of the Prince have operated to soothe the wounded feelings of the French people, or removed the reasonable irritation excited among all sections.—It is only where Irishmen are freed, elevated, ennobled, by the privileges of freedom, and by the duties of self-government—that those sentiments can be found to pervade them.

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One Hundred and Fifty Well Furnished Rooms.
Open Sunday and Night. Free Coach to and from the House.
Parties Boarding at the House will be charged Half Price for Meals.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Corner of Second and K streets, Sacramento.
Board, per week..... $5 00 | Meals..... 25 cts
Board, per month..... 20 00 | Lodging..... 25 cts
Open Sunday and Night. Free Coach to and from the House.
Parties Boarding at the House will be charged Half Price for Meals.
Rooms Reserved by Telegraph.
P. VITRUCHSON, Proprietor.

JOSEPH A. CONBOIE,
UNDERTAKER,
107 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS

P. H. McGOVERN,
(Late of Murphy's Camp),
Cor. Twenty-third and Columbia Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
GROCER,
AND DEALER IN
Flour, Provisions, Hay, Grain, Wines, Liquors, etc.
fa26

IMPORTANT NEWS!
HOUSEKEEPERS CAN SAVE TWENTY PER cent. by purchasing their
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS
AT
STEVE McCILLAN'S,
246 FOURTH STREET.
He guarantees to sell in consumers at WHOLESALE RATES, besides delivering goods free of charge.

FAMILY TRADE WANTED.
T. P. WALL,
Cosmopolitan Saloon
99 THIRD STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery sts., San Francisco.

HAS REFITTED HIS SAMPLE ROOMS IN the most elegant style, and will keep none but brands of WINES AND LIQUORS, imported direct by himself, and handled exclusively for family use, which he offers for sale at the following low rates: Gold Bourbon Whisky, $1 75 per gallon, or in cases of four bottles.
Fine Bourbon, $1 50 per gallon, or 6 cases per bottle.
Superior, $1 25 per gallon, or $5 25 per bottle.
Wines of all varieties at proportionate rates.
Attaching the Sample Rooms is a large room for the accommodation of other than Business Men, where all the daily and principal weekly papers are on file.
T. P. WALL, 99 Third st.

"SOLANO."
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
Dunbar Alley (City Hall), San Francisco.
G. H. HOPPER.....PROPRIETOR.
jn16

JOHN McGULLY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fine Wines and Liquors, Ale & Porter,
S. W. corner Mission and Second sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B.—Oysters in Every Style. fe14-3m

JOHN T. KELLY'S
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
650 Market Street,
Opposite Fourth street..... SAN FRANCISCO
Finest quality of Ales, Liquors and Cigars. 51

DUFFY BROS.' SALOON,
681 Merchant Street.....San Francisco
Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 6

N. LYMAN. T. RAFFERTY.
LYMAN, RAFFERTY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
414 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Corner of Merchant..... San Francisco
EAGLE EXCHANGE,
S. W. corner Mission and Second Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
MILDAY & LANG.....Proprietors.
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Of the best brands constantly on hand. Families supplied. 6m6

CHARLES LABOUREUR'S
Saloon,
Northeast corner Bush and Jackson sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Only the best brands of Liquors and Cigars.

WHYTE & NICHOLL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
N.W. corner J and Seventh Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
A large amount of NOTIONS always on hand. 6m6

MERCHANT TAILORS.

EDWARD CAREY,
Merchant Tailor,
19 Fourth Street, near Mission,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING HAD A LARGE AND LONG EXPERience in the Cutting and Manufacturing of Clothing, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the public, I am prepared to furnish a trial from the Cutting Department, which will be made in the latest style, and warranted to fit. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Samples and rules for self-measurement sent free on application. 6m6

T. CANTY,
Merchant Tailor
By Order street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Keeps on hand a large assortment of Goods, which will be made to order in the latest style, and warranted to fit. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 6m6

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK and Thomas Hanlon, natives of Ireland, by their brother, who left Ireland in 1849, and has been in America about 1852, and resided in San Francisco about 1852, and resided in San Francisco about 1852, and resided in San Francisco

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINS APRIL 12.
12—Sunday—Second Sunday after Easter.
13—Monday—Feria.
14—Tuesday—St. Justin, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
15—Wednesday—SS. Carpus and Calus, Popes and Martyrs.
16—Thursday—St. George, Martyr.
17—Friday—St. Francis of Jaguarino, Martyr.
18—Saturday—St. Eleut, Evangelist.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 18, 1874.

## THE CASE OF FATHER POWER.

It cannot have escaped the notice of our readers that up to this date we have made no reference to the case of the Rev. Father Power, of St. Patrick's Church in this city, who some time ago was brought before the Police Court and fined the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for an assault upon a woman known as BELLA BROWN. Our reticence was not caused by any desire to hush up the affair, or by any dread that its publication would create a scandal. We merely wanted that the legal character of the charge charged against the young clergyman should be definitely settled before we made any remarks upon the matter. We also wished some time to elapse in order that public excitement should cool down, and that an impartial judgment might be arrived at by the people. It is unfortunate circumstance, to say the least, that there should be a great tendency in the minds of a certain portion of the community to attach unusual importance to any and every accusation brought forward against a Catholic priest. Indeed, the mere charge of wrong doing, serious or trivial, if raised against a Catholic clergyman, he is practically condemned before he is tried at all! And something like a thirst for vengeance is aroused in the breasts of the heads of individuals who are in total ignorance of the facts of the case. And, what is over worse still, the alleged offence, whatever its nature, is everywhere availed of as a reproach against the sacred body of the supposed culprit's co-religionists.

This is unjust as well as ungenerous; it is malicious as well as discreditable; but it is the unfailing result of sectarian hatred to Roman Catholics. We, most assuredly, do not return evil for evil in this particular. Catholics are not low-minded enough or bigoted enough to treat the entire body of Protestants with indignity because one or individual ministers belonging to the various denominations. If we were, the columns of our press would hardly contain anything else but abuse of dishonorable lawyers and reproaches. We let all these things pass by unnoticed, and allow occasional journalistic meanderings there. Our mission is to explain and defend the great principles of truth entrusted by the Church to her children, and not to malign or insult our neighbors who differ from us in religious belief. There are in San Francisco, as in, we may say, every other city of the Union, bigots who are incessantly on the watch out for a chance of annoying or humiliating a priest; and when they succeed they imagine they have achieved a great victory over Catholicity. Let them be! let the shadow of foundation for a criminal charge against a member of the hated class, and they will neither spare time, trouble nor money in the endeavor to bring it before the public. They will invite reluctant prosecutors, they will purchase perjured evidence, they will fee unscrupulous and unprincipled lawyers, they will intimidate weak-minded judges with threats of political vengeance, they will stop at no infamy to strike down the victim of their religious hatred!

If all these things were not done in the case of Father Power, it was merely because circumstances rendered them unnecessary. But the conspirators against Christian charity and public peace were at their post and ready. Forces who attended the Police Court on the day of the "trial" would very easily perceive who the real prosecutors were. We were in hopes that all the facts relating to the assault, and tending to show its nature, would have been elicited at the preliminary examination before the Justice. They were not, however, and the public were left under the impression that Father Power had been guilty of an assault, pure and simple, upon a poor harmless and unoffending woman who was merely remarkable for her zeal! This false impression was circumstantially confirmed by comments of the most damaging character which the defamatory portion of the press of the city could indulge in. The Catholic Church, and the members of Rev. Donald Power, as they might have known from his previous career, were the objects of the bitterest hatred and the most unrelenting persecution. The fact that Father Power had been guilty of an assault, pure and simple, upon a poor unoffending woman was considered by many as sufficient to justify the most violent denunciations of the Church and her clergy. The evening of March 12th was the first occasion on which the public were made aware of the charge. The Evening Bulletin of that date was the first to publish it, and it was followed by the Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, Post, and Alta. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published the charge as made by Bella Brown. The Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published the charge in their issues of the 13th, over the signature of Bella Brown, as they had published it on the previous day. The Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 14th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 15th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 16th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 17th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 18th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 19th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 20th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 21st, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 22nd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 23rd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 24th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 25th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 26th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 27th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 28th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 29th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 30th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 31st, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 32nd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 33rd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 34th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 35th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 36th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 37th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 38th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 39th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 40th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 41st, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 42nd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 43rd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 44th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 45th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 46th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 47th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 48th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 49th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 50th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 51st, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 52nd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 53rd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 54th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 55th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 56th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 57th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 58th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 59th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 60th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 61st, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 62nd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 63rd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 64th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 65th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 66th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 67th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 68th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 69th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 70th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 71st, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 72nd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 73rd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 74th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 75th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 76th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 77th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 78th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 79th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 80th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 81st, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 82nd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 83rd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 84th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 85th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 86th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 87th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 88th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 89th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 90th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 91st, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 92nd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 93rd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 94th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 95th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 96th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 97th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 98th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 99th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 100th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 101st, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 102nd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 103rd, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 104th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 105th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 106th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 107th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 108th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 109th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 110th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 111th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 112th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. The Bulletin, Call, Chronicle, Herald, Examiner, and Post published it as made by Bella Brown, over the signature of Bella Brown, in their issues of the 113th, and the Alta published it as made by a third party. 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## SAINT'S DAYS IN APRIL.

**A Sketch of Saint Catherine of Sienna.**

The month of April contains the feast days of a great number of English Saints, whose names are among the most popular of the calender. Thus we have St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury; St. Beds, St. Egbert, St. Richard, St. Waltrude and St. Stephen Harding. All of these holy men and women are, and have been for many centuries, much venerated in England, and justly so, on account of their many and glorious virtues. St. Catherine of Sienna is also feasted in this month, and as her history is very remarkable we will here briefly narrate it. This blessed woman was born at Sienna in a house of humble appearance, which is still in existence, and which in the fourteenth century belonged to Giacomo Benincasa, a dyer, whose wife was named Lapa Piagenti. She was a very pious woman; among her children was Catherine, who subsequently became the great illustration of her native city. At a very early age Catherine manifested her extraordinary devotion to Our Lady, and would kneel on every step of the stairs in her home to recite on each an *Ave Maria*. At six years of age, as she was returning from the house of one of her married sisters, she beheld a vision of our Lord in glory seated in the midst of his apostles. Her little brother, Stephen, who was with her, dragged at her hand, and asked her to come along. Then starting, as of out of her sleep, she exclaimed, "Stephen, I did not see what I see you would not care to leave this spot." From the moment the child's vision was revealed to her, she devoted herself entirely to a life of prayer and contemplation. When a girl of marriageable age she was not at all a beautiful hair and veiled her head to the great annoyance of her parents, who desired to see her married and settled. They said her to the kitchen and made her work there, and deprived her of her own room, in which she had lived as in a convent cell. She received patiently rebukes, and by this means gained in her resolve to devote herself entirely to religion.

At last her father yielded to her determination, and allowed her to assume the habit of the Sisters of Penitence, in connection with the Order of Preachers. She continued to remember that she was settled with the most horribly impure thoughts and images which her imagination presented to her mind. The agony she suffered was great, as she prayed for deliverance from temptation, or yield to these horrible thoughts. Once, after such a trial, she was conscious of the presence of our Lord, and cried, "Oh, my Saviour, my Lord, why did'st thou forsake me?" She cried. "My child," He answered, "I have been with thee through all the struggle, and I, the Lord! in the midst of these vile thoughts and fiery imaginations!" "My child, you! I was in thy heart all the while, for thy will did not consent to the thoughts and images presented to thee."

She suffered from ingratitude in the exercise of charity. She was charged with attachment to a young man, and was much concerned by causes; and the unhappy creatures on her feeling thankful to her cares, poured out on her all the spite of a naturally vicious temper, rendered more irritable by what she met with in similar treatment from others, and beyond being sorry for it, she never showed her soul-

### Exiled Popes—Pius IX.

On the 27th March the 40th session of the Academy of the Catholic Religion was held at the Archbishop's house, Westminster, London, when a paper was read by Right Rev. Monsignor Patterson, President of St. Edmund's College, entitled "Exiled Popes." The luminous and comprehensive retrospect taken by the learned President of the fortunes of the Holy See through past ages, led him to the conclusion that our feelings about the present calamitous circumstances of the Papacy ought not to take the form of despair. The restoration of the temporal power might be the result of agencies that are already at work among the European nations. If brought about, it would be so not by the will of man, but by the Providence of God. The World in all ages was equally hostile to the Church, whether the keys of Peter were loosed amid the billows of political convulsion, or gilded over the smooth treachery of worldly prosperity. Of one thing Catholics might be sure—there would be no compromise between the Holy Father and the enemies of the Church. His resolution never to capitulate with the Italian Government was not caused by pettiness of feeling. Some had blamed him for refusing to celebrate, as heretofore, the great festivals of the Church in St. Peter's. It was impossible he could do so while Rome remained in the power of the usurpation. The demand rendered one of the words of the Psalms—*Super flumina Babylonis.*

On the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Allies rose and said that of the many papers he had heard read at the Academia, the present was the one that excited both the greatest pleasure, and with every word of which he could most thoroughly agree. The beauty of its diction was equal to the interest of the matter. No one could as well foresee, with any degree of certainty, whether the Holy Father would be restored to his temporal dominions at an early or remote period. It might be that a trial, severer than any he had yet undergone, was reserved for him. Unless God had given the whole course of history to man, in which she had lived as in a convent cell. She received patiently rebukes, and by this means gained in her resolve to devote herself entirely to religion.

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### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Don Carlos was crowned on Friday, March 5th, in the Cathedral of Talosa, capital of the province of Guipascoa. After the coronation he attended solemn High Mass of thanksgiving for the victories lately gained by his army.

Great excitement prevails in Treves on account of the ill-treatment by the Prussian officials of the Most Rev. Bishop Eberhard. The people seem disposed to rise against the Government.

The six centenary of St. Thomas Aquinas, which occurred on March 7th, has been celebrated with much pomp all over the Christian world. The Fathers of the Dominican Order especially honored the memory of their most illustrious Doctor.

The saintly Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Manning, availed himself of St. Patrick's Day to address his faithful flock on the necessity of practicing holy temperance. The Irish of London followed his good advice in a remarkable manner.

The Sacred Congregations have issued a decree for promoting the process of beatification of the servants of God, John Eudes, a missionary apostolic, and founder of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary, and the venerable Anna Maria Taigi.

The Right Rev. Francis Redwood, of the Society of Mary, was consecrated Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, in the church of St. Anne, Spitalfields, London, on March 19th. Dr. Manning was the consecrating prelate. The ceremony was witnessed by quite a concourse of distinguished English laymen.

It is stated from Rome that the Bishops of Lombardy have addressed a collective letter to the Holy Father, in which they respectful terms against the bill enacting that the civil marriage ceremony must always be performed before the solemnization of the religious rite.

Another instance of the unfailing generosity of the Holy Father comes to us from Rome. His Holiness recently sent three hundred francs to the Irish emigrants at Treviso. The good parishioners have sent their hearty thanks in their minds by gift and devotion to the successor of St. Peter.

One of the most successful missions that ever took place in the city of Cork was recently concluded in the beautiful church of St. Peter and Paul. The number of communicants was unprecedentedly large. Most Rev. Dr. Delaney expressed in the most feeling terms his satisfaction at the happy results of the religious exercises.

The Holy Father, although much grieved by the death of Cardinal Barnabo, is not afflicted by the unfilial conduct of the Emperor of Austria, who is copying the infamous laws and decrees of Joseph II. and threatening them into his dominions, is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and takes a good deal of exercise.

The Church laws have been received with supreme joy by the majority in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, where the "Doctors" and the "Professors," the freemasons and the Jews, are decidedly preponderates. They will probably be subjected to adverse criticism and motions in the Upper House.

There is no telling to what absurd extremes English bigots will not run. The Oomsars' Committee of the town of Peterborough, fully represented in Parliament by the notorious Whalley, have refused to the Bishop of Nottingham the use of the words, "Pray for the soul of," etc., meaning as "Remember" in England. In the Church, and enthusiastic cheers for that.

The Chronicle says the Duke of Norfolk and eminent address, expressed the pleasure that it gave him to preside upon that impressive and solemn occasion, founded as they were upon the most holy purpose—doing honor to the memory of one of the greatest and most illustrious Irish that had produced. His honored dust rested beneath where they stood, and his memory was cherished in the hearts of the Irish race in all parts of the globe. The stone that lay over it had almost disappeared, having been worn away by the feet of pilgrims who came to carry as a precious relic to other lands, and there was nothing left to mark the spot where lay that beloved dust. In that state of affairs the young man of the Wolfe Tone Band formed a new slab over the grave, and the men of Kildare had completed the work by contributing the beautiful railings which now surrounded it. It was to the darkest days of Ireland's suffering when the Catholics were shut out from all voice in the government of their own country, and groaning under the heel of the Penal Code, that Wolfe Tone, a Protestant, took up their cause, and when he found their every exertion to obtain for them their just rights rendered futile by the massacre of his country men were shut out from the political arena he appealed to the last resort of an outraged people. Let his acts be a warning to every Government, that when they trample a people under their cruel and legally agitating for the reform of admitted and glaring grievances, and for the removal of acknowledged wrongs, when they trampled upon them. The time for which Wolfe Tone died, the time for freedom and independence of his native land, still animated the bosoms of the Irish people.

Mr. Mooney then moved a resolution to the effect that, in dedicating the tomb to the memory of Theobald Wolfe Tone, they desired, in testimony of their admiration for his labors in the cause of Irish independence and the devotion he ever displayed in the service of their country, to declare their identity in the great principle of self-government for Ireland, which he maintained.

A Voice—None Rule.

Mr. Hamill Kenny, of Dublin, seconded the motion in an eloquent speech, in which he called upon them to continue their efforts in behalf of their country in the independence.

Mr. John Keegan having been called to the second chair, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman amid great enthusiasm. Cheers were given for the Wolfe Tone Band, and the proceedings terminated.

### The Grave of Wolfe Tone.

A great national demonstration took place Sunday, March 22d, at Bodenstown, county Kildare, to celebrate the completion of a memorial over the grave of Theobald Wolfe Tone, whose remains repose under the shade of a ruined temple in that secluded churchyard.

It is stated from Rome that the Bishops of Lombardy have addressed a collective letter to the Holy Father, in which they respectful terms against the bill enacting that the civil marriage ceremony must always be performed before the solemnization of the religious rite.

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Mr. Hamill Kenny, of Dublin, seconded the motion in an eloquent speech, in which he called upon them to continue their efforts in behalf of their country in the independence.

Mr. John Keegan having been called to the second chair, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman amid great enthusiasm. Cheers were given for the Wolfe Tone Band, and the proceedings terminated.

DROWNED IN A GRAVEYARD.—The neighborhood of St. Patrick's Cathedral was thrown into a state of no ordinary excitement on Saturday when it became known that John Peagh, a person engaged for the purpose of digging the church, had been drowned in the ancient well of St. Patrick, in the cemetery attached to the cathedral. It appears that the deceased, who was about 60 years of age, left his residence that morning to attend to his usual duties. Shortly after eight o'clock, Mrs. Wagstaffe, one of the persons engaged about the church, observed the deceased lying on his head in St. Patrick's well. On his being raised, life was quite extinct, and that death was caused by drowning Dr. Fairleigh (who resides in the vicinity) was sent for, but on his arrival he found that he had fallen into the well for the purpose of taking a drink of water, and, on being attached by one of those fits of weakness to which it was said he was subject, he was unable to recover himself, and, falling forward, was suffocated before aid could reach him.—*Dublin Freeman, March 18.*

RAMPANT INFIDELITY.—The Paris *Assemble Nationale* publishes the following: "One of our friends, who lives in the South of France, writes to us that in the village of X—— all religious services have been suspended since September 4, 1870. They have there only civil marriages, burials and even baptisms. This is the ceremony of a civil baptism: The family go to the Mayor's house in procession, sing the 'Marseillaise' and other revolutionary hymns. A speech is then made, and a Phrygian cap is placed on the infant's head. It is the ceremony to half like boys by names such as Garibaldi, Manini, Bordone, etc. Infants have been received in the names of Marx, Robespierre and Chalmont Lacdel; some have even been called potato, carrot and colony (Algeria), anything that is not Christian. There is now no power in going to put a stop to this state of things."

### An Assembly Rebuke.

PARIS, March 18.—The debate in the Assembly to-day proved a disappointment. Great excitement had been formed, and the house was as crowded as on the 24th of May last, when M. Thiers was upset. In some quarters the defeat of the Government was looked upon as so certain that lists of a new Left Center Cabinet were circulated; but the motions of want of confidence brought forward were negatived by 460 votes to 318, being a Government majority of 142.

The interpellation was moved by M. Chellemel Lacour in a speech the eloquence and power of which captivated even the hostile party.

M. de Broglie's reply was clever. He merely said: "I am no dictator. The gentleman's speech reminded me of the time of the Empire, when laws could be abolished or manufactured by Ministerial decrees. He has very severely attacked the Ministry on a great variety of subjects. All I can say is to repeat what I have said before. For seven years the powers conferred on Marshal MacMahon are immutable. As for what may follow, I think the Assembly will allow me not to dwell upon that." This declaration was loudly cheered.

Casenove de Pradines said: "I believe that the King will come and save the country, and when that occurs I do not believe that Marshal MacMahon will keep the King of France, acclaimed by the Assembly, waiting at the door under the pretext that the limit of his powers had not expired; but until that takes place I think the Septennate a very good thing."

The Duke de Broglie got into the tribune and said the views of M. de Pradines were detestably vile; and they did not be bind the Government.

Several Deputies angrily scaled the debate, though a couple of hours more were consumed by the attempts of other speakers to address the assembly, which was in a perfect state of noise which, to say the least of it, was not edifying, but which can hardly be described as disgusting. Finally the vote of want of confidence were proposed. They were set aside by the order of the day by the majority above stated.


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Board, Tuition and Washing ..... $100 00
Entrance Fee ..... 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine ..... 10 00
Vacation at College ..... 50 00
Use of Bedding ..... 5 00
Modern Languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Books will be procured on the bill of Agents, Parents or Guardians.

Good references required. 1m30

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Board, Tuition, Washing, etc., per annum ..... $100 00
Entrance Fee, on admission, per annum ..... 10 00
Use of Bedding ..... 5 00
Physician's Fee, Medicine, etc. ..... 10 00
Books, Stationery, Clothing, Pocket Money, and all extras, to be settled for monthly.

DAY PUPILS.

Per quarter (in advance) ..... $15 00
Drawing and Painting ..... 10 00
Music, with use of instrument ..... 10 00
Modern Languages, each ..... 10 00

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the formation of classes.

BOARDING PUPILS.

Per quarter (in advance) ..... $50 00
Bed and Bedding, each set of bedding ..... 10 00
Washing ..... 10 00
Fuel, lights, etc. ..... 5 00
Physician's Fee, Medicine, etc. ..... 5 00
Vacation spent at the Academy ..... 25 00

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per month (in advance).

School Day Scholars—Reading, first and second Classes ..... $1 00
Third and fourth Grammar Classes ..... 1 50
Preparatory and Primary ..... 1 00
Parochial Scholars, per month, throughout the year ..... 1 00

No extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

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Santa Barbara, Cal.

**FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,**

SANTA BARBARA ..... CALIFORNIA.

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, will commence on the first Monday in August.

The object of the institution is to give a good Business Education, including Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Education, at the lowest possible cost—a want long felt in California, and one which the Fathers hope to supply.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once) ..... $10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, or ten months ..... 150 00
Medicine and Doctor's fees extra charges.

Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged $25.

Payments to be made invariably in advance.

Parents will pay for medicine administered to their children.

Clothing will not be furnished by the College; for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum must be left in the hands of the Treasurer.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Rev. Superior.

All correspondence of the young ladies will be under the supervision of the Superioress.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Rev. Superior.

1y26 FRANCISCAN COLLEGE.

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The College buildings are large and commodious, while extensive play-grounds, with two covered Pavilions, afford ample room for healthful exercise for the youthful students.

The Institution possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and valuable collections of Mineralogy and Geology. It has also, practical schools of Painting, Photography and Surveying. A military exercise is taught in a thoroughly fitted manner.

TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually, in advance):

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once ..... $10
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Mending, per session ..... 200
Physician's Fee, Medicine, Doctor, Nursing, Attendance, and Medicine, Bathing, Fuel, Lights, per year ..... 20
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket-money, and the like, no advance made by the Institution. For further particulars, apply to the

REV. A. VARNI, S. J., President.

**COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,**

MARYSVILLE ..... CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS INCORPORATED ACcording to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer academical honors and grant diplomas to students of the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS PER SESSION.

(Payable in advance).

Board, Tuition, Washing ..... $150
Use of Bedding ..... 10
Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, each ..... 10
Graduating Fee ..... 10
Use of the scholastic year commencer respectively on the first Monday in August and February.

For further information address the Secretary.

REV. P. J. KENNEDY, Superior.

Very Rev. P. REDMEDDY, Superior.

**NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,**

MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE "Notre Dame College," San José. The course of studies and the system of education are the same in both institutions. Every opportunity is offered to young ladies to acquire a thorough education. Music is the best Academy for vocal and instrumental music.

The first term of the fifteenth annual session will commence August 1st.

Pupil's will find it much to their advantage to be present at the formation of classes.

TERMS.

Board, Tuition, and Washing, per session ..... $150 00
Use of Bedding ..... 10 00
Physician's Fee, Medicine, Doctor, Nursing, Attendance, and Medicine, Bathing, Fuel, Lights, per year ..... 20 00
Modern Languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Books will be procured on the bill of Agents, Parents or Guardians.

Good references required. 1m30

**ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,**

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THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in a healthy and comfortable locality in Benicia. The plan of education embraces the various branches of literature usually taught in the best conducted institutions for young ladies. Regard for religious principles and the practice of virtue will be strictly enforced; all are required to be present at the religious exercises of their respective churches.

The scholastic year, comprising two sessions, commences on the first Monday in August, and ends on the last Thursday in June. The first session closes on the last Thursday before the 25th of December, except in case of the Midnight Mass falling on that day, when the 24th is to be the last day of session.

TERMS:

For session (payable half-yearly in advance) ..... $150 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid but once ..... 10 00
Washing ..... 12 50
Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged ..... 25 00

Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges. There is no extra charge for the use of Bedding or for Needlework.

Pupils will be required to furnish bedding with bed to be charged $10.

Visitors of laundry may be furnished in the house at reasonable rates.

1y18 SISTERS SUPERIOR.

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,**

Mohnerville, Humboldt County, Cal.

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

For board, tuition, washing and mending ..... $150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once ..... 10 00
Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, each ..... 10 00
Physician's fee, medicine, doctor, nursing, attendance, bathing, fuel, lights, per year ..... 20 00

DAY PUPILS.

Scholastic year ..... $40 00
Entrance Fee ..... 5 00
Use of Bedding ..... 5 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine ..... 10 00
Vacation at College ..... 50 00
Use of Bedding ..... 5 00
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Books will be procured on the bill of Agents, Parents or Guardians.

Good references required. 1m30

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The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably half yearly in advance).

Board, Tuition, Washing, etc., per annum ..... $100 00
Entrance Fee, on admission, per annum ..... 10 00
Use of Bedding ..... 5 00
Physician's Fee, Medicine, etc. ..... 10 00
Books, Stationery, Clothing, Pocket Money, and all extras, to be settled for monthly.

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per month (in advance).

School Day Scholars—Reading, first and second Classes ..... $1 00
Third and fourth Grammar Classes ..... 1 50
Preparatory and Primary ..... 1 00
Parochial Scholars, per month, throughout the year ..... 1 00

No extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

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Santa Barbara, Cal.

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TERMS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once) ..... $10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, or ten months ..... 150 00
Medicine and Doctor's fees extra charges.

Those who spend vacation at the College will be charged $25.

Payments to be made invariably in advance.

Parents will pay for medicine administered to their children.

Clothing will not be furnished by the College; for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum must be left in the hands of the Treasurer.

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No extra charge for Drawing, Embroidery, Fancy and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

Books will be procured by the Agents, Parents or Guardians, Benicia, or for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Per month, per session ..... $1 00
Elementary and higher classes ..... 1 50
Music or Piano ..... 1 00
French ..... 1 00

No extra charge for Needlework, Embroidery, Fancy and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

NOTE.—The above establishment is also the residence of the Bishop of the Diocese.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the SISTER RAYMUNDA CREMAILL, 1y24 Superior.




### Address by the Holy Father.

A few days since his Holiness received in audience at the Vatican a deputation of Roman police, who had come in the name of a number of which they were members to offer to Pius IX. the tribute of their loyal and affectionate sympathy, and to present him with a practical testimony of gratefulness to him. The Marchioness Medici read the address, and made the presentation of the offerings to the Holy Father. The Sovereign Pontiff replied as follows:

"Your presence to-day to the halls of the Vatican suggests to my mind a phrase of daily scripture, which declares that it is better to enter the house of mourning than the house of rejoicing. You, dear children, have to put in practice the sacred lesson, and have chosen to bend your steps towards the Vatican, rather than elsewhere, where there are pleasures and distracting amusements. It is not through any merit on your part you are here. People will tell you, what takes you to the Vatican? and you can answer that you go there to go and to do honor to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, His Sovereign Pontiff here below. You will answer that you go there to see him, but to tell him what you are doing for the salvation of souls by your labors, your works and by every other means which Christian charity may suggest, to tell him that you are wiping away the widow's tears; that you are bringing succor to the orphans; that you are visiting the poor outcasts of the street from their career of shame; that you are saving others from the blighting blasts of evil which surrounds them and lightening the burdens of those who are afflicted. Why, indeed, should you be ashamed of your profession? Is it not a profession which, from the Victor Emmanuel point of view, an admirable man, a faithful son of the Church, and a religious, moral and political creed was what is almost not quite to be literally as Italy and died, the best friend of—Up with the King and down the Pope! Let not our readers be shocked. The story was a true one. Italy not very long ago in England and in Ireland, too—in which character, by the way, it had the full benefit of the Pope's money. He was bound over by it, purchased by it, owned by it, body and soul and mind and heart. He fought on his God and his God rewarded his services at so much a week. So masters went and monkey; but Signor Luigi Furli was one day to die; and where was he God when the State would not accompany him out of the world; the State cared not a jot for his soul, or where he went to after death. Those pieces of silver for which Signor Luigi Furli had betrayed his Lord helped heavy on his sinking soul. *Tradidem sanguinem*, groaned, cried out Signor Luigi Furli. "What is that to me? What have you given me for it?" responded the fiend.

Signor Luigi Furli looked in his last moments for the consolations of the Church from the priests of Rome, from the Bishop of Nepius, according to the writer who supplies the New York Times with the letters of the reprobate functionary of the Italian Government" to the grave. "So the newspaper was a purely civic one, and in holy water was sprinkled or Latin prayers said," writes the correspondent of the Times. And this he calls a "priestly outrage." How these men and these writers let their own words at every turn! We taught the sprinkling of holy water was a mere superstition, and prayers over the dead Pagan memories and mediæval mythology. So they are, when they take leave at a Christian burial. But this man lies at the burial of this man and sees at who deny the Church all their life long, they would his cousin into heaven, the moment, and by the book door, the local is a "priestly outrage." It is without some of those gentlemen of easy conscience learn that the laws of God's Church are made to be kept, not broken;


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## SAINT'S DAYS IN APRIL.

**A Sketch of Saints' Collection of Stones.**

The month of April contains the feast days of a great number of English Saints, whose names are among the most popular of the calendar. Thus we have St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury; St. Bede, St. Egbert, St. Richard, St. Waltrada and St. Stephen Harding. All of these holy men and women are, and have been for many centuries, much venerated in England, and justly so, on account of their many and glorious virtues. St. Catherine of Sienna is also feasted in this month, and as her story remaining ornament, a little silver cross, to a beggar, and at night she dreamt she saw our Saviour with it in his hand. Catherine played an important part in the public affairs of her age. A league had been formed against the Holy See, at the head of which were the people of Florence. Catherine, charged with negotiating peace, visited Pope Gregory XI. at Avignon, and was official in restoring the Pope to Rome; Gregory was succeeded by Urban VI., a friend of Catherine, who answered, "Do as you have promised God." His Holiness, who had not told any one that he had in fact made a vow to return to Rome, saw that this must now be henceforth be considered. He left Avignon, she wrote him several letters to urge him on to execute his promise, and he followed her counsel on the 16th of September, 1376. After having pacified the Church she continued her power of pacifying Italy; she went to Florence, then the scene of murders and confusions, and, at the risk of her life, she strove to calm the violence of party strife; and in 1377 succeeded in reconciling Florence to the Holy See. But the same year saw great commotion befall the Church, to the grief of pious souls. On the death of Gregory XI., Urban VI. was elected; but the French Cardinals declared his election void, elected Robert of Geneva, Clement VII., and returned with him to Avignon. Catherine wrote to the Cardinals pointing out to them the duty to the Kings and Queens of Europe, to obtain their assistance to Urban VI.; she reasoned, appealed to the best side of their nature, but was looked upon as a madwoman. Urban sent for her to Rome that he might have the benefit of her counsel to advise him, but her life was closing, her intrinsic increasing, and she was appointed to die.

The disobedience of her life was one of struggle. For a long time she lay sufficiently resigned to the will of God, but at last her soul, longing for everlasting rest, broke forth into words of entreaty, "Lord, my God! I have sinned, have mercy on me!" Then her servants were silent, and they heard her speak to Jesus, praying for forgiveness. This was followed by silence, but she was conscious of the presence of many saints, and of Mary, the Queen of Heaven, and earnestly requested to her soul.

She died in Rome, and was buried in the Church of Minerva. Her head was carried to Siena, and preserved in the Church of St. Dominic; were lost in the revolution of 1799. In regard to St. Catherine's reputation for sanctity, Pius II. declared on her feast day, the Dominican Order, when she, with Blessed St. Catherine of Siena, should be placed in the calendar of heaven to be applauded, when thou wert still in your earth." The queen of the Church, pray for Pius IX., and beseech thy Heavenly Spouse to remove from us the rightful punishment, and with them, inequality in Christendom.—*The Month and Catholic Review.*

The Merry and Lugubrious are appropriated the magnificent sum of $200 for the benefit of the widow of the Good Shepherd, which is now about one-thirtieth of the amount received. Were he burning, about ten years ago, 1 800 gentlemen would have raised.

## Exiled Popes—Pius IX.

On the 27th March the sixth session of the Academia of the Catholic Religion for this season was held at the Archbishop's house, Westminster, London, when a paper was read by Right Rev. Monsignor Patterson, President of St. Edmund's College, entitled "Exiled Popes." The paper was the most comprehensive retrospect taken by the learned President of the fortunes of the Holy See through past ages, led him to the conclusion that our feelings about the present unfortunate circumstances of the Papacy ought not to take the form of despair. The restoration of the temporal power might be the result of agencies that are already at work among the European nations. If by brought about, it would be so not by the will of man, but by the Providence of God. The world in all ages was equally hostile to the Church, whether the lack of Peter were tossed amid the billows of political convulsion, or glided over the smooth treachery of worldly prosperity. Of one thing Catholics might be sure—there would be no compromise between the Holy Father and the enemies of the Church. His resolution never to capitulate with the Italian Government was not caused by pettiness of feeling. Some had blamed him for refusing to celebrate, as heretofore, the great festivals of the Church in St. Peter's. It was impossible he could do so while Rome remained in the power of the usurpation. The demand reminded one of the words of the Psalm—*Super flumina Babylonis.*

On the contrary, the Pope's people, Mr. Allies rose and said that of the many papers he had heard read at the Academy the present was the one that had afforded him the greatest pleasure, and with every word of which he entirely concurred. The reputation made on them. On the 5th of February, 1848, the Pope granted a Constitution, appointed by a certain Lord Ellenborough, accompanied to Cashary two Protestants who were charged with the duty of collecting the war tax. They took up their quarters in the house of a Catholic, by which they incurred the village, intending to encamp there until the following morning. During the night some of their people broke into the neighborhood, and they imagined themselves beyond the possibility of assistance. Discharges of musketry were heard, and, in the morning, the two Protestants were found miserably but they soon became aware that the assailants had fled, and they were heard upon the outskirts of the grove.

"There was soon great excitement in the village. Men, women, children dressed, and all the men flew to arms. The battalion, in whom brother, rushed towards the place from whence the firing had come. Finding themselves inferior in numbers, and seeing no enemy, they halted. A shout of victory was heard—for they were nothing but peasants—threw down their arms and fled in confusion. Many were slain, and would behind the trees.

Having recovered from their fright, the people returned victorious to their quarters. But the exploits of the inhabitants was not permitted to pass unpunished. The enemy received reinforcements, and prepare to chastise the men who were so insolent as to fire upon the troops of the Holy Father. On the following morning they took possession of the village, and commenced a general onslaught, under pain of plunder and fire, the surrender of the instigators of the night attack. The chief authority, the curé of Cashary, a man of large form and an ardent patriot, offers to give himself up as the instigator of the whole affair, if he might save the village. He allows himself to be denounced as the chief of the party; he is arrested, loaded with irons, and shortly dragged to Rieti.

Four weeks later, on Sunday, the 12th of February, this brave, but misguided Priest, was brought before a council of war, and without examining the slightest evidence, heard himself condemned to death. On the same day he was conducted to the heights of Borrago, a short distance from the village, and shot by the men of the Landwehr. Before ordering his men to fire, the chief of the firing squad approached the priest, and extending his hand, said:

"Forgive me, Monsieur le Curé, for the act I am about to commit. I cannot do otherwise, as my duty demands it."

"Proceed, monsieur; I forgive you."

These were the last words of the martyr. He tore off the bandage with which they wanted to blindfold him, and with his countenance beaming with goodness and courage, he fell pierced with bullets.

A few weeks later, Zimmermann died of shame and remorse. The civil and religious authorities of the town only assisted at the condemnation when it was too late to protest against the shameful execution. The inhabitants of Rieti have given a magnificent cenotaph of granite and black marble to the memory of the martyr in the "Cimetière de Nord." The victim, born at Mouron, the bourg so cruelly ravaged by the Bavarians on the eve of the battle of Sedan, is represented life-size, the body reclining face downwards, and the eyes unbandaged. This tomb, erected by patriotic subscriptions, is now the object of a series of pilgrimages. The victims of the war resort to it to mourn over their dead; children learn here the horrors of the invasion, and the duty which a love of country imposes upon every Frenchman.

## The Grave of Wolfe Tone.

A great national demonstration took place on Sunday, June 29th, at Bodenstown, county Kildare, to celebrate the completion of a memorial over the grave of Theobald Wolfe Tone, whose remains repose under the shade of a ruined temple in the ancient graveyard. Among the many brave Irishmen who have lived and suffered in the cause of their country, Wolfe Tone holds a foremost place, and his memory is held dear in the hearts of Irishmen all over the world. His grave is regarded with that veneration which is characteristic of the Irish race, and it has always been a spot of peculiar interest and regard. Some few months since a number of gentlemen met by his grave by the members of the Wolfe Tone Band, Dublin, this laudable idea having suggested itself to them. Of course the Holy Father would be an exile from his dominions, but faithful Catholics in general might make up their minds to endure in the persecution; let them not expect their own lot to be better than that of the head of their religion. On the other hand, it might well enough be conceived that a Christian King could have the Vicar of Jesus Christ for his subject. The Pope was the independent of every nation in sovereignty, and between being independent of other sovereigns and being himself a sovereign, there was no difference or distinction. The true nature and necessity of the temporal power came out more clearly the more it was attacked. Unless it were restored, there was a convulsion of society impending, and he would therefore ask the shade the conflict of previous ages. No one could calculate the enormous elements of destruction stored up in the gigantic forces now existing in Europe, or have even half-formed of men in arms awaiting the call to war and bloodshed.

## An Episode of the Late Franco-Prussian War.

A recent number of *L'Assemble Nationale* published the following interesting narrative, which was translated for the New York *Freeman's Journal*:

From the village of Cercy, situated about five miles from Reims, conceals its little cottages and gardens in the groves that encircle the hillside. The inhabitants, composed as it is of small farmers, are not rich, and of a peaceable character, were not heavily enthusiast to resist the requisition made on them. On the 5th of February, 1871, the Prussian General Von Zimmermann, commanding the Cavalry Division which encamped in Cashary two Protestants who were charged with the duty of collecting the war tax. They took up their quarters in the house of a Catholic, by which they incurred the village, intending to encamp there until the following morning. During the night some of their people broke into the neighborhood, and they imagined themselves beyond the possibility of assistance. Discharges of musketry were heard, and, in the morning, the two Protestants were found miserably but they soon became aware that the assailants had fled, and they were heard upon the outskirts of the grove.

"There was soon great excitement in the village. Men, women, children dressed, and all the men flew to arms. The battalion, in whom brother, rushed towards the place from whence the firing had come. Finding themselves inferior in numbers, and seeing no enemy, they halted. A shout of victory was heard—for they were nothing but peasants—threw down their arms and fled in confusion. Many were slain, and would behind the trees.

Having recovered from their fright, the people returned victorious to their quarters. But the exploits of the inhabitants was not permitted to pass unpunished. The enemy received reinforcements, and prepare to chastise the men who were so insolent as to fire upon the troops of the Holy Father. On the following morning they took possession of the village, and commenced a general onslaught, under pain of plunder and fire, the surrender of the instigators of the night attack. The chief authority, the curé of Cashary, a man of large form and an ardent patriot, offers to give himself up as the instigator of the whole affair, if he might save the village. He allows himself to be denounced as the chief of the party; he is arrested, loaded with irons, and shortly dragged to Rieti.

Four weeks later, on Sunday, the 12th of February, this brave, but misguided Priest, was brought before a council of war, and without examining the slightest evidence, heard himself condemned to death. On the same day he was conducted to the heights of Borrago, a short distance from the village, and shot by the men of the Landwehr. Before ordering his men to fire, the chief of the firing squad approached the priest, and extending his hand, said:

"Forgive me, Monsieur le Curé, for the act I am about to commit. I cannot do otherwise, as my duty demands it."

"Proceed, monsieur; I forgive you."

These were the last words of the martyr. He tore off the bandage with which they wanted to blindfold him, and with his countenance beaming with goodness and courage, he fell pierced with bullets.

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Don Carlos was crowned on Friday, March 6th, in the Cathedral of Talcoo, capital of the province of Guipazcoas. After the coronation he attended solemn High Mass of thanksgiving for the victories lately gained by his army.

Great excitement prevails in Treves on account of the ill-treatment by the Prussian officials of the Most Rev. Bishop Eberhard. The people seem disposed to rise against the Government.

The six centenary of St. Thomas Aquinas, which occurred on March 7th, has been celebrated at Rome, which poss all over his Christian world. The Fathers of the Dominican Order especially honored the memory of their most illustrious Doctor.

The salutiy Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Manning, availed himself of St. Patrick's Day to address his Bishopric flock on the necessity of practicing holy temperance. The Irish of London followed his good advice in a remarkable manner.

The Sacred Congregations have passed a decree for promoting the process of beatification of the servants of God, John Eudes, a missionary apostolic, and founder of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary, and the venerable Anna Maria Taigi.

The Right Rev. Francis Redwood, of the Society of Mary, was consecrated Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, in the church of St. Anne, Spitalfields, London, on March 17th. Dr. Manning was the consecrating prelate. The ceremony was witnessed by quite a concourse of distinguished English laymen.

It is stated from Rome that the Bishops of Germany have addressed a collective letter to the King, protesting in very respectful terms against the bill enacting that the ceremonial of marriage must also be performed before the solemnization of the religious rite.

The celebration of the unfailing generosity of the Holy Father comes to us from Rome. His Holiness recently sent three gold chalices and a rich chasuble as a gift to the Church of Bonisolo, in the diocese of Treviso. The good people returned their hearty thanks and profession of love and devotion to the successor of St. Peter.

One of the most remarkable miracles ever was carried on in the city of Cork was recently concluded in the beautiful church of SS. Peter and Paul. The cures of communicants was unprecedentedly large. Most Rev. Dr. Delaney expressed in the highest terms his satisfaction at the happy results of the religious exercises.

The Holy Father, although much grieved by the death of Cardinal Barnabo, and afflicted by the unfilial conduct of the Emperor of Austria, who is copying the infamous Prussian Church laws and introducing them into his dominions, is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and takes a good deal of exercise.

The Church laws have been received with Pope by a public audience in the Royal House of the Austrian Reichsrath, where Cardinal Rauscher, in the presence of the Protestants and the infidels decidedly preponderate. They will probably be published in the upper Austrian Chamber of the Upper House.

There is no telling to what absurd extremes English bigots will not run. The Rectory Committee of the town of Peterborough is fully represented in Parliament by the notorious Whalley, have refused to let the cemetery of the town only "Consecrated" ground. Resolved in MORDEN, according to the words, "Pray for the soul of," etc., consisting of "Bishoprick" is Stand" to be buried in this cemetery.

The creed of the secret society known as "Young Italy" is laid down by their own publications as "God's King, no priest, and holy purpose—doing honor to the memory of one of the truest of the many martyrs that world that land had produced. His honored dust rested beneath where they stood, but his memory was cherished in the hearts of the Irish race to all parts of the globe. The stone that lay over it had almost disappeared, but it had been removed in his old scrape by Irishmen to carry as a precious relic to their lands, and there was nothing left to mark the spot where lay that beloved dust. In that state of affairs the young men of the Wolfe Tone Band erected a new slab over the grave, and the men of Kildare had completed the work so well begun by erecting the beautiful temple which now surrounded it. It was in the darkest days of Ireland's suffering, when the Catholics were shut out from all voice in the government of their own country, and a groaning and bleeding land, that Wolfe Tone, a Protestant, took up their cause, and when he found that every conscientious effort to do good seemed but foiled—when the masses of his countrymen were shut out from the political race—he turned to the last resort of an outraged people. Let his acts be a warning to every Government, that they hound a people inevitably, desperately and legally agitating for the reform of acknowledged grievances, and for the removal of acknowledged wrongs, when they trampled upon them. The name for which Wolfe Tone lived and died, the freedom and independence of his native land, still animated the breasts of the Irish people.

Mr. Mooney then moved a resolution to the effect that, in dedicating the tomb to the memory of Theobald Wolfe Tone, they desired, in testimony of their admiration for his labors in the cause of Irish independence and the devotion which he displayed in the service of their country, to declare their fidelity to the great principle of self-government for Ireland which he maintained.

A Voice—Home Rule.

Mr. Richard Kenna, of Dublin, seconded the motion in an eloquent speech, in which he called upon them to continue their efforts in behalf of their country's independence.

Mr. John Keegan having been called to the second chair, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman amid great enthusiasm. Cheers were given for Parnell and Sullivan, etc. The Wolfe Tone band having played "The Green of Wolfe Tone" round the grave, the demonstration terminated, and the several bands of the assemblage retired to their homes. The entire proceedings were orderly and enthusiastic.—*Dublin Freeman.*

HAPPANT INFIDELITY.—The Paris *Assemble Nationale* publishes the following: "One of our friends, who lives in the South of France, writes to us that in the village of X—— all religious services have been suspended since September 4, 1870. They have there only civil marriages, burials and civil baptisms. This is the severe result of a civil baptism. The family go to the Mayor's house in procession, sing the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary airs. A speech is then made, and a Phrygian cap is placed on the infant's head. It is the custom to cut the baby by names such as Gambetti, Manuel, Bordone, etc. Infants have been received the names of Hoche, Robespierre and Chalbaud Lacaze would have even been called poudre, carrot and tobacco in which, anything that is not Christian. The province who is now in power is going to put a stop to this state of things."

## SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1874.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**Conducted by the Christian Brothers**

*Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Education, whether Classical, Scientific or Commercial.*

Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of B.A.; the Scientific, B.S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

A Preparatory Department has been established for the convenience of those who wish to acquire a good English education before attending the higher classes.

Whilst proper care is bestowed on every branch taught in the College, the pupils receive instruction in special attention. The daily exercises of the Students are conducted in the French language, as well as English.

Classes are held every day, except Thursday and Sunday, from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Pupils will find Saint Mary's in their advantage to present at the formation of classes.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

(Payable half yearly in advance.)

Board, Tuition and Washing.....$250 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicine.....10 00
Vacation at College.....40 00
Use of Bedding.....10 00
Modern languages, Music and Drawing form extra charges.

Tuition will be resumed on the 15th of August.

For further information address the Brother Director.

### ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA CLARA, one mile from the Depot, and 50 miles from San Francisco. The grounds are extensive, and the buildings large and commodious.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches taught in Academies. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS.

(Invariably half yearly in advance):

Board, Tuition, Washing, Bedding, per session.....$125 00
Music, with use of instrument, per month.....1 50
Drawing and Painting.....2 00
Vocalizing and the Academy.....2 00

DAY PUPILS.

Terms per month (in advance.)

Select Day Scholars—Rhetoric, first and second.....$3 00
Third and fourth Grammar Classes.....2 50
Preparatory Classes.....2 00
Preparatory Scholars, per month, throughout the year.....1 00

No extra charge for French, plain and ornamental needlework.

For further particulars apply to the Superiores.

### CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
FOR THE

### EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
SILVOT, SANTA CLARA CO.

*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition, washing and bedding, per session.....$150 00
Entrance fee, to be paid but once.....10 00
Bouquet on Piano.....5 00
French.....5 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Fine and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged $40 00.

Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges.

Pupils will be required to furnish their own Bed and Bedding, Napkins, Towels, Silver Fork and Spoon, Goblet and Plate.

Pupils commencing at the Academy during vacation will be charged $40 00

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

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There is something approaching a famine in several parts of Italy. Bread riots are frequent, and the troops are kept busy restoring tranquility. The Communistic character of the demonstrations is proven by the cries of the infuriated and hungry mobs. United Italy is certainly not prosperous.

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The Paris Journal of the relics of the martyrs made by the Parisian Communists in 1871 has been reopened. Among other things are a number of pieces of vestment from the person of Archbishop Darboy, on which the victims had scratched their names, and many of these had even written their last requiem. The sentiment is a most touching one.

Reminders says the Pope is the only man literally to inherit the purple of Herod. If this is meant as a "speak" it bears anything perpetrated by Artemus Ward or Josh Billings. The people have been, at least since the Chancellor, with his usual brutality, taken as "Bismarck" by the servile admirers of the Liberal press, about as far as he can exist. Like all coarse beings, Bismarck delights in taunting the weak.

Cardinal Cullen, as well as every other Irishman, comes of like ancestry, and when his Eminence was Rector of the Irish College at Rome, he was an ardent supporter of the letters to the most Rev. Dr. Maguire, Bishop of Derry—a great light and a great loss to the Irish Church—and that so pleasantly as can be. As the Irish say, it seems likely to the Cardinal to be for he had two pensions bought in, "no."

The mission of St. Stephen's, Brooklyn, closed on the Feast of the Annunciation, when the Papal Benediction was given and the crowd illuminated. The cross is the invention of Rev. Father Walworth, pastor of the church. It stands upon a gilt ball at the summit of the spire, 210 feet above the sidewalk, is about a half foot in height and four in width. It is formed of 750 three-candle power glasses, imported from Bohemia, which are in a framework of galvanized iron. By the interior are a series of gas jets, which can be lit up by electricity.

The Rev. Simon Lemmer delivered a fine lecture, Monday evening, March 30th, on "Ireland, Her Scholars, Poets and Statesmen," in the Church of St. Francis, St. Louis, Mo., for the benefit of the sacred and sacrificial vestments of St. Patrick, the old Bell of Donegal, and the stone slab of regenerating the Irish people as John Stuart Mill has so ably shadowed forth in his "Subjection of Women." Mr. Lemmer is a descendant of the first thousand exiles of the Irish alphabet to the tongue. The result was that in time Ireland became the most enlightened country in the world.

The *Semaine de Lourdes* quotes the following from the *Journal de Rome*: "On the 25th of March a most glorious and grotto during the past year: The convent of the sacrament, which is situated on the top of the Janiculum, and the 1,200 pilgrims coming from forty several different countries and two to three days in order to visit the grotto. Consequently the hills among of Rome, and more than 3,000 persons were obliged to go away."

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**Protein the Staking System.**

The formula a condensant produced by the stimulants in ordinary use, are followed by a reaction that is always more or less injurious. Just as the fierce, blossomed for a moment by the lightning's glare, becomes apparently blacker than ever after the flash is over, so the mental gloom and physical debility that visibly temporarily under the influence of a drug, returns with a ten-fold intensity when the first transient effect ceases. Yet physicians habitually prescribe the poison of commerce for patients suffering from bodily weakness and mental despondency. The true remedy in such cases is a pure stimulant medicated with the finest tonics and alterative which the vegetable kingdom affords, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only preparation at present known which thoroughly blends the emergency. The effect of this popular remedy is to complexion. Each dose taken invigorates the vital energies and the brain, and its prolonged use will unquestionably cure the most obstinate dyspepsia, biliousness, or mental torpor that does not arise from organic disease beyond the reach of medicine. It is in the interest of the word, and is fascinating and captivating certain. If the nerves are tumultuous nor relaxed, it braces them—if the bowels are constipated, it relieves them; if the liver is torpid, it possesses sensitivity in that organ if the mind is gloomy, it clears away the clouds; if the appetite is poor and digestion slow and painful it promotes, it creates a relish for food and soothes the stomach in its recovery to lose healthful aliment. Moreover, it is a specific for a large number of ailments to which it is more particularly prevalent in the damp and chill of autumn, such as fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney complaints, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, constipation, child and fever, and all the morbid conditions of the digestive and secretive organs superinduced by sudden changes of temperature and the inclemency of the season.


## Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON OTHUS, SAN FRANCISCO.
THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $5 75 @ 6 15; superfine at $4 87 1/2@5. In sacks $5 @ 5 50 bbl.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and at steady rates the past week. At the close the market is unchanged at $1 60@1 62 1/2 ctls.

BARLEY—No demand has been very good at better rates. We quote for feed for ordinary to choice brewing at $1 02 1/2@1 07 1/2 @ 1 10 ctls.

OATS—The market is unchanged, at unchanged rates. Gray for seed and feed. Quotable at the close at $1 50@1 70 @ 1 80 ctls.

RYE—Quotable at $1 30@1 35 ctls.

CORN—Yellow Western is in fair demand and steady, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $1 35@1 37 1/2 ctls. In small lots.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 @ 2 25 ctls.

HAY—Quotable at $1 @ 1 50 @ 2 ton.

CORN—Quotable at $1 @ 1 25 @ 1 75 @ 2 ton.

BRAN—The following are the jobbing rates: Bran, $18 @ 19; Middlings, $20 @ 21; Shorts, $21 @ 22; Chicken Feed, $1 75@2 @ 2 25 ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, $3 @ 3 25; Butters, $3 @ 3 25; Pea, $3 @ 3 25; Lima, $5 @ 5 25; Red, $3 @ 3 25; Small White, $3 @ 3 25; Large White, $3 @ 3 25 ctl.

POTATOES—The receipts have been fair, with a fair demand. We quote the range at $1 75@2 25 per ctl. New Burbanks, $1 @ 1 50 ctl.

ONIONS—Quotable at $2 @ 2 50 ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $27 50 @ ton from mill.

HAY—Quotable at $1 75@1 75 @ 2 ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $1 @ 1 25 @ 1 50 ton.

BARLEY—Quotable at $1 @ 1 25 @ 1 50 ton.

OATS—Quotable at $1 @ 1 25 @ 1 50 ton.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6 1/2@7 3/4 @.

WOOL—We quote Spring, short staple, at 17@20c; medium, 21@23c; extra, long, 24c @ 2.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Cubberds fresh roll, good to choice, 37 1/2 @40c; fresh firkin, fair to good, 30@35c; ordinary to fair, 25@28c; choice, none in the market.

CHEESE—California, fair to good, 15@16c; choice, 17@18c; Eastern, 18@20c @ dozen; Young America, 19@20c @ dozen.

EGGS—Per dozen, 25@30c.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 15 @ 18 @ 20 @ 22c; Geese, 90c @ $1 @ $1 25 @ $1 50 @ pair; Ducks, $1 @ $1 25 @ $1 50 @ pair; Chickens, $3 @ $3 50 @ $4 @ $4 50 @ $5 @ $5 50 @ $6 @ $6 50 @ $7 @ $7 50 @ $8 @ $8 50 @ $9 @ $9 50 @ $10 @ $10 50 @

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The Patriotic summum of the relics of the pillage made by the Parisian Communists in 1871 has been reopened. Among other things are a number of pieces of widow gloss from the house of La Roncière, from which the victims had scorched their names, and scraps of them had even written letters to friends. The museum attracts a great crowd.

Bismarck says the Pope is the only man likely to reconcile the people to Servage! If this is meant as a "quash" it bears anything perpetrated by Artemus Ward or Josh Billings. Impossibilities, however, are that the Chancellor, with his usual brutality, takes as "whatnesses" by the servile adulators of Liberal Lower Canada, will be sent out. Lake all coarse beings, Bismarck delights in insulting the weak.

Cardinal Cullen, as well as every other Irishman, cousin of like ancestry, and when his Eminence was Rector of the Irish College at Rome, he was an accomplished. His letters to the late Rev. Dr. Maguire, Bishop of Derry—A great light and a great loss to the Irish Church—show that at Rhemes's as can be. As the Irish people are to-day, so were they in the days of the Tudors and Stuarts.

The mission of St. Stephen's, Brooklyn, closed on Palm Sunday in the evening, when the Papal Benediction was given, and a crown illuminated. The crown is the invention of Rev. Father O'Reilly, pastor of the church. It stands on a gilt ball at the summit of the spire, 210 feet above the sidewalk, is two and a half feet in height and four in width. It is formed of 120 diamond-shaped glasses, imported from Bohemia, which are set in a framework of galvanized iron. In the interior are a blaze of gas jets, which can be lit up by electricity.

Rev. James Kenned delivered a fine lecture, Monday evening, March 30th, on "Ireland, Her Scholars, Poets and Songs," in Sansome Avenue church, St. Mary's. He held a full house of that sacred and soul-inspiring of Mr. Parnell, who told the holy people and the same time of religious persecution in the days of Queen Bess; for he wished them to be well apprised of the boons he was soon by distributing one thousand copies of the Irish apostle, to the peasantry. The result was that in time Ireland will be the most enlightened country in the world.

The *Annales de Lourdes* quotes the following railway statistics of pilgrims to the miraculous grotto and grants during the past year: The number of the railways, which had complied given to the number of 1,500 pilgrims, and which had formed seven different streams and were formed one hundred and fifty-three trains, exclusive of Omnibus of the official Agents we can account for 1,500 pilgrims who came by their individual initiative to the Grotto. These Mass Are, comprise of men only—one from Nimegue, one from Bordeaux, and one from Nimes, consisting of 1,100.

Don D. Vincent de Paul Moreby is the richest proprietor of mixed laborers engaged in charitable work in New York. He began his fortune by coming to New York for merely a few dollars. It was accumulated in the sale of liquors. He founded in the city Rome in 1846. The organization is composed of forty-two boys in company with a Brother, who oversees the proceedings of all the boys. The Institution is also maintained by about $40,000 a year, is at present in charge of 600 boys, and is usually full. Applications are made for admission every day, and the managers have no difficulty in selecting the most needy cases.

Among the remarkable incidents of St. Patrick's Day may be mentioned that of French and German medical nursing over many others in Baltimore, the Knights of Father Mathew, St. Michael's and St. Patrick (Germans) 60 into line, and it is said that there were more marching with a fine band. A Catholic Irishman, who was present, writes to us in a most complimentary manner of the manner in which the Irish of Baltimore and San Francisco are Catholics. We would not wish to be living in the days of the Church or its people who would not be proud of the Irish Catholics of Baltimore and San Francisco.

The Rev. Father Thebaud, S.J., has left for Europe, and will be absent for a year. He will be met by his brother, Father Thebaud, S.J., at Liverpool, and will spend the summer in Ireland, Scotland and England. He will return to this country in the fall, and will be met at the steamer

# THE FRANC-TIREUR.

## A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

### CHAPTER LXXII.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

Despite the strong objection he entertained to his timber assistant, Mike Mahony was not long before he brought it into requisition. While still regarded as a patient of the ambulance he contrived to get into the streets and observe with much curiosity what was going forward. It did not always happen that what he observed was of a very striking nature. There is a good deal that is common-place even in times of siege in a great city. The bombardment interested him in some degree, but he had been under fire so often that it presented no great feature of novelty. He did, indeed, wonder at the indifference which began to be exhibited towards it by men, women, and even children, though at the time it was known that as many as fifty persons were daily slain by the shells or the fall of the materials of buildings.

As he rested one day on a bench placed outside a house, that once seemed to have been a sort of café, but was now closed, several men holding muskets in their hands passed him. They were all moving in one direction, and seemed to have a common destination. Most of them cast a careless glance at the figure of the soldier in a faded uniform, with a crutch, and passed on. One, however, who was declaiming energetically to two or three, suddenly paused before Mike, and addressing his companions, said, "Look here."

They stopped and looked. Mike observed with interest. The speaker was a man in shabby attire, meagre and under-sized, with hair closely cropped, and as eye which, under thick black eyebrows, seemed to blaze with animation. He stood in such a way before Mike and raised his arm to point him out, as if he were a lecturer expounding from a blackboard.

"You see this?" he said.

His friends saw it.

"Well, this is the symbol of the cures that is weighing us down."

The friends' countenances were turned into notice of interrogation, while Mike was deeply interested in this account of himself.

"Man of the military uniform!"

"Good."

"See how it is faded—color waned out—rotten in texture."

"Indeed, monsieur"—struck in Mike, but he seemed at interruption was to be the last.

The kernel of the other's eloquence overwhelmed him. "Behold," he cried, "the vile and rotten system which, when I was young, and new, charmed the eyes of the foolish nation, until they were blinded by the Man of December, and here is this same military system all faded, ragged and torn to pieces even by the Man of Sedan!"

The friends' faces now were notes of admiration.

"The wound of this soldier—what does it signify?"

"May be," struck in Mike, who did not quite like what he thought a certain disparagement implied in the question, "you would know be'ter if you had a touch your-self."

"It is France pierced in her weakest point."

"My leg, by the holey!" thought Mike to himself, "Well, I did think I wasn't ever feeble in them instruments, any how."

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And more fervid in the enthusiasm, "away, with the rags of military sanitism! away with the weak limbs which are not covered with the glorious scars of sublime fight! away with the wretched prop which will hinder up a barricade in the advance of that glorious freedom which will sweep like an unconquerable force of a despicable enemy, and pour the blessings of victory and peace over the cities and plains of immortal France."

"Why, then, the divil fly away wid you," was the disrespectful commentary Mike uttered to himself as the orator and his friends left him. He watched them, and saw that they went up a large flight of steps and entered a building of considerable size, and that with the men were mingled a large proportion of women and children. He was too far distant to hear any observations, but he saw enough to be aware of singing, and the notes of the "Marseillaise" were audibly borne on the breeze.

A young woman passing by, Mike asked her what that building was. The girl, winking pretty, had a pleasant face, but there was about it an air of unusual determination.

"Do you not know," she said, "the great Vendroyeau Club? Ah," she added, with a tone of contempt, "you are a soldier of the miserable army which has left us shut up here."

"Well, Miss," said Mike good-humoredly, "while I was able I did my part by the counthry that I, but you see this article here is not much of a weapon to fight the Prussians wid."

She was a Communist, inflamed with the fabled rhetoric she had heard in the club; but she was a woman, too, and she could not help sighting out the exclamation, "Pauvre soldat!" as she bent down to take her share in the council for the rescue of the country which was being held in the Vendroyeau.

"What would be the use of my going in there?" commented Mike with himself, "and it's a speech very well agin the Government I was at home in Cappagh or at Limerick, yez, what the divil is the use of hearing them unfortunate omadhawns blathering about bread and butter, and I suppose very hardly one of them knows how to load a gun."

A couple of hours later Mike found himself on the steps of the Hotel de Ville. His curiosity had led him through the streets of the city, and the Faubourg Trochu had reached, but he himself was eager to learn more of the Commune. While the building he perceived that a considerable number of troops, evidently the National Guard, were stationed there. Of these one was very conspicuous from the richness of his uniform, and the position occupied him quickly. He was a man of the stature of Mike's own countrymen, and his face was of the Irish cast. As Mike looked more closely he thought there was no room for mistake. It was Jean Macmahon, the commander of the Versailles forces

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They stopped and looked. Mike observed with interest. The speaker was a man in shabby clothes, meagre and undershaved, with hair closely cropped, and an eye which, under dark black eyebrows, seemed to blaze with animation. He stood with his weapon before Mike and raised his arm to point him out, as if he were a lecturer expounding from a blackboard.

"You see him?" he said.

His friends saw it.

"Well, this is the symbol of the curse that is resting on us down."

The friends' countenances were turned into some sort of interrogation, while Mike was deeply interested in this scrutiny of himself.

"Mark the military uniform."

"Good."

"See how it is faded—color washed out—colorless in texture."

"Indeed, monsieur!"—struck in Mike, but he attempt at interruption was in vain. The object of the orator's eloquence overwhelmed him. "Behold," he cried, "this vile military system which, when fresh and new, damned the eyes of this foolish nation, until they were blinded by the Man of December, and here is this same military system all faded, ragged, and torn to pieces under the Man of Sedan."

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"It is France pierced in her weakest point."

"My leg, by the hokey!" thought Mike to himself. "Well, I did think I wasn't ever feeble in these instruments, anyway."

"Regard that crutch! There you see the miserable prop with which one office administration seeks to sustain the tatters raised by its miserable predecessor."

"Bravo," exclaimed the friends.

"Away," cried the speaker growing more and more fervid in his enthusiasm, "away, with the rags of military uniform! away with the weak limbs which are not covered with the grooves of sublime liberty! away with the wretched prop which will buckle up a barrier to the advance of that glorious freedom which will sweep like an avalanche the forces of a despicable enemy, and pour the blessings of victory and peace over the cities and plains of immortal France."

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A young woman passing by, Mike asked her what that building was. The girl, who was not being pretty, had a pleasant face, but knew was about it as air of unnatural determination.

"Do you not know?" she said, "the great Soudreyan Club? Ah," she added, with a tone of contempt, "you are a soldier of the enemy, enemy which has lost on shot up here."

"Well, Miss," said Mike good-humouredly, "whether I was shot I did my best to prevent it, but you see this article here is not much of a weapon to fight the Prussian with."

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What would be the use of my going in there?" murmured Mike with himself. "If I like a speech very well again the form of it, I can't see it from the flagpost or at the back of the crowd. Faix, I'm not much for public meetings, particularly coachmen and gentlemen's valets, and I suppose I'm only one of them here now so long as I'm not paid."

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Mike found himself in a large room, which was filled with persons of both sexes, who were engaged in the work of barricading the windows. Some were piling up chairs, tables, and other articles of furniture, while others were tearing down the curtains and hangings. Mike was not long before he brought it into requisition. While still regarded as a patient of the ambulance he contrived to get into the streets and observe with much curiosity what was going forward. It did not always happen that what he observed was of a very striking nature. There is a good deal that is commonplace even in times of siege in a great city. The bombardment interested him in some degree, but it had been under fire so often that it proceeded no great feature of novelty. He did, indeed, wonder at the indifference which began to be exhibited towards it by men, women, and even children, though at the time it was known that as many as fifty persons were daily slain by the shells or the fall of the materials of buildings.

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### CHAPTER LXXIII.

THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE.

The dreary month of February had given way to March when M. Victor Damarest rose leisurely from his bed in a garret of the Rue Fassy. M. Damarest had gone to bed without supper, and had shivered through the cold night with only a blanket and his pallet. Yet, few people wanted to buy the politics which M. Damarest helped to make for the famous magazine in the Quartier Rivoli, money not being abundant enough to permit of general indulgence in such delicy articles, and the result was that the lucubrator had to put up with a very slender supply of the necessaries of life. Nevertheless, it appeared he was not without some luxuries, for as he sat on the side of his bed, drawing on the broken boots he had removed, but unjustly, to depositaries his still less substantial, he looked lovingly across the room, with the eye of a connoisseur in his vision on a rare work of art, and exclaimed, "My friend, I beholdyou still!" Carrying the eye in the direction indicated by the glance of M. Damarest it would not strike one that the object addressed was such a gem at all. It was simply a pocket, not even new, nor bright, but rather of stumpy make, the canvas being flattened with the number of years it had been stationed.

Having completed his toilet, which did not involve the appliance of water in any shape, M. Damarest descended to the lower corner of his person and seized the musket, which he placed at his breast after the fashion in which he means of Jean of Arc represent her, with the two-handed sword. "My friend," he addressed the weapon, "I am alone. My children are dead, my wife I have lost long before me, but thou—my fire of 1793, my companion of the Champs Elysees!—thee I will not leave in my loving arms."

The musket answered her discharge, which put its own life in peril.

"Bravo," exclaimed the friends.

"Away," cried the speaker growing more and more fervid in his enthusiasm, "away, with the rags of military uniform! away with the weak limbs which are not covered with the grooves of sublime liberty! away with the wretched prop which will buckle up a barrier to the advance of that glorious freedom which will sweep like an avalanche the forces of a despicable enemy, and pour the blessings of victory and peace over the cities and plains of immortal France."

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## ROMA CAPTA.

The Rome Capta is abandoned to the world,
Hundreds of Rebellion round her ramparts
Rebelled.

The Rome Zoo live down trodden and the brilliant
Rome shall come,
Ancient deeds of daring, Alist, Kossler and
Rebel!

The Rock be broken, never shall the
Rome prevail,
Rome very table infernal to their strong en-
Rome!

The Church is the Thee, always peace-
Rome of darkness, for they know that
Rome

Rome bar—though fracing, tread her with
Rome scorn,
Rome of the forsaken fears the burning
Rome of morn.

Rome and table unbelieving, bearing up the
Rome shattered wall,
Rome her mighty Empire growing like the
Rome trees, living branches all the rivers and
Rome

Rome the fadies, there her voice is fearful
Rome of Austral Asia hearts are found how
Rome

Rome Cares hundreds of her sons have
Rome

Rome of her martyrs raises the roost of
Rome

Rome she back to England like a vast, re-
Rome

Rome Prince Princes, Christ the keys steered
Rome

Rome ondering child of Erin she hath crossed
Rome Rome.

Rome Rome Princes, Christ the keys steered
Rome

Rome her glorious nobles, bleding fellow man
Rome

Rome Rome of Conemara in the Islands of
Rome

Rome and grow, and prosper—let her triumph
Rome

Rome the Lots Incarnate contrite nations bend
Rome

Rome and, sing for gladness, in the Church
Rome of salvation, with the enlivided throng!

Rome Rome Rome Rome through all regions, boasts
Rome

Rome Rome Rome—One Lord, one Faith, one
Rome baptism!

Rome Rome in all their city, glittering with eternal
Rome

Rome Rome the reigns triumphant, wielding her
Rome

Rome Rome of destruction threatens her on every
Rome

Rome Rome—when an infant, graver peril she
Rome

Rome Rome Rome Rome them, overcame them, till with strong
Rome

Rome Rome the Roman purple and her splendid
Rome

Rome Rome though firmly harnessed, brush and
Rome

Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome and conscripts, but I war against
Rome

Rome Rome of Babel could not, in their strange
Rome

Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome
Rome

Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome
Rome

Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome Rome

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2.
Sunday—Third Sunday after Easter. Patronage of the Holy Ghost.
Monday—St. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs.
Tuesday—St. Peter of the Cross, Confessor. St. Thalia, Martyr.
Wednesday—St. Peter, Martyr.
Thursday—St. Catherine of Sienna, Virgin.
Friday—St. Philip and James, Apostles.
Saturday—St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....APRIL 25, 1874.

## THE DOWNFALL OF REPUBLICANISM.

When we speak of the downfall of Republicanism we do not, we are happy to say, allude to any cessation in the progress of free institutions. We merely mean the decline of that political faction in this country of which has usurped the honorable title of republican, although its remote object is the establishment of a plutocratic despotism. We can scarcely take up a single newspaper possessed of any influence with the people in which we do not find charges of the gravest character brought against the party now in power. If we are to believe their organs of public opinion there is hardly a official, from the President down to the pettiest departmental employé, who is not in some way connected with jobbery, corruption or dishonesty. Without exaggerating guilty as in denunciation as that, we can safely aver that there is not a single Republican statesman or office-holder of any prominence whose reputation has not been to some extent tarnished by the astounding revelations of roguery and malfeasance to which the people have been treated during the last few years.

There is not the slightest use in pretending that these revelations only affect the implicated persons as individuals, and that the party to which they belong bears no share in their infamy. The number of men concerned is so large, and they occupy such a marked position in their political faction, that if they are taken away, Republicanism remains a lifeless corpse, without either head or limbs. In fact, these criminals, concerned and unconcerned, constitute the Republican organization, and bereft of them it is reduced to a complete nonentity. To prove this it is only necessary to watch the course pursued by the Administration papers towards them. Denunciation of their misdeeds we can find in abundance—it seems very heroic and it costs nothing; but of any desire to save the nation from their misdeeds, or any wish to replace them by honester men, we cannot discover the smallest symptom. Yet, but a Democratic journal, or even a Republican one, conscientiously opposed to the singularly persuasive powers of revolvers. But and rifle-pits have marked their progress, because the crowds they collect around the saloon doors are not such as are distinguished for edifying conduct on any occasion. The public is becoming thoroughly disgusted with the "roughs," and the respect due to the ear of the prying people is gradually losing its power to protect them from scoff and insult. The ladies have been added and abetted in their unmannerly behavior by a number of fanatical and small-minded preachers, who will not recognize any Christianity which is not steeped and dyed with sectarianism. We have not the heroism, or addresses, delivered to their congregations by some of these so-called extremists, filled, whilst scruples, may well be worthy of Chauncey Giles or "Chadband." Devoid alike of coherency and common sense, they were eminently suited to the intellectual capacities of the

Of course, the Standard Temperance Reformation is already on the wane. Like a fire, it blazed wildly for a time, and then went out in darkness. We do not know that it will leave behind it any lasting benefits, unless more temperate habits and more abstemious dietetic regulations are embalmed. But this much is certain, that the reformation is not based upon any reasonable effort to remedy the evil. It can have no appreciable effect upon the habits wrought by intemperance. When we contrast the gesmodic and fanciful festivities attendant with the [illegible] and powerful influence exercised by the Catholic Church against intemperance and its degrading attendant vices, we cannot help realizing the great fact that the Catholic Church inspires the latter, while the former is the proper fruit of societarianism. The Catholic Temperance Association, which we now found in every part of the Union, accomplish more real and substantial good, do more for the suppression of drunkenness, in the course of one year, than those lady operators could do if they were to continue their work uninterruptedly during the present century.

BALLS FOR ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANS.—A few days ago we had a cordial greeting from Peter Donahoe, Esq., the popular and wealthy Irish-American merchant from Frisco. His mission in the East is to the pages of getting a chime of bells for the Cathedral, which he intends to present to Father Gray's church—St. Patrick's—of San Francisco. He has made arrangements with the publishers, Messrs. [illegible] & A. G. & G. Meneely, of Troy, N. Y., to have the bells cast. Donahoe looks hale and hearty, and bids fair to live many years, and we hope he may enjoy the mutual sound of the bells of St. Patrick's church, when, ere long, will

[illegible] the plaid waves of the Pacific Ocean.—*N. Y. Irish-American, April 18.*

## THE BISHOP OF OLINDA.

It is very often charged against the Catholic Church by the advocates of so called "liberal ideas" that she supports monarchical or imperial Governments in preference to republican. The truth is the Church has not the least predilection in favor of any particular form of government, and, as long as she has freedom to pursue her divine mission of saving souls, does not care under what form people manage their secular affairs. She advocates the fullest measure of civil and religious liberty, and condemns all sorts of tyranny as infractions of divine law. But she has good reason to know that republics can be quite as unjust and tyrannical as any monarchy that ever existed. Both Governments have persecuted the Church, and are persecuting her at the present moment.

She enjoys no more freedom of action in republican Switzerland than she does in imperial Germany or in monarchical Italy. In the New World she has to contend against quite as much opposition as she meets in Europe. There is no real religious freedom in republican Mexico nor yet in imperial Brazil. The later power, indeed, has just achieved the infamous notoriety of sentencing a Bishop to penal servitude for faithfully his spiritual duties. The Bishop of Olinda has been condemned to FOUR YEARS' IMPRISONMENT WITH HARD LABOR! What has he done to merit such a fearful punishment? In the eyes of the Brazilian Government he is guilty of some terrible offence against the law to be visited with a similarly heavy penalty. Every day we read of robbers, burglars, incendiaries and even assassins being let off with smaller chastisements. What, then, has the Bishop of Olinda done? He has publicly excommunicated Freemasons! This, and absolutely nothing more, is the extent of his crime. There was nothing else charged against him, or alleged against him by his prosecutors. Every child who knows his catechism understands that a person cannot be a Free-mason and a Catholic at the same time. Every man has his voluntary choice between the two, there can be no compulsion on him as to which he will be; but *both* he cannot be by any possibility. Yet the Freemasons of Brazil, knowing this perfectly well, insisted upon taking part in religious ceremonies and processions, clad in all the regalia, decked out with all the insignia of their Order. This was a public scandal, a flagrant defiance of the recognized rules of the Catholic Church. The Bishop forbade these men to behave in such a manner, and declared them outcasts of the Church if they did not like it to be punished as heartily as the worst burglar or thief would be for any crime he could commit. Supposing the case were reversed. Suppose the Pope or a body of religious instituted upon being proof of the [illegible] celebrations clad in their monastic habit—acted without any violence—what, we ask, would be thought of the Government which would condemn him to four years' penal servitude for defending the rights and privileges of the organization to which he belonged?

Let us take another parallel case. Suppose it was a long established rule of the Presbyterian sect that the minister of the Ancient Order of Hibernians could belong to their communion, and that, notwithstanding this, the organization persisted in parading its full regalia at all the ceremonies in Calvary Church, what would be thought of the Government which would condemn Rev. JOHN HENRIHAN to a long term of hard labor for telling his flock that the Hibernians were not Freemasons, and had no right to be there? Why, if the congregation rose *en masse* and expelled the intruders, and, in doing so killed a score of them, the inquiry-verdict of *Americans of exceptions* and creed would be—"served them right." There is no point upon which he generality of mankind are so sensitive upon their religious freedom. According to Brazilian law, framed by Freemasons, the Catholic Church has no rights whatever, and cannot defend self against the lawless attacks of individuals who despise and rejo ice teachings.

The misrepresentations of the Bishop of Olinda's case, plainas it is, which have been spread abroad by American newspapers are a positive disgrace to journalism. We are told that it is a conflict between the clergy at laity, between the Ultramontanes and ts Liberals, between the pretensions of Catholicity and the just rights of civil government; whereas it is nothing more or less than an attack upon the most sacred rights of conscience. If the Catholic Church will not be permitted to define her own position, to declare who are of her fold and who are not, to lay down the rules of membership in her own communion, to exclude from her celebrations and devotions those who refuse to submit to her discipline, she is unquestionably deprived of the liberty accorded to every other denomination in the world.

MONEY AT LOW INTEREST.—We learn from the best authority that the central organization of the State Grangers has written to subordinate lodges, offering to loan money at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to such members as required it. Considering that the Banks charge from 12 to 18 per cent. for country loans, this is certainly a low rate of interest. The natural inference to be drawn is, that the chief officers of the Orangers control Banks or foreign money.

It is thought that the disaffected Republicans will coalesce with the Democrats in Stockton at the approaching municipal election.

The *Advocate* says that after the 1st of May two trains will run directly between Gilroy and San Francisco.

## THE LAW OF ALLEGIANCE.

One of the effects, it seems, of the civil war now raging in Cuba has been the immigration of a large number of refugees into the port of Key West, Florida. These men are, of course, Catholics, and their spiritual condition has deeply interested Dr. VENOT, Bishop of St. Augustine, within whose diocese their present home is located. In a most effectionately-worded pastoral, addressed to these expatriated victims of civil commotion, on March 19th, his Lordship explains the condition of the Catholic Church in the United States and its relations with the Government. He then exhorts them to continue to be true and loving sons of the Church of their forefathers, and not to consider themselves as strangers in America. He also warns them against permitting the influence of non-Catholic society, in the midst of which they are now settled down, to alienate them from faith, or make them neglect the practices of religion in which lie their hopes of salvation. With regard to their political opinions, which have been the cause of their exile from Cuba, Bishop VENOT thus expresses himself:

We tell you and we repeat it, that the priests of Key West so tell you that the separation of your native views on politics, which you have left and have to do, and that we will not interfere by spiritual weapons with your liberty in this respect, considering that if the subjects of Spain have deemed themselves justifiable in pulling down an old and a new dynasty of kings, in making and unmaking a Republic, they have the right to do the same with the form of ruling your own judgment in political matters.

These are noble words, and we only wish that they were known in every household of an island which is somewhat farther away from American shores than Cuba. They would prevent a vast amount of misunderstanding, and of the bitter hostility and communistic revolutionists of one of their standing arguments against the Catholic Church. These wicked and unprincipled men, who are not without their counterparts in San Francisco, are constantly endeavoring to persuade ignorant but enthusiastic Irishmen that the Church is hostile to liberty, as enemy to republican institutions, an upholder of regal and despotic power, an opponent of Irish independence. Of course all such assertions are scandalously false as the history of Ireland, better than that of any other country on the globe, incontestably proves. Yet the Freemasons know that the revolutionists cannot possibly hope to fasten the hour of Ireland's liberation by such assertions, and the further circumstance that the only effect of their words is a public scandal, a flagrant defiance of the recognized rules of the Catholic Church. The Bishop forbade these men to behave in such a manner, and declared them outcasts of the Church if they did not like it to be punished as heartily as the worst burglar or thief would be for any crime he could commit. Supposing the case were reversed. Suppose that the Pope or a body of religious instituted upon being proof of the [illegible] celebrations clad in their monastic habit—acted without any violence—what, we ask, would be thought of the Government which would condemn him to four years' penal servitude for defending the rights and privileges of the organization to which he belonged?

## SENATOR ROACH.

If general commendation makes a man happy, the Hon. PHILIP A. ROACH ought to be the most jubilant of men; for from every quarter come approval of his legislative career. The echoes of public opinion, the Press, who have had occasion to allude to him, have done so in most flattering terms. Even those differing from him in politics, pay homage to the ability and integrity of the man. From the day he first took the oath of office until the close of the session, he convinced his brother Senators that he was the intellectual peer of the ablest among them. He came prepared with a well weil stored with solid facts and practical information, supplemented with a command of choice language and familiarity with parliamentary rules, which gave him peculiar advantages as a debater.

It is to his efforts in a large degree that the various charities are indebted for their increased allowance during the past two years; and this in the face of a numerous and influential opposition. It will be remembered that GOVERNOR BOOTH, in his second biennial message, recommended the withdrawal of all State aid from private charities, and the establishment of a grand central orphanage to be managed by the State. The idea took possession of the minds of a large majority of the Dolly Varden members, who wished to be in harmony with their chief, and was advocated by the Sacramento *Union*, San Francisco *Bulletin* and other influential papers, and echoed in the Legislature by Speaker ESTEE and Mr. SWIFT in the Assembly, and by LAINE and ROGERSTON in the Senate—intellectually the ablest of the Independent representatives. But the task of opposing a measure so popular was undertaken by Mr. ROACH—aided of course, in a greater or less degree by Senator DOWTY and Assemblymen HAMILL, DIXON, MURPHY, FARNEY, BYRNES and others—to expose their sophistries, and instead of a withdrawal of State aid, the appropriation per capita was nearly doubled. Instead of $25 per annum for half orphans, hereafter they will get $50; and instead of $50 per annum for whole orphans, they now receive $75; and children deserted by their parents, in charge of any institution (for whom no allowance was formerly made), will hereafter be paid for as half orphans. It is needless to say this is a just law. There is no distinction of creed or sect—the Catholic gets proportionately as much as the Protestant—Rev. Fathers CRONIN and KELLY and the Israelite and Odd Fellow and Good Templar as much as either.

In his first message to the Legislature GOVERNOR BOOTH recommended, among other things, the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for a Reformatory, or Branch State Prison, and gave as his opinion that one prison could be more economically managed than two. The Legislature ranged so as to afford better facilities for the Hon. MR. ROACH took strong ground, and his able speech on the 18th March last, advocating Folsom as the location for the Branch Prison, not only carried the House but convinced the Governor, who, instead of for relieving the overcrowded building at San Quentin being granted, the next thing we saw the selection of a site for a new prison in the mountains of Calaveras, which will be expected from the seed that we blessed when the British came to fight shoven with their remorseless Catholicity, and their godless and [illegible] tyrannical [illegible] the fate of the native [illegible] equal footing in this country with [illegible] pots of the "most favored nations" both Houses by a large majority, and introduced in the United States Senate by Roger a few days thereafter.

Mr. ROACH advocated and exercised his powers of persuasion in a manner beneficially effecting the interests of the State, which we have not time to do to-day. He was always on the ways to his seat when the House session, and never let slip an opportunity to advance the cause of his constituents. He has evidently studied well the duties of a Senator, and it may be said that his success was commensurate with his labor. In 1866 Baltimore was raised to the rank of a Metropolitan See, with four suffragan bishoprics were erected at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Bardstown. How American diocese have since wonderfully extended and multiplied may be learned from the "Catholic Directory" of the year.

ARCHBISHOP CARROLL.

Without detracting in the least degree from the merits of other illustrious prelates, it may be unhesitatingly asserted that, under God, the Catholic Church of the United States owes its grand record to the firm and broad foundation on which Archbishop Carroll placed it. "He had," says De Courcy (History Catholic Church in the United States) "commenced the ministry in America when Catholicity was persecuted here, and a few poor missionaries alone shared the toils and perils of the apostleship. He lived to see the United States an ecclesiastical province, and in his own diocese he had established a seminary, colleges and convents, and created religious vocations and founded a national clergy. Germans, with his Episcopal See, its convents and clergy, had been added to the United States, and was now confided to one of his clergy as prelate."

The same author tells us how Dr. Carroll made his episcopal career: "The Bishop of Baltimore zealously undertook four essential to the religious prospects of the United States—(1) *The Catholic education of youth*, (2) *the formation of a national clergy*, (3) *the creation of churches*, (4) *formation of female communities to take care of the sick and orphans.*" He regarded five objects as the most urgent, but he triumphantly successful in the attainment of all. These four enterprises, their progress and accomplishment, open up so wide a field for consideration that the nature of our paper forbids a division of the subject, therefore glance first at Dr. Carroll's

CATHOLIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

This will fall naturally under the two heads—education of boys and education of girls. As the latter deserves a paper to itself, I will deal with it hereafter, saying a few words now about the provision made for the former. The venerable prelate believed, and all experience confirms his belief, that to build up the Church and make it a tower of strength in the land, its members should be virtuous and well-instructed, that the man should be upright and strong, and the women bright of intellect and pure of heart. To thus make them guiltless of the State and ornaments of the Church, he held that Solomon's advice was the wisest: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." His efforts, therefore, to promote Catholic education were strenuous and unresulting. Apart from elementary schools and the establishment of classes for catechetical instruction, one of the objects he aimed at earliest was the establishment of a college. In fact, in 1788, while yet but Vicar-General, he laid the foundation of an institution which has since won a European as well as American reputation.

THE JESUITS.

It will be remembered that the Jesuits had some property in Maryland. A considerable portion of this property was devoted to the erection of the modest building now consecrated to the purposes of education. It was simply styled Georgetown College, and was opened in 1791. The Jesuits were then too few to spare from missionary labor the number of professors necessary, and they were accordingly replaced by the Sulpitians, established a short time before in Baltimore. Yet, starting with such humble beginnings, it went on and prospered, and to-day it shall be sent to the great London International Exhibition. The Jesuits have voted a credit of 15,000 francs to that effect.

At a recent weekly meeting of the newly appointed Board of Paymasters of the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Lennox Brabazon, Esq., and John F. Armstrong were appointed vice and deputy vice-chairman, respectively.

The Municipal Council of Paris have decided that all objects exhibited at Vienna in 1873 shall be sent to the great London International Exhibition. The Council has voted a credit of 15,000 francs to that effect.

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A memorial from the Irish letter-carriers of Dublin, addressed to C. O. Anderson, Esq., Controller General Postoffice, Dublin, to be forwarded to the Postmaster-General, has been placed in the hands of Mr. Dowling, Mrs. Henry Kingsley and Miss Caroline A. Biggs delivered addresses in behalf of the objects of the doctoral dissertation of women, and a resolution in support of the object of the meeting was unanimously adopted. Another resolution requested the Mayor, who presided, to forward a petition for presentation to Parliament. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the lady speakers.

At meeting of the County Dublin Tenants' Defence Association was held March 20, T. Matthews, Esq., Balbriggan, in the chair. After a long discussion about the recent county election, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. J. J. Keith, seconded by Mr. W. Kelly: "That the best thanks of the County Dublin Tenants' Defence Association are heartily tendered to P. Farrell, Esq., for the manly struggle which he maintained in fighting our battle at the recent election, and that we promise to use every exertion to have the registry so revised that we can with confidence bring him to come forward as our champion at the next opportunity."

Another magnificent new railway station has just been completed and opened at Ranelagh road, Liverpool, close to Lime street, called the "Central Station," which affords improved facilities to persons proceeding to London and the South by the Midland constitute, and south and west of England. The station places the Midland Company's new and short route through Derbyshire and Leicestershire to London, in a very improved position, and as that company has been the first to introduce into England, and will shortly commence running on their lines, Pullman's famous American "Palace Cars," we think their position must, at all events, stand well at Liverpool.

At a meeting held by the sons of the Emerald Isle Benevolent Association, on the 15th instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing six months: President, Daniel Sheehan; Vice-President, P. C. Daley (reflected); Treasurer, James O'Connell (reelected); Recording Secretary, James O'Brien (reflected); Financial Secretary, P. S. Guerin (reelected); Corresponding Secretary, John E. Donovan. Board of Trustees—Edward Reilihan, Patrick Kilalee, James Burke, Terence Fagan, William Lee and Michael Allen.

Division No. 1, A. O. H., of Sacramento, at their meeting, last Monday night elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, M. S. Horan (reelected); Vice-President, O. E. Hughes; Recording Secretary, J. J. Cooper; Financial Secretary, Hugh Duffy (reelected); Treasurer, W. J. O'Brien (reelected).

According to a correspondent of the *Call*, the picnic excursion of the "Lone Star Social Club" to San Rafael, last Sunday, was a most disgraceful affair. Hoodlumism—waste and pandemonium—ruled supreme.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—About the neatest and most fashionable stock of millinery goods—hats, bonnets, flowers, feathers, and all the many with which stylish ladies like to decorate themselves—which can be found in this city of San Francisco, is to be seen at the store of Miss Woodside, 32 Third street, near Mission. Every lady who has been spending fools whatever her taste, and pass over our establishment, and cannot but secure a widely extended trade.

A pair of shoes will cost you only five cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe in their wearing value.



## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The farmers near Banbury, England, having refused to advance wages, their laborers have struck work.

A motion is before the Common Council to present SIR GARNET WOLSELEY the freedom of the city of London, and a sword of 150 guineas value.

At a meeting of Protestants held in Carman, it was resolved to build a Protestant Hall, at a cost of £1,500. Lord Farnham has granted a site for the new building.

The Lord Mayor of London entertained SIR GARNET WOLSELEY and the officers engaged in the Ashantee expedition at a banquet given at the Mansion House, March 21st.

A deputation of workmen waited upon the English Home Secretary, March 26, to urge the adoption of the nine hours' system in factories. MR. CROSS promised a careful consideration.

The Jubilee meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was held on the 26th March at the London Tavern, the Duke of Northumberland presiding. It was stated that during the past year the society's boats had saved 471 lives.

A great meeting of Mayors, at which SIR M. P.'s were present, was held in London, March 26, for the purpose of discussing certain proposed amendments in the law relating to the registry of Parliamentary and municipal elections.

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On Saturday, March 28th, Robert Stewart delivered his fifth lecture on Handel, to a large audience, in Trinity College, Dublin. This lecture, being entirely devoted to Handel's visits to and residence in Ireland, excited more than ordinary interest. Lord Carlisle and Greenwood Park, St. Dublough's seems in have been the places chiefly occupied by the great composer at that time.

At a numerously attended meeting at the Dowsing, Mrs. Henry Kingsley and Miss Caroline A. Biggs delivered addresses in behalf of the objects of the doctoral dissertation of women, and a resolution in support of the object of the meeting was unanimously adopted. Another resolution requested the Mayor, who presided, to forward a petition for presentation to Parliament. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the lady speakers.

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## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

The quarrel between Brooks and Baxter for the Governorship of Arkansas continues. An armed collision is apprehended every moment.

The French Government has advised De Lesseps to accept the decision of the International Commission in regard to the Suez Canal.

Queen Victoria, in a message to the House of Commons, recommends a grant of £25,000 to General Wolseley. She has created him a Baronet.

After three weeks' balloting, the Massachusetts Legislature elected last Saturday GOV. W. B. WASHBURN to the U. S. Senate, vice Sumner, deceased.

Late dispatches from Spain say that several advanced positions of the Carlists before Bilboa have been abandoned to the Republicans.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention defeated the women's suffrage clause, but on the educational clause voted that women may hold all the school offices but that of State Commissioner of Schools.

On the 16th instant Senator Carpenter introduced a resolution in the United States Senate to recognize Cuba as an independent State, and give the insurgents belligerent rights.

Senator Buckingham has introduced a bill allowing Indians who can show a moderate amount of civilization, and sufficient ability to support themselves without begging or stealing, to become citizens of the United States. They are required to swear allegiance the same as foreigners.

DIED, at 9 a. m., April 22, Annie, infant daughter of Patrick and Annie Kennedy, aged 7 months and 7 days.

HALLAHAN—In Sacramento, April 16, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Patrick Hallahan, a native of Kilkenny, aged 4 years, 8 months and 16 days. [We sincerely sympathize with Mr. Hallahan in their sorrowful affliction. They can, however, console themselves with the reflection that her infant child is now in Heaven.—EDITOR MONITOR.]

WEIR—In this city, April 20, Mary, wife of James Weir, and mother of J. J. Weir, a native of county Down, Ireland, aged 50 years.

DONAHUE—In this city, April 17, Grace Marie, beloved daughter of Jeremiah and Ellen Donahue, aged 2 years and 3 months.

MURPHY—In this city, April 16, Richard Henry, a native of Ireland, aged 38 years.

KENNEDY—In this city, April 17, James Kennedy, son of Patrick and Anne

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINS MAY 3.

Sunday—Third Sunday after Easter. Patronage of the Holy Ghost.
Monday—SS. Cosmo and Damodianus, Popes and Martyrs.
Tuesday—St. Peat of the Cross, Confessor. St. Vitale, Martyr.
Wednesday—St. Peter, Martyr.
Thursday—St. Catherine of Sienna, Virgin.
Friday—SS. Philip and James, Apostles.
Saturday—St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....APRIL 25, 1874.

## THE DOWNFALL OF REPUBLICANISM.

When we speak of the downfall of Republicanism we do not, we are happy to say, allude in any occasion in the progress of free institutions. We merely mean the decline of that political faction in this country which has usurped the honorable title of republican, although its remote object is the establishment of a plutocratic despotism. We can scarcely take up a single newspaper possessed of any influence with the people in which we do not find charges of the grossest political corruption brought against the party now in power. If we are to believe these organs of public opinion there is hardly an official, from the President down to the pettiest departmental employé, who is not in some way connected with jobbery, corruption or dishonesty. Without exaggerating so far in denunciation as that, we can safely aver that there is not a single Republican statesman or office-holder of any prominence whose reputation has not been to some extent tarnished by the astounding revelations of roguery and malfeasance to which the people have been treated during the last few years.

There is not the slightest use in pretending that these revelations only affect the implicated persons as individuals, and that the party to which they belong bears no share in their infamy. The number of men concerned is so large, and they occupy such a marked position in their political faction, that if they are taken away, Republicanism remains a lifeless corpse, without either head or limbs. In fact, these criminals, convicted and unconvicted, constitute the Republican organization, and therefore, if it is reduced to a complete nonentity. To prove this it is only necessary to watch the course pursued by the Administration papers towards them. Denunciation of their misdeeds we can find in abundance—it seems very heroic and it costs nothing; but of any desire to save the nation from them, or any wish to replace them by honester men, we cannot discover the smallest symptom. Now, but a few days are for new and honest Republican nominations to be made, the latter party that arose in the Union," with its Lutheran motto "equal moral principles," is dazzled by the Radical journals, and all of them, big and little, bent their drums in harmony. Some of them were successful for a long time, but now there is every appearance that they have gratified their ambition. We, even are beginning to dislike the necessity of having a man merely because he is affiliated with a certain political clique, when he has nothing beyond that to recommend him.

All the respectable people must know that Republicanism is verging to a rapid decline. It has no raison d'etre, if we except the pitiable and despicable one of holding on as long as possible to the national spoils. It has no principles, it has no distinctive policy, it has nothing to promise the country; and if it did make a promise it would be sure not to keep it. Take it is thus devoid of any principle. That is to open to the most terrible charges of treachery and dishonesty. The public opinion, the national honor, the peace of the country, have been ruthlessly sacrificed to the one object of making Radical office-holders and monopolists rich, even at the expense of the whole community. Men as the leaders who are engaged in waging the life-blood of the nation are known to have gorged the patronage which will proceed to apply others' money to the ends of rapacious hunger, allegiance will be the consciences of corporators.

Of course [illegible] Temperance Reform [illegible] already on the wane. [illegible] it lasted wildly for a year [illegible] and it is in darkness. We do not know that it will leave behind [illegible] more unpleasant [illegible] than [illegible] more ambitious. The misrepresentations of the Bishop of Olinda [illegible] owing to so miserably insignificant [illegible] can have no appreciable effect [illegible] mischief wrought by intemperance. [illegible] we counsel the genuine friends of these feelings to consider with the [illegible] gentleness and powerful influence [illegible] by the Catholic Church against intemperance, and its degrading attendant evils. We cannot help realizing the great fact that the divine wisdom inspires the latter, while the former is the proper fruit of secularism. Catholic Temperance Associations, which are now found in every State in the Union, commence with more real and substantial good, do more for the suppression of drunkenness, in the course of a year, than these lady operators could do if they were to continue their work uninterruptedly during the present century.

BELLS FOR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—A few days ago we had a cordial greeting from Peter Donohue, Esq., the popular and wealthy Irish-American merchant from San Francisco. His mission in the East is for the purpose of getting a chime of bells manufactured, which he intends to present to Father Gray's church—St. Patrick's—of San Francisco. He has made arrangements with the celebrated Meneely Foundery, Troy, N. Y., A. A. & O. R. Meneely, of Troy, N. Y., to have the bells cast. Mr. Donahue looks hale and hearty, and bids fair to live many years, and we hope he may enjoy the musical sound of the bells of Father Gray's church, which, are long, will

"Sweet as prayer and as powerful as love"

the pleid waters of the Pacific Ocean.—N. Y. Irish American, April 18.

## THE BISHOP OF OLINDA.

It is very often charged against the Catholic Church by the advocates of so called "liberal ideas" that she supports monarchical or imperial Governments in preference to republican. The truth is the Church has not the least predilection in favor of any particular form of government, and, so long as she has freedom to pursue her divine mission of saving souls, does not care under what form people manage their secular affairs. She advocates the fullest measure of civil and religious liberty, and condemns all sorts of tyranny as infractions of divine law. But she has good reason to know that republics can be quite as unjust and tyrannical as any monarchy that ever existed. Both Governments have persecuted the Church, and are persecuting her at the present moment.

She enjoys no more freedom of action in republican Switzerland than she does in imperial Germany or in monarchical Italy. In the New World she has to contend against quite as much opposition as she meets in Europe. There is no real religious freedom in republican Mexico nor yet in imperial Brazil. The latter power, indeed, has just achieved the infamous notoriety of sentencing a Bishop to penal servitude for fulfilling the spiritual duties. The Bishop of Olinda has been condemned to FOUR YEARS' IMPRISONMENT WITH HARD LABOR! What has he done to merit such a fearful punishment? In this free republic a man must be a criminal, guilty of some terrible offence against the law to be punished with a similarly heavy penalty. Every day we read of robbers, burglars, incendiaries and assassins being let off with smaller chastisements. What, then, has the Bishop of Olinda done? He has publicly excommunicated Freemasons! This, and absolutely nothing more, is the extent of his crime. There was nothing else charged against him, or alleged against him by his prosecutors. Every child who knows his catechism understands that a person cannot be a Free-mason and a Catholic at the same time. Accordingly, there has also been no question made as to the voluntary choice between the two, the one not being so compulsion on him as to which he will be; but both he cannot be by any possibility. Yet the Representatives of Brazil, knowing this perfectly well, insisted upon inflicting part in religious ceremonies and processions, clad in all the regalia, decked out with all the insignia of their Order. This was a public scandal, a flagrant defiance of the recognized rules of the Catholic Church. The Bishop forbade these men to be-have in such a manner, and declared that he would not in a British Empire during his life rather than our "friendly relations" with England should be in the least impaired. The late Archbishop Spalding took great interest in Canon Conroy, and was nothing in efforts for his release. The Archbishop of Cincinnati was equally zealous in his behalf. The result of these joint efforts was that no noble prelates has been made apparent recently in the fact that the Committee on Foreign Affairs at Washington reported favorably on his case last Friday week, and the Senate and House of Representatives afterwards passed resolutions praying for his liberation. There is scarcely a doubt that poor Conroy will soon be a free man once more.

## THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

The Provincial Council, announced in a pastoral letter issued by his Grace the Archbishop and published two weeks ago in THE MONITOR, will begin to-morrow (Sunday), Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph. The opening will be marked by very imposing ceremonies, which will naturally be productive of great interest to all the faithful. Part of the proceedings will be public, and even in the Cathedral can, we believe, be put accommodation. The deliberations and decrees of the Council will be forwarded to Rome for approval by the Holy Father, and will afterwards be promulgated to the faithful. The Archbishop's pastoral requests Catholics to be assiduous in prayer to whom the Holy Spirit may direct both pastors and people and strengthen them in the discharge of their duties.

The Council will, as announced, be divided into [illegible] and meeting in the Cathedral.

J. S. TAN is requested to transmit to this office, without further delay, the money collected by him for TAN MONITOR.

## THE LAW OF ALLEGIANCE.

One of the effects, it seems, of the civil war now raging in Cuba has been the immigration of a large number of refugees into the port of Key West, Florida. These men are, of course, Catholics, and their spiritual condition has deeply interested Dr. Vasor, Bishop of St. Augustine, within whose diocese their present home is located. In a most affectionately-worded pastoral, addressed to these unfortunate victims of civil commotion, on March 19th his Lordship explains the condition of the Catholic Church in the United States and its relations with the Government. He then exhorts them to continue to be true and loving sons of the Church of their forefathers, and not to consider themselves as strangers in America. He also warns them against permitting the influence of non-Catholic society, in the midst of which they are now settled down, to alienate them from faith, or make them neglect the practices of religion in which lie their hopes of salvation. With regard to their political opinions, which have been the cause of their exile from Cuba, Bishop VEROT thus expresses himself:

We tell you and we have directed the priests of your race to tell you that the selection of your political views is entirely optional with you and not with us, and that we will not interfere by spiritual weapons which are not of this world in the political questions which engage your minds. You have deemed themselves justifiable in political theory and practice in the country of which you are now remaining a Republic; you will not fail under the same circumstances in the new country adopted by you to indulge in political matters.

These are noble words, and we greatly wish that they were known in every household of an island which is somewhat farther away from American shores than Cuba. They would point a vast amount of misunderstanding, and would deprive infidel and communistic revolutionists of one of their standing arguments against the Catholic Church. These wicked and unprincipled men, who are not without their comrades in San Francisco, are constantly endeavoring to persuade ignorant but enthusiastic Irishmen that the Church is hostile to liberty, as necessary to republican institutions, as upholder of imperial despotisms, and an opponent of Irish independence. Of course all such assertions are scandalously false as the history of Ireland, better than that of any other country on the globe, incontestably proves. The circumstances under the revolutionists cannot possibly hope to hasten the hour of Ireland's liberation by such assertions, and the further circumstance that the only friends of their words is to make some poor foolish dupes throw off the restraints of religion and imagine themselves free from all obligations, show conclusively, to Catholics at least, the character of the spirit by which they are inspired.

## OPENING THE PRISON DOORS.

It is needless to state that there is very probability that [illegible] undergoing penal servitude in [illegible] for [illegible] will be released. It is usually called the Manchester [illegible] and is [illegible] to afford better facilities for

[illegible]'s Mr. Roache took strong ground, and his able speech on the 18th March last, addressed to Folsom as the location for the Branch Prison, not only carried the House but convinced the Governor. The necessity for relieving the overcrowded building at San Quentin being granted, the next thing was the selection of a site that should combine economy, salubrity and facility of access. The working of the Folsom stone quarries, even for supplying material for the Belgian pavements, was proved by the Governor to be able to yield a good profit; the locality of Natural ALEXANDER and the personal knowledge of other members of the Senate were adduced as to the healthy nature of the chosen site; and the proximity from Sacramento to Folsom rendered access easy. The valuable material belonging to the State at Folsom that can be supplied to our cities by convict labor that will give activity to building and secure employment to hundreds of workingmen, whereas the old and present contract system at San Quentin draws hundreds from handicraft employments and adds to our taxes and unsettle competition.

His efforts in favor of a pure water bill, by means of which the city could obtain its own water, and thus rid us of that most tyrannical of monopolies, are well known. They secured the influence of the monopoly, however, was too powerful for him, so he was relentlessly compelled to accept a substitute as the least of two evils. The act as passed contains many of the good features of the original bill, but is objectionable in so far as it puts off the question of submitting the matter to a vote of the people until the general election in 1875, whereas the first bill provided for a special election this year.

Another important measure advocated by Mr. ROACH was a system of deepening the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, so as to obtain [illegible] and secure the towns and reclaimed lands along their banks from overflow. He urged the State to do this at once as an urgent necessity for its [illegible] and that after the Federal Government would repay to the State all it did our Indian War expenses. If the State would appropriate a small sum annually, the rivers might be improved from the Straits of Carquinez to Sacramento, Marysville and Red Bluff; and on the San Joaquin to the smaller towns above Stockton, which are the centers of grain production. That course would save the railway problem. It would prevent overflow, and would add millions in value to the lands in proximity to the rivers. For ten years the State has paid $106,00 interest annually on railway bonds—it must do the same, under the Act of 1864, for ten years more. At the end of that time the State would derive a small sum to improve the rivers—the great high ways of the State—we would have the greatest river system of any region of the globe, and cheap transportation. The bill passed to engrossment in the Senate the last day of the session, but too late to be [illegible] in the Assembly.

His efforts in securing the Apportionment bill are well known to the San Francisco gets somewhat representation in the Legislature of 4 Senators, we will have a body of 12 Assemblymen, we will have a fair concurrent resolution to abolish the LINGANE (Chinese) Treaty—a law of it which places Chinese on equal footing in this country with the "most favored nations." both Houses by a large majority, and passed the Senate.

Mr. ROACH advocated and secured the passage of several other laying passed many bills of a local character, but which were of no general interest, among which were beneficially affecting the interests of the State, which we have not time to-day. He was always on hand, ways in his seat when the session, and never let slip an opportunity to advance the cause of his constituents. He is hardly necessary to say that his efforts were always unselfish in the interests of his motives was never questioned by any one, and he left the Assembly with the esteem and without reproach.

## CATHOLICITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

NUMBER I.

WRITTEN FOR OUR MONITOR AT [illegible]

A perusal of the statistics in "Catholic Directory" for 1874 will convince all [illegible] of the progress of holy priests and devoted Bishops who are reelected at the head of the Church. The [illegible] and triumphs of the Church in the United States have been wonderful. Though not yet [illegible] as the Church in Mexico, already an exalted position, and [illegible] to which she has attained must glance back to the depths of the first invasion.

CALIFORNIA.

It would give a stranger pleasure to progress to show him the Catholic [illegible] convents, colleges, schools, orphanages of San Francisco, and to him that a quarter of a million dollars was in this city but one poor English speaking persons, and where St. Francis' church [illegible] little more than a shanty, and a triple purpose of church, school and tory! When Dr. Alemany was [illegible] Archbishop of Monterey in 1850 [illegible] two priests—Rev. Father Croke—in the city, and but three all the State. There are now [illegible] and all experience confirms his belief, that to build up the Church and make it a tower of strength in the land, its members should be virtuous and well-instructed, that the man should be upright and strong, and the woman bright of intellect and pure of heart. To these ends them guardians of the State and ornaments of the Church, he held that Solomon's advice was the wisest: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." His efforts, therefore, to promote Catholic education were strenuous and unremitting. Apart from elementary schools and the establishment of classes for esthetical instruction, one of the objects he aimed at earliest was the establishment of a college. In fact, in 1768, while yet but Vicar-General, he laid the foundation of an institution which has since won a European as well as American reputation.

THE JESUITS.

It will be remembered that the Jesuits had some property in Maryland. A considerable portion of this property was devoted to the erection of the modest buildings connected with the new establishment. It was simply styled Georgetown College, and was opened in 1791. The Jesuits were then too few to spare from missionary labor the number of professors necessary, and they were accordingly assisted by the Sulpitians, established a short time before in Baltimore. Yet, small as the college was in its beginnings, it went on and prospered. Soon it became an object of pride to the young city, Washington, which was afterwards located in its vicinity. It received University privileges from Congress in 1815, and remains a proud monument to Archbishop Carroll's zeal in the cause of Catholic education.

In 1803 the Jesuits that survived in Maryland numbered only thirteen, and even these were not recognized at Rome as belonging to a society of religious. Yet such is Catholic vitality and such the power of resurgence that, soon after the formal creation of the Order in 1814, the Jesuits spread out everywhere as missionaries, church-builders and teachers. Apart from their missions and schools, churches and novitiates, I find from the "Catholic Directory" that in the United States they have colleges for the literary education of youth at the following places: Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Fordham (N. Y.), New York City, Worcester, Boston, Buffalo, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Grand Coteau (La.), Mobile, Santa Clara and San Francisco. The progress and extension of other Orders of religious teachers is not less remarkable. The most signal example of this is the extraordinary development given in our own days to an Order with which we have grown familiar—namely, that of

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

In 1846 their first community in the United States opened a school and novitiate in [illegible]. Now [illegible] hundred subjects, [illegible] hundred students, and in the city parochial schools taught by them there are three thousand pupils. In 1848, after much solicitation, Archbishop Kenrick succeeded in getting a community of four Brothers established in New York. In that city the Brothers now teach twelve thousand pupils in the parochial schools, and in their institute, academies and colleges have over fifteen hundred students. The same success has everywhere attended their labors—the only cause for surprise to experience being that they appear to accomplish so much in excess of the demand. Without mentioning Catholic schools or select academies which the conduct, the "Catholic Directory" tells that they have flourishing colleges in the following places: Manhattanville (N. Y.), Philadelphia, Ellicott City (Md.), St. Louis, St. Joseph (Mo.), Buffalo, Detroit, Prairie du Chien (Wis.), Chicago, New Orleans, Pass Christian (Miss.), Santa Clara, Oakland.

I was near omitting to mention that San Francisco can also boast of one or two, but it is a subject which will bear another hearing.

## ARCHBISHOP CARROLL.

Without detracting in the least degree from the merits of other illustrious prelates, it may be substantially asserted that the first Bishop of the United States owes its grand record to the firm and broad foundation on which Archbishop Carroll placed it. "He had," says Dr. Shea (History Catholic Church in the United States) "commenced the ministry of American when Catholicity was persecuted by the laws, and a few poor missionaries alone kept the toils and perils of the apostolate up. He lived to see the United States an ecclesiastical province, and in his own diocese he had established a seminary, colleges and convents; had created religious institutions and founded a national clergy. Indians, with its Episcopal See, its convents and clergy, had been added to the Church in peace, and was now confided to one of his clergy as prelate."

The same author tells us how Dr. Carroll won his episcopal career: "The Bishop Baltimore zealously undertook four important essentials to the religious prosperity of the United States—(1) *The Catholic education of youth*, (2) *the formation of a native clergy*, (3) *the erection of churches*, (4) *formation of female communities to take care of the sick and orphans.*" He regarded the first object as the most urgent, but he triumphantly successful in the attainment of all. Those four enterprises, their growth and accomplishment, open up so fair a field for consideration that the materials for one calls for a division of the subject, and therefore glance first as Dr. Carroll's enterprise.

THE CATHOLIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

He will fall naturally under the two heads—education of boys and education of girls. As the latter deserves a paper to itself, I will deal with it hereafter, saying a word now about the provision made for children and children's children.

FOUNDATION OF THE CHURCH.

Before Jamestown was founded in [illegible] Rock ever heard of, the Spanish Jesuits and other missionaries had penetrated to the wilds of Texas, from Florida to Illinois, converted to Christianity those tribes, and founded churches. The fruit was so rapid from the seed that [illegible] when the British colonies [illegible] shores with their remorseless [illegible] and [illegible] Christianity, and their godless [illegible] of the Indians. [illegible] pumped for [illegible], and [illegible] sealed the fate of the native [illegible] race scattered thousands alone [illegible] was afterwards an effective instrument in the establishments of their [illegible] places: Manhattanville (N. Y.), Philadelphia, Ellicott City (Md.), St. Louis, St. Joseph (Mo.), Buffalo, Detroit, Prairie du Chien (Wis.), Chicago, New Orleans, Pass Christian (Miss.), Santa Clara, Oakland.

The Right Hon. Lord Carew has been elected as chairman, Mr. Maddox Aidan Blake as vice-chairman, and Mr. Laurence W. Corcoran, of Dublin, as deputy vice-chairman of the Emsleconby Union.

The Catholic Association of Paris has decided that all objects exhibited at Vienna by the city of Paris shall be sent to the Catholic Exhibition. The Exhibition Council has voted a credit of 15,000 francs to that effect.

At a recent weekly meeting of the newly appointed guardians of Parsonstown Union the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year. Henry Hemsworth, Esq., and John M. Armstrong were appointed vice and deputy vice-chairman, respectively.

On Saturday, March 28th, Robert Stewart delivered his fifth lecture on Handel, to a large audience, in Trinity College, Dublin. This lecture, being entirely devoted to Handel's visit to and residence in Ireland, excited more than ordinary interest. Liffey street and Greenwood Park, St. Doulough's Road, have been the places chiefly occupied by the great composer at that time.

At a somewhat crowded meeting at the Downing, Mrs. Henry Kingsley and Miss Caroline A. Biggs delivered addresses in favor of the removal of the sectoral disabilities of women, and a resolution in support of the object of the meeting was unanimously adopted. Another resolution requested the Mayor, who presided, to forward a petition for presentation to Parliament. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the lady speakers.

A meeting of the County Dublin Tenants' Defense Association was held March 26, T. C. Maddock, Esq., Ballybrigan, in the chair. After a long discussion about the recent county election, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. A. J. Kettle, seconded by Mr. W. Kelly: "That the tenant-right of the County Dublin Tenants' Defence Association are heartily tendered to C. S. Parnell, Esq., for the manly struggle which he had gone through in fighting our battle at the recent election, and that we promise to use every exertion to have the registry so revised that we can with confidence invite him to come forward as our champion at the next opportunity."

Another magnificent new railway station has just been completed and opened at Ranelagh street, Liverpool, close to Lime street station. The station, which [illegible] affords improved facilities to persons proceeding to London and all places in the south of England and south and west of England. The station places the Midland Company's new and short route through Derbyshire and Leicestershire, which is a very improved position, and as that company pay has been the first to introduce into England, and will shortly commence running on their "Pegs, Pullman's famous American "Palace Cars." We think their prospects must, at all events, stand well at Liverpool.

At a meeting held by the Sons of the Emerald Isle Benevolent Association, on the 17th instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing six months: President, Daniel Sheehan; Vice-President, P. A. Delany (reelected); Treasurer, James O'Connell (reelected); Hon. Secretary, James O'Brien (reelected); Financial Secretary, P. S. Guerin (reelected); Corresponding Secretary, John F. Donovan. Board of Trustees—Edward Reulban, Patrick Killeen, James Burke, Terence Fagan, William Lee and Michael Allen.

Division No. 1, A. O. H., of Sacramento, at their meeting, last Monday night elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, R. S. Hughes (reelected); Vice-President, O. E. Hughes; Recording Secretary, J. J. Cadogan; Financial Secretary, Hugh Duffy (reelected); Treasurer, W. J. O'Brien (reelected).

According to a correspondent of the Call, the picnic excursion of the "Lone Star Social Club" to San Rafael, last Sunday, was a most disgraceful affair. Hoodlumism—pants and petticoats—ruled supreme.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—About the easiest and most fashionable stock of millinery goods in town, however, forever, outdoes, and all the finery which parties before leave to bestow themselves—which can be found in the city of San Francisco, is to be seen at the store of Miss Kenny, 24 Third street, near Mission. Every lady who goes there speedily finds what suits her taste, and goes away best pleased. The prices put on all the goods are extremely moderate, and cannot but secure a widely extended trade.

A pair of shoes will cost you only five cents more when a SILVER TIP is thus whisked, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to their wearing value.

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The farmers near Banbury, England, having refused to advance wages, their laborers have struck work.

A motion is before the Common Council to present Sir Garnet Wolseley the freedom of the city of London, and a sword of 150 guineas value.

At a meeting of Protestants held in Cavan, it was resolved to build a Protestant Hall, at a cost of £1,500. Lord Farnham has granted a site for the new building.

The Lord Mayor of London entertained Sir Garnet Wolseley and the officers engaged in the Ashantee expedition at the great Guildhall banquet given at the Mansion House, March 31st.

A deputation of workmen waited upon the English Home Secretary, March 26, to urge the adoption of the nine hours' system in factories. Mr. Cross promised a careful consideration.

The jubilee meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was held on the 26th March at the London Tavern, the Duke of Northumberland presiding. It was stated that during the past year the society's boats had saved 471 lives.

A great meeting of Mayors, at which several M. P.'s were present, was held in London, March 26, for the purpose of discussing certain proposed amendments in the law relating to the registry of Parliamentary and municipal elections.

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Old Bender, arrested in Utah, has been identified through photographs of him sent to Kansas, and will be taken there for trial.

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

The quarrel between Brooks and Baxter for the Governorship of Arkansas continues. An armed collision is expected every moment.

The French Government has advised Delesseps to accept the decision of the International Commission in regard to the Suez Canal.

Queen Victoria, in a message to the House of Commons, recommends a grant of £35,000 to Henry Wolseley. She has created him a Baronet.

After three weeks' balloting, the Massachusetts Legislature elected last Saturday Gov. W. B. Washburne to the U. S. Senate, vice Sumner, deceased.

Late dispatches from Spain say that several advanced positions of the Carlists before Bilbao have been abandoned to the Republicans.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention defeated the women's suffrage clause, but on the educational clause voted that women may hold all the school offices but that of State Commissioner of Schools.

On the 16th instant Senator Carpenter introduced a resolution in the United States Senate to recognize Cuba as an independent State, and give the insurgents belligerent rights.

Senator Buckingham has introduced a bill allowing Indians who can show a moderate amount of civilization, and sufficient ability to support themselves without begging or stealing, to become citizens of the United States. There are about a thousand Indians in the same as Foreigners.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 23.—A letter from Chimney Rock, at the foot of Stone Mountain, dated the 18th, says: "Stone Mountain and vicinity experienced one of the most terrific storms yesterday that has yet been felt. The whole earth shook, and things were disarranged in houses. Several horses in Little Tabern Cotton and took to the mountains on foot, yesterday morning. The party will be reinforced by Rowland and four men, who started last night from this city. Moore and Cunningham and their men will probably join the Los Angeles parties in hunting the heathen down. Morris is supposed to be on the other side of mountains. Vasquez's camp was captured, also his horses. Further particulars are not yet received.

THE annual picnic of St. Joseph's Church Society, at Merrydale, will take place this year on Thursday, May 7, at Hoyt's Farm, in Sonoma county, and about six miles from Merrydale. "Hoyt's Farm" is one of the most beautiful groves in the vicinity of Merrydale, and everybody knows that Merrydale has many handsome resorts. It was formerly the residence of General John A. Sutter, and was known as Mr. Chris. Smith. Noted as the St. Joseph's Church Society is for the excellence of its entertainments, it is not much to say that the approaching picnic will be well worth the patronage of the people residing on the banks of the Yuba and Feather rivers.

### Subscriptions Received.

James City—Parnassus Nortes ..... $1 00
Sacramento—D. J. Desmond ..... 1 00
Alameda—James Jackson ..... 1 00
Seattle, W. T.—Patrick Hayes ..... 1 00
Knoxville—James Conway ..... 1 00
Duffy's Cove—H. J. Mullette ..... 1 00
Sacramento—Patrick Mahoney ..... 1 00
Sacramento—Patrick Mahoney ..... 1 00
Sacramento—Peter Fitzpatrick ..... 1 00
Sacramento—Peter Fitzpatrick ..... 1 00
Alameda—Mrs. Mary Ann Hayes ..... 1 00
Alameda—John B. Haynes ..... 1 00
Watsonville—J. F. Fuller ..... 1 00
Yuba City—Patrick Connolly ..... 1 00
Yuba City—Patrick Connolly ..... 1 00
Virginia—P. McGrath ..... 1 00
Virginia—P. McGrath ..... 1 00
Virginia—P. McGrath ..... 1 00
James L. Bailey ..... 1 00
Georgetown—John Flynn ..... 1 00
Stockton—Martin A. Hogan ..... 1 00
San Antonio—Gerhardt Kuhn ..... 1 00
Rincon—Rev. P. Brown ..... 1 00
St. Helena—
St. Helena—
Folsom—James Lynch ..... 1 00



New Advertisements.

CROWDED OUT
FOR
NT OF ROOM!
GRAND
REMOVAL SALE
AT
J. J. O'BRIEN'S,
606 MARKET STREET.

J. J. O'BRIEN HAS GREAT PLEASURE IN announcing to the Ladies of San Francisco and the public in general, A GRAND CLEARING OUT SALE, on account of Removal to the large, elegant building in course of erection on Market street, opposite the Lick House, a number of whose rooms are already completed. The whole stock of the present Store must be sold before July. Now, no matter how great the sacrifice of profits, 606 MARKET STREET is the place to buy your

BARGAINS.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER
IN GOOD...
BLACK SILKS!

No. 1—Worth $2 00.....Reduced to $1 50 per yard.
No. 2—Worth $2 50.....Reduced to $1 75 per yard.
No. 3—Worth $3 00.....Reduced to $2 00 per yard.
No. 4—Worth $3 50.....Reduced to $2 25 per yard.
No. 5—Worth $4 00.....Reduced to $2 50 per yard.
No. 6—Worth $4 50.....Reduced to $2 75 per yard.
No. 7—Worth $5 00.....Reduced to $3 00 per yard.

Also 200 pieces 24-Inch Lyons VELVET will be sold for less than half the original price.

SWISS SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
ARTEMISIA SILKS,
All at Half Price.
ARMANTYNE SILKS,

Also A few less Plain and Striped Iron Grenadines, 25 cents a yard.

IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
JAPANESE POPLINS,
All at A Fearful Sacrifice.

200 Seventy-five piece Gros Grain and Moire Francaise Poplins, 50 cents a yard—worth $1.

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Bareges, Grenadines, Barèges, Organdies, Barèges, Chenoines, Grenadines, Chenoines, Alpacas, Mohair Lustres,
ALL AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

100 pieces all-wool Twilled Cloth, 36 inches wide, 37½ cents a yard—reduced from $1.

One case Black Cretonne, slightly damaged by water, worth $1 25 a yard—reduced to 75 cents.

DRESS DEPARTMENT,
WELL STOCKED WITH NOVELTIES.

125 pieces clothes Carmelite Cloth, reduced to 50 cents a yard.

50 pieces Balzarine Mohairs, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

50 pieces 36-Inch Japanese Poplins, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

Every piece of Dress Goods in the store reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.

STRIPED SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLACK SHAWLS,
All at Greatly Reduced Prices.

100 Two hundred Reversible Cashmere SHAWLS, selling at 2 yards wide and 4 yards long.

BLANKETS,
BEDSPREADS,
SHEETINGS,
All at Reduced Prices.

TABLE LINENS,

Grey Blankets, reduced to $2 per pair.
Large Size Bedspreads, reduced to 75 cents.
Sheetings, 12 yards for $1.
Large Size Linen Napkins, $1 per dozen.
Linen Towels, reduced to $1 a dozen.
Scotch Cloth, 12 yards for $1.
Heavy Bleached Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard.
Fine All Wool Flannel, reduced to 50 cents a yard.
Hand Loom Table Linen, reduced to 50 cents a yard.
Extra Double Damask Flannel, reduced from 75 cents a yard, to 50 cents.

CORSETS, and
GLOVES,
All
Genuine

FANCY GOODS,
Choicest Qual
Prices.

200 dozen Linen Collars and Cuffs, reduced to 25 cents per dozen.

100 dozen Ladies' Hemstitch and Marseilles Handkerchiefs, reduced to 25 cents each.

Ladies' and Misses' Kid Gloves, reduced to 50 cents per pair.

THE GREAT
Removal Sale
NOW ON AT
J. J. O'BRIEN'S,
606 MARKET STREET,
NEAR MONTGOMERY.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Samples and Prices list sent free, on application.

MULLAN & HYDE,
806 Jackson Street, San Francisco,
Attorneys for Land Claimants.
Dealers in Land Warrants and Scrip.
Agricultural and Grazing Lands for Sale.

B. C. DUFFY,
Cigar Manufacturer,
AND DEALER IN
Cigars and Tobacco,
660 and 662 Market St.,
(Opposite Sixth Lessher Church)
No complaints only white help.

RUSS HOUSE COACHES.
Nos. 27, 45, 47, 97 and 109.
McNALLY & SLATTERY.....Proprietors.
Orders left at the Russ House will be promptly attended to. Rates moderate. apl8

DR. ABORN, OCULIST, AURIST, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Physician,
No. 218 Geary Street.
DR. AB who have suffered for years or a lifetime, and who have been unsuccessfully treated by many modes of treatment, are hereby informed that Dr. Aborn has a successful method of treating all such cases.
OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 3 P. M., 6 to 7½ P. M. ap18-3m

MARVELOUS CURE.
GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH.
ALFRED PAT, a Resident of San Mateo County, Sheltered on Health after being Bed-ridden and Helpless for 12 Years, and whose case Pronounced Incurable by Eminent Physicians.

I HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED FROM BOYHOOD with a chronic complication of diseases—so by the doctors—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Piles, Headache, Sciatica, and all Derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. After [illegible] I became a helpless cripple.

I formerly resided in Redwood City, San Mateo County, but now live on my own farm, near Woodside, in the same county. I am 50 years of age, and have been afflicted for over twenty years. For the last twelve years, up to last July, I have been unable to work. For a long time, during the last two years, I was confined to my bed. Death would have been a relief to me, as I had to endure the most excruciating pain. Every joint in my body was generally supposed I was in a dying state. Had I been a horse or dog, I would have been killed to end my mis

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

**An Unjust Landlord.**

The Earl of Erne, a noble of wide possessions in the county Donegal, has drawn upon himself a great deal of public [illegible] by a circular which, it is said, proceeded from Crom Castle, last month, only. It is for the late election for Lisnaskea county, addressed to his support they gave to the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Cecil Saunderson, "the triumphant return of the two Conservative candidates," declares that Lord Erne can never forget "the prompt and unhesitating manner in which his tenantry acted, to his regret," and "trusts that the same happy state of feeling between landlord and tenant — the same identity of interest — may ever prevail upon his estate." The time has passed during which steps might be taken to cancel the election referred to in this circular on the ground of the evidences afforded by it, and of the proofs to which it gives a clue. It is too late to unseat the gentlemen for whose triumphant return Lord Erne is so deeply grateful, but, happily, it is not too late to call Lord Erne himself to a stern and strict account for his conduct. — *Weekly News, March 28.*

**Irish Self-Reliance.**

Who will deny after all that has been stated to abuse Ireland about the pretended want of self-reliance in her, as did some time ago a great but deluded Minister? How many times has she been taunted in this subject by many scoffers, among whom it is sad to find enlightened and liberal statesmen! Self-reliance! Truly, in these days when we have to look to every odium and ridicule contending with each other, Ireland, it seems to me, resembles pretty much an individual who, bending and lost having been loaded with measures is blessed with fine speeches about the duty and advantage of self reliance in earning his livelihood, and after so much rain eloquence, is reproached with his slowness and want of self-reliance. Self-reliance! but in the right of self-reliance which Ireland claims, when, by the organ of her most patriotic and enlightened citizens, she asks for self-government; for self-government and self-reliance, is it to be well remarked, are two terms if not synonymous at least intimately correlative—the latter is but the offspring of the former. Self-reliance presupposes in a people, as well as in an individual, the possession of a complete free will. Until Ireland possesses it — that is to say, until she is not denied its exercise—in virtue of the right of Home Rule, let those idle objections have an end.—*Le Bastier.*

**The Cause of Defeat.**

A striking result of thorough party organization was seen last week in the return of Colonel Taylor, a minor Minister of Mr. Disraeli's, by a very large majority, on a rather extensive vote. The number of electors on the Dublin County Register is 4,338; of whom 3,418 made use of the franchise in the contest between Mr. Parnell and Colonel Taylor. The votes for Colonel Taylor were 2,169, and for Mr. Parnell 1,249. In short, the Tory candidate polled a majority of the entire constituency, and even if the 250 electors who stayed away had voted for the Nationalist candidate, he would still have been 128 behind the Tory. On the register, as it stands, was not possibly to be beaten; but on the condition of the register we have one or two observations to make. The names inscribed upon it, as we have said, are 4,338 in number. Now, there are some five thousand other men entitled to be on the register also. If they could send the names in to which they are entitled, a Home Rule candidate could be carried in Dublin county as certainly as in Wexford and Westmeath. — *Dublin Weekly News, March 28.*

**An Unenthusiastic Member.**

The only member returned on Home Rule pledges in Ireland whose present position appears to be quite unexceptionable, is Colonel Charles White, the member for Tipperary county. He is the only one of the fifty-eight who has done nothing except give Lustrous pledges. He was not present at the Dublin Conference, and he has not attended the recent Conference of Home Rule members held in the City Hall. He has also not voted or even paired in this division. What assurance, except as to the pledge which he gave before the election, could we ever since taken one step to follow up, can Colonel White expect from the electors of Tipperary to feel in his political fidelity? The question is one for his constituents to take up and deal with, especially if it be, as is stated, that he was in London at the time of the first Home Rule division.—*Dublin News.*

## ENGLAND.

**Organization of the Irish in England.**

London, March 25.—Active steps are about being taken to complete the organization of the Irishmen in England, which had to be suspended during the elections. It will be recollected that the deputation appointed for that purpose at the conference held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the autumn—consisting of Professor Galbraith, Mr. John Martin, M.P., Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, and Father Sherlock, of Birmingham—had all but completed the work of organization when the dissolution drove such gentlemen stirred them up to more immediate duty. The work they began is now to be completed under the guidance and advice of Mr. Butt, who will act in the name of the deputation. A series of the most metropolitan constituencies the Irish power to large and important, but they have been sufficiently directed, owing to want of organization. In each of the districts the services of the "old hands" will be immediately directed by a committee, having charge of the general political interests of the Irish in London, the whole forming a district of the Confederation of Great Britain. To-morrow (Wednesday) the first meeting of this committee will be held, when, by the organ of Mr. Butt's guidance, the business of organization will be [illegible] Regarding the election contest, the activity on the part of the Home Rule party is not out of Parliament. The Irish members of the Parliamentary body are divided into groups of [illegible] in King-street, which a few yards of the residence in the House of Commons. After the recent meeting of the Irish party, held to the presentation of an earnest and vigorous Parliamentary campaign. — *Dublin Freeman.*

**The Home Rule Debate.**

One incident of the Home Rule debate remains to be noticed. Near the close of the discussion, Mr. Butt, from prudential reasons, intimated that he would not press the matter to a division. Immediately afterwards, he, doubtless, he pointed to have the last word, the reputable politician who by virtue of [illegible] to the echo by representing the Irish Tories around him, that he regarded the announcement to say the memorable debate had been got up to embarrass Irish politics. Imputations of thereby thrown by such a person might well have been left, in any assembly in which his political career was known, to answer themselves. But the member for Youghal deemed it wise to pursue a different course in the House of Commons, and, accordingly, immediately The O'Donoghue had resumed his seat, spoke a few words which more than puzzled the renegade's attack.—*Dublin Nation, March 28.*

**Death of the Oldest Man in Scotland.**

There has just passed away at an advanced age a religious lady, whose name is may, perhaps, be worth while to record here as having been the first one to be "confessed" in Scotland since the time of the Reformation. We refer to Mrs. Margaret Wemyss Laing-Meason, whose death occurred last week at the Greenhill Convent, near Swanes. She came of a good old Scotch family, and was "clothed" by the late Bishop Carruthers, then vicar-apostolic of the western district of Scotland, as far back as the year 1834 or 1835, the late Bishop Gillis, of Edinburgh, preaching the sermon on the occasion. She was obliged to go abroad on account of ill-health [illegible] having spent many years by way of probation in the Ursuline Convents at La Rochelle and other places, in 1850, at the request of the Bishop of New-port and Menevia, Dr. Brown, she brought over to England a band of religious ladies with whom she had been associated, and over whom she presided as the reverend mother and superioress for fourteen years. She devoted herself to the most indefatigable labors among the poor, the sick, and the neighborhood, by whom her loss is deeply lamented.

**Legislation for Ireland.**

The taunt of Mr. Gladstone and Sir M. H. Beach to the Irish members, that if Ireland had had grievances they should have brought in bills to remove them, was singularly cool piece of impudence, considering that, during the last five years, at least a score of such bills have been introduced into the House of Commons, and have all been either shelved or rejected by that assembly. However, the Home Rule members seem determined to leave Mr. Gladstone and Sir M. H. Beach no ground for uttering such a taunt again this session. Already Mr. Butt has re-introduced his bills for nominating the municipal franchise in Ireland to that of England, and for giving the Irish municipal bodies the same privileges as similar bodies enjoy in England. Mr. Bryan has introduced a measure for extending household franchise to Irish boroughs. And a Land Bill or Land Bills are to be brought in by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and by Captain Nolan, Mr. Maldon and Mr. McCarthy Downing.—*Dublin Nation, March 28.*

## FRANCE.

**St. Patrick's Day in Paris.**

Paris, March 18.—If anything were necessary to prove how far leading the love of country is in the human heart the fact that countries after their fathers had left their country, sons of Irish descent still meet and celebrate the National Festival in foreign lands, which have been their homes since their birth, would remove all doubt on the subject. For the last century, at least, these dinners, though sometimes interrupted by great events, have taken place in the Irish capital. The one of yesterday is the last celebrated by those *ancien Irlandais*, and was not the least remarkable of them. A few years since the number of those present was larger, for death has swept away many of the former guests. Count O'Donnell, Chevalier of the Sash, Count Augest Dillon, Mr. MacCarthy Downing, Rev. Mr. O'Connell, Rev. Mr. Meehan, Lieutenant MacDermott, etc., are no more, and we has thinned the little [illegible] ranks. Age, loss and illness, or some unexpected obstacle or important business, kept a few away from their accustomed seats, and letters expressing regret at not being able to assist at the dinner were received from the following persons: Count Setaccio, heroic ancestors; Count Walsh, Viscount Oliver Walsh, Viscount E. Walsh, Count O'Donnell, Colonel MacDermott, etc., and from two young soldiers of the Military School of St. Cyr—Patrick MacMahon, son of Marshal MacMahon, and G. Tufin, who were prevented from assisting at the festival meeting on account of their approach examinations, to their great regret.

The dinner was presided over by the brave old soldier, Commandant Corbet, of the Staff. Sixty years ago, in 1814, he received from the hands of Napoleon the Great the Cross of the Legion of Honor, for deeds of valor performed in the presence of the modern Cæsar. Three years ago he drew reserve, during the seige of Paris, from the command of a battalion, and was several times under heavy fire from the Prussian batteries. At his right sat another heroic soldier, who was a distinguished lieutenant in 1816, and who won promotion with his sword in many a hard-fought battle in Spain, Algeria and at the Crimea, where he commanded the brave 82th Regiment of the line—Colonel O'Shea. On the left of the president, there was an officer of the same regiment, who, when young and active, was a brave Captain Plunkett. Commandant Corbet was brother of the late General Corbet, who was also colonel of Marmont, and one of the bravest soldiers in the grand army. He (the present) left Ireland after 1792, with Lawless, O'Connor, Mac Sheehy, Adèle Hamer, etc. Viscount O'Neill de Tyrone, the last descendant of the kings of Daria are as well known as Mr. O'Kelly, the eminent musical composer; Mr. E. O. Kerrian Ryde and his cousin Mr. Eugene Ryde, whose ancestors figured so honorably in the Irish Brigade, supported the president. Viscount O'Neill acted as Vice-President, and gave, with great feeling, his toast "Assimil

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

"Sin and its Consequences" is the title of a work recently published by Archbishop Manning. It is spoken of as an able work by theologians and the press.

Archbishop McCloskey recently administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to four hundred children at Brigham, N. Y.

Bishop Laughlin is President of the Catholic Orphan Asylum Association of Brooklyn. He was chosen to fill the position March 21.

Bishop Gibbons will lecture in Bohemian in May, for the benefit of the Bohemian Catholic Church, subscription of Cathedral, in need. Subject—

Bishop Gilmour favors the proposed pilgrimage to Rome, and will be one of the party. His diocese, Fort Wayne, heads the pilgrim van as far as numbers are concerned.

The Princess Marie Czartoriska took the veil at Posen on the 18th March, in the Order of Carmelite nuns. The ceremony was performed by Monsigner Janiszewski, coadjutor to Archbishop Ledochowski.

Father Meller, of the Congregation of the Mission, has been named Vicar-General of the Congregation, until a general assembly can be convened to elec. a successor to the lamented Father Etienne.

At Oconto, Mich., on the Feast of Saint Joseph, the Bishop of Detroit dedicated a beautiful new church under the patronage of St. Joseph. He confirmed on the same day and at the same place sixty-one persons.

The Countess de Montalembert has just placed her Chateau de Maubo, in the department of Doubs, at the disposition of a community of Ursulines sent from Switzerland by the Grand Federal Council.

The Superior-General of the Order of the Sacred Heart and the Superiores-General of the Good Shepherd having recently died, a meeting to fill their places will be held in May, at Paris, France, to elect their successors. All the Mothers Provincial of the world will attend the meeting.

Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, D. D., Bishop of Burlington, Vt., arrived home recently from his native France. Bishop Goesbriand, we believe, has two brothers in the line of Franco-German war. They were officers in the French army.

A Church and State conflict is impending in Quebec. Recently, at a political banquet, the Minister of the Interior declared that the Government shared the desire of the ex-prime minister of Quebec, and promised that measures in this sense would be submitted to Congress next session.

A splendid gift has just been presented to his Holiness by the Rev. Father Augustine Vidal, of Salon, in the name of the Catholic ladies of Palma, the capital of Majorca. It consists of a beautiful palm branch, of pure gold, in the centre of which the Pontifical arms are exquisitely wrought.

Rev. Peter Spieker, D.D., died at the residence of the Sacred Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., on the 5th April. Father Spieker was well known among our fellow-citizens of the German Catholics of Buffalo, in whose service he has labored so long and faithfully.

The Rev. Theophile Chabrez, S. J., Superior General of the Jesuit Mission in Canada, has addressed a forcible and just protestation for the restoration of the property belonging to the society, unjustly sequestrated by the Government. The petition is signed by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

At the close of a mission given in Montreal, Canada, a few weeks ago by Mgr. Bruchesi, Bishop of Cleveland, he administered the temperance pledge to 2,000 men and 2,500 women. Mgr. Bruchesi was elected President of the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society of St. Albans, Vt.

The Catholics of New Haven, Kentucky, and others, have requested Dr. J. J. Barry, the well-known author of a true and very valuable life of Christopher Columbus and other works, to prepare and present them in the coming pilgrimage to Rome. They are to be collected by him with a view of raising the amount required to defray his necessary expenses on the pilgrimage.

Several Sisters of the Most Holy Name departed from Portland, Or., last week for their new mission at Grande Ronde Indian Agency, where they intend opening a school for the benefit of Indian children. The Indians here long expressed a desire to have the Sisters among them, and the present step entertained for some considerable time previous to their undertaking it sooner.

Hon. William S. Caldwell, now residing in New York, has presented the Right Rev. James Gibbons, Bishop of Richmond, with a handsome house and lot in Richmond, together with the furniture in the house. The deed of gift is without conditions, but it is understood to be the intention of Mr. Caldwell to devote the proceeds to some charitable and religious object.

The meeting of loyal Romans, who gathered round the imprisoned Pontiff to express their sympathy with insulted Piedmont and its tyrant, was something at last in the right direction. It was noisy, "Viva il Papa! Mentebonbeni!" "Viva Pio nono for soldiers, and we give him pamphlets." We are told that the meeting "left the Quirinal to accompaniate the usurper was remarkable for the absence of the nobility. Naturally—they are not all of them at the Vatican, with their lawful sovereign.

His Grace Archbishop Manning has signified his intention of joining the pilgrimage to Rome. Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham, will also be present, and Archdeacon Allnatt, of Pontigny, France, which is arranged, with his party, to take place in the month of May. The Rector of Saint St. Edmund's College and a committee, whose names we will in due time publish, have the matter in hand. Pontigny, in the archdiocese of Sens, is doubly interesting to English Catholics as being the last resting place of Thomas of Canterbury during two years of his exile, as well as the native place of St. Edmund for 600 years. It is only accessible from Paris.

On Tuesday, April 7, Rev. Patrick McCaffrey, after over two years of patient suffering, breathed his last in Toledo, Ohio. The deceased was born in New York State in 1842, leaving him at the time of his death 32 years of age. Father McCaffrey commenced his preparatory studies for the priesthood in Cleveland, and at the age of 20 entered St. Louisville, ever there to perfect his qualifications for entering the Priesthood. Ordained in 1868, he was ordained priest by Bishop Hallen, Bishop Rappe being chosen in Rome.

The crowds that lately filled the Church in Detroit, Michigan, to hear Rev. Father Langenderfer, of Toledo, preaching morning to late at night, were not without fruit. Father Langenderfer, one of this talented scenic and singer, very high order. Father Langenderfer, Englishman and a convert to the faith, and is pastor of the Cathedral Langenderfer.

Rev. W. D. O'Carrol, O. P., formerly well known and beloved in Kentucky, now of Trinidad, West Indies, has been exceptionally honored, and taken a prize worthy of his merits. A patent has recently been obtained by him, from the Master and Doctor in Theology. This is the highest title conferred on the Order. And, to add to his honors, the last packet brought the official intimation of nomination to be Consultor of the Archbishop of Port of Spain, Trinidad. Doctor O'Carrol goes to Ireland to be consecrated in June.

A pilgrimage from Ireland to the Shrine of Percy-le-Mondial is in arrangement to take place next summer. The pilgrimage is under distinguished ecclesiastical patronage, and will be, it is expected, an imposing demonstration of the religious fervor for which Ireland has been always so distinguished among the nations. Among the preparations in progress for the occasion it is contemplated to provide a banner for presentation on behalf of Ireland to the Shrine. This pious project will, we feel certain, receive the enthusiastic co-operation of Irish Catholics.

The so-called Old Catholicism is dwindling to pitiable dimensions throughout the German Empire. A Congress has been appointed by Government in Bavaria to determine whether the request of the Old Catholics for the official recognition of Bishop Reinkens should be complied with. The Congress accordingly decided that such a recognition was inadmissible according to Bavarian law. The disappointed sectarians may probably obtain the boon sought by means of the German Empire, but their hope may be postponed sine die.

According to the New York *World* 252 members of the British Parliament are Freemasons—fifty-six in the House of Lords and seventy-seven in the Commons. Fifteen of those in the Lower House are noblemen. The Prince of Wales heads the list of Freemasons who have seats in Parliament, and Mr. Whalley brings up the rear. The Protestant Bishop of Peterborough is a Mason, and several dukes, eight marquises, seventeen earls, four viscounts and seventeen lords make up the list of Masons who wear the apron and have ridden the goat." Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Disraeli is a Mason.

In the last number of the New Orleans *Star* there was a pastoral letter from his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop, in reference to the approaching Jubilee to be celebrated Heart. The solemn consecration of the Province and Archdiocese of New Orleans to the Sacred Heart will be made on Sunday, the 14th of next June, on the completion of a spiritual pilgrimage, which has been specially blessed with indulgences by the Sovereign Pontiff. The pilgrimage will also take the form of a novena of Sundays, and will be performed by visiting nine different churches on nine Sundays, one on each Sunday for nine consecutive Sundays.

On the evening of the 10th March a protest meeting of Catholics was held in Victoria to protest against the new Ecclesiastical bill. Seven Bishops were present. The meeting was largely attended by the party, among them being the Prince and Princess Metternich, two Princes Leichtenstein, Count Apponyi, the Count de Zichy, and the leading Catholic party in the Reichsrath. Cardinal Antonelli sent the Pope's blessing by telegraph, and numerous dispatches, expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting, were received from foreign countries—England among others. Speeches were delivered in German, Greek and Italian.

The mission to the colored people began by Dr. Vaughan in 1871, seems to be flourishing. Two of the priests of St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart, Fathers Noonan and Gore, conduct St. Francis Xavier's church in Baltimore. It is a mission only for the negroes, and two others are in Louisville, Kentucky, engaged in the same labor. There have been a congregation of almost 250 souls, a parochial school for boys and girls with sixty pupils, and a school for girls taught by colored Sisters of Providence, who have a convent on Richmond street. The congregation depend for their support upon the charity of their flock, and those in Louisville are said to be living and doing their church in a working order on an average income of six or seven dollars a week.

The Month's Mind of the late Rev. Mr. Mahoney was held in the Franciscan church, Drogheda, March 26th. In the choir was placed a pall of catafalque, surrounded with a number of lighted lights. The high altar and sanctuary were dropped in black. The ceremonies commenced at eleven o'clock with Solemn Office for the Dead, at which the Very Rev. Archdeacon Gonne presided. The sacred music was given with two Gregorian choirs in the choir of priests, Rev. J. Moonan and Very Rev. P. V. Meade, O. P., officiating as chanters. At the conclusion of the Office, High Mass for the repose of the departed was celebrated being Rev. J. J. Farrelly, of Drogheda; Rev. M. J. McManus, of Dublin, deacon; and Rev. J. L. Hendy, Waterford, sub-deacon; Very Rev. M. A. Cavanagh officiated as master of ceremonies, and at the termination of the High Mass, the last absolution having been pronounced, the ceremonies concluded.

We spoke lately of the great temperance work done by Father Nugent, of Liverpool. His attention is not given solely to drunkards, and we propose his example to another department of charity as one which ought to be laid well to heart by managers of Protestant institutions. He has established in Liverpool for the little street arabs, and has persuaded some hundreds of working men to abandon from the public house on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, and give him a penny each on each of his Home. Over a million pence have been thus bestowed. Since the institution was opened some hundred little men and sappers have been given to destitute boys, and ten thousand have been provided with a night's lodging. Over one thousand have been placed in permanent situations. He has at present 167 boys in the refuge.

A. O. H.—On the 8th inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers of Division No. 1, A. O. H., of Stockton: James A. Morrissey was reelected President for the third term; Peter Mahon, Vice President; Daniel Smith, Financial Secretary; Peter Garvin, Recording Secretary; J. Berna, Treasurer; John Ward, County Delegate (third reelected to fill).

### Sustain the Sinking System.

The flashes of excitement produced by the stimulants in ordinary use, are followed by a reaction that is always more or less injurious. Just as the darkness succeeds for a moment by the lightning's glare, becomes apparently blacker than ever after the flash is over, so the mental gloom and physical debility that vitiate temporarily under the influence of a dram, return with a ten-fold intensity when the first transient effect ceases. Yet physicians habitually prescribe the liquors or some medicine dissolved in them boldly, when the only cause is a pure stimulant. The effect of such a course is to destroy the vital energies of the system. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only preparation at present known which thoroughly meets the emergency. The effect of this popular restorative is continuous. Every dose taken invigorates the vital energies and the brain, and its prolonged use will unquestionably cure any case of dentisty, hypochondria, or mental torpidity that does not arise from organic disease, and is past the reach of medicine. It is, in the estimation of the world, an invigorating and vigorous tonic. If the nerves are tremulous and regular, it knows them to be weak, and it strengthens them; if the digestion is torpid, it promotes activity in the organs; if the mind is gloomy, it clears away the clouds; if the appetite is poor and dyspepsia a sure and painful operation, it creates a relish for food and endows the stomach to correctly take healthful aliment. Moreover, it is a specific for a larger number of ailments, some of which are particularly prevalent in the damp and chill weather which we so often experience in mid-winter. Among these may be mentioned rheumatism, colds and fever, and all the no-fever conditions of the digestive and nervous organs superinduced by sudden changes of temperature and the inclemency of the season.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, April 23, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $5 50 @ 6, and superfine at $4 @4 87½, in sacks $ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled firm and all steady rates the past week. At the close the market is quotable at $1 90@1 95 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good for feed, and the supply has been ample. We quote at 82½ @ 85 for choice brewing at $1 00@1 05 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—There was a fair demand, at unchanged prices, during the past week. We quote the close at $1 50@1 62 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $17@20 for Wheat, and $15@17 for Oat.

CORN—Yellow quotable at $1 10@1 15 @ 100 lbs.

RYE—Nominal at $1 10@1 15 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 50@1 75 @ 100 lbs.

Bags, $2 87½@3; Peas, $3 50@3 75; Peas and Red, $3 50@3 75; Mixed, $3 25@3 50; Butter, $1 75@2 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote at $1 10@1 25 @ 100 lbs.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $1 25 @ 1 50 @ 100 lbs; Green Peas, 10@12½c @ lb; Tomatoes, 10@12½c @ lb; Sweet Potatoes, 2½@3c @ lb; Rhubarb, 2½@3c @ lb; Asparagus, 5@6c @ lb; Beets, $1 50@1 75 @ 100 lbs; Turnips, $1 50@1 75 @ 100 lbs; Carrots, $1 50@1 75 @ 100 lbs; Parsnips, $1 50@1 75 @ 100 lbs; Green Corn, 10@12½c @ ear; Lima Beans, 10@12½c @ lb.

BRAN—$16 @ 17 @ ton at the mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $27 50 @ ton from mill.

RYE—Quotable at $1 70@1 75 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at $1 50@1 75 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—We quote Flat at 3c; Cluster, 6@6½c; Mexican, 6@6½c; Alfalfa, 6@6½c; Timothy, 6@6½c.

HIDES—We quote California dry at 15@16c, and salted at 13@14c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c @ lb.

OIL-CAKE MEAL—We quote at $31 50 @ ton from mill.

WOOL—We quote Spring, short staple, at 15@16c; medium, light grades, 18@20c @ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, extra, 35@37½c; do fair to good, 30@32½c; do pickled, 25@27½c; do firkin, 22½@25c; Oregon, 30@32½c; Eastern, 30@35c.

CHEESE—California, 15@16c; Eastern, 20@25c.

EGGS—California, 20@22½c @ dozen; Oregon, 18c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 12 @ 13c; Oregon, none; Eastern, none.

BACON—California, no sales; Oregon, none; Eastern, none.

DRY SALTED—California, 10c for clear, 11@11½c.

PICKLED—California, 11@11½c for clear, 11@11½c.

LARD—California, 11@11½c; do in tins, 13@13½c; Eastern, 11@12c; do in tubs and tins, 13@13½c; do in cauldrons and kegs, 11@11½c; Oregon, 10c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 5@6c; other grades, 4@5 @ lb.

VEAL—At 6@8c @ lb.

MUTTON—At 5@6c @ lb.

LAMB—None @ lb.

PORK—Corn-fed, grain-fed, 6@6½c on foot, grain-fed, 7@8c @ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

FOWLS—Hens, large, $7 50@8 00; Broilers, $7@8; Roosters, $5 50@6 00 @ 100 lbs.

TURKEYS—Live, 18@20c @ lb.

HARE—$1 50@2 @ dozen.

RABBITS—Cottontail, $1 50@2 @ dozen; Mallard, 50@75c; Teal, 50@75c; Canvas-back, $2@2 50.

CHICKENS—Large, $7@8 @ 100 lbs.

DUCKS—Tame $1@$1 50 @ each; Mallard, 50@75c; Teal, 50@75c; Canvas-back, $2@2 50.

GEESE—$2@2 50 @ each.

TURKEYS—Live, 18@20c @ lb.

HARE—$1 50@2 @ dozen.

RABBITS—50@75c @ each.


WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

WE HAVE NOW A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

Which we offer the public at very

LOW PRICES,

Consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy

SILKS,

IRISH POPLINS, SHAWLS,

And a full supply of

Fancy Goods.

We invite special attention to our supply of

BLACK GOODS.

Table Linens & Housekeeping Goods

To Hotels and Boarding-houses at Wholesale Prices.

RIBBONS

A Specialty, at buyers' rates.

BRADFORD SERGES, in Black and White, manufactured expressly for the use of the Sisters and Fathers of the Coast.

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Country Orders will receive equal consideration with those from our city patrons.

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WILL EXHIBIT RARE NOVelties during the coming week in handsome

LINEN SUITS,

NEW STYLES,

Embroidered and Braided in all the new Shades and Designs.

NEW STYLE CLOAKS,

CONSISTING IN—

Drap d'Ete, English Walking Jackets, Dolman's Talmas, and Redowas,

Trimmed and Inserted with YAK LACE and PASSEMENTERIE, both Plain and Beaded.

HOUSE WRAPPERS!

A Large Assortment, consisting in French Calico, Cashmere and Silk.

STREET SUITS,

In all New and Desirable SPRING GOODS, made up stylish and handsomely trimmed in two colors or with silk.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

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FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PRICES WHICH defy competition:

A lot of Stripped Poplins, 36 cents, worth 37½.

A lot of Stripped Poplins, 40 cents, originally 50.

111 pieces Poplin Empress, 37½ cents, worth 62½.

50 pieces Velour Empress, 50 cents, value 75.

50 pieces Balzarine Cloth, 37½ cents, worth 62½.

75 pieces Balzarine Cloth, 50 cents, reduced from 75.

45 pieces Satin de Chene, 50 cents, value 75.

50 pieces Striped Poplin, 50 cents, worth 75.

Black Alpacas of all grades and prices.

Black Mohairs, 50 cents and upwards.

Black Cashmeres at a great reduction.

75 pieces Japanese Poplin, 25 cents, worth 50.

75 pieces Japanese Silk, 37½ cents, originally 75.

French Poplins, $1 25, usual price $1 75.

Plain Silks, Poplins, $1 25, reduced from $1 50.

16 pieces Black Silk, $1 50, usual price $2.

22 pieces Black Silk, $1 75, worth $2 25.

36 pieces Black Silk, $2, good value $2 50.

Black Gros Grain Silks, all grades, worth $2 75.

700 striped Shawls at $1 worth $1 50.

500 Striped Shawls at $1 50, worth $2 50.

A Great Reduction in Black and Brocho Shawls.

Brocho Shawls, $15, was $20.

Brocho Shawls, $20, usual price $30.

Brocho Shawls, $25, good value $35.

Beauty Shawls, $10, reduced from $15.

118 White Spreads, $1 00, value $2 25.

White Spreads, $1 50, worth $2 50.

300 White Spreads, a special lot, $2 50, worth $4.

White Wool Blankets, $5 per pair.

Lonsdale Muslin, 10 cents a yard.

Lonsdale Muslin, 12½ cents a yard.

Hope (unbleach) Longcloth, 12½ cents a yard.

Hope (unbleach) Longcloth, 15 cents a yard.

2,000 Corsets, worth 75.

Corsets, Naples, $1, reduced from $1 50.

A lot Well Corsets, worth $2 50.

A full line of Ladies' Underwear at a great reduction.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at a discount of 25 per cent.

Curtains, Hosiery, Notions, etc., at a corresponding reduction.

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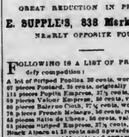

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Twenty-five cases Children's Fancy shoes, with [illegible] and spring heels.

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In great Variety; and all other goods in proportion. I am getting Goods D. S. Root Sewed Boots for $4 worth $15; Brown Men's Prize Boots, $4 50 and upward, and

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VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874. NO. 30.


## PASTORAL LETTER,

To the Clergy and Laity of the Province of San Francisco.

Health and Benediction!—Venerable Brethren and dear Children in Christ Jesus! In accordance with the mind and ordinances of Holy Church, (as expressed in several of her Ecumenical Councils, but specially in those of Nice, Ephesus, Chalcedon and Trent, we have assembled in Pontifical Council for the discharge of those duties imposed upon us by our Episcopal office. This is, as you are aware, the first time, since the creation of this Ecclesiastical Province, that a provincial assembly of Bishops has been held. Circumstances over which we had not control have not prevented us meeting at an earlier date. The object of provincial or local councils is to take counsel in the language of the Fathers of Trent. Treating of the necessity of reform, they ordained in their twenty-fourth session, as follows: "Let Provincial Councils, as often as shall seem expedient, be assembled in the circumstances of the times, especially in that same and there shall be a great calm. Meantime, it is the duty of all to be steadfast in their allegiance to principle, not suffering themselves to be withdrawn from a practical observance of their religious duties by the indifference of the slothful, or the sneers of the unbelieving. And this brings us, dearly beloved, to the consideration of the tumultuous waters of man's passions, which, suddenly, in a storm of persecution shall roll by, tranquility and shall succeed

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

"Sin and Its Consequences" is the title of a work recently published by Archbishop Manning. It is spoken of as an able work by theologians and the press.

Archbishop McCloskey recently administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to four hundred children at Brighton, N. Y.

Bishop Laughlin is President of the Catholic Orphan Asylum Association of Brooklyn. He was chosen to fill the position, March 31.

Bishop Gibbons will lecture on Bohemian in May, for the benefit of the Catholic Church, authority of Conshohocken.

Bishop Luers favors the proposed pilgrimage to Rome, and will be one of the party. His diocese, Fort Wayne, leads the pilgrim van as far as numbers are concerned.

The Princess Marie Czartoriska took the veil at Posen on the 18th March, in the Order of Carmelite nuns. The ceremony was performed by Monsigner Janiewski, coadjutor to Archbishop Ledochowski.

Father Meltier, of the Congregation of the Mission, has been named Vicar-General of the Congregation, until a general assembly can be convened to elect a successor to the lamented Father Etienne.

At Oconcia, Mich., on the Feast of Saint Joseph, the Bishop of Detroit dedicated a beautiful new church under the patronage of St. Joseph. He confirmed on the same day and at the same place sixty-one persons.

The Orestese de Montalembert has just placed her Chateau de Maleba, in the department of Doubs, at the disposition of a community of Benedictine nuns, who had left Prussia, and called from Switzerland by the Grand Federal Council.

The Prussian Minister General of the Order of the Sacred Heart and the Superioress-General of the Good Shepherd having recently died, a meeting of the Provincials will be held in May at Paris, France, to elect their successors. All the Mothers Provincial of the world will attend the meeting.

Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, D. D., Bishop of Burlington, Vt., arrived home recently from his native France. Bishop Goesbriand, we believe, has two brothers in the Franco-German war. They were officers in the French army.

A Church and State conflict is impending in Cuba. Recently, at a political banquet, the Minister of the Interior declared that the Government shared the desire of and encouraged the dismissal of Priests. He promised that measures in this sense would be submitted to Congress next session.

A splendid gift has just been presented to Mr. Redmond by the Rev. Father Augustine Vidal, of Salem, in the name of the Catholic ladies of Palma, the capital of Majorca. It consists of a beautiful palm branch, of pure gold, in the centre of which the Pontifical arms are exquisitely wrought.

Rev. Peter Spieker, S.J., died at the residence of the Jesuit Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., on the 8th April. Father Spieker was well known and esteemed by the German Catholics of Buffalo, to whose service he has labored so long and faithfully.

The Rev. Theophile Charaux, S. J., Superior General of the Jesuit Mission in Canada, has addressed a fruitful and most pastoral letter to the missionaries of the province, urging the necessity of adhering to the society, unjustly sequestered by the Government. The petition is addressed to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

At the close of a mission given in Montreal, Canada, a few weeks ago by Mgr. Bagnet, formerly Bishop of Cleveland, he administered the temperance pledge to 40,000 men and 1,000 women. Mgr. Bagnet has been elected President of the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society of St. Albans, Vt.

The Catholics of New Haven, Kentucky, and elsewhere, have requested Dr. J. J. Barry, the well-known author of a true and very valuable life of Christopher Columbus and other cavaliers work, to represent them in the coming pilgrimage to Rome. They are forming a collection with a view of raising the amount required to defray his necessary expenses on the pilgrimage.

Several Sisters of the Most Holy Names departed from Portland, Or., last week for their new mission at Grande Ronde Indian Agency, where they intend opening a school for the children of Indian children. The Indians have long expressed a desire to have the Sisters among them, and, at present, but circumstances have prevented them from undertaking it sooner.

Hon. William S. Caldwell, now residing in New York, has presented the Right Rev. James Gibbons, Bishop of Richmond, with a handsome house and lot in Richmond, to be used as the Bishop's home. The deed of gift is without conditions, but it is understood to be the intention of the Bishop to devote the property to some charitable and religious object.

The meeting of loyal Romans, who gathered round the imprisoned Cardinal Antonelli and hissed every suggestion of Piedmont and its tyrant, was something at last in the right direction. It was noisy, and full of enthusiasm, which, we look for soldiers, and we give him pamphlets.* We are told that the meeting broke up at the Cardinal's command, to complete the temper was remarkable for the calmness of the nobility. Napoleon the Great was one of them at the Vatican, with their lawful sovereign.

His Grace Archbishop Manning has signified his intention of joining the pilgrimage to the Sanctuary of Canterbury as soon as that of France, which is arranged, with his sanction, to take place in the second week of August. The Archbishop of St. Edmund's College and a committee, whose names will be shortly published, have the matter well in hand. The Archbishop of Canterbury during two years of his exile, as well as the coming year of his, blessed for all the coming years of his, blessed for all the coming years, to receive the homage of numerous pilgrims from Paris.

On Tuesday, April 7, Rev. Patrick McCaffrey, after over two years of patient suffering, breathed his last in Toledo, Ohio. The deceased was born in New York State in 1842, having him at the time of his death 32 years of age. Father McCaffrey's remains will be temporary resting in the receiving vault of Calvary Cemetery, Cleveland, and will be removed to Toledo, where he will be buried by the Bishop Holden, Bishop Hoppe being absent in Rome.

The crowds that lately filled the Church in Detroit, Michigan, during the morning to late at night, testify to the devotion of that true Father Langeder, one of this talented scale and size. Very high order. Father instructions Englishman and a convert missionaries, and is pastor of the Cathedral Langentrost.

Rev. W. D. O'Carrol, O. P., formerly well known and beloved in Kentucky, now of Trinidad, West Indies, has been exceptionally honored, and taken a prize worthy of his merits. A patent has recently been awarded him from Rome of Master and Doctor in Theology. This is the highest title conferred on the Order. And, to add to his honors, the last packet brought the official intimation of nomination to be Consignor of the Archbishop of Port of Spain, Trinidad. Doctor O'Carrol goes to Ireland to be consecrated in June.

A pilgrimage from Ireland to the Shrine at Paray-le-Monial is in arrangement to take place next summer. The pilgrimage is under distinguished ecclesiastical patronage, and will be, it is expected, a imposing demonstration of the religious fervor which Ireland has been always so distinguished among the nations. Among the preparations in progress for the occasion it is contemplated to provide a banner for presentation on behalf of Ireland to the Shrine. This pious project will, we feel certain, receive the enthusiastic co-operation of Irish Catholics.

The so-called Old Catholicism is dwindling to pitiable dimensions throughout the German Empire. A commission was specially appointed by Government in Bavaria to determine whether the request of the Old Catholics for the official recognition of Bishop Reinkens should be complied with. The commission has unanimously decided that such a recognition was inadmissible according to Bavarian law. The disappointed Old Catholics probably will look to Prussia and Bavaria by means of the German Empire, but their hopes may be postponed indefinitely.

According to the New York *World* 193 members of the British Parliament are Freemasons—fifty-six in the House of Lords and seventy-seven in the Commons. Fifteen of those in the Lower House are noblemen. The Prince of Wales heads the list of Freemasons, and has been made Parliament, and Mr. Whalley brings up the rear. The Protestant Bishop of Peterborough is a Mason, and several dukes, eight marquises, seventeen earls, four viscounts and seventeen lords make up the list of noblemen who wear the apron and have ridden the goat." Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Disraeli is a Mason.

In the last number of the New Orleans *Star* there was a pastoral letter from his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop, in reference to the approaching of the solemn feasts of Easter and Pentecost. The solemn consecration of the Province and Archdiocese of New Orleans to the Sacred Heart will be made on Sunday, the 14th of next June, on the completion of a splendid pilgrimage, which has been especially blessed with indulgences by the Sovereign Pontiff. This pilgrimage will take the form of a novena of Sundays, and will be performed by visiting nine different churches, named in the pastoral, one on each Sunday for nine consecutive Sundays.

On the evening of the 10th March a monster meeting of Catholics was held in Vienna to express opinion against the new Ecclesiastical bill. Seven Bishops were present. The meeting was largely attended by the gentry, among them being the Prince and Princess Metternich, two Princes Leichtenstein, Count Appony, the Countess Zichy-Ferraris and the whole Catholic party in the Reichsrath. Cardinal Antonelli sent the Pope's blessing by telegraph, and numerous dispatches, expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting, were received from Catholics in England and various other countries. Speeches were delivered in German, French and Italian.

The mission to the colored people begun by Dr. Vaughan in 1871, seems to be flourishing. Two of the patients of St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart, Fathers Nocens and Gore, conduct St. Francis Xavier's church in Baltimore, which is exclusively for the negroes, and two others are in Louisville, Kentucky, engaged in the same labor. There has been a congregation of almost 120 souls, a parochial school for boys and girls with sixty pupils, and a school for girls taught by colored Sisters of Providence, who have a convent on Richmond street. The missionaries depend for their support upon the charity of their flock, and those in Louisville are said to be living and keeping their church in working order on an average income of six or seven dollars a week.

The Month's Mind of the late Rev. Mr. McAuley was held in the Franciscan church, Drogheda, March 26th. In the choir was placed a raised catafalque, surrounded with funeral wax lights. The high altar and sanctuary were draped in black. The ceremonial commenced at eleven o'clock, with Solemn Office for the Dead, at which the Very Rev. Archdeacon Goonan presided. The sacred music was given with fine devotional effect by the choir of priests, Rev. J. Moncada and Rev. P. V. Medill, O. P., officiating as chanters. At the conclusion of the Office, High Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was sung by Rev. J. J. Farrelly, of Drogheda; Rev. M. J. McManus, of Dublin, deacon; and Rev. J. E. Brady, Waterford, sub-deacon; Very Rev. M. A. Cavanagh officiated as master of ceremonies. At the invitation of Father Mass, the last absolution having been pronounced, the ceremonies concluded.

We spoke lately of the great temperance work done by Father Nugent, of Liverpool. His attention is not given solely to drunkards, and we propose his example in another direction. Parents of charity as one which ought to be laid well to heart by managers of Protestant institutions. He has established a sort of provident fund for the little street arabs, and has persuaded some hundreds of working men to subscribe a penny each per week, on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, and give him a penny each in behalf of his House. Over a million pence have been thus bestowed. Since the institution was opened over one hundred thousand copper have been given to destitute boys, and ten thousand have been provided with a night's lodging. Of these five hundred have been placed in permanent situations. He has at present 167 boys in the refuge.

A. O. H.—On the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers of Division No. 1, A. O. H., of Stockton: James A. Morrissy was reelected President for the third term; Rose Martin, Vice-President; Daniel Sexton, Financial Secretary; Peter Garvin, Recording Secretary; J. Barns, Treasurer; John Ward, County Delegate (third successive term).


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WILL EXHIBIT RARE NOV-elties during the coming week in handsome

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NEW STYLES,

Embroidered and Braided in all the new Shades and Designs.

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A Large Assortment, consisting in

French Calico, Cashmere and Silk.

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In All New and Desirable SPRING GOODS, made up stylish and handsomely trimmed in two colors or with silk.

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Can be found in all Shades and at all Prices.

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FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PRICES WHICH defy competition:

A lot of Striped Poplins, 20 cents, worth 37½.
87 pieces Poplins, all colors, 25 cents, originally 50.
118 pieces Poplin Empress, 37½ cents, worth 62½.
66 pieces Poplin Empress, 50 cents, value 75.
60 pieces Buttercup Cloth, 37½ cents, worth 62½.
50 pieces Buttercup Cloth, 50 cents, reduced from 75.
85 pieces Satin de Chenes, 50 cents, value 75.
50 pieces Satin de Chenes, 62½ cents, worth 1s.
Black Alpacas, 25 cents and upwards.
Fancy Alpacas, 20 cents and upwards.
Black Mohairs, 25 cents and upwards.
75 pieces Japanese Poplin, 75 cents, worth 87.
65 pieces Japanese Silks, 37½ cents, originally 75.
French Poplins, $1 26, usual price $1 75.
Fine French Poplins, $1 50, originally $2 00.
10 pieces Black Silk, $1 50, cost by $2.
20 pieces Black Silk, $1 75, worth $2 25.
30 pieces Black Silk, $2 25, good value $3 50.
1,000 yards from French Manufacturers, worth $3.
700 striped wheels at $2, worth $3.
500 Striped Shawls at $1 50, worth $2 50.

**A Great Reduction in Black and Brocho Shawls.**

Brocho Shawls, $15, worth $25.
Brocho Shawls, $20, usual price $30.
Brocho Shawls, $25, good value $35.
Shawls, $30, reduced from $45.
118 White Spreads, $1 50, value $2 25.
200 White Spreads, $2, value $3.
200 White Spreads, a special lot, $3 50, worth $4.
Fine White Marseilles, $4, worth $5.
Lancaster Marseilles, 12 cents a yard.
Hope Cotton, 12½ cents a yard.
Hope (compact) Longcloth, 12½ cents a yard.
Table Linen from 37½ cents per yard.
Table Cloths, 4-4 wide, $1 25.
Fine Table Damasks, $1, reduced from $1 50.
All Wool Flannels from 25 cents upwards.
Full line of Ladies' Underwear at a tremendous reduction.
Gents' Furnishing Goods at a discount of 60 per cent.
Corsets, Hosiery, Notions, etc., at a sweeping reduction.

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BRADFORD SERGES in Black and White, unsurpassed for economy for he use of the Sisters and Fathers of the Coast.

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Twenty-five cases Children's Fancy Shoes, with 11 and upward.
Ladies' Kid Scolloped Oxford Gaiters..... 1 75
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In great variety; and all other goods in proportion. I am selling Good's B. S. Hood Sewed Boots for $2 50; Women's Dress Boots, $4 50 and upward, and

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## PASTORAL LETTER,

**To the Clergy and Laity of the Province of San Francisco.**

Health and Benediction! — Venerable Brethren and dear Children in Christ Jesus! In accordance with the mind and ordinances of Holy Church, as expressed in several of her Ecumenical Councils, but specially in those of Nice, Ephesus, Chalcedon and Trent, we have assembled in Provincial Council for the discharge of those duties imposed upon us by our Episcopal office. This is, as you are aware, the first time, since the creation of this Ecclesiastical Province, that a provincial assembly of Bishops has been held. Circumstances over which we had not power to control prevented us meeting at an earlier date. The object of provincial or local councils is the application to the particular wants of the Fathers of Trent. Treating on the subject of reform, they ordained in their twenty-fourth session, as follows: "Let Provincial Councils, if anywhere fallen into disuse, be revived for the regulation of morals, the correction of abuses, the alleying of controversies and the accomplishment of such things as are enjoined by the sacred Canons. Besides XIV., in his instructions to the Chief Pastors of the Church, points out the importance of a prudent legislation, accommodated to the circumstances of the times, "Customs and examples," he observes, "of the illustrious Bishops, who have constantly flourished in the Church, ought diligently to be observed, and, if anything, so as to make what was once useful afterwards profitless, and even pernicious, it is, therefore, the part of a prudent Prelate to so accommodate himself to time and circumstance, in those things in the government of the people placed by the Holy Ghost to rule the Church of God, one of the most prominent duties to be found in the assembly of Bishops held during the time of the Vatican Council, and which, we are sure, will be fully carried out in the practice of the Church.

We take this opportunity, then, to congratulate you, Venerable Brethren, on the happy issue of the Vatican Council, and to express our joy at the glorious triumph which the Church of God has gained over the enemies of religion seem to them and to the world, to have prevailed against the power of the Church. But this institution was opposed over one hundred years ago, and many have been given to doubting people, and to-day we see the Church, with a mightier power than ever, more firmly established than ever, and more united than ever. The words of the enemy have gone into the void, and their cities then destroyed. Their memory hath perished with a noise, but the Lord remaineth for ever."

It is nothing new in the history of mankind for the sword of persecution to have been drawn against the faithful followers of Christ. The antagonism ever existing between the world and religion necessarily led to this: "And you shall be hated by all men for my name's sake. . . . If they have called the master of the house Beelzebub, how much more them of his household."

Be not alarmed, then, at the troubles, some aspect of the times. If some of the chief rulers of the earth have forgotten their duty and abused their power, that is no reason why we should fail in our filial obedience and dutiful allegiance to God and his Church. Armed hosts and opposing measures are at least but feeble weapons in the hands of men against the cause of Christ. The interests of religion may indeed suffer, the faithful may have to mourn, the shepherds may be stricken and the flock in part dispersed, but we ever have before our eyes the promise the Church is never in danger; for Christ our Lord has given us His pledge that no power shall ever prevail against it. "And I say to thee that thou art Peter: and upon this rock I will build my Church: and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

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# The Monitor.

FIDES. PATRIA. UNITAS. CARITAS.

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874. NO. 30.


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## MAY FESTIVALS.

**At the Sacred Heart Convent.**

On Monday, May 4th, the pupils of the Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, Taylor street, held their May-Day festival. Although the morning looked cloudy, from the number of children in attendance and their light and gay attire, it was evident that they rightly anticipated nothing but sunshine throughout the day. The school rooms presented a very pleasing aspect, being tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a niche over the children assembled, and a half an hour later the Queens, attended by their Maids of Honor, entered. Then the procession was formed, a little girl, bearing a cross, led the way, and following her were the children of the different classes, each with their respective queens, numerous maids of honor and train-bearers. A banner was also carried before the pupils of each grade. Miss Fl. Barry, the Queen of the Sacred Heart School, served as Queen of the Blessed Virgin, and bore a statuette of Mary in the right hand, whose modest, polite and affable demeanor throughout the morning of the festivities evidenced her good taste of the pupils in selecting her as their Queen.

The procession passed through the rooms and balcony, and around the garden, during which time hymns were sung in honor of the Queen of May. After the procession of a poetical address of the Queen. As time and space will not permit a description of the proceedings in the lower classes, it will merely name the Queens: Saint Mary's room, Miss B. Cooper; Saint Joseph's room, Miss M. McCloskey; Saint Agnes's room, Miss M. Higgins; Infants' school, Miss F. Hichins.

When the exercises were finished, Mrs. Judge Hager treated the Junior class to ice cream, which she had kindly previously provided, all were interested and pleased, and to see the children spend such a happy day.

A GRADUATE.

**At St. Peter's Church.**

On Monday and Tuesday evenings of last week, two literary exhibitions were given by the young ladies of St. Peter's Sunday school, in Mayeberry's Hall. The programme of Monday evening was the "Crowning of the Blessed Virgin." The Rev. Father Scannell officiated, and the whole school was present. Before the exercises were closed with the recitation of a poetical address by the Queen. As time and space will not permit a description of the proceedings in the lower classes, it will merely name the Queens: Saint Mary's room, Miss B. Cooper; Saint Joseph's room, Miss M. McCloskey; Saint Agnes's room, Miss M. Higgins; Infants' school, Miss F. Hichins.

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

"Rio and Its Consequences" is the title of a work recently published by

THE FRANC-TIREUR.

A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

A BLACK MARK.

Those who saw M. Damarest hastening through the streets of the Faubourg St. Germain on that Sunday evening would have perceived a difference from the same man as we first introduced him in our readers. He was still shabbily dressed, but his air was cheerful, his step was jaunty, his spirits evidently light. He still, however, preserved the habit of muttering to himself the thoughts which were uppermost in his mind, and those who were curious enough to watch him might often observe an oratorical gesture, as if he were in the act of addressing an assembly of his countrymen. "Yes," he rattled on, "it was a glorious time. I accomplished it completely. Though I shut my eyes when I pulled the trigger I saw them fall, and I know it was my bullet—my grand, my historic bullet—that carried death to the tyrant Tuomas. Henceforth my career is free. The wretched nervousness with the musket has passed off, and the only drawback to my power over the multitude has disappeared. I can shoot as well as speak; I can execute as well as denounce. Hitherto I have spoken with effect—to-night I will cheerily then—

Hallo!"

"Hallo, you! Why the devil don't you look before you?"

M. Damarest, plunged in anticipated oratory, had bounced up against a soldier behind whom the gate of a large mansion just closed.

"Injection!—what, I have seen you before—"

"You are the soldier with the cruteh!"

"I still two-soldier without the crutch now, and let me tell you my name are in excellent order for kicking."

M. Damarest thought to himself, "Ah, it is lucky I only had the beloved with me—my mistress!" He had not, however, he deemed it more prudent to moderate his tone a little, and remarked in a less commpinous way, "You hurt me by the manner in which you jostled me."

"Ah, you shouldn't walk through the streets with your eyes shut. It is enough to do that when you are drug a-sleep."

There was a lamp-shining over the gateway, and Mike, for he was the speaker, perceived that the face of the man whom he addressed had become livid with rage.

"You," he said, "are one of those servile tools of the aristocracy who affect to believe that patriots are cowards. You have just sneaked out of one of their manholes of luxury."

"Yes," replied Mike coolly, "it is a mansion where I had the luxury of getting a broken leg mended."

"No doubt; they affected philanthropy while the people were perishing in defence of the country or dying of starvation."

"Look here, my good friend," answered Mike calmly, "you are an orator, I see. I have heard you. DO YOU KNOW I HAVE went as a private soldier into the ranks, and was slain in battle; her husband, the Marquis de Mirecourt, is paying down the effects of a shot received in the siege; she herself is dying with grief and trouble. Is that consoling for you to make a speech against?"

"If what you say were true," shrieked the elder, "I would believe it all to be an infernal scheme to discredit the patriotism of the people. It is not true—I will not—it is the abode of luxury and aristocratic oppression."

"You do?"

"I do," yelled in a shrill accent the Communist; "I do, and this day will come when I shall visit it in punishment."

M. Damarest found himself suddenly caught by the collar, and a stern face looking into his. "Look, monsieur communal, or blackguard, or whatever you are—I know you to be a scamp, I think you are an assassin—Providence would reward me, I think, for shaking the wretched life out of you this minute. But mind, if you ever dare to lay a finger on that house, or on any one in it, as sure as you have two eyes in your head that look as if they might have been two presents from the devil, your master—I'll know you, and—and—" here the French vocabulary failed Mike for a word sufficiently terrific, and he was obliged to wind up with a bellow—"I'll massacre you!"

Flinging the startled Communist from him, Mike slaked away without casting a glance behind.

The interview left boiling passions in the breast of M. Damarest. Rage accompanied him to our lodgings, and gave augmented bitterness to his denunciation of tyrants. It still swelled his heart when the next day he marched through the streets at the head of a vast rabble, composed partly of National Guards, now called Federals, partly of all the non-uniformed scum of the city. It received little solace until the day was well advanced, when a strange rumour ran through the city, bringing exultation to its rascality and terror to all that was honest or reputable within its walls.

"It cannot be true," said M. Damarest to his informant.

"It is. Behold the news in all the journals."

"All the troops gone to Versailles!"

"There is not a lingard left within the walls of Paris."

Glorious intelligence! Shout, citizens, patriots, brothers and sisters of the Commune! Terrified by your valour and resolution, the hirelings of a corrupt Government and a perfidious aristocracy have fled from before you."

The citizens, male and female, shouted and yelled. The terror of the orator's enthusiasm was increased by the diligent distribution of wine and spirits, which were freely given round by women decked out in imitation of vivandières.

"Now is the time for decisive action!" cried the orator.

"What shall we do? Whither shall we go?" was cried from the crowd. There were many who feared for the "Hotel de Ville," the "Ministry of War," and several other places.

"To Versailles!" cried one, "and let us out to piece the flying hirelings."

M. Damarest disapproved of this suggestion, which was not in his vein. "Citizens," he exclaimed, "there is in this city an institution which holds the plunder of the people."

"Down with it!" was called by a thousand voices.

"No, we shall not destroy it——" Here there was a tremendous interruption. The orator, however, continued: "We shall not destroy it, but we shall hand its plunder back to the people."

Yells of ardent approval were mingled with cries of "What is it?"

"The Bank!"

Here a deafening shout rose up, and im-

The cross Church

mediately the ragged mob were on their way. The tumult of their approach was audible a long distance off, and many people left the threatened building. Wise: men had retired before it; they were those who had foreseen the event, and were prepared for resistance. Behind the doors of a strong party of armed men were waiting, prepared for resistance. It was plain that the plunder of the people must for the present remain in its chest, and the cry which rose up from the crowd was that of loveless rage.

"But, my friends," cried the voice of the orator, "there is yet a task before us to be performed in the name of outraged humanity."

The appeal to humanity was always successful with this humane crowd, and it shrieked approval.

"My brothers, my sisters, I speak to you in the name of our languishing brethren. Through my feeble accents France calls upon to restore to her bosom her suffering children. Friends of the people, I cry, 'To the prisons!' to the prisons!"

"To the prisons!" was redshoed in the myriad voices of the crowd, and once again the disorderly procession set forth. In their new mission they found little or no difficulty. Whether through cowardly compassion the authorities imposed little or no obstacle. If their conduct appears cowardly compared with that of the bank clerks, it may be admitted they were justified in considering what little force of guard was left in Paris was but the last practicable step to take before the Bank had its custody.

Out from the prison trooped every form of criminality, and the army of liberation with its new accessions was formidable indeed. Even an effort to produce civilians as moral was conceived. For the present, however, they did not satisfy themselves with that; they did not consider it good to lose game. They carried on the procession,

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

"Its and its Consequences" is the title of a work recently published by

### THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MAY 16, 1874.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would earnestly and respectfully request our subscribers who are in arrears with the office to remit the amount of their indebtedness as soon as possible. There is a great deal of money owing to us, as shown by our books, in sums varying from four to thirty dollars—all of which should be paid without delay. While THE MONITOR can boast of very many subscribers who are exceedingly prompt in settling their accounts, and never run behind, it also enjoys the patronage of not a few who are rather negligent in that most important matter. It is for the special benefit of these latter individuals that our remarks are intended. They are excellent friends in their way—they mean well, and are generally ready when called upon; but unfortunately it is necessary to make that call occasionally, and so it is necessary to make that call occasionally, and so it is necessary to make that call occasionally, and so

CA[illegible]

"In a shameful manner," sends us a statement of a character which we prefer to give ourselves to adopting the version published to us. If all the facts be accurately stated, a case of proselytism of a very brazen and grating kind has just occurred in the last spot in Ireland where we should have expected to see such a thing. A boy named Warwick, the son of a Protestant father and Catholic mother, was, it appears, up to the age of ten years allowed to grow up in his mother's faith. He was educated at the schools of the Christian Brothers; he has been thoroughly instructed in Catholic doctrine; he had frequented the sacraments, and he had served at the altar. No objection apparently ever to have been made to this until his mother was employed as laundress at Lismore Castle, where the father was also employed as coachman. It was only then a resolution was taken that the boy should be sent to a "child's home"—in his father

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Father White of Manson, Wis., is a most zealous priest, and energetic worker in the cause of temperance. His recently organized society among whom he ministered for the past three years prior to his late illness, numbers 1,200. The population consisted of some of the most respectable and influential residents of the town.

### Montgomery Guard Prizes.

The following distribution of prizes of the Montgomery Guard took place at their armory on Tuesday evening, 12th inst.:

First prize—Handsome tapestry rug, gift of Hardie & Frederick—won by John Sweetman, second individual. Second—Handsome silver tankard, gift of Wm. B. Rowe—won by Private H. F. Keeler; also second company medal. Third—Silver chronometer watch & Waverly portfolio, gift of Lieut. Smith & Waverly portfolio, gift of Lieut. Smith—won by Joseph Smith. Fourth—Silver goblet, gift of Thomas Mathews, won by Maurice Langfeldt. Fifth—Silver tea-pot, gift of John O'Brien, won by M. Ryan. Sixth—A 150 pair of pants gift of H. Vincent and A. Morris, won by Patrick Power. Seventh—A $10 gold piece, gift of Thomas McNamara, won by Peter Bischoff. Eighth—Sporting coat, gift of Martin Dillon, won by Patrick Masterson. Ninth—Silver pitcher, gift of A. Austin, won by Malone). Tenth—Piano cover, gift of John Kemp, won by Patrick Hayes. Eleventh—Silver cake basket, gift of George H. Munro, won by John Mackey. Twelfth—Basket, gift of Lieut. Sweetman, won by Corporal Dunn. Thirteenth—Silver pitcher, gift of Judge Baldwin, won by Jacob Dalsky. Fourteenth—A $10 gold piece, gift of M. D. Jordan, won by Sergeant J. B. Duffee. Fifteenth—Under fur pair of pants, gift of A. Donnelly, won by Bernard Cluskey. Sixteenth—Silver goblet, gift of Hayes & Jackson, won by Denis Kane. Seventeenth—Silk hat, gift of Judge Devlin, won by James Harrington. Eighteenth—Under fur pair of boots, gift of Noble & Gallagher, won by R. Fegan. Nineteenth—Handsome sword, gift of James Shore, won by Patrick Mullin. Twentieth—Copy of Fisher. Twenty-first—Copy of Fisher. Twenty-second—Copy of Fisher. Twenty-third—Copy of Fisher. Twenty-fourth—Copy of Fisher. Twenty-fifth—Silver cup, gift of Lieut. Gallagher, won by Corporal J. O'Brien. Twenty-third—Under fur pair of pants, gift of M. Walter, won by Lieut. Lacey. Twenty-fourth—Order for $10 hat, gift of Thomas Mathews, won by Maurice Langfeldt. Twenty-fifth—silver cup, gift of Wm. Gorman, won by John Sweetman. Twenty-sixth—Silver goblet, gift of M. Heffernan, won by Edward McCoy. Twenty-seventh—Silver goblet, gift of Lieut. Gallagher, won by Private Twenty-eighth—Ladies' locket, gift of Lieut. Sweetman, won by Miss Lizzie Hall. Twenty-ninth—Silver goblet, gift of Lieut. Sweetman, won by Private Order for pair of boots, gift of Noble & Gallagher, won by Private Thirty-first—Order for vest, gift of Nicholas Walsh, won by Private Thirty-second—Silver goblet, gift of Lieut. Sweetman, won by Private Thirty-third—Silver goblet, gift of Lieut. Sweetman, won by Private Thirty-fourth—Diamond pin, gift of Lieut. Sweetman, won by Private Thirty-fifth—Silver cup, gift of Mr. Templeman, won by Private Thirty-sixth—Order for hat, gift of Lieut. Sweetman, won by Private Thirty-seventh—Order for hat, gift of Lieut. Sweetman, won by Private Thirty-eighth—Order for hat, gift of Lieut. Sweetman, won by Private Thirty-ninth—Order for hat, gift of Lieut. 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### The British Vice-Consul at San José de Guatemala, J. Magee, a native of the North of Ireland, was grossly outraged by the Government of the town, Col. Gonzales, on the 25th April. It appears that Magee gave some affront to Gonzales, who had him arrested, and without trial sentenced him to receive 400 lashes on the bare back. 200 lashes were given, when Magee fainted, and when recovering, (removed, Gonzales was dispatched by President Barrios from San Salvador, on learning of the threatened outrage—arrived in time to release Magee and Gonzales, who paid the penalty of his life for his cruelty; and Great Britain will demand an abject apology and an indemnity from Guatemala for the indignity offered to its representative.

### The Stricken Mines.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* has been shown a letter from the Nickson mines, which gives this information: The mines are situated up the Nickson river, and are reached by canoe travel, a distance of a 180 miles, and 90 miles of land travel through a country timbered an marshy country. There is but little known at Fort Wrangel of the mines, which he discovered late last Fall. About 800 miners are congregated at Wrangel, awaiting the opening of the Nickson river, which (now the 20th of April) frozen over. It is anticipated that the river will be open in time to allow miners to ascend which (prevent the aforementioned 800 will wait for 10 miles. Fremont Salt Lake will divert all not to act hastily about putting out "Stickeen; they should await further developments."

Miss Nellie Grant is said to have met her affianced on board a steamer when her father was thinking of the horse, she was most probably dreaming of the bridal. Who's she who will take kindly to the bit.

### Liver and Blood Diseases.

AT A. WALL'S.

Every liver sickness each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great deal of waste material that must be thrown from the body. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to throw off this waste matter, which is then absorbed into the blood, and thus poisons the blood and the whole system, causing every part of the system. What must be the effect of this poison? It is the cause of nearly all existing sickness in a and a vast amount of poisons of poisons? Nature has provided the liver with ducts or channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., to throw off these waste materials and in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and these lungs, stomach and bowels are overworked and greatly diseased. The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is weakened by poisoned blood, the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it sends out a weak nervous fluid to the nerves, and these nerves, thus poisoned, are unable to perform their functions properly to keep the blood up and to the surface, and the result is a feeling of weakness, gloomy forebodings, and frequently all symptoms of insanity. The most terrible of all is the formation of tumors upon the surface of the skin. It is irritating and poisonous. Still it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, and sometimes a carbuncle and scrofulous humors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape or remain healthy when the liver is torpid. Every stage of consumption, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, and all forms of bad blood are caused by torpid liver. Dyspepsia is not an disease, but the great depositing organ of the system, and when it is diseased, the blood remaining organ of the system, and when it is diseased, the blood remaining organ of the system, and when it is diseased, the blood remaining

## C FRANC-TIREUR.

Cix

Father of the Franco-Prussian War. Jealous pride.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

The Year of Deliverance.

The Year of deliverance again, the most an autograph letter of fresh year in the ending in the. Versailles palace in another magnificent grandeur stared down the long disgrace. Walks and over the stately fountains, through the great alleys of poplars which were now clothed in glorious green. But there had been few holiday visitors here for many a day. During the past autumns and winter German hordes trampled the elegant turf, and German infantry paraded the grounds into a barrack. Monplerian too had contributed to the disarray, and plowed up the verdure with some of its monster shells. The Germans had all disappeared from that side of the city, but the change was only to substitute the kept for the helmet. The royal grounds still swarmed with soldiers, as if the palace was once more the headquarters of an army. This time it was a French force and MacMahon was at its head. The Generals had a busy and a gloomy time of it. They had to capture the city and yet to spare it. They had to treat it like an armed madman whom it is necessary at once to overpower and to win.

There was no deficiency of intelligence as to what was going forward within. Day by day many came in all forms. Evasions of the guard upon the ramparts were not difficult, for the watch was kept in a loyenly style by soldiers, some of whom were drunken and many unwilling. Desertions were of constant occurrence, too. The journals came to hand almost as regularly as if there were open communication, and the debates of the Commune were carefully and systematically read at Versailles. Those broad sheets were indeed interesting in many ways, according, as they did, a steady downward progress. The suppression of every print of respectability, the abrogation of every law for the protection of life and property, the perpetual incitement to the assassination of obnoxious honest men, and that augmenting ribaldry of language which is one of the most infallible signs of a decaying moral condition, were all observed. The feature, however, which excited most comment and probably most indignation was the series of proclamations which turned defeats into victories, and sought to persuade the dupes or prisoners —whichever they might be called—of the Commune—that the grip of punishment was not so close upon its crimes.

"Heh, Vou," said one of a group of noncommissioned officers, "you were at the taking of issey?"

"I was,"

"And you, Irlandais?"

"Well, yes, I lent a hand."

"Ah, what romance you must be telling. Here I have a hole in the authority of one of those honest messieurs of the Commune that the gaine were spaned to you for so soo."

"Par mon ame, then, I'm sorry to say that I couldn't those gendarmes, instead of opening the gates, took the liberty of opening my skull with their carbines, jam whose rap, you see, the plaster here, injuring, I'm afraid, the delicacy of my countenance."

"Dis donc, Irlandais, you're absolutely comical," said Michel briefly.

"I walked over Federals."

"Did they, then, really fight well?"

"Most did not—a few did, but they were deserted by the rest. It was serious, however, while it lasted. Our party was heavily cut up."

"At all events, you will not assist in taking any more of the forts or assailing the city?"

"We will not! Why so?"

"Le monsieur in this journal quotes an appeal of the gentlemen of the Commune, and says that after you have read it it will not be possible to fight them any longer."

The soldier spread out the paper with an affected air and read with a smirk: "It is now two months since, on the 18th March, your brothers of the army of Paris, with hearts alcerated towards the cowards who had sold France, fraternized with the people. Imitate them."

"Curse them!" interrupted a listener, "I only for them we should not have to do this infernal siege."

"Soldats!" continued the reader, "our sons and our brothers, hearken, and let conscience decide! When the command is famous, disobedience is a duty."

"These are very grand words," remarked Mike, "though I can't say I quite get at the meaning."

"Well," said the reader, "perhaps this would help your comprehension," and he proceeded to declaim again from the journal. "The Citizen Cantonalize, at the head of a hundred braves, will bear to the unprotected houses and mouconsete of the left bank. The Citizen Dumoulin, with a hundred fusiliers, is charged with the first and second arrondissement. The Citizen——"

Here the reading was interrupted by the sound of a bugle.

"Hallos, that is to fall in. Something's up."

"And quite time that we were at those ruffians," said Mike Mahoney as the group dispersed, each going to his own place. "Don't you thiuk so, Michel?"

"Think so!" groaned the latter. "Oh, it is frightful to fancy what may be occurring in Paris under the reign of those demons. It is were not for the necessity of obeying orders and doing my duty as commanded, I would make my way into that city by myself, and watch over my poor darling imprisoned within it."

"And a very foolish thing you would be doing, mon camarade. There is but one place of safety for her and for every decent soul in Paris, and that is the capture by the troops and posting a real government in place of those beggars that have it the reins."

Michel sighed as he confessed the truth with bitterness of assent.

"Keep up a good heart. It's a grand thing to remember that when you're fighting for your country you are, as it were, doing courting the girl you are so long proud from."

I a few minutes the speakers formed portion of an advanced party in the trenches.

"I, is," said Michel to his companions, "deserving torture to be here, selfpiscidoin nothing—and to think of the perils of my poor love. If we were even Spirit-light!"

"I doubt," said Michel gravely, "when a fellow is in trouble there's nothing like a good gut to ease his mind; you didn't feel half its uneasiness when we used to be out on the sharpshoots—that's going after the Prussians."

"It is quite true."

"By jabers, I don't see why we mightn't revive it a bit. To be sure, I'd rather be shooting Prussians than French, that seem about like my own countrymen; but it's a droit to me if these thieves aren't worse than the Prussians themselves."

"Do you mean that we should go forward to the walls and try to get in?"

"Just that."

"Allons. No need to say, be cautious."

"Not the least in life."

The two men crept out of the entrenchment, and, proceeding in the manner with which they had once been familiar, advanced for a great distance, until they got to the moat of the ramparts. The spot they reached lay between Asnieli and the Porte du Jour. The wall had been knocked about a great deal by the bombardment, and the gate, the Porte du Jour, was quite. They ascended the valley, but still there was a height above them and a depth below. "Up on my back, Michel," whispered Mike. Without a moment's hesitation Michel ascended like a man scaling a ladder, and looked carefully around. "There is not," he said, "as much as a sentry on either bastion or ramparts here. I can make my way into the city at last."

"Better have a regiment or two at your back when you're going in," replied Mike. "Couns down and we'll call them."

Michel yielded to the counsel of his friend and descended. In a moment their keps were waving on the top of their bayonets. For a while the signal seemed to be misunderstood, and while they were waving a shell whistled close past them. "It's hard on a fellow," muttered Mike. "They're like quit Flannery, the dispensary doctor at Cappagh, that used to try a new physic on his family, to see how 'twould act. To be practistin' on two of their own that are going to show the other the way in."

At last the signal seemed to be comprehended, and about a hundred men with a couple of officers left the trenches and advanced to where the comrades stood together on their scarp and perilous elevation. As the reinforcements came nearer they understood more clearly the opportunity they afforded to them.

"Now then, Michel," said Mike, "is your leg right they come, Up with you."

"For what?"

"To be first in!"

"And you?"

"Oh, I'm content to be second. You're a Frenchman, and I only say you're a Frenchman, and I'm a bashful Irishman, and I'll like to have some one to introduce me. Up you go!" and Mike mentioned that there's a distinguished hero all the way from Ireland—hold hard; steady—coming here to——" but he was cut short by a blow on the wind out of a fellow—to pay his respects to the gentlemen in the field and flag."

As he spoke the last words Mike stood on the ramparts where his comrade had preceded him. Indeed the latter had passed some few of the soldiers who had hastened to their aid were alongside, and gradually all the whole band had mustered. The senior officer, who suddenly found himself actually within the beleaguered city which he had besieged for the magnitude of his own achievement, though in a brief time he was able to take possession of the city, by suggestion of coffee, he simply exclaimed, "Disgusting." The fish was not to his taste, and he would admit no plea on the score of the siege. It might do well enough for the canaille to obtain on that account, but their wretched establishment ought to be prepared to give suitable entertainment to a person of his class. Grumbling in a high, arrogant tone, trifling with a journal which lay on the table near him, eating, and dipping pretty heavily into the champagne bottle, he at last accomplished his elegant meal. Having done this he rose with a lazy air, and called for his bill. The bill was brought. A slight start of surprise was manifest as he looked at the amount, but he immediately seemed a gentleman air, drew sparingly embroidered purse from his pocket, and from it took a billet de banque which he flung upon the table. "Seventy-five francs," he said, "is too much for a wretched meal like that you have given me, but no matter. There is a note for a hundred—keep the change." The astonished waiter bowed with a reverence that was perfectly genuine. His magnificent paymaster threw his head in the air, and cast his eyes across the room as if it were beneath him to notice the homage of the servitor. Then he drew on his hands a pair of straw-colored kid gloves, which suited in lightness a generally staring costume, placed upon his head and carefully oiled locks a shining hat, and took into his right hand a sanby umbrella. With his left he took up a huge bouquet of the gaudiest flowers, and strutted from the apartment.

This elegant personage was M. Damarest, whom a short time since we introduced to the reader under very different surroundings. He was no longer a workman discontented because out of employment and hungry. His tawdry orations and his ferocity of disposition suited the temper of the time, and he had soared to a leading place in the Commune. He was one of the pets of the mob around the Hotel de Ville, especially since he had contrived to get it listed that he resembled Robespierre. It was to favor this notion he constantly provided himself with a bouquet, and of late he contrived to make all his public appearances with flowers in his hand. His fortune had also strengthen the resemblance by personal denunciations and by sweeping demands for the execution of aristocrats and priests. The abstemiousness of the original was not, however, so much to his taste, and none of his colleagues had contrived to secure a larger share of the proceeds of the requisitions by means of which the private property of the capital was placed at their disposal.

M. Damarest proceeded at a leisurely pace to the Hotel de Ville, which was, as usual, surrounded by a purposeless rabble. Within the walls of the building a private council was being held in one of the apartments of the building. The affair, however, rest penetrated without difficulty and look his place. There were some eight to ten persons already present. Two of these were in gorgeous military apparel—the rest were in civilian costume. One or two seemed to be of some distinction, and were decorated with proper elegance, but unfortunately the time for it he past."

It was curious to see how the fierce, ruthless monsters of the 20th, especially had acted, contempt of the boyish creature who spoke.

"Powder!" exclaimed the young Pole, raising his eye-brows with gentle wonder. "Does my friend want to go back to the age of bows and arrows, or catapults? Powder! Why, it is a coarse and clumsy material, utterly unsuited to our task."

"What do you mean—speak out!"

"Powder!" repeated the soft voice with a sort of feminine shudder. "Surely my gallant colleague, you do not make allowance for the march of science. You base your barrel of powder—your ten barrels of powder—what you will. You dig under the wall of a house, put in your barrel, set fire to it, up goes the house, and perhaps the next to it, and there is the whole of your achievement. To carry on this work simultaneously all over Paris you want some two hundred thousand men."

"Well, then?"

"Well, then, my courageous friend, have you not heard of the new forces—the pétrole, nitro-glycerine, and others of that class?"

"I have heard of these things, but we do know much about them."

"Ah," with a soft cressing smile, "you will hear of them, and I hope witness some of their effects, which are the perfect triumph of modern science. We put aside your slow-coaching powder, fit to make fireworks for boys, and proceed on the scientific plan."

"Curse your science," growled the General, "come to the point."

"Do not allow yourself to be emporsted, dear General, your clear, good sense will, I am sure, thoroughly approve my plan when you hear it."

"Speak it out then."

"There is no necessity for haste in delivering it," said the soft voice with mild deprecation, "though once adopted it must be carried out with vigor. First, there is petroleum, with which," he said, with a sinning smile, "to decorate the police buildings and the mansions of the aristocrats so that they may send a graceful, artistic blaze up in that direction in which the pious ones lift their eyes."

"We understand all about the petroleum," struck in the General. "Do we not?"

"Yes, all, all," was the answer of several voices.

"I do not dwell on that, then," observed the General, sullily. He was jealous of the originality of the inventor evinced by his fragile looking colleague.

"Patience, dear friends. The rest does not need such explain. You know that the city is permeated in all directions by sewers."

"Well, yes."

"Very well. There are your mines ready made. Tank these with the explosive—put the nitro-glycerine into the cellars—into the subterranean spot. Apark from the burning buildings—the fall of a brick—the rumble of a cart—and away then goes Paris into flame, into ashes, into smoke and dust and ashes, into perpetual shudder over the name of the Commune which has destroyed her in the interests of humanity."

A unanimous shout of "bravo!" arose. "And the money?"

"To-morrow will do for them. They ought to be up until we can celebrate their sacrifice with a noble funeral pyre."

Again there was a burst of approbation so unanimous as to make the room ring. Then the soft voice spoke in a private council was being held in one of the apartments of the building. The affair, however, rest penetrated without difficulty and look his place. There were some eight to ten persons already present. Two of these were in gorgeous military apparel—the rest were in civilian costume. One or two seemed to be of some distinction, and were decorated with proper elegance, but unfortunately the time for it he past."

It was curious to see how the fierce, ruthless monsters of the 20th, especially had acted, contempt of the boyish creature who spoke.

"Powder!" exclaimed the young Pole, raising his eye-brows with gentle wonder. "Does my friend want to go back to the age of bows and arrows, or catapults? Powder! Why, it is a coarse and clumsy material, utterly unsuited to our task."

"What do you mean—speak out!"

"Powder!" repeated the soft voice with a sort of feminine shudder. "Surely my gallant colleague, you do not make allowance for the march of science. You base your barrel of powder—your ten barrels of powder—what you will. You dig under the wall of a house, put in your barrel, set fire to it, up goes the house, and perhaps the next to it, and there is the whole of your achievement. To carry on this work simultaneously all over Paris you want some two hundred thousand men."

"Well, then?"

"Well, then, my courageous friend, have you not heard of the new forces—the pétrole, nitro-glycerine, and others of that class?"

"I have heard of these things, but we do know much about them."

"Ah," with a soft cressing smile, "you will hear of them, and I hope witness some of their effects, which are the perfect triumph of modern science. We put aside your slow-coaching powder, fit to make fireworks for boys, and proceed on the scientific plan."

"Curse your science," growled the General, "come to the point."

"Do not allow yourself to be emporsted, dear General, your clear, good sense



### The Comic Gospel.

It appears that for some months past such excitement has been produced in Edinburgh and other towns in Scotland by the singular exercises of a couple of Americans—Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. For a very long time no entertainment has been so popular in Edinburgh as that which goes by the name of these gentlemen. It is attended by overflowing audiences. Crowds of enthusiasts follow the performers from one place to another, for it is part of their system to have as much variety as possible, and to hold their meetings in all sorts of different buildings—in town-halls, lecture-rooms, and churches of all denominations. The meetings are held at all hours of the day, and scores are no young men, some for mothers, some for sisters, others for young women, clerks, students, or little children. Curiosity is gratified by huge placards on the walls, and several periodicals are published a large sale by describing the performances. The price of the exhibition is stated in the following announcement: "At 6.30 P.M., Mr. Moody will preach the Gospel, and Mr. Sankey will sing the Gospel." Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey are Americans from Chicago, and we learn from one of their organs that their visit to Scotland was prompted by a feeling that the churches there stood especially in need of the application of those methods which are the invention of the Yankee mind. It is hard to say whether the treatment of religion in this manner does more harm by bringing it into contempt or into ridicule, by affiliating some feeble minds with idle agency, or by making the orgodless with the infusion of self-righteous arrogance and conceit. There is not the slightest doubt that the whole affair is a spiritual elevation in Mr. Moody's business transaction. Mr. Moody is a mere gabble of texts, interspersed with

GROTESQUE OR SENSATIONAL ANECDOTES,

And spiced with vulgar American slang. The effect upon many minds in the audience is that it should be connived at and patronized by the clergy of Edinburgh and other towns. The fact is, that Mr. Moody and Sankey are right in their mode of proselytizing the people, and if the success of these performances is really a "great awakening" and the "power of the Holy Ghost" that is manifested in the conversion of people, we must be a mistakenly fare. Everybody who has been in Scotland must have been struck with the extreme indifference and fortitude with which a Scotch congregation will endure the dullest of sermons, and how but a series of prayers which are the worst sort of sermons in disguise; and it is not to be wondered at that the Scotch people are thankful for a little relaxation. But that the excitement should come to be connected in the minds of many with religious exercises is a serious matter. Everything hangs on the manner in which the system is a failure and a terrible one. Many people, and those persons who are apt to "think they are pious when they are only bilious," as Pope says of the critics, and who are always prey to all sorts of charlatans of what may be called the psychological type. In this connection we may mention that the report of the chorus to Pabe's piping, venting groans when he pointed to the damned, and cachinnating laughter at the jokes and the roast-beef and plum-pudding philosophy of the Almighty.

The chief was in the midst of one of the most harrowing confessions of murder and adultery, when he said: "Why, I see a New Zealander whatsomedever; no, not by the powers—not at all."

This interruption of Pabe's solemn harangue was followed by the instant arrest of the offender, who was promptly arraigned before a magistrate on the charge of disturbing a religious meeting. The prisoner was fined in the sum of £5, which he contented to divine worship." The charge was and must affect those who are her children. Religion does not foster barbarity, nor do her children rejoice in it or feel indifferent when the monster is loose and doing his bloody deeds in a community. We, of today, then, are unfeeling, heartless, barbarous, because we do not practice religion, and because we read too many stories of blood and carnage.—*Toledo Revive.*

A young English lady and gentleman arrived at the St. Petersburg Hotel, Paris, April 21, and committed suicide the same evening by prussic acid. Their names are unknown.

### Kinds of Theft.

Thefts may be divided into two classes—vulgar thefts and genteel thefts. Vulgar thefts are those wherein one man's goods are taken by another from his premises and possession unknown to the owner. These thefts are generally punished in the common way by a devoted Council. Genteel thefts are quite of another class, and comprise all cases of overreaching in buying and selling —all sharp practice in obtaining land or money, and are sometimes done by due process of law. These are often taken from and the perpetrators thereof are not only *not* sent to prison, but are looked upon as smart men of business, and walk about the world clothed in purple and fine linen, and are accustomed to look upon thieves as belonging only to the poorest class of society —as the rag, bone, and bottle men, who get forty stood up as zealous to be found, and were found to be rather more reprieved by the *poor* for stealing from the rich. In innumerable passages denounces the *thefts of the rich*—and Dives' brethren appear to have no fellowship with the rich, the book of Ecclesiastes says, "Have no fellowship with the rich, lest they rob thee." What agreement shall the earthen pot have with the kettle? If they knock one against the other it shall be broken. The rich man hath done wrong, and yet he will fume; but the poor man is wronged, and yet he must hold his peace. If he have lived of thee, he will deceive thee, and smiling upon thee, will put thee in hope, he will a ask thee fair, and will say, What wanteth thou? . . . What fellowship hath a holy man with a dog, or what part hath the rich man with the poor? As the wild ass is hunted by the lion, so the poor are devoured by the rich." This is a dark picture, Christian soul, and explains to us the terrible crimes that come to light daily. "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter heaven."

The thefts of the poor have been committed by unfortunates pressed hard by the bees; the thefts of the rich to that of the bear. If the bees, wandering over the neighboring country in search of honey, rob bees, they are so only in an innocent manner, since they take from the flower only what is no longer required—as, if you will in light things. But the bear, when he finds the hive, is not content to takes little, but takes all, in spite of the complaints of a whole colony. Yes, Christian soul, as the bear, at one full swoop, destroys the hard labors of thousands of bees, so the rich man, by the strength of his position and riches, is capable of destroying the labors of innumerable poor. Do you ask me how? Do you ask me to point out to you these genteel thefts? Do you ask me to show you the bears of our human colony? Attend, for I will unfold to you the chief-

### Indications.

The newspapers of the country are filled with accounts of murders and atrocious deeds, which are anything but indicative of a high sense of morality in the people. Deeds the most flagorious are done and recited, and the people read the accounts, express a little surprise and pass on. We see none of that expression of horror which, in more civilized times, was manifested by the doing and recounting of such deeds in times past. No person seems to be affected; the present and its concerns are too engrossing; and thus the world moves on, heedlessly, negligently and carelessly. There are reasons for this. First, the people are called upon to read the accounts of these horrible deeds too often. Newspaper reporters make it a point that the story shall lose nothing in passing through their hands. They exaggerate, color, add a little romance, and their work is done. Another reason is, a want of religion occasions a want of feeling. Religion mellows the heart, sharpens the sensibility, and its effects on the soul are such as to make it love mercy and expand in its presence like a flower in the sunshine. It also makes the soul shudder and shrink from bloody deeds, and dislike even the recital of them. Blood, human butchery and cruelty cause religion to weep,


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30.
May
24—Sunday—Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday.
25—Monday—Whit-Monday.
26—Tuesday—Whit-Tuesday.
27—Wednesday—Ember Day.
28—Thursday—Of the Octave.
29—Friday—Ember Day. Fast.
30—Saturday—Ember Day. Fast.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY.....MAY 23, 1874.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would earnestly and respectfully request our subscribers who are in arrears with this office to remit the amounts of their indebtedness as soon as possible. There is a great deal of money owing to us, as shown by our books, in sums varying from four to thirty dollars—all of which should be paid without delay. While THE MONITOR can boast of very many subscribers who are exceedingly prompt in settling their accounts, and never fail behind, it also enjoys the patronage of not a few who are rather negligent in that most important matter. It is for the special benefit of the latter individuals that our remarks are intended. They are excellent friends in their way—they mean well, and are generally ready when called upon; but unfortunately it is necessary to make that call occasionally, and oh we ask it now. Yet we should much prefer if it could be dispensed with, and our friends paid up of their own accord. It would be more pleasant for all concerned.

## THE KILLING OF MR. STEPHENS.

A considerable time has now elapsed since the news of the slaying of a Presbyterian minister, named STEPHENS, at Abasuleo, in the province of Guadalajara, Mexico, reached our city. The murder was, of course, made a pretext for a series of very violent attacks upon the Church of Rome, and upon the priesthood and people of Mexico. The influence of the teachings of the Church was declared to be the cause of the assassination; the fanaticism of the priesthood and the barbarity of the people were alleged to be the immediate provocations to the outrage. We thought it wiser to make no remarks concerning the matter —although we were satisfied that there was no proper justification for the outcry against the Catholics of Mexico—until we were in possession of all the facts, and could come to a fair and equitable conclusion. We have now read several different accounts of the killing of the unfortunate missionary, from Catholic and Protestant, American and Mexican sources, and we unhesitatingly affirm that a careful balancing of all testimony convinces us that MR. STEPHENS brought death upon himself by his own most injudicious behavior. In fact, if he wanted to throw away his life, he could not possibly have gone any surer way about it than he did.

He was not contented with expounding his own peculiar tenets, whatever they were, and recklessly throwing down the gauntlet of the people; but persisted in using most extravagant language in denunciation of Catholicity in the public streets and in the midst of the populace. This did not even stop at this point, but went to the extreme of abusing his auditors, showering upon them such incomplimentary epithets as "ignorant," "superstitious," and "barbarians." It must be admitted by every one that such conduct was in the highest degree calculated to produce a breach of the peace and endanger his life at any moment. It would do so in any part of the known world, and among the most patient and peaceful population existing. If a man were to traverse the streets of San Francisco declaiming against Protestantism, and calling them around him as "heretics," "barbarians," etc., he would certainly run a good chance of losing his life before he spent many hours at his work, if the police did not save him by arresting him as a nuisance.

The correspondence which we annex to our remarks will also show what sort of a missionary MR. STEPHENS was, and how he proposed to convert the Mexicans to Protestantism from the errors of "Popery." It has not, so far as we know, been the habit of "missionaries" engaged in spreading the gospel of peace to carry deadly weapons; yet, MR. STEPHENS was not only armed with a revolver, but displayed a readiness to use it which would reflect credit, or rather discredit, upon a Texas desperado. The man who would deliberately turn round and discharge the barrels of his "six-shooter" at a lot of children because one of them threw a pebble at him, would, in all probability, be lynched in California, and public opinion would be in favor of the man who rid the world of such a savage brute. Yet, the "evangelical" MR. STEPHENS, who sought to scatter the blessings of the "Reformation" in MEXICO, did not think it interfered with his character as a preacher of the gospel to behave in that manner.

An effort has been made by the secular and anti-Catholic press, both here and in Mexico, to attach responsibility for the slaying of J. STEPHENS to the Curé of Abasuleo, Padre RHINOSO, because sometime previous to the murder he preached from the text, "Every tree that bareth not fruit shall be cut down." The allegation is that he added with peculiar significance, "You may interpret these words as you please," and that thereupon a portion of his hearers assailed the house of MR. STEPHENS, and ended the assault by murdering its owner. Padre RHINOSO could hardly have much influence over his flock seeing that he was a perfect stranger to them, having been in the town only a few days. Moreover, the people who took part in the killing of the Presbyterian minister were Indians and soldiers, who probably never entered a church at all, and who certainly are not likely to be influenced one way or another by anything a priest would say. It must be borne in mind, too, that there is no proof that the Curé of Abasuleo used the words attributed to him beyond the assertion of MR. WATKINS, STEPHENS' comrade, who was sixty miles off at the time.

We give a couple of extracts from the Protestant press disclosing the kind of conduct indulged in by MESSRS. STEPHENS and WATKINS. The *Pacific says*:

"At Guadalajara, MR. WATKINS and MR. STEPHENS had printed in handbill form over against each other and Ten Commandments respectively, the Old Testament, and the same decorated in the Papist catechism. Also, texts as appropriate heading, and also passages of the Scriptures denouncing those who pervert the word of God. These were posted all about, and some darling young Luther *nailed a copy of them upon the very gate of the Cathedral.* The people read them, and opened their eyes: the magistrates protected the missionaries, and the priests were in a rage. Six men, *it was affirmed*, were hired by the priests to kill the missionaries. But nothing came of it save a stoning in the street, which laid up MR. WATKINS for a few days."

As Colima a riot was nearly caused by the infamous words of one of those "evangelicos," who openly declared that the Mother of our Lord was no more pure than a well-known woman of immoral life in that town!

The Boston *Weekly Journal*, commenting on the above extract, says:

"At Abasuleo, MR. STEPHENS probably worked in precisely the manner adopted at Guadalajara. *A more prudent course might possibly have saved his life.* Had his mission been laid more upon an inductive system, the result he aimed at would doubtless have been as surely, if not as swiftly reached, and his life spared for much usefulness."

The *Christian Union*, referring to the same extract, declares:

"His zeal in attacking the errors of the Homish Church led to his acquiring the reputation of a bitter bigot, and already reported. Probably a more prudent course would have made his life; and it is a fair question whether missionary efforts in these days cannot be conducted as effectively with reasonable moderation as by heroic methods."

Now we maintain that the plain English of these very cautious and guarded admissions is that the plan to "convert" the inhabitants of Abasuleo adopted by MR. STEPHENS was not such as would be approved by tolerant and peaceful men. Furthermore, there can be no reasonable doubt that the conduct pursued by this extraordinary and ill-fated missionary was unfit for decent or even civilized people. The fanatic who endeavors to convert persons with a religion which is worthy of the name by stoning their brutes, barbarians, and so forth, and who illustrates the spirit of Christianity by fusillading a crowd of children, deliberately puts his life in jeopardy, and it is not surprising, nay if he loses it. As long as human nature remains what it is now, it is folly to expect that men will tamely stand by and listen to opprobrious epithets hurled at themselves and insults flung at the religion they profess. There is no country in the world, Catholic or Protestant, situated as this country is, without any of any creed, be having as MR. STEPHENS did, would not be likely to lose his life. It is the height of injustice, therefore, to stigmatize the Mexican people as either intolerant or bloodthirsty, because the great provocations they received inflamed their anger and resulted in the death of the man who outraged their feelings, and uttered sentiments, they said, of course, to be deplored. It is a melancholy illustration of the lengths to which unbridled passion will urge men who are not animated with the meek spirit of religion.

The Catholic press of Mexico has, as in duty bound, denounced the murder of MR. STEPHENS as an atrocious crime against religion, humanity and civilization. The press of the assassins have, according to the telegraphic dispatches, already been executed. Padre RHINOSO is indicted for his alleged provocation to the fatal assault, but we feel convinced that his case will receive no any participation, immediate or remote, direct or indirect, will be fully and completely established. The MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, as far as it is to be considered responsible in the priesthood, can hardly succeed in distorting facts or ignoring truths so far as to secure his conviction of a crime of which he never even dreamed. If the Presbyterian body desire it, they are welcome to continue their "missionary efforts" in MEXICO, where they are not appreciated, and pass by the work of conversion of infidels and unbelievers which awaits them in their country, they ought at all events to take care that their "evangelicals" are not so unscripturally bellicose and so indecently abusive as was the late MR. STEPHENS. Courtesy, politeness and the spirit of Christian meekness are the very best preventatives of lamentable tragedies like that perpetrated at Abasuleo.

GUADALAJARA, March 21, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. ——: I have been disagreeably surprised at the idea of Mr. John L. Stephens being a martyr, which some of the San Francisco newspapers are attributing to him, the object of his coming to this country, the means of carrying out his views, and the proofs he gave us of his violent temper, render him unworthy of the glorious title of martyr.

Mr. Stephens and his companion, Mr. Watkins, came to this city in the early part of the year, to bring us the light of Protestant civilization, which we "Romanists," as they call us, are not willing to receive. We have never had any sympathies for such an enlightenment; and in past years, when our Government was what it should always have been, exclusively Catholic, we had never considered the hostile or bearing the most horrible blasphemies against our holy faith and our dearly beloved mother, the Blessed Virgin Mary, as we have suffered from the hands of such lurches and pirates. I am speaking of. Our present Government, however, wants us to be anything but Catholic, and has opened a wide field that the sectarian ministers may come and teach their errors to our people, whilst our Jesuits and priests are calumniated, persecuted, imprisoned and banished out of the land.

I pass over the delusion of Mr. Stephens—that is, to teach error, as is that of all his fellow-ministers; neither will I complain of the object of his coming to this country, for although I could never persuade myself that these apostles of error are men of good faith, I will suppose for a moment that Mr. Stephens was a sincere man, and heartily desired to do us some good. I will only call your attention to the manner of his carrying out his work, that you may be able to judge for yourself of the prudence and gentlemanly behavior of this sort of teachers.

Mr. Stephens went to Abasuleco, a town about seventy miles to the southwest of this city, and established himself there; probably because he thought he should have a perfect success, Abasuleco being one of the places wherein the last impious revolution against the Church remained longest and received means and assistance to subdue. There he used to send his pamphlets to the neighboring towns, and look for disciples who certainly did not appear. He also preached publicly, and grievously offended his hearers by the frequent reproach of their ignorance, and uttered sentiments, they say, against the Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God.

But he was not satisfied with all I have said; he desired to have a church of his own without building it, and accordingly he asked the local authority for a little Catholic chapel which they call the hospital, and as the request was granted, as they say, the Indians became alarmed and showed their displeasure. Mr. Stephens went on with his protestation, and as the Indians began to cry against the Protestant minister, or heretic, as they called him. Things continued so until the morning of the 23d inst., when the Indians could suffer no more; they made a pronunhunciamento, and went to Mr. Stephens, crying and muessing him, with the intention, as it seems, of making a prisoner of him in order to bring the Protestant padre, full of apostolical zeal, and fanatical defend, to the tribunal of *sus communistico non loctum est*." It is true that a person may go to early Mass and afterwards sing in a Protestant church without any one saying anything to disturb their own faith, whereas they do continually employ Protestants and Jews. They seem to me to look hardly upon and to censure attacks of their own faith who accept and fulfill engagements outside of the Church. But the question is, can an artist be expected to refuse $50 or $75 monthly for his professional services as a singer in any church whatsoever, as long as he or she knows that no part of the money for his or her salary is to be obtained in a Catholic church? A very talented German lady friend of mine said to me at a late concert: "I have sung twice for my own Church, but each time *seasonet*" (or nothing).

I know the ready answer that will be given to these assertions: "The Church is too poor, and cannot afford it." It is not a true answer. Here lately Brother Justin, with admirable energy, raised, in eight days, the sum of $3,000 for his new college, and has been the *first* to engage artists at their own prices to sing in a Protestant public concert for the same object. The result justified his expectations, and an immense audience got a dollar's worth of music and a thing certainly rare in an entertainment for a Catholic purpose. There are scores of very rich Catholics who could support choirs in this city, in which the grandest music ever written, sacred and profane, could be magnificently sung. To hear Haydn and Mozart murdered by half-a-dozen amateurs is not pleasant, nor is it creditable to so rich a Catholic city as this is. The music is as bad as represented. Many of the best singers should defend their choirs, all that I can reply is, go to the Protestant churches and hear the Choir at Trinity Church, or at Howard Presbyterian, or at Grace Church, or any of the best Protestant churches, and then listen to the music that is performed in them.

I have put my ideas hastily into a rude form, and hastily laid myself open to a good deal of censure. If I have implied that I think the Church is right in the mercy it is not done in a spirit of disrespect. The remedy is easy to apply, and will be followed by the most fervent Catholics who up a monthly subscription of say $250 (it is hardly any thing) for all the artists, collected by one artiste of the Cathedral to engage first class artists; and then there will be at least one choir, one where it is good music, and the reproach will be taken away that Catholics always want to have the money, and are perpetually pleading a poverty that does not exist. My opinion, dear Editor, is always your dear friend. I remain, yours obediently,

CANTOR.

## Sacred Heart College Bazaar.

The Grand Bazaar in aid of the Sacred Heart College has been eminently successful, both from a social and a pecuniary point of view, and it is no exaggeration to say that every evening during its progress the fair presented all the features of a most enjoyable social reunion. So far as pecuniary results are concerned, we are informed that nearly upwards of ten thousand dollars were realised, which we make upon the best authority, will be a sufficient assistance that they were all that could be expected in the present financial state of the college. The Concert, which took place last Monday evening, was similarly successful, and was pronounced such as is not often enjoyed in San Francisco. The programme was of a very attractive one, was splendidly carried out, so that when the immense audience left Union Hall each and every individual was highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Below we give the winning numbers at different tables:

St. Patrick's Table—Brussels rocker, raised to Upstairs, J. H. McDermott; Marble clock, Alexander Grant; French bedstead, $20; silver cake basket, $5; Gough; 1000 envelopes, $10; silver cake basket, $5; Mrs. Dr. Bell; Bible, $5; Mrs. Dr. Hughes's Table—Rocker, $25; Mrs. Dr. Bell; Bible, $5; Mrs. Dr. Hughes; Gentleman's dressing case, $5; Mrs. Dr. Hughes.

French Table—Ottoman, $15; Mrs. Dr. Hughes; embroidered sofa cushion, $5; Spanish Table—Cross, 7; clock, $5; Stranger, 127.

Table No. 3—Rocker, $25; Mrs. Dr. Hughes; silver cake basket, $5; silver cake receiver, $12; Life of Daniel O'Connell, $5; gold-headed cane, $5; Mrs. Dr. Hughes; Bible, $5; Mrs. Dr. Bell; Bible, $5; Mrs. Dr. Hughes; silver cake receiver, $12; Mrs. Dr. Bell.

Mission Table—Silver gold watch, $5; silver cake basket, $7; silver card receiver, $; silver cheese dish, 72.

St. Mary's Table—Silver cake basket, $7; bracket vase, $5; silver cake basket, $5; silver card receiver, $4; cigarette, $5; watch, $5; John's Table—Silver cake basket, 106.

106; chair, 20; Table—Silver cake, $5; Father Burke, $5; St. Peter's Table—Silver cake, $5; baby chair, $36.

ARRIVAL OF ROCHFORT.—By the steamer Micado, which arrived on Thursday from Kandavau, *via* Honolulu, comes Henri Rochefort, the notorious Frenchman who has been for so long a time ejected in this city by his fellow-countrymen. We have not had the opportunity to call upon and interview the distinguished foreigner; but his doom is already sealed, and, perhaps, even while we write, some fellow Bohemian is pumping him dry. He has not announced his future movements.—*Evening Examiner.*

## Catholic Music and Catholic Artists.

*To the Editor of The Monitor*—SIR: It is not without hesitation, or without considerable thought, that I venture to broach a subject which is an unpleasant one to handle, may also create in the difference of opinion, and, above all, lay the writer open to suspicion of attempting to dictate to those who are certainly and avowedly riper in judgment than himself. To plunge at once *in medias res*, let me state my grievance. There are fourteen or fifteen Catholic churches in San Francisco, and there is not even fairly tolerable music to be heard at any one of them. The best Catholic singers in this city are all engaged at Protestant churches, because they cannot obtain a respectable remuneration for their art in their own Church. I know at present seven of the best singers in this city, five of whom are highly esteemed operatic artists, and *all of whom are practical Catholics*, who would gladly accept engagements in Catholic churches were they obtainable. I know of no instance where a Jew has long been employed and paid to sing in a Catholic church; and it is a well-known fact that for years the chief singers in the Cathedral were particularly anti-Irish and anti-Catholic in sentiment.

To be still further explicit, it is forbidden in the diocese for Catholics to assist (by singing or otherwise) in heretical worship. I believe my quotation is correct: "*Nullus sis communionis non locutum est.*" It is true that a person may go to early Mass and afterwards sing in a Protestant church without any one saying anything to disturb their own faith, whereas they do continually employ Protestants and Jews. They seem to me to look hardly upon and to censure attacks of their own faith who accept and fulfill engagements outside of the Church. But the question is, can an artist be expected to refuse $50 or $75 monthly for his professional services as a singer in any church whatsoever, as long as he or she knows that no part of the money for his or her salary is to be obtained in a Catholic church? A very talented German lady friend of mine said to me at a late concert: "I have sung twice for my own Church, but each time *seasonet*" (or nothing).

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CANTOR.

## Giving Way.

The Dublin correspondent of the New Orleans *Morning Star and Messenger* has not a high opinion of *The Flag of Ireland*, lately "warned" by the British authorities. Writing under date April 21st, he says:

The Government, through two or three of their Castle friends here, have "warned" *The Flag of Ireland*—the penny *utter rag of the Irishmen*—for, as they allege, two seditious and treasonable articles. This is in accordance with the notorious Coercion Act, and in accordance with the same atrocious Act if they chose to obtain any future article in the paper treasonable or seditious, they may send the police to seize everything in the office, and pass no apology to any one. Such is British law in Ireland. As to the two "treasonable and seditious" paragraphs in question, one of them consists mainly of extracts from Froude showing how the Irish fought in '98, and the only thing in it that can bear a treasonable construction is the description of the Queen as "the foreign lady who rules this country against the will of its inhabitants." That is, perhaps, seditious, but it is more stupid and clumsy than seditious. The other paragraph demanded that the Home Rule agitation should be brought to a close and hence the useless sacrifice of men in the face of the enemy. Whether this is seditious or treasonable I don't know; but perhaps it is a fair inference that a conspiracy or force is suggested by the words "other means." And that is the only thing now in the power of the Irish Parliamentary party of the United States would laugh at instead of threatening to close the agitation and publish such a thing. Apart from the unconstitutional act of the executive in thus assuming to be the judge of treason in Ireland except, perhaps, the maker of the Queen's speech, and the Lord Commons to-night by Mr. H. O. Lewis, the Home Rule M. P. for Carlow.

The correspondent of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record* on the same subject four days later, tells how *The Flag* was lowered without any further proof. He says:

The *Flag of Ireland*, on this day's num ber, has come out with the "warning" it received from the Government some days ago. It is a most extraordinary document, explanation of what it meant by its reference to the adoption of *"other means"* by the Irish people.

"We left it to the Irish people to determine whether they should continue the present peaceful parliamentary agitation for Home Rule, or have recourse to other means to accomplish the same object—the united expression of the opinion of the people of Ireland by means of a plebiscite in favor of the separation of Ireland from the popular representatives from the English Parliament—the declaration of Ireland against the incapacity of the English Parliament to legislate for our country, or the adoption of some other means of getting more defined basis, such as Repeal of the Union, or any other means that would suit the views of the Irish people in the matter, and that the judge at Saverne has sentenced him to imprisonment for two years in a fortress. This may be only a flash in the pan. Let Bismarck give the word to lay hold of the fleshpot, and France will have no alternative but to stand between her son and danger.—*Dublin Weekly News.*

## THE GREEN AND GOLD.

Who quail at the frown of power, who table of a throne?
There's hope for the daring ever, and strength for the willing hand!
There's light in our grand old banner, and glory in the green!
Then down with the might of tyrants and up with the green and gold!

The scorn of the stronger nations—you're long in the dust you're down!
You've bent in the lash with patience, and looked through your tears in blood;
You whine to the Lord of Armies, who smiles on the brave and bold,
But strike, and His strength will aid you to raise up the green and gold!

Work, work, for the days are dawning—it's now may be never!
Up from the night to right!
And the scattered bands are folded, how swiftly the wrath of the victor never was seized by the dint of gold—
The ceaseless and strong endeavor must raise up the green and gold.

Up, up, for our grand old Island! On, on, with the world advancer!
Bear high in the van her fetters—she'll leap from her death-like trance!
Bring forth the banner long dreary, and hope is the hero's sole gold—
Then down with the might of tyrants, and up with the green and gold!

O men of your hearts are earnest and true as your hands are strong,
Bring out the bard around you the knell of the reign of wrong.
Brave hearts and the same-tongued cannons, on their list the knell be tolled—
Down, down with the might of tyrants, and up with the green and gold!

THOS. DAVIS.

## Letter of His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

The following is the formal answer of his Holiness to the address of the girls of England, Scotland and Ireland:

To the esteemed and well beloved daughters in Christ, Mary Elizabeth Herbert, Cecil Lothian Elizabeth Londonderry, and to the whole girls of England, Scotland and Ireland.

PIUS P. P. IX.

Beloved daughters in Christ—Health and Apostolic Benediction. You have considered our tribulation, and your indignation has risen against those who impiously attack the Church of God. You have sorrowed also with us in our trials, and have sought to comfort us by showing your love and your faith, and by the fruits of your generosity. Your letter has been presented to us. The expression of love and fidelity is especially dear to us, for it shows that the fierce storm of difficulty, neither difference of social position, nor the wickedness of the times, neither the long continuance and severity of the war which is waged against the Church can hinder you from being the Pope, will be despoiled in the search in connection with the Diocesan Library.

The Paulist mission at the church of the Holy Trinity, on Second avenue, between Second and Third streets, New York, Rev. Father Deed, pastor, was a grand success. No less than 3,000 persons received holy communion. The mission was conducted by Fathers Isaac Hecker, Deyer, Baldwin, Brennan and Finlay.

Many Catholic papers approve the suggestion that a monument to Archbishop Hughes ought to be erected in Central Park, New York. No name is more endearing among Catholic Americans than his, and his American services deserve such a memorial. He rendered greater service to his own country and to civilization than any other prelate who has ever resided in the country and to civilization than any other prelate who has ever resided in the country and to civilization than any other prelate who has ever resided in the

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## IRELAND.

**The Secrets of the Orange Society.**

A man named Charles Dogherty was charged at the Magherafelt Petty Sessions (county Londonderry), with some thirty others, with taking part in an unlawful and riotous assembly on St. Patrick's Day. One of the witnesses against him named John Martin was cross-examined as follows by Mr. McErlean, solicitor for the defendants, Mr. Heid, Sessional Crown Prosecutor, appearing for the prosecution: How was the defendant dressed? He had what we call a sash. Mr. McErlean—What do you mean by "sash?" Witness—We Orangemen. Mr. McErlean—Then I am to take you to be an Orangeman? Witness—Yes, and a good one, too. In our lodges it was decided not to interfere with the Roman Catholic procession on the 17th. The resolutions were put into writing. There were fourteen or fifteen in the lodge when this was agreed to. Tell me, now that I have gone so far, do you get in by giving this? Mr. McErlean here gave three raps on the desk]. Witness gave no answer. Now, upon your oath, is not this the password—"Ark and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you?" No answer. The question was repeated, and the witness swore that he would not tell, as it belonged to the secrets of the society. Mr. Reid said he was not bound to answer such questions. Mr. McErlean thought the proceedings of Mr. Reid were unprecedented. Mr. Reid said that he only objected to the witness being cross-examined, as he did not see how it touched the credibility of the witness. Mr. McErlean read from a law authority, showing that he might cross-examine the witness on any subject, even remote from the case. The defendant persisted in refusing to answer the question.—*Daily Herald.*

**Home Rule Criticised.**

Mr. F. J. Smyth's letter to the Marchioness of Queensbury on the Home Rule programme has been published. He objects that the scheme adopted at the Conference is not a restoration of the rights enjoyed by the country before the Union; that it will not give Ireland legislative independence and the rank of an independent State, and declares that it will not satisfy the national aspirations, or be a settlement of the old standing feud between the two countries. The latter is really the only question worth the trouble of debating at this stage of the movement, and on this vital point Mr. Smyth was against even the deliberate and unanimous decision of a conference which went as near as the law allows to being an assembly representing the whole of the national party in Ireland. Mr. Smyth, M. P., has written an answer to Mr. Smyth's objections, in which he harangues the point pm by Mr. Butt to the Conference that Federalism is likely to be obtained without a revolution, and that Repeal is not. The *Nation* also dissents from Mr. Smyth's view.

**The Press Warning.**

The *Nation* has united its voice to those of the other Liberal organs in Ireland in censuring the warning addressed by the Lords Justices to the *Slog of Ireland.* There has been much anxiety to know what was the nature of the articles at which their lordships took offense, and at last the *Nation* has obtained possession of the law, our contemporary has given a sufficient outline of them to satisfy public curiosity on that subject. One of the paragraphs quoted with great satisfaction a few words from Froude bearing testimony to the bravery with which the Wexford "rebels" fought in 1780, and was absolutely harmless, save in one clause, in which, after a reference to the Irish soldiers in the British service, the Queen is described as "the foreign lady who holds their country against their wishes."

## ENGLAND.

**Colliers and Cake.**

The following comes from the neighborhood of Leeds:

"Bill, what's that stuff I'" said one pitman to another, pointing to a bride cake in a confectioner's window. "Don't know what is a grand cake o' some kind, covered wi' sugar and things." "Hast iver tasted it?" "No, lad." "What is there inside on 'em?' "O, there's currans and raisons, and th' like." "Would'st loike to have a taste?" "Shouldna' moind, lad." "Come toth' shop, then." The two pitmen go in, and issue the following conversation: First Pitman—Want some o' that cake? (to the waiter. Confectioner—Yes, sir. (Brings out buns and cakes.) Bill—Nos, not them; shap wants yon big un wi' sugar and things on it. Confectioner—Eh? Why, that's a bride cake. First Collier—Ole reight, bring it out. Do you make a pound on it? Confectioner (endeavoring to look serious)—No, we do not cut such a cake as that. First Pitman to Bill (pensively)—They don't cut it. Bill—So I' chap says. Ax him i' prolee o' t' lot. First Pitman (to confectioner)—What's price o' t' cake? Confectioner (smiling)—Two guineas. First Pitman—Its reight; I'll take it. Confectioner (more serious)—Very well, sir; and where shall we send it to? First Pitman—Two pond ten shillings there's the money, Confectioner—And what we send it for? Bill—Nowhere; we'll tak it wi' us; we're only gein' to "Feathers" next door to have a pint o' yale. They took the cake next door and put it over their "pals." And why should they not, if they could digest it?

## FRANCE.

**Bismarck Conspiracy.**

The patronage and protection which Prince Bismarck has extended to the Kingdom of Italy appears to have inspired the statesmen of the latter country with the hope of being able to recover Savoy and Nice from France. An agitation with this object has been already set on foot, and an extraordinary sensation seems to have been caused by a speech, evidently deliberate, made at Nice by M. Pacon, the member for the Department of the Maritime Alps. M. Pacon said—"In presence of these days of Italian conspiracy my heart beats with joy, and I feel all my old Italian aspirations and sentiments revive. I am confident that before long beautiful Nice, this lovely Ligurian, the victim of Italian Independence, will be restored to her true country. To that end I am prepared to sacrifice all my interests and those of my beloved family. If when the desired day comes, I should not be here, my electrified ashes will, I am sure, rise in rejoice in the general fete." This language bears an ominous resemblance to the utterances which preceded the offensive invasion of the Austrian dominions in Italy and the possession of the Holy See. —*Cork Examiner.*

**The Communne Active.**

Letters from Paris assure us that the Commune is not dead, nor even sleeping. Stealthily but steadily its awful work is going on, of preparation of another carnival of lawlessness, blood and crime. Secret steps towards this and are the same which were before taken. Secret societies are being formed among the workmen, the poor, the ignorant and the turbulent, in every arrondissement of the cities and wherever throughout the country enough of the bad elements of society, or of the miserable, may be aggregated together to form organizations. These are controlled by District and Central Committees, to whom is rendered implicit obedience. Members who have employment are taxed for the support of those who have none and for the accumulation of a fund to be used when the outbreak, which is deemed inevitable, shall occur. Everywhere the leaders of the Internationals are jubilant, and avow that after the September, which they expect soon to come to an end, there will be another Commune.

## ITALY.

**Protestant Controversialists in Rome.**

After the departure of Monsignor Capel, the Protestant agents in Rome got up some meetings and lectures with a view of answering the arguments of the Catholic preacher. Gavazzi was employed to deliver a course of sermons and to take part in the Biblical conferences, and used a bitterness and coarseness of language in his harangues of which offended many of the Protestants. The termed Pius IX. the reptile of the Vatican. The managers of the Scotch Presbyterian Church soon found that the efforts were much annoyed by this offensive style of controversy, and the Elders of the *Diritto* explaining that the committee, when granting the use of their church to the Italian Bible Society, stipulated that no violent language should be employed against any individual.

## SWITZERLAND.

**The Revision of the Swiss Constitution.**

The vote which took place on Sunday last, on the proposed revision of the Swiss Federal Constitution, has put an end to all hope of the persecution being confined to the Protestant and Liberal Cantons. The popular vote was 335,000 for and 200,000 against the Constitutional change. And in Catholic Lucerne the vote was divided. By this act the central power will be so enormously strengthened that the Cantons automatically so curtailed, that the imposition upon the Catholic Cantons of all the measures destructive of the Church's existence, which the authorities at Berne and Geneva have already applied where they were unhampered masters, will be rendered possible. Even the *Journal des Debats* admits that the religious or "confessional" article of the new Constitution are inconsistent with a full idea of religious liberty. The Jesuits are excluded from the whole of Switzerland —this, however, was the case already—all other societies supposed to be "affiliated" to them—we need not say there are none—are equally banished; no new convents of any order may be erected, and existing communities are condemned to extinction through a prohibition to receive novices. But this is nothing to what follows; the Church is forbidden to inflict any, even spiritual, censures, and the Bishops may not exclude from their communion one guilty of heresy, schism, or of having revolted priest from his ecclesiastical functions.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop of Mantua has excommunicated the priest Giovanni Leonardi, who was recently elected, by a handful of socialists, parish priest of St. Giovanni del Dosso, without leave of his bishop. Monsignor Ineloche in this excommunication priests Padrini, Colvalti and Benelli, who aided the man Leonardi in his act of rebellion against his legitimate superior.

His Holiness has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Perigueux approving his pastoral letter, the publication of which led to the suppression of the *Univers.* The Pope says, "Far from your letter containing anything which could offend us, we find ourselves obliged to applaud yourself, and the manner in which you introduced our encyclical letter into your diocese."

There was a pilgrimage, not long since, to the shrine of St. Philomena at Mugnano, Naples. The church of this glorious virgin and martyr is now completely restored, and her shrine, thanks to the generosity of Ossuna Duke, is now one of the finest in Italy. It is placed beneath a kind of triumphal arch made of yellow marble. The relics are contained in a superb golden case, elaborately embellished with precious stones.

Large numbers of interesting curiosities from Abbadee were brought home by the soldiers. Among them is a miniature, in pure gold, of the Sacred Heart, with the image of the Blessed Virgin irradiated with four seven swords of sorrow, and the words "Maria" and "Roma" in distinct characters. The modeling of these ornaments is excellent, but the workmanship as rude as can well be imagined. Some Catholic missionary—probably murdered—must have left behind a reliquary, from which these ornaments were undoubtedly taken.

The Pope conferred, on the 12th April, the young Prince Maximilian Tour and Taxis and the Princesses Elizabeth and Louise, daughters of the Princess Helene, of the above title, and of the late Prince of Austria. The godfather of the first was the Emperor Francis Joseph, represented by the Count de Paar, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Holy See; while the godmothers of the young ladies were the ex-Queen of Naples and the Countess de Trani, represented by the Princess Minister, née Lucchesi Pali.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Guardian*, alluding to the good attendance at the various services of Holy Week, says that on the evening of Good Friday the congregation present at the services in Notre Dame, where the Père Monsabré, of the Society of Jesus, afterwards preached, reached the almost incredible number of 9,000. On Easter Sunday morning at the Communion des Hommes took place, the Cardinal Archbishop officiating from half-past seven to half-past nine, when the communion of all ranks are stated to have approached the Sacred Table.

The following beautiful passage, in which the Pope called down the blessing of the Most Holy Trinity on those who were humbly kneeling round his throne, on a recent reception we give below verbatim: "May God the Father, Eternal and Almighty, bless you with the power that can make you valiant soldiers of the faith; may He watch over you, and strong to break the pride of His enemies. God the Son, Eternal and All-wise, bless you with the wisdom of meekness, that you may subdue the temper and arms to the battle against error and false science. May the Holy Ghost, Eternal and All-good, bless you with light and with love to the conversion of sinners, and to the chasing away of interior darkness."

In order to illustrate the benefits derived from the labors of the Catholic missionaries among the Indians, we cite the following extract from the *Missionary Record*, which we glean from the Orphan Asylum school at Fort Colville, now under the charge of the Catholic Sisters, is reported to be in a very prosperous condition. Quite a number of Indian pupils are in attendance, and are making rapid proficiency in the branches pursued. The school has been in progress about six months, and the pupils can now spell in words of two or three syllables, and read fluently in the first and second readers. They can also converse tolerably well in English, and many of them can write a legible hand. When the school commenced not one of these pupils could speak a word of our language. The writer states that he recently attended an exhibition given by the school, and expressed his surprise at the marked proficiency manifested by the pupils."

The large number of resident Catholics will rejoice to hear of the establishment of the "Hongkong Catholic Club," says the Hongkong *Times* of February 12. As its title indicates, the union is confined to Catholics—without, however, any restriction of nationality—and its object is to furnish its members with the means of reading, study, debate, recreation and social intercourse. The inauguration of the Club took place on Monday evening under happy auspices and with large attendance—among the visitors being the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Honan and Very Rev. Father Bourghigni, Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong). The Chair was occupied by the President of the Union, who congratulated the members upon having secured such central, suitable and comfortable quarters for the purpose of the Catholic Union.

We learn from the St. Paul (Minn.) paper that a general meeting of the Catholic Union of Minnesota was held in St. Paul, April 14, at which the committee on the "Liberty of Conscience" question reported the passage of the bill by the Legislature. Father Ireland stated that he had visited the State Reform School under the new regulations, and found some thirty Catholic children who had heretofore been deprived of their religion. A room was set apart into which he was permitted to take these children, instruct them and hear their confessions. He stated also that arrangements were being made for the regular celebration of the Mass at the School for the benefit of the Catholic inmates. After reporting a thousand dollars subscribed for the Catholic Industrial School of Minnesota, the committee discussed at length the importance of procuring and publishing the Catholic history and statistics of the State, for which work committees were appointed.

PROPHECIES.—F. S. A." writes to the London *Weekly Register*, in connection with the letter of the Bishop of Orleans regarding prophecies, allow me to say that I read lately in a Catholic magazine, of about thirty years ago, a letter from a French bishop to another bishop, saying that one of his priests had owned to being the fabricator of the so-called prophecy of Orval. I think it was the Edinburgh *Catholic Magazine* of 1838 or thereabouts."

Professor Phillips died recently from injuries received through falling down a flight of stairs at All Souls College, Oxford.

**Introduction of Catholicity into Nova Scotia.**

The *Maritime Catholic* of Halifax, N. S., republishes the following sketch from pamphlets that appeared twenty-six years ago, and which were written by the late Archbishop Walsh:

The introduction of Catholicity into Nova Scotia was coeval with the occupation of the colony by the French in 1604. The materials at our disposal for giving a satisfactory account of the progress of our early missions are necessarily scanty, the documents preserved in the archives of Rome having been destroyed in those frequent conflagrations between France and England, of which Nova Scotia was the theatre.

Father Baudre, according to Haliburton, was the first missionary that landed on the shores of Nova Scotia. This clergyman sailed in one of the ships commanded by De Monts, from Havre de Grace, and landed at Liverpool, N. S., on the 16th May, 1604. A desire to examine the productions of the country, rather than to discharge any missionary duty, impelled Father Baudre to leave his home. Shortly after the settlement of Fort Royal, or Annapolis, under Poutrincourt, two missionaries, Fathers Jessé and Masle, whose express object was the conversion of the Indians, were conveyed to the colony from France, and immediately after their arrival they actively employed themselves in cultivating acquaintance with the natives. The dispersion of Membertou, the Indian chief, must have greatly facilitated the labors of the missionaries among the other savages of the tribe, and it is quite probable that there was but few Indian settlements within reach of the priests that did not soon confess the Catholic faith. Owing to some disagreement between Poutrincourt and Champlain, the missionaries were compelled to leave the colony for Canada. Accompanied by two priests who came in the same vessel, they took them away. Fathers Heart and Masse proceeded to the Huron nation, and for twenty-five years, through two successive generations, they labored with unwearied assiduity, and they had found his efforts crowned with success, when they were both murdered by the Iroquois. Father Ireland stated that he had visited the State Reform School under the new regulations, and found some thirty Catholic children who had heretofore been deprived of their religion. A room was set apart into which he was permitted to take these children, instruct them and hear their confessions. He stated also that arrangements were being made for the regular celebration of the Mass at the School for the benefit of the Catholic inmates. After reporting a thousand dollars subscribed for the Catholic Industrial School of Minnesota, the committee discussed at length the importance of procuring and publishing the Catholic history and statistics of the State, for which work committees were appointed.

The Pope has nominated Lord Granard a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

**The Pope's Allocutions.**

The Pope was compelled, by the attacks made upon his published speeches some time since by the Italian Government, to make arrangements for true and perfect reports being made of them. The *Journals*, which are the avowed enemies of the Papacy, published anything they chose as an allocution, and then made use of it for their own purposes. This little game has been stopped; for, although his Holiness very frequently—indeed, more frequently than otherwise—speaks without written preparation, he deemed it necessary to have an accurate report made, for his own perusal, of every allocution he might be to be published with such corrections of the text as set the stenographer right afterwards. For this purpose the Holy Father appointed Rev. Father Francesco reporter, and he receives notice of every occasion on which he is required at the Vatican for his duty. He proceeds there and takes down accurately the speech of Pio Nono as a stenographer, and returning to his convent, writes out his notes carefully. After which they are sent to the Vatican, where they are left for the inspection of His Holiness. His Holiness then corrects them, and they are returned to Rev. Father Francesco for publication, in the middle of the duties of his Holiness this takes some time, and some of them, which he has not leisure to correct, are left in the hands of Father Francesco. These are not for present publication, and constitute the valuable store of data for some of the unedited allocutions of his Holiness. There will be much more than any of us now have to be learned from that publication when it shall be given to an expectant world.—*Baltimore Mirror.*

At the Nanagh Land Session, April 16th, held before Judge Lynch, Q. C., two cases were tried. In one, John Ryan, of Ballyea, had been ejected from a small farm situated from his rented, Mr. R. Read, £167, for disturbance and improvements. The Chairman allowed the claimant £87, but a further sum of £10 was added by the Government reduced this to £92 8s. In another case, a mud and wood man named Toher claimed £57 for eviction from a farm on Lord Rosse's estate. It appeared that Toher held on the farm about three years ago. The Chairman dismissed the case, but recommended Lord Rosse to give Mrs. Toher ten guineas, to enable her to pay her husband.

Joselyn Gray Johnson, of Fiskville, Abbocy, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Meath.


## APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA

COMPLETE LIBRARY IN THREE

IT IS THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CENTURY, brought down to the present time. In fact it stands on the shelves ready to answer briefly and clearly every question that may arise. It is also a work that every one almost every possible subject to save our children from the necessity of searching through the whole range of literature in order to find out something in the family circle an instructive work of reference is indispensable. Each subject is treated in brief paragraphs the result of other men's labors, and is complete in itself.

The First Volume of the Revised Edition of this work leaves us very little to say. It is a wonderful amount of painstaking industry, fidelity and research. The articles on Agriculture, Astronomy, Art, Biography, Chemistry, Commerce, Engineering, Geography, Geology, Literature, Mechanics, Medicine, Music, Natural History, Philosophy, Physics, Politics, Theology, and the like, are all of the most exhaustive character. For further particulars apply to

REV. A. CAHILL, S. J., President.

## COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

MARYSVILLE.....CALIFORNIA

THIS INSTITUTION IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State of California, to confer academical honors. Its course of studies will be found complete in every thorough education.

TERMS PER HALF SESSION,

(Payable in advance.)

Board, Tuition, and Washing.....$125 00
Music, with use of instrument.....15 00
Drawing and Painting.....15 00

No charge for the French, Spanish and German languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils can enter at any time.

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, extra charges. The French accent is taught gratuitously. Fancy embroidery requires only an additional charge for materials.

For further information address the secretary.

Rev. FATHER ANTHONY, or
Very Rev. P. HENNEBERRY, Superior.

## NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACADEMY IS A BRANCH OF THE Notre Dame College at San Jose, under the care of Instruction, which embraces the Primary as well as the Elementary and higher departments of education, comprises all the branches, both useful and ornamental, required in the best Academies for young ladies.

The first term of the Eighth Annual Session will commence August 8, 1873.

For further particulars apply to the Superior at the formation of classes.

BOARDING PUPILS.

Per quarter (payable in advance):

Board, tuition, washing, with use of bedding.....$75 00
Music, with use of instrument, per month.....1 50
Vocal Music.....2 50
Drawing and Painting.....2 50
Vocation spent at the Academy.....25 00

DAY PUPILS.

Per quarter (payable in advance):

Select Day Schools—Rhetoric, first and second Grammar Classes.....$15 00
Third and fourth Grammar Classes.....12 00
Preparatory and Primary.....10 00
Parental Schools, per month, throughout the year.....1 00
Music, per month, with use of instrument.....2 00
Plain and Ornamental needlework.....1 00

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1938 SISTER OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

## FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

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Entire Fee, to be paid half-yearly, per session, of about ten months.....150 00

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1978 REV. J. J. ULKERF, O. S. F.

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Matriculating Fee, to be paid but once.....$10
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Medical Attendance and Medicine, Baths, Use of Library, per month.....$30 00
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket-Money and the like, no advance made by the Institution.

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Vocal Music.....2 50
Drawing and Painting.....2 50
Vocation spent at the Academy.....25 00

DAY PUPILS.

Per quarter (payable in advance):

Select Day Schools—Rhetoric, first and second Grammar Classes.....$15 00
Third and fourth Grammar Classes.....12 00
Preparatory and Primary.....10 00
Parental Schools, per month, throughout the year.....1 00
Music, per month, with use of instrument.....2 00
Plain and Ornamental needlework.....1 00

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

1938 SISTER OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

## CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

FOR THE

## EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

GILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.

*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, tuition, washing and mending, per annum.....$300
Entire fee, to be paid but once.....10
Tuition on piano, per annum.....60
Use of piano.....10

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month.....$1 00
Elementary and Senior, per month.....2 00
Use of Piano.....2 00

No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language.

Gilroy, May 11, 1872. 1938

## SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1852 was incorporated, with privileges to confer degrees. Pupils are received at two degree—Academic and Scientific.

The College buildings are three in number, and are commodious, a swimming pond, reflecting telescope, for scientific purposes.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and valuable collections of Mineralogy and Geology. It has also, practical schools of Engineering, Photography and Surveying. A complete gallery is taught in a thoroughly fitted chemical laboratory.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August, and closes towards the beginning of June.

TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually, in advance.)

Matriculating Fee, to be paid but once.....$10
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing, and Medical Attendance and Medicine, Baths, Use of Library, per month.....$30 00
Modern Languages, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket-Money and the like, no advance made by the Institution.

For further particulars, apply to

1st REV. A. CAHILL, S. J., President.

## ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and is situated in the most desirable part of Benicia. The plan of education embraces the various branches of instruction suitable to the wants of refined society. The young ladies, pupils of any religious denomination, are received. The terms will be found moderate. For particulars apply to the Sisters at the regular relapsing of classes.

The Academic year will commence on the first Monday in August, and ends about the middle of June. Pupils are received at any time during the session, except during the last month. Parents who wish their children to enjoy home, the few to remain home from date of entrance.

TERMS:

(Payable in advance.)

Per annum (payable half-yearly in advance).....$250 00
Board and Tuition.....$125 00
Washing.....10 00
Physician's Fee.....10 00

Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged $60.

Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish languages, nor for Needlework.

Parents will be notified when their children are absent from the Academy.

Parents are requested to make their visits to the Academy as brief as possible, as the presence of visitors interferes with the regularity of the school.

Parents will be required to withdraw their children from the Academy, unless the terms of entrance are complied with.

For further particulars apply to
1978 SISTER SUPERIOR.

## COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State, is empowered to confer academical honors, with commencement exercises, in the month of June, 1873, and in June, 1874, and annually thereafter.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$15
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....62 50
Washing, per quarter.....12 50

Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to have a private physician) per quarter.....2 50

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. Use of Piano, $2 per month. French, Spanish or German Languages, per month, $2.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils can enter at any time.

For further particulars apply to
1931 REV. A. CAHILL, S. J., President.

## ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cal.

*Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.*

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:

(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mending.....$225 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once.....10 00
Graduation fee.....10 00

DAY PUPILS.

Senior class.....$40 00
Junior class.....30 00

Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, extra charges. The French accent is taught gratuitously. Fancy embroidery requires only an additional charge for materials.

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Rev. FATHER ANTHONY, or
Very Rev. P. HENNEBERRY, Superior.

## ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Rosalia valley, one mile from the sea, in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The buildings are large and well adapted to the purpose.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches taught in thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS:

(Invariably half-yearly in advance.)

Board, tuition, bed, bedding & washing, per annum.....$200 00
Washing and use of instrument, per month, $1 50 to $2 25
Guitar, per month, $1.
Use of Harp or Violin for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, etc.

The academic year of ten months and a half commences on the first Monday in August, and ends the first Monday in June.

For further particulars apply to
1938 SISTER OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

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## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

On April 21, at the Windsor election petition, Mr. Gardiner, sitting member, acknowledged having given Holderness money, to make good defect in parish notice.

The death of Dr. Peter Francis Diamond, of Dr. C. Diamond, of Rosharkin, Co. Antrim, is announced. Deceased was distinguished alienist of the Catholic Society.

The late William Murry, of Northampton House, Kinvara, county Galway, left his will £2,000 for a Christian Brothers' or a convent at Kinvara; £1,000 for erection of a chapel in Kinvara; sums also for various pious and charitable purposes connected with the town of that way; to the Catholic University and £200 to Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.

The Dublin Northern Police Office, recently a dairy woman named Smith was charged with having supplied to the Royal Barracks at Arbour Hill, milk which was found to contain one part of water to five parts of milk. She was fined £9 for the offense, and was informed, in addition, to pay the costs, amounting to 3 more. The entire penalty could, therefore, amounted to £15.

It was stated at a meeting of Irish Home Rulers recently held in Grafton Hall, Soho, that a communication had been received from the Home Secretary to the effect that, unless those engaged in the Irish ball contended for at Ardsalla in that ball contended for at Ardsalla in propagating sedition against the constitution, they would be prosecuted. The meeting declined to close the ball promptly.

On Sunday, April 19th, a meeting, convened by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin was held in Clarendon street Church, Dublin, on Thursday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of arresting the progress of intemperance. It unanimously resolved that each person should pay going into the benches, 6d. and that a collection be made at the door on the dollar bill, adopt the truthful entries, and the Archbishop would be in the middle of the reverse, in the same green disk, express the real contract: "This bank is exchangeable for a sovereign at the counter of Boughmore, in Queen's county, Republic of the Donaghmore United Confederacy."

Dr. Wilson has been lodged against the claim of Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M. P., for libel, by Mr. Joyce, the unsuccessful candidate for the mastership of Galway, the late Mr. O'Donnell, as an agent, though legally qualified to vote for Galway, was debarred from holding any such office further.

A incident occurred on the 17th April at Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill. The fall of some scaffolding on which workmen were engaged in completing the building. About forty men were precipitated to the ground, and more than twenty received injuries of more or less importance. One man was killed, and two were admitted at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but it is hoped that they will recover.

It has been presented to Parliament the persons detained in prison on the late Fenian warrants signed by the Lord Lieutenant under the authority of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, 1866, and 29 Victoria, chapter 1, and 30 Victoria, chapter 9, and 31 Victoria, chapter 1, and 32 Victoria, chapter 1, and 33 Victoria, chapter 1, and 34 Victoria, chapter 1, and 35 Victoria, chapter 1, and 36 Victoria, chapter 1, and 37 Victoria, chapter 1, and 38 Victoria, chapter 1, and 39 Victoria, chapter 1, and 40 Victoria, chapter 1, and 41 Victoria, chapter 1, and 42 Victoria, chapter 1, and 43 Victoria, chapter 1, and 44 Victoria, chapter 1, and 45 Victoria, chapter 1, and 46 Victoria, chapter 1, and 47 Victoria, chapter 1, and 48 Victoria, chapter 1, and 49 Victoria, chapter 1, and 50 Victoria, chapter 1, and 51 Victoria, chapter 1, and 52 Victoria, chapter 1, and 53 Victoria, chapter 1, and 54 Victoria, chapter 1, and 55 Victoria, chapter 1, and 56 Victoria, chapter 1, and 57 Victoria, chapter 1, and 58 Victoria, chapter 1, and 59 Victoria, chapter 1, and 60 Victoria, chapter 1, and 61 Victoria, chapter 1, and 62 Victoria, chapter 1, and 63 Victoria, chapter 1, and 64 Victoria, chapter 1, and 65 Victoria, chapter 1, and 66 Victoria, chapter 1, and 67 Victoria, chapter 1, and 68 Victoria, chapter 1, and 69 Victoria, chapter 1, and 70 Victoria, chapter 1, and 71 Victoria, chapter 1, and 72 Victoria, chapter 1, and 73 Victoria, chapter 1, and 74 Victoria, chapter 1, and 75 Victoria, chapter 1, and 76 Victoria, chapter 1, and 77 Victoria, chapter 1, and 78 Victoria, chapter 1, and 79 Victoria, chapter 1, and 80 Victoria, chapter 1, and 81 Victoria, chapter 1, and 82 Victoria, chapter 1, and 83 Victoria, chapter 1, and 84 Victoria, chapter 1, and 85 Victoria, chapter 1, and 86 Victoria, chapter 1, and 87 Victoria, chapter 1, and 88 Victoria, chapter 1, and 89 Victoria, chapter 1, and 90 Victoria, chapter 1, and 91 Victoria, chapter 1, and 92 Victoria, chapter 1, and 93 Victoria, chapter 1, and 94 Victoria, chapter 1, and 95 Victoria, chapter 1, and 96 Victoria, chapter 1, and 97 Victoria, chapter 1, and 98 Victoria, chapter 1, and 99 Victoria, chapter 1, and 100 Victoria, chapter 1, and 101 Victoria, chapter 1, and 102 Victoria, chapter 1, and 103 Victoria, chapter 1, and 104 Victoria, chapter 1, and 105 Victoria, chapter 1, and 106 Victoria, chapter 1, and 107 Victoria, chapter 1, and 108 Victoria, chapter 1, and 109 Victoria, chapter 1, and 110 Victoria, chapter 1, and 111 Victoria, chapter 1, and 112 Victoria, chapter 1, and 113 Victoria, chapter 1, and 114 Victoria, chapter 1, and 115 Victoria, chapter 1, and 116 Victoria, chapter 1, and 117 Victoria, chapter 1, and 118 Victoria, chapter 1, and 119 Victoria, chapter 1, and 120 Victoria, chapter 1, and 121 Victoria, chapter 1, and 122 Victoria, chapter 1, and 123 Victoria, chapter 1, and 124 Victoria, chapter 1, and 125 Victoria, chapter 1, and 126 Victoria, chapter 1, and 127 Victoria, chapter 1, and 128 Victoria, chapter 1, and 129 

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. J. R. Minette has been elected doctor of the Nenagh workhouse.

There was a Home Rule meeting at Killinaan on Sunday, the 10th May.

Mr. Justice Lawson fixed the 18th of May for the hearing of the Galway petition, before himself, at Galway.

A branch office of the Ulster Banking Company will shortly be opened in Lisnaskea, county Fermanagh.

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of young people in Saint Kevin's church, Dublin, on 27th April.

The Corporation of London have decided to present Sir Garnet Wolseley with a sword value one hundred guineas, and the freedom of the city.

At a meeting of the London Corporation it was decided on the occasion of the Czar's visit to present him with an address in a golden casket.

There was a meeting at the Mansion House, Dublin, to consider a proposal for the commemoration of Michael W. Balfe, the Irish musician and composer.

The gardians of the Carrick-on-Suir Union elected at their last meeting two infirmarian nuns to the union hospital as nurses.

At the annual meeting of the Waterford Harbor Commissioners, held April 27, Mr. Nevins, secretary, informed the Board that they had overdrawn their banking account by £6,000.

A special meeting of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club is to be held on an early day, to consider the several Land Acts about being submitted to Parliament by the Irish members.

A meeting of the City of Dublin Tenants Defence Association was held April 30, to consider the amendments of the Land Act introduced in a new bill by Sir John Gray, M. P., and other Irish members.

Writs of *supersedeas* have been personally served on Mr. Thomas McEvoy, Drogheda and Balmoral, Berwick, restraining him from the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Galway and Meath.

At the Limerick Petty Sessions, April 30, two fishermen were convicted for illegally fishing for eels in the Shannon during the close season. They were fined £10 each, the full penalty, which the magistrates intimated could be inflicted in subsequent cases.

On 2d May a meeting of the county Waterford Teachers' Association was held in Waterford for the purpose of advocating the claims of the Irish national teachers to a just remuneration for the services they have rendered to the State and to Williamsy.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork: John Francis Sugrue, of Cork; John Thomas Reardon, of Ballincurrig House, Douglas.

At Tramore Petty Sessions, April 27, Constable Sweeny reported that cattle disease had broken out in his district. A widow woman, named Walsh, holding a farm, lost four cows during the week. In every case reported the animal has died.

A memorial signed by all the gentry, clergy and respectable inhabitants of Ballinasloe, has been forwarded to the Postmaster-General, praying for the extension of the telegraph wires to that town, and also for better postal communication with the North of Ireland.

The remains of John Robinson, who was killed by the falling roof of the Gas Works, Dublin, were interred April 26th. The deceased had been a district visitor of the Protestant Order of Shoeberds, and his remains were viewed by a number of persons who took place in a sad concourse, including a large number of the members of the guild in the full insignia of their order.

A deplorable accident occurred on Saturmorning, April 25th, at the Wexford-row Terminus of the Kingstown Railway, by which a porter named Bryan was crushed to death. It appears that as the return engine was proceeding out of the station, the deceased became jammed between the platform and the locomotive, and was crushed to death instantaneously.

A correspondence has just taken place between the Commissioners holding the Great Seal of Chancery and Mr. Thomas McEvoy, of Ballinasloe, county Meath, calling on that gentleman for an explanation of certain observations attributed to him in reference to Fenianism and other matters, alleged to have been used during a Sunday meeting at the recent census in the country South.

An awfully sudden death occurred in Longford on April 30th, under the following circumstances: A man named Michael Behan died and was placed into the workhouse hospital. Feeling somewhat relieved he got his discharge, and took lodgings in one of the yards. The landlord's keeper, feeling surprised at the length of his sleep, went in his room and found the man dead in his bed.

The annual meeting of the Irish Permissive Bill Association was held in Dublin on April 28th. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., presided. The United Kingdom Alliance was represented by Mr. Ferard and Mr. J. H. Raper. The British Association sent Baillie Dick as its delegate, and the Irish Temperance League Mr. John Pyper. Mr. Whittaker, of Scarborough, who has been in Ireland for a month addressing crowded meetings, also took part, with other sad well known local friends.

An attempt was recently made to murder a bailiff, named Henry Coyle, in the shop of a pleasant of the Marquis of Drogheda, at a place called Clonegash, near Monasterevan. It appears that Coyle was sitting in his house when he was fired at through the window. The intended assassin fortunately missed his mark, and at once fled. The Marquis of Drogheda's estate is generally regarded as one of the best managed properties in Ireland, and both landlord and agent enjoy the high reputation of being great peacemen and kind towards the industrious tenant.

An extraordinary story reaches us from Tipperary. It is that on Saturday evening, April 25, a land agent went to the house of a small—and while there as an alternation took place between the agent and the son of the tenant. The—ding a revolver and fired at the young man, but did not strike him. The young man ran away, and took refuge in a house. The—ding then fired in the direction of the house, striking a bystander in the leg as he passed. The agent was subsequently arrested, brought before magistrates, and remanded, bail being refused.

In compliance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Down and Connor members of the Catholic Union of Ireland, held under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on the 23d April, a meeting of Catholics was held on the Royal Hotel, Belfast, for the purpose of establishing a diocesan branch of the Union. The chair was occupied by Bernard Hughes, a member of the Central Council, and R having been received Thos. Hughes, a member of the Central Council, and R having been received "That a branch of the Catholic Union of Ireland be formed and established in Belfast," the following gentlemen were unanimously elected the lay members of the Council: Dr. Fagan, Arthur Hamill, Bernard Hughes, Edward Hughes, Edward Keegan, Joseph Magill, P. J. Mooney, Dr. McDonnell, Constantine O'Neill, Alexander O'Rorke, Daniel O'Rorke, Edward Kelly, and William Ross.

At the final meeting of the King's county Harriers on Friday, April 24, William Hussey Walsh, Esq., J. P., of Kilduff House, met with an accident of so serious a nature that he died on the 27th. It appears that the horse on which Mr. Walsh was mounted was but an indifferent jumper, and while crossing a stiff country near Edenberry the animal fell while crossing a fence, rolled over the rider, and bruised his body in a frightful manner. Drs. Clarke and Ridley were sent for, but although they were soon on the spot, they could render no assistance.

Mr Garrard applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring before the Court Patrick Casey, who had been arrested by the constabulary in December, 1871, and who was still detained in custody. Counsel proceeded to read an affidavit made by Martin Casey, of Carrickeephogue, near Moynalty, in the county Meath, the father of the prisoner, who stated that when his son was arrested he was lodged in Naas jail, where he remained till the end of October last, when he was removed to Kilmainham prison. He stated that when his son was arrested he was a strong, healthy young man, but was now in a laughable state. Mr. Justice Barry—How long is he in prison? Mr. Garrard—Since December, 1871. Mr. Justice Barry—Since December, 1871! It occurs to me the arrest may have taken place under an Act which prohibits the granting of a *habeas corpus*. You can bring the matter before the full Court.

The Census Commissioners have furnished another instalment of the result of the census of Ireland which was laid three years ago. The last issued contains notices the census for the county of Waterford. The population of the county and city stood at 196,187 in 1841, and at 123,310 in 1871, a formidable falling off, but not so large as that in other southern counties. The city of Waterford (including the Liberties) has a population of 29,078 (consistency 1,406), and the borough of Dungarvan 7,700 (constituency 317). The other chief towns are Portlaw, with nearly 5,000 inhabitants, and Tramore and Lismore, with about 2,000 each. Nine males and fourteen females are returned as centenarians. The religious census states that in the county and city of Waterford in 1871, 116,839 Catholics, 5,090 Protestant Episcopalians, 380 Presbyterians, 259 Methodists and 624 of all other denominations. This latter head includes a Jew, 2 Secularists and 3 Christian Israelites. Education in both county and city is on a backward state, nearly half the population above five years being illiterate. In the ten years ending 1861, Waterford lost 36,000 by emigration; in the ten years ending 1871, 19,000.

### Youthful Petitioners.

There is a truly remarkable and promising infant living down in the Kilkee direction. He, or she—we are not informed as to the sex, and we give the benefit of the doubt accordingly—pays the Queen £1 a year, is one old, and therefore not likely to have formed any settled views on difficult theological questions, was not expected to interfere with the proceedings of the Protestant Synod now in session at Lower Abbey street. The infant, however, has stepped to the front, in the character of a religious reformer, and has declared to the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin in no measured terms the views which the principle on revision questions was altogether unprecedented, and that laws founded on such anomalous principles could never be respected or obeyed by the Church in Ireland." What a proud and happy woman the fortunate mother must be! How the matrons of Kilkee must envy her the possession and proprietorship of such a prodigy! To be exact, we ought to state, in addition, that the infant does not stand alone in this spirited protest against clerical domination. Thirty other infants have joined the Disestablished Church in that enlightened diocese of Killaloe—the oldest of the lot being a patriarch of thirteen—but gone in with him of the cradle against the anomaly of a two-thirds vote, and a few adults of the same precocity have been likewise drawn into the movement; but the fact to be chiefly dwelt upon is the goodly harvest reaped from the right of private judgment in the case of this grave and reverend infant of Killaloe, who, so far from wasting his time in his nurse's arms, mulling and pulling like Shakspeare's baby, "dressed up" beside Lord James Butler, Mr. Bloodgood and their allies, to "fight the good fight of faith."—*Dublin Weekly News.*


### Means what he Says.

Though disinfectants strong as Proofs of Holy Writ and as numerous as the seeds of sin, are cheap, we presume it proves that the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is in earnest, and means what he says when he offers $500 reward for any case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, yet there would be some stupids and fogies who would confine to above statement "Business" it cannot be, because Dr. Hoosegog says catarrh cannot be cured. Now, Dr. Hoosegog is the inventor of a good-natured old fellow who honestly believes and preaches that catarrh is the result of a cold in the head, which, if neglected, settles on the lungs, and if not stopped at the spread of disease through the system. But scientific science has positively demonstrated and proven that Dr. Hoosegog is wrong in supposing the cold to be fat and stationary, and medical science is daily proving that catarrh is a low humor in the blood, and he filled to relief "Sage" is the remedy for catarrh, and it has been promptly upon the numbers of moves, and that medical science is pretty scientific. Consequently, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure catarrh. That Dr. sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure catarrh. That Dr. sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure catarrh.

[From the Catskill Recorder, November 21, 1872.]

**SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.**

We would call the attention of the advertisement of Sage's Catarrh Remedy in another column. Many people think there never is anything worth noticing in patent medicines, and a large portion of people in this class may be right; but we have frequently witnessed the beneficial effects of Sage's Remedy in chronic cases, where all other remedies had failed, in catarrhal cases, we have found it to possess the desired effect. Catarrh is fearfully prevalent in this section, the proprietor could generally obtain in Catskill some certificates of its merit.



DRY GOODS, ETC.

**FRATINGER & NOLL**

WILL EXHIBIT RARE NOVELTIES during the coming week in handsome

**LINEN SUITS.**

NEW STYLES.

Embroidered and Braided in all the new Shades and Designs.

**NEW STYLE CLOAKS,**

CONSISTING IN.....

**Drap d'Ete, English Walking Jackets, Dolman's Talmas, and Polonaise,**

Trimmed and Inserted with YAK LACE and PASSEMENTERIE, both Plain and Beaded.

**HOUSE WRAPPERS!**

A Large Assortment, consisting in

French Calico, Cashmere and Silk

**STREET SUITS.**

In all New and Desirable SPRING GOODS, made up stylish and handsomely trimmed in two colors or with silk.

**SPRING SILKS**

Can be found in all Shades and at all Prices.

**PASSEMENTERIES!**

**PASSEMENTERIES!**

The Largest and Best Assortment of

BEADED GIMPS,

ORNAMENTS,

BUCKLES,

SLIDES,

FRINGES

AND BUTTONS.

**YAK LACE AND INSERTIONS,**

Both Plain and Beaded, in large variety.

**FRATINGER & NOLL,**

Leading Cloak and Suit House of the City,

**10 Montgomery Street.**

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## E. O'REILLY,

*Importer of, and Dealer in*

**Mirrors, Chromos, Engravings**

LITHOGRAPHS—Plain and Colored,

**PICTURE FRAMES, &c.**

CORNER OF MARKET AND FIFTH STREETS, San Francisco.

CORNER OF MARKET AND FIFTH STREETS, San Francisco.

GOODS SOLD ON EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.

Who would have a DULL AND GLOOMY HOME, when it could be changed to a BRIGHT AND PLEASANT CHROMO, Engraving or Lithograph, costing no more than a FEW DOLLARS, at E. O'REILLY'S?

Who would fail to evoke the FONDEST MEMORIES of this world, when a FEW DOLLARS can be bought of E. O'REILLY a beautiful picture representing it, with fidelity, "The Lakes of Killarney," "The Groves of Blarney," "The Banks of Avoca," etc., etc.?

Who would not be constantly reminded of the DEAREST HOME of the HEREAFTER, when for a FEW DOLLARS, E. O'REILLY supplies a fine picture of "The Crucifixion," or "The Sacred Heart," "Madonna," "St. Bridget," "St. Patrick," "St. Cecilia," "St. Joseph," etc., etc., many of which are also published in chromos?

GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED AT LIGHT CHARGE FOR LAND OR SEA.

COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED WITH CARE AND PROMPTITUDE.

RE-FRAMING and RE-GILDING

**E. O'REILLY,**

Corner Market and Fifth Streets, San Francisco.



**IMPORTATION DIRECT**

## M. SHORT

PIONEER TAILOR,

COMMERCIAL STREET, - - Corner of Leidesdorff.

AN INSPECTION OF THE FINEST GOODS ever introduced into this market, including MELTONS, CAMBRIDGE, CHEVIOTS, NAPIER, OXFORD, WITNEYS, RAGLANS, WESTWILLS, &c., &c., &c.

THIS SPLENDID STOCK

Is respectfully invited. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Remember, my Prices are

Strictly Cash.

Please Present Drawer Number.

M. SHORT,

527 Commercial Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.



**E. SUPPLE,**

838 Market Street,

HAS NOW A FULL AND COMPLETE Assortment of Spring and Summer

**DRESS GOODS**

Which we offer in the public at very

**LOW PRICES.**

Consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy

**SILKS,**

**IRISH, POPLINS, SHAWLS,**

And a full supply of

**BLACK GOODS.**

**TABLE LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING**

To Hotels and Boarding-houses a Specialty, at importers' rates.

**RIBBONS**

A Specialty, at importers' rates.

GRAND SERGES, in Black and White, manufactured expressly for the use of the Sisters and Pupils of the Convent.

IRISH TATTINI sold to the trade at a liberal discount.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, at lowest prices.

**E. SUPPLE,**

838 Market street, opposite Fourth

until 3rd



**WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.**

WE HAVE NOW A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of Spring and Summer

**DRESS GOODS**

Which we offer the public at very

**LOW PRICES,**

Consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy

**SILKS,**

**IRISH POPLINS, SHAWLS,**

And a full supply of

**Fancy Goods.**

We invite special attention to our supply of

**BLACK GOODS.**

**Table Linens & Housekeeping Goods**

To Hotels and Boarding-houses at importers' prices.

**RIBBONS**

A Specialty, at importers' rates.

**WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.**

**706 MARKET STREET,**

OPPOSITE THIRD.....SAN FRANCISCO.



BACON & COMPANY'S ART PRINTING OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

**PRINTING**

Paper Ruling and Book Binding,

*Neatly, Promptly, Cheaply,*

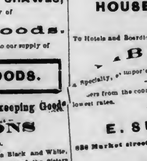
PERFORMED BY

**Bacon & Company,**

Corner Clay and Sansome Sts.

Country Orders will receive equal consideration as those from our city patrons.





**CASH TEA STORE.**

**GEO. T. HANLY & CO.**

DEALERS IN

**TEAS**

**COFFEES AND SPICES**

**928 MARKET STREET,**

Between Stockton and Powell.....SAN FRANCISCO.



**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

AT THE

**RED HOUSE,**

**848 MARKET STREET, (OPPOSITE FOURTH)**

REDUCED FULLY FROM 25 TO 75 PER CENT. Now at the RED HOUSE, and for sale at from 25 to 75 per cent. less than usually sold elsewhere.

The most complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered to the public.

Over cases Children's Fancy Shoes, with

Lace Boots, Button Boots, Balmorals, Gaiters, Slippers, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Ladies' Serge Polish Top Boots, Kid and Cloth Top Boots, Kid Button Boots, Kid Balmorals, Kid Opera Slippers, Kid Serge Polish Gaiters, Kid Scalloped Gaiters, Kid Scalloped Balmorals, Kid Scalloped Slippers

# THE FRANC-TIREUR.

## A Tale of the Franco-Prussian War.

### CHAPTER LXXXII.

THE HOSTAGES OF THE COMMUNE.

The shades of evening fell quickly in a prison, and it was no wonder that the grave elderly man who sat in cell No. 21 of La Roquette should at half-past seven of a May afternoon be compelled to put aside his breviary. The fading light rendered it impossible for him to pursue his task further. It was not difficult to see he was an ecclesiastic, and by his air one of dignity. The color and shape of his robe proclaimed the bishop, and the knowledge of recent events in Paris made it easy to guess that here was the illustrious hostage whose life the Commune thought it fair to offer for that of one of its own rascals. The Archbishop sat thoughtful in the gathering twilight. His fine features were overcast with a sad expression, and his usually erect figure was somewhat bowed as if by the weight and gravity of the thoughts that came over him. Through the grating over the cell there floated as almost imperceptible smoke, which, however, did not fail to catch his watchful sense. "Ah," he murmured, "it is as I feared. That is smoke, and he is not of the prison nor from an accident. The very peculiar disposition shown by the crowd as we came hither bodes ill."

In the corridor heavy steps were heard; the key grated in the lock, and the door was flung open. Beside the ordinary warder stood a man in civilian clothes, but armed. Even in the gathering gloom the scintillation of his dark, fierce, nervous eyes might be remarked. Behind him were two Federals in the uniform of the National Guard, and fully armed likewise.

Taking a book from his pocket and affecting to look up a list of names, the leader called in an insolent tone—

"Darboy."

"Present," said the Archbishop mildly, as he rose from his seat.

"I am Dauntesel, Delegate of general safety."

The Archbishop bowed slightly.

"Have you it paid heard of me?" he asked.

"No," was the reply.

Something that seemed like the shadow of wounded vanity passed over the face of the Communist. He turned his back rudely upon the prisoner, with the single word "Follow!" and passed down the corridor. The Archbishop took up the breviary he had laid aside and placed it under his robe. Then putting the biretta upon his head he said to the warder and soldiers near him, "I am ready."

A party of them conducted him all over the stone floor and broad walk which encircles the "rondo." As they got into the open air the Archbishop looked up, with that involuntary glance in seeing the sky which even the briefest detention in prison ensures. But his mood was not that gloomy of the sun fixed across the expanse; lurid flashes lit up their edges here and there. Small black particles fell in more or less dense showers.

"What conflagration is that?" he asked of one of the guards.

"Sacking the aristocrats and priests," brutally replied the man.

"Has the city been set on fire?" mildly continued the interrogatory of the Archbishop.

"Only part of it to day—the rest to-morrow, and to night we cut the throats of the enemies of the people." As he spoke he looked into the face of the Archbishop with a stare in which insolence and ferocity were equally blended.

"And what good do you hope to do yourselves or your cause by that?" returned the prisoner calmly.

"Devil!" he roared. "We want no good. We are sick of that cant about good. We are done with good forever. We want evil—evil!" he shrieked on in an ascending key; "give me evil! give me Satan, if you can!"

The conversation was interrupted by new arrivals, each under a separate party. The first was a tall figure in the sombre of a priest. He was far advanced in life, but his handsome face preserved all the manhood and much of the freshness of youth. As he marched in the rank of his guards his erect figure, taller by nearly a head than most of those around him, scarcely challenged all his more than three days' hardship, and it was in an impressive tone the priest, as he raised him, said, "Welcome, Abbé Bigourdy—we meet, it seems to me, for the last time."

"A bas les prêtres!" was shouted from the outside of the circle which had been enlarged by by the new accession of Federals.

"Silence!" said a sergeant gruffly. "They are to be shot, not scolded." The speaker was an ill-looking fellow enough, but there seemed a air of manliness about him when compared favorably with that of his companions.

Further attention was diverted by new arrivals. The Abbé Allard came. He had during the war, as a member of the International, grossly abused and insulted the sucour the sick and wounded, and had won high consideration by his zeal. There was not the slightest trace of emotion on his pale face as he bent before the Archbishop.

"I suppose you guess our destination at last, Abbé?"

"O Death, Monsignour, I have been waiting for it. But can it be possible that they will have the fury to exalt your Eminence?"

"Do you doubt it? Do you forget my office? It is part of my inheritance."

Yet another priest was added to the ranks of the doomed in the person of Père Ducoudray, Superior of the Saint Geneviève school. He was gravely and kindly received by his prelate, whose bearing was as composed and dignified as if he were holding a reception in the salon of the Archevêché. As a fifth arrived the Archbishop said to him, with a smile, "Ah, Père Clere, you at least cannot be surprised at being brought into the company of death—you terrible Jesuits have done such evil things to these people!"

"Monseigneur, they make death less formidable by making our lives one long calumny."

"Excellent Père Clere, a life of sorrow endured for His sake is a good preparation for the final hour."

The delegate came forward and cried, "Change the guard!"

The ecclesiastics were placed side by side against the wall, and Dauntesel scowled a moment on

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
THE TIME WHEN ENDED JUNE 1.
May
31—Sunday—Trinity Sunday.
June
1—Monday—B. V. Mary, Help of Christians (May 24.)
2—Tuesday—St. Gregory VII., Pope, Confessor. (May 25.)
3—Wednesday—Dedication of Church (May 24.) St. Marcellinus, Peter and Erasmus, Martyrs.
4—Wednesday—St. Philip Neri, Confessor (May 26.)
5—Thursday—Corpus Christi.
6—Friday—Of the Octave.
7—Saturday—St. Norbert, Bishop and Confessor.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MAY 30, 1874.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would earnestly and respectfully request our subscribers who are in arrears with this office to remit the amounts of their indebtedness as soon as possible. There is a great deal of money owing to us, as shown by our books, in sums varying from four dollars to one dollar, of which should be paid without delay. While THE MONITOR has been of very many subscribers who are exceedingly prompt in settling their accounts, and never run behind, it also enjoys the patronage of not a few who are rather negligent in that matter. Sometimes, indeed, it is for the special benefit of these latter individuals that our remarks are intended. They are manifestly friends in their way—they mean well, and are generally ready when called upon; but unfortunately it is necessary to say that, as a rule, promptness is not what we do it now. Yet we should much prefer if it could be dispensed with, and our friends paid up of their own accord. It would be more pleasant for all concerned.

## "THE GUARDIAN'S" EXPLANATION.

The gilded Jade will wince. Our revelation of *The Guardian's* method of manufacturing leading articles has been punished, as we knew perfectly well it would, by a fierce shower of abusive language. That is the only kind of reply our courteous and refined contemporary can make to any charge, either well or ill-founded, and as in most cases, it prevents respectable journals from venturing upon a retort, *The Guardian* is satisfied with the apparent victory it has gained. Whether its readers are equally well pleased with the style of argument, or equally proud of its seeming triumphs, are questions not interesting enough to secure debate in these columns.

But our contemporary is, it alleges, extremely unwilling that "the reputation for *honorable journalism* "should be sullied by the noisome breath of the envious creatures" who assailed it; and, therefore, it condescends to give us an explanation of the manner in which the strange leader on "The Jesuits," that we were so audacious as to criticise, found insertion in its columns. We are gravely informed that the article in question was inserted not merely as an "*editorial*," but that, owing to some mistake, or accident, which could not be foreseen, it was printed as original matter. This explanation of indemnation we cheerfully publish for the exclusive benefit of those easy-tempered individuals who may feel disposed to credit it, although we hope there are few if any such to be found among the readers of THE MONITOR.

To the charge of plagiarism *The Guardian* makes reply by declaring that Mr. N. A. KNOX, who wrote for the *Irish-American*, was not the real author of the "magnificent colony upon the Jesuits," inasmuch as he copied it from the writings of the late Rev. Father Maguire, better known by the nom *de plume* of "Father PROUT." It was from the famous "Reliquiæ" of the latter that *The Guardian* "selected" the article of which we are speaking. We completely fail to comprehend how this explanation improves the position of our contemporary. Sad enough, in all conscience, would it be to interpolate upon Mr. KNOX; but it is a great deal worse to garble the productions of poor Father PROUT. It is felony to steal from the dead. It is sacrilege to steal from the dead. Our contemporary insists that it has not been guilty of felony, but only of sacrilege; and, as it is duly bound, we give it the benefit of the correction.

*The Guardian* seems to think that the article on "The Jesuits" could not be objectionable to the Catholic reader, because, with the exception of the senseless interpolations of its contributor, it was written by Father MAHONEY. Our contemporary is, we fear, altogether ignorant of the brilliant half-Irish genius and lamentable career of him who sang so sweetly of "The Bells of Shandon." We do not want to recall the mistakes of a life which were, we sincerely hope, atoned for by a most penitent and edifying death; but we must say that Father PROUT's writings are hardly the source whence a Catholic life would seek to draw a eulogy upon an order of religious men. It is true that *The Guardian's* "splendid" leader praises the Jesuits, but it depreciates, unfairly and untruthfully, the other monastic communities, as we proved two weeks since by the quotation of a single sentence.

Our contemporary upbraids us with having given insertion to Mr KNOX's plagiarised lecture, shortly after its publication by the *Irish-American*, and asks, triumphantly, whether it was not a sin-Catholic thing so to do? Is it true we committed the error of putting it in our columns without previous scrutiny, believing that nothing inimical to holy faith would be found in the pages of our highly-respected New York contemporary, and we have regretted the oversight ever since. But the editor of *The Guardian*, according to his own account, *read it*. He must, therefore, have seen its scandalous insinuations against the character of the founders of monastic communities, and yet he deliberately hands it to the compositors for insertion! Here we find no mistake, no oversight, no accident, but gross ignorance of the duties of a Catholic editor, or else willful intention to outrage the feelings of his readers. There is no possible way to avoid this alternative.

We would have alluded to the fact of this false lecture having appeared long ago in THE MONITOR; but, let me frankly own it, we thought *The Guardian* would deny the plagiarism, and we kept back the revelation to serve as a final and conclusive argument. As, however, our contemporary, while denying stealing from Mr. KNOX, confesses to stealing from Father PROUT, we relate the circumstance now merely to show that we have no desire to conceal it.

Whether written by Mr. N. A. KNOX or by Rev. FRANCIS MAHONEY—a matter in which the public can have little interest—the article on "The Jesuits" was unquestionably not fitted for the columns of a Catholic journal, because it contained mischievous libels upon men who are now, and ever will be, venerated by the Church. Consequently, the editor who acknowledges that he read it, made himself acquainted with its contents, learned all its sentiments, and yet could discover nothing wrong in it, nothing to prevent its insertion, either as original or selected, writes his own condemnation and exposes his own incompetency more mercilessly than his bitterest enemy could do it. This is precisely what the editor of *The Guardian* has done in his article of last week entitled "THE MONITOR'S CRITIC CRITICISED." We pity him sincerely.

## A KNOTTY QUESTION SIMPLY DECIDED.

Most of our readers will, we feel sure, be extremely sorry to learn that a difference of opinion, amounting to a serious misunderstanding, exists at present in the highly-aristocratic circle of the British Royal family. As we do not know how the sun, moon and stars are going to behave, we are unable until this dreadful matter is amicably arranged, we deem it our duty to explain it to our friends so that they may recognize its vast importance. It is all about a question of "precedence"—that is to say, upon its solution depends which one of two very exalted personages shall be first at a feast or last at a funeral. To come to particulars—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as everybody in the least acquainted with court etiquette must be aware, takes "precedence" of his worthy brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, for the good and sufficient reason that he is older, and is heir apparent to the throne upon which the majesty of Britain sits. The Duke of Edinburgh, being a second son, must naturally play second fiddle to his brother—he does occupy a little on the edge, we believe, but we mean no joke. In any community where virtue, intellect or true manly worth would be taken in account, no average garroter would, indeed, be so clothed infinite precedence over both these illustrious individuals; but with that issue we do not want to deal upon this occasion, and we merely state it as a matter of profound conviction on our part.

Well, this *par nobile fratrum*, to their own domestic felicity we suppose, and, beyond doubt, to the great expense of the British taxpayers, are married, and hence we find the origin of the deplorable difficulty we have hinted at. The Prince of Wales married a very pretty girl, daughter of the King of Denmark; and Denmark, we need hardly say, is a kingdom of insignificant dimensions and of uncertain tenure of existence. The Duke of Edinburgh married a very large girl, daughter of the Emperor of Russia; and Russia, as geographies tell us, is the colossal empire of the globe. Now, if the Princess of Wales died into the dinner-table along with her husband, as every good wife should, it is clear she would be making her way through the substantials before the Duchess of Edinburgh would have a chance of looking at the soup. Of course, the question of the eldest having to follow the lead of a lady whose papa only governs such a scaly little affair as the kingdom of Denmark, is quite sufficient to make the choicest "train-oil and candles" disagree with Czar ALEXANDER.

The Princess ALEXANDROWINA—we devoutly hope the name is spelled correctly—inherits some of her father's proud spirit, and will not consent to words and rules unbecoming to a lady of such lofty lineage—that she won't be led into a dining-room, or ball-room, or any other room, by such plebeian nobility as the impoverished and of late somewhat disreputable Danish aristocracy can produce. Accordingly, true to her determination, she refused to put in an appearance at the last "reception" given by Her Most Gracious Sovereign and August Majesty Victoria, Queen of England, Great Majesty Victoria, Queen of England, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, etc. Of this most significant and momentous fact we were quickly informed by telegraph; for which promptness and activity we earnestly wish the wires success.

We have now clearly defined the difficulty and mentioned the first of its many direful consequences. The question, then, is for those who love the peace and prosperity of mankind to propose an equitable solution which will not ruffle the "back hair" of either of the illustrious ladies concerned. A strong desire to prevent another war in Europe urges us to suggest the following methods, which—not out of pride or egotism, but out of pure, unadulterated philanthropy—we beseech the cableman to telegraph instantly to London. Should any of our suggestions be acted upon we shall never seek pecuniary recompense; the consciousness of having performed a good deed is all the reward we look to. First, Wales and Edinburgh might settle the matter by a friendly bout with the gloves on; or they might have a quiet game of euchre in a corner by themselves; or yet they might toss up a shilling and trust to the settlement of "heads and tails." If it be objected that the dispute is not between them, but between their wives, then we would say, "Give the girls a show." Start them fair at a hundred yards from the palace door—any door will do, in fact—and let the first in have the privilege of "precedence" upon all imaginary occasions. These plans have all the simplicity of republicanism about them, but we trust they will not be less acceptable on that account. However,

masters of heraldry or court functionaries are allowed to meddle with this most delicate basis, the probability is they will only aggravate its difficulty and bring about a protracted war. Let prudent councils, then, prevail, so that mankind may be saved from the awful calamities that must follow an injudicious treatment of this momentous matter of "precedence!"

## SECRET SOCIETY INFLUENCE.

We find the following paragraph among the local items in Tuesday's *Call*:

Judge Dwinelle, in the case of John Berry against Hannah L. Hopkins, yesterday, stated that he had received an unpropel letter from the plaintiff, asking him to decide the case in his favor, he and the plaintiff are members of the same secret society. He considered himself disqualified to try the case, and transferred it to the Twelfth District Court for trial.

This incident illustrates very clearly the wisdom of the Catholic Church in warning her children against becoming members of secret oath bound associations, whatever may be their ostensible object. People sometimes cry out against the Church for discountenancing societies established, as far as outward appearances can indicate, for purposes of benevolence, for the promotion of political reform, or else for the establishment of national freedom. Can it be possible, they ask, that the Catholic have no liberty of association, and will not be permitted to combine for the carrying out of objects which in themselves are highly meritorious? Where, they exclaim, is the gift of visiting the sick, or burying the dead, or protecting the fatherless, or promoting mutual friendships, or remedying unjust legislation, or lifting up an oppressed people to the enjoyment of political independence? We answer, none whatever. The Church not only has no objection to those things, but encourages and blesses the men who try to accomplish them. But a good thing may be done in a wrong way, and then all is merit is destroyed. The Church is only anxious for the spiritual and moral welfare of society, and has nothing to gain from restricting the legitimate liberty of man. But long experience has taught her that the influence of secret associations, no matter how laudable the purpose for which they are organized, is pernicious and destructive of the best and dearest interests of society. The very primary step in all these associations is to bind the applicant for membership with an oath not to disclose anything he may hear or see. The Church declares that no man has a right to fetter his conscience in this way, and that he must always hold himself free to act according to circumstances and to [illegible] merit his own moral independence. [illegible]ate to Parliament the [illegible]men were exposed, and [illegible] appalling illustration thereof [illegible]ever, that it produced either indignation or surprise among the British people. Let us not, then, ever seek to break out in Ireland many Englishmen would probably think the insurgents wicked and criminal!

A very fearful case occurred recently. A tenant lived on an estate where it was prohibited to give a lodging to a stranger. A poor old man, who had walked all night for a night's lodging, but was refused by one tenant, at last found shelter and compassion in him, but in the evening the other tenants came to her and told her she must send him away, or she herself would all be evicted, and that they must go and inform the agent against her. Well, this lady had to go away, or else lose again to the limit of the door, and in the morning was found dead in the ditch, and this did not occur on the estate of a landlord said to be harsh, but on the estate of a landlord thought to one of the best managers in Ireland.

## "THE GUARDIAN'S" MORAL CODE.

From the columns of our able and highly respected contemporary, the Cincinnati *Telegraph*, we copy the annexed sharp but well-merited criticism of *The Guardian's* very peculiar moral code. It will, we trust, serve to draw the attention of the reckless and unscrupulous writer in the Catholic name to the pernicious character of the heretical and anti-Catholic doctrines constantly preached by this pretensious "defender of the faith," and tend to bring about some improvement. The *Telegraph* remarks, in the smoothest, most gentlemanly, and yet conscious doctrine," as our Cincinnati contemporary forcibly calls it, is only a "selection" which by mistake got insertion in the leading columns. Accidents of this nature unfortunately happen rather frequently to *The Guardian*. We must say that we have passed unnoticed even worse *mistakes or accidents*, lest we should be charged with egotism and self-feeling. But if "editorial papers" are allowed to preach "atrocious doctrines," what are we to expect from the secular press?

We find the following false and atrocious doctrine in an article of the San Francisco *Guardian* headed the "Honor of Woman!"

"The nation of American gentlemen have pronounced a judgment of their own, and no jury has yet been found to disagree with it. That is, that the male friends of the injured woman may slay her seducer on sight. It is not a judgment which is enforced on the law. It is a decision which the Judge Supreme, above all, has never yet reversed.

As the paper professes to be Catholic, the infamous assertion that God holds any "unwritten" gultless, not only deserves, but demands censure. The judgment, that any one has a right to slay a seducer, was reversed by the Supreme Judge on Mount Sinai in the fifth commandment: "Thou shalt not kill." The *Guardian* would do well to distinguish between the moral code of the decalogue and the Pagan maxims of Western life.

THE STATES OF Charity of Santa Barbara gratefully acknowledge the receipt of gifts from Messrs. Ryland & McLaughlin, of San Jose, as a donation towards the rebuilding of their institution recently destroyed by fire.

M. ROGAN, Esq., of Suffol Valley, called on this week, and informs us that the crops never looked better in that district than at present.

## APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA.

We have been for some weeks publishing an advertisement of APPLETON'S Cyclopedia, which is now being issued in parts, and will be completed within a year. The work is one of such great importance, and contains so many excellent features, that we feel impelled to recommend it strongly to our readers. Of course the Cyclopedia is quite a library in itself, containing the latest and most accurate information in almost all branches of human knowledge. The feature which we wish to bring immediately under the notice of our readers is its admitted historical impartiality, its desire to do justice between contending sects and parties. A number of narrow-minded bigots in the East recently raised a howl of indignation against the Cyclopedia because it did not renew the old slanders upon Catholics and Catholicity which have long been connected with prejudiced versions of certain historical events. It was even asserted that "Isaiah Influence" had been brought to bear upon some of the large staff of writers, and that in consequence the articles on the Inquisition were spreading the "horrors of Popery" in a most remarkable fashion. It was shown, however, that the writers of the articles impugned were all staunch Protestants, and men not at all likely to favor Catholicity. The instructions given to contributors were to tell the truth frankly and honestly, without caring whom the facts hurt, and, from what we have already seen of this excellent Cyclopedia, they have been rigidly adhered to. Messrs. APPLETON have the honor of publishing the very first Cyclopedia wherein accuracy and justice are set down as the main objects to be strived at.

## Sacred Heart College.

The first annual Commencement of Sacred Heart College took place Wednesday evening. The large hall of the College was crowded to excess. His Grace the Archbishop and quite a number of clergymen being present. The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music, the reading of essays and declamation. The music was good, the essays better, but the declamation was first-class. If some of the pupils of Sacred Heart College do not make their mark as orators we are very much mistaken. After the exercises the Archbishop conferred certificates of merit on the leading boys. The following programme was observed:

| | |
|---|---|
| March.....St Mary's College Band | |
| Song, "Shakespeare's Ode".....George Bennett | |
| Duet, "Wandering in the May Time".....Misses Sheridan and Dunne | |
| Vocal Solo, "Ave Maria".....F. P. Ludovico | |
| Violin Solo.....Master Frank Sheridan | |
| Vocal Solo, "We love, we love forever".....Jas. Gelwix | |
| Essay, "Progress".....Miss Mary Dunne | |
| Violin Solo.....F. Cadogan | |
| Essay, "Labor".....Miss Mary Sheridan | |
| Music, "Father's at Sea Polka".....College Orchestra | |
| Declamation, "Marco Bozzaris".....Master Frank Sheridan | |
| Dialogue, "Home and Husband".....Geo. Touchard and J. Barry | |
| Essay, "Music".....Miss Mary Touchard | |
| Declamation, "Hohenlinden".....Master Frank Sheridan | |
| Vocal Duet, "Beautiful Dreamer".....Eugene Sheedy and Jas. Gelwix | |
| Essay, "Beautiful Dreamer".....First Graph Class | |
| Distance Song and Dance.....Master Frank Sheridan | |
| Music, "Rosina Polka".....College Orchestra | |
| Vocal Solo, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean".....Jas. Gelwix | |
| Vocal Solo, "Whether my life be short".....Miss Mary Dunne | |
| Music.....St Mary's College Band | |
| Grand Chorus, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" | |

## Sacred Heart College Bazar.

The following comprise the amounts returned by the various tables connected with the late Bazar in aid of the Sacred Heart College:

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Patrick's Table—Mrs. J. A. McGlynn | $1,850 00 |
| St. Joseph's Table—Miss Josie Sullivan | 1,400 00 |
| St. Mary's Table—Mrs. C. P. Huntington and Mrs. Crocker | 1,900 00 |
| John's Table—Mrs. M. J. Dooley and as | 1,164 75 |
| Francis' Table—Mrs. Robert J. Tobin | 720 50 |
| Table—Mrs. Jas. B. Kelly and assistants | 773 75 |
| Table—Mrs. Charles Crocker and assistants | 709 00 |
| Table—Mrs. J. Brooks and assistants | 612 00 |
| Table—Mrs. Cleary and assistants | 531 00 |
| Table—Miss Pearson and assistants | 527 00 |
| Table—Miss Thompson and assistants | 525 00 |
| Table—Mrs. Keogh | 384 00 |
| Table—Mrs. Hopkins | 300 00 |
| Total receipts | $10,996 00 |

The Executive Committee, in submitting their report of the proceedings of the Bazar in aid of the Sacred Heart College, avail themselves of the opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly and generously assisted to make it a pleasant as well as a grand success.

BROTHER JUSTIN,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
P. J. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

## Publications Received.

The *Catholic World*, June number. The contents are as follows: Introduction. The articles on "The Principles of Real Being," "Public Worship" and "Charles X. of Holyrood" are particularly noteworthy.

*How to Cure a Drunkard*. Music and words. Gray, Clay street. Another of the attractive 15ngard songs and sketches.

*The Young Ovasculer* is full of good matter as usual.

*My Honey Jane and I*. Song with music. M. Gray, Clay street. One of those light trifles that please and become popular in a short time.

WALDTEUFEL'S GRANDSHORE.—We have often said that Mr. Waldteufel of the Grand had the finest orchestra in the musical world of San Francisco. We now reiterate the assertion, and will say further that there are not more than two sports in our San Francisco that equal it. His music at home is perfect, and when he goes out of doors for a few days' recreation, as well as its correct interpreter of the "Beautiful Blue Danube," he has the knack of getting up from cheap writing paper to the finest music note paper in the land, and will assert for one of the best musical instruments manufactured in the United States, such as Sherman's and Clickering's pianos. Burdett's Cabinet Organs and the Standard organs, and Burdett's Cabinet Organs and the Standard organs. His stock of Catholic books is unequaled in California, and his prices are reasonable.

ST. CECILIA CHORAL SOCIETY.—The first complimentary concert given by the St. Cecilia Choral Society was held in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral Thursday evening. We regret our inability to give a notice of the performances in our present issue, the hour at which we go to press rendering insertion impossible.



## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Archbishop Manning is lecturing in London on Sunday evening on the doctrines of Roman Catholic Church. His discourses are attended by large numbers of persons. He has just been left a legacy by the Dowager Duchess of Leeds.

Father Feroe, one of the vicars of Cathedral, New Orleans, was drowned lake Lourdelarrain, at Minneburg, 28-3, while bathing. He was thirty-years of age, and went to Shreveport, the epidemic, and was the only priest recovered from the attacks of fever.

Archbishop of Tuam, the Most Rev. MacHale, has written to the Earl of asking for an investigation of the prevailing in the West of Ireland, to argue the granting of Home Rule and, which he contends would relieve the English Legislature and give justice Ireland.

May 31d the sacred ceremonies incident to the dedication of the two new altars took place in the church of St. Broad lane, Cork. One of the was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the other to St. Francis. The novel ceremony was performed by Rev. Boone, Superior, assisted by Father and Father Nash.

We have just discovered in a state of preservation, in the Rue Bonaparte, Paris, a beautiful little Gothic chapel built by Queen Margaret of Navarre, (grandmother of Henry V. of course *Margot*) for its occupations. It is to be restored his own expense, and will be opened under it is done upon two centuries.

Archbishop of Paris has ordered a to be celebrated in the Church of Denis, in honor of the discovered bodies of Saints Ambrose, Gervase Protasius. Our readers will remember the relics of these great saints in the Basilica of St. Ambrose, ago, and they their identity by the inscriptions on the Pope.

Meagher Guard, Company D, Captain John Egan. Number of men shooting, 77; number of hits, 1,017; sentences upon put in 3 shots each, 20 put in 2 shots each, and 13 put in 1 each. Percentage, 59. Best shot, 1's, inches. Best string 12.

MacMahon Guard, Captain J. A. McGuinness. Number of men firing, 81; 17 number hit 3 times, 33 twice, 13 once; and 18 missed three times. Number of hits, 138, percentage, 67.7.

Wolfe Tone Guard, Captain John Leddy, 60 men; 140 hits. Percentage, 77.7.

Emmet Guard, Captain Robert Cleary, 57 men; 109 hits; 19 hit 3 times, 20 twice, and 15 hit once. Percentage, 63.7.

Shields Guard, Captain Keegan, 66 men; 151 hits; 23 hit 3 times, 16 twice, and 14 hit once. Percentage, 86. Best string 2's.

When the Regiment returned to the city line of march was extended up to Pine street the residence of General Thowson, whose health was drunk, and a salute was given General in military style.

## The Fenian Prisoners.

Following is a list of prisoners suffering imprisonment for the Manchester affair, for treason-felony, for offense against the articles of war (appearing armed), and for felony, with the date and nature of the sentence, the court before which they were convicted, the nature of the charge, and the mode in which the sentence is carried out: *

Edward Shore (Condon), murder; accessory to the murder of police sergeant Brett at Manchester, 1867; Manchester Special Assizes, in October, 1867; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; Western Australia.

Patrick Maloney, murder; Lancaster assizes, March, 1868; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Michael Davitt, treason-felony; supplying arms to the Fenian organization; Central Criminal Court, July, 1870; 15 years' penal servitude; is an English convict prisoner.

John Wilson, treason-felony; supplying arms to the Fenian organization; Central Criminal Court, July, 1870; 7 years' penal servitude; in an English convict prison.

Charles McCarthy, breach of the peace; was convicted, in consequence of his being found mixing in her Majesty's troops, and giving information to his commanding officer, etc.; court-martial in Ireland, May, 1866; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Thomas Chambers, same offense; mutinous conduct, desertion, etc.; court-martial in Ireland, June, 1866; penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

John O'Brien, same offense; mutinous conduct, desertion, etc; court-martial in Ireland, June, 1866; penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Thomas Darragh,* same offense; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, and not giving information, etc.; court-martial in Ireland, June, 1866; penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Michael Harrington,* same offense; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, etc.; court-martial in Ireland, June, 1866; penal servitude for life; Western Australia.

Patrick Kestinge,* same offense; mutinous conduct and desertion; court-martial in Ireland, August, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

Thomas Hassett,* same offense; mutinous conduct and desertion; court-martial in Ireland, August, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

Thomas Delaney,* same offense; mutinous conduct; court-martial in Ireland, August, 1866; 15 years' penal servitude; Western Australia.

John Shore (Condon), murder; accessory to the murder of police sergeant Brett at Manchester, 1867; Manchester Special Assizes, March, 1868; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Michael Larkin, murder; Lancaster assizes, March, 1868; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Michael Gleeson, murder; Lancaster assizes, March, 1868; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Patrick Maloney, murder; Lancaster assizes, March, 1868; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Thomas Wilson, murder; Lancaster assizes, March, 1868; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Thomas Gould, murder; Lancaster assizes, March, 1868; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Thomas Maguire, murder; Lancaster assizes, March, 1868; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Thomas Gallagher, murder; Lancaster assizes, March, 1868; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Thomas Gleeson, murder; Lancaster assizes, March, 1868; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Thomas Darragh,* same offense; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, etc.; court-martial in Ireland, June, 1866; penal servitude for life; Western Australia.

James Wilson,* same offense; mutinous conduct and desertion; court-martial in Ireland, August, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

Patrick Kestinge,* same offense, mutinous conduct and desertion; court-martial in Ireland, August, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

Thomas Hassett,* same offense; mutinous conduct and desertion; court-martial in Ireland, August, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

Thomas Delaney,* same offense; mutinous conduct; court-martial in Ireland, August, 1866; 15 years' penal servitude; Western Australia.

John Shore; same offense; mutinous conduct; court martial in Ireland, August, 1866; ten years' penal servitude; Western Australia.

* These convicts were transported in October, 1867, and the Home Office is not in possession of any information respecting themselves the date of their release.

Edward Shore (Condon), murder; accessory to the murder of police sergeant Brett at Manchester, 1867; Manchester Special Assizes, in October, 1867; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

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John Wilson, treason-felony; supplying arms to the Fenian organization; Central Criminal Court, July, 1870, 7 years' penal servitude; in an English convict prison.

Charles McCarthy, breach of the peace; was convicted, in consequence of his being found mixing in her Majesty's troops, and giving information to his commanding officer, etc.; court-martial in Ireland, May, 1866; death, commuted to penal servitude for life; is an English convict prison.

Thomas Chambers, same offense; mutinous conduct, desertion, etc.; court-martial in Ireland, June, 1866; penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

John O'Brien, same offense; mutinous conduct, desertion, etc; court-martial in Ireland, June, 1866; penal servitude for life; is an English convict prisoner.

Thomas Darragh,* same offense; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, and not giving information, etc.; court-martial in Ireland, June, 1866; penal servitude for life; Western Australia.

James Kelly,* same offense; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, etc.; court martial in Ireland, June, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

Michael Harrington,* same offense; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, etc.; court martial in Ireland, July, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

Martin Hogan, same offense; mutinous conduct and desertion; court-martial in Ireland, August, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

James Wilson,* same offense; mutinous conduct and desertion; court martial in Ireland, August, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

Patrick Kestinge,* same offense, mutinous conduct and desertion; court-martial in Ireland, August, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

Thomas Hassett,* same offense; mutinous conduct and desertion; court-martial in Ireland, August, 1866; same sentence; Western Australia.

Thomas Delaney,* same offense; mutinous conduct; court martial in Ireland, August, 1866; 15 years' penal servitude; Western Australia.

John Shore; same offense; mutinous conduct; court martial in Ireland, August, 1866; ten years' penal servitude; Western Australia.

* These convicts were transported in October, 1867, and the Home Office is not in possession of any information respecting themselves the date of their release.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The stage fare between Santa Cruz and Watsonville is only fifty cents.

The Hibernian Savings and Loan Society has been incorporated in Portland.

The price of flour in Virginia City, Montana, has advanced to $1 per sack.

The local optimists were defeated at Mission San José on Monday.

The fishermen are doing a good business at mackerel catching in Monterey Bay.

The Utah Northern Railroad has reached Blackfoot, two and a half miles into Idaho Territory.

The Navarro river in Mendocino county, near its mouth, is literally filled with barges, and loads are being caught daily.

Portions of the remains of a large animal supposed to be a mastodon have been found in New York Flat, Yuba county.

If the telegrams from Mexico are to be believed, a man and woman have been burned alive in Sinaloa "for sorcery."

Reports from the Amador quicksilver mine still continue to be more favorable as the work of development goes on.

Hollister is improving rapidly, several new houses have been erected recently, and a number are in contemplation.

Hon. Robert McBeth is announced as a candidate for Governor of Nevada, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

The Indians in the neighborhood of Camp Warner are threatening the settlers, and the latter are naturally much alarmed.

The crops and grass in the vicinity of Susanville, Lassen county, are looking better this season than for ten years past at this time of the year.

E. P. Welch has been found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Frank Quinn, on the 31st of October, at Bishop Creek, Inyo county.

There was filed on Saturday, in the office of the Secretary of State, the certificate of incorporation of the Bank of Healdsburg, with a capital of $200,000.

The "Visalia *Delta* of May 16th says: "The fruit prospect is better than we have ever observed, be a very bountiful one this year."

Fifty Saints were cut off from the Mormon Church recently and turned over to the bushwhackers to be "dealt with according to Enoch and the "Profit."

Mr. Cutler, whose pig caused the San Juan difficulty between the United States and Great Britain, in 1859, died at Swissomish, W. T., on the 7th inst.

The large bed of indigenite has been discovered in Tulare county. It has been found of great efficacy for rheumatism, by those applying it to the affected parts.

Masons in the vicinity of Jape, Mendocino county, are very desirous and of having a Lodge established there, and of effecting an organization at an early date.

A report reaches here from Round Valley, Mendocino county, of the murder of Jo. O'Mears, and the burning of the house, said to have been by Indians. [illegible]

On Sunday a number of Modoc Indians, [illegible] Lake county, had a quarrel concerning the possession of a horse. During the fight a man named [illegible] was severely injured.

A telegram of May 27th, from Hanford, Tulare county, says: "The Kings River Canal Company vs. The Morgan Bank, et al. Decree of foreclosure and sale has been granted, and the cases are to be consolidated.

The Carson *Tribune* says that a tremendous land-slide occurred on Monday last, at the head of Ash Cañon, taking with it at least half a mile of Yerington's flume, and burying up one hundred cords of wood.

Returned passengers say the Stockton mines are the worst. "Hell" over gotten up to it in the Comstock Mines; two hundred men in the mines without a dollar or a pound of provisions, and that great suffering must consequently follow.

Out of fifteen elections thus far under the Local Option law, eleven have resulted in favor of granting licenses. Seven more Friday elections will be held in several townships in Sonoma county. At Santa Rosa the question will be decided in Oakland and Vallejo; and in Rio Vista, Silverville, Suisun, Benicia and Fenimore in Sonoma county.

The Idaho *statesman* says that a Mr. Millard, who has been engaged for the past two years in building a road from Rock Creek to Idaho City and Placerville, was run over by the wagon and instantly killed. The wagon, which was mounted, with the bride's monogram, from which projected a solid silver service, antique, in walnut and satin-covered case; complete dinner service, with an exquisite Japanese piece; large solid diamond finger ring; a large silver bowl, silver fruit dish and spoons; a Venetian mirror; silver sets a number of other articles. Several cases with service of silver; also numerous valuable articles of personal apparel; elegant silver vases, fruit dishes, point lace handkerchiefs, lace, and many other valuable presents. The young couple have left for England.

## A Strange Case.

A very remarkable case is now at trial in Dublin, in which a large amount of real and personal property is in dispute. A Mr. Thomas Modgens married privately, in 1865, a young lady named Ellen Keogh, aged thirteen and a half years; and possessed of a large fortune. He was twice imprisoned for contempt on account of this proceeding, but finally ran away with his wife and lived happily together. The original marriage having been annulled, a legal marriage was afterwards solemnized, but the marriage settlement prepared by the Court of Chancery was never executed, as Modgens' wife afterwards eloped with an artillery sergeant, with whom she lived for a number of her life, and to whom a daughter, one of the defendants in the suit, she sought to leave all her fortune. The sum of Modgens, born after his legal marriage with his wife, married at Brussels a lady named Walker. He has since died, and his wife, the plaintiff in the suit, claims the property on behalf of his and her children. For the defense it is asserted that at the time of Young Modgens' marriage to Miss Walker, a lady named Rosetta Taylor to whom he had been previously married was still alive, and that, therefore, his children were not legitimate. One of the witnesses to the alleged marriage between Modgens and Miss Taylor bore the singular name of Count de Ravagh O'Shaughnan. One of the witnesses examined yesterday, named Henry Taylor, stated that he had acted as guard at St. Helena, under Sir Hudson Lowe, over Napoleon. He described the dethroned Emperor as a jolly little gentleman, with whom he had many glasses of wine. The "Little Corporal" was then but little for religion, but as witness was about to leave the island he received a visit from two French priests.—*Cork Herald, May 7.*

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The trial of John J. Marks has been set June 11th, in the Municipal Criminal Court.

The pupils of St. Vincent's School on Jessie street had a very pleasant floral festival this week.

A. O. H., Division No. 2, will hold their annual picnic at the City Gardens, on Thursday, June 18.

Henri Hoehefert, the noted communist, who arrived here last week from Australia, will be landed after his escape, left on Friday for New York.

The picnic excursion of the Knights of the Red Branch to Belmont last Sunday was largely attended, and was a most orderly gathering.

A gold badge has been presented by the members of St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Benevolent and Literary Association, to the Rev. A. Oulmet, Chaplain to the Society.

The Calavaras Association held a meeting last Tuesday, at the Fourth District Court room and decided to hold a reunion and picnic on June 11th, at Badger's Park, Oakland.

The fifteenth annual commencement exercises and exhibition of St. Ignatius' College, will take place on Friday, May 29, and be continued on Monday June 1st, and Tuesday, June 2d. It will be a literary treat.

Judge Belden of the Sixteenth District Court has decided that the San Pellipo mine in Inyo county is the property of the Union mine. The property is said to be worth nearly $2,000,000. The Union people have appealed.

Sailors are very scarce in port, and not only is bounty being paid for any sort of man who can steer a ship, but an increase of wages to $30 per month is under consideration. For deep-water sailors the wages run from $20 to $25.

The first annual picnic of Division No. 6, A. O. H., will take place at Badger's Park, Oakland, on Sunday, May 31st. The committee of arrangements are leaving nothing undone to make the affair worthy of the excellent reputation of the society.

There will be a general reunion of the A. O. H. of Alameda county, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, on 12th July. The prevailing hospitality and liberality of the gentlemen of the Order in Alameda county, is a guarantee that the occasion will be a grand one.

On Tuesday the Southern Pacific Railroad commenced running on the schedule that prevailed up to within two months ago. The 9:40 A.M. train will run through to Soledad. The accommodation 5:30 train on Sundays will run further south than San José. The last train south leaves San Francisco at 5:30, five minutes later than it has heretofore.

Mr. P. Lyman, of the firm of Lyman, Hafferty, & Co., won the 1st man's prize in the Father Mathew 24 miles 16 hour walk at Woodward's Gardens on Thursday, 21st last week. Daniel O'Brien, on the same day won the prize for running and standing jumps and the best display in standing jumps and the best display in standing jumps. The points were: Height, 5 feet; 1 foot and back 10½ 3 feet long. My whole jump, 16 feet 6 inches. Daniel O'Brien's twenty-ten and fifteen pounds shot 1 foot 2½ inches. Daniel O'Brien's twenty-ten and fifteen pounds shot 1 foot 2½ inches. Daniel O'Brien's twenty-ten and fifteen pounds shot 1 foot 2½ inches. Daniel O'Brien's twenty-ten and fifteen pounds shot 1 foot 2½ inches. Daniel O'Brien's twenty-ten and fifteen pounds shot 1 foot 2½ inches. Daniel O'Brien's twen

## THE WARFARE BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

**A Lecture by His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster.**

His Grace the Archbishop delivered a lecture at St. Anne's Hall, Spitalfields, on Monday evening, April 27, to a very numerous and attentive audience. We find the following report of the lecture in the London *Weekly Register:*

His Grace rose amidst loud and prolonged applause. He said: My subject to night is so large that I do not know where to begin or where to end. I think, perhaps, a lecture on the warfare of the world against the Church may not be out of place just now, because evidently at this moment the warfare is becoming very fierce and unmeasuring, and is spreading very wide. And it may be that some of us—some of you—may at times be a little scared by the prospect—the outlook which is before us. Well, now, I think it is very good for us from time to time to take courage a little, and to do that we have only to look back to what has been the history of the Catholic Church from the beginning. You know that sometimes when we are trying to prove what is the true Church and where it is to be found, we go to our catechism, and there we learn that the Church has four notes. I will say there are five. The Church is One; it is Holy; it is Apostolic, and it is Catholic. These are four notes; but there is a fifth, and that is that the world calls it Antichrist. I never yet heard that anybody call the Kirk of Scotland Antichrist. I never yet heard the Wesleyan Methodists called Antichrist. We might go all the way round. They all call us Antichrist; therefore, it is the Church of Christ that they do exactly what they did to Him. When the true Christ came they called Him Beelzebub. And it is true the disciple is not above his Master, nor the servant above his lord—if they have called the Master of the house Beelzebub, how much more them of the household." And, therefore, the thing I should like for the Church, which is the body of that Divine Head, is that she should have the very same—the same given to her which he had Himself. If the world should begin to speak well and fairly, and call the Church by fair names, then I should be perplexed; but when it calls the Church by the same name by which it called her Divine Master, then I rejoice. And next, if ever I found the Catholic Church not in warfare, and if ever I found it was

A MILITANT CHURCH ON EARTH,

then it would lose one of its signs. It was foretold from the beginning that it should be so, and those very things which are so dishearten to many, and particularly to those not of the faith, are the pledges of our confidence, and the fulfillment of the prophecy which our Divine Master spoke of. Well, now, what is the world? Preachers to the pulpit, and you pious people, in your homes, are in the habit of talking a great deal of the world—that it is very wicked—that is taits lies, and is very serious. What do you mean by the world? Let us see what the world is. The world seems to me to be this—man without God; man lapsed without God; the intellect of man without the knowledge of God; and the will of man without the few of God. That seems to be the world, and ever since the world, began —ever since Adam—the race of mankind has been more or less in this state. More or less, it has lost the knowledge of God, and the faith in God and the law of God, and therefore it has become sinful, corrupt, lawless, rebellious and murderous—always against God—always warring against Him. Now, the world is made up of many things, but the world once more after the flood—just as man was before so man became agnic; and such it is, as this moment, wherever the knowledge of God, and faith in God and the law of God are not out of the hearts of men. Mankind is just the same, and so it always will be to the end of time. And, therefore, by the world I mean this—I mean mankind separated from God, and without the light and love of God, and therefore in the state of human pride, human willfulness, human passion, human concupiscence, rebellion against the Divine law, and full of envy and jealousy and conflict and contradiction—

MAN AGAINST MAN AND NATION AGAINST NATION.

This is what we call the world. There is one difference between the old world before our Lord came into it and the world which is called the Christian world since that day. It is this: The old world before our Lord came into it worshiped stocks and stones. There were idolaters of all sorts and kinds; some of the most intellectual and refined, and others the grossest and the most stupid. We do not see that now, in the Christian world, at least. In the world outside Christendom such things are to be found. We are not talking of the world outside Christianity, but within Christianity itself. St. Augustine, one of the best Doctors of the Church, has said, "Because Satan can no longer draw them away in the worship of false gods; because he can no longer tempt men to multiply false gods; because he cannot draw men into polytheism or into idolatry, therefore he has done this—he has sown the whole Christian world over with a heresies; he has divided it with all his might into schism, and therefore he reigns." says St. Augustine, "which are now in the world, are all the idolatries and polytheisms of the old world—they are the means intended to draw the hearts of men from God." See how in the last eighteen hundred years heretics have gone out of the Church, and schism has been produced; they have divided themselves as Satan as thought good, and set up false churches, and false communions and sects, and how sad of them—and how sad are the sects. All this lived and split into spirit of error in the world is the working of the devil against you; therefore to all heresy or schism you find this mark—it is to

IDENTIFY AGAINST THE CATHOLIC CHURCH,

out of which it came, and from which it fell. Such, then, is the world. And the world may be found at this day in the kingdoms and the empires and the republics of those nations which call themselves Christian and profess Christianity—and oh, I am sorry to say, have for the most part very little public Christianity left among them. What is the Church? There is no need to go into the question in talking to you. I will say, though, that the Church is man united to God. That which began in the Incarnation of God Himself, in which God and men were united in one person, and from the mystery of the Incarnation came the mystical body of Christ; that is to say, all those who being born again by the faith and by the spirit of God are united to the body of the world—to the divine Head of the Church in Heaven. It seems His body. It is one because He is one visible as He was invisible world; only because united to Him; imperishable because He is he life of it, and spread throughout the world according to His promise and by His power. It is carried on perpetually—one, holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church. I need not dwell on that; I only mention it for this purpose, to show you the warfare of the world against the Church ever has been, is now, and ever will be because between

man without God and man united to God there is an essential and an unextinguishable antimosity, just as the prophecy foretold, "I will put animosities between thee and the woman, and between my seed and her seed;" so is there an unextinguishable animosity between the Incarnate Lord and His disciples and the world. I have laid down these first general principles in order to bring out clearly the subject I have specially undertaken. First of all, let me remind you how this great warfare between the world and the Church opened. What was the first declaration of war? And what was the first act? Where was the first great battle fought? On Mount Calvary. The first great warfare, and the opening of that warfare (which was continued ever since between the world and the Church) was when God Himself, Incarnate and visible, placed Himself within reach of mankind, and they nailed Him on the Cross; and that when so began on Mount Calvary has gone on ever since, and He has warned us that we must look for it. I will remind you of some of His words. He said: "Think not I am come to bring peace on the earth, but the sword." Therefore, every true disciple of our divine Master will look for in the measure in which he is faithful;

NOT FOR PEACE BUT THE SWORD.

And again he said: "Marvel not, my brethren. If the world hate you; it hateth me before you." Again: "If you were of the world, the world would love you; but because you are not of the world, and I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." And once more he said: "You shall be hated all men for my name's sake." And you remember that awful prophecy when He spoke about the end of the world and the signs of His coming. He said that there should be tribulation of all kinds; that nation would rise against nation, and one family set them brothers should deliver brothers to death, and parents their children; that they did services to God. Do not be surprised at these things. I may say the whole history of the Church is a history of persecution. The history of the Church is a full history of the prophecy. It is there for the seal on our faith, and the more the animosity of the world is kindled against the Church, the more the faith of the world is directed against the Church; and the more menacing and the more apparently on the point of victory the world appears to be, the more our faith is confirmed, because it is the fulfillment of the prophecy.

We will go on to the application of what I have said. The first warfare, after the head of the Church had ascended to his throne, began by the persecution of the Jews against the Apostles against the first Christians. In the time of Saul (afterwards St. Paul) you will recollect how bitter was the Jewish persecution against the early Christians. What was the end of that persecution? Where is the Jerusalem that crucified the Apostles? There is hardly a stone to be found resting upon another of the Jerusalem of that day. The end of the first persecution was the utter and entire

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.

The scourging of the persecutors, and the clean sweep that was made of them, of their name and their power. After this began the Pagan persecution, which for three hundred years spread itself through the world, throughout the whole of the great Roman Empire. The suspicions and the hatred which had been stirred up by the Jews, changed into suspicion and hatred been more or less in this state. More or less, it has lost the knowledge of God, and the faith in God and the law of God, and therefore it has become sinful, corrupt, lawless, rebellious and murderous—always against God—always warring against Him. Now, the world is made up of many things, but the world once more after the flood—just as man was before so man became agnic; and such it is, as this moment, wherever the knowledge of God, and faith in God and the law of God are not out of the hearts of men. Mankind is just the same, and so it always will be to the end of time. And, therefore, by the world I mean this—I mean mankind separated from God, and without the light and love of God, and therefore in the state of human pride, human willfulness, human passion, human concupiscence, rebellion against the Divine law, and full of envy and jealousy and conflict and contradiction—

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**The Kilkenny Dispute.**

KILKENNY, May 1.—William Walsh was prosecuted here to day, at Kilkenny Petty Sessions, by a carter named O'Donnell, for presenting at and threatening him. O'Donnell was engaged in removing some of Father Power's furniture to Father Buckley's residence, when Walsh met him at the gateway, and, presenting a revolver at him, threatened he would give him the contents if he did not go away. Two witnesses, who were with Walsh, contradicted this, and the case was dismissed. Walsh then prosecuted Father Power for subborning a multitude to commit a breach of the peace and threatening him. On one of Walsh's men were engaged in removing stones from a celebrated duel that is in dispute, when Father Power, accompanied by Father Buckley, came out and warned them off. Walsh alleged that he heard Father Power state that if they did not go off he would have the parish down on him. He also heard Father Power tell his lieve to go for the parishioners. Three of these men, who were produced, also swore to the same effect. Father Power denied having used any such language. "In a few words of withering contempt he denounced the conduct of those who swore their arrival had no connection whatever with Father Power or any one belonging to him. They were simply because they heard the police were going there. It was shown that Father Power's character was very much insured throughout. The bench found the accused in £100 bail himself, and two sureties of £50 each to keep the peace. Father Power then protested warmly against an allegation made in the course of the proceedings, that reinforcements were required for his parish—that not being the case, he (Father Power) had endeavored to discover and expose the author of such a false report, which was evidently intended to cast a slur on the character of the police in his parish.—*Dublin Freeman.*

**The Late Outrage in Queen's County.**

The condition of Mr. George Whitford, of the Church Hill, after the cowardly outrage was reported in the *Freeman*, has, for the last couple of days, become worse. The physicians in attendance, Doctors T. K. Cornelius and Fisher, of Mountrath, now dread the setting in of mortification, a shocking tragic occurrence in connection with this has taken place. On Monday last the police entered the house of a man named Hegarty, in the neighborhood of Mr. Whitford's residence, searching for arms, and on announcing their business, and the fact that Mr. Whitford had been shot on the previous evening, Hegarty's wife dropped down and expired before they left the house. Mrs. Hegarty was particularly subject to palpitation of the heart. Yesterday evening one of the six men now in jail on suspicion, Patrick Fanning, his second cousin, was sworn by Mr. Whitford, was admitted to bail, the news of his arrest having such an effect on his wife as to be the cause of her death. An inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Hegarty this morning, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the six men now in jail. The funeral is to be again brought up before the magistrates of Mountrath on Monday.—*Dublin Freeman, May 2.*

**An Irish Volunteer Corps.**

MANCHESTER, May 1.—The interest taken in the projected Irish Volunteer Corps continues to increase. A gentleman to whom I spoke on the subject to-day promised to subscribe generously towards the expenses if the undertaking is once fairly started. There appears to be a general belief that the Government will not forbid the drill. Some difficulty will be experienced in finding officers of experience. The Irish are fond of rank and file, and already several Irishmen in other corps have expressed their determination to have themselves transferred in the event of the new corps being once formed. The surrounding towns—Stockport, Altrincham, etc.—will each furnish a contingent of men, and a well known Irish priest has expressed his willingness to become the chaplain. It may be premature to speculate upon the likelihood of such a movement, but the idea of an Irish Volunteer Corps is merely a project, and I shall not be surprised to hear of it being established in consequence of the Government refusing to accept it.—*Corr. Dublin Freeman.*

**More Persecution.**

Bismarck's new law "for the prevention of the undue exercise of clerical functions" was passed by the Prussian Parliament last week. This act, by which a certain portion of the German people are simply outlawed, is but the logical consequence of the policy adopted against the Catholic Church since the resignation of the Ministry under pressure. Any clergymen who has been suspended by a judicial sentence, that is to say, by the finding of judges who have no jurisdiction whatever in the eyes of the Church, may henceforth be sent by the police from one place to another, like a pauper or a vagabond; and, if he refuses to like the rod that strikes him, may be deprived of his *civil pensions* and expelled from the country. In the names of the discussion of this bill the notorious "Old Catholic," Von Schulte, made a violent onslaught on the Church to which he still professes to belong, but the whole of his sophisms were disposed of in a most telling speech by Dr. Von Buss, the theological faculty of Freiburg, the Nestor of the house, who, in his peroration, showed that it would soon become necessary to pass a law for the total proscription of the Catholic Church throughout the German empire.—*London Universe, May 1.*

**Brigandage.**

Notwithstanding the continued endeavor to make out that the Italian Government has done something towards repressing brigandage, instead of being far from even keeping pace with the great increase of it, which results from the discontent and misery, increased prices and pressing taxation have everywhere produced, robberies that cannot be suppressed of the fallacy of such assertions is continually coming to the surface.

The Court of Assizes in Rome has been occupied this week with the trial of the offenders in a most notorious case, which we reported at the time of its perpetration, in February last, when Cavalier Arezzi, lieutenant of the Carabineers, was deliberately shot by brigands, who attacked, in a broad day, the ordinary diligence plying between Valmontone and Genezzano.

No case of equal audacity, in a locality of similar proximity to the capital, could be named during any time of the Papal Administration, when perfect peace prevailed, but under a Government which boasts of an unparalleled taxation, with due express regard of supporting gigantic public forces, and not only that, but exacts a most distasteful compulsory personal participation in the tasks of that force year after year, the paying for it, its population have a right to look for something more of protection and security than under a system in which joining the army was purely voluntary and less stained ill.

In the present case a little more activity than usual seems to have been used in tracking the depredators, as the victim was a member of the force specially employed in the suppression of the brigandage, and the identity of the two prisoners taken with the men who committed the outrage is far from being established. Indeed, at the end of the trial one of them being attacked with ague fever, the proceedings had to be postponed.—*Corr. Westminster Gazette, May 2.*

**The Bishop of Orleans.**

The revolutionary journals are amusing themselves with all manner of conjectures as to the reason of the visit of the Bishop of Orleans to the Eternal City. As may be supposed, all of them are erroneous, while many of them are silly and malicious. It is generally thought in Rome that the Prussian Bishop Dupanloup, in his quality of a French statesman, has come to Rome to confer with the Pope on the political situation of France. Our contemporary, *The Methodist*, is of opinion that the Bishop's visit is an example of its diligences between Catholic Bishops and Protestant Ministers. May I trace a Prussian finger in the lines of this new Swiss Constitution. It was simply framed with a view to coerce the Catholics, the old Constitution not allowing room for the exercise of the persecution. The new parliamental legislation of this nature is command the mind and soul of man in such a manner that it is to be laid aside even in all things as something sacred and awful, as a Chinese mandarin whose final argument is—"Trouble and obey!"—*N. Y. Tablet.*


**APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA**

COMPLETE LIBRARY IN ITSELF.

IT IS THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CENTURY, in a boiled thing, the essence of all books of reference, and the answer to almost every question; it is never unnecessarily elaborate; it never fails to give the information sought; it is always up to the times; it is the work to which the scholar goes for the latest results of his own study and research; it is the work which the intelligent man of business finds most useful in his every-day affairs; it is the work which the family circle will instinctively resort to for information on all subjects; it is the work to which paragraphs the result of their study and reading; it is the work which the young man will find indispensable in his efforts to improve himself; it is the work which the teacher and professional man will find most helpful in their respective callings; it is the work which the public speaker will find most suggestive of new ideas; it is the work which the writer will find most comprehensive in its treatment of all subjects; it is the work which the clergyman will find most reliable in its statements; it is the work which the lawyer will find most exhaustive in its treatment of legal questions; it is the work which the physician will find most accurate in its medical definitions; it is the work which the mechanic will find most practical in its explanations; it is the work which the merchant will find most valuable in its commercial statistics; it is the work which the manufacturer will find most suggestive in its descriptions; it is the work which the agriculturist will find most instructive in its treatment of all matters relating to the science of agriculture; it is the work which the student will find most thorough in its treatment of all subjects; it is the work which the professional man will find most helpful in his every-day duties; it is the work which the family will find most entertaining and instructive; it is the work which the boy will find most interesting; it is the work which the girl will find most attractive; it is the work which the whole household will find most useful; it is the work which every intelligent man and woman should have in their library; it is the work which every man who wishes to be well informed must have; it is the work which every man who wishes to be well informed must have; it is the work which every man who wishes to be well informed must have

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Italian patriot and *litterateur*, Tommaseo, died on Friday, May 1st, at Florence. He had a stroke of apoplexy the previous day.

The Dreghelis Board of Superintendence on Thursday, May 7th, investigated the recent escape of a burglar, and fined the turnkey in charge of him £5.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Amnesty Association, held in Dublin, May 7th, a resolution was adopted approving of the candidature of Mr. O'Connor Power for Mayo.

During the night of the 4th of May many vines were damaged by frost at Asnieres, Colombe, Sur Seine, Bijon, Clermont, Ferrant and in a portion of the Medoc district.

The French Transatlantic Company have deposited the caution money demanded by the National Seamship Company for the conveyance of the passengers of the Europe to New York.

A motion was made May 7th in the Limerick Corporation to sell the property, as the Corporation is £37,000 in debt. After a discussion, the motion was adjourned to a future day.

The first meeting of the Cavan Independent Home Rule Club was held May 5th in the Old College, Cavan, for the purpose of forming local committees throughout the county.

The French Transatlantic Company's late derelict steamer Amerique left Plymouth on Saturday evening, May 2d, in charge of a crew furnished by the company from Havre.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace—County of Roscommon—J. P. Plunkett Taaffe, of Cuna, Roscommon. County of Mayo—Charles Bingham Jenings, of Mount Jestuge, Hollymount.

At the Ayrshire Agricultural Society's show, held at Ayr, the judges unanimously awarded the silver medal of the society to Mr. W. Kerr, of Dublin, for a new improved safety lamp for stable and farm use.

The steamer Arizona, along the shores of the river Eros and Lough Dughee are in a state of great uneasiness at no appearance of the proposed drainage works being commenced, now that good weather has set in.

On Sunday, May 10, a meeting was held in the Cathedral Church, Marlborough street, Dublin, under the Presidency of the Cardinal Archbishop, for the purpose of forming a parochial branch of the Catholic Union.

Anent the education of medical students a most important matter, the *Lancet*—the leading organ of the profession—strongly advises students to serve a preliminary apprenticeship at a country practice before going to the metropolis to attend lectures.

On Thursday, May 7th, the Master of the Rolls, London, decided that workmen who did not deliver sheets on the day agreed to were legally bound to pay compensation at the market value at the time the suit for breach of contract was decided, if plaintiff so elected.

On the morning of May 7th, while Mr. Richard Harris, late manager of the Waterford branch of the Provincial Bank, was standing in the stationery establishment of W. Kelly, Lucia Georges street, Waterford, he dropped dead. Mr. Harris was apparently in good health at the time, and was reading a newspaper.

The whole of the plenum on the Earl of Durham's collieries (about four thousand in number) quitted their gate on Friday, May 1st, and refused to work, in consequence of the ten per cent reduction. Other miners in the district collieries in Durham are also struck; and the few who have accepted the reduction are unable to resume work in consequence of the rejection of the terms by the engineman.

## Maxims of Cardinal De Rets.

Weak men never yield at the proper time.

There are small steps in great affairs.

I am persuaded that greater qualities are required to form a good party leader than to form an emperor of the universe; and that in the absence of the qualities which compose him, resolution should walk hand in hand with judgment—I mean heroic judgment, the power of mind which is to distinguish the extraordinary from the impossible.

Upon men of small understanding nothing useless so deep an impression as what they do not understand.

When fear rises to a certain height it produces the same effect as temarity. Fear never applies the proper remedy.

We should never play with favor; we cannot too closely embrace it when it is real, nor fly too far from it when it is false.

A man who mistrusts himself never truly confides in any one.

Man does not believe others can do what they cannot do themselves.

The effects of weak times are inconceivable, and I maintain that they are far vaster than those of the most virulent passions.

I have remarked that the self-founded semities are ever the most obstinate. The reason of this is clear. As offenses of that kind exist only in the imagination, they never fail to grow and swell in that receptacle, too fruitful in self-love.

To common pices people the extraordinary appears possible only after it has been executed.

## "As the Twig is Bent the Tree is Inclined."

We often hear mothers wondering why their daughters are so indolent, or so ignorant of household matters, or so careless in their habits. They complain, and scold, and fret over it, but they make no attempt to teach them better. The fault lies with the mother themselves; instead of training their girls to habits of industry and neatness, instead of instructing them in household ways, they have allowed them to grow up without any training at all.

Girls are not going to learn these things of their own accord; they must be taught, from the time they are old enough to learn, to be neat and industrious. The teaching of them must be very similar to the giving to their early years; it will not do to train them a month, and then leave them three months to do as they please. Education is, after all the mighty magician that turns everything into gold.

Mothers, educate your girls to be neat and industrious, and you will never have to complain that they are not neat and industrious women. Train them carefully in household ways; teach them how to make puddings and cakes and pickles and preserves; show them how to be tidy about a house, how to do everything in the easiest manner. Teach them both by precept and example; it is worth the trouble; for, instead of having drones and sluts to scold about you you will have well-trained, and useful help.—*Mrs Leigh in the Northerner.*

First-class fare has been reduced on the Valley Railroad to $6 for the round trip from San Francisco to Sacramento; second-class will be $1 50 each way.

## A Ghostly Bombardment.

The Greenville *South Alabamian* has a correspondent who writes in this style: "On the 13th day of December last, about 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. Ward, an old lady living with her son, being in the house alone, was surprised to see corn stacks, sticks, etc., strike the door shutter and fall on the floor. She arose, went to the door, but seeing no one, she became alarmed, and called her daughter-in-law, who was some paces from the house in the field, saying to her to run into the house, for the evil spirit was there—or 'the devil,' to use her own words. Mrs. Ward, on reaching the house and observing the phenomenon, was so much frightened that she was immediately seized with an aqua. Mr. Ward, who was some distance from the house with another man at work, were sent for. Pieces of wood, bark, corn stalks and light pine wood striking against the door-shutter still continued. He sent for several of his neighbors, who witnessed it through Sunday, Monday and Tuesday till 8 or 9 o'clock, when it ceased. Pieces of wood eighteen or twenty inches in length and two or three inches in diameter, were brought from the woods, a distance of one hundred yards or more. Wood placed near the fire for lighting purposes for the family was taken up in their presence and sprirted to the same door-shutter. Mr. Ward's daughter, who was washing the table ware, had all the teaspoons forced from her hands by this unseen power, and forced to the same place. A carpenter's chisel was found, which Mr. Ward says he

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Italian patriot and *litterateur*, Tommaseo, died on Friday, May 1st, at Florence. He had a stroke of apoplexy the previous day.

The Brooklyn Board of Superintendence on Thursday, May 7th, investigated the recent escape of a burglar, and fined the turnkey in charge of him £5.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Annuity Association, held in Dublin, May 7th, a resolution was adopted approving of the candidature of Mr. O'Connor Power for Mayo.

During the night of the 8th of May many vines were damaged by frost at Auxerre, Chalons, Sur Saone, Dijon, Usermont, Ferrant and in a portion of the Macon district.

The French Transatlantic Company have deposited the cash ten money demanded by the National Steamship Company for the conveyance of the passengers of the Europe to New York.

A motion was made May 7th in the Limerick Corporation to sell the property, as the Corporation is £27,000 in debt. After a discussion, the motion was adjourned to a future day.

The first meeting of the Navan Independent Home Rule Club was held May 6th in the Old College, Navan, for the purpose of forming local committees throughout the county.

The French Transatlantic Company's late derelict steamer Amerique left Plymouth on Saturday evening, May 2d, in charge of a crew furnished by the company from Havre.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace: County of Roscommon—J. P. Plunkett Trail, of Cams, Roscommon. County of Mayo—Charles Bingham Jennings, of Mount Jennings, Hollymount.

At the Ayrshire Agricultural Society's show, held at Ayr, the judges unanimously awarded the silver medal of the society to Mr. W. Kerr, of Dalside, for a new improved safety lamp for stable and farm use.

The farmers dwelling along the shores of the river Boyne and Lough Neagh are in a state of great uneasiness at no appearance of the progressive dealings now being commenced, now that good weather has set in.

On Sunday, May 10, a meeting was held in the Cathedral Church, Marlborough Street, Dublin, under the Presidency of the Cardinal Archbishop, for the purpose of forming a parochial branch of the Catholic Union.

Anent the education of medical students a most important matter, the *Lancet*—the leading organ of the profession—strongly advises students to serve a preliminary apprenticeship in a country hospital before going to the metropolis to attend lectures.

On Thursday, May 7th, the Master of the Rolls, London, decided that brokers who did not deliver shares on the day agreed to were legally bound to pay compensation at the market value at the time the suit for breach of contract was decided, if plaintiff so elected.

On the morning of May 7th, while Mr. Richard Harris, late manager of the Waterford branch of the Provincial Bank, was standing in the stationery establishment of W. Kelly, Little George street, Waterford, he dropped dead. Mr. Harris was apparently in good health at the time, and was reading a newspaper.

The whole of the pitmen on the Earl of Durham's collieries (about four thousand in number) drew their gear on Friday, May 1st, and refused to work, in consequence of the non-settlement of the question. Other miners in extensive districts in Durham have also struck; and the few who have accepted the reduction are unable to resume work in consequence of the rejection of the terms by the engineemen.

### Maxims of Cardinal De Retz.

Weak men never yield at the proper time.

There are small steps in great affairs.

I am persuaded that greater qualities are required to form a good party leader than to form an emperor of the universe; and that in the order of the qualities which compose him, resolution should walk hand in hand with judgment; mere march judgment, the principal use of which is to distinguish the extraordinary from the impossible.

Upon men of small understanding nothing makes so deep an impression as what they do not understand.

When fear rises to a certain height it produces the same effect as intensity. Fear never applies the proper remedy.

We should never play with fatue; we cannot too often embrace it when it is real, nor fly too far from it when it is false.

A man who mistrusts himself never truly confides in any one.

Men never believe others can do what they cannot do themselves.

The effects of weakness are inconceivable, and I maintain that they are far vaster than those of the most violent passions.

I have remarked that ill-founded sensibilities are ever the most obstinate. The reason of this is clear. As offences of this kind exist only in the imagination, they never fail to grow and swell in that receptacle, too fruitful in evil fancies.

To common place people the extraordinary appears possible only after it has been executed.

**"As the Twig is Bent the Tree is Inclined."**

We often hear mothers wondering why their daughters are so indolent, or so ignorant of household matters, or so careless in their habits. They complain, and scold, and fret over it, but they make no attempt to teach them better. The fault lies with the mother then—true; instead of training their girls to habits of industry and neatness, instead of instructing them in household ways, they have allowed them to grow up without any training at all.

Girls are not going to learn these things of their own accord; they must be taught, from the time they are old enough to learn, how to be neat and industrious. The teaching of them must be systematic, be given at their early years; it will not do to train them a month, then leave them three months to do as they please. Education is, after all the mighty magician that turns everything into gold.

Mothers, educate your girls to be neat and industrious, and you will never have to complain that they are not neat and industrious women. Train them carefully in housekeeping ways; teach them how to make puddings and cakes and pickles and preserves; show them how to keep tidy about a house, how to do everything in the neatest manner. Teach them both by precept and example; it is worth the trouble; for instead of having drones and sluts-about you will have well-trained and useful help.—*Mrs. Leigh in the Southerner.*

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other a man of the world—talk for months of the weather! You don't know, Joseph, a nobleman considers such as we are no more than the dust on his boots. He will pass us by with passing amusement in it his society; when the time comes, he will go away and never think of her again, although she, in tears, will lament the absence of one on whom she has placed her heart's pure and deep affection. Poor Father Rieck! It would be sad to see his old age made miserable by the unhappiness of his daughter."

The fisherman foamed with rage, and caught the vagrant by the arm in so tight a grasp that it seemed almost crushed in his hand.

"Vile wretch!" he exclaimed. "I could trample you under my feet. Prove to me that you have some reasonable ground for suspecting M. de Mival of such baseness. But, beware; if I discover that malice has prompted the cowardly insinuation, I will tear out your venomous tongue by its roots."

"I will not speak a word until you let me go. I was about to give you the proofs you ask, but I have no idea of losing my life in order to tell you a truth which you do not wish to hear. If you do not love Bella sufficiently to listen calmly when the happiness of her life is at stake, it would appear for me to attempt to open your eyes. Let me go!"

"Well," said Joseph, loosening his grasp upon Kolb's arm, "tell me quickly what proof you can produce."

He cast a glance towards the downs to see a path by which to escape, then he said in a whisper:

"I have had many proofs which chance long since threw in my way; but I will relate only what has just passed under my own eyes. About half an hour ago I was crossing the beach. Suddenly I saw M. de Mival seated in a sheltered spot, and near him was your cousin weeping. The sight filled me with anxiety, as it naturally should, having Bella so sincerely at heart. I concealed myself, for I was convinced I was about to learn a painful secret. Do you know what I saw, Joseph? I saw M. de Mival take Bella's hand and clasp it passionately."

"Well, what does that signify? Is that all you know?"

"What! does that not prove that they love each other? I then saw M. de Mival place his arm around your cousin's waist and press her to his heart," added the vagrant, as he ran swiftly down the path to avoid the effect of Joseph's anger. But Joseph, stubbed by the communication, ceased to forget his enemy.

After pursuing modonies for a few moments, he roused himself, shook his head, and walked briskly on the road leading to Admiralty.

"How stupid am I to believe the calumnies of that vile viper! What folly! M. de Mival has a noble heart. He would not have repay the great kindness of my cousin; it is a falsehood invented by the Vagrant of the Beach to make me unhappy. Ha shall not succeed; I laugh at his malice. Would that I had him now in my grasp. Come, come, I will think no more of the matter." Joseph walked with rapidity as if endeavoring to escape the thoughts which pursued him. By degrees he slackened his pace, then stopped; his eyes were bagged, his face pale. He muttered, shaking his head:

"But love, love blinds the mind. I do not believe the vagrant, and yet I cannot shake off the anxiety I feel; and I know how to read the countenance. Bella loves M. de Mival, and he—he—"

Joseph could not bring himself to pronounce the word that would reveal the truth.

"Pshaw! I am a fool to listen to the Vagrant of the Beach. He is a liar, and I will not believe him. If necessary, to escape, I will run."

While he was still speaking, the street resounded with cries of distress, and the people rushed pell-mell into the tavern, exclaiming:

"Fly, fly—the French! They come!"

And the greater part ran precipitately out of the opposite door to regain their dwellings through by-streets. A few only remained in the hall of the tavern behind the counter, and stopped through the windows.

At this moment the French soldiers appeared in the street; they were a military-looking mass. A flowing feather surmounted their caps, their dress was in tatters, and by their sides hung swords in steel scabbards. A tricolored scarf crossed the waist; and about half they were officers. One was older and taller than the other, and the manner and appearance of the younger were marked by timidity.

"Are these route fools!" said the latter to his companion, as they passed before the tavern. "They run like a flock of sheep at the bare sight of a French soldier. Do they suppose we are ogres?"

And a disdainful smile curled his lip.

"Their simplicity makes them fearful," replied the other. "Because they do not know our intentions."

"Say rather that they are the partisans of tyrants, and they cannot endure our presence; and yet France contends against all Europe to give such creatures a liberty they reject!"

"You think so," said the elder, with a smile of bitter pride; "but you are miserable as if persons were born. No people in the world have served more in the cause of liberty than the inhabitants of this country. Its whole history is one long heroic struggle for the preservation of liberty; but long since it has overpowered by numbers, and lost its independence. Therefore, rest assured that if they believed we brought them freedom, the people would receive us with open arms; but they loathe and detest us, because they suppose we merely seek war and conquest."

Items conversing the two officers reached the village cemetery. The elder of the two became unattached, and did not reply to the remarks of his companion. Suddenly he stopped before a wooden cross larger than those surrounding it; he removed his cap and silently bowed his head.

"What are you doing," asked the other in astonishment.

"It is the tomb of my parents," he replied, in a whisper; "my father and mother repose here."

"Your remarks would ridicule you were they to see you bowing before a cross of wood."

"The religion of the heart has nothing ridiculous in it," answered the other in a serious tone. "Let us continue our walk; it will take us at least three-quarters of an hour to reach the sea-shore. I will return here later. The place recalls my childhood and my early life."

They passed through the village, following the road which runs along the coast of Ilchirk and suddenly turns through the surrounding fields into the downs.

The young officer expressed his surprise to see the fields covered with an abundant harvest, while near the sea-coast sand-hills. His comrade explained to him that the decided separation between the arid downs and fertile fields is common throughout a wide extent of the Finnish coast.

"It originated probably," he said, "from the fact that the downs presented the drawing of the land beyond, and thus a sort of safeguard against invasion; a fertile soil and rich earth have been deposited upon the sand; for, ever since digging on a certain depth, sand of the downs is invariably found underneath."

"Thus same contrast," he added, "exists not only in the nature of the soil, but in the language and manners of the inhabitants. Here you say even in the race! for, although the fishermen and the cultivators of the land work incessantly in the most friendly terms, they never unite in marriage."

Thus conversing the two officers entered the downs. The walking was tedious, for at every moment they were obliged to climb a mountain of sand, then descend, only to ascend another and another.

"Is this the right road?" demanded the younger.

"Yes," replied the elder; "I recognize the path."

Too two officers stopped at a certain turn to enjoy the curious spectacle of the surrounding land, which seemed to have been tossed by an earthquake, when the younger said to his companion:

"Some one is behind us; by his dress I take him to be a fisherman."

The appearance of a man in the complete costume of a fisherman seemed to cause great pleasure to the old soldier, for they had met some scores at Admiralty, where all are either inhabitants or workmen.

"Yes," he replied, "he is a fisherman. The lappland jacket and the tar-pot passed under a red jacket such as that. I see myself again in that man."

"What a tread!" said the other. "He steps like an ostrich, and sways from side to side like an elephant."

"Most of the fishermen walk in that manner; it is the rocking of the vessel which gives them the habit. As to his height, it is the height of a Goliath. Ah, the brave Finnish village Vaudeskerk, the fishermen of which are noted for their excessive height, even among the men of the ocean."

"I would not be pleasant to fight with such a man, particularly with the fists. But what is the master with him! Is he afraid of us? He pretends not to see us, and covers his face with his cap."

The fisherman, as he came up to the two officers, sprang to the other side of the road and seemed to rapidly without looking at them.

"May God protect you, comrade!" cried out to him the old soldier in Flemish patois. "You are in a great hurry."

The fisherman, surprised to hear himself addressed in so friendly a manner in his native tongue, paused and looked back; and immediately the thought that the life of a man might depend upon his speed, and the necessity of succeeding in Father Rieck's the arrival of the French, urged him to continue on his way; and, walking still more rapidly, he soon disappeared.

"The fevril spirit possesses him," said the younger officer, laughing. "The fishermen of this country are as rough as wild beasts."

"I am at a loss to understand his conduct," replied the other. "This is not the custom of the Finlanders. On the contrary, the people of the beach of Admiralty are noted for their politeness and affability. Let us continue our walk; I am sure that we shall have time to impart his foolish fear to others. Its few minutes we will reach the end of our journey."

"Say what you please, your countrymen are not heroes; they have the bodies of giants, but the hearts of hares. Nature certainly made a mistake in their formation."

"You are wholly mistaken," replied his companion. "These simple people are capable of the noblest deeds. You see them in time of danger struggling with storm and w. re-cue you even them risking their own lives to save the lives of others, you would be filled with respect and admiration for their heroism. Their spirit of self-sacrifice arises solely from their natural generosity of heart, and never from an expectation of recompense; for their good actions are unknown to its world."

"It may be!" But in that case they seem very much like fools."

"Fool, indeed! Did we see them in time of danger struggling with storm and w. re-cue you even them risking their own lives to save the lives of others, you would be filled with respect and admiration for their heroism. Their spirit of self-sacrifice arises solely from their natural generosity of heart, and never from an expectation of recompense; for their good actions are unknown to its world."

"It may be!" But in that case they seem very much like fools."

"Fool, indeed!" muttered the young officer in his turn, as quickening his pace to keep up with his companion.

(To be Continued.)

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The point of the following story depends upon a criminal English :—, style perhaps, known to readers generally—namely, that a sentence, when once pronounced, cannot be legally altered or added to by the judge.

The late Chief Baron O'Grady, many years ago, was sentencing a pickpocket in Cork ago, was sentencing a pickpocket in Cork to be whipped—a common punishment in those days. "You must," the Chief Baron said, "be whipped from the Old Gate to South Gate." "Shall luck to you, you old blackguard," said the prisoner, "you have done your work well." "And back again," said the Judge, as if he had been interrupted by the prisoner in the delivery of the sentence.

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HYDROPHOBIA CURED.—A German forest-keeper has published in the *Leipzig Journal* a recipe he has used for fifty years, and which he says never failed in several men and a greater number of animals from horrible death by hydrophobia. The bite must, as soon as possible, be bathed with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present and future danger.



## BONE AND SINEW AND BRAIN.

To white-skinned nations of the Western Sea,
Thus speaks a dark-skinned nation free:
To sickening age-old lands, cursed to and also
To the last dregs of misery,
Ye are a hideous sight of decks and of the last waves,
Ye are a hideous sight of decks and of the last waves,
As we put in for food that the slow ages grave
Of a race dead perforce ruled.

Cry—Fire in Chicago! and the lone island
With his sinewy hand turns on the land,
He does not look at the fire, but at a sword,
At the sinewy hand.

Cry—Famine in Ireland! and your noble deeds,
Cry your gentle ills in the ears of your needs,
The people forever to the lone island,
Also the gilded vices of the rich!
But the human muscle and not its as still
As the dull Leviathans about it,
But with fire, fear, a war with an artful will,
And reward like gentler thinkers!
For the days are gone when a special race
Took like a lord of a gilded train—and
Ah! the serfs that bowed to the highest place
Must have been a dull slave and brute!

Let the cant of "the march of mind" be heard—
Of the man or no—in this age
Shall lose the use of his arms and beard
In the gentleman's lasting plight.
Tis the dreadful of a solar effeminate,
The wish for an easy fortune;
For to be in no need for the good and great
Is the same thing to relate Dark.

A nation's best is a nation's bone,
As metal is in mightiest mind;
And the picture of either is there alone
In the form of a nation wise.
Not the cast of the nation's school
Unbiased by the hand and eye
Of the workers that by strife and toil
Are the makers of history.
And the nation's best is the nation's bone
Which is ever the last to weak to ride,
Only to struggle and die.
Only to struggle—and by the fatal race,
By the hand of the workers, fall.
Tis the head grown large and the vampire face
Of the gentleman's ideal Dark.

Our women have ceased the abstract fields,
And women with one third our build;
While the iled of works a pleasure yields
To the sinewy hand of the skilled.
And they are the masters of many cares
In their narrow and busy sphere,
While the cunning of the subtle engineer he others
Of the mighty engineer he others.

Ho! white-maned waves of the Western Sea,
Ho! white-maned waves of the land,
Hail strong-winged tides, with your power to free
The lands that ye wash and strand!
Ye are a nobler food of a hoper than nerve—
Ye are a nobler food of a hoper than nerve—
As ye toss to the main the lion of the waves
For bone and sinew and brain.

—Boston Post. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

## The Two Camps in Europe.

There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact under specious names, for, stripped of false pretenses, the truth is clear as daylight that in our day society in Europe is divided into two hostile camps. Two diverse ideas in fatal hostility are at the root of true civilization, and to the peace and prosperity of nations. Men are at war with one another. There is no longer a universal law to which the nations are subject, but the right to wage war self-will and the rule of force. It is the sign of a collapse, and betokens a return to barbarism. Among barbarians, who own no higher law than brute force, war is the normal condition. To such a state we are approaching, for Europe is rapidly becoming a vast camp, an arsenal for the preservation of Kruppp guns. At no period in history were the nations under arms as at the time, when, with the exception of the war to Spain, we were not engaged in conflict. There is no end in sight, because there is no security that an armed and powerful neighbor, in a favorable moment of disadvantage, strike an unexpected blow. Hate and revenge, if they still may be called by law and justice.

Upon one subject, the most important which concerns the welfare of the States of Europe to each other, necessarily bind several nations, and the whole world, is also to be found, as is but natural, in the domestic relations of the various countries. The Revolution has taken the place of law founded upon justice, and instead of the right of liberty, insurrection has become the right of every power or of military despotism. Governments and the people regard each other as natural enemies. Today the people rise in their fury and overturn the established Government; to-morrow the military dictator shoots at the people in the streets. Then follows an armed truce, and hostile factions are in permanent array. The Governments are insecure because they are founded upon violence and injustice, and the people are in a state of revolution because they have forsaken justice and made friends with force. Nowhere, then, is not only is that Government secure by turns the victims of popular fury and the avengers of outraged justice. Society, therefore, we are divided into hostile camps. On the one side there are the friends of order, the upholders of law and justice, and on the other there are the lovers, the unconscious of the establishment of the principles of the Revolution, with hands steeped in blood, or blackened with the smoke of conflagration. This is a picture, I grieve further still; it has destroyed what was once the glory of modern civilization—namely, unity of Christendom. Science has entered into the strife of divine law, and divided mankind into two hostile camps. Science is no longer unity in faith, but a frightful diversity of unbelief. Men are in rebellion against God as well as against the principle of human authority. Lawlessness, in one, is the mark of the other, and both are in a state of revolt. The primal evil is preparing the way for the advent of terrible calamities. Governments and people are alike its victims, and in the midst of the confusion, brute force, the last appeal from unscientific justice, claims to be universal arbiter. When law, human and divine, is finally replaced by self-will, and every man is his own master, and despair broke a saviour to deliver them from the curse and sword, the inevitable penalty of their rebellion.

To such a catastrophe revolutionary and infidel European society is hurrying on irresistible whirlwind. In every nation there are signs and tokens of the coming storm. The birth of a "day" calls against the surviving shock of a "day" calls against the surviving shock of a "day" calls against the surviving shock

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY, July 26—Sunday—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost. Saint Anne Mother of the B. V. M.
27—Monday—St. Pantaleon. Martyr.
28—Tuesday—SS. Nazarius, Celsus and Victor, Martyrs, and Innocent, Pope and Confessor.
29—Wednesday—St. Martha, Virgin. sis. Felix and Companions, Martyrs.
30—Thursday—St. Abdon and Sennen, Martyrs.
31—Friday—St. Ignatius of Loyola, Confessor.
August 1—Saturday—St. Peter's chains. The Machabees Martyrs.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....JULY 25, 1874.

## JOHN MITCHEL.

In the last number of the New York *Irish-American* to hand, issue of July 18th, there is a brief leading article with reference to the departure of JOHN MITCHEL for Ireland. We find it stated therein that the veteran patriot sailed from New York on board the steamship "Celtic," Tuesday, July 14th. This would leave him due in Ireland somewhere about the date of the publication of this paper; but if the vessel make a quick passage she will arrive at Liverpool soon enough to have the landing of Mr. MITCHEL announced by us this week. Our New York contemporary alleges that though he declared his willingness to contest for a seat in Parliament and to take his seat if elected, Mr. MITCHEL's chief reason for making the voyage to his native land was a hope that the trip would be beneficial to his daughter, who, we regret to say, is not in the enjoyment of good health. We have before acknowledged our belief that the heroic old rebel can do no good for Ireland in the British House of Commons, and he himself has repeatedly declared that our national grievances are such that no amount of legislation in London can redress.

It is, we think, hardly within the bounds of possibility that any English Parliament will pass an act authorising the withdrawal of Queen VICTORIA's troops from Ireland and the hauling down of the Union Jack from the battlements of Dublin Castle. Yet, according to Mr. MITCHEL and many other honorable and patriotic men, these two proceedings constitute the only real and effectual remedy for the sad and unhappy condition of our fatherland. Other men, equally honorable and equally patriotic, think that the social and political progress of the country is now undergoing an improved without sectional separation from England—which is deemed impossible by some and even undesirable by others—by the obtaining of a Legislature with power to direct purely Irish affairs. A very large proportion, a strong majority we feel certain, of the Irish people are at any rate willing to help the leaders of gentlemen, usually known as Home Rulers, to test the probability of wresting this national Legislature from England. If they see that a struggle—even a peaceful struggle—is necessary to really fall back upon the last appeal of a misgoverned nation—revolution. Peaceably if possible, obviously if necessary, our people will be found ready and willing if they will never confess themselves conquered and abandon the fight. They possess too much manliness and too much love of country to make such a surrender.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the constitutional, parliamentary and legal policy is so hopeless that resort should be had to desperate measures. Sensible and intelligent Irishmen, at home and abroad, know the dangers of revolution, and are not ignorant of the disparity of forces existing between Ireland and England. There was a time, indeed, when they would have been urged into rebellion by the false representations of rash or unscrupulous men; but the events of the last twenty years have strengthened their judgment in these matters, and we have a fair conception that no hair-brained young man, who will not pause to think of the sad consequences of indiscretion, can or can be induced to attempt an insurrection. And as the thoughtful and hair-brained, inspired by professional "revolutionists," who work safely at a distance and make a good living out of "the cause," will only succeed in bringing misfortune upon themselves, upon their families and friends, and additional coercion measures upon their country, it behooves all true patriots to guard against their foolishness and treachery, and to counsel and advise intrigues of those who seek to bring about civil disturbance.

Mr. MITCHEL will learn a good deal from this visit to his native land; he will find out the relative strength, respectability and trustworthiness of the political parties into which his countrymen are divided; and, we are sure, he will lend his influence to that which he thinks most worthy of his esteem. He may effect a vast amount of good by removing dissensions, healing up differences, and curing estrangements that have made the people weak and powerless as a body. If he take part with any extreme section or give countenance to wild and impractical schemes, he will disappoint his best friends and only inflict injury on the cause he wishes to promote. But we have not the least fear of him, for we know he is as prudent as he is gallant when occasion requires it. We only hope that the British Government will not lay its heavy hand upon him and reincarcerate him as an "escaped convict." That they will do so if they think it safe or expedient we have little doubt. And, we confess, we do not place much reliance on the protection afforded by his American citizenship. The British Government are now imprisoning American citizens for acts done and words spoken upon American soil, and the Washington officials very tamely submitted to the indignity. It may be so to this invasion, too, though we hope not for Mr. MITCHEL's sake.

## "HOODLUMISM."

The city papers are again discussing the social plague which has received the euphonious appellation of "Hoodlumism," and suggesting measures for its abatement. The matter is, indeed, a most important one. It is sad to know that there are so many young lads growing up to man's estate without learning any useful trade—without any desire to make an honest living—totally heedless of the amenities of civilized society and only remarkable for disorder and violence. To annoy and maim unoffending Chinamen, to insult unprotected females with ribald language, to assail storekeepers in their own homes and demolish their property, to get drunk as often as possible and indulge in riotous conflicts, are the glories of the San Francisco hoodlums. An occasional visit to the Police Court will prove to an intelligent observer that much of the crime and lawlessness afflicting this city is due to the wicked turbulence of youths whose ages range from twelve to twenty years. Most of them are the children of industrious and hard-working parents, who were never guilty of an illegal act in their lifetime; and how they came to be so destitute of moral principle, so devoid of honor, so unblushing in wrong-doing, is a problem which is more unpleasant to deal with than difficult of solution. It must be remembered that they are not ignorant or illiterate boys; they all have more or less education, and they cannot therefore be cited as illustrations of the theory that ignorance and ignorance go together. Nor can it be said that they have been led astray by bad example at home, because, in eight cases out of ten, as we said before, they are the offspring of parents who lead blameless and industrious lives.

Where, then, does the blame lie? We assert unhesitatingly that it lies with the manner in which they have been educated. We assert that, and often from immorality, they have been banished from the public schools, and the whole community is paying the penalty of the mistake. Teaching a boy how to read and write and perform some arithmetical processes—which is nearly all that is learned at these overrated institutions—will not make him any the more willing to respect the rights of his neighbors, or to practice that restriction to his impulses which society requires; it will enable him to reap certain personal advantages from those accomplishments, and that is all. He may or may not see them to the detriment of the community; that depends entirely upon the moral training he receives and the natural bent of his own disposition. We are particularly well aware that a kind of conventional or hypocritical morality is enforced by the text-books he reads; but it is quite devoid of authority to his mind, and he imagines himself at liberty to interpret for himself the lessons. Again, the whole tone of the instruction, is demoralising and of a character to injure rather than benefit. The idea running through it seems to be the development of individuality and personal independence at the possible sacrifice of all else. The pupil is encouraged to think for himself, to act for himself, and to set up his own standard of right and wrong, as in time when he is mentally and physically incompetent to do so. Hence the impudence of parental restraint, the domestic insubordination, the preference of self-indulgence to all notions of law, order and decency, which is the leading characteristic of the hoodlum tribe. The issuance of books calculated to undermine authority, of deferential self-denial, of veneration for that which is sacred, things which form a most important element in Christian education, are completely ignored. In short, the system of education pursued in the public schools—and, we are sorry to say, approved by a large portion of the community—renders both boys and girls unnaturally and consequently precocious, unduly stimulates that which is merely animal in their natures, and thus renders them likely to be bad astray by bad example. We know very well that numbers of public school teachers are strictly honorable and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, anxious to all they can for the intellectual and moral well-being of their pupils; hence we freely admit that the blame for failure does not in any attach to them as a class. The fault—it belongs to the pernicious system which a false idea of "liberalism" has forced upon them.

We do not pretend that *all* boys and girls educated in the public schools, or even any considerable minority, are made vicious by the training they receive therein; for that would be a sweeping assertion, without proof to back it, and, indeed, devoid of truth. It is the naturally weak—those deficient in moral principle—who cannot find there the support and direction they should get, that travel the road from bad to worse. Ill-disposed pupils are not subjected to any reformatory action, but on the contrary they exercise mischievous influence on those who are disposed to do well. The children who are properly looked after at home, who are naturally endowed with an aptitude to seek that which is good, and who can, therefore, discern and reject the temptations to wrong, come safe enough through the ordeal and turn out excellent members of society. It is the unfortunate, whose parents have neither time nor inclination to devote to their religious instruction, who grow up without positive faith of any kind, that cause the community so much trouble, and figure so prominently in the Police Court.

It is some comfort to know that the misdeeds of purely secular education are becoming more potent every year, and are fast producing an intense dislike for it in the minds of the more thoughtful and intelligent Americans. The genuine reason of the objection to the religious system—namely, that it would lead to propagate Catholicity—is almost daily being disowned, just as its co-relative, the genuine fact that he held any particular views respecting Christianity.

The way in which he has endeavored to avoid exposure, and the singular fashion in which he got together his investigating committee, are pitiful evidences that he has a bad case for defense. He himself nominated the committee of his own friends—his own congregation. Can they possibly be impartial judges? Can any rational being attach the smallest credit to their verdict? Suppose, for an instant, that a Catholic prelate were accused of similar misconduct, and that when called upon by public opinion for an explanation, he appointed half a dozen pew-holders, personal friends of his, to conduct an inquiry—what would the world say? Why, there would be a general outcry against such a miserable burlesque upon justice, and no man would pay attention to the sayings or doings of the spurious committee.

But in BECHER'S case the argument against this partiality are incomparably stronger, inasmuch as he is not even a clergyman in the discharge of their duties, anxious to all they can for the intellectual and moral well-being of their pupils; hence we freely admit that the blame for failure does not in any attach to them as a class. The fault—it belongs to the pernicious system which a false idea of "liberalism" has forced upon them.

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## TILTON AND BECHER.

We publish elsewhere as much of the revelations made by THEODORE TILTON concerning the BECHER scandal as will give a correct idea of the character and extent of the charges brought against the pastor of Plymouth Church. We could fill columns with correspondence between the parties involved, with additional details of all the circumstances; but we are unwilling to sacrifice our space to such revolting stuff, and it is only a sense of responsibility to our readers which induces us to make mention of the matter at all.

We believe that few persons capable of reasoning correctly will rise from a perusal of TILTON's statement without feeling perfectly convinced of the guiltiness of HENRY WARD BECHER. It reads like a legal indictment; time and place are specified accurately, corroborative incidents are fully developed, and altogether a chain of evidence is formed which is not easily severed. Is there, the inquiry arises, any reason why TILTON has not voluntarily come forward with his astounding revelations; they have been literally forced from him by a blind, but persistent persecution, the object of which was to drive him out of the country. He has all along been anxious to clear up the scandal, to keep its disgrace to himself, and to shield those whose conduct had been infamous. The strange policy he carried on in a way to convict himself of the most unmanly and degrading pusillanimity and want of self-respect. We can only be the result of the sham investigation which is now going on, TILTON is bound to come out of it with a ruined reputation.

As to the pastor of Plymouth Church, he is evidently at heart a free-lover, and belongs to the same religious—or rather irreligious—school as VICTORIA WOODHULL and her companions. Nevertheless, he has not thought it dishonorable, or inconsistent with principle, to preach a gospel in which he did not believe, and so lead a life of prolonged hypocrisy. His own sister, who certainly is not disposed to wrong him, and who seems to have labored much to save him from exposure, alleged that of him long ago. The creed he preached from his pulpit in Brooklyn must have been as destitute of practical morality as it was of positive dogma—as much hostile to social order as it was antagonistic to Christian revelation. It was the man's wonderful power of oratory, his great elocutionary powers, his capacity for grasping at the questions of the day and dealing with them in a popular manner, that he held any particular views respecting Christianity.

Let English statesmen abrogate their abominable law of real estate entailment, and, by the encouragement of the many meritorious, prudent and frugal may obtain the ownership, in fee simple, of a portion of their native soil. Inspire the people of Ireland with confidence in themselves and in the Government, by the removal of their oppressive disabilities, and the grievance of the tenantry, which is the real source of their discontent, will soon be removed. Let the landholders and tenants entertain notions alike antagonistical to the interests and welfare of the laboring masses, and join in their efforts to crush out the spirit that dares rebel against any injustice or misusage that the aristocracy may feel inclined to inflict. The strike on the part of the farm hands in the East of England has done more than any recent similar act to draw the general attention of the world to the relations existing between the employers and the employed in that country. English aristocracy and the numerous horde of lickspittles who cringingly fawn upon the "upper crust" of society, affect to look upon the attempt of any laborer to rise above the condition of a serf as a crime altogether of pestilent summary and severe.

An English laborer is not only born in bondage and doomed to a life of toil, but is crushed so far down in the social scale as to be completely bereft of the privilege of obtaining a subsistence by any but the most gigantic bim birth. He literally "begs a brother of the earth to give him leave to toil;" and even then the English laborer seems to prefer a pittance in his own country than a competence in any other. Any seem to prefer starvation at home to a vastly improved condition in a foreign land with financial condition. This tenacious love of home on the part of the laboring masses is a strong argument against the aristocratic class, who have availed themselves of the ignorance of the people to the burdens of oppression from which they are unable, without prompt action upon the poor.

The following letter, which we find in the London *Daily News* from Vienna says the journals of these countries are unanimous in their condemnation of the recent proceedings at Madrid.

"In the matter of education, I fear we have not kept pace with the reconstruction of the country. Ministers of religion, my teachers, for our sermons, careful and unfailing attendance in the churches, and the observance of the least practical religious duties, are, and the general, for non secretary seeking assistance to a prohibition of teaching of daily practical religion (which is the only religion practically in mine) that no child can be taught who is not taught conformably what the Church says he is to do and how he is to be enabled to do it. I have always thought that the schools in connection with the Church ought to be vigorously supplemented by religious teaching, our children would be the better for it, we can do it

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**Heretical Evictions.**

The Rev. Mr. Charlers, Catholic Administrator of Clare Island, has forwarded to us particulars of one of the saddest stories which ever the annals of the Irish poor can afford. We had thought that the bitterness of the ancient code, was dead; but a cry from Clare Island dispels the happy illusion. Twenty years ago the island became the property of the Law Life Society. The rents at that time were high and the people poor. The society raised the rents, and the present proprietor—an absentee—did not lower them. Very steadily the people ran into the gulf of pauperism, and successive failures in the crops completed their misfortunes. Their poverty presented them from obtaining fishing gear, and while food was in sight the wretched creatures were sexually suffering the pangs of hunger. Last year the potato failed, and cats were miserably thin. They did not pay their rents, and at last Quarter Sessions they were decreed. The Sheriff has already discharged his duty. On the 12th of this present month, thirty-six families, penniless and foodless, were made houseless. Possession was quietly yielded; but the pang was none the less bitter. As Charlers tells us that one child died from sunstroke as it lay in its cradle. A delicate woman, whose name he mentions, is not exposed to recover from the effects of exposure to the chilling night winds, and for which the blanket of the dark is but poor protection. The revered gentleman administered the last rites to this hapless creature as she lay under the shelter of a wall! Throughout the night this was her home, and, if she leave it soon, shall we see one cause for lamentation? Mr. Charlers has written a very plain and touching story about these poor people; and he has asked us to appeal to the public for help in this distressful business. Shall we appeal in vain? Shall these islanders, bereft of all that man can take, perish for the simple condition? Wesblink not. We confidently believe that hundreds of Irish men and women who read this tale will give their mite—their shilling or half-crown—to save their fellow-creatures from starvation. No sum is too small. Let help be ready, and if possible, generous. We shall be happy to receive and acknowledge subscriptions; and the Rev. Mr. Charlers is ready to dispense.—*Dublin Freeman, June 26.*

**Germans Catholics and the Government.**

The resolutions passed by the Mainz Catholic Association in condemnation of the present state of things in Germany, have been seized upon by the Prussian press and interpreted, as they were sure to be, as a hostile declaration against the Empire itself. The *North German Gazette* speaks of the Catholics as "a war party, hostile to the Empire and the nation;" and declares that its present action imposes on all the Governments, and especially that of Prussia, the duty of making use of all legal means for maintaining against it the dignity and independence of the State." It is also reported that a fresh note has been addressed to the Italian Government, proceeding to bring its policy in ecclesiastical matters into accordance with that of Germany. It is improbable that this effort, even if really made, will be successful, and the whole affair is only which bear fruit. Italy seems likely to be a battle-ground, and the bad blood which the German Government thinks of so little moment to be poured into the extirpation of genuine Catholicism. The Prussian Bishops, including the Bishop of Mainz, and the Archbishop of Freiburg in Breisgau, parts of whose dioceses are in Prussia, have issued pastoral conference epistles. In the absence of the two Archbishops, who are in prison, the Prince Bishop of Breslau presides, and the see of Cologne, Posen and Tréves are represented by delegates. The Chapter of the Diocese of Posen having, of course, refused to admit that the see is vacant and to elect an Administrator, the Government has appointed lay administrators of the Diocese, and a telegram in the *Times* of Monday is so far as to assert that it will enforce the decision of the Archbishop's cause from the Liturgy. It would be a singular spectacle if a Protestant Government interfered with the Canon of the Mass; it is, in fact, a revival of the old quarrel about the Gregorian, which was not an unfrequent feature, in the medieval history of the Church and the Empire in particular.—*Tablet.*

**"Address" and "Extradition."**

The subjects of a rather embarrassing nature for our rulers have been under discussion this week. The papers have are circulated, or perhaps invented, a "rumour" that an application would be made by the French Government for the extradition of Rochefort and his comrades. Communists if they remained in London; and the other morning an English member actually interrogated the Minister in the House of Commons on a matter of which Her Majesty's Government had been asked to urge on the Imperial father-in-law of Prince Orloff the necessity for his Polish political prisoners. Now, wast on earth could "Her Majesty's Government" do in either case? Even a most awkward events really took place? To refuse to give up the cowardly murderers of the "hostages"—the wretches who fought to lay in ashes a beautiful and populous city, the capital of their own country—to refuse to hand over these men, no say, to French justice on the ground that their offences were political, would be to insult permanently while her Majesty's Government holds in cruel and unfeeling prison for mere trivial political prisoners who drew no fire ages and burned no palaces, though in those their jailers to break them as "communists and incendiaries." And this as to her Majesty's Government appealing to the Czar to grant an amnesty to those lieges of continental ruler—Fenni and of Naples it would England to look at home and cease oppressing Ireland before she assumed to lecture other powers on how to deal with disaffection? Anxiety indeed! The Czar would simply remind England that she has a *Poland of her own!*—*Dublin Nation.*

**Roelin Progressing.**

Even a Czar of Russia is not proof against the contagion of political progress. A telegram from Berlin reports, as the result of deliberation and inquiries during the past two years, that the Emperor Alexander of Russia has resolved, at the new year will, to open next January in St. Petersburg four legislative chambers to aid him in the government of his empire. The first chamber will represent the nobility, the second the merchants, the third the agricultural classes and the fourth the artisans. Members will be deputed, in part by vote, in part by nomination at the heads of provincial or district, and each chamber will be presided over by the Commissioner of the Czar. It is said that some but vaguely hinted at, and that each assembly will be consulted on those matters only which bear directly on his constituents. Three consequences follow—that the chambers will be isolated, so as not to support or clash each other; that nothing can be debated unless on the invitation of the Czar; and that the assemblies will not make laws, but only give advice in the throne. This is far from constitutional rule, but it is also a good way from despotism pure and simple. When the chambers once find out how "advice to the throne" may create and foster public opinion, and when the people discover what public opinion can do, the days of Russian despotism are ended.—*Dublin Weekly News, June 27.*

**The Persecution in the Jura.**

The Bernese Government, in a circular conceding to French residents in the Canton who may be in immediate danger of death the sacrament of extreme unction," has been quoting a decree of the Republic of Besançon, as though he had forbidden his priests to give the succors of religion to dying persons across the frontier who are non French citizens. The Cardinal Archbishop has replied, of course, by a direct denial; and it would seem that the misunderstanding, if misunderstanding there is, has received the impetus of the negotiations through the French Ambassador. M. de Chevandard the Bishop of Besançon. What the Archbishop really said was, that he had ordered his clergy not to interfere in the ecclesiastical conflict in Switzerland by assuming any regular pastoral charge; but this appears to have been misconstrued by the Federal Council of the Berne Government as a prohibition against administering the sacrament of religion, even to the dying, unless they were French. What chance the unfortunate Catholics of the Jura have of receiving those succors from any enemies is apparent from the treatment of a Protestant Jew priest, who was refused by the Bernese frontier to give the last Sacraments to a dying person to his parish. The priest, the Abbé Sandoz, a native of Ste. Ursanne, was seized by the gendarmes, threatened with a revolver and carried off bodily by a party of Radicals, the gendarmes looking on; the Blessed Sacrament, the holy oils, his breviary, his stole and rosary were taken from him, and he was stripped and searched, and treated with every kind of personal indignity. He was then dragged on foot the whole way to Porrentruy; kept by the Prefect M. Froid, thirteen days in prison, and then taken in the same way back to the frontier, without having had any trial; and the Blessed Sacrament and other objects which had been taken from him, and retained during his imprisonment, being at last restored to him.—*London Tablet.*

**The Pope's Peace.**

At an audience given last week by the Holy Father to Mgr. de la Tour d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Bourges, France, the latter presented to his Holiness the sum of 50,000 francs collected as Peter's Pence among the faithful in that archdiocese. To the Pope, the faithful in that archdiocese. To the Pope, the faithful in that archdiocese. To the Pope,

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Father Irwin has been appointed P. P. of Castlegregory, in room of the late Rev. John O'Kane.

Rev. Thomas Doyle, C. C., Dublin, died on the 22d ult., of a virulent fever caught in the discharge of his duty. He was in his thirty-seventh year and the fourteenth of his priesthood.

Rev. Garrett O'Sullivan, P. P. of Parteen and Meelick, died on the 18th ult., at the parochial residence, Ardnacrusha, in the seventy-fourth year of his age and the forty-second of his ministry.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Rev. Eugene O'Rorke, P. P., of Killucan. This venerable ecclesiastic had attained the patriarchal age of eighty-nine years, was greatly loved for his many virtues, and will be deeply lamented by all.

On Saturday, June 27, the beautiful chapel of Drang, situated midway between Cavan and Cootehill, was broken into by burglars, and a box of vestments and some sacred utensils stolen therefrom. The occurrence has caused great indignation in the district.

His Holiness has addressed a letter to the three Austrian Cardinals, cordially expressing his admiration for their firm attitude in opposing the new ecclesiastical laws. The Cardinals in question are the Archbishops of Vienna, Salzburg and Prague.

Rev. John McEvoy, S. J., now stationed at St. John's church, Frederick, Md., is the oldest Catholic priest in North America. He was ordained by Archbishop Carroll, sixty years ago, and has, consequently spent over half a century in the ministry. He is now eighty-eight years of age.

Rev. James Enright, P. P., Ballingary, has been appointed parish priest of Bruree and Kilmallock, in the room of the late Rev. Garret O'Sullivan, deceased, by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler. There has been no appointment as yet to the parish of Ballingary.

We regret to announce, says the Limerick *Reporter* of the 23d June, the death of Rev. James Healy Roche. The deceased gentleman had been for some years curate of Knockaderry, and subsequently at Ardagh, but during all that time he was unable to perform any missionary duty for many years past.

On the 21st June Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P., preached in the splendid Roman Catholic church of Rathkeale. The object was to promote a fund for the completion of the spire of the church, and the payment of the debt contracted by Very Rev. Dr. O'Shea. A sum of £150 was realized.

The celebrated Maestro Cappocci, of Rome, has composed a new Mass, which will be performed in the church of Ara Coeli on the feast of the sixth centenary of St. Bonaventure, the great Doctor of the Franciscan Order. Almost all the great musicians in Italy will be present at the first performance of this work.

On Sunday, June 28, the new tower and spire lately erected in connection with the Catholic church, Banagher, was solemnly dedicated by Most Rev. Dr. Conroy. There was an immense attendance of the Catholics of the town and surrounding districts. An eloquent sermon was preached by Father [illegible] on the building fund was taken up, and a handsome sum realized.

At a meeting of the Irish Catholic bishops, held June 26th, it was decided to postpone the holding of the National Council, ordered by the Holy See last December, to July next year. The postponement has been caused by its being found impossible in any shorter period to hold the necessary preliminary meetings through the four provinces for the appointment of the Archbishops and Bishops to be consulted.

The following promotions are spoken of at Rome as likely to take place soon. Mgr. Vannutelli will be sent as Nuncio to the Brazils; Mgr. Bianchi, who is in La Haya, will go as Nuncio to Munich; Mgr. Nina will go as Nuncio to Madrid; Mgr. Pacifici to Lisbon, and Mgr. Cataldi will succeed Nuncio to La Haya. The post which capital have been left vacant by Mgr. Nina is said to be appointed Secretary of Briefs.

At the recent ordinations held at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland, the following gentlemen were promoted to Holy Orders during the week ending 24th June: To Priesthood—Rev. John O'Connell, Caahe; Rev. James Walsh, do.; Rev. Daniel O'Leary, Rosscarbery; Rev. Timothy Mc Laughlin, Kerry; Rev. John Hardy, do.; Rev. Philip Pierce Condon, Waterford; Rev. Eugene Geoghegan, Cork; Rev. Edward Dempsey, do.; Rev. Maurice Murphy, do.; Rev. Cornelius Holmes, do.; Rev. Jeremiah O'Hee William Buckley, do.; Rev. John Barry, Limerick; Rev. Denis O'Driscoll, do.; Rev. Denis Riordan, do.; Rev. Timothy Hickey, do.; Rev. Patrick Dooley, Limerick; Rev. Denis O'Hea, Rosscarbery; Rev. James Dooley, Limerick; To Sub-diaconate—Rev. Patrick Cotter, Kerry; Rev. Daniel Kenny, Kerry; Rev. Daniel Cotter, do.; Rev. Patrick Dillon, do.; Rev. Michael Mahony, Killarney.

The *Newfoundlander*, published in St. John's, Newfoundland, gives an interesting account of the nuptials of Miss Agnes Mary Madeline, Superior of the Presentation Convent in that city. The interesting event was celebrated on the occasion of the profession of the Presentation Nuns in the convent of Galway, in the twenty-seventh year of her age, and received the solemn veil from the hands of Archbishop Mac Evilly, after years of religious life inspired by a burning zeal for the greater glory of God, the ardent wish to labor in the vineyard of the Lord, and the desire to carry the glad tidings of the Gospel to the benighted souls of the Antipodes. The happy bride, accompanied by Father Ambrose, left Galway on the 3rd of May last, and after a long and fatiguing journey, arrived in St. John's towards the close of the year. She was accompanied by three other professed religious of the same Order.

There was a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops on the 25th of June at the Catholic University, which was attended by the Irish Cardinal Cullen, the new Primate, the Archbishop of Cashel, seven bishops. On the 26th by unanimous election the Cardinal Archbishop of the bishops the University, and the Holy church to will attended in the University for the purpose of conferring, in sacred Theology by degree of Thomas Magrath and Michael Meagher, from the Diocesan Seminary of St. Jerome, Clonliffe. The thesis included no less than one hundred and eighteen propositions, on revelation, on the Church, on Scripture and tradition, and on several subjects of special and secondary theology. The disputation, which was conducted in Latin, lasted for a considerable time, and was listened to with interest by several clergymen as well as many of the students and staff of the University. A large number of students were examined, not alone the civil law students attending lectures in Stephen's Green, but also many from St. Kyran's college, Kilkenny, the French colleges, Blackrock, and Holy Cross, Clonliffe, all affiliations of the Catholic University. These students matriculated at their several colleges, and now came forward, some to pass the scholarship examinations in Trinity, some as candidates for the Bachelorship in Philosophy, and some for the Doctorate in Divinity.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

About thirty feet square of Meiggs' old wharf has caved into the bay.

Mrs. Maurice Dore and daughter, who were injured by the running away of their horses on Saturday, are in a comparatively easy state, and will soon recover.

Montgomery Queen's menagerie and circus is expected to arrive on Monday next. Forty vans are required to move the establishment.

Thomas P. Ryan has received his commission as Captain and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Cadwalder, commanding the Fifth Brigade.

Denis Jordan has been awarded the contract for building the House of Correction, at a cost of $150,000. Cornelius Holmes was elected Superintendent, at a salary of $200 a month.

Howard G. Homer, Secretary of the Commercial Insurance Company, was drowned in Lake Pularoma, San Mateo county, last Sunday afternoon, while bathing, by the upsetting of his boat.

Mr. J. C. Duncan has paid Moore, Howard and Tessedenscher $110,000, gold coin, as the first instalment on the purchase of the southeast corner of Montgomery and Colorado streets.

The personal property tax is now due, and to accommodate the working classes Tax Collector Austin will keep his office open saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. He is also notifying taxpayers by postal cards.

Gas mains were last week laid along Santa Clara street westerly from Fourteenth avenue to Harrison street, and thence northerly along Harrison to Sixteenth. The large assemblage of Joseph Sedgley and Richard O'Neill, on Santa Clara street, were brilliantly illuminated on Friday night in honor of the event.

The Supreme Court has at last decided the Sime case, holding that the mining stock in dispute was the property of John Sime & Co., and not of King. The result of the decision will be that all of the creditors of John Sime & Co. will be paid in full, those of B. F. Hastings & Co. of San Francisco will receive about fifty cents on the dollar, and Mrs. Sime will be left with a comfortable competence.

The complimentary ball under the auspices of Division No. 6, Ancient Order of Hibernians, which took place on Friday evening last at Irish-American Hall, attracted a very large attendance. La Salle Band furnished music in the upper hall, and the lower hall was occupied by the jig dancers, a genuine Irish piper furnishing the music. At ten o'clock the prize waltz was danced—won by J. J. Lynch and Miss Daniel O'Connell. The prize, a gold watch, Ticket No. 50, sold by Mrs. Alexander, was in the hands of Miss Dolan. The committee in charge of the ball were: Michael McCormick, Chairman; Committee of Arrangements—John McCann, Peter Burns, James Collins, James Cody; Committee—and Chief Peter Leary, Thos. Daly, Peter Butler, Patrick Thomas Kennedy, Jas. Finnegan, P. Sullivan, P. O'Malley, Patrick Hinchion, Thos. Hinchion, John Riordan, Hugh Lynch, Jerry Sullivan, John Dunphy, Patrick Kennedy, Jas. Brennan, Jr., Jas. Sheehan.

## Bishops Conferred in England.

Why could men be made peers, baronets, and Privy Councillors by doing some public service to their country of a public character; because thousands and tens of thousands of men, say millions, are by the labor to get wealth, by themselves doing service to their country, from a humble merchant to the humble deliverer of coal. No man ought to have a title that does not denote some direct public or quasi-public service, or some in direct connection acknowledged service, to his country. The Jamaican rule, though, best of rule but little observed, is good, if you have done eminent service to the country, by your literature or science you may have been done, or strongly suspected and believed to have been done, in rather a question manner. Thus our Tennysons and Brownings sometimes get baronetcies as Sir Tennyson, Sir Browning, but the ordinary course is for literary men to get no title—nothing that is worth having—because they have done it because they have done it—no election contest, no military physical courage, some fine lawyer, gift or money supported their cause, by party unanimously supported them, rightly or rightly, for a long time, rightly, roughly or rightly, many simply because; and many simply because they are eminently qualified. For the same reason Mr. George Elliot, late manufacturer from Dunham, has been made a baronet, Mr. Elliot began life as a printer, and is now a manufacturer of every-the-Navy-military physician, and I know of no good reason why he should not be ennobled by Parliament. Now we have not enough of ennobled aristocracy, whose business was celebrated on that occasion, is now in her seventy-seventh year, was born in the year 1798, in the county of Galway, Ireland. She entered the novitiate order of the Presentation Nuns in the Convent at Galway in the twenty-seventh year of her age, and received the solemn veil from the hands of Archbishop Mac Evilly, after years of religious life inspired by a burning zeal for the greater glory of God, the ardent wish to labor in the vineyard of the Lord, and the desire to carry the glad tidings of the Gospel to the benighted souls of the Antipodes. The happy bride, accompanied by Father Ambrose, left Galway on the 3rd of May last, and after a long and fatiguing journey, arrived in St. John's towards the close of the year. She was accompanied by three other professed religious of the same Order.

## Theology in Parliament.

The Church of England synod and two Presbyterian synods have been holding meetings at Halifax, N. S., and have been discussing the feasibility of uniting with one another and with kindred Canadian sects. The result has not been announced, but may easily be conjectured, for the elements of the proposed union are as incongruous as oil and water. It is not in their nature to combine. The agitation of the subject is mainly notable for the evidence it affords of the Church of England's growing weakness, and its desperate desire to give itself a semblance of new vitality by means of odd coalitions. In England there is a strong faction which wants to unite with the Church itself; another section is eager to form an alliance with the Dissenters, and so on. All these negotiations show that "the Church by law established" is considerably split up, and would scatter into a hundred hostile camps if it were not held together by the golden bond of salaries and subsidies. Even this however, the parsons are beginning to sneer under the censorship of Parliament. They begin to see how ridiculous a position is occupied by a so-called "Church" which is absolutely under the control of a lay parliament. Towards the middle of last month a large meeting of the "English Church Union" was convened in London. The members and leaders there present for the established," yet they declared it was high time now that their "Church" should be set free; that the present Parliament, containing Catholics, Jews and infidels, was particularly unfit to make laws for the "Church;" and much more to the same effect. It is certainly curious that Jews, Catholics and infidels should have a voice in the management of England's state religion. Yet such is in fact the case; for any member of the House of Lords is a voice not only in regulating the secular interests of that body, but also in framing its creeds and rituals! Strange that human clergy can be found still enough to pin their faith on a human organization which has evidently so confessedly derived from Luther more than a secular legislature.—*Irish World.*

## Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 23d, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has considerably fallen off for export the market has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $4 25 a 4 75 and superfine at $3 50@3 90 per bbl. In sacks $3 10@3 40 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet all the week past. At the close there is quotable at $1 37½ for new and $1 70 for old, per 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good notwithstanding the quantity of the crop that is coming in. We quote the range for feed at $1 10@1 20; new, $1 07½@1 12½ per 100 lbs.

OATS—There was a fair demand, at unchanged prices, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 30@1 75 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $20@25 for Wheat; $20@25 for Barley.

STRAW—Quotable at 75c@$1 per bale.

BRAN—Quotable at $20@22 50 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $25@27 50 per ton.

BARLEY MEAL—Quotable at $1 50@1 60 per 100 lbs.

CHICKEN FEED—Cracked corn, $1 50@1 60; Cracked Wheat, $1 50@1 60; Cracked Barley, $1 50@1 60; Mixed Feed, $1 50@1 60; Oats, $1 50@1 60; Whole Corn, $1 50@1 60; Whole Barley, $1 50@1 60; Whole Wheat, $1 50@1 60; Whole Oats, $1 50@1 60; Whole Mixed Feed, $1 50@1 60; Whole Corn, $1 50@1 60; Whole Barley, $1 50@1 60; Whole Wheat, $1 50@1 60; Whole Oats, $1 50@1 60; Whole Mixed Feed, $1 50@1 60.

VEGETABLES—The receipts have been fair for the season, and the market is steady. We quote—Potatoes, $1 25@1 50 per 100 lbs; Onions, $1 50@2 per 100; Cabbage, $2 per 100; Tomatoes, $2 per box; Cucumbers, $1 per 100; Peppers, $2 per box; Egg Plant, $2 per box; Green Corn, $1 per 100; Beans, $2 per box; Peas, $2 per box; Asparagus, $2 per box; Artichokes, $2 per box; Okra, $2 per box; Squash, $2 per box; Pumpkin, $2 per box; Watermelons, $2 per box; Muskmelons, $2 per box; Honeydew, $2 per box; Casaba, $2 per box; Persian, $2 per box; Crenshaw, $2 per box; Cantaloupe, $2 per box; Honeydew, $2 per box; Casaba, $2 per box; Persian, $2 per box; Crenshaw, $2 per box; Cantaloupe, $2 per box.

FRUITS—The receipts have been free with a fair demand. We quote the range at $1@2 per box.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, good to choice, 21 @23c; Brits, 23@25c; packed roll, 20@22c; Oregon, 20@22c; do Brits, 20@21c; Eastern Brits and tubs, 20@22c.

CHEESE—California, 12@13c; Oregon, none; Eastern, 12@13c.

EGGS—California, at 19@20c per d.z.; Eastern sugar-cured, 19@20c; Breakfast do, 20@21c; Eastern pickled, 18@19c; Cumberland, 18@19c; Ham, 18@19c; do do, 19@20c; do in sugar, 18@19c; do in cotton sacks and pickle, 18@19c.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 7@8c; other grades, 5@6c per lb.

VEAL—At 6@8c per lb.

MUTTON—At 6@8c per lb.

LAMB—6@8c per lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8½@9½c; do fed, 8@8½c; do fed, 7@8c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

TURKEYS—Live, large, 17@20c; Small, 15@16c.

YOUNG ROOSTERS, $7@8 per doz; Broilers, $5 50@6 per doz.

OLD ROOSTERS, $6@7 per doz.

HENS—$6@7 per doz.

DUCKS—$6@7 per doz.

GEESE—$8@10 per doz.

GAME—$4@5 per doz.


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## A Brilliant Record of Cures.

An American humorist tells us that it would have been money in his pocket if he had been without a stomach, and then proceeds to figure up the cost of a chronic dyspepsia, in which he is a martyr, and which he says is impossible to cure. On this point "Josh Billings" (for he is the party referred to) is mistaken. Unless his stomach differs from all other dyspeptic stomachs, Hostetter's Bitters will cure him in less than three months. This it would be safe to guarantee under any penalty. There are a few, very few, actual specifics for disease in existence, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be set down as one of them. Persons of indigestion by slower falls. Persons who had suffered for many years, and most every conceivable species of torture from this so-called complaint, have been permanently cured with the Bitters in six weeks. Hundreds of such instances are on record, and—coincidently the testimony of prominent men in every walk in life stamps physicians among the number. But this celebrated vegetable preparation is something more than a remedy for any kind of disease. It is also an invigorating tonic, in every complaint in effect as an direct and immediate stimulant. Debility, nervousness, loss of appetite, rheumatism, kidney complaints, and all diseases originating in disorders of the digestive organs, are its peculiar province. As a safeguard to the malarious districts, it is unrivalled. The new settlements in the West and all other parts of country infested with intermittent fevers should not be without it. Of the various preparations of bitters now in the market, we are pleased with this incomparable analogue, which will have a long career of usefulness before it. Those who have used it will not be induced to try any other, and to those who have not we say, try it, and be convinced that it is the best.


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## LINES BY ROBERT EMMET.

[illegible]


VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874. NO. 41.


## Recantance of The O'Donoghue.

If The O'Donoghue did not feel what he said, says the London correspondent of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, he acted the hypocrite to perfection. His voice and gestures were those of a man full of an earnest and conscientious hatred of Home Rule and its advocates. He lashed Mr. Butt with a passionate vigor which suggested something else than political feeling. He ridiculed Home Rule as the "greatest bubble of this day," a bubble which would collapse if, for their own mischievous ends, a few editorial and other fanatics did not keep it ostensibly blown. Naturally enough a speech so slashing greatly excited the House, which by the time was well crammed. The Home Rulers howled at it, and the Tories cheered. When it was ended, about a dozen gentlemen rose together, and the Speaker's nod was given to Mr. O'Connor Power, the young Home Ruler lately sent over by the county Mayo. By an unfortunate mistake, Mr. Power's speech, written in advance, appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* yesterday, and so the soon-to-be-famous was greeted by ironical cheers of disapproval, which lasted at least a minute. He was not to be put down. He had a rod in pickle for The O'Donoghue, and in spite of cries he proceeded to flay. The O'Donoghue, not very long ago, made speeches in favor of Home Rule; he pleaded to the wildest key of Irish platform oratory. These speeches Mr. Power had unearthed, and he quoted them with great effect, as to the O'Donoghue's confusion. Amid roars of "Order," The O'Donoghue rose to demand of Mr. Power from what source he quoted. Mr. Power replied that he quoted from the Nation newspaper, whereat there was an ameliorating laugh in The O'Donoghue's favor; but the laugh was instantly turned the other way when, prompted by the Nation's editor, who sat in the House, Mr. Power declared he was authorized to say that The O'Donoghue had himself corrected the proofs. This sort of thing was more than the House could stand, and the cheers and counter-cheers almost drowned the voice of the speaker. Never will it be forgotten by those who were present how he tried to drawn out a repudiation of a speech, "the proofs of which were corrected by his own hand!"

## Mr. John Martin on the Protestant Objection to Home Rule.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Times* by the honorable member for Meath:

Sir—In a leading article in your paper of yesterday upon the subject of Home Rule for Ireland, you write:

"The strength of Roman Catholic sentiment in Ireland would be gratefully felt by the Protestants if, in the event of Home Rule, it could be carried out. But, fairly viewing the question, it is impossible to disguise from ourselves that the Imperial Parliament would not, and could not, for the mere purpose of the Irish Legislature, abrogate the Queen's veto and withdraw the Irish Bills from the cognizance of the Imperial Legislature. If there is a surprising negligence on the part of those who ought to be addressed by some Home Rule member."

I am one of the many Home Rule members who were prevented from addressing the House, owing to the smartness of the time allowed for debate and the impatience of the majority last night. Had I spoken it was my intention to offer some explanations upon the passage which I have quoted from your article. I am aware that the reason prejudices and jealousies entertained by the bulk of my Protestant fellow-countrymen against the Catholics are the causes why but few Irish Protestants have joined in the national movement. I should have endeavored to urge against your line of objection to Home Rule such considerations as the following: Neither Ireland nor England, nor indeed Europe, as well as the Crumb or Club. As to the past, we are told that Queen Bertrid has spear as great on high that Patrick Act to the ground as he was aiming his spear at Queen Spanking of Ireland, before the days of Christianity, says—

"What's worth they need to carry out but sparse Ireland has any Irish Monster ever appeared with such intention towards the Scotch or the English residents in Ireland. The universal sentiment of Irish Nationalists at all times since the Union has been of perfect religious liberty and equality, of perfect equality before the law for all races and classes, of equal freedom and right for all Irish citizens.

In spite of Ireland where the Catholics form the majority of the population, no Protestant has ever been injured or affronted on account of his religion. In the few parts of Ireland where the Protestants form the majority—for example, at Belfast, where they are two to one; at Lurgan and Portadown, where they are three to one—there is a shameful contrast. In constituencies where Protestants form the majority, Protestants are frequently elected to Corporations, to Boards of Guardians, to Parliament. In those instances where Protestants are in the majority Catholics are never elected. It is in Protestant England where the Catholics, who number about three millions, have not a single Parliamentary representative, though a tolerant spirit is exhibited in electing about a score of Jews to represent their community of perhaps a hundred thousand souls.

Against any "grievous domination of Catholic sentiment" the Irish Protestants may feel secure if they use their common sense in considering their numbers, their wealth, the prestige given them by their past ascendency, their nearness to Protestant England, and the fundamental articles in the proposed Home Rule constitution in their favor. Persecution in Ireland has always been of Catholics—never by them. And now on the Continent it is only Catholics who are being persecuted and new born Protestants.

JOHN MARTIN.

Ilchester Gardens, July 27.

## Interesting Discovery at Scaliery Island.

The following interesting article we find in a late issue of the Limerick *Reporter*:

We have been favored by James Speight, Esq., with a view of a very curious Danish weapon of war, which has been recently found in Scaliery Island, and which merits a minute description at our hands. Scaliery Island was for a long time occupied by the Danes, who used it for the purpose of commerce and war, until they were finally routed from it in the year 976 by Brian Boroihme, the great monarch of Ireland. Brian was then King of Munster, and at the head of twelve hundred Dalcassian troops, aided by Donaghmill, King of Connaught, he recovered the island from the Danes and defeated Ivimbar, the Norman, and his two sons, Amlaib and Duibheshanas, slaying eight hundred Danes. The weapon under notice is wrought of the best possible kind of which was once highly polished, all except the handle, which is bound about by brass wire. Its blade is inclosed in a sheath, made of twelve hundred and [illegible] as the Irish called it, a "Coughal"—of bone of high-colored bronze, exceedingly tough and characteristically ornamented. The head of the weapon closely represents the head of the [illegible] of the Irish, and is a splendid designation of the Danes, which they were on the rest of their brethren and bore on their standards. It is [illegible] in length—[illegible] lower [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible] which is sharpened like the blade. Around the upper part of the socket [illegible] of the blade is a slight ridge, which widens in the middle and towards the head, and which may be [illegible] to the two arms of the letter T. Beside the blade is [illegible] of the [illegible] eye of the raven is represented by a triangle cut through to the proper place. The breadth of the head is 2½ inches; the length of what we may call the neck—which is [illegible] is [illegible] the spar is [illegible] back of the handle, for the protection of the hand is two inches in length. The handle itself is [illegible] long, bound with [illegible] brass wire in the middle part, and [illegible] terminating in a knob. The whole weapon is [illegible] inches in length. The [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] part four inches. The [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] part [illegible] and [illegible]

"It is Louie, my dear brother. He will live, praised be God!" exclaimed Aunt Clara, throwing her arms around the captain's neck.

"You believed me dead," said the captain; "and yet I wrote in you three times. Did you not receive my letter?"

While he was speaking, he felt his brother passing his hand over his coat in a singular manner, and he noticed his touching his scarf and pistols. He started, and said, sorrowfully:

"Blind, my poor brother blind! Tell me that I am mistaken. That is terrible."

"My sight is so weak that I can scarcely distinguish anything; but all hope is not lost," added the old man, smiling, as if to console his brother's grief. "My eyes may soon be restored. No matter about them, Louie; let me rejoice that God restores you to me as I embrace you for every letter I have received. And you are now a soldier?"

"Uncle Louis is a captain!" cried Aunt Clara.

"Captain! in the service of the Republic! Excellent, let me embrace you again."

The captain disengaged himself from the arms of his niece, saying, joyously:

"That is enough, Bella; give me time to look at you. I assure I undertook the unfortunate voyage to Iceland, you were still a child, but now I am proud of my niece. You are not a fisherer, but I speak only the truth. Since my departure, I have traveled in many countries and seen many beautiful women, but I have never met one more beautiful since Bella."

"Come, dear uncle," interrupted the young girl, "be seated. We have just dined coffee, and in a few moments I will prepare a cup for you and your friend."

She approached the young officer, offered him a chair, and said, gently:

"Sir, be so kind as to consider this house your own."

The soldier smiled, and thanked her in French; then he said, in a low tone, to his old companion:

"Your niece is a charming young girl; she looks like an Italian. What a brilliant complexion! what an enchanting smile! she is here blooming in a desert. It is a pity that none of the family understand French; that is annoying to me."

"I prepared you for this in advance," replied the other; "but you persisted in accompanying me, in order to see my little niece. You must now bear the penalty."

The young officer waited to the window and gazed without, as if in search of some amusement, while Captain Louis conversed with his brother Simon and his sister Clara. Bella occupied herself in making coffee; when she had poured it boiling from the pot, she seated herself by her uncle, and said, gaily:

"Now we will learn in what manner our good God saved our dear uncle, and how it happens that we now see him dressed in a splendid style, and a captain in the French service."

"Ah, my dear niece, it would take me several days to relate in detail the story of my life since I left you. I will then give you only a brief sketch of them. Circumstances require me to remain a long time in this vicinity; in that case, I can see you frequently, and enter into full particulars of my past life."

"After my departure from Dunkirk, we had very foul weather, our voyage, nevertheless, was not impeded by any accident until we neared Iceland, at which time a violent storm arose in the night, and we had the misfortune to lose our rudder. For three days and nights we were tossed about at the mercy of the waves. When the tempest abated our fear was kept alive by the icebergs, which we avoided only by extraordinary exertions. Night came on, and our fervent vows were realized—we were crushed between two mountains of ice, and our vessel sank at once. My poor companions were all swallowed up in the depths of the sea. I heard their cries of anguish ring through the darkness, and then all was still. As for myself, the shock cast me high above the deck, and I found myself upon the ice.

"Do not be impatient, Louis!"

"Is it indeed you, my unfortunate brother?" exclaimed Simon, in a voice of distress, "and you have come to me to announce your death? Father never forgave me my disobedience, and you would regard it as a reproach that you could receive into the sea. I awaited death momentarily, and to my horror I felt myself sinking. I was well!"

"Your uncle!" said Bella, weeping at the thought of so much suffering.

"Your paralytic uncle," exclaimed Aunt Clara.

"Fear not," resumed Uncle Louis; "Providence had ordained that I should not then die. At daybreak I perceived a boat steering under full sail and endeavoring to gain the large boat, and thus we reached the shore; but we had no idea where we were, for the land was barren, and for thirty leagues around we saw no human being. We commenced a weary march across the snow, directing our course towards the south, in hopes of finding an inhabited spot. After having lost three of our companions, half-dead from cold and sickness, starving, and as emaciated as spectres, we reached a place where a score of Danish families dwelt in huts made of the skins of beasts. I suppose you have already heard the awful ravages race called the Esquimaux, for we were shipwrecked on the southern coast of Labrador."

At that moment Bella uttered a stifled cry, arose precipitately, and precipitated herself into the room with increased activity.

"What is the matter, my dear niece?" asked the captain, in astonishment. "Have I said a relative is hardly the cause of your agitation."

"We have a your companion! I do not see him."

"Do not be anxious on his account, Bella. He is weary because he does not comprehend French, and he is also a little embarrassed before the officer. I learned him that he would find no pleasure in visiting the place."

The young girl looked through the panes of the window, and then returning near her uncle, she sought her seat by his side, saying joyfully:

"Your fellow-officer is seated on the little bench before the house, whistling. He seems to be a worthy man."

"Yes, a very worthy man," repeated the captain, in a faltering voice; "a valiant soldier, a noble heart, but excessively severe in what he considers his duty. You have been the treasurer of goodness, virtue and love I committed to Bella's care, you will need nothing more, after ordering so many misfortunes, I could still be happy. My self-love as an angel to assist in the union of my brother and mother my services, I would long since have said under their roofs."

"Where is she?" asked Louis.

"She has gone out a little way, but she will soon return."

"I think I hear her opening the door of the house," said Aunt Clara.

The captain, smiling, turned his eyes in the direction indicated, and saw a young girl entering cautiously, who at last threw herself into the arms of her son Simon, and then her head through the half-open door; then she entered the room, pale with fright, when she gazed upon the captain stupefied, when, suddenly uttering a joyful cry, she knelt before the officer, whose eyes beamed with love and tenderness.

"Can it be true?" said she. "No, it is impossible. Louis is dead!"

"Is it indeed you, my unfortunate Louis?"

"And, wild with joy, she embraced Louis.

"Oh, how often I have wept for you, believing you were dead! Father never forgave me my disobedience; I was very sad. Pardon me, my son, for having shut you out from my heart, and spread, then every day, I am punished."

And it almost causes me also to weep when I see you thus."

"Mother, I am not dead! Not ago; I'm a young man still!"

"And I'm just as strong as I ever was except, perhaps, a little rheumatic."

The officer's face was pale as death, and he could scarcely support himself. He heard the words of his wife, and his deep penitence of his conduct. He was overwhelmed with grief, and he could not utter a word.

"Is it not, Louis?" said Aunt Clara.

"Yes, my dear sister, it is true," replied the captain, in a faltering voice; "I am a soldier, and I am proud of my sword."

"Bella is indeed a beautiful girl," said the old man; "how happy and joyous she will be! She will speak of you."

"But the others?" interrupted the captain anxiously. "Phillip, Nicholas, Peter, John?"

"God has taken them from me," sighed the old man.

"And your wife?"

"She is in heaven with my children."

"Dead—all dead? Poor brother! blind, and mourning the loss of a whole family!"

"Three boats were wrecked," replied the old man, even those which a father from the bosom of his children. Death is the lot of all; in another and a better life, I shall be reunited to my wife and children."

Although the young officer who accompanied the captain did not comprehend what had been said, he knew that the conversation was painfully affected, and he appeared to console him.

"It is terrible," replied Captain Louis to him in French, before the house, whistling for twelve years' absence I return, begging to meet a numerous family, and I find that I have a numerous family, and I find that I have you embraced me for every letter I learned. And you are now a soldier?"

"Uncle Louis is a captain!" cried Aunt Clara.

"Captain! in the service of the Republic! Excellent, let me embrace you again."

The captain disengaged himself from the arms of his niece, saying, joyously:

"That is enough, Bella; give me time to look at you. When I undertook the unfortunate voyage to Iceland, you were still a child, but now I am proud of my niece. You are not a fisherer, but I speak only the truth. Since my departure, I have traveled in many countries and seen many beautiful women, but I have never met one more beautiful since Bella."

"Come, dear uncle," interrupted the young girl, "be seated. We have just dined coffee, and in a few moments I will prepare a cup for you and your friend."

She approached the young officer, offered him a chair, and said, gently:

"Sir, be so kind as to consider this house your own."

The soldier smiled, and thanked her in French; then he said, in a low tone, to his old companion:

"Your niece is a charming young girl; she looks like an Italian. What a brilliant complexion! what an enchanting smile! she is here blooming in a desert. It is a pity that none of the family understand French; that is annoying to me."

"I prepared you for this in advance," replied the other; "but you persisted in accompanying me, in order to see my little niece. You must now bear the penalty."

The young officer waited to the window and gazed without, as if in search of some amusement, while Captain Louis conversed with his brother Simon and his sister Clara. Bella occupied herself in making coffee; when she had poured it boiling from the pot, she seated herself by her uncle, and said, gaily:

"Now we will learn in what manner our good God saved our dear uncle, and how it happens that we now see him dressed in a splendid style, and a captain in the French service."

"Ah, my dear niece, it would take me several days to relate in detail the story of my life since I left you. I will then give you only a brief sketch of them. Circumstances require me to remain a long time in this vicinity; in that case, I can see you frequently, and enter into full particulars of my past life."

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK BEFORE AUGUST 8.
August—
2—Sunday—Tenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
3—Monday—Finding of the body of St. Stephen.
4—Tuesday—St. Dominic, Confessor.
5—Wednesday—Dedication of St. Mary Major.
6—Thursday—Transfiguration of our Lord. St. Xystus II., Pope, and Companions, Martyrs.
7—Friday—St. Cajetan, Confessor. Saint Donatus, Martyr and Martyr.
8—Saturday—St. Cyriacus, Largus and Smaragdus, Martyrs.

THE MONITOR:
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....AUGUST 1, 1874.

## THE HUMILIATION OF A RENEGADE.

In another part of our present issue will be found a vivid description of a most painful scene which took place in the British House of Commons on the evening when THE O'DONOGHUE, member for Tralee, delivered his fierce philippic against Home Rule and the Home Rulers. The reporter pictured it, as we suppose most of the readers are aware, a perfect master of the art of eloquence; indeed, we should not hesitate to say that he is the most attractive and fascinating speaker in the great assembly of which he is a member. The power of the personal magnetism which enables him to hold his audience spellbound, and to impress upon their attentive listeners his intellectual powers are by no means the least of his claims to distinction. He is, moreover, a ready debater—if they were not so, they could not be reported—but they are so well read in public life as to deal properly effectively with any subject he chooses to handle. Consequently, when he says he would not have said what he did in Mr. Mitchel's absence, and almost certain to be rendered interesting. What, therefore, it was to receive would be to assert the Irish people were not to be trusted, but for the interesting information, and the Home Rule proposals set forth, but for the interesting manner in which he treated the subject. Mr. O'Donoghue had that part of the House with the members of his own party, and whether regular assessment. In verdict, therefore, it was granted on a foregone conclusion, and will obtain respect from no one. TILTON—and he certainly has a right to be—is pleased with his willingness to be judged for libel, and to accept the circumstance if he should prefer it, or to take any steps which his counsel may suggest or whatever require a present at Trinity, but for the interesting presentation of the subject. He is, moreover, a Fenian sympathizer, and as at present it is very much in favor with the Irish people

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### A Terrible Case.

Is there any hope for Patrick Casey? Many Englishmen would not credit that so lamentable a tale as his could be told of any subject of Queen Victoria. It sounds more like what might happen in the dominions of the King of Dahomey. Three years ago this young man, then only about twenty years of age, was seized by the police and cast into jail on a warrant by Lord Spencer under authority of the Coercion Act. No cause is stated for annihilating his liberty. No magistrate examined his case. No writ of *habeas corpus* could pierce his prison walls, for the first and dearest right of every man in *Ireland* was and is left in the hands of one man—the Lord Lieutenant—by the man who make our laws in London. Some policeman, it seems, suspected, or said he did, that this poor boy—for he was no more—knew where firearms were concealed; and this fact or pretended suspicion is the only justification for the terrible fate to which Patrick Casey has been consigned by the British Constitution. We know that his health is rapidly giving way. We have reason to believe that his mind is also failing. His distressed family are impotent to give him help. We ask, in the name of heaven, what is to be the end of this? Must the suspicion of one policeman or of a few straying cosmos still Casey is driven to his death or to a lunatic ward? Are the Irish to be jailed and constituting speeches, but we answer them by pressing before us the sad case of a young Irishman accused of nothing.—*Dublin Nation, July 4.*

### The Swiss Heroine.

The rebels against the Church in Switzerland are not letting the grass grow under their feet. A few days ago they held a public meeting on Geneva's public square, at which the engaging title of order met—began by inviting no end of confederates; here to express their sympathy and their love to priests, who are so disposed, (so many) they have ordered that Mass shall be celebrated in the religious manner; and, indeed, they are resolved to arrange that they would be the first to celebrate it. Some of the Catholic clergy executed the transition, but refused unless they had hearts. Of the entire number of votes recorded, only fifteen were rejected as invalid and not to count, for those who have been representing the constituency as largely composed of utterly ignorant persons.—*Dublin Nation, July 4.*

Dr. Ward, the new member for Galway, says the *Dublin Weekly News*, is not idle in getting about his duty. On Tuesday, June 30, he was declared elected, and on the next night he made his maiden speech in the house, and went into the lobby with Mr. Butt. The honest lawyer made to him the high honor of the day by shaking of his brother, M. Pouit Ward, a man who honestly tried to win country, and proved his patriotism in the his statement for that seat. The old-fated gentleman was a resolute supporter, and had served a most faithful and very week before his death, and was consequently present to see and. Dr. Ward has the sympathy of the nation in the great affliction so suddenly befallen his brother.

### Sacrilegious Robbery.

The English newspapers have suffered another shock in Portsmouth. Mr. Dance, one of the members for Birmingham, and one of the most active and influential politicians in the town, received notice of his bill for securing compulsory education in school, and that the publication of small books through the whole of England. He had also to call upon the police to support him by speech and vote, but the Government took sides against him, and on a division his bill was thrown out by a majority of 220 to 156. Clearly the present House of Commons will not have the secular system for England. The curious circumstance in that it is this very system which it insists on forcing on Ireland.—*Nation.*

### The Fulda Conference.

The Catholic Bishops of Germany have taken a step from which consequences of the last importance may in all probability follow. They have met once more at Fulda. In deliberation over Bismarck's penal laws. Of course all the German prelates were not able to attend, some of them being in prison, but all were present either in person or by deputy, and, after long and earnest consultation, adopted certain resolutions, which were immediately communicated to the Government in Berlin. What the resolutions were, we cannot as yet say, but, for more on the point are plentiful, and it is pretty certain that they are of a highly important nature. One thing is certain, they are not, as it has been industriously circulated by the infidel press in England and Germany, peace overtures to the Cabinet at Berlin. The Catholic organ *Germania* has been prohibited to say that the question of submitting to any or all of the penal laws, condemned as unjust, was never discussed at the Fulda meeting. Non possumus is the maxim of the Church from which she cannot be talked to betray its trust.—*Dublin Nation.*

### English Friends of Home Rule.

Touching the Irish Home vote, it is not cheering to find that only 11 men out of 549, who represent Great Britain, were found upon the side of Ireland; and it is not calculated to increase our faith in the sincerity of British honor to discover that nineteen out of thirty, supposed to be friendly, shirked the division, or fought against us. But one fact, saved out of this wreck, is full of cheer for Ireland. The two English workingmen who have forced their way in among 549 men of fair, white hands and broadcloth, are spoken of in the Irish camp. Mr. Macdonald parted for the minion, and Mr. Burt by a still better will. He came up purely by vote for it. This counts for little now, but it may soon be of supreme importance. The English working men are the back bone of the land, and his power is growing greater. Already he has a voice in the House of Commons, and when the Ballot Bill shall have passed, he will be the master of the situation. Then the working men will be the majority of the electors, and the majority of the members will be their nominees. Then, and not till then, will the people of England be free. Then, and not till then, will the Irish question be settled. Then, and not till then, will the Irish question be settled. Then, and not till then, will the Irish question be settled. Then, and not till then, will the Irish question be settled.

### The Renegade's Speech.

We subjoin a report of The O'Donoghue's speech in the Home Rule debate. Our readers will mutually contrast it with those he used to deliver before he sold himself to the British Government. Perusia is proverbially bitter and vicious against the abuse or greed they abandon!

The O'Donoghue said at a debate of that kind every word should be carefully weighed, for a gross and mischievous delusion was fostered in Ireland. This motion was called a constitutional motion. To him it appeared that it was an abuse of constitutional rights, availed of by men who feared to face the principles of Fenianism. It was as insidious and treacherous assault on the unity of the three Kingdoms, and all tied depended upon it. He proved that the present acts of Parliament as proof that the people of England and Scotland were desirous of healing all old wounds and all reasonable concessions to Ireland. The Church had been struck down and the land freed, in spite of all this—in opposition to common sense and feelings of patriotism—the honorable member for Limerick had brought forward his motion. He considered the Home Rule movement one of the most serious political movements that had ever taken place in Ireland. A Home Ruler was a very tame person in that House, but he was a very different person in Ireland. He (The O'Donoghue) had been delivered by the honorable member for Mayo, and although he got the best of his speech, and did not know any one who had heard it, he should read a portion of it to the House, so that it might have a specimen of the real article.

Captain Nolan—I rise to order (cries of "Order").

The Chair has the honorable member the right to quote from a speech never delivered in the House.

The O'Donoghue said he had not said that. He said he had not met any one who had heard it.

The Speaker ruled that The O'Donoghue was in order.

The O'Donoghue said that he would give the English members a correct idea of the Home Rule at home. The most loyal and inviolable tendency of the polloy was civil war. O'Connell was a real leader, and he was an honestly a man of moral force, but the result of even his teachings was insurrection. Those were the days of Peel and Lord Lieutenancies, when the Constitution was only a Constitution in name, and repeal agitation in the House a sham. O'Connell thought his efforts should be made to get rid of the Parliament which was the cause of the Irish grievances, when the Conservatives and Liberals were both equally powerful

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

**The Very Rev. T. B. Feian, O.P., a native of Galway, died on the 28th June, in Dublin, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and the forty-fourth of his sacred ministry.**

**Rev. Thomas Burke preached in the Cathedral, Carlow, on Sunday, July 5, in behalf of the Presentation Convent building fund.**

**Miss Mary Anne O'Neill, of Ballinakill, and Miss Bridget Phelan, of Ballyreaget, were on the 26 July received by the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, at the beautiful Convent of St. Bridget, Abbeyleix.**

**It is our sad duty to announce the death of another young priest of the diocese of Down and Connor, Thursday morning, June 25, Rev. William Curran breathed his last.**

**The annual collection for the Pope took place in all the Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Dublin on the 5th July. The contributions were liberal, and in the aggregate amounted to a large sum.**

**Notwithstanding all the efforts of his parishioner, who fervently and affectionately urged him to the contrary, the highly regarded and well-beloved pastor of St. Mary's, Clonmel, Rev. Thomas English, has tendered his resignation to the Lord Bishop of the diocese.**

**The sun and hair of Lord Petre has renounced the brilliant position to which he was born and the wealth and honors of his birthright, and was ordained a Jesuit priest, whose good works are endless, and whose charities are boundless. After a life and education so peculiar as the French Emperor, Albert Gate, a few days ago, by the Dutchess de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia. It was the most brilliant affair of the season. The Princess of Wales attended the wedding of the cousin by her parentage, and the fete was graced by the presence of all the leaders of London society. There was a banquet, a ball, and each guest had a gallon for their pains. There was a to** [illegible] **where one had a cup of tea for a five pound note, and a smoking room where you had a cigar for a guinea. As the fete lasted for hours, and as "all the world" was there, the treasury of the good Nature was for once well filled. Marshal Manhihon sent a large subscription to their funds.**

### An Unwholesome Season.

**The closing days of winter and the early days of spring are very apt to be fruitful and severe attacks of** [illegible] **to effect unpleasantly even the more robust and vigorous. Nothing can be more unpleasant in the** [illegible] **to have to sprain their** [illegible] **and** [illegible] **and of such unwholesome visitors we have a superabundance at the present. Chapped hands, rough** [illegible] **and** [illegible] **are the** [illegible] **of** [illegible] **the** [illegible] **to** [illegible] **the** [illegible] **and** [illegible] **the** [illegible] **and** [illegible] **the** [illegible] **and

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Very Rev. T. B. Foran, O.P., a native of Galway, died on the 26th June, in Dublin, in the 49th year of his age, and the fortieth of the sacred ministry.

Rev. Thomas Burke preached in the Cathedral, Carlow, on Sunday, July 5, in behalf of the Presentation Convent building fund.

Miss Mary Anne O'Neill, of Ballinasloe, and Miss Bridget Phelan, of Ballyragget, were on the 2d July received by the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, as the humble Convent of St. Bridget, Abbeyleix.

It is our sad duty to announce the death of another young priest of the diocese of Down and Connor, Thursday morning, June 26, Rev. William Curran, assistant to Rev. Dr. Lynch.

The annual collection for the Pope took place in all the Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Dublin on the 31st July. The contributions were liberal, and in the aggregate amounted to a large sum.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of his parishioners, why fervently and affectionately urged him to the contrary, the highly respected and well-beloved pastor of St. Mary, Clontarf, Rev. Thomas Hughes, has tendered his resignation to the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The present heir of Lord Petre has renounced the heritage of his title, in which he was born and the wealth and honors of his birthright, and was ordained a Jesuit priest in the church of that order in London. He is in his twenty-seventh year. The make the second heir to a British peerage who has become a Jesuit priest, the other one being the brother and heir of Lord Arundel of Wardour. Lord Petre has estates which yield a revenue of £22,000 a year.

The *Limerick Mercury* announces that all these noble ladies who recently signed an address of condolence to the present Lord Bishop of Meath, will be soon arrested on a charge of high treason, and that several of them have been committed to jail. Gentlemen, It will be remembered that the authority of Limerick who are very high up in the political and military service of Germany.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Cologne, Sunday.—Cologne was the scene of a very interesting, significant and soul-soothing ceremony. The lofty choice of a high-priest of Mammon was the occasion of a grand display of Catholic pomp and splendor. Cardinal Archbishop Paul Melchers, Lord Bishop of Osnabrück, officiated at the consecration of Dr. Hubert Simar, Bishop of Paderborn.

The learned and eloquent Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup, has been offered the succession and appointment of Archbishop of Auch, vacant by the death of Archbishop Lamazou. The most prominent position in France has, however, declined the elevation, which would remove him from the diocese of Orleans, with the history of which his name is so gloriously identified. The honor of succession to the see of Rheims will most probably be given to Mgr. Freppel, Bishop of Angers.

Rev. Brother Patrick, Assistant Superior-General of the Christian Brothers, has arrived in New York from Paris. He took part in a heavy scholastic examination at Manhattan College, where he laboured arduously for six years as its President. Mr. James H. Mitchell, one of the members of the class of 1874, read an address of welcome, which was listened to very attentively by all present, and to which Rev. Brother responded at length. Rev. Brother Patrick, before his return to Paris, will visit the different colleges and schools in America directed by the Christian Brothers.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the death of Rev. Patrick O'Sullivan, of Kinglas. On the 3d July he opened and holy priest closed his earthly career amidst his people, for whose temporal and eternal good he had so zealously laboured and ever spared a period of thirty years. The reverend deceased, who had attained his 65th year, belonged to the diocese of Ardagh. He was ordained at the Irish College, Rome, and after his consecration he was for some time Archdiocese of Dublin. The coffin and High Mass for the repose of the departed soul were celebrated in the Catholic Church, Fenglas. After the ceremonial the remains of a faithful minister of the Gospel to a true Christian, and a kind friend of the poor were removed for interment.

In the very heart of the very worst part of London—Leicester Square—where vice is almost resident and where degraded humanity in its worst hold, there is a convent of French nuns ("les Clarisses Franciscaines") whose good works are endless and whose influence is boundless. A fete in aid of this convent was given at the French Embassy, during a few days ago, by the Countess de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia. It was the most brilliant affair of the season. The Prussian and Wales attended the worthiness of the cause by her patronage, and the fete was graced by the presence of all the leaders of the aristocracy. There was a garden in the Embassy, and each guest paid a guinea for admission. There was a fish-pond somewhere where one had a cup of tea for a five pound note, and a smoking-room, where a cigar cost a guinea. As the fete lasted for hours, and as "all the world" was there, the treasury of the Clarisses was for once well filled. Marshal Mathon de la Cour has subscribed to their funds.

### An Unobtrusive Season.

The closing days of winter and the early days of spring are very trying to the feeble and sensitive and are apt in effect unpleasantly even the more robust and vigorous. Medicine is to be the exception and not the rule of good health, and of those remedies which, free and cold raises, and of none more valuable than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the cases. Diseases produced and given, therefore, the propriety of fortifying the system against the unfavorable influences of health and the employment of more than a quarter of a century past is to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters an established medicinal preparation for the prevention and counteraction. An remedies of vital strength and energy is what is required to meet and overcome the influences to which we are exposed in the transition. The invigorating properties of this wholesome vegetable tonic which are in a state of perfection and not the result of experiment, are fully appreciated by those who have used it for two to three years during the spring months. The nerves of the system are brought in well tuned order, and the entire body is refreshed by an absolutely pure stimulant. It is a thorough and effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, kidney and bowel complaints, rheumatism, fever and ague, and malarial disorders generally. It gives tone to the digestive organs, and thus promotes appetite, and is a specific for all diseases of the stomach. Appetite, if it comes not, will be restored by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and when all else fails to produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, this agent will prove itself invaluable

**WEEKLY CALENDAR.**
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29.
August
28—Sunday—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Felix Benit, Confessor.
24—Monday—St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
25—Tuesday—St. Louis IX., King of France, Confessor.
26—Wednesday—St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.
27—Thursday—St. Joseph Calasanctius, Confessor.
28—Friday—St. Augustine, St. Hermes, Martyr.
29—Saturday—Beheading of St. John Baptist. Saint Sabina, Martyr.

**THE MONITOR:**
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....AUGUST 22, 1874.

## AN IMPRUDENT NEOPHYTE.

The *Guardian* is at length supremely happy. It has managed to get up the semblance of a controversy with this paper, not, indeed, respecting anything we ever wrote, but merely about a paragraph we copied from the London *Universe*. The present was rather single, it must be confessed; yet, beaumeh as our contemporary has long been anxious to play its assumed role of "defender of the faith," it was glad to avail of even so much. As the paragraph must of even so much. As the paragraph must have been completely out of the recollection of our readers we here reproduce it for their instruction:

Some time ago Mrs. Woodward, the wife of the Protestant Vicar of Fairwater, was admitted into the Roman Catholic Church with her husband, formerly Miss Caroline Chetwynd, and his sisters. They had clinging fast to the faith of Mrs. Woodward, four children, one boy, who is her favorite. But now the Rev. Woodward has written to the Rev. Father Ryder over his children, and the Father of the Oratory has unfeelingly replied that Mrs. Woodward that her children could only be sent to her husband's sister. Mrs. Polhampton, attended by the Rev. Father Ryder. A few days ago the priest, Mr. Mordaunt, was called away from home, and during his absence another priest, a priest of his, and a stranger, Mrs. Polhampton, attended at the house and carried off Mrs. Woodward—imperfectly instructed Protestant private judge, with some reasonable doubt as to the consent of the children—to the residence of the Passionist Fathers, and the priest, Mr. Mordaunt, returning home, found that Mrs. Woodward had been received into the Church, and he addressed a note to Mr. Woodward, with true English courtesy, made a reply to the effect that the priest was a liar, and that the whole thing was a Popish plot. Whereupon Mrs. Woodward stepped forward and vindicated Mr. Mordaunt, declaring that she acted without his knowledge and against his wishes, and that she considered only by pleasing her entirely for her children.

The "heresy" contained in the foregoing extract is of so subtle a character that it took the ever-watchful *Guardian* rather more than two months to find it out; but when the terrible discovery was made, our contemporary was certainly mapping in its demonstrations, and made free use of that peculiar language which it believes to be very powerful and impressive. The paragraph, which it *pretended* was a leading article of ours, was stigmatized as an "infamous libel upon Catholic dogma," contained "abominable heresy," was sure to work "incalculable mischief." Of all these things, of course, the editor of the *Guardian* was an excellent judge, having spent such a great portion of his life in the study of Catholic theology!

To the ridiculousness and nonsensical attack we made no reply, containing ourselves with correcting some errors into which the *Post* had fallen when commenting upon the matter. But the *Guardian* was not to be balked of its "controversy"—not to be deprived of its one chance of showing how deeply it had the interests of Catholicity at heart; so, taking our reply to the *Post* as its theme, it treated its readers to another article on us, headed "Ignorance and Error." This latter production is a wonderful curiosity. While it really takes back every assertion made in the previous one against THE MONITOR, and acknowledges everything we contended for, it is replete with denunciations of our "ignorance," of our "diabolical" perseverance in error! We informed the *Post* that the *Guardian* would a soon dispute a false issue as a genuine one, and never paid the smallest attention to truth when desirous of establishing a point in an argument, and the sublime way alleging to furnishes proof conclusive of what we said. There is a well-known but discreditable rhetorical artifice which consists either in forcibly defending what nobody ever attacked, or in gratuitously controverting what nobody ever asserted; and of this trick, if of nothing else, the *Guardian* is a perfect master.

The paragraph from the *Universe*, as our readers can see, is little more than a plain recital of circumstances that transpired in the English town of Folkestone, and was evidently written for the sole purpose of showing how rude a Protestant minister can be to a Roman Catholic clergyman and yet consider himself a gentleman. In only one sentence is there a comment, or even indirectly, to Catholic doctrine or practices, and that one we have properly emphasized. There are just two conditions in it—one, that the Roman Catholic Church recognizes the right of a father over his children; the other, that the priest was compelled to resign because the father was unwilling it should be given. The first the *Guardian* concedes by saying, "Who doubts it? There is no question about parents' right over their children." But this contemporary made every possible doubt about it in its issue of July 25th, though it has since found convenient to "back down." That the *Guardian* intelligently asks us to name a single theologian of importance who maintains that it is not lawful to baptize a child at the request of one of its parents who is a Catholic. Here we have the false issue raised. The *Universe* did not say that such a thing was not lawful; THE MONITOR never said it was not lawful; no Catholic newspaper that we ever saw pretended that it is not lawful.

The Folkestone child, if he believed the children had not been previously baptized, might lawfully have baptized them at the request of their Catholic mother; but he did not think it prudent to do so, and his conduct has the open approval of the editor of the London *Universe*—no mean authority—and the implied approval of his Bishop, since it nowhere appears that he has been censured. But stronger considerations than those of simple prudence manifestly influenced Father Mordaunt. The children, being the offspring of an Episcopalian minister, were certainly baptized before—then why should the ceremony be repeated, more especially [since there was no reasonable prospect that they would be brought up Catholics?

The *Guardian*, beyond doubt, confounds the lawful with the obligatory. Because a priest *may* do a certain thing, it argues he *must* do it. Now, many things are lawful which are not at all expedient. Prudence often dictates the waiving of a right where its exercise would be accompanied with serious inconvenience. Father Mordaunt must have been well acquainted with the peculiar position of the Anglican minister's family, and no doubt he saw good and sufficient reasons for his conduct. Yet the *Guardian*, in effect, accuses him of gross ignorance because he wrote a letter of apology to the Rev. Mr. Woodward; accuses the editor of the London *Universe* of flagrant heresy for indorsing his behavior, and accuses THE MONITOR of something equally as bad for copying the paragraph.

Evidently our contemporary is under the impression that neither the priest nor the editor knows anything whatever about the interests of the baptism of children. But if the parties to such the sacerdotal ministration, either for the sake of convenience, or because they have no intention of bringing up the children in the Catholic faith, request baptism, the priest is bound to administer it, or to keep them in a state to be brought up Catholics. Many religious treatises on the subject have been written and more massively deeds of the kind have been performed, and we do not think it lawful to baptize children, unless the parents or guardians would be bound by sureties for the fulfillment of the conditions of baptism, or by infidelity thereof to follow investigation.

And Dr. Kenrick immediately after cites a decision of the Sacred Congregation, of May 3, 1703, which declares that children of infidels are not to be baptized, unless in the imminent danger of death, if they must be left in the power of their parents. We think we have now shown, with sufficient clearness and upon excellent authority, that, as a general rule, it is not lawful to baptize the children of heretics against the will of their parents, though there may be circumstances to justify such a course; and if the *Guardian* examines the writings of St. Liguori more closely than it appears to have done, it will find that this is exactly his opinion, too. We have shown that when one of the parents is Catholic, the priest is not bound to administer baptism, but simply may do it if he has reasonable expectation that the child will not be educated in heresy. We have shown that when both parents seek the baptism of their child they must agree to its being brought up within the pale of the Church. We have shown that there is no rigid rule in any of these cases, that the priest must decide according to his conscientious and with knowledge of his responsibility to God. That is precisely what Father Mordaunt did at Folkestone, and his conduct was certainly not open to the uncharitable condemnation hurled upon it by our contemporary.

The zeal of a neophyte is in itself a good and commendable thing, but ill-directed it may prove mischievous and work harm. The editor of the *Guardian* should be content with studying his catechism for yet a while, and not venture upon giving instruction in theology to Catholic priests and Catholic editors. If he were gifted with a little more modesty, and afflicted with a little less egotism, he would comprehend that the chances are they know a great deal more about these matters than he does. We are highly delighted to discover that he has been looking over the writings of St. Liguori, and we can pardon his anxiety to take the first opportunity of publishing the fact. It is quite as harmless and nearly as amusing as the vanity which urges a small boy to parade his first pair of pantaloons before his friends and companions. But he should not be so silly as to imagine he is the only person who reads the works of that great theologian; he ought give Catholic priests performing missionary work in England, and Catholic editors who are defending our holy faith in the same country, credit for some little scholarship at any rate. We cannot conclude without remarking that we cannot understand, except upon the highly improbable hypothesis that our contemporary has grown honest, why the *Guardian* should prefer writing bad articles upon theology to stealing good articles upon more popular subjects.

## RUBBISH!

A telegram announces that the Carlists have cut the telegraphic wires between Madrid and Saragossa. It is one of their characteristic exploits. They consider it part of their sacred duty to cut wires, to burn railway stations, to tear up railway tracks, and to blow up railway bridges. And the thing that uses steam and electricity is baleful to them on general principles; and they have their hands against the mountainous districts, where dirt, ignorance and superstition are the leading virtues of the populace.

That's from Thursday's *Alta*, and a nice thing it is! Now, did not the Federal troops, during the late unpleasantness, cut wires, burn railway stations, tear up railway tracks and blow up railway bridges whenever they thought they could embarrass their enemies by so doing? Was there ever a war in which all these things were not done as military necessities? This is the first time within our knowledge that they have been stigmatized as barbarous or even asserted to be unjustifiable. We should greatly fear it next charged against the Carlists that they kill and wound the republican soldiers with rifle-bullets and bayonets. Does the *Alta* think that hostilities between two armies should be confined to the tinging of roasted apples or snowballs? The unreasoning prejudice against the Carlists betrayed in the last sentence shows why the *Alta* writes so foolishly.

## DEATH OF MR. JOHN A. McGLYNN.

The comparatively sudden death of Mr. John A. McGlynn, who departed this life on the evening of last Monday, at his residence on Minna street, will be a source of grief to his many friends both in this State and in the East. Apparently in excellent health but a few days ago, and in the very prime of manhood, it must be hard for them to realize the fact that he has been called away to another world, and that they have looked upon him for the last time. However, his friends have all the consolation of knowing that a life of piety and labor for society and for his fellow-men by the edifying death of a true Christian, and they may well cherish the hope that he has gone to an exceeding great reward.

Mr. John A. McGlynn came to San Francisco in 1849 in company with Mr. D. J. Oliver and Mr. William F. White, and engaged in the teaming business. In the course of the ensuing year he was chosen City Recorder, being the first elected under the Constitution. He subsequently engaged in street contracts and attained considerable wealth. He was connected in one of the first lines of omnibuses that plied through our city, and when these were replaced by the rail cars he became superintendent of the Central (street) Railroad Company, which he held up to within a short time of his death.

But it was, perhaps, in connection with religion and works of benevolence that Mr. McGlynn won the chief esteem of his wide population. He was an earnest and uncompromising Catholic, manifesting the faith that was in him upon all occasions without heeding the consequences. Indeed it is no well known that the greatest part he took in the Papal Procession of 1871 caused his defeat when he ran for the office of Harbor Commissioner, the anti Catholic sentiment of the party with which he acted then affiliated impelling them to sacrifice him. In 1851 he was President of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and during the whole course of his life he was a firm and true friend to the fatherless and neglected. In fact, there has been no work connected with faith or charity attempted in San Francisco for a quarter of a century of which he did not perform an important part. He was seldom though not obtrusive, and to his kind office more than one prominent personage owed the inestimable happiness of being reconciled to the Church before death.

His obsequies took place Wednesday morning, in St. Patrick's Church. A Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated, his Grace the Archbishop being priest celebrant; Rev. W. B. O'Connor, of Stockton, assistant; Rev. P. Power, deacon; Rev. E. Morrisey, sub deacon; Rev. T. Lackin, master of ceremonies. The clergymen present in the sanctuary were Rev. M. Accolti, S. J.; Rev. J. P. Harrington, pastor of St. Francis' Church; Rev. H. P. Gallagher, St. Joseph's; Rev. A. P. Gallagher, St. Joseph's; Rev. P. Bermingham, San Rafael; Rev. A. Cullen, St. Joseph's; Rev. T. Gibney, St. Peter's; Rev. J. B. McNally, St. Francis'. The church was thronged to excess, and very many of our most prominent citizens were among the spectators. After the Gospel, Rev. T. P. Gaffney delivered the following appropriate discourse:

"And the dust returneth unto its earth, from whence it was, and the spirit returneth unto God who gave it."—Eccl. xii. 7.

At once the synopsis and whole scope of man's career, destiny, as declared in these words of inspiration. Our bodies are but modelled clay, animated with that divine spirit, that emanation from God, which, while they shall have fled we are but lifeless clay, shall survive the last sad rites of burial. These bodies are controlled, in borne to the final resting place of earth, and down to the kindred dust, but of the Church has consecrated to God's acre. Here the modern sceptic, who has thrown off the yoke of Christ, would consign the remains of their friends, imposed on the Church's practice? Her model is in accordance with human feeling, Christian sentiment and the lights of Revelation.

It is true we see daily—nay, almost hourly—the friends summoned from our side—the circle broken—their bodies borne to the tomb; and yet the clay has not become colored the coffin when we turn around to bury ourselves with the frivolities, the business, perhaps the scandals of the day, heedless of the solemn lessons these visitations were designed to teach. Forgetting that the inevitable end of our own existence is but to follow those we regard the greatest, and in due time, to be numbered with the dead, we are but as children in sport, gathering shells on the sea shore, and building houses of sand, only to be swept away by the returning tide. Thus we live, as though we would die never, and thus we die, as though we had never been born. Such is the sad picture presented by the generality of mankind, even in the presence of sorrow. The Christian philosophy of principle and practice is the very reverse of this. It is the philosophy of faith, of hope, of charity, of prayer, of preparation, of reconciliation, of resignation, of consolation, of edification, of instruction, of sanctification, of salvation, of eternal life. Its votaries meet to pray—to pray for the departed, that their sins may be forgiven them, that they may be admitted to the enjoyment of the beatific vision, that they may be admitted to the enjoyment of the beatific vision, that they may be admitted to the enjoyment of the beatific vision

## IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

### ANTRIM.

Mr. Frederick Lucas Capron, the new agent of the Hartford estates, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Antrim.

There is a new feature in connection with the great Belfast strike. A large number of the workers have left for England. The agent of a factory near Barrow was in Belfast and delayed the passage of a number across the Channel.

Robert Lindsay, Esq., died at his residence, San Souci, near Belfast, on Monday morning, July 13, in the sixtieth year of his age. He took a prominent interest in the affairs of Belfast, and was for many years chairman of the Water Board, and was one of the leading members of the Town Council.

### ARMAGH.

A man named John Morton, a weaver, residing at Portadown, committed suicide on Thursday, July 9, by cutting his throat. The deceased had been for some time past laboring under mental difficulties, which, it is considered, were the cause of his committing the rash act.

On Sunday, July 5, in St. Patrick's Church, Lurgan, the Rev. Hugh McConville was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Bishop of Dromore. He will shortly proceed to Glasgow to enter on the duties of his office.

The assizes for Armagh were opened on Monday, July 12, by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. His Lordship in addressing the jury said: "From the minute information which he has been supplied to me by the constabulary, I did that general tranquility and good order have characterised the county since the last assizes. I hope that through the good feeling, forbearance and toleration shown by all parties, we shall get through this day without disturbance."

### CLARE.

Mr. Justice Barry opened the Summer Assizes in Cavan on the 6th July. His Lordship, in addressing the grand jury, said he was gratified to see by the calendar before him that there was so few cases to be disposed of, and he was sorry to say that even these few cases arose from the crime of intemperance, a crime which he was sorry to observe was on the increase in the county.

### CLARE.

The Town Commissioners of Ennis having memorialed the Postmaster-General to do away with the present system of conveying the mails from Ennis to Limerick, and vice versa, by a one horse car, and to substitute a mail by railway.

At a meeting of the North Clare National Teachers' Association, held on Saturday, July 11th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That our best thanks are due and be hereby tendered to our worthy member, Mr. Joseph Cantwell, and the Rev. Thomas Costello, C.C., for their kindness in attending Teachers' Conference in London, as well as for accompanying the deputation to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the service he kindly rendered at that interview."

On Wednesday evening, July 8th, deep consternation was felt on the announcement of the sudden demise of Mrs. John Tobin, of Milltown Malbay. A few minutes before her death she appeared to be in her usual good health. An inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance with the testimony of Dr. Hill, that the deceased died from a fall or a blow, as some marks were visible on the face.

The county Clare commission was opened before Baron Deasy on 13th July. After the usual charge had been delivered, his Lordship said: "As far as the official returns inform me, the state of the county has been in all respects very satisfactory since the last assizes. The bills to be sent before you are only five in number. There are two cases of perjury—a very grave offence, but not one which involves the peace of the country. There are two cases of assault only. From the report of the county inspector it appears that only ten offences in all have been committed since the last assizes."

### CORK.

We regret to announce the death of Rev. William McCarthy, C.C., Kanturk, who died on the 5th July, at his brother's residence in Dublin. His remains were interred at the parish church of Kanturk.

A destructive fire broke out on Wednesday night, July 8th, in the Victoria Works, Cork, belonging to Messrs. John Steele & Co., and destroyed the engine-room, and spread with great rapidity to the fitting-room and machinery, before it was arrested by cutting the roof. Considerable damage was done, the chief part of the machinery being either melted or destroyed.

At the Ballineen Farmers' Club, on Wednesday, July 8th, Colonel Bernard, who presided, in referring to the fair recently held there would not be so large a quantity as last year, but the quality would be better. They all with regret at the account of the strike among the operatives of Belfast, and of several failures from over speculation, but he hoped that before long they would be ready things would be in a more flourishing condition.

The mill plant & Eagle sold on July 8th, on the lands, the interest in Mrs. Ring's farm known as Ballincora, near Waterfall, containing 152 acres, was sold for nearly eighty-five years, at the yearly rent of £110. The attendance was very large, and there were several bidders for the interest. Mr. Humphry Kelleher, of Coolavoky, was declared the purchaser for £500.

### DUBLIN.

At the Spencer Dock Bridge, July 16th, there was a sad and fatal accident. After the passing of a vessel, and as the bridge was being closed, a youth of fourteen was caught between the bridge and the side of the dock. His head was crushed, and death was instantaneous.

Dr. N. C. Whyte held an inquest on the 13th July at Sweets' Hospital, on the body of the child Michael Mooney, who died from hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a dog two days previously. As the owner was unknown, the coroner dispensed with holding an inquest, at the special request of the parents of the child, Mr. Mooney having been present when the event occurred.

Dr. Whyte, City Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue on the body of Joseph Anderson, which was found in the Spencer Dock. The deceased had gone with his brother to Dollymount on Saturday, July 4th, and both got under the influence of drink. The brother returned by train, but the deceased was not heard of until his remains were found, as above stated.

A turn issued James McGarry died in the Richmond Hospital on 9th July, from the effect of several fractures and other injuries received on the same day at the Great Southern and Western Railway Works, Inchicore, by falling off a wagon. At the inquest held by Dr. W. White, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

On the night of July 5th a man named Robert Wardrop made a determined attempt at suicide by cutting his throat. From the statement of his poor wife, it appears that the unfortunate man had been drinking hard for a considerable time past, and that on the evening in question he came home under the influence of liquor. He found that a seizure had been made on his furniture, and that a bailiff was in the house. He became exasperated, and said that either he or the bailiff should leave. The wife, fearing there would be an assault committed, induced her husband to leave, and accompanied him as far as Londonbridge on his way, as he said, to the station-house; but there he opened a large pen-knife and committed the rash act.

### DONEGAL.

On Tuesday, July 9th, James Gibson, Esq., Chairman of the county Donegal, disposed of the last remaining estate of the bankrupt the Lifford sessions. John Doherty and Philip Grant claimed in compensation from G. R. Harvey, in respect to a house in the town of Malin, and a field of four acres of land, situated in the town land of Carrowmore. Evidence was given to show that the claimants had, by their unreasonable conduct, forfeited the right under the act after which Mr. Martin (for respondent) submitted that the holding came within the definition of "town parks." His Worship refused to award compensation, on the ground that the conduct of the claimants was unreasonable, but dissented from Mr. Martin's view that the holding came within the definition of "town parks."

### DERRY.

The following cases stood for trial at the County Assizes, Londonderry, having been loaded firearms in a proclaimed district; William Allen, fraud; John Logan, obtaining goods and money under false pretences; William McGlade, riotous assembly and severely wounding one John McMullan. In addition to the above charges there are also 101 persons returned for trial for taking part in riotous, stone-throwing and disorderly conduct at Londonderry on Saturday, Tuesday, July 23.

On Friday morning, July 10, the stable and hay loft of Mr. Joseph Little's posting establishment, New Market street, Derry, were destroyed by fire. Considerable damage was done, which was, however, covered by insurance.

### FERMANAGH.

Mr. N. S. Roberts, the Board of Works Commissioner, who examined the project for the flood drainage and navigation of Lough Erne, has made a favorable and satisfactory report on his plans.

A lot of building stones were lately outside the wall of the Main Barrack, Enniskillen, when two of them ventured beyond their limit by rolling down the hill to the rear of their comrades, some men rowed over to a boat from West Bridge quay, and, waiting till the two escaped their scrapin, dutifully covered the boys at the bottom. They subsequently received commendations and sufficient strength to take them home.

On Wednesday, the 8th July, Enniskillen was enlivened by a public appearance of welcome the arrival of the local regiment from the Curragh. Motoes and devices were conspicuous in some places with "cead mille failthe" to the 27th and 108th. A large crowd awaited the arrival of the train, and the streets of the town were completely blocked during their progress to the barracks. Some shots were fired, and altogether the reception was of a most cordial and enthusiastic description.

Dr. Michael Francis Ward, of Dublin, who has been returned to Parliament as one of the members for the city of Galway, is the place of Mr. O'Donnell, unseated on petition, is the second son of the late Mr. T. Ward, his father being Mr. Joseph Ward, barrister of Mr. John Lynch, of Galway. He was educated at the Jesuit College, Clongowes Wood, and at the Roman Catholic University of Ireland. He is surgeon to the Infirmary for Children in Dublin, and Curator of the Anatomical Museum, belonging to the Catholic University.

The Rev. John Charles has actually weighed the weight of twenty pounds from his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam for the relief of the starving distress on Clare Island. The Law Life Insurance Company, owners of the soil, have allowed the tenants six months to pay their rent arrears, and if that be done within the term their possession will remain unmolested.

Her Majesty's steamship (unsold) Defence, Captain Salmon, now on a cruise on our western coast, anchored off Barna on Sunday, 5th July. She is a fine full-rigged ship of 9,070 tons, carrying 16 guns of large caliber; and, however our coast guardsmen may admire her from the shore, she is still more admired by the tars on board. A large number of visitors proceeded on board during the last few days.

### MERRY.

Mr. James Stack has been unanimously elected Master of the Union workhouse, in room of Mr. M. Daly, resigned.

A Ballybunnion correspondent says that the suggestion thrown out a short time since of running a car between Ballybunnion and Listowell, is about being acted on by Mr. Sheehy, of the Atlantic Exchange.

The annual examination of the students of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and Trinity College of Maynooth and Paris, was held in St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney, in the Bishop's palace, recently, by Professor Ingram, of Dublin, six of which were in Maynooth and four in the Irish Colleges of Paris. The result of the examination was as follows: Humphrey O'Sullivan, of Rathmore, first place; Timothy Cronin, Castle Island, second; Jeremiah Bohane, of Lixaw, third; Humphrey Kerrum, Castleisland, fourth; Peter Fitzgerald, Tralee, fifth; Michael Costello, Glynn, near Listowel, sixth; Patrick Hayes, Listowel, seventh; George O'Callaghan, Ballyheigue, eighth; David Donnelly, Castleway, ninth; and Jeremiah O'Sullivan, of Caherciveen, tenth.

On the 8th July a young woman named Ellen Connor, residing at Rosdoe, came by her death under the following circumstances: It appears that she was washing clothing in one of the lakes with which the neighborhood abounds, she fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered on the following morning, and every means was had for it. Dr. C. O'Donoghan, coroner. A verdict of accidental drowning was found.

### KILKENNY.

On July 11th the enclose for the city of Kilkenny were opened by Chief Justice Monahan. Only two cases were on the calendar. Baron Dowse opened the assizes for the county Kilkenny on July 13th. Only three cases were on the calendar, and only thirteen offences had been committed since the last assizes.

A number of highly important district tenant right meetings are being held throughout the county, under the auspices of the leading tenant-righters, lay and clerical, including W. Keneely, Esq., M. Martin, Esq., and others.

The wife of a man named Michael Costello, from Strang's Mill, gave birth to a child on July 15th, which died in the arms of a woman who was conveying it to the chapel to receive baptism. This was the twenty-first child to which she gave birth since her marriage, but of the lot only one survives. She is not yet married fourteen years.

At the Callan petty sessions recently, Mr. Andrew Granger, of Haggards Green, assistant bursary cess collector, summoned Patrick Neill for assaulting him while in the execution of his duty, on the 26th of June. Mr. Granger, while collecting the county cess, went to where Patrick Neill lodged, and seeing nothing there more handy to distrain than Neill's coat and vest, seized them for the cess. Neill afterward met him and assaulted him as described. Mr. Granger stated that he did not press for punishment, and that he was not hurt. The defendant was let off with a fine of 5s. with costs.

### KING'S COUNTY.

At the county assizes of Tullamore, recently, Thomas Mooney was placed at the bar, charged with the manslaughter of James Dignan. He pleaded guilty. It appeared from the informations that on a Sunday, in March, 1872, the prisoner, deceased, and several others were hurling at Annaghbrack, in the King's county. Some altercation took place, which resulted in the prisoner striking the deceased, who was only seventeen years of age, a blow which killed him. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment from the date of the prisoner's committal.

### LEITRIM.

Mr. Justice O'Brien opened the Leitrim assizes in Carrick-on-Shannon, on July 11th. Only six or eight cases were on the calendar, and only fifteen offences had been committed in the county since the last assizes.

Hugh Lyons Montgomery Esq., of Belhavel, Manorhamilton, J. P. County of Leitrim, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for Donegal.

### LIMERICK.

On July 8th a desperate assault was made on Mr. Lloyd Apjohn, a landed proprietor residing at Castle Connell, by a tenant named Ryan offered him £40 in part payment of his rent, which was refused, and which the tenant struck Mr. Apjohn with his fist, knocking him down and injuring him. Ryan was arrested and committed to jail.

At the Limerick assizes, recently, Daniel Mahony, Daniel Mahony, jun., and Daniel O'Grady were indicted for riot and unlawful assault at Bruff on Sunday, 18th of January. At the suggestion of the Judge the prisoners plead guilty to the charge, and were allowed to stand aside on their own recognizances.

Justice Lawson and High Sheriff William H. Lyons opened the Criminal Court on the 17th July. Michael John Dwyer, a tenant of the traverser in the Bruff riot case, who did not appear when called on, pleaded guilty to a charge of riot at Bruff. His Lordship ordered that he should stand out on his own recognizance to come up for sentence when called on. Rev. Jeremiah Buckley, Daniel Hayes, Mathew Elliott, David Gleeson, and Michael Sullivan, of Corkery were indicted for riot and unlawful assembly at Ballyneetymurtagh, in the county of Limerick, on the 13th November, 1873, and disembishing the house, etc., of one William Walshe. Judge Lawson charged the jury, who, after three hours' absence, returned, when the foreman stated there was no possibility of their agreeing to a verdict. His Lordship directed them to retire again, but ultimately discharged them without their agreeing to a verdict. Another jury was subsequently impannelled, but disagreed, and were also discharged. Daniel Sinnus, a respectable looking man, and described as a pensioner from the army, was indicted for the murder of his infant seven sovereigns and a quantity of precious stones from a house in Chatterton's lane, on the night of the 24th of May last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The jury, before the Judge's charge, returned a verdict, a man stating there was no chance of their agreeing to any verdict, and his Lordship ordered them to be discharged.

### MONAGHAN.

The most fearful hail storm within the memory of the oldest inhabitants burst over Aughnakoy and neighborhood on the afternoon of Sunday, July 5th. The sky was cooled by flashes of lightning, accompanied by fearful peals of thunder. This storm lasted about half an hour, and dire were the effects produced. The town suffered: windows were broken, gardens ruined and houses inundated; but it was to the farmers in the country, through whose lands the storm passed, that the real destruction was caused.

### QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The Queen's County Assizes were opened on Friday, the 17th ult., by Chief Justice Whiteside and Chief Baron Pallas. Patrick Malone, who was in the garb of an inmate of the District Lunatic Asylum, was charged with an assault with intent to do bodily harm. The jury found the prisoner was insane, and his Lordship ordered him to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. James Conron was charged with having, on the 12th May, assaulted and wounded Henry Allen, at Cobbler's Castle, near Stradbally. Allen was a bailiff sent to put in the sheriff's baron's property for a debt. He had succeeded in seizing upon a race-horse belonging to Conron with a bill-hook, inflicting a severe wound on his neck. His Lordship sentenced him to four months' imprisonment with hard labor. The Lord Chief Baron, on Saturday, July 11, discharged the grand jury for the county for civil rights—there will be no longer any necessity for it. The national support which has stimulated the people's manliness has withdrawn, their insolent thirst for domination will pass away with it.—*New Orleans Morning Star.*

## Protestantism in Corsica.

Not very long ago the municipalities of Corsica were, it seems, requisitioned for certain sums of money for the support of evangelical ministers. The *Messager Corse*, commenting upon this subject, says very justly that while these gentlemen are very ready to make a voluntary offering of their evangelical zeal to the Corsicans, it is clear then in return they would like to have an offering in the shape of solid money. It adds, "We fancy, however, that these gentlemen are deceiving themselves as regards their dispositions and their calculations. The Corsicans are relatively poor, and they would find it difficult to defray the expenses of foreign preachers. The Corsicans are attached to their religion, and they deserve something else than gratitude and reward for those who would attempt to deprive them of their faith." That the municipalities were of the same opinion is very evident from a resolution to that effect lately last month by the Municipal Council of Bastia, and which was to this effect—That the Council, considering that nearly the whole population of Bastia belongs to the Catholic, Roman and Apostolic Church, and that the establishment of a new kind of form of worship would outrage the religious sentiments of the population, and create a source of trouble and difficulty; considering, also, on the one hand, the Communes would not be justified in taking upon itself the expenses of furnishing a residence for a Protestant minister who would come to Corsica, rather to make proselytes than to preside over the ceremonies of a worship which has but a few followers in Bastia, is unanimously of opinion that the proposition of creating a fund for a Protestant minister at Bastia is extremely inopportune, and might even hurt the cause of very serious perturbations.

A proposition of the same kind having been made in the Municipal Council of Ajaccio, it was quashed in like manner. Mr. Stephanopolis opposed it with the utmost energy, and demanded that the requests made by the Protestant Consistory of Marseilles should receive a peremptory refusal. He supported his motion by stating that at Ajaccio there were only a very few Protestant families, who were very stationary; and that if in addition there were some English families who belonged to the Protestant religion their wants are supplied by a minister whom they paid out of their own resources. Finally, he said that the town of Ajaccio was eminently Catholic and that whilst admitting liberty of conscience, the Corsicans, if they had not the right to hinder, were, at any rate, perfectly justified in not favoring the introduction of Protestantism into the island. Weare glad to be able to add that when Mr. Stephanopolis' resolution was put to the vote it was carried without a dissentient voice.—*Weekly Register.*

## "Experimental Holiness."

The religious news in most of our "religious" journals is never very edifying reading, and especially when it touches upon what the Sandhills call "sanctification" and the "higher life," "a higher attainment from on high," It is of a character which is so delicately poised between blasphemy and insanity that one scarcely knows whether the laughter it provokes ought rather to be changed into weeping. Some of the religious services held in the evening at the Union Convention at Green Lawn will, perhaps, illustrate our meaning. On one of the last days of the meeting, the impressionable young lady in the audience, when last night's testimony was called for, we have heard variously described as "losing strength," "seeing the bright spot," "getting the power," and "coming into the platform on which the ministers were seated, all informed me of Christ, who had just received the Holy Ghost, and wished to impart the gift to him by laying her hands upon his head. She also informed her that she had done all that was required of her in thus delivering the message, but that he must wait God's time for any such proceeding. Much distressed, the next morning the Episcopalian minister, and desired to impart the Holy Spirit to him by the same process, but again met with a refusal. Shortly after words a Methodist minister announced from the platform that he had just received the gift of healing, and that if there was any one present in any way ailing would present themselves to him they would be healed. A number of sick ones responded, and the minister laid his hands. The camp meeting broke up rather abruptly shortly afterwards, the other books reflecting that "experimental holiness" was getting rather suspiciously common. To Catholics, who reflect on that mystery of sanctity of which these and like things are grotesque and painful travesties, the state of mind in which they are shocking as the bare recital of its results in such instances is irresistibly amusing.—*Catholic Review.*


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TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
Board, Tuition and Washing.....$300 00
Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Use of Library.....5 00
Graduation Fee.....20 00

Payments will be made semi-annually in advance. Parents will pay for medical attendance, and supply toilet articles, etc.

Money will not be advanced by the College; for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum must be deposited.

For further particulars apply to
REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, C. S. C.
President.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
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TERMS:
(Invariably half yearly in advance.)
Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, fuel, etc.....$100 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month.....$4 00 to $5 00
Use of Harp, per month.....2 00
No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needle Work or Drawing.

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TERMS:
Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00
Tuition, Board and Bedding, per session, or ten months.....100 00
Music, French and Drawing form extra charges.
Washing, at the usual rate.
Payments will be made semi-annually in advance.
Parents will pay for medical attendance, and supply toilet articles, etc.
Money will not be advanced by the College; for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum must be deposited.

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REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, C. S. C.
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COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
MARYSVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.

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TERMS PER HALF SESSION.
(Payable in advance.)
Board, Tuition, and Washing.....$150 00
Use of Piano, per month.....2 00
Use of Harp.....2 00
Use of Violin.....1 00
Drawing and Painting.....2 00
Washing (extra) at the Academy.....2 00

Terms per month in advance:
Select Day Schools—Rhetoric, first and second Grammar Classes.....$4 00
Third and fourth Grammar Classes.....3 00
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For board, tuition, bedding, washing and mending.....$120 00
Vacation, if to be paid only after.....60 00
Vacation at College.....40 00

DAY PUPILS.
Senior class.....$40 00
Junior class.....30 00
Vocal and Instrumental music, drawing and modern languages, each form extra charges. The two months of the scholastic year commence respectively on the 1st of September and the 1st of January.

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Very Rev. P. HENNESSEY, Provincial.

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The first term of the Ninth Annual session will commence August 7, 1874.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the formation of classes.

TERMS:
(Invariably half yearly in advance.)
Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, fuel, etc.....$100 00
Piano, and use of instrument, per month.....$4 00 to $5 00
Use of Harp, per month.....2 00
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The scholastic year, comprising ten months, divided into two sessions of five months each, commences on the first Monday in August, and terminates about the 25th of June. The annual vacation commences during the session, excepts in case of sickness, only when a request to that effect is made by parents or guardians.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, per session.....$125 00
Entrance Fee.....10 00
Bedding.....10 00
Physician's fee, when required.....10 00
Washing, per session.....20 00

Payments to be made semi-annually in advance. Parents will pay for medical attendance, and supply toilet articles, etc.

Drawing, Painting and Music form extra charges. There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish languages, nor for Needlework.

Pupils will be received at any time, but will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress.

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TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
Board, Tuition and Washing.....$300 00
Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines.....10 00
Use of Library.....5 00
Graduation Fee.....20 00

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Studies will be resumed on the 5th of August.
1231 REV. B. JUSTIN, President.

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Piano, and use of instrument, per month.....$4 00 to $5 00
Use of Harp, per month.....2 00
No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needle Work or Drawing.

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### The Pope and the Carpenter.

M. Peche, the reporter of the "Work of Nocturnal Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament," relates this touching incident:

Peche, placing his only confidence in Providence who had promised him means for his journey, set out alone for Rome, with an intense desire to see the Holy Father. Having arrived tooclate to participate in the reception of the French pilgrims, no-one known and without friends, there remained for him no other resource than prayer. He went, therefore, to the tomb of St. Peter, his patron, to beg him to procure him the favor of an audience with the Pope. St. Peter, who has always power in Rome, did not delay his answer. Whilst Peche is finishing his prayer a person whom he does not know passes near him. He stops him, and asks him what he must do in order to see the Pope alone. He adds that he has the greatest desire to do so, and that he has just made the desire known to St. Peter, his patron saint.

"What you ask for is very difficult to obtain," answered the personage; "but since you have the protection of St. Peter, I think you will succeed. Give me your address, listen to your beads, and wait in peace."

Two days later Peche received a letter of audience for the 25th of May, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Faithful to the appointment he waited in a chamber full of Cardinals, Bishops and nobles—concealing himself as much as possible in a little brilliant group, thinking to be, in the last recleared—even precisely in the last—door open, and the Pope recalled. He is so bewildered that he has to be called a second time. Save he is the Pope, he sees no one in the apostle, passing first before all these men crowned for virtues and worldly science, and admitted into the presence of him who is, on earth, the august representative of the divine protector of Nazareth.

Very deeply moved, remained kneeling some distance from Lis Holiness. The Pope, looking at him with kindness, said to him:

"Come near me, my son: you are here with your father!" and took him by the hand, he added: "What do you desire?"

"Holy Father, I come to you blessing for my family, and for those who are dear to me; and also a special blessing for the Work of Nocturnal Adoration, which is spreading very much in Paris, where we pay for your Holiness."

"I am very much pleased with the 'Work of Nocturnal Adoration,' and with those who are members of it; it is the work of adoration is the foundation of Christianity. And what about Communion, my son?"

"Holy Father, our rule invites us to go Communion every morning for the intentions of the Vicar of Jesus Christ."

"*Ego orabo pro te*, my son; the works of all are wonderful, but the prayers of the Pope are for me a great deal. She has always been great love for me. She has been persecuted, calumniated, but she is more joious than ever. To become great it is necessary to be humbled. God will not allow that the Church should perish in its fruitfulness; I bless the Work of Nocturnal Adoration, and I bless you, my son, and all you are doing in it."

"Holy Father, I seek the glory of God the salvation of souls, and I perform Nocturnal Adoration."

"Well, since God desires you to be His servant, I grant you a plenary indulgence, and I will give you a medal in memory of the Holy Father. My dear son, you see that your Pope is very old; he will not live very long, and I will soon appear before Him before me; and, with the help of God, He will triumph. But you, my dear son, who are at my door will likewise fall, but as Pope will stand forever. Farewell, my son, and continue to bless Jesus in the eyes; a small incest agale in heaven."

The kneeling apostle is beyond compare; the saint's blessing shines out through the dignity of the Pontiff and the goodness of the father.—*Ami Ecclésiaster.*

### The Garibaldians.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of the sort of service Garibaldi and his ragabond gangs gave to France in his trials of her struggle with Germany:

"When Garibaldi arrived at Tours in the autumn of 1870 he found that the Vosges, the easy to see that his infirmities disqualified him from leading a real army into the field, and from exercising any effective restraint over the disorderly and dissolute bands which came to him to fight and sought to whitewash themselves by the celebrity of his honored name. There was a battalion of them at Autun by the time he was a woman, who wore the insignia of the Red Cross, and drew 4s. per day. All sorts of disorders were committed at Autun by these strange bands, who were never seen in the least degree under the control of their own chiefs. The Decter conducted the retreat of Bourbaki's army, never failing to take part in the operation, advises and remonstrates with the General, and is listened to with the greatest deference. Garibaldi's two sons, it is to be seen does the Decter make a change in his habits or dress. Even in the midst of battle, the confidence which long experience has given, and the Decter's coolness and courage never forsake him. At all events items do no harm, as for commissions he is more formidable to the French, for they have professed to fight, than to the Prussians, whom they rarely saw."

When Garibaldi was made a citizen of France his two Englishmen would see nothing in them but those in the capital of the capital of freedom, published by the Ultramontanes. It is a chance if they do not selected some time that this disagreeable paragraph was slipped into the correspondence of the leading journal by some "disciple of Ayala."—*Dublin Nation.*


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Alvarado—John Quigley.
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Auburn—James Walsh.
Austin, Nev.—Martin Igo.
Bodie—Thomas Burke.
Bodie—Thomas Burke.
Bodie—Thomas Burke

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

It is announced that Mgr. Sanminiatelli, Monsignor is Mgr. Marodo, will be appointed Archbishop of Lepanto.

The Catholics of Wheeling propose to erect a monumental chapel over the remains of the late Bishop Whelan.

The Benedictine Monks are about erecting a monastery in the diocese of Savannah. They will devote themselves almost exclusively to the education of the colored race.

The pretty little church at Cornlestown was consecrated on Sunday, July 16, by Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, in the presence of a very large congregation.

Fourteen postulants of the Sisterhood of St. Francis of the Poor were admitted to the holy habit, in the Chapel of Santa Clara, Cincinnati, on the 24th of July by the Most Rev. Archbishop.

Very Rev. James Coolon is the oldest priest in the diocese of Cleveland. This reverend hero of the Faith and of pioneer life in Ohio, was seventy-three years of age on the 31st August.

Died, at the Convent of St. Joseph, Bay St. Louis, July 30th, Sister Elder (known in the religious community as Sister St. Pierre), third daughter of J. C. Elder, and niece of the Right Rev. Bishop of Natchez.

The new church of the Presentation, on West Walnut Hills, Rev. J. Kennedy pastor, was dedicated, says the *Catholic Telegraph*, to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, July 30th, by Right Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock.

His Grace Archbishop MacHale presided at the solemn ceremony of raising from the sea-shore, at the Convent of Mercy, Westport, on the 16th of July. The *religieuse* who made her solemn vows on the occasion, was Miss Curr, sister of Very Rev. Dean Carr, Maynooth College.

The Christian Brothers are deserving of great praise for their labors in the cause of Catholic education. While the common schools of that city number 8,697 pupils, the parochial schools of the Catholic Church are educating 5,132—the difference being only 165 in favor of the schools that receive the support of the State.

Work on the steeple of the Holy Family Church, Chicago, Ill., is being pushed rapidly forward. About 90 feet is already built and the work will be carried on to completion as rapidly as possible. Its height when completed will be 235 feet, and the cost will be about $17,000. A splendid chime of thirty-two bells will be placed in the tower.

Mgr. Jankowski, the Suffragan Bishop of Posen was arrested on 26th July, to undergo the term of ten months' imprisonment to which he has been sentenced. The place of his detention is not yet known. Mgr. Pantkowski Suffragan, Bishop of Kuss, was arrested on the same day, to undergo the six sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment.

On the 17th of July, says the Pittsburg *Catholic*, the Right Rev. M. Domenec ordained the following members of the Benedictine Order, in St. Mary's Church, Allegheny: Priests—Rev. Wenceslaus Kraemer, O.S.B. Deacon—Rev. Cornelius Eckel, O.S.B. Subdeacon—Rev. Willibald Wilde. Students seated—Bruch, Melchior Reicher, John Nepomucene Jaeger, Albert Robrecht, Anton Wirtner and Heinrich Gerdes.

A new (Polish) Catholic Church, under the auspices of St. Albert, is being built at Berea, Ohio. On the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone, Father Kolasinski, the pastor, addressed the crowd assembled in Polish, and Fathers Wesserhoil and F. P. Quigly spoke in German and English, respectively. The priests present on the occasion represented seven different nationalities. There is a regular hotbed of Methodism, but Catholicity is spreading rapidly within its borders.

Stone pious persons are about to build a Carmelite nunnery at Lourdes, over the spot where Our Lady appeared to Bernadette, on the 11th of July last. It will be under the invention of Mount Carmel. Mother Teresa of Jesus, prioress of the Carmelites at Tulle, will be the head of the new convent. On July 11, Monseigneur the Bishop of Tarbes blessed the new foundation—a nunnery which has recently been built opposite the world-famous grotto of the apparition.

The *Crusader* announces the death of that true child of St. Ignatius, Father Da Fort. It says: "On January 31, Rev. Father Henry de Fort, S. J., died at Ze-kawei, Kiang nan, China. He was born May 17, 1838, and in 1850 entered the Pontifical army. He took a conspicuous part in the defence of Spoleto, and was sent back to France after the capitulation, but returned to Rome and became a Zouave. In 1866, his term of service having expired, he entered the Society of Jesus at Issodun, and in 1868, at his own request, was sent to China, where he has crowned five years of apostolic labor with a saintly death."

Death has stricken another noble soul in the person of Sister Mary Aloysius, Mother-Superior of the Convent of Notre Dame, Boston Highlands, and for many years a religious convened in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean. On the 11th July she left for Europe in the steamship Pavonia, with two others of her Order, returning to the Motherhouse for consultation on various matters, and on Monday, the 18th, she was seized with a sudden illness, consequent on the disease of the heart of which she had for about two years. The steamship stopped while the prayers were said for her departing soul, and her remains were consigned to the waves, far from the home which she had not seen for twenty-five years, and the sympathising hearts among whom she had labored. She was a native of Aix-la-Chapelle, in Prussia, and had passed nearly fifty years of age, thirty of which she spent as a religious.

The Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad Company held an election for Directors on the 15th, with the following result: Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Robert Robinson, Jr., D. O. Mills, S. B. Cohen. These gentlemen appear to be amazingly popular with the stockholders of all the railroad companies in the country. So they are always elected by each company with great unanimity. To read of these railroad elections reminds one of the programme in Mr. Mallett's great show, which ran something like this: "Highland fling, by a real live Highlander. Real live Highlander, Mr. Mallett. Injun war dance, by a real live Injun. Real live Injun, Mr. Mallet." In both cases the "full strength" of the company is clearly disclosed.

A body of Mennonites comprising one hundred families, passed through Berlin on the 14th August, on their way to the United States.

### Grand Celebration at St. Mary's.

At St. Mary's pro-Cathedral, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. his Grace Archbishop Polding, O. S. B., with all the pomp and splendor of the Roman Catholic Church. The occasions was one of three-fold interest to the members of the Catholic community, it being the day appointed for the feast of Sts. Peter and Paul; the fortieth anniversary of the consecration of the venerable Archbishop himself, and also the day appointed by him for the decoration of Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esq., (late member for Denilliquin,) with the order of St. Gregory the Great, recently conferred upon him by his Holiness the Pope. Knowing the great love and esteem in which the venerable Archbishop is held, not only by the members of his own flock, but by those who differ from him in his religious tenets, it was not surprising to find that, long before the appointed hour for the commencement of the service, the spacious building of the pro-Cathedral was crowded to excess; every available seat, with extra chairs down by the various aisles being occupied, and numbers of persons having to stand. When the service commenced there could not have been fewer than 2,000 persons present to witness the celebration. The altar was most tastefully decorated after the approved Pontifical manner, by the Rev. Father Colletti, chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop. It was carpeted with crimson cloth, and in addition to the usual altar decorations, bouquets of flowers were placed in tasteful profusion, and pots of evergreen and flowers stood on each side of the altar steps. The sanctuary railing was also decorated from the nave to the altar with crimson, blue and green, over which again hung several banners, the combined effect being very rich, revealing the handiwork of an artist, and doing very great credit to the pro-vestry gentlemen under whose personal instruction and supervision the decorations were carried out. The altar boys, seven in number, as well as the officiating priests, were dressed in bright and rich vestments, in accordance with the nature of the festival they were to celebrate. Pontifical High Mass was commenced at 11 o'clock by the venerable Archbishop, assisted by Fathers Walsh and Bonivento, assistant deacons; Father John Dwyer (rector of Lyndhurst), assistant priest; Father Placid, deacon; and Father Bernard, sub-deacon. Father Cullen (the Church's chaplain) was an usual director of the ceremonies. The musical portion of the service was especially grand and effective. Signor Zellman presided at the organ, and there was a large and efficient choir, principally composed of the members of the church choir. They also included Signors Zenari-Guasco, Mrs. Miles, Miss Clara Lee, and Signors Rosnati, Dondi and Collins. The music for the occasion was by the following masters: Mass, Haydn's No. 4, and Gounod's Mass. The solos were particularly fine, especially Signor Zenari's rendering of Giorza's "God Tellen;" "Ojus Anisum" (Sabat Mater) by Signor Rosnati; the "Ave Maria," by Signor Colva; and Rossini's "Pro Peccatis," by Signor Dondi.

The instrumental music composed of the entire opera band, sixteen in number, under the able leadership of Mr. John A. Heaney, organist of the Cathedral. In addition to the officiating priests, there were nearly twenty members of the clergy present on the altar, besides some five young men in training from Lyndhurst College. We also noticed several members of both Houses of Parliament and other prominent citizens among the congregation. After benediction the ceremony of investiture of Mr. Jennings took place. He, accompanied by his young son, ascended the altar steps, and knelt at the feet of the Archbishop. Father Colletti read aloud the diploma from the Pope, received from him through Cardinal Antonelli, in Latin, which was immediately afterwards read in English by Father Healey. The diploma contains a history of the Order and instructions as to wearing the insignia, and was signed by Pope Pius IX., dated at the Vatican 20th February, 1874, in the twenty-eighth year of his Pontificate. The Archbishop then blessed the sword and cross, and handed them to the recipient, who, after receiving the Archbishop's blessing, faced the congregation and saluted them with the sword. The ceremony then concluded and the choir sang the Hallelujah Chorus, while the congregation slowly left the building. The Order of St. Gregory the Great was founded by Pope Gregory XVI., on the 1st September, 1831, as a reward for zeal and devotion displayed in the cause of the Roman Catholic religion and apostolic authority in an age of religious opposition and indifference." Burke, in his "Orders of Knighthood and Decorations of Honor of all Nations," says: "The badge consists of an octagonal cross, chased and enamelled red. The blue middle medallions on the obverse the effigy of St. Gregory, and on the reverse the words, *Pro Deo et Principe*. The ribbon (watered, I think) is accompanied by the legend, *S. Gregorius Magnus* (or, as in the case of Sir Charles Jennings' case), the cross is suspended by a red ribbon with yellow borders, between which and the cross is a green oak-leaved olive branch. There is not any particular costume in connection with the Order; nor do each receive as his Cross or St. Gregory entitle the recipients to prefix the honorific title" to their names. It is simply a religious Order of honor conferred upon a lay member for service rendered in the cause of the Roman Catholic Church. —*Sydney Morning News, June* 30.

Sir Patrick Jennings is a brother of Mr. John Jennings of this city.

### An Unwholesome Season.

The closing days of winter and the early days of spring are very trying to the health and sensitive and are apt to effect unpleasantly even the more robust constitutions. Everything now is more or less unorganized in the nerves or more depressing to the spirits than damp, chilling winds, fogs and cold rains, and such unwelcome visitors are the rule and not the exception at this season. Common prudence suggests, therefore, the propriety of fortifying the system against the influences which are so inimical to health and comfort, and the experience of more than a quarter of a century points to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the most effectual, safe and agreeable tonic ever introduced. An assurance of vital strength and energy is what is required at most and every time the unhealthy elements now present in the atmosphere. This increase of vital power, no nerve can be more effectually secured than by the use of this celebrated remedy which at once stimulates the digestive organs and the circulation, can be recommended to the public as one of the two to three boons of Providence. It is a thorough and genuine vegetable preparation. The nature of its ingredients is well known to the public. It is composed of an aromatic pure diffusive stimulant, combined with the extract and juices of the most effective tonic, alterative, and diuretic and laxative roots and herbs known to medical science. The combination of these excellent ingredients, in proportions certain in the exhaustion of enfeebled, languid and diseased systems, the great tonic alterative owes its efficiency as a preventative and curative. A course of it, commenced now, will prevent all danger of fever and ague, rheumatism, or other ailments arising from cold and damp peculiar to the spring months, and also prove a safeguard against the causes of dyspepsia and liver complaint. Which no frequently occur at the period of the year.

The war in Cuba is conducted with as much virulence as ever.

The Minister of Public Worship was asked in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, July 14, whether he would interfere to prevent Dr. Reinkens, the "Old" Catholic Bishop, from carrying out his contemplated tour of confirmation. The Minister stated he did not intend to do so, and held that the Government was not bound or entitled to lend the temporal arm to the Church in this matter.

The population of Sacramento county is estimated at 36,000 souls.

### Subscriptions Received.

Oakland—James Magee.....$12 50
Canmarsh—M. Doherty.....4 00
Benicia—Patrick W. Gillis.....4 00
Redwood City—John McEvoy.....1 00
Virginia City—John B. Orsbond.....4 00
Valley—Patrick McElroy.....4 00
Bethel Church—Thomas Dolan.....4 00
" Peter Hanrahan.....4 00
" John Kennedy.....4 00
" Mr. Bobbett.....4 00
Ione—James Bagley.....7 00
Tomales—P. Kirk.....4 00
French Gulch—Timothy Murray.....2 00
London (England)—Thomas Calnan.....1 00
Ballymacoe (Ireland)—Father P. Sheridan.....1 00

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, August 20, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export it has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $5@5 50, and superfine at $4@4 25, usual terms.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and at steady rates the past week. At the close the market is quotable at $1 [illegible] for shipping and $1 37½@1 40 for choice milling. 9 100 Sx.

LOCOMOTIVE, August 20.—The Union Line Express is the weekly review of the breadstuffs market, has the following: "Bad weather prevailed throughout the past week, and consequently a sharp look-out was the favored chief crops. There are no reports of spoiling, though in many districts the weather is poor condition, in consequence of heavy winds and low temperature. The harvest has commenced on the continent. This will bring good samples to the front, and increase the value of the old stock. There is little difference to prices since last reports, although the tendency is downward. Wheat crops here and in France are much better, and the dependence of both countries on foreign supplies is less. Flour is in good demand, and prices are rather easier, below the average."

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at unchanged rates. We quote the range for the brewing at $1 70@1 80 for Coast.

OATS—There was a fair demand, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 60@1 65 @ 100 lbs.

RYE—Sales have been held during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $1 [illegible] @ 100 lbs.

CORN—The demand has been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $1 [illegible] @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 [illegible] @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—We quote at 3@3½c @ 100 lbs.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 75@1 [illegible] 50 for sack; Garlic, 5@6; Green Peas, 3@4; Rhubarb, 3@—; String Beans, 1½ @ 3c; Lima Beans, 3c; Beets, 75c@$1 per sack; Onions, 2@3c per lb; Peppers, 12½ @ 15c; Tomatoes, 3c @ 1c for 40 and 10@15c; Okra, 10@15c per box; Green Corn, 10@15c per dozen; Marrowfat Squash, 1½@2c per lb; Cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand. We quote the range at 75c@$1 25 @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $16 @ ton and firm.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $26 @ ton from the mill.

RYE—Quotable at $1 12½@1 17½ @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 @ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—We quote Flax at $2 @ Canary, 6@4½c; Hemp, 4½@5c; Timothy, 12½@15c; Clover, 15@17½c.

HIDES—We quote California dry at 15@16c, and Mexican at 14@15c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c @ lb.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 30@37½c @ lb.

WOOL—The market continues to rule quiet; fair, 3 @12½c; common, 8@9c; Humboldt, 20@22½c @ lb.

HOPS—Are held in light and prices for choice are from 25@30c, where reflective qualities are taken at 20@22½c @ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, good to choice, 32½ @35c; extra, 37½@40c; California pickled roll, 25@30c; Oregon, 25@30c; Eastern, 25@30c; California firkin, 25@30c; Eastern, 25@30c.

CHEESE—California, 14½@15c; Eastern, 15@16c; Oregon, 15@16c; Eastern, 15@16c; Sage, 15@16c; Young Americas, 15@16c; Eastern, 15@16c; Sage, 15@16c; Young Americas, 15@16c; Eastern, 15@16c.

EGGS—Are in good supply and prices have declined. We quote at 25@27½c @ dozen.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—For first quality, 9@10c; other grades, 5@8c @ lb.

MUTTON—At 6@8c @ lb.

VEAL—At 6@8c @ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8½@9c; corn-fed, 8@8½c @ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 20@22c; Dressed, 18@19c; Young Roosters, 15@17 @ dozen.

Live Chickens, Mixed, 12½@14 dozen.

Geese—Live at 12½@15 @ pair.

Ducks—Live, 12½@15 @ pair.

Rabbits—At 10@12½ dozen.

Wholesale Dealers.


DRY GOODS, ETC.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

WE HAVE NOW A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

Which we offer the public at very

LOW PRICES,

Consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy

SILKS,

IRISH POPLINS, SHAWLS,

And a full supply of

Fancy Goods.

We invite special attention to our supply of

BLACK GOODS.

Table Linens & Housekeeping Goods

To Hotels and Boarding-houses at Wholesale Prices.

RIBBONS

A Specialty, at importers' rates.

SF BRADFORD SERGES, in Black and White, recommended especially for the use of the Sisters and Fathers of the Coast.

SF IRISH TATTING sold to the trade at a Sh. cent. discount.

Orders from the country promptly [illegible] to at lowest prices.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE TIMID.....SAN FRANCISCO.

CERTIFICATES OF COPARTNERSHIP. — We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have entered into a copartnership and are doing business in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, where our principal place of business is, under the firm name and style of KELLY & EGAN; that the names and residences of the respective partners are herein signed.

MICHAEL H. KELLY, [SEAL]
No. 15 Hayes street, San Francisco.
JOHN EGAN, [SEAL]
118 Page street, San Francisco.
San Francisco, July 21, 1874.
Acknowledged before Arnold Fuller, Notary Public.
Indorsed—Filed July 23, 1874.
W. W. HARNEY, County Clerk.
By W. SWEENSON, Deputy Clerk.
1733

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
—OF— —AND—
BOOTS SHOES,

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT THE AVENUE AUCTION STORE OF
JAMES O'HANLON,
725 Montgomery Street.

SF GREAT CLEARANCE SALE FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

A VISIT TO THE STORE WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL THAT WE ARE SELLING goods cheaper than any other house in the trade. Our present stock of Staple Goods is the largest we have ever had, and we intend to make room for a large consignment of Winter Goods—a splendid and well-assorted stock of Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes, manufactured expressly for our own trade and to suit the requirements of customers.

500 cases Men's tap sole Boots at.....$1 50
" The same plus as by the case.]
400 cases Men's Kip and Calf Boots.....4 00
The feeble branch of a childish hand
100 cases Calf Grain Boots.....3 00
And the strong heart, cultivated to all beside,
" Former price $5 50.....3 50
The wisdom of wise clerging.
100 cases Irish Leather Boots.....3 50
100 cases Boys' Boots, size 9 to 13.....2 00
Our own make, and warranted.....2 00

The simplest prayer that was ever I spoke
By a child with its mother kneeling,
Is not the shadowy gulf so broke
In any to the soul to bearing;
The truest book that ever I've seen without
The good book that within is sleeping,
Is not the book of nature, the book of years of
Nature's love, forever in keeping.

There are fingers set on the pulse we keep
Life's brittle thread from breaking;
There are hearts whose every throb we feel
Before the throb is made or still
The fairest of kindred are counting,
If in each a secret we may find
The highest touch
We were more of love bestowing,
Some would have in greater measure of love
Where illusions and letters are growing.

The truest hearts hold other hearts—
The truest love is unspoken;
The best gift is the kindest touch
With a soul's deep feeling broken;
A prayer, though in weakness given,
Is more than the gift of angels,
And open the gates to heaven.

IMPORTATION DIRECT

M. SHORT,
PIONEER TAILOR,
COMMERCIAL STREET, - - - Corner of Leidesdorf

SF THE FINEST GOODS ever introduced into this market, including
CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERE,
NAPIER, BEAVERS,
OXFORD, DIAGONALS,
KAGLANS, WEST TWILLS,
Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

A Large Assortment of Genuine Irish Frieze.

Being the NEWEST FASHIONS, both in material and colors, which he now offers at prices which

*Cannot be touched by any other house in the city.*

An inspection of THIS SPLENDID STOCK is respectfully invited. A perfect fit guaranteed.

Remember, my Prices to Ord are—

Pants.....$ 11
Business Suits.....
Dressy Suits.....
Finest French Dressy Suits.....

M. SHORT,
527 Commercial Street,
SAN FRANCISCO. and

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT HEALY'S
RED HOUSE,
848 MARKET STREET (OPPOSITE FOURTH).

SF PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

NEW STORE!---NEW GOODS!

EVERYTHING NEW!

M. CAREY

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO the people of San Mateo county that he has opened a

GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE AT SAN MATEO,

Where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of first-class

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, CLOTHING,
WOODEN WARE, FURNISHING GOODS,
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, WINES, LIQUORS,
ALES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Which will be sold at San Francisco prices for cash.

Farmers, what is the use of going to San Francisco to get goods when they may be obtained at home? You can buy just as cheap from

CAREY?

Five hundred thousand pounds is taken to San Francisco each year from San Mateo county for the purchase of

GROCERIES

By resident families, when as good qualities and at as cheap prices may be obtained at

CAREY'S.

It is a well-known fact that Carey is now busily preparing all kinds of general merchandise for CASH, on sale from 20 to 30 per cent.

SF Quick Sales and Small Profits! is my motto. au8

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.,
Northwest corner Pine and Front S
Where they offer for sale
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS
ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RA
102, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,
and 110 PINE STREET.

BACON & COMPANY'S
ART PRINTERY
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
PRINTING
Paper Ruling and Book Binding.
Neatly, Promptly, Cheap
PERFORMED BY
Bacon & Company
Corner Clay and Sansome Sts.
Country Orders will receive equal consideration with those from our city patrons.

HARP WANTED TO HIRE, for two months; may be [illegible] purchased at the end of that time. Apply by letter to SUPERIOR, at convent of the Sacred Heart, [illegible] 1st.

FRATINGER & NOLL
WILL EXHIBIT RARE NOVELTIES during the coming week in handsome

LINEN SUITS.
NEW STYLES,
Embroidered and Braided in all the new Shades and Designs.

NEW STYLE CLOAKS,
Drap d'Ete, English Walking Jackets,
Dolman's Talmas, and Polonaises,
Trimmed and Inserted with YAK LACE and PASSEMENTERIE, both Plain and Beaded.

HOUSE WRAPPERS!
A Large Assortment, consisting in
French Calico, Cashmere and Silk.

STREET SUITS.
In all New and Desirable SPRING GOODS, made up stylish and handsomely trimmed in two colors or with silk.

SPRING SILKS
Can be found in all Shades and at all Prices.

PASSEMENTERIES!
PASSEMENTERIES!
The Largest and Best Assortment of
BEADED DIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
BUCKLES,
SLIDES,
FRINGES
AND BUTTONS.

YAK LACE AND INSERTIONS,
Both Plain and Beaded, in large variety.

FRATINGER & NOLL,
Leading Cloak and Suit House of the City.
10 Montgomery Street.

E. SUPPLE,
838 Market Street,
HAS NOW A FULL AND COMPLETE ASsortment of Spring and Summer
DRESS GOODS
Which we offer to the public at very
LOW PRICES,
Consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy
SILKS,
IRISH, POPLINS, SHAWLS,
And a full supply of
Fancy Goods.
We invite special attention to our supply of
BLACK GOODS.
TABLE LINENS
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
To Hotels and Boarding-houses at Wholesale Prices.
RIBBONS
A Specialty, at importers' rates.
Orders from the country promptly attended to at lowest rates.
E. SUPPLE,
838 Market street.....Nearly opposite Fourth
mr31-1m

LOW PRICED MUSIC BOOKS.
Attractive, Useful, Very Popular.
CLARKE'S DOLLAR INSTRUCTORS,
—FOR—
Reed Organs, Piano and Violin.
RIVER OF LIFE. 35 cents. Best Sabbath School Song Book.
CANTATA OF ESTHER. Dramatized. 50 cents. Immensely popular.
FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS' TUNES. 50 cts. Much enlarged. Sing forever.
RIVER OF LIFE. 35 cents. Best Sabbath School Song Book.
WINNER'S NEW SCHOOL—For Piano, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Banjo. Duets, Accordions, Fife, Flute, Flageolet, Clarionet. Price of each Book, 75 cents.
RIVER OF LIFE. 35 cents. Best Book for Sabbath Schools.
WINNER'S BAND OF FOUR. $1. First and second Violin, Cornet or Clarionet, and Bass.
Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., C. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York. Boston.

Manufactory of all Kinds of
Silk and Bunting Flags,
Banners, A. G. H. Scarfs,
ROSETTES AND BADGES, FOR BALLS AND PICNICS.
PASQUALE, 644 Washington street,
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The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
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DENIS LYONS. JOHN T. BARRY.
RICHARD O'SULLIVAN.....EDITOR.
DENIS LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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Served by Carriers, per week.....10 cts
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" " Peterson's Ladies' Magazine.....4 50

ADVERTISING RATES:
1 square, 1 time.....$1 00 | 1 square, 6 months.....$10 00
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" 3 months.....8 00 | " 1 year.....25 00
SF The above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.


### A BUNCH OF KEYS.

There's a tender spot in every heart—
For hearts, think they have human—
And the keys to set nobody their inner court
Are held by man and woman.
The feeble branch of a childish hand
May a soul's door lift in weeping,
And the strong heart, cultivated to all beside,
The wisdom of wise clerging.

The simplest prayer that was ever I spoke
By a child with its mother kneeling,
Is not the shadowy gulf so broke
In any to the soul to bearing;
The truest book that within is sleeping,
The good book that is nature, the book of years of
Nature's love, forever in keeping.

There are fingers set on the pulse we keep
Life's brittle thread from breaking;
There are hearts whose every throb we feel
Before the throb is made or still
The fairest of kindred are counting,
If in each a secret we may find
The highest touch
We were more of love bestowing,
Some would have in greater measure of love
Where illusions and letters are growing.

The truest hearts hold other hearts—
The truest love is unspoken;
The best gift is the kindest touch
With a soul's deep feeling broken;
A prayer, though in weakness given,
Is more than the gift of angels,
And open the gates to heaven.


VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874. NO. 48.


### The Clopne Bishopric.

Last Saturday information reached Ireland that the Holy Father, in accordance with the wishes of the clergy of Clopne, approved and appointed Very Rev. Canon MacCarthy, parish priest of Mallow, to succeed the truly lamented Dr. Keane as prelate of that diocese. It is over what will be hailed with unfeigned joy throughout the southern province. It is highest praise to say that the new bishop will worthily succeed the late prelate and as patriot. Canon MacCarthy asserted himself not a little to secure the choice of his brother priests and of the Holy See to fill and sainted traditions of the Irish hierarchy. No purer spirit or truer heart ever loved and served God and Ireland. He is brother of the late Canon Justin MacCarthy of Mallow, a man whose grand and massive genius, whose splendid abilities and gentle virtues made him a very shrine-lover of religion and patriotism in the South. Truer MacCaurea both; full of the ancient spirit of their race; holding love of country to be a duty next to the love of God, they were men destined to write their names on the bright records of Catholic Ireland. One sleeps in the little church of Mallow, close by the flowing Blackwater, where he was laid one day amidst the raining tears of a stricken people. The other is now selected by the Apostolic See to wear the mitre of Cloyne. One rests with the Church triumphant, the other is raised to command in the Church militant. To Cloyne and to Ireland a blessing has been given, that, in those days, when more than ever most beersand true are needed in the episcopacy, so one so gentle, so wise and so courageous has been trained in the school of the priest and lamented Dr. Keane. Fervently and reverently we wish the new Bishop length of days, in health and welfare, to rule a faithful and devoted people.—*Dublin Nation, August 29.*

### Bismarck Snubbed.

The court refusal of Russia to recognize Bismarck as a fegreat step in the face to Berlin. He thought to carry all before him, and he very nearly had his way. So ready were the "Christian powers," as Don Juan called them, to fall in at the Berlin command, that in less than a week from the first announcement of Bismarck's fiat, every single Madrid a lift, every considerable power but one had joined him. Russia spoke last, and Russia, after long silence, "No." The three Emperors, William, Francis Joseph and Alexander, had so lately been embraced at Berlin that many people took it for granted they were certain to move together. But here was the accident in the spoke. The Czar will have nothing to say to Bismarck's Spanish pet, and the Czar is quite strong enough to do just what he likes in such a matter, and give nobody, Prince or Minister, any thanks. It is not at all unlikely that the Porte Ribbon story has jarred upon the nerves of the Emperor of all the Russias, and that the natural jealousy of the German lust of territory forbade him to assist any longer. Or it may be that he is weary of the democratic game which has been in vogue at Berlin since the issues of the Franco-German war. The Muscovite big brother is evidently becoming restive, and he is big enough to cause some uneasiness even when he yawns, particularly in his next-door neighbor. Bismarck feels his failure, they say, acutely, and nothing more completely shows the true significance of the falling out than the efforts of the Government press at Berlin to make the people think there is nothing at all the matter. The formal message from St. Petersburg to Berlin, to the effect that the divergence of opinion need not cause a diplomatic misunderstanding between Russia and Germany, is evidence of the straits to which it reduces them.—*Dublin Weekly News, August 29.*

### A Living Skeleton.

Last week we announced the death of an extraordinary being in the Prescott Workhouse. The local newspaper states that the deceased had been exhibited in a caravan in various parts of the country. With a determination worthy of a better object, he had voluntarily gone through a process which had reduced him to nothing but skin and bone. He was enabled to wonderful clodhoppers at country fairs at one penny per head, and there is reason for supposing that, under the influence of misery and wretchedness, the pain and weariness, he suffered, his ambition was satisfied, as wondering public left his caravan absolutely edging that they had never seen anything like it, unlike a prize ox or pig, and left it in. Shut out from the clear light of heaven, voluntarily deprived of the enjoyment of sufficient food and the common kindly human knowledge that his privations would bring him to the grave, the gaunt, wretched creature considered himself rich in the fact he had lived for a purpose. He was "The Living Skeleton," and in that respect had as much out-distanced all competitors as the greatest warriors, statesmen, painters, philosophers, etc., out-distance theirs. With sunken eyes and hollow cheeks, with attenuated legs which were more bones covered with diseased skin, with the grave before him yawning to receive him, it seems impossible to believe that this mere mockery of a man was a man at all. Yet he was, and he would have no wife, no plumes, no pomp but wished the poor to the money which would be saved by an empty parade. Every one had those to his bed side to receive his He bequeathed £50 to be given poor of Wolverhampton, without of religious belief.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

### The Prince of Wales' Debts.

A Bankrupt and [illegible] Peerage.

LONDON, August 22.—There is always plenty of scandal afloat concerning our princes, and the latest yarn is that the Prince of Wales is again compromised in another affair of gallantry. Hitched to royalty of [illegible] he is said "could up" last year, is said to have been the widow of a gentleman once bearing a great name in the banking world of the same which was on everybody's lips that terrible "Black Friday." The present favorite is said to be the most beautiful woman in England—a lady whose husband is well known in the counters of the world and banking. The Prince of Wales owes nearly a million of money. But it must not be supposed that his favorites are ruined by his generosity. The Prince, although of pleasure bent, has a frugal mind. It is probable that the mute-peculiar will combine something handsome. The debts of the Prince were let £100,000 a year. Should now living in a very humble way, possibly on a rate of £30,000 a year. When her establishment was broken up and sold by her creditors there was a great rush of purchasers, and competition for certain stuffs in the house was lively. The three principal creditors of the Prince are the Duke of Sutherland; Mr. Poole, the tailor; and Mr. Lawson, the principal proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*. The Prince had about a £1,000,000 saved up for him when he attained his majority. He has ever since had an income of about £120,000 a year. His wife is not extravagant. But now he is in debt in the tune of £650,000 or £1,000,000, and it is a great mystery where the money has gone to. In about twelve years he has managed to spend more than three and a quarter millions sterling, or nearly seven hundred millions of dollars. He is anxious to get out of debt—or at least his creditors want their money. He applied to the late Government for assistance, but they refused to do anything. He has renewed his application to the present Government, and the matter is under consideration. One of the pleas he makes is that much of the money he spent in discharging duties belonging to the Queen. There is something in this, but then if it be so the Queen should pay it and not the people. The Queen, I am told, has occasionally given considerable sums to the Prince, but before the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh some of the creditors of that young gentleman (who is also in debt) commenced a run on him and threatened to make a row about it if they were not paid. The Queen came to the rescue, and paid £15,000 out of her own purse to satisfy these claims.

At the next session of Parliament a bill of some kind will be introduced for the relief of the Prince of Wales. Most probably it will consist of a vote of money and an authorization for the capitalization of the private debts of the Duchy of Cornwall for a certain number of years. These revenues amount to about £60,000 a year. A capitalist would do well to pay £600,000 down and take the revenues for ten years. By these means the money to pay the debts of the Prince might be raised, but he would in the meantime be deprived of half his income.

There has been a ridiculous story floating about in London for days to the effect that now that the Princess of Wales has gone back to Denmark with her father she will remain there, and that, tired of his constant infidelities of her husband, a quiet separation is about to be effected. I know this story is my foundation for the report.—*Cor., of New York Graphic.*

### A Letter from Bazaine.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The *Herald* this morning publishes a letter to its editor from Marshal Bazaine, dated at Boisde Boulogne, Thursday, September 4th. The letter is printed both in French and English, and reviews the late war between France and Germany. Bazaine complains that he was a victim of the army, and that the nation had lost two supporters, since the Emperor, who is dead, and Thiers, who has been set aside and replaced by MacMahon. He says he would not have attempted to escape had MacMahon sent him to lessen the severity of his captivity. He considers now that during his trial he should have employed the services of Lawyer as MacMahon, and shows how the latter was defeated and had evacuated Alsace, and was one of the first authors of the grossly dishonest MacMahon had been an unfortunate leader as he (Bazaine) had been at Metz, as Trochu and Ducrot were at Paris, and as Bourbaki and Chanzy were in the East; but he forgot all this when he became President. He says the Court Martial that course to pursue in his case. They condemned and absolved him at the same breath declared him a criminal, and left him to his gratitude towards the Emperor and Empress, Thiers, and says if the latter had not been overthrown he would have found a means to avoid the disgraceful trial to which he (Bazaine) was subjected, but he does not consider his military career ended.

On August 21st Mr. Justice Fitzgerald made an order directing the Rev. Mr. Delouston, who keeps a Protestant orphanage in Kildare, to surrender the three children of Mrs. Catherine Bennett. The father of the children was a Catholic, and after his death the mother was induced by the Protestant clergyman at Clongo to place the

I was more than glad when I sighted your pearly face shining down on me. But tell me, what's put you out?"

Norah's face flushed. "It's just Michael White," she said, holdyt the makes me that wild I could beat him! He's forever after me, and now I take so, and I'd lie in the grave before I'd be wife of his! I hate him!"

"He's a bad man, I'm thinking," said Harry, gravely, and not one I'd like you to anger, Norah. There's no telling what he won't do when he's up. But Norah, dear, why don't you tell him bold, that you've promised to be my wife? Maybe he'd be quiet then."

"That's just what I daren't do," replied Norah, hastily, "for he'd mark you ill, I'm thinking. He's bitter against you now, and says he'll spile both you and me because I were your ribbon yesterday. Harry, he's a bad man; don't you go near him, or let him anger you, or maybe he'll kill you."

Harry Duncan laughed scornfully, but his brow was clouded.

"I'm not feared of him, Norah," he said; "what I wish you'd keep away from him. I'm going a fishing to morrow early, and maybap I won't be back for a day or two; but you won't let him frighten you into giving me up, will you, dear? You'll be true to me, Norah?"

His looked at her wistfully and sadly, a strange foreboding of evil coming over him.

"Harry!" I swear it, Harry Duncan!" cried Norah, passionately. "haven't I said I'll be your wife, and no other's man by the kind heavens above us, and is it doubting me you are? I'll be true to you in life and death, and never a thought will I give to Michael White or the bravest man alive. Why will ye ask me, and when I've told ye makes ye down and mad? Oh, Harry, Harry, I'd die if aught happened to you, my lad, so don't be frightening me with your looks and questions."

She rose to her feet, her blue eyes sparkling with tears, and her pretty mouth quivering, and Harry lifted her bundle, and they prepared to descend.

"Don't see that bold ship, Harry?" she cried, as she looked seaward and pointed to the horizon, on which an ever increasing fog was rising; "she's standing for here, with her sails all set. Look, Harry; she's a brave sight!"

The young sailor turned, and shading his eyes with his hand, looked long and steadily.

"It's a man-o'-war," he said, at length; "and making for here; but she'll tack, you may be sure, for what would she want here?"

"Ah, I must be going home," said Norah, turning reluctantly away. "Aunt Janny will be wondering what's come to me. Come, Harry,"

They proceeded towards the village, pausing now and then to gaze on the moon, which was slowly rising in all her splendor behind the cliffs, but seemed never stood at the little wicket-gate of Norah's home.

"You'll be away early, Harry, I'm thinking," she said, half sadly, as she took her bundle from him. "I'll not see you again for a day or two, will I?"

"I guess not," said the young man, gravely; "but that won't break your heart, Norah." Shake hands, my girl, before I go, and don't let that fellow Michael be threatening you again. You tell him bold you're my promised wife, and he'll let you be, never fear. He's a coward at heart, for all his great bones. Good night, Norah dear, and the good God keep you."

With a busy heart, Harry Duncan left her; and as Norah watched his retreating figure, a terrible feeling of desolation crept over her, and she, for the first time, she would have run after him and begged him not to go, to wait but one day before he started. But she controlled herself, and with a heavy sigh she entered the cabin.

* * * *

There were strange tales whispered of Michael White, and how he lived. He had no apparent trade, but yet never seemed to want money to spend a greater part of his time in lounging about the cliffs, and would carefully avoiding as yet all words of love, that she might have no excuse for repeating her former rebuff. But poor Norah could not endure his presence at a spot that seem-d sacred, in her loving fancy, to her lost Harry. She did not wish to be cheered; she liked to bug her grief, and muse and weep over the happy days of old; and when pleading eyes looked wistfully up, "Oh, Michael, let me be! Sure, I'm too sad to talk to ye. Won't you please leave me alone? It's poor company I am, with my heart bored in the sea."

But Michael was not to be daunted. "It's bad for you, my girl," he would answer. "I know you're grieving sore for him that's dead and gone; but you're young yet; may be you'll smile again when the spring comes, and the winter is over."

"Will I smile when Harry lies dead?" cried the poor girl, with streaming eyes. "Will I be glad that the heavens are blue over his grave? Will I care that the Sowers bloom, again, when he is not here to pick 'em for me? No, no, Michael White; I'll never smile again. My heart is broke entirely."

When she found that he sought her still, she avoided the spot, and wandered instead along the shore beneath the tall cliffs, shuddering as the thought occurred to her that Harry's bones might be whitening somewhere among the crags. Michael White sought her in vain at her accustomed haunt, and lofty cursings her obstinacy, descended into the village, to see if he could find her, or whether she were ill. But Mrs. Grey, who liked but little at best of Norah, did, shirked h s questions, and refused to tell him where Norah was.

"She's ill, I'm wailing you, I'm thinking, Michael White," she answered brusquely. "You poor girl's in bed with a high brain, and she's best alone. She ain't company for none now, poor dearie; the good Lord pity her, and Michael stands away with mutiered imprecations, and all the more determined to gain her love.

The story reader passed slowly away; and one bright afternoon in spring, Norah sat on the cliffs at the foot of the cliff, knitting with rapid fingers, and ever and anon raising her eyes to watch the sail that passed along the horizon. She was sadder than usual that afternoon, for as she came over the beach she had seen all the fishermen putting off their boats to try their luck, and the scene brought back with painful vividness old sunny days when she had gone down to wish Harry good luck, and watch the red sails disappear across the tossing waves that now washed over his whitened bones. She no longer gave way to wild bursts of passionate grief, but as her heavy feet wandered towards her hiding-place, large scalding tears rose to her eyes, and rolled slowly down her and white face, silent witnesses of the bitter grief within. And as the blue wool jerked and flew over her active fingers, deep sighs rose unbidden to her lips, till at length laying down her work, she rested her head upon her hand and gave way to her sad thoughts.

A man was coming along the shining sands towards her, and she dreamily watched him as each first trend seemed to dry the circle of sand around his foot, and again as it was lifted to leave it water-clad before. He was dressed in the uniform of the navy, and with his hands clasped behind his back, and his head bent down, strode rapidly on, as if engrossed in thought. What was it that made Norah turn crimson to the roots of her wavy hair, and then again as pale as ashes, as he neared her, and while her heart beat with a violence that could hear by down her work on the rock beside her, and rise to her feet before the stranger? Was it Harry's the grave give up its dead, or she was in a dream, crying, laughing by turns, and vainly trying to speak to him? Yes, it was her lover sold; how his boat was capsized in a squall, and how he had clung to its upturned bottom until picked up by the very man-of-war that he had sworn to be revenged on the very first opportunity that offered. The captain was short of hands, owing to a fever that had carried off several of his men; and, glad of so stalwart a substitute, had taken poor unwilling Harry to the bosom of Service.

This was how poor Norah through eight long months had mourned her lover's brother-in-law over the dead love that had never been dead. Loud and long were the rejoicings that followed the return of the lost one, for Harry was a general favorite; and the young, as well as the old, declared that his arm was totally useless owing to the severe shakings it had had since he made his appearance. He did not have to beg very hard to induce Norah to promise to be his wife at once; and the banns were put on the following Sunday at the inn church on the downs. But there was one bad heart grieved more than ever by Harry's return, and that was Michael White's. Baffled, foiled his heart with rage and hate. As Michael White, with livid cheeks and clenched teeth heard the two names called (for he was at church, having been told Norah was to be married), he half vowed that while he lived Norah Grey should never be Harry Duncan's wife.

## Froude from an impartial English View.

As an historian Froude has been so suddenly crushed beneath the heel of enlightened investigation, that a reference to him in that character would, at this day, be entirely superfluous. But here is an article from the London **Saturday Review**—which, traveling somewhat out of the customary rut of literary criticism, gives us a painful pen-portrait of the man, and for that reason we reproduce the picture. The **Review** says:

"Mr. Froude's case is different from that of the most violent and most unfair party writers. He makes some excuse for Irish Papists and Irish Protestants speaking of one another. But here is a writer who, in the temptation, no interest in the matter, without the poor excuse of a national or religious rancour, puts himself forward, in cold blood, to defend the evil deeds of one side and to blacken those of the other. What can be Mr. Froude's motives we cannot guess; the only practical result of his labors can be to make old resentments and present disputes bitterer than they need to be. If Mr. Froude wishes to stir up another Irish rebellion, to find new victims for new torturers, he could not take better means to compass the end. He stands alone in modern English historical literature as having habitually applied no small natural gifts to a purpose which we can only pronounce immoral. The downward course is easy; the panegyrist of Mr. Froude lives to be remembered in another age, it is something to think that they will carry their own moral condemnation with them. If the man who can jeer over the gibbet of Whiting in one age and the gibbet of Crosbie in another is to find any lasting place in men's memories, it is something to think that the character in which he will be remembered will not be as the defender of this or that doubtful historical or political theory, but in the character in which he has chosen for himself—as the champion of evil, the apologist of wrong."

## INNISHOWAN.

No wonder I do weep and sigh, as here alone I sadly stray Here among the heather grey, haunted, sadness, On bright days of boyhood's day, bright days long gone.

The waving woods and the rushing floods of Innishowan.

The woe and tears of dreary years have worn away That sterner part which found my heart through manhood's day,
And, like a child, I sit a-moaning the wild and long gone,
I sit and sigh for days gone by in Innishowan.

The mountain streams dance through my dreams in fairy array,
Aspiring pale the liquid bright laughs down among the grass and grass wild where oft, a child, I've wandered through.
Her sorrow gave her poisoned ways for sweeter new.

From h ll and vale the Clans-chiefs have sadly fled;
The cold footfall of Sas on Gall disturbs the dead;
Where must they feel 'neath bonnet heel?—echoes' echoes!
The rose finds rest in the eagle's nest in Innishowan.

Should Cuhir come from his mouldering tomb to Cruinn's Cusagrad
And from the shield looked down beneath, weep
How would he sigh as days gone by came rushing
To find how slaves can tread the graves of lions gone!

Oh Liberty! when shall we see thy smiles again?
Both night and day we watch and pray, and look in vain.
How many years, through woe and tears, we've
In heart and mind we've kept enshrined the secret
Of true that we were born to thee and to the God.
Eae from our birth we've sworn fealty and bound
never God—
That, while we've hope, first Ierne's crypt and bound
in the chains
Which bind the God of Gaelic blood within our
veins.

But Liberty, when Tyranny was at my back,
The blood of the Gaels of Leinster's were at my back
From mother, and girls from stalwart sons, and
heart from heart
What foe would dare the wolf-dog's lair to invade
our own?

Those were the times when clashing chimes from
Fell on the ears of mountaineers like sweetest words
Of hope, that from the dreary past we'd burst into
the breath:
When grown bold, through legends old, did plan
with death.

But long ago by wait and woe fond thee were freed;
Thy sons and daughters o'er the waters sought
Driven!
But still they bear through toil and care the stamp
and mien
That Freedom bore in days of yore through Innisfail
ow'n.

Great Innisfail! one of the Gael, that ne'er may
see,
The golden days when thou shalt raise thy proud
head,
Smiling through the shore and sailing o'er the deep, wide
wa
This fills the cup of woe love up, and draws in
close!

## ARE THE IRISH FIT FOR HOME RULE?

Certain doctrinaires maintain that Home Rule would lead to the subside of the Irish race for many reasons. Seeing that the Irish are lazy, incapable of speculation and without enterprise, and only fit to dig, plow, carry the bod, and be thewere of wood and drawers of water," it would be absurd to entrust the legislation of Ireland to their heads. They keep their houses useless, their lands uncultivated, their persons unkempt, and their money idly locked up in banks. Thus, they are as illiterate, wild, uncivilized nation, led by sentiment, whose motto is to defy and to be defied, and uncalculating. Would it be proper to entrust self-government to such a people, and to grant them the privileges of a free State? Would be concession of legislative indepen dence to Ireland would be like giving sharp tools to children and fools, for it would speedily become an anarchy, unhappy and distracted country all the horrors of civil wars, intestine feuds and Irish jealousies. Would not humanity shudder at the deplorable consequence which would ensue? Further, is not Ireland too small, and are not her resources too limited, to support a home government? Would it not be better she should become West Britain, and the Irish, as West Britishers, be elevated to the constantly rising standard of Anglo-Saxon civilization? How could England, by the drawing some motherly influence, allow one of the fairest parts of her empire to become a wide, waste wilderness, in the hands of an impracticable and quarrelsome people? And, lastly, were there nothing else to make Ireland a land of desolation, the war of extermination carried by Cromwell by the strong hand of external authority, would compass that result. What, then, is the remedy? Is there no prudence, justice, humanity, the international comity of nations, the civilization of our country, and the very name, genius, history and interests of the Irish race, forbid the concession of Home Rule?

There lies the bleeding body of Ireland in a common condition, and, as I have said, the whole head is sick, and the whole heart is sad. From the sole of the foot unto the crown of the head there is no soundness in there: wounds and bruises and swelling sores; they are not bound up or mollified, neither mollified with oil. Her country is desolate, her cities are burnt with fire, her country strangers devour before her eyes, and it is desolate as when wasted by enemies." Are Irish lazy? But where is the race so ill-paid for their industry and employment? Her enemies and the absence of home legislation. Yet the same Irish are not lazy in other lands—in America, in Canada, in Oceanica. Besides, the Irish feel that it is easier to remain idle than to work and be robbed of the fruits of their toil. Are the Irish incapable of speculation, without enterprise, and without practical outcomes? Who has reduced them to that condition? Is it fair to deform a beautiful body and then reproach it? Is it just to remove the means of speculation and enterprise from the Irish people, and then upbraid them with its absence? Suppose we were to disarm an army and send it to fight, and then to upbraid it for having no weapons of armor? But where the Irish, as in Ulster, have a fair field, they have proven the Irish to be the most successful fields of the world. It is a calumny and an injustice to brand the Irish with illiteracy and inertitude. Despite the laws which suppressed literature, arts and trades among the Irish, they prosecuted people in the darkest days of history preserved the remnants of its civilization; since the loves of literature and knowledge, and only fit to dig plow, carry the bod, and be thewere of wood and drawers of water," it would be absurd to entrust the legislation of Ireland to their heads. They keep their houses useless, their lands uncultivated, their persons unkempt, and their money idly locked up in banks. Thus, they are as illiterate, wild, uncivilized nation, led by sentiment, whose motto is to defy and to be defied, and uncalculating. Would it be proper to entrust self-government to such a people, and to grant them the privileges of a free State? Would be concession of legislative indepen dence to Ireland would be like giving sharp tools to children and fools, for it would speedily become an anarchy, unhappy and distracted country all the horrors of civil wars, intestine feuds and Irish jealousies. Would not humanity shudder at the deplorable consequence which would ensue? Further, is not Ireland too small, and are not her resources too limited, to support a home government? Would it not be better she should become West Britain, and the Irish, as West Britishers, be elevated to the constantly rising standard of Anglo-Saxon civilization? How could England, by the drawing some motherly influence, allow one of the fairest parts of her empire to become a wide, waste wilderness, in the hands of an impracticable and quarrelsome people? And, lastly, were there nothing else to make Ireland a land of desolation, the war of extermination carried by Cromwell by the strong hand of external authority, would compass that result. What, then, is the remedy? Is there no prudence, justice, humanity, the international comity of nations, the civilization of our country, and the very name, genius, history and interests of the Irish race, forbid the concession of Home Rule?

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## A Lesson from the "Brooklyn Scandal."

A week or two ago we referred to the distinction which we habitually make between Protestantism and Protestantism. The former, as individuals, as we then said, are generally far better than the system with which they stand professedly connected. Of the truth of the lamentable and filthy "Brooklyn Scandal" furnishes a fit illustration. Not one of the Protestant religious papers which referred to it spoke of the acts imputed to Mr. Beecher in any other way than that of condemnation, and not one of the Protestant ministers that preached about it, so far as we are aware, attempted to justify or apology for such sins. In this they were not consistent Protestants, but proved themselves better than their system. For Protestantism, in its own principles, cannot condemn Mr. Beecher if he is guilty of all that is charged upon him.

The cardinal principles of Protestantism are: The right of any man to adopt and follow his own notions of what the Bible teaches; that man is justified by faith alone, and that there is no merit in good works. If these horrible notions were true, it would follow, first, that there is no fixed rule of morality, but that it is right for every man to do what he conceives to be right in his own eyes; that if he believe by faith, he is pure and good, no matter what his actions are. Apply these principles to the whole body of Protestantism, and they justify all the wickedness imputed to any and every one of the parties concerned in this last scandal. If Protestants do not make this application of the principles of Protestantism it is because they are not virtuous in the logical—because the remnants of man's original honesty, of the truth that is not entirely deprived by sin, still cling to him—because the aspirations after goodness, which are implanted by nature and by God in every man's heart, are deeper and stronger and have more power over him than the principles of Protestants, than do the erroneous principles to which Protestants profess to adhere.

It was not so, however, with the founders of Protestantism. They understood the logical consequences of their principles, and they did not fail occasionally to plainly proclaim those consequences. There is but one distinction, it is the especial boast of all Reformers, from the writings of Wiclif, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Luther, Melancthon, Zuingli and Wesley all express the same impious thesis. Calvin goes even further, and makes God to be the author of sin. He says:

"Satan himself, in tempting us, is the agent of God, and merely acts as God's servant."

And Zuingli, contradicting the promises and assurances of the Sacred Scriptures, declares that a grace is sufficient for us and will enable us, if we faithfully employ it, to overcome temptation. They put themselves in the hand of God and says:

"We know that one _____ moved to a sector or grace, and as it has not been granted to us by God."

Nor did the founders of Protestantism omit to make practical application of their false and wicked principles to sins against the sixth commandment. Luther, in his table talk our columns and suggest thoughts to those of our readers which would prove to be of the most profound interest, of which they had better remain ignorant, we would furnish food for reflection, which would prove to the fond all contradictory. Suffice it to say that some of the principles which we have laid down are used, and some of the principles they avowed, if published in plain English, would be considered too gross for the light of document, under the law forbidding the publication of obscene and demoralizing it a store.

Nor do the Reformers hold those abominable principles as abstractions. They carried them out in their lives, and proclaimed them as truths that cannot be denied, prove beyond all question—facts which are carefully suppressed by Protestant writers, but which we do not mention because the very recounting of them would be unedifying to our readers. We simply allude to the existence of other like actions of theirs, to Luther having violated the vows of chastity, to Luther having induced Catherine, a professed nun, to do likewise to Luther and other Reformers having also done the same, to Melancthon to Philip, Prince of Hesse, to have two wives, and of the numerous characters of the most filthy and unchaste nature which the Reformers, to their consolations, interchangably married and divorced.

If, then, the acts charged against Mr. Beecher are regarded by Protestants as sacred and pure, and their writers and principles of Protestantism or the doctrines of its founders, but by the violation of principles of Protestantism operating upon those who are professedly, but not logically, Protestants, by the influence of the Bible, writing thus we shall surprise and shock and offend many of our Protestant friends; but this we must say that we feel ourselves utterly towards them. We trust we do so. But others, for the purpose of bringing the truth in regard to the matters to which we have referred, but by the following extract:

"At the last Kilkenny (county) Wexford Petty Sessions, before George N. Bagenal, Esq., and other magistrates, who gave his name Christopher Maclain, was brought up charged, on the oath of Mr. Kane, a bailiff in the employment of the sheriff, with having been abroad in the county after sunset. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Kane, who stated that the prisoner was a leading member of the Land League, and that he was present at a meeting held under the presidency of the Rev. Father Kavanagh, P.P., Ballycanew, on the night of the 4th inst., when the prisoner addressed the meeting. The witness was present at the meeting, and heard the prisoner say that he was a beggar. The magistrate fined the prisoner to one month's imprisonment."

The old man asked for alms; but he was not arrested for begging. He was arrested for not *first begging*. He was arrested *for being 'out of doors* between sunset and sunrise." He has been sent to for a month for that offense, and so _____

—*Dublin Nation, August 23.*

NEW PAPERS.—The following opinion from the Cincinnati **Commercial** will be interesting to Governor Hayes and his friends: "Any free and independent citizen of this country has the right to start a new party, to get up a platform of principles for it, to declare himself in favor of its being voted for, and to run it. Bailey does not seem to speak for the probably came over with his brother-in-law, Lord Arundel—the family of Herefield. Robert Hiest has been of John of Bath, according to Mr. Malmesbury, had be-n a quack doctor who made his bishopric simoniacally, and married his concubine. Such was the Protestant episcopate of the time. Dr. Osmund is said to be of the Fitz Osmonds of Sc-s, and to have been of Dorset. He was made Bishop of Salisbury, when he was made Bishop of Lincoln, and though he lived beside, and even made bound them, he was, like Bishop of Winchester, blind to the evil principles which he held on the real lines of Church and State. St. Osmund made an attempt to place himself on the right side two years before this, and was absolved by St. Anselm, but he relapsed, and we know not at the most critical moment, unhappily, once more on the side of the King.

The four bishops, when they presented themselves before the Archbishop, were received with the most paternal charity and the primate told them, after reminding them that they were bishops, that he would lay upon them before them the pleasant duty would promise to act as bishops, and, moreover, he said he would follow their counsel. They would give no answer at first, but asked leave to retire and consult each other. They withdrew, but the spirit of counsel was not in them; they sent the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln to the King to learn his mind and ascertain his will. Having ascertained the King's will, they went back to Archbishop, and addressed him from the following terms. The story would not be believed if it had not been told by an eye and ear witness, Eadmer, the companion of St. Anselm, and from that day to this nobody has called the accuracy and truth of the narrative in question.

The speech of the four bishops was to this effect: "Our dear lord, you know that there are a holy and religious man, whose conversation is above. But as we are hampered by relatives whom we have instituted, and by worldly cares which we have, we have neither the courage to climb the heights on which you live, or to laugh at the world as you do. Now, if you will come down to us and live as we do in our ways, we will make your affairs our own but if you refuse to do what we ask, you must be, so far as we are concerned, left to yourself, as we have hitherto left you; for we will be free from you." The Archbishop's singular confession the primate replied: "Well, then, go to you master: I will not follow you. The Bishops went back to the King; but St. Anselm, and those who were with him, remained together, and betook themselves to prayer.

That prayer was soon interrupted, for the King sent a message from the barons, bringing a message from the King. William was now the injured man, and the primate was the offender. According to the King the saint had broken his promise to him in his allegiance, and was continually disturbing and harassing the King. That is always the way with the Papists, they accuse themselves. The bishops told the saint, in the King's name, that he must immediately leave again to appeal to the Pope, under pain of expulsion from the kingdom, and he should confiscate his goods and those of his sides this, for the King must allow him to the King's Court for all the trouble he had given to the King. The Archbishop, they said, must also answer his claims for the customs of the King, and he had broken them; and it was a thing never heard of, that the Archbishop of Canterbury, and especially the Archbishop of Canterbury, should go to Rome without the leave and license of the King. The bishops then added: "And behold that a Christian king, a Christian anything, whether laws or customs, should be so joined to unfaithful before God." The barons could not but approve of the words of the bishops, for they would not openly maintain that the laws of God were not biding upon them and upon all Christians, but they were grieved that if the customs by which he, in the interests of the Church and the good government of the Church, was bound to be endured from having access to the Pope, those customs, from time to time, as might have been laid must dissolve them. He then told the King that his fidelity to him rested on his fidelity to God, and the King of Heaven, of Mamsu, unable to answer him, cried out in the vernacular: "I help them not by my sword," and then the rest of the barons joined in the clamor, for they did not like to be told the truth.

The Archbishop, perfectly unmoved, sat down, and waited till that fit of folly was over, and then, with the utmost gravity, replied, that he was running into danger, and that he, the bishop, had power to bind in heaven and earth, and to loose in heaven and earth, and continued his "preaching" as if he had not been interrupted. "As to the oath demanded of me, I have appealed to the Pope; the oath is unlawful; so also the demand. He who would make that oath would renounce the Pope, and the Pope renounces of the Pope renounces Christ, whose Vicar he is. Therefore I will not take the oath, for I shall renounce Christ for thy sake O King. I well confess that I have done wrong in asking for a safe conduct on my way to Rome, and will make satisfaction in thy court."

The Count of Maulan was still disturbed, and could not understand why the Archbishop should not take the oath required of him, but the primate explained to him that the oath would involve his renouncing the Pope, and that would be to renounce Christ for thy sake O King, I will

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14.

September
30—Monday—St. Jerome, Confessor and Evangelist.
31—Tuesday—St. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop and Confessor. Sis. Maculine and Companions, Martyrs.
1—Wednesday—St. Remi, Pope and Martyr. St. Thecla, V rgin and Martyr.
2—Thursday—B. V. M. de Mercede, or Our Lady of Ransom.
3—Friday—The Seraphic and Compulsive, Mar. tyrs (Sept. 30).
4—Saturday—The Immaculate Conception. Sis. Ursula and Companions, Martyrs.

THE MONITOR:

THE ONLY

Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SATURDAY.....SEPT. 19, 1874.

## SOMETHING FORGOTTEN.

The Beecher scandal has stimulated the activity of those newspaper gatherers who make it a special business to make up every day a story with which a Catholic clergyman happens to be in any way connected. Probably they think they can get even with "Popery" for the disedifying revelations made of the inner life of the Plymouth congregation by showing that private life is not exempt from the besetting weakness of human nature. With this in view no offence is too trivial to be overheard and no sin too secret to escape publication. The only point made against the Brooklyn phase of Protestantism on account of the great scandal. The mere fact of Henry Ward Beecher being the pastor of the church was in fact of much importance to the world at large; but the circumstance that such acts are the natural outgrowth of the so-called "Christianity-made-easy" which he has preached during his pulpit for a long series of years, is of some importance to those likely to be influenced by his teachings. So, until they can prove that the real or supposed delinquencies of Catholic priests are sanctioned by their Church or countenanced by their ecclesiastical superiors, we do not know how the "anti-popery" scribes can hope to effect anything by their prurient tales. They may succeed to feel the weakness of their position, however, for in all these stories they invariably *forget something*—they omit relating some significant fact which, if honestly disclosed, would present a moral very different from what they want.

A case in point. A few days ago we saw in the Sacramento *Union*, quoted from the Cleveland *Leader*, a letter, on account of the malicious doings of a "priest" named Fleming in that city. We turned to the Catholic Directory, but could find no priest of that name belonging to Bishop Gilmour's diocese, and therefore had *prima facie* evidence that the story was not true. As the Cleveland paper asserted that the reverend gentleman's pockets were discovered, when the police officers searched him, a document signed by the bishop authorizing him to officiate. Such a paper, if genuine, only showed that he was a transient individual, for whose conduct the diocese could not be fairly held responsible; but we waited for further information before alluding to the matter. It was not long coming. What were the real facts? The Fleming had been a priest under Bishop Gilmour's jurisdiction. More than a year previous to the commission of the offence with which the *Index* charged him he had been deprived of all ministerial faculties because of bad conduct, and expelled from the ranks of the clergy. He was not allowed any chance in investigating committee, and no convenient mutual friend was permitted to screen his irregularities. The mountain of guilt and unworthiness became apparent guilt and unworthiness became apparent to all the soldiers with censure and drives from the diocese. These are two rather important facts which were *forgotten* by the anti-Catholic chronicler of Rev. Mr. Fleming's evil deeds.

Again, after his fall and disgrace the unfortunate man was taken up by a Protestant sect in New York, the members of which were quite willing to condone all his offences against sobriety and good his offences against sobriety and good his morals in return for his apostasy. This is but the old story. The rankest weeds flung from the "Pope's Garden" are eagerly caught and placed in the choicest parterres of Protestantism. How long the ex priest officiated for his new congregation we are not aware, but at the time he fell into the hands of the Cleveland police Fleming was not a Catholic clergyman, and was, to all intents and purposes, a Protestant minister.

Here we have other important facts *forgotten* by the writer in the Cleveland paper, and of course unrecognized by the Sacramento *Union*. If the letter-journal had not thought fit to transfer the story to its columns, and so prepare it for circulation in California, we would never have occupied ourselves in the matter, or have compiled any portion of our space with reference to it. But inasmuch as the tale has been started, and may find believers, it is just as well that the *whole truth* should be known. These nasty sensational articles can do no good. They can neither instruct nor edify any human being. On the contrary, they do much mischief in the cause of religion and morality, which all reputable editors should have at heart. Therefore it is highly desirable that they should be left to their purely local notoriety, and not be transplanted to other places for the purpose of fostering prejudice where there is no need to be so fostered. But if journals choose to lower to print stuff, and hoosedly believe their readers like it, then the very least to be expected from them is that they will not *forget* anything, but will frankly send fully narrate all the facts. When this is done intelligent persons, if they take no more at all of the scandal, whatever it may be, will be in a position to pass an impartial judgment upon it.

## AN OMINOUS VISIT.

The telegraph, no very creditable information on some matters, though occasionally correct, tells us that the Emperor of Germany and the King of Austria intend paying a visit to the King of Italy during the course of this year. If the story be true, the events of great political importance are on the cards. Monarchs are not given to wandering outside their own dominions unless they have an object in view; and it certainly is no ordinary business which induces these two illustrious personages to leave their capitals and travel to Rome. Honest men, not versed in king-craft, will wonder how the pair can keep company or preserve any kind of friendly feeling, inasmuch as the very title by which William is known conveys an insult to Francis Joseph, and also inasmuch as the Prussian potentate is the conqueror of his Imperial brother. But considerations of self-respect or true manliness have, we suppose, little or nothing to do with the proceedings of such individuals. It does not seem difficult to divine what may be the reason of their journeying, or what they hope to effect. Russia is notoriously unfriendly to Prussia, and is daily assuming more intimate relations with France. Indeed, there have lately been rumors of various diplomatic differences between the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin, and the Czar is said to view with anything but feelings of satisfaction the attempts of the Kaiser to play the role of peacemaker of Europe. Germany, with all her bravado, would not care to run the risk of another duel with France, knowing well how much of her recent success was due to surprise alone, and doubting how the luck would befriend her again to the same extent; and, of course, she is anxious to secure allies for the impending and inevitable struggle. The probabilities are that the "Northern Colossus" will take side with France if the quarrel extends beyond the two powers immediately concerned; and therefore it is a necessity for Prussia to obtain assistance more than sufficient to counterpoise the strength of Russia. Austria and Italy have apparently been made safe, and without doubt the object of the approaching conference is to determine the point that each shall take in the fight, the disposition of their respective forces, and, as far as possible, the plan of campaign. The combat will be a Titanic one, and human foresight cannot predict to whom the victory will incline. But it would seem that, in addition to the ordinary hostilities will commence, but it would not surprise us if half Europe was a battle-ground when we are celebrating the centennial of our young republic.

The peace-loving inhabitants of the European continent are truly to be pitied. Over their heads hang lowering war-clouds, which sooner or later will burst into a storm that will lay waste their fields, destroy their homes and deluge their country with blood. The millions are ever ready to fall victims to the ambition of kings, but assuredly it is the scourge of peoples. It is a scourge, however, brought upon them by their own weakness and folly: for if they were courageous not to fight, but to cherish friendly feelings towards each other, the highest potentates would either have to keep the peace or else settle their differences in a prize-ring by themselves. As long as they are slavish and wicked enough to go into the murdering business at the beck of some pompous aristocrat called a king, they will naturally need to show their power by sacrificing their royal subjects on the inhumaned field of honor.

## SHOWING THEIR FAITH.

Every thinking man who scrutinises the course of events in the German Empire, must by this time be convinced that the Falk laws, by which it is attempted to destroy the independence of the Catholic Church in that State, are doomed to be ignominious failures. They will create bad feeling in the minds of the people, and for a while embarrass the hierarchy in their administration of spiritual affairs, and that is about all they ever can do. If history knows anything, teaches any lesson that men may read, it certainly establishes that all Government interference with religion is productive of mischief, and invariably defeats the very purpose. Creeds, from their very nature and essence, cannot be fashioned or controlled by secular legislation, and any endeavor to accomplish such ends has been always regarded as tyrannical. In Germany Catholics are daily, almost hourly one might say, manifesting their displeasure at these Falk laws, and evincing a determination to render them inoperative. Only a few weeks since the inhabitants of an important town happened to be in that position when, according to the recent enactments, they should proceed to elect their pastor quite irrespective of the bishop's wishes, and of course quite in opposition to the usual practice. They assembled in great numbers, but it was only to declare that they would not elect a priest, and would not allow any one to minister among them unless canonically appointed by the bishop. These men gave proof of the faith that was in them and acted in the proper manner. It would be altogether impossible to meet such spirit of belief, or to keep up ecclesiastical discipline of any sort, if priests were to be elected by popular suffrage like municipal officials. In fact, the mercenaries of the priesthood would soon perish under such treatment. It is certainly not love of liberty or respect for popular rights that makes Emperor William approve of such absurd legislation. What would he say if it were proposed to make his own position dependent upon the popular votes?

The State Fair will open at Sacramento on Monday next, 21st instant, and close on Saturday, the 26th. We would advise visitors to put up at the City Hotel, where they will be accommodated with good rooms and board at moderate rates.

## "TAKE THE STAND!"

The casual visitor at any of our law Courts will find in their proceedings much to interest, much to amuse and, we regret to say, much more to sadden. A Court of justice is, indeed, surpassed by few places in the opportunities it affords of studying human nature in all its phases, or of getting an insight into the workings of the passions and prejudices which influence the mind of man. There is little poetry and less romance connected with legal tribunals in these latter days, although the tales unfolded before them are not unfrequently deeply tinged with the darkest hues of both. But there is really nothing in the majority of cases adjudicated so calculated to impress a listener unfavorably as the number and flagrancy of the perjuries committed. Where great interests are involved, where life or possession of property is imperilled, perjury rise are almost inevitable, because not many men, schooled after the un-Christian fashion of the present day, have sufficient moral stamina in them to prefer serious loss to the utter indifference to the consequences of taking of a false oath. To whom upon strict adherence to truth is seldom expected, and still more seldom experienced. The delinquency is fearful and deplorable; perbribelises, one is to some extent prepared for it. But in petty cases—misdemeanor, assault, larceny and such others as are decided in the Police Court, for example—where the utmost at stake is a fine of a few dollars or imprisonment of a few days, the utter indifference to the sacredness of an oath is exhibited, sometimes by the defendant, sometimes by the complainant, is actually revolting.

Not a day passes in the Police Court without one or more cases being called up in which men and women deliberately perjure themselves, either for the purpose of fastening a petty offence upon a neighbor or of freeing themselves from some equally trifling charge. And, saddest of all, it not unfrequently happens that children of tender age, young things whose souls are as yet unsullied by crime, are brought up and placed upon the stand to corroborate the testimony of their parents, and are compelled to repeat language the foulness of which they happily are unable to comprehend, but which is the low-grade lawyers, the "shysters," as they are termed, who organize perjury and who make quite an art of it. These worthies, to earn their miserable fee and severe rogue from well-meaning but ignorant men, will concoct a regular chain of falsehoods and place their client on the stand to swear to it. The trick but rarely succeeds. The Judge knows the testifying witness by lying—the dishonesty of the latter in the Court knows it: the perjury has not the slightest imaginable effect upon the ultimate decision of the case, and yet it is repeated again and again each day. Why, we ask, is this one of the purely professional expedients which are resorted to as a last hope. If some of these unprincipled practitioners were made, civil war will be the inevitable result. Every honest man in the republic acknowledges that the present system is a scandalous one, leaving the question of its legitimacy aside altogether.

It will be a national disgrace if the soldiers of the republic are to be subjected to the perjured testimony who has lied to it from the indignation of the people. We do not think that the people at large would countenance any such proceeding, but with cowardly apathy and the connivance of the chief executive officers of the Court a little; but we fear that is next to impossible. Notwithstanding its manifest uselessness, this system of perjury will continue to be one of the characteristic features of Police Court proceedings until some severe lessons is taught.

## WAR IN LOUISIANA.

The political disturbances in Louisiana have at length developed into open warfare. A regular pitched battle has taken place between a large body of armed citizens and the New Orleans police force, subsequent to Governor Kellogg, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss. Barricades have been erected in several of the leading thoroughfares, and the inhabitants generally presents all the appearance of Paris during a revolution. It is really humiliating to find that notwithstanding our free institutions, equal rights for all, manhood suffrage and the ballot, purely political power have failed to develop physical force in so many States. This is not the kind of illustration of the blessings of republican government which Americans should give to the nations of Europe. Yet, so far as our knowledge of the causes of the Louisiana uprising warrants us in giving an opinion, we must say that we cannot blame the citizens for their appeal to arms, desperate as it may seem. There must always be in every country pretending to have a settled form of government some force or influence representing law and order and guaranteeing the enjoyment of their rights to peaceful citizens. But unfortunately in Louisiana no such thing exists at present, and there does not appear any feasible way of bringing it into existence except destroying the pretense of a government which now sets the people at defiance. It is no use to talk of legal proceedings where courts are notoriously and flagrantly corrupt; it is of little avail to speak of the ballot where a carnival prevails in the freedom of election: it is folly to quote the provisions of a constitution where the whims of a dishonest man regulate every thing. All the people ask for is fair and equitable government, manifested by due enforcement of law, justice and economy in the administration of public affairs; they do not want to use violence, and revolution is certainly anything but their taste, as they love well know its costs and risks. But the present administration is simply intolerable to men of spirit. It is ruining the State with fearful rapidity, and repudiation or universal bankruptcy is the alternative it is preparing for all citizens. How is this appalling state of things to be remedied? Federal interference, so far as it has gone, has been exercised in favor of corruption and dishonesty, and there is no disposition to relinquish their affairs on a proper basis. Consequently they are driven to deeds of violence and an appeal to arms is the only desirer to remove Kellogg. The sympathy of right-thinking men throughout the whole Union should be with them in their gallant struggle against knavery and thievery. Of course the radical press will misrepresent their position, and claim that a spirit of turbulence alone is the motive, power of their proceedings, for this is necessary to defend the actions of the Federal authorities; but their falsehoods and special pleadings can hardly deceive many intelligent persons. The unhappy condition of things in Louisiana and other Southern States is too well known both at home and abroad.

Since the preceding article was written the revolution has come to an end, and peace has, temporarily at least, been restored to Louisiana. After the battle to which we have alluded, Kellogg's forces became completely disorganized and incapable of further resistance, so that the citizens were enabled to get possession of all the public buildings without further bloodshed. The victorious party then indicated to the various offices the candidates who, it is claimed, were legally elected in 1872, and handed over to them all books, records and documents belonging to the State Government. The example set by New Orleans was immediately followed by the principal towns throughout all Louisiana, and Kellogg's men were ejected to be replaced by McKenzie's friends. The change was hailed everywhere with the greatest rejoicing, the citizens feeling that they had shaken off an intolerable burden of oppression and misrule, and a chance of honest government for themselves. Congratulations from the inhabitants of Louisville and other Southern cities soon flowed in, showing conclusively that the revolution which established the reign of Louisiana was cordial and widespread.

The great question now agitating the public mind is, what will the Federal authorities do? Kellogg, of course, is strong in favor of Kellogg, and so are some other members of his Administration; but the unfortunate corruption, illegality and extravagance of the ejected Government are so notorious that a few measures will inclined to McKenzey. A proclamation has been issued by Grant commanding the "rebels" to disperse with in five days or take the consequences, and Federal troops are now on their way to New Orleans. But the "rebels" have disposed already, in accordance with the advice of their leaders, as that when the troops arrive they will find a quiet community ready to bring this union among Irishmen, for to support to any law or any Government in existence. You ask me in what beginning and end, but I answer that Catholics is a secret, cowardly attack on the Catholic Church, her hierarchy and her clergy, intolerant throughout with audacious, impudent slanders on the whole Irish race. Now, my countrymen, standing for all the American people, I do not propose to intrude upon your long cherished principles of liberty of religious belief. According to him Meagher was a wonderful man, the greatest of Irishmen, the greatest orator, the most accomplished thinker of the age, right in all his views. No other Irishmen have ever been like him in comparison. In the part of his speech which referred to Ireland, Meagher

The Confederation of Kilkenny maintained a government in Ireland for seven years. It was established in 1642, and lasted for seven years. It was only the true party of Ireland, and was composed of the Catholic nobility and gentry of that day were banished to Connaught, and their estates confiscated to the princes of the land; and the Catholic clergy were hunted down like wild beasts. With them, priests and people, the Mass was a crime punishable with death. The Confederation of Kilkenny was the Irish Parliament, and the Bull of Nicholas V. was the Irish Magna Charta. The Confederation was dissolved by the Papal Nuncio, Rinuccini, who was sent to Ireland by Pope Urban VIII. to support the Confederation. He arrived in Ireland in 1645, and left in 1649. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the Irish army after the disastrous defeat of Benburb, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Irish forces by the Confederation. He was also appointed Governor of Limerick, Waterford, Duncannon Fort and Athlone

## IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

High Mass de Requiem was celebrated on 15th August, by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, at the chapel, Loughrea, for the repose of the soul of Dr. Derry.

A meeting of the county Cavan Home Rule Association met on August 18th for the purpose of discussing the propriety of inviting Messrs. Fay and Biggar, the county representatives, to a public banquet.

Last week Rt. T. Nestil, D. L., J. P., presented a silver shield to the constabulary of the Johnstown district, to be competed for at their annual ball practice"—a proceeding which shows how much of a military force are the Irish police.

The Bantry Bay regatta, which had so long been discontinued, was renewed on 3d August, under most distinguished patronage. The weather was all that could be desired, and nothing on the part of the stewards was wanting to make the day's amusement as it should be.

Thomas F. Brady, Esq., one of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, sat in the Courthouse, Kilrush, recently, for the purpose of hearing evidence in connection with an application made by the residents of Scattery, showing the necessity for the erection of a fishing pier for the island.

Rev. P. O'Kane, P. P., Duneastrick, with sincere thanks, acknowledges on behalf of the parishioners of his parish the be has received from J. Mulholland, Esq., M. P., the generous gift of an acre of land, in perpetuity, for a Catholic burying ground, at the nominal rent of one shilling a year.

At the last monthly meeting of the Clonmel Corporation, when the mayor (Alderman Caswell) had retired, a proposition was made and carried to pay a compliment to the mayor, such as was recently paid to the Mayor of Waterford, in commemoration of the birth of a child of his during his year of office.

Mr. Rosayne, M. P., the contractor, and Mr. Kavanghan, on behalf of the Southern Railway Company, visited Clonmel last week to make arrangements, if possible, for the completion and opening of the line to Fethard, and possibly to Leffen's Bridge, at an earlier period than was originally intended. November, if not earlier, may see the line in working order to Leffan's bridge, and the early part of February to Thurles.

Attwelve o'clock on August 15th, during high water, an iron vessel of 2,000 tons burthen was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Harland & Wolfe, Queen's Island, Belfast, for the firm of Messrs. Brocklebank, Liverpool. The vessel is named the "Belfast," and is the fifth that has been launched from the Queen's Island for the same firm.

On August 19th the Marquis of Waterford was presented with an address, and was entertained at a luncheon by the citizens of Waterford, in commemoration of his recent marriage. At the banquet (at which the Mayor presided) there spoke, among others Major O'Gorman, M. P., who described Lord Waterford as the best landlord in Ireland.

Rev. D. Brennan, C.C., acknowledges the receipt of £100 from Lord Carew, towards the erection of a curate's residence at Courtmacsherry chapel. He also says he has given for the same purpose half an acre of land, free forever, and £100 towards the erection of the Catholic church at Courtmacsherry, and that Lord Carew always contributes most munificently whenever his aid is asked by the Catholic clergy.

The last sheaf of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland was opened on August 13th, in Wexford. The exhibition was not remarkably large, but the quality of the animals is said to have been above the average. The principal challenge cups for horses and sheep were carried off by English breeders. The Lord Lieutenant visited the show during the day, and was presented with the usual address by the Mayor and Corporation.

A very large and respectably attended meeting was held in Letterkenny recently to present an address and testimonial to Rev. John Kennedy, D. D., for his many and important services to the cause of temperance in the Donegal. Among those present were Dr. Every Kennedy (Liberal candidate at the late county Donegal election), and Mr. Ramsey, J. P., of Lisnenan House, who took the chair. A purse of £200 was presented to Dr. Kinnear, and many speeches very flattering to him were delivered.

The magnificent high altar recently erected in the church of St. Peter and Paul, Cork, was, on the feast of St. Lawrence, solemnly consecrated by Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cloyne, assisted by a number of the dignitaries and clergy of the diocese. The ceremony was of the most solemn and impressive character, being replete with mystical forms and solemn observance, the full complement of which will be seen as down in the Roman Pontifical, occupies several hours.

At a council meeting of the Ulster Catholic Association, held on the 12th August, in the Christian Schools, Donegall street, Belfast, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the council cannot sufficiently condemn the action of the Town Council in granting a site for the Cork museum in one of our principal thoroughfares, and that it entirely repudiates the vote of Alderman Higgins on this subject as in any way representing Catholic feeling or opinion on the question."

Lord Francis Conyngham, M. P. for the county of Clare, has, through his agent, Mr. Keane, placed at the disposal of Mr. Michael O. Considine, Secretary of the newly-organized trades, the sum of £300, to be distributed among the trades guilds of the town in recognition of the torchlight demonstration made by them on the night of his return as the last general election, and the enthusiastic reception accorded him and Lady Conyngham upon the occasion.

The Ulster Orange Lodge 519 have had their banner painted by a Catholic—Mr. M. Martin, of Carrickmacross — regarding which the Dundalk *Democrat* says:—It is gratifying to find such a friendly spirit existing between the Orangemen of Monaghan and their Catholic neighbors, as that the former should not only patronise a Catholic artist, but allow publicly recognise his talents, artistic taste and ability."

On Saturday, 15th August, the ceremony of dedicating a new Catholic church at Rathleigh, in the county of Meath, took place in the presence of a large assembly of the clergy and laity of the diocese. The church, which is a handsome structure, will be a lasting testimonial of the liberality and piety of the people of Meath. The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of the diocese, officiated. Father Burke preached the sermon.

Quite a sensation has been created in Longford by a report of the failure of the private bank seated Lyons from the office of the Bank of Ireland. It appears that Mr. Lyons, on Saturday, attended his office in the usual way up to two o'clock. Since Mr. Lyons came to Longford he lodged a short distance from the town, and his route home could have been either by the road or the canal banks. The latter is now prevalent at that the unfortunate young man took the latter way, fell into the canal, and was drowned. On Tuesday following Mr. Teeffe, sub-manager, reported the matter to the constabulary, and a most rigid search was made, but not a trace of the missing young man has been found.

The anniversary of the relief of Derry was commemorated on Wednesday, the 12th, by the Apprentice Boys of Derry, in that city, with the usual demonstrations. There was muefl outdoor duplay, and the proceedings included an anniversary sermon, preached by the Rev. R. G. D'Arcy. The constabularly mustered in strong numbers, but their services were not required, and all passed off without any breach of the peace.

A most melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Saturday in the village of Beerpark, about thirteen miles from Tralee. An old woman named Elizabeth Davis, aged about seventy, resided there in a thatched cabin with her husband, and early in the day having gone for water to the well, on her return she found her house in flames before her. She, at once sought to procure a sum of about £20 which she said was in a box in the house; in trying to effect this she was kneeled senseless by the smoke, and was burned to death beneath the ruins.

At the last monthly committee meeting of the Kilkenny Tenant Farmers' Association several complaints were made of landlord injustice and cruelty in the neighborhood of the city. Two secretary was instructed to communicate with other tenantright associations to obtain a general co-operation with a view to a National Land Conference, and a deputation from the meetings of the Association was ordered to be prepared and circulated forthwith. It was also determined that on the occasion of the entry of the United Kingdom should be hoisted by the Kilkenny Tenant Farmers' Association.

At the Fareham petty sessions last week a man named Lovett, who has been for some time undergoing charity in the neighborhood as a feat mute, was charged by the police with practicing imposition and obtaining money under false pretences. It was shown that the prisoner was neither mute nor deaf, and that immediately after getting charity from a lady near Passage he entered into conversation with a traveling piper and treated him to drink. In order to save the county the expense of maintaining the fellow until the next quarter sessions, the magistrates allowed him to plead guilty to vagrancy, and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment. He kept up the pretence to the last, and put in an ingenious defense in writing.

A little demonstration in favor of Home Rule was made recently at Ballybay, in Monaghan. Over 1,000 persons were present, and an imposing procession was organized and carried out without any opposition. Resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the growth of national opinions in the North, and pledging those present to use every effort to secure the return of two Home Rulers at the next general election. Mr. Joseph Biggar and Mr. J. P. McAllister attended as a deputation from the Home Rule League, and the other speakers were Messrs. J. P. Fitzpatrick, chairman; Mr. John J. McMenon, Mr. Charles Conlon, P. L. G.; Mr. Thomas McSherry, P. L. G., etc.

A gentleman named Bloomfield has been arrested at Borris, near Maryborough, charged with firing at his landlord, Mr. Thomas named Delaroyd. He statement is that a quarrel occurred between them about his household affairs, and he ordered her out of the house. She refused to go back, when, it is alleged, Mr. Bloomfield took a gun, pushed her out of the door, and in the air in order to intimidate her, and as she was going down the lawn he followed her and fired at her. The shot, however, took effect in her back, under the left arm and beneath her left shoulder. Mr. Bloomfield has been admitted to bail.

At the Callan Petty Sessions, on 6th August, Father O'Keeffe gave some employment to the magistrates in the case against Bartholomew Toomey, of Callan, requiring him to show cause why any bail may be not be received certain keys in his possession, and refused to deliver them up to him as the legal administrator of the late Robert Toomey. Mr. O'Keeffe stated that he had received a power of attorney from the late Mr. Toomey's family to act in the administration of his father's effects. Toomey had got the keys of the deceased's house in Kilkenny, and refused to give them up. The court ordered the defendant to hand over the keys, which he did, after receiving Mr. Toomey's son's address in America.

A rather odd piece of amusement was witnessed in the city of Limerick a few days since. Recently before the mail train for Dublin (says the *Irish Sportsmen*) left at midnight, a fine race of over a hundred and twenty yards took place between Sir Caurice Nugent, Mr. Appleton and Mr. Cregoe. The affair was generally arranged before it generally known, so that the coffee, smoking and billiard rooms of the Limerick Club were quickly left without occupants, as all turned out to witness the event, notwithstanding the heavy rain falling at the time. Mr. John H. Moore officiated as Judge. The start was from the first angle of the wall, 50 to 40 in one hand was laid against Mr. Appleton. Sir Charles got the best of the start, but was completely outstripped by his opponents, of whom Mr. Appleton in the last ten yards shot out, and won by half a dozen feet. Mr. Cagney second; third close up.

From an early hour on the 14th August crowds of strangers, from the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh and Tyrone, began to arrive in Dundalk in search of refreshing the pilgrimage around the Holy Well, and by the time the last train for the evening had arrived, the Upper End was literally thronged with tourists and pilgrims, most of whom had traveled on foot during the day, and previous night from distant parts of the adjoining counties, that they might the more entirely comply with the rules and observances of the pilgrimage. During the evening the Dominican Fathers were entertaining in their attendance to the religious wants of the strangers, and allowed them the shelter of the church until midnight, at which hour the duties for the day commenced; and for many years no large an attendance of pilgrims have been seen in Dundalk, many of whom were of the comfortable peasant class.

A meeting in connection with temperance right was held in the new warehouse in Leicester on Monday. The interests on Mr. J. G. V. Porter's estates assisted most him for the purpose of considering what best practical application of the great change wrought in the land laws of Ireland by the Land Act of 1870." Shortly after two o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Porter, who proceeded at length to explain his objects in calling the meeting. There had not been a total abstinence society in Leicester, and his tenants were not one shilling in arrear. He wished now, in a quiet time, without hurry, and under guidance of the best possible advice, to provide their industry with the most certain security. He proposed to give to every tenant on his property who decired it a certificate of tenant right, with free sale, which he could keep as a bond of security to be referred to at any time; each certificate to be indorsed with a map of the holding, together with whatever special clauses might be agreed upon between landlord and tenant as regards future charges in rent or meetings. After some discussion, it was decided to adjourn the meeting for a month, in order to afford the tenants ample time to consider fully the proposals made.

An incident, in which the ludicrous was strangely blended with the terrible, occurred during the recent visit of the Pope to the vicinity of Bray. A native priest named Patrick Quinn was standing on the "Head" on the summit of an almost perpendicular cliff about forty feet in height, when his attention was directed to a man struggling in the water underneath at a considerable distance from the shore. With difficulty and at considerable risk Quinn scrambled down the precipitous face of the rock, plunged into the water and swam out to the drowning man. It was with the utmost difficulty the rescue was effected, and when they were dragged under water by the weight and struggles of the drowning man before he succeeded in bringing the insensible and almost lifeless body to the shore. A rope was fowered from the summit of the cliff and fastened around the body, which was then carefully drawn up to the top. On the application of the usual remedies animation was restored, and the rescued man gave a most extraordinary account of the transaction. It appeared that he is an Irish laborer named Kelly, of Nolan who has been accustomed to go over for the harvest to England. The object which he had held so tenaciously in the water were found to be a small bundle of clothes and a large pair of boots. He had been his intention to swim over to England in severe peace, and expressed the utmost astonishment that he had been interrupted in his undertaking.

### An Anglican "Monastery."

A correspondent of the Cardiff *Weekly Mail* gives the following interesting account of a visit to Llanthony "Monastery," in Monmouthshire. It will be read with melancholy interest by Catholics:

Almost immediately the service began with a chant and Latin prayers. The oratory is some eight or nine feet square, the altar blazing with candles, gold, tassel and highly-colored images of the saints and angels. The service was conducted by Father Ignatius and another personage, not a monk, but wearing long black hair, a full beard and moustache, and spectacles. Both were arrayed in gorgeous vestments, which were from time to time changed for others, now equally resplendent, now black and white. The music was intoned by the latter in the chapel, however, was a mattress stretched at right feet across the aperture of the screen which divided the vestibule from the principal chapel. The mattress was covered with a black cloth, and surmounted by a white cross. I wondered at the reason of its presence, and waited for the solution of this enigma. Some time in the family service the oracle and prayers, and then Father Ignatius ascended the aperture of the screen and delivered a short sermon. I cannot give you all his words, but his text was—"Time is short." "Everything in time is short," quoth the Rev. Father; "nothing is certain in this world but death. You may accumulate riches, but you cannot be certain that you will keep them; the wife you have married and cherished may, as times go, prove unfaithful; the children may be undutiful, and may not be filial ingrates; the crops which you believe will yield you a rich harvest may prove nothing. There is no use in trusting to the things of this life; you cannot be happy if you do. Every man has felt at times in his lifetime an aching void in his heart—the feeling which has driven many a traveler to the wings against the bars of its cage, and long for the freedom and peace of the open air. Brother Dunstan, whom you hear Brother Dunstan to cast off the trammels of the world, to live for the service of God and the benefit of his fellow-creatures. You may think him a fool for doing what he has done; but I assure you that you are. Our Lord laid down his life for the brethren; our dear Brother Dunstan will do the same. For from this day forth he is actually dead to the world, its affections, its honors and its lusts." Then for the first time I saw the monk who was about to take the irrevocable vows. He was but a lad, eighteen years of age only, and he was white linen dress, with bare feet and shaven crown.

After the address by Father Ignatius the service proceeded. Prayers were again read, hymns were sung and incense was swinged from platforms placed in the archad to chests, and swung to and fro by boys in scarlet and white dresses, with closely cropped hair and bare feet. There was one monk who took considerable part in the ceremony as assistant to the Father. He lighted the altar candles, made ready the various vestments, handed the prayer-books to the conductors of the service, but never crossed the chapel without making a deep bow to the altar. In answer to a question as to the way in which he came to become a monk. Many come to us, gentlemen occasionally, more frequently men who have failed in life. We give them a home and employment. Immediately afterwards we arrived at the most solemn part of the ceremony. Brother Dunstan was led by Father Ignatius to the screen before which was stretched the mattress. The boy monk, his head veiled with a white cloth, laid down upon it, and was covered like a corpse by the black pall with the silvery cross. Then, in the most impressive tones, Father Ignatius began to read, "I am the resurrection and the life." The reason for the presence of the bier was now apparent. Brother Dunstan was dead to the world, and the reading of the funeral service over his motionless form signified his departure to a new life. More prayers were chanted by the Father, and Brother Dunstan arose from the bier. The curtain was drawn across the screen, and for some minutes nothing was visible. Presently the curtain was removed and Brother Dunstan emerged from it black, as was the other monk, his head covered with the cowl surrounded by a chaplet of flowers, we discovered kneeling at the altar. Standing on the top step above him was Father Ignatius. A moment's silence intervened, until the Rev. Father took a ring from the altar, placed it on Brother Dunstan s finger, and declared that he was the single bride of Christ. An hymn followed, and in conclusion the brotherhood blessed the brethren engaged in the ceremony, who kissed the hem of his robe and received the benediction. This blessing, Father Ignatius informed us, not only would confer us holier and more acceptable to God, but would also absolve us from any sins we had lately committed. Several of the little congregation were thus absolved. As I was a stranger, I received to bear the weight of my own peccadilloes. Then the service, after lasting about two hours, was concluded.

In the course of our subsequent talk I learned much of the doings of these monks of St. Beudict. "Our wish," said Father Ignatius, "is to dwell apart from the world. Hence the reason of our pitching upon this desert spot. Some months ago a party of Roman monks visited us. They saw all we had to show, but wondered we did not have a resident priest. 'Why do you not have your own church; why not move towards London?' Notoriety and fortune is precisely what we do not want. Our mission is to minister to the wings against the bars of its cage, and long for the freedom and peace of the open air. Brother Dunstan, whom you hear Brother Dunstan to cast off the trammels of the world, to live for the service of God and the benefit of his fellow-creatures. You may think him a fool for doing what he has done; but I assure you that you are. Our Lord laid down his life for the brethren; our dear Brother Dunstan will do the same. For from this day forth he is actually dead to the world, its affections, its honors and its lusts." Then for the first time I saw the man who was about to take the irrevocable vows. He was but a lad, eighteen years of age only, and he was white linen dress, with bare feet and shaven crown.

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EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State of California, is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. The Twenty-fifth Annual Session will MONDAY, August 10, 1874. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid for once.....$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....$2 50
Washing, per quarter.....$2 50
Physician's fee, (unless it may be proprietor) to pay the bill for medicines.....$1 00
Piano, Violin, Drawing and Painting, extra charges, but these to be in extra charges for the use of Piano, Violin or Drawing Lessons, are for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find themselves in bed and table linen, which can be had at any of the above rates.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,
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Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated with the privileges of a University. Instruction is given in the departments—the Classic and Scientific.
The Collegiate Buildings are large and commodious, while extensive play grounds, with two covered gymnasiums, afford ample pool, air, and field for healthful exercise.
The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, and valuable collections of Mineralogy and Geology. It has also a Physical Cabinet of Zoology, Entomology and Surveying. Assaying of Ores, Practical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry are taught.
The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions, commences on the first Monday in August, and closes on the second Thursday in July.

TERMS:
(Payable semi-annually, in advance.)
Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once.....$15 00
Boarding, Lodging, Tuition, Bed and Bedding, use of Library, Normal Stationery, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Baths, Fuel, Light per year.....$50 00
Use of Gymnasium, Drawing and Music from charges. For Clothing, Books, Pocket money, &c., apply to the advertising Prefect. For further particulars, apply to
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COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,
MARYSVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS INCORPORATED according to the laws of the State, and empowered to confer such honors as are usually conferred by Colleges. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS PER HALF SESSION.
Board, Tuition, Washing.....$100 00
Bed and Bedding, use of Library.....50 00
Drawing and Painting.....50 00
Use of Piano.....50 00
Free charge for the French, Spanish and German languages, and for Vocal Music in classes.
Payments are required to be made half a session in advance.
The first term of the eighteenth annual session will commence on Monday, August 3d, 1874.
Pupils will find it best to furnish themselves with the following articles, which will be required:—Two mattresses, two pillows, six sheets, three pairs of blankets, one counterpane, six towels, six napkins, one napkin ring, one dozen tablespoons, one dozen teaspoons, one dozen forks, one fine tooth comb, one coarse tooth comb, one hair brush, one clothes brush, one shoe brush, one pair of boots, one pair of shoes, one pair of slippers, one pair of rubbers, one hat, one cap, one overcoat, one dress coat, one pair of pants, one vest, one dozen pocket handkerchiefs, one dozen collars, one dozen cuffs, one dozen shirts, one dozen drawers, one dozen undershirts, one dozen stockings, one dozen socks, one dressing gown, one sewing box, one work bag, one pocket knife, one pocket book, one pocket comb, one pocket mirror, one pocket rule, one pocket compass, one pocket dictionary, one pocket prayer book, one pocket hymn book, one pocket diary, one pocket pencil, one pocket pencil case, one pocket pencil sharpener, one pocket pencil eraser, one pocket pencil holder, one pocket pencil box, one pocket pencil box and sharpener, one pocket pencil box and eraser, one pocket pencil box and holder, one pocket pencil box and sharpener and eraser, one pocket pencil box and holder and sharpener, one pocket pencil box and holder and eraser, one pocket pencil box and holder and sharpener and eraser, one pocket pencil box and holder and sharpener and eraser and one pocket pencil box and holder and sharpener and eraser and one pocket pencil box and holder and sharpener and eraser and

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Father Waldron, of St. John's, Chicago, has paid a debt of $105,000 on his church and school houses within the last five years.

Fifty-eight priests participated in a retreat just concluded at the Seminary, Albany, New York.

The Empress of Austria and suite attended services at the Catholic church, Ventnor, London, on August 19th. The Rev. Justin Mooney officiated.

Rev. Father J. B. Duffy, for twenty years pastor of St. Alphonsus church, New Orleans, died recently at Chatlows, aged 49. Father Duffy had been in bad health for some time.

A forty-thousand dollar Catholic church was dedicated to St. Bernard, at Springfield, Mass., on Sunday, 23d August. Bishop O'Reilly preached the sermon and Bishop Williams, of Boston, assisted in the exercises.

The Benedictine Monks are about erecting a monastery in the diocese of Savannah. They will devote themselves almost exclusively to the education of the colored race.

On Sunday, September 6th, Right Rev. Bishop Wood administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. Joseph's church, Downington, to one hundred and twenty persons, among whom were eighteen adults, three being converts.

The death is announced in Rome of the celebrated Father Augustin Theiln, many years keeper of the secret archives of the Vatican. He was sixty-nine years of age, and was engaged at the time of his death on a history of the Council of Trent.

The Sisters of Charity, Clonmel, acknowledge the sum of £50 sterling from Charles Bianconi, Esq., D.L., Longfield, per Very Rev. Dr. Power, P.P., V.G., SS. Peter and Paul's, towards the fund for the erection of an orphanage in that town.

The Holy Father, by his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, acknowledges the receipt of 20,000 francs from the Archbishop of Cincinnati. He sends his blessing to all the flock, especially to the contributors. The letter is dated 3d August.

The Mother-General of Notre Dame has recently celebrated, at the head house at Nimes, her jubilee of fifty years. Nearly all the heads of the houses from England, and two from America went to it. Among the presents sent to Mother Constantine, were some rich embroidery worked by converted Indians of America.

A new society, numbering over seven hundred members, and entitled the "Association of Prayer for the Repression of Intemperance," has been formed by the congregation of St. Mary's church, Burlington, Vt.

Eleven Sisters of the Presentation Order are on their way from the city of Cork to New Haven. Upon their arrival, which is daily expected, they are to take charge of the parochial school of St. Michael's Church. The Sisters are devoted to the education of girls.

The beautiful new church of Ste. Patrick and Bridget, which has just been erected at Ballyclare, was, on Sunday last, opened for Divine service by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of the diocese of Down and Connor. The Very Rev. Dr. Canroy preached an impressive discourse.

In 1830 there was not a church between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, with the exception of a little one on the top of the Alleghany mountains, at Loretto, built by Father Gallitzin, and another at Nancy. At present there are twenty Catholic churches within thirty miles of Hollidaysburgh.

Rev. John Quinn, C. C., of Beragh, has been promoted by his Grace the Most Rev. Daniel McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, to the charge of the parish of Beragh, rendered vacant by the promotion of Rev. Patrick Quinn, P.P., to the charge of the parish of Ingenious.

The magnificent high altar recently erected in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Cork, was, on August 10th, the Feast of St. Lawrence, solemnly consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cork, assisted by a number of the dignitaries and clergymen of the diocese.

The Cincinnati *Telegraph* speaking of the new church and monastery to be erected by the Paulist Fathers at the corner of Sixtieth street and Ninth avenue, in New York city, says: "The Paulists have a large amount of brains among them, and, of course, have a practical turn. There is not a church in the country that has so many able men attached to it."

In Austria there are twenty-five religious orders of men and twenty-seven of women; 463 nunneries and 300 monasteries. There are 7,300 monks and 2,000 nuns. In twenty years there has been an increase of 182 religious houses and 2,586 religious. In 1851, the Jesuits, who had only three houses, with sixteen Fathers, have now 38 houses and 421 Fathers.

Right Rev. Bishop Seghers, of Vancouver's Island, accompanied by Father A. J. Brabant, left Victoria on the 31st August in the schooner "Surprise," for the purpose of visiting the Indian tribes scattered along the west coast of Vancouver's Island. Bishop Seghers expects to be absent about two months, and we hope his missionary tour may be crowned with the greatest success. —*Sentinel.*

Report says that the diocese of Maine and New Hampshire is to be divided. Bishop Bacon, of Portland, now in Rome, with Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, is to be made Coadjutor Bishop of New York, on his return, and thus two new bishops will have to be chosen. Maine will form one diocese, and New Hampshire, with Haverhill and Lawrence, and the intervening territory, it is said, will form another. No names are mentioned for the occupancy of these sees.

Father O'Farrell's new schools in New York City were blessed on Sunday, September 6, preparatory to their opening for educational purposes on the following morning. The children of the parish to the number of 2,000 and upwards, together with the members of several societies attached to the parish, marched in procession from the church to the schools, where the ceremony of blessing a school was performed by the Vicar-General, Father Quinn, who afterwards addressed an assembly of 5,000 or 6,000 persons gathered in the street. Father O'Farrell also made an address on Catholic education and its advantages. On Monday morning the children heard eight o'clock Mass in the church, and then repaired for the first time to the new schools. The boys will be, as heretofore, under the care of the Christian Brothers, and the girls under that of the Sisters of Charity.

At Notre Dame, Ind., on Saturday, Aug. 5, Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour, who has recovered sufficiently to be able to perform the ceremony, raised to the dignity of the priesthood Rev. J. M. Huni, C. Cheverraux, J. Kinze, H. Kellog and H. Derner. Father Hunt goes to Newburgh, to take the place of Father Gallagher, whose failing health obliges him to seek rest. Father Cheveraux goes with Father McMahon of Elmore, to the Cathedral, Cleveland; Father Kellog goes to Elmore; Father Kinze goes to Defiance and Father Derner to St. Malachy's, Cleveland, West Side.

The young Duke of Norfolk, first on the roll of the peerage of Great Britain, is about to become a priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. He is twenty-seven years of age. Having all that the world could give and all that it prizes as most dear, he gives up all for the sake of Jesus Christ. For him the heavenly glory of the Catholic priesthood has more attractions than all the glory of earth. He sees a higher honor in standing at the Catholic altar, the earthly throne of the Son of God, than any which he descended to him through a long line of illustrious ancestry. He has already taken up his abode with the Oratorians of London to prepare for his divine vocation. The young Duke has only one brother, not 20 years of age. One of his sisters entered a convent some time ago. His mother was a daughter of one of the most devout and most zealous converts.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

The *Sunday Democrat* publishes a most extraordinary statement to the effect that Horace Greeley died a Roman Catholic. The *Democrat* says that it was well known to his most intimate friends that he had strong predilections towards the Catholic faith, and that it was also known from the fact that one of his daughters was educated in a Roman Catholic school. The article goes forth that in one of the lucid intervals before his death, he spoke about religion to a Catholic friend who was constantly in attendance upon him. This person, finding him sinking fast, asked him if he wished to have a minister to attend him. Mr. Greeley, it is stated, replied: "Yes, I should like to die a Catholic." The statement goes to set forth that the young man went in pursuit of a priest, but failing to find him, he returned and baptized Mr. Greeley, who, according to the young man, died a Roman Catholic. The editor of the *Sunday Democrat* asserts that the gentleman from whom he received the statement is incapable of telling a lie.—*N. Y. Cor. Advertiser.*

The regular Republican Convention of South Carolina, repudiating and casting off Governor Moses, after some days of travail, nominated Chamberlain, one of his henchmen and backers, for Governor. We say one of the henchmen and backers of Moses, because the man Chamberlain, though quite a different character in many personal respects from Moses, has been of the corrupt carpet-baggers' ring for days past, and is covered all over with crimes against public virtue. He was Attorney-General under Governor Scott, the immediate predecessor of Moses, whose administration made away with millions of stealings; and as the Attorney-General took a step towards the prosecution of the thieves, he must share with them the odium which attaches to public plunderers. Chamberlain is a man of New England birth and education.—*Sacramento Union, Sept. 15.*

A GOOD LANDLORD.—A rather remarkable meeting took place at Llabellaw, in the county Fermanagh, on the 16th. August. It was a meeting of the tenants on the estate of Mr. J. G. V. Porter, and was presided over by that gentleman, who, in his opening speech, explained that he had called the hearers together for the purpose of offering them tenant-right in their holdings. He boasted that, so far, "there had not been a single land case on his property," and he wished it to be now, in time of peace, to take steps to secure to them and their descendants, forever, the fruits of their industry. He then detailed his proposals, to consider which the meeting was adjourned for a month. Whether Mr. Porter's views as to their future mutual relations accord in every respect with those of his tenants remains to be seen; but even now it may be said that if the landlords of Ireland generally evinced the same spirit in dealing with their tenants, the land question might soon be satisfactorily settled.—*Dublin Nation.*

### The Cost of Impostors.

It is so obvious that physical and constitutional vigor is the best defense against disease, that even the vendors of drastic purgatives advertise their nostrums as tonics, stomachics, etc. It is the hope of satisfying the confidence of the public in the destructive and pernicious potions. It is amusing to note how these impostors imitate and copy its language in which the medicinal properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are described. Although the effect of their reaping everlasting is to destroy the tone of the digestive organs and the bowels, and to induce many of the worst ailments that are incurred, patiently recommended to the weak and prostrate victims of disease as stimulants! It is time this deception was generally successful; nor is it true, thanks to the unsleeping censure some of the American people, was stigmatized as "cowardice." Such sickening falsehoods should be exposed pro bono publico. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only genuine stimulant, is a stimulant. It has a spirituous basis, and that basis is the vehicle in which diffuses its wonderful sanitary principles through every part of the system. The tonic, alterative and purifying ingredients of the Bitters would be comparatively inert if they were not, like the spirituous basis, diffusive. Where they exist, there will be no stimulating necessity for such protests against the use of a powerful, safe and wholesome medicine as the following, all of medicinal extracts of the highest purity, in the case of pure tincture. Every intelligent physician characterizes it, and the sick who are prized, testify to its unequaled excellence, the numerous and disgusting contrivers of the parties who put it forth, soon find to their sorrow that it is a formidable and lasting, Hostetter's Bitters, the great sanitary stimulant of the age, is, in this country and Europe, a household, a wholesome, vitalizing, renovating preparation.

## Received.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lauderville, St Hurondo county—Mrs. John Poor | $4 50 |
| Thomas Vine—Patrick Scully | 2 00 |
| Campobello—Michael McGonigle | 2 00 |
| Charlesville—Patrick Cassidy | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Hugh Taylor | 2 00 |
| Edmond A. Chamberlain | 2 00 |
| Daniel Mcarthy | 2 00 |
| Francis Swallen | 2 00 |
| J. Delaney | 2 00 |
| Cody—John O'Connell | 2 00 |
| J. M. Redington | 2 00 |
| Auburn—Hugh Mahon | 2 00 |
| William Greeley | 2 00 |
| Thomas Greeley | 2 00 |
| Mrs. E. Shaw | 2 00 |
| Myrtle Creek, Oregon—Edward Mahoney | 2 00 |
| Jackson County, Oregon—Jas. Smith | 2 00 |
| Benicia—Charles Gay | 2 00 |
| San Jose—Martin Murphy | 2 00 |
| San Rafael—James Smith | 2 00 |
| Yuba Bluff—Jeremiah Lynch | 2 00 |
| Troy—Patrick Wash | 2 00 |
| Ashley—John Martin | 2 00 |
| Tuscarora—Peter Burns | 2 00 |
| Pioneerville (Idaho)—James Murphy | 2 00 |
| M. J. Foley | 2 00 |
| Brooks, Humboldt county—Daniel Cheney | 2 00 |
| Santa Cruz—Michael Leonard | 2 00 |
| North Bloomfield—D. Dugan | 2 00 |

REAL AND SHAM.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham reproved a clergyman the other day for walking with a woman on his arm and her hand in his. The priest asked the bishop to whom he was walking, "I am the Bishop of Nottingham," said his lordship. "But we have no such bishop in the English Church," replied the clergyman. "Oh!" exclaimed the bishop, "then you belong to the English Church. I am delighted to hear it, and I beg your pardon with all my like but I do wish you would not walk about in our uniform."

### Wholesale Market Report.

MORTON OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the inquiry has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $5 12½ @ $5, and superfine at $4 50 @ 4 75, in sks $ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and at steady rates the past week. At the close the market is quotable at $1 47½ @ $1 50 $ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at unchanged rates. We quote the range for old brewing at $1 70@1 75; new, $1@1 10 $ 100 lbs.

OATS—There was a fair demand, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 @1 05 $ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $16@18 for ordinary to choice $ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 50c@75c $ bale.

CORN—Yellow quotable at $1 12½@1 20 $ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The following are the ruling rates: Bayos, $3 @3 25; Pinks, $3 @3 25; Whites, $3 @3 25; small White, $2 50@2 75; butter, $3@3 $ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote at $2 @ 2 50 $ 100.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 50 @ 62½c $ 100 lbs; Garlic, 3@4c $ lb; Green Peas, 2@3c; Rhubarb, —@—; String Beans, 2@3c; c; Lima Beans, 10c; Summer Squash, 50@75c $ box; Peppers 75 @ 90c $ box; Tomatoes, choice to fine, 50@75c $ box; Okra, 50@75c $ box; Egg Plant, 5@6c $ lb; Cucumbers, 50@75c $ box; Green Corn, 8@10c $ dozen; Marrowfat Squash, 2@3c $ lb; Sweet Potatoes, $1 50@2 $ 100 lbs; Turnips, $1 @1 25 $ 100.

The following receipts have been free, with a good demand, since the range in 50@$1 $ 100 lbs; Sweet, 2@3c $ lb; Irish, 1½@2c $ lb.

FRUIT—Quotable at $1 50@2 $ box.

BERRIES—Quotable at 6@7½c $ lb.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $26 00 $ ton from the mill.

RYE—Quotable at $1 60 @ 1 65 $ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at 2½ @ 3c $ lb.

SEEDS—We quote Flax at 3c; Canary, 6@6½c; Mustard, 10@12½c; Hemp, 6@6½c; Rape, 4@4½c.

HIDES—We quote California dry at 19@19½c, and salted at 15@16c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 8½@9c $ lb.

WOOL—We quote Fall Clip at 30@37½c $ lb.

HONEY—Choice white in frames, 18@20c; dark, 9@12½c; extracted, 10@12½c $ lb.

WAX—Quotable at 30@32½c $ lb.

PETROLEUM—We quote Crude in bbls, 18½c; extra choice, 24c; nearly and other descriptions neglected.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California, fresh roll, extra to choice, 35 @40c; fresh, 27½@32½c; pickled roll, 25c; Oregon, fresh roll, 30@37½c; do firkin, 30@35c; Eastern firkin and tub, 30@35c.

CHEESE—Imperials, 16@16½c; Eastern, none.

EGGS—California, 30@37½c $ dozen.

### CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 16 @ 9; Oregon, none; Eastern, 14@16c.

BACON—California, at 13½@16c @ lb; Eastern, nominal; Oregon, none; Cumberland, none; 17@18c.

LARD—California, 12@13c @ lb; Eastern, in tierces, 12½@13c; do in kegs, 13@14c; do in cans and pails, 14@15c.

BEEF—For first quality, —@6c; other grades, 5 @ 5½ @ lb.

VEAL—At 8@10c @ lb.

MUTTON—At 8@10c @ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 9½@10c $ lb; Boston, 8@8½c; Hogs, 6@6½c @ lb.

### POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY—Hens, large, $7 50@8; Broilers, $4 50@5 50; Roosters, $5@5 $ dozen.

GEESE—$2 50@3 $ dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at $3@3 25 @ pair.

HARE—At $1@1 25 @ dozen.

RABBITS—At $1@1 25 @ dozen.

QUAIL—At $1@1 25 @ dozen.

TURKEYS—Gobblers, 18@20c @ lb; Hens, 20@22½c @ lb.

VENISON—Saddle, 8@9c.

GRAME—$7 50 @ dozen.


Navy Regan, alias Murray, a native of Rossmore, County Cork, Ireland, is hereby directed to call on the Archbishop within the space of two months from this date, otherwise the matrimonial case now pending before him will be decided against her.

San Francisco, July 19, 1874. 3t8

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND RELIABLE woman, a few engagements as lady's monthly nurse, or would take care of an invalid; references if required. Please call at 1011 Washington street, above Powell. 3t10

DRY GOODS, ETC.

THE ARCADE.

ANNOUNCEMENT

—TO THE—

PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC OF THE CITY AND STATE are hereby respectfully informed that the large and splendidly built Store,

924, 926 AND 928

MARKET STREET,

Now being fitted up by

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,

As a first-class Dry Goods Establishment, will be opened for the transaction of business

On the 26th of September,

With by far the largest and most elegant stock of

EUROPEAN GOODS

Ever exhibited on this Coast, all manufactured expressly for the firm. The Store will be known as

THE ARCADE.

It will be fitted up in the most elegant style, and will afford the very best accommodation for visitors, as it is the resolute intention of the proprietor to make

THE ARCADE

The most popular FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS EMPORIUM of San Francisco.

Now well and attractively—

924, 926 AND 928

Market Street,

IMMEDIATELY ABOVE STOCKTON.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

E. SUPPLE,

838 Market Street,

HAS NOW A FULL AND COMPLETE ASsortment of Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS

Which we offer to the public at very

LOW PRICES,

Consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy

SILKS,

IRISH, POPLINS, SHAWLS,

And a full supply of

Fancy Goods.

We invite special attention to our supply of

BLACK GOODS.

TABLE LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

To Hotels and Boarding-houses at Wholesale Prices.

RIBBONS

A Specialty, at importers' rates.

Orders from the country promptly attended to at lowest rates.

E. SUPPLE,

838 Market street.....Nearly opposite Fourth

sep1-1m

KENNEDY, O'NEILL & BRENNAN,

.....DIRECT IMPORTERS OF.....

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

116 and 118 Third Street,

Corner of Minna.....SAN FRANCISCO

ONE PRICE ONLY.

sep5-7

Manufactory of all kinds of

Silk and Bunting Flags, Banners, A. O. H. Scarfs, ROSETTES AND BADGES, FOR BALLS AND PICNICS.

PASQUALE, 644 Washington street, SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN S. KENNY. MORRIS SHEA

KENNY & SHEAHA

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 24 Third Street,

ARE PREPARED TO MAKE GENTLEMEN'S

BUSINESS SUITS TO ORDER,

FINE BEAVER SUITS,

FIRST-CLASS DRESS SUITS,

LATEST FASHIONABLE STYL

IMMENSE SACRIFI

—OF— —AND—

BOOTS SHOE

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOO

AT THE AVENUE AUCTION STORE OF

JAMES O'HANLON,

725 Montgomery Street.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

A VISIT TO THE STORE WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL THAT WE ARE selling goods cheaper than any other house in the trade. Our present stock of Staple Goods is a very large one, and must be closed out to make room for the Winter Goods—a special and well-assorted stock of which will be received per steamer from our own store and to suit the requirements of the

500 cases Men's top sole Boots at.....$4 50
300 cases Farmers' Boots, full sizes.....4 00
500 cases Kip and Calf Boots.....3 50
500 cases Calf dress Boots.....4 75
" Patent calf do $5 50
" Serene do, split backs.....7 50
100 cases Youths' Leather Boots.....2 50
300 cases Boys' Boots, from $1 to.....3 50
Gent's own make, and warranted.....5 00

Men's and Boy's Clothing at Greatly Reduced R
1,000 Men's Cassimere Suits at.....
500 Men's Cassimere Pants at.....
Extra heavy Beaver Suits.....
A splendid and well-selected stock of Boys' and
Youths' Clothing, very cheap—Boys' Suits
from $4 to.....
Youths' Suits, 27 to 32—worth $10.

IMPORTATION DIRECT

M. SHORT

PIONEER TAILOR,

COMMERCIAL STREET, Corner of Leidesdorf

An Inspection of

THE FINEST GOODS ever introduced into this market, including

MELTONS, CAMBRIDGE,
CHEVIOTS, NAPIER,
OXFORD, WITNEY,
RAGLANS, WESTWILLS,
&c.....&c.....&c.

ALSO—

A Large Assortment of Genuine Irish Frieze,

Being the NEWEST FASHIONS, both in material and colors, which he now offers at prices which

Cannot be touched by any other house in the city.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At HEALY'S

RED HOUSE,

848 MARKET STREET (OPPOSITE FOURTH)

PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

706 MARKET STREET.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXtensive improvement and enlargement of our Store, we have determined to dispose of our stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

RIBBONS,

GLOVES, ETC.,

—AT—

SPRING SALES

Can be found in all Shades and at all Prices.

PASSEMENTERIES!

PASSEMENTERIES!

The Largest and Best Assortment of

BEADED GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
BUCKLES,
SLIDES,
FRINGES
AND BUTTONS.

YAK LACE AND INSERTIONS,

Both Plain and Beaded, in large variety.

FRATINGER & NOLL,

Leading Cloak and Suit House of the City,

10 Montgomery Street.

Manufactory of all kinds of

Silk and Bunting Flags, Banners, A. O. H. Scarfs,

ROSETTES AND BADGES, FOR BALLS AND PICNICS.

PASQUALE, 644 Washington street, SAN FRANCISCO.

FRATINGER & NOLL

WILL EXHIBIT RARE NOVelties during the coming week in handsome

LINEN SUITS.

NEW STYLES.

Embroidered and Braided in all the new Shades and Designs.

NEW STYLE CLOAKS,

.....CONSISTING IN.....

Drap d'Ete, English Walking Jackets, Dolman's Talmas, and Polonaise,

Trimmed and Inserted with YAK LACE and PASSEMENTERIE, both Plain and Beaded.

HOUSE WRAPPERS!

A Large Assortment, consisting in

French Calico, Cashmere and Silk.

STREET SUITS.

In all New and Desirable SPRING GOODS, made up stylish and handsomely trimmed in two colors or with silk.

FRATINGER & NOLL.

WYNNE, LOWTH & CO.

706 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE THIRD.....SAN FRANCISCO

NEW STORE!---NEW GOODS

EVERYTHING NEW!

M. CAREY

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the people of San Mateo county that he has opened a

GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE AT SAN MATEO,

Where he will keep constantly on hand a large and first-class

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Which will be sold at San Francisco prices for cash.

Farmers, what is the use of going to San Francisco to purchase goods, incurring needless expenses, when you can buy just as cheap from

CAREY?

Five hundred thousand dollars is taken to San Francisco each year from San Mateo county by monthly PRICES.

CAREY'S

GROCERIES

Are resident families, when as good qualities and as cheap prices may be obtained at

CAREY'S.

It is a well known and undisputed fact that for choosing all kinds of general merchandise for family use you can do more for your money at

CAREY'S.

RETAIL DEALERS will be supplied at SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits" is my motto.

BACON & COMPANY'S ART GALLERY SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Paper Ruling and Book Binding.

Neatly, Promptly, Cheaply

PERFORMED BY

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Corner Clay and Sansome Sts.

Country Orders will receive equal consideration as those from our city patrons.



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The Only Irish and Catholic Journal in California.

LYONS & BARRY, - - - - Publishers.
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DENIS LYONS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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TERMS (Payable in Advance):

Served by Carriers, per week.....10c
Mail subscribers, per year.....$ 4 00
Six months.....2 50
The Monitor and Catholic World, one year.....7 75
" " Gentle's Lady's Book.....3 25
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ADVERTISING RATES:

1 square, 1 insert.....$1 00 | 1 square, 4 months.....$15 00
" 1 week.....4 00 | " 6 months.....21 00
" 2 months.....7 00 | " 9 months.....31 00
" 3 months.....9 00 | " 1 year.....35 00

The above rates will be strictly adhered to.

Job Printing Executed Neatly and Cheaply.


## IRELAND.

Here is a German hailed on the sufferings of Ireland, says the *Montreal Herald*, translated by Mary Howitt. The author (Ferdinand Freiligrath) is not inspired so much by the beauties of the German Fatherland as by the sorrows of Erin. Alone in his wife he vision is not purple with the gorgeous light of a sunset on the Rhine, but with the life-blood which English law and landlord tyranny have drawn from the heart:

The best refuge to a rusty choler!
The salt, the oar, of use no longer—
The Kelpy's hair, the sea-dog's eye!
And now the fisher fields with keener,
Still keener, sharpened weapon sweep!
The fish—the fish is all I claim!
I'll not be robbed, I'll not be maimed!
A tattered garb, an empty dish,
Are all that I possess of harvest.

A pastoral sound is on the wind,
With kine the roads are thronged—oh, pity,
A famished people perishes!
And driven to the seagoat city,
Pale Ireland hawks her hecatomb—
The foot which Paddy's soil desireth—
That would starve his children's frames,
The landlord's export trade requireth.

To him the land is even a fetter!
Of joy and luxury never weary,
The church turned head supports the senses
Which swells for him the horn of plenty,
In Paris and in London!

His gold makes gambling table glitter,
The white he hair grey hairs to become Pres-
And die, like flies in winter bitter.

Bulls' balls! the chase is up!
Paddy, rush in—Mick is a freemen—
In vain! for thee there is no hope,
The game goes well to the preserver;
For Ireland's game is landlords game—
The landlord is a sportsman!
And upon the peasant's righteous claim,
He has no ear for human.

The landlord cares for on and bound,
Their wrath a pleasure to him is,
Instead of draining marshy ground—
He'd rather hunt with fire and sword—
It leaves the land a hoggy fen,
With pools and ponds some acres o'er;
It's barren'd for the water hen,
The rabbit and the screaming plover.

In "crash the curse of heaven is of wants
And vain the curse of man—
The people's curse, the landlord cares,
Is power corrupting, tyrannical—
Oh, Irish land in landlord's hand!
Oh, Irish land in landlord's hand!
Thy curse is heavier than the curse
Of the damned mothers weeping stand,
Their children's blood on their hands to bury.

A wailing cry swerves like a blast
The length and breadth of Ireland through!
Like Rachel weeping for her children
Refuseth to be comforted!
Upon her children's graves!
Pale, agonizing, with wild hair flying,
Her sorrow she embraces a weeping soul
Upon her children's graves!
Upon her children's graves!
Like Rachel's lamentation
Is the cry of her despair!
The cry of her despair!
The cry of her despair!
The cries "Shoe of Nations."

### Irish Leaders.

The characteristics of the Irish people is manifest in developing the most singular and the most numerous class of leaders that has ever existed in any country or people. Their variety and occupation leaders are too numerous to make separation of each, but they can be classed in three heads—Revolutionists, Politicians and Parliamentarians. Every great revolutionary leader has a high-love about him, with a supernatural air more impressive by the mysterious which he approaches the most subject, often covering his ignorance assumed secrecy. He is constantly be wing, and comes to the average man backed up by one of the most and principles that on all the heart of somely, a worker in the cause of his In dress he looks the soldier on fur-

His vocation as a leading Irish nationalist is the way to the heart and of the majority of the Irish men and no matter what may be their position or location. Nobody can be descended a family known to fame, or been in the walls of an English prison, the Irish people with as many sins, he power he does, and all the confidence that one can give to another is at the disposal individual who comes as a leader to from serfdom the Irish people. He with a different feeling we must record that the sect condition of his native country forced him to expatriate himself at the opening of his brilliant life. Ireland ley, as still she is, in the shade of a drear provincialism, and offered no fitting home to genius. Deserted by those who should be the friends of art; impoverished by a system of rule that drove many from their homes, and kept the homes of the rest in poverty, void of all the gracious influences of wealth, munificence and culture, Ireland could not, and to the spring artist, artist, in the consciousness of genius, no prospect of an adequate career. With his genius as his only fortune, he went his way in the spring of life to London, and there, although contending against those might forces which keep back the poor Irishman seeking his fortune in the tangle of that capital, John Foley strode ahead, and left all competitors far behind. To the end, after that first struggle of true success, no man was able to approach him. He stood alone, and he stood without a second. As it is said of a great actor that he made a part his own, or of a famous singer that no one else can venture upon a certain role, so we may say of Foley that he took the art of sculpture and made it his own monopoly. All great works were sent home to him. So rapidly, indeed, did commissions crowd in upon him, that whilst his chisel commanded fortune, he was forced to abandon the higher flights of ideal art, and content himself with devotion to memorial sculpture. At home and abroad the works of his hands are found, and when death cut him down too early his atelier was filled with models not yet quite finished, or not much more than begun. The news of his loss was heard, not in Ireland only, but all over the British Empire, with unaffected sorrow. A public expression of her Majesty's regret was made, and the honor of a grave in St. Paul's—a grave beside the ashes of Barry, and close by the last resting place of Turner, Reynolds and Landseer—was given to one whose genius had shone with peculiar splendor in the pure white light of a quiet and unaffected life.—*Dublin Weekly News.*

### Mr. Butt and the Marquis of Hartington.

What Irishman has not read with a gratification bordering on pride Mr. Butt's letter of July 23d, to the Marquis of Hartington, declining to refuse a public block to allow himself to be enrolled as an original member of the new Liberal Club? It is a retort with a vengeance to the insult offered to Ireland, at early period of the last session, by a majority of the old Reform Club, in rejecting a proposal to admit several new Irish members because of their disloyal tendencies. It is also a crushing reply to the charge so persistently urged by a certain class of Irishmen against Mr. Butt and his followers, that they are not Nationalists at heart, but Liberals in disguise.

The noble Marquis will not soon forget the severe, but well-merited rebuke which he has just received. It was an impertinence on his part to offer membership to the Home Rulers after the glaring offense which his party had, only a few weeks previously, perpetrated towards them. It may be that in his patrician negligence he encountered the Liberal party on a free basis, he forgot the insult, and in that blissful oblivion tendered the invitation to which Mr. Butt's letter is a very pertinent reply. We fancy that his memory is sharper now than it was then.

But even had there been no insult to resent, Mr. Butt would, with the same firmness, have declined to become a member of the Liberal Club. The fact is that the Liberal party is a party in themselves, with a Club and "Whips" of their own. It is policy they differ more widely from the Conservatives than either does from the Conservative. On some questions they do, it is true, agree with the Liberals, just as they do with other questions, agree with the Conservatives. But so wide is the chasm which separates the two sections of which Mr. Gladstone as, and the Marquis of Hartington will shortly be, the leaders, that no Irish Nationalist could for a moment understand "the meaning of Liberal unity" as applied to "Liberal policy in Ireland," since it was the Marquis of Hartington himself who, under a Liberal administration, prosecuted Ireland with an efficient code of coercion laws. This, esp cially in the Irish Liberals, rigged out, for purpose of their own, in the garb of Nationalism.

Another proof, if another were wanting, that the Home Rulers are not, and cannot be members of the Marquis of Hartington's party, is the presence of the renegade O'Donoghue in the Liberal ranks, where, owing to his own bad bargaining and boldness, he is a tower of strength. Such a man could not be associated, even on all, honest men like the Home Rulers are in duty bound to shun. So intense is their dislike to the cure, indeed, and expressed themselves so readily to testify to his miraculous power, that were might prove treacherous, that no one present at his meeting would be safe about the premises. Now, apart from the question of honesty, there is the question of expediency. Ireland is not a country in which any party can afford to be associated with a man who has been publicly chastising him on account of his misdeeds.

To the fifty-nine brave and determined men who have succeeded in having themselves recognized in England as a party distinct from both the Conservative and Liberal, who stand by the leadership of Mr. O'Donoghue, *bona-fidei* of an Irish Liberal, and the plotting Johnston, *bona-fidei* of an Irish Conservative, who have the confidence of the clergy and people at home, of Irishmen abroad, and particularly in Canada, gives a hearty support. Remember that at early dissolution of Parliament a series of vacancies in the Exchequer has intimated that it may be the close of 1875. Then another appeal will be made to the Irish people, and, with God's help and fair play, the fifty-nine Home Rulers will be increased to seventy-five at least. In the meantime let us, on this side of the ocean, do our part to secure or insure, that, or rather let us encourage, by word and deed, so that the inevitable triumph may be earlier and greater.—*Montreal Herp.*

### Irish National Hall and Catholic Library.

A meeting of Catholic citizens was held on Tuesday evening last, in Irish-American Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best and speediest means for according to the Catholics of the coast an Irish National Hall and Catholic Library. Judge Coffey occupied the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting. Rev. Father Gleeson then made an address, in which he alluded to the importance of the enterprise, and the humiliation to which he had been subjected in soliciting subscriptions from some of the wealthy citizens, who, he said, gave him but little encouragement. Rev. Father Brown—among whom Mr. John Sullivan, J. D. Oliver and Mr. Mahoney—expressed their intention of responding liberally as the call made upon them. He proposed to send for Father Thomas Burke, the eloquent Irish priest, to lecture in behalf of the enterprise; and he had no doubt that with the money collected as the proceeds of the lectures, the Hall would be pushed to a speedy completion. At the close of the reverend gentleman's address a committee on Permanent Organization was appointed by the Chair, composed of the following: R. Warde, Captain P. J. Kain, Dr. J. F. Gibbon, Rev. Father Gleeson and Michael Kane. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Presidents of the various Irish and Catholic societies, and the officers of the Irish military organizations, to appoint five delegates to represent each association at the next meeting, which will be held on Monday evening next, at the same place.—*Call.*

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874. NO. 49.


## MIRACULOUS CURES.

**Remarkable Occurrence at the Convent of Notre Dame, Milwaukee, Wis.**

Rev. Father Krautbauer, chaplain of the Convent of Notre Dame, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has given the editor of the *Catholic Visitator* what he calls "well authenticated facts" concerning a miracle that was performed at the chapel of the convent on the 17th June last, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin in behalf of a faithful and devoted client, Miss Marie Rosenman, a native of Hanover, aged at the time 19 years. He says:

The particulars regarding the picture before which the above named invalid poured forth her devotions immediately before her miraculous cure, are as follows: Right Rev. Bishop Henni, when about to return from the last Vatican Council, purchased an extra copy, as regards size, character of painting and material, having been painted on wood, of the miraculous picture of our Mother of Perpetual Succor, preserved in the Church of St. Alphonsus of the Redemptorist Fathers, in Rome, the copy having been blessed by the Holy Father, Pius IX., and touched to the original miraculous picture itself. Right Rev. Bishop Henni, for the sake of greater security in the conveyance of this picture to its destination, caused it to be boxed, labeling both the box and the picture itself with the address of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee, and shipped it in another vessel than that on which he himself sailed on his return. It arrived safely, and is now located over the Virgin's altar in the above-named convent, and before it the miracle we are about to relate took place. The following are the particulars in a brief form:

Marie Rosenman was taken seriously ill in September, 1873, in the convent above mentioned, being at this time a candidate. The best medical attendance the city could furnish was engaged to treat her, all declaring her case to be pulmonary consumption. She continued to decline until all hope of recovery was abandoned even by

chloroform was too powerful for her; her brain reeled, and she became senseless. When she came to herself she was lying on a coarse blanket in a little cave, which was dimly lighted by a hole through the side, for there's her head. At first her eyes could distinguish nothing, so dim was the light, and so confused her brain from the effects of the drug; but gradually she could distinguish large bales of goods in sackcloth wrappers, barrels and boxes, barrels there an empty bottle, a broken pipe, and a box of matches, and the strong wooden door of the cave. A prisoner! A prisoner she was, and no mistake; and the more she thought it over, the more helpless did she feel.

She lay on her blanket, for her head ached and swam, and she feared lest any movement should bring the hated Michael again before her eyes. It seemed that hours after she came to herself had passed, when he opened the door, and stood gazing at her. Norah did not move or raise her eyes.

"Sulking!" he said, with a slight sneering laugh. "Well, that won't hurt you or anybody else. Here's your supper! I'm going home, and shan't be here till to-morrow afternoon, so you'll have had time to think over before we meet again. Dennis will be thinking I've run away if I don't go there to find me at lunch. You won't be wanting a night-light, will you?"

He put a few hard tea biscuits on a barrel, and a cup of water, and shutting the door after him, shot the heavy iron bolt in its hole in the rock, and went away. Norah was alone in this dreary cavern, which was now fast becoming dark, as the evening drew on. Harry must have begun to wonder at his prolonged absence, and would be perhaps pass below this very spot in search for her. Would he hear her if she shouted? Would his voice seemed shocked and half strangled by the solid sandy walls on all sides. And even should she succeed in making him know where she was, if Michael found him there he would fling Harry down the rocks with him, for he was a strong and uncommonly powerful man. No, she would remain quiet, still refusing to take the oath required of her, but she should find some means of escape. Then kneeling to offer her usual night prayers to God and to the Blessed Virgin for safety and protection, with more fervor than she had ever yet experienced, she lay down with a smile, strong heart, and fell asleep.

When she awoke on the following morning, it was some minutes before she could collect her scattered thoughts and recollect where she was, and all that had passed. It was quite impossible to tell what time it was, but it seemed to her from the light that the sun had risen. Then she ate the frugal breakfast that Michael had left for her on the previous day, and then set to work to say her prayers, to see if there were any mode of escape. But she searched for some time in vain. The door was firmly fastened into the solid cliff, and other egress there was none. She dragged some boxes after the bale all that served her as a window, and piling one on top of another, peeped out. But there was nothing to be seen except the blue sky, a passing cloud, or a gull flapping slowly by. She was too high even to distinguish the tops of the trees beneath her; and discounting from her pedestal, she resolved the bottom to and found that the cave was so high that should discover her anxiety to escape. As she did so, she broke an empty bottle that lay on the ground, and picked up the bits of broken glass a sudden thought struck her. Could she not, by means of through the door unfriendly large to allow her arm so pass through and draw back the bolt? Eagerly she tried, but the door laughed at her efforts, and the scraping sounded so believe and loud, that she feared Michael must hear it from the cliff above and come on her unawares. With a sigh she threw away the glass, and set some more stones on the box to depend entirely on the peril into which her idle curiosity had brought her. By and by Michael's step arrived outside, and he opened the door.

"Well," he said, with the same taunting smile, "are you pretty well tired of your own company? You've had time to think over now, I guess. What do you say? Which is it to be?"

"I'll never be your wife, Michael White," replied Norah. Sorrely. "You may kill me, if you dare, but I'll be no wife of yours."

A scowl darkened the man's face as he listened to her answer, and for some minutes he scanned there in silence.

"You've a fine spirit," he said coolly at last, "but I'll break it before I've done with you. I'll give you a couple of days more of this, and see what you say then, and if you stick to it, why, I'll begin to think you know I'm not a man to break my word. Young Duncan came round to me last night, and I showed him all over my bosom to prove that you weren't there. I'm thinking I've thrown him off the scent for the present, so he won't be taking the hump from this out! I promised him. I shall be going to starve you, so here's your dinner."

He put some dried fish and sea-biscuit on the barrel, and then came more to her own thoughts. Norah's heart did not fail her yet. Much might happen in two days, and also her friends and fish cheerfully, and then began once more to search for means of escape. The door was hopeless, and so was the sandy wall. With the aid of the bit of glass it crumbled, though not quickly, and she thought that when she had pierced the obstacle both that kept her from life and happiness. But many days must pass before she could be found. Would her hear if she shouted? Would his voice seemed shocked and half strangled by the solid sandy walls on all sides. And even should she succeed in making him know where she was, if Michael found him there he would fling Harry down the rocks with him, for he was a strong and uncommonly powerful man. No, she would remain quiet, still refusing to take the oath required of her, but she should find some means of escape. Then kneeling to offer her usual night prayers to God and to the Blessed Virgin for safety and protection, with more fervor than she had ever yet experienced, she lay down with a smile, strong heart, and fell asleep.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK BEGINS OCT. 1 September
27—Sunday—Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
28—Monday—St. Wenceslaus, Duke, Martyr.
29—Tuesday—St. Michael, Archangel.
30—Wednesday—St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
October
1—Thursday—St. Remigius, Bishop and Confessor.
2—Friday—The Holy Guardian Angels.
3—Saturday—St. Thomas and Dionysius, Martyrs.

THE MONITOR
IS THE ONLY
Catholic Journal and Catholic Journal in
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....SEPT. 26, 1874.

## THE IRISH IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

Towards election times the subject, Irish people in American politics, is pretty sure to be extensively treated of by a certain classes of journals. We regret to say that in most cases it is not discussed in a way calculated to do good to this country or to profit the persons to whom the remarks are addressed. One would readily imagine from the tone of the leading articles published in the so-called "national" no-papers that the chief business of Irish people in the United States is, or at any rate ought to be, the forwarding of some vague, undefined and indescribable "revolutionary" scheme for severing the political connection between Ireland and England. We may observe before we go any further, in order to avoid misunderstanding, that we are decidedly of opinion the said connection is a grievous misfortune for Ireland, and the man who will not do something to better the condition of his kith and kin at home is not worth much to them. But we sincerely we are gravely informed that our countrymen could wield immense power and secure the speedy redemption of the Old Land if they were only united and voted in a solid phalanx for certain office-seekers, we feel bound to protest against such absurd teachings and to expose their miserable fallacies. The plain duty of an Irishman, or any other person for that matter abroad, who becomes a citizen of this Republic, is to use the franchise conferred upon him honestly and patriotically for the welfare of his adopted country. He owes an undivided allegiance to the United States of America, and every public act of his should demonstrate his hearty loyalty. He has as much an interest in the tranquillity, prosperity and happiness of his chosen home as any descendant of the Puritans who landed at Plymouth Rock can possibly have. He should, therefore, bear himself as an American in all circumstances, and refuse to recognize, still more any attempt to organize in his name, to screen himself and the individual born here on the soil.

If Irishmen organize for political purposes as Irishmen, and make nationality the basis of membership, they cannot blame Americans for doing the same thing, and Know-Nothingism becomes justified at once. The United States have no connection with the rights or wrongs of the British government of Ireland, and it is no part of their mission to try to effect the wrongs endured by the Irish people at home, however great they may be. Their business is to guard and promote the rights and privileges of their own soil, and nothing more. But why we do not think it necessary to spend further time illustrating the absurdities perpetrated by these "national" journalists who seek to inflame their too confiding countrymen on the occasion for the achievement of Irish independence" by their action upon purely American political issues. More mischievous still, however, are those self-constituted leaders of public opinion, who loudly and persistently demand, through the columns of their obscure periodicals, that our countrymen shall organize and act as a unit for the purpose of assisting Irish candidates and guiding them into office. Now we strongly maintain that it cannot benefit any one, except the person immediately concerned, to have a man belonging to any particular nationality more than another administering public affairs. Whether a certain official is Irish or not is a matter affecting nobody; but whether that certain official is honest and capable or not is a matter affecting everybody having a business relation with him. These two things, honesty and capacity, should be the great recommendations of a candidate before the people, and not nationality or religious creed or any other thing of that kind. It should be well borne in mind that if citizens honestly voted for the best men, and the best men alone, thieving in office would come to an end, the Government need not cost the money one half of what it does, and as a consequence the burden of taxation would be greatly reduced.

It is worthy of remark that all those who impress these false views upon Irishmen and try to make dupes of them are Irish themselves, and invariably have a private object or their own to serve. Observation will surely show that the individual who wrote the Irish chimera to "unite" and support their own countrymen for office has some snug billet in view which he thinks would be admirably filled by himself. Either that or he wants to get into the Legislature to make money out of some place. Of course we need hardly say that a candidate should not be ignored or lose his claim to support because he happens to be of foreign birth; but what we want to urge is that that circumstance should not be allowed to tell either for or against him, and that he should be judged altogether upon his personal merits. Yet if any party, great or small, should make it a point to oppose a candidate on account of his religion or nationality, we should wish to see our countrymen, like all other honest and liberal men, resist and overcome that opposition. Unfortunately for the country there are such parties, and, indeed, we have had some experience of them in this State; but their power is in reality of a very limited character, and they are not nearly so formidable as they pretend to be. Our advice to our countrymen who enjoy the privilege of being citizens of this great and glorious republic is to support the honest and efficient candidate quite irrespective of party affiliations; so that good laws may be made and the money of the community may be neither stolen or squandered. That is the policy will tell best for themselves in the end, and best tend to secure them the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.

## THE LUST OF GAIN.

When Catholic writers deplore the materialistic tendencies of the present age, or express a doubt whether what is called modern civilization is, after all, so much of a benefit to mankind, they are charged with being hostile to progress, or with being desirous of reviving the barbarism of the Middle Ages. With such allegations made against them they are supposed to be effectually crushed by adverse popular opinion, and to be convicted of treason against enlightenment. And yet, strange to say, if we only give heed to the utterances of men who are deemed to be the profoundest thinkers of the present day, we shall find everything they urge corroborated and repeated under different forms. The pursuit of wealth was formerly only one out of many ends to which man directed their energies; now it is the exclusive one, and has destroyed all others. How heartless, how selfish and how dishonest this worship of Mammon has made the world it is not hard to tell. To increase the store of gold the capitalist and employer will make use of every shift and device. To multiply their profits they will cut down the wages of the toiling masses to the point that it scarcely suffices to procure the necessaries of life. They will make the hours of labor so long as to render the existence of the workingman little better than a constant round of wearisome and monotonous existence. They regard their poor fellow-creatures just as machines capable of doing so much work, and coming so much money, which it is proper to turn to the best advantage. The only limit placed to their avaricious is that dictated by considerations of their own safety, personal and pecuniary. There is a great deal of glitter and gaudiness in the world to-day; luxury is brought to an extravagant pitch; but all this is for the wealthy few—the poor have no share in it.

The tendency of the progress we hear so much about is to centralize wealth and power—to make the rich richer and the poor poorer than ever they were before. The struggle of life is a hundred-fold more bitter and exhausting now than it was during the much aspersed Middle Ages. Our very homes are made to be habitual to evil hives of industry, conceal more human suffering than was known throughout Christendom five centuries ago. Poverty has assumed more distressing and repulsive forms, and is growing even worse with the advance of civilization. Of course it is hidden away in cellars and garrets, midsqualor and filth, reeking with poisonous exhalations, because respectability does not like to be shocked in the world by seeing it; but there it is for all that, and it cries aloud to heaven against the new creed of selfishness. The lot of even the savage races is preferable by far to that to which our modern boasts of high-pressure civilization, for they, at all events, enjoy the blessings of pure water, of fresh air and wholesome surroundings. Wine, therefore, was the voice which was uttered against the modern progress which refuses to acknowledge God as its guide, and chooses to follow the promptings of pride and self-indulgence. It is not that progress and civilization have been condemned as such, but the fact that they carry with them responsibilities which are being ignored has been authoritatively proclaimed.

The "spirit of the age" was never more appropriately manifested than in the action of that man who, it is alleged, during the recent conflagration of the cotton mills at Fall River, directed that the engines which were playing on the front of the buildings should be taken to the rear and be used for the saving of property, and thus left a crowd of trembling women and girls a prey to the merciless flames. The human beings could be replaced, and hundreds could be found willing to take their places next day; but the property, the *property*, was precious, and should be saved at all hazards! The spirit of Christianity would not counsel that the wealth of the world is as nothing compared with the value of an immortal soul, but then it is not recognized in this strictly commercial age! The laws that place restraint upon men's acts, that oblige the capitalist or employer to consider whether such and such a way of making a profit may not be unjust to one person or necessitate the oppression of another, are fast falling into disrepute among all but those who still cling to the faith handed down by the apostles and believe it will profit a man nothing to gain the whole world if he loss his soul. The Revealed and fashionable creed now is that a man has no soul to lose, and that any act which is not in direct conflict with the law of the land is not only justifiable but moral. The decadence of public honor, the universality of corruption, the prevalence of immoral doctrines, are strong proofs that the present phase of civilization has well nigh worn itself out, and that it will soon give way to another. More Christian or more diabolic—which?

## PROSELYTIZING IN IRELAND.

Nothing can be more repulsive to the man with true Christian charity in his heart than the eagerness with which proselytism is carried on by certain Protestant societies in Ireland. The endeavor to snatch one person, even a little infant, from Catholicity is held by these fanatical organizations to be a work beyond all praise; and to make it successful recourse is very often had to means which, if not positively criminal, are unquestionably disreputable. The natural consequence is that members of the societies frequently figure in legal proceedings, and call down upon themselves severe animadversions from the highest judicial functionaries.

The foolish attempt to "convert" the adult population has long been given over as utterly useless, and the once plentiful "soup-kitchens" in which the "errors of Popery" were clearly demonstrated by arguments drawn from the gratuitous distribution of cooked Protestant beef and mutton, are now few and far between. The temporary nature of the "conversions" achieved in this way—the most hopeful "brands snatched from the burning" returning to Popery and the Mass as soon as ever potatoes become plentiful—disgusted the most zealous evangelizers, and made them despair of giving the Irish people "the blessings of the reformation." So they turned their attention to the little children. It was much easier to kidnap or purchase from starving parents boys and girls of tender age, and in the secure refuge of orphanages, asylums and such institutions, teach them to curse the Pope and hate the creed of their fathers, that being precisely the extent of the Protestantism inculcated.

We must in common justice, remark here that the vast majority of the Irish Protestant population had no sympathy whatever with these proselytizers, and were filled with shame at their doings, and refused to support the institutions directed by them. They could not exactly understand that charity or benevolence which could leave a dozen orphans of a family to starve in the streets or die of want, because a mother, in the 28th, had been entrapped into the bosom of the One True and Apostolic Church over which presides the infallible Vicar of Christ.

Such sectarian intrigues and the obsequiousness of fawning mendicants may be the chief agencies for promotion in the "reformed" Church of England; but sanctity, humility and zeal for God's honor, and intellectual ability are, and ever will be, the only recognized titles to advancement within the Catholic Church. The difference between the two shows the difference in their essence—one is of the world worldly; while the other is animated solely by the spirit of wisdom.

## AN EVANGELICAL ROMANCE.

It is well known that the road to preferment in the English Church Establishment lies through the odious and drawing-rooms of the great aristocratic families. Learning, or piety, or even orthodoxy, has very little indeed to do with the advancement of an ecclesiastical dignitary compared with the good-will and favor of some duke or marquis who happens to stand well with the Government of the day. This is one of the reasons why in the circle of English Protestant prelates there can be found persons entertaining the most widely divergent views respecting the very fundamental principles of Christianity. Their immense revenues appear to be the only substantial bond of union between them, for however differently they may think about the Trinity, or the Incarnation, or any other of the divine mysteries, all agree it is a fine thing to be salaried by the State, and that apostolic poverty is quite out of keeping with the ideas of the nineteenth century. As an interesting, if not edifying, illustration of how Parliamentary pretense are made, we think it worth while to relate a romantic incident in the life of the late Dr. SUMNER, Bishop of Winchester, a holy man, who meekly condescended to look after the spiritual interests of a number of Anglo-Saxon followers of the saintly Lutherans for the small consideration of seventy-five thousand dollars a year. As soon as he left Cambridge University, where he had studied with but indifferent success, this aspiring ecclesiastic obtained the position of private tutor to the Marquis of CONYNGHAM, which was certainly more agreeable than having to patrol the by-ways and high-ways of Dundee, ministering to the wants of the vulgar and unclassed poor. He was sent to travel through Europe with his lordly charge, and was, of course, duly commissioned to take care that the young fellow's morals were not corrupted by the profane gaieties of the various capitals he visited. It so happened, however, that while visiting Switzerland the marquis fell over head and ears in love with a young Swiss lady, who was of rather plebeian origin and was not troubled with superabundance of worldly goods. Here was imminent danger of a shocking *mesalliance*! A real flesh and blood marquis was actually meditating marriage with an obscure girl, who, if she did not land goats, was very possibly daughter of a watchmaker!

For many years did he perform the small duties and draw the large salary belonging to this Parliamentary episcopate, living on excellent terms, let us hope, with not to marry or gamble meanwhile! The idea of a baby solemnly pledging himself not to gamble or marry till he reached the mature age of six years, was so absurd and monstrous that the learned Judge fairly blazed with indignation, and by dint Mr. CORYTON just seven days to restore all the children to their mother or else take the consequences. We presume the reverend proselytiser was prudent enough to give them up, and that they are now in the custody of their natural guardian.

If the manager of the Kildare orphanage only spent a couple of hours walking through the lanes and alleys of Dublin he could find ten times as many little waifs belonging to his own Church who would be all the better for his protection. But then he would not have the honor and glory of "converting" them, of saving them from the errors of "Popery," and they may perish for aught he cares. His mission is to procure more Catholic babies, and to pay to frame another line of apostolic succession which will have more legal force than the one which Justice FITZGERALD tore to pieces. It is saddening to see one of the finest instincts of human nature, that which prompts man to aid the weak and shelter the homeless, thus turned into an agency for the gratification of sectarian rancor; but we suppose the proselytisers do not view their work in that light.

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The Sacramento *Record* of September 12th contained an article entitled "The Hand of Rome," which was more than usually remarkable for its bigotry, misrepresentation and bad taste. We shall quote a few of the expressions used in it as indications of the spirit manifested in the whole. Speaking of the Catholic vote in California, it says: "The Ultramontanes rally upon the Ohio Constitution; a square declaration of the doctrine that the Pope of Rome alone is authorized to plan the course of education for the children of Catholics. The Catholic Catholics merely obeyed the order of the Pope in voting against the Constitution, and would undoubtedly have voted the same way with equal readiness had they received instructions to do so." We ask our readers to note how cunningly every line of these sentences is framed so as to misrepresent the motives which actuated the Catholics and to place them in opposition to the country. Has not the Catholic citizen as well as any other a legal and constitutional right to vote upon whatever issue is laid before the people by the proper authority and the judgment suggests? Is freedom of the ballot to be reserved exclusively for members of Protestant sects and members of no sect at all? It would appear, indeed, that the *Record* is indignant because our co-religionists would not abandon their conscientious opinions upon an important question of principle and vote as the radical party desired!

And we would ask, what has the "Pope of Rome" to do with the Ohio Bill? Where was the necessity of dragging him into the dispute? The idea that he forwarded instructions to Ohio as to how Catholics were to vote upon the new Constitution is so absurd on the face of it as to require no comment for the ugly circumstance that it was ventilated with malignant and uncharitable intent. We venture to assert that the "Pope of Rome" was as much a stranger to the compiler's ignorance as to whether Ohio wanted a new Constitution or an old one.

Then, again, what can possibly be more offensive than this persistent endeavor to represent Catholics as people without soul or will of their own, and blindly subsiensive to the commands of a bigoted priesthood? If they were few or rare in the community, and their sentiments respecting matters of public importance were comparatively unknown, there might perhaps be some excuse for this kind of writing. But constituting as they do such a large element in the population, and coming into intimate relations with men of all classes in public and private, there is no conceivable justification for such deliberate and wanton misrepresentation.

What does the *Record* mean when it says: "We have no disposition to quarrel with the Catholic views of education as confined to Catholics. So confined it is purely a matter of opinion, and therefore open to discussion. But it does not happen to be so confined. On the contrary, the attitude of the Catholics is standing menace to *freedom of thought and action*." Is not this contemporary dare not mean that it is willing to allow Catholics to *think* as they please, but would prohibit them from expressing their thoughts or carrying them out in action, unless they were prepared to stand the English language: By what right or authority does the *Record* venture to define the amount of toleration which should be accorded to any Christian denomination in a country, in accordance with principle of whose constitution is that no person shall be molested in person or property, or subjected to any kind of disabilities on account of his religious belief? It strikes us that this is an arrogant assumption of unparalled audacity.

But, in addition to arrogance, our contemporary also exhibits very shameless untruthfulness. Hear what it boldly asserts: "Do they merely ask that Catholic children should be educated under Catholic auspices." Now we should like to learn where the smallest warrant, or pretence of a warrant, was found for this sweeping assertion. It is not supported by quotation or extract from any Catholic writer or speaker in the United States, and in consequence it is nothing better than the reckless invention of an unscrupulous enemy.

Be it remembered that all these ungenerous and unfair attacks were called forth by the single circumstance that the Catholics of Ohio voted against making secular education a constitutional obligation on the State. What, even a staunch friend of secular education might consistently do under the ground that such a thing should not irrevocably fixed by law, and that it was much better to leave it to be regulated events as they arise. If the question is not a purely political issue, and proper be decided by vote, why bring it before people at all? And as it was brought fore the people, we certainly think a Catholics, as citizens, and acting for what they believe is the welfare of the people, had as much right to vote their way as Catholics had to vote theirs. The result the election shows conclusively that a *majority of the people of Ohio* do not desire secular education should be made statutory. And there is nothing sacred in system of instruction that it should set against the will of the people.

## SACRED HEART COLLEGE.

Sacred Heart College, corner of Eddy Larkin streets, is not very long in existence, and yet it has already acquired an enviable reputation. Its pupils assemble within its walls and receive excellent instruction from the ever-kind and zealous Christian Brothers. A branches of learning taught are such as enable the student to enter any profession, take up any vocation with fair chance success. Examinations are held at intervals, in order to ascertain with accuracy the progress which the pupils are making, and to test the efficiency of the discipline enforced. During the past week these classes have undergone a rigid scrutiny at the hands of competent judges, and their work for the term, and it is to the credit of the College it admirably. On Tuesday evening the second and collegiate and the first commercial were examined, and their answering in English and elocution, before the teachers and to the large concourse of friends present. On Wednesday evening fifth collegiate with the first and Commercial were put to the test, and on Thursday evening the third collegiate and first geometry, and the former in history, and arithmetic. The examination was even an improvement upon the first, and reflected great credit upon the Brothers, many of whom were quite young, but surprising intelligence, quickness and pacity. All the classes will be enlarged the same trial, and the aggregate of the examination will direct their future gests? Is freedom of the ballot to be re- course. Catholicity is not of the light, nor is she afraid of the mere shelves with the writings her own eminent sons the standard of Protestant authors. All she demands that her children shall be subjected to examination of creed and her history; and as to the Bible she has not the smallest apprehension. Let not the moneyed men of the city imagine that because they may not make their individual subscriptions that mar the success of the movement. Let them emphatically, but respectfully, say not. The class, the hardy sons of toil, have built up the College, our convents, hospitals and asylums, will also build the National Hall and Catholic Library. formed as a tribute of attachment to dear native land, "the emerald gem of western world," and the other as a offering in behalf of the Catholic cause.

Truly,

W. GLEASON.

Manchester (England), paper gives notice to a statement that a leading firm of Mowbray progresses to form a company of fifty men, and to start for the new El Dorado in the Spring. Each man is to contribute £200 toward the expenses.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Brother Romuald, of the Christian Brothers, Philadelphia, has been made Provincial of the mother-house of the Community in Baltimore.

Sister Margaret Clark, of the Sisters of Charity, died, after a lingering illness, August 23d, at St. Mary's Convent, Newark. The funeral services took place August 26th, at the Newark Cathedral.

Rev. Father Phelan, P.P., Carrickabeg, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, pastor of Gammondale, vacant by the translation of Rev. E. P. Walsh, P.P., to St. Mary's, Clonmel.

Rev. Mother Boromeo Johnson, founder of the colony of Sisters of Mercy in the state of Iowa, head of the house at DeWitt, Independence, Iowa City and Davenport, died on the 2d instant. She was a native of Ireland, and forty-three years of age.

Died, August 18th, at the Presentation Convent, St. Joseph's, Terenure, Dublin, Mich (in religion Sister Ignatius), young ter daughter of the late Denis Delaney, Esq., St. Queen's county and Kilkenny, Castle-town.

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## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

Edmund Burke Roche, Baron of Fermoy, is dead.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have received the Hon. Bancroft Davis, American Minister.

The Empress of Russia is expected to arrive in England October 18th, on a visit to her daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh.

A Carlist dispatch from Tolosa reports that General Pereda carried the village of Bloudios, totally defeating ten battalions under General Moriones.

Guatemala advises say that on the 6th inst. the Guatemala Government satisfied the English flag with due solemnity, and full indemnity was paid to Mr. Magee.

The Danish Government directs its envoy at Berlin to ask from the German Government an explanation with regard to the expulsion of Danish subjects from Schleswig.

Bismarck is accused at Lisbon of the design of establishing an Iberian Union—that is, of merging Portugal with Spain. It is strongly condemned in Lisbon by the press.

In some practice shooting at Creedmoor, between the Irish and American teams, on the 22d, no scores were kept, but the Americans assisted the foreigners in almost every instance.

The Berlin *National Gazette* says that while the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig is a legal measure, it was strangely ed in a few isolated cases. Relations between Germany and Denmark are friendly.

A dispatch from Carlist sources denies the truth of the report that Don Carlos has been proclaimed by the branches of the Bourbon family as heir-presumptive to the throne of France.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Irish Rifle Team were given an ovation by the New York city authorities on Thursday, and were subsequently received by Governor Robinson, Representative men of Brooklyn have tendered them a public dinner.

In Tennessee, on Thursday, Louisiana, the People's party and the Republicans have made a compromise and agreed upon a fusion ticket, which both parties are equally represented, both in candidates for the Legislature and for parish officers, and the compromise have been nominated on both sides.

The Russian Government has addressed a note to the German Government, hoping that the difference existing between them and the Spanish question will not impair their friendship for each other. A courteous reply has been received from Germany, assuring the Russian Government that its friendship remains unaltered.

The Russian Government, on account of the extensive emigration of Mennonites, has undertaken to exempt members of that sect from actual military service, but will hold them liable to do duty as hospital attendants. The Mennonites of the Volga district will probably consent to remain under these conditions.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office decided, September 15th, that the Rancho Los Prietos y Najá Lagrope, in Santa Barbara county, confirmed to José Domingo Lata, on 4th June 1858, shall be limited to eleven square leagues, to be selected in a compact form, north of Santa Barbara range of mountains.

French genius has another gigantic enterprise on hand. It is proposed to tunnel the Straits of Dover and unite London and Paris by a submarine railroad. Loveley the engineer, to whom the success of the project owes its birth, has estimated the cost of the work at 150,000,000 francs, and he promises to have it completed for a 4,000,000 francs to be expended in making surveys, is already subscribed.

Thiers, the Democratic Orleanist for Dictator of New York, in response to a serenade on the evening of his nomination, made a speech, in which he predicted a peaceful revolution in the Government in the direction of retrenchment. He said the general Government is falling into such a dangerous centralism, which assumes control of individual interests, is in favor of monopolies, and usurps the control of public schools, and said the Democracy would remedy these evils.

The President has answered the message of Governor Brown of Tennessee, in effect that until a new Federal Judge and District Attorney of the Western District of Tennessee, no definite answer can be given. He expresses gratification that the Governor authorities are taking prompt and vigorous measures against the outlaws, but reminds the Governor that the United States Courts alone have jurisdiction over Tennessee, as well as other States, in regard to crimes like those in question.

In Philadelphia, September 21st, the will of Miss Mary D. Brown was admitted to probate. She distributes $139,000 among various charitable institutions in that city, $20,000 to the benevolent societies of the Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic Hospital, and $15,000 to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Beverly Johnson, in a lengthy communication to the New York *Herald* from Baltimore, giving his views on the Louisiana question, considers that the President committed an error in recognizing Kellogg as the legitimate Governor. The recognition, however, having been made, it was absolute and final, and the people had no right to appeal to arms. Johnson commends the resignation of Kellogg, McEnery and the Lieutenant Governors, and the holding of a new election.

A riot occurred among the laborers on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel, in Jersey City, on the 23d. It commenced by a fight between the Corkonians and Far-downers, which was joined in by friends of the two factions, until more than fifty men were engaged in it, and stones and clubs were freely used. Many men were injured, but none fatally severely. The riot was quelled by a squad of police, and many of the rioters were arrested.

French newspapers publish St. Petersburg advices concerning the report of Bismarck's visit to Christian IX. of Denmark, looking to the incorporation of that country in the German Confederation. Correspondents say that the Danish people is irritated, and will never permit Germany to hold the key to the Baltic Sea. Some papers say that the opposition of Russia to the German policy in Spain is due to this cause.

The Vienna *New Free Press* says the expulsion of Danish sympathizers from Schleswig is attributable to a design of Bismarck to force Denmark to enter the German Federation. Bismarck (says the *Press*) proposed to King Christian that he should enter the Bund with the whole kingdom if Germany was then to cede the whole of Schleswig to Denmark, and guarantee the integrity of Denmark; that the Danish fleet should become an integral part of the German fleet, and German ports be established in Danish colonies. But King Christian declined to accept the proposal.

The golden reports from the Black Hill country have already begun to tell. A railroad of Monterey progresses to form a company of fifty men, and to start for the new El Dorado in the Spring. Each man is to contribute $200 toward the expenses.

## Fearful Calamity.

FALL RIVER (Mass.), Sept. 19.—About 7 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Granite Mill No. 1, on Twelfth and Bedford streets, but owing to a misunderstanding with regard to the location the firemen did not reach the scene until the flames had made fearful headway, and the entire Department was summoned. An attempt was made to extinguish it with buckets of water, and the door leading to the spooling room, which opens south on the lower staircase, was closed to keep back the employés and prevent a panic; but when the flames gained such headway that it was impossible to stay them, the escape of the girls in the spool-room was cut off. The terrified creatures rushed in a body for the fire-escape, but the roaring flames and blinding smoke which poured into the room forced them to the northeast end of the apartment, where there were no means of escape. Many by this time had become suffocated; others preferring death by falling to the ground, sprang recklessly from the windows, and were picked up mangled and bleeding, dead and dying.

The excitement was terrible, every mill nearly emptying its contents to swell the sympathizing crowd. All the physicians in the city were promptly on hand. Mattresses, pillows and all available articles for hospitals were promptly furnished, and the dead, dying and suffering were attended to. It is certain that nearly thirty or forty lives —nearly all girls—have been lost, while the list of wounded is probably as great.

## LATER.

Further investigations seem to prove that the fire originated in the mule-room, from spoolled cotton, which was there in large quantities. The flames spread so rapidly that when the alarm was sounded they were bursting from the lower windows, and by the time the mass of the spool-room, as before related, had fallen through the floor, the entire basement of Danger was received by the girls from the other end of the room rushing to-ward her, and the cry was taken up and repeated by those in the basement. The latter were praying and lamenting, while others were huddled together in a corner, each person awaiting the turn for escape. On Wednesday evening fifth collegiate with the first and Commercial were put to the test, and on Thursday evening the third collegiate and first geometry, and the former in history, and arithmetic. The examination was even an improvement upon the first, and reflected great credit upon the Brothers, many of whom were quite young, but surprising intelligence, quickness and pacity. All the classes will be enlarged the same trial, and the aggregate of the examination will direct their future gests? Is freedom of the ballot to be re- course. Catholicity is not of the light, nor is she afraid of the mere shelves with the writings her own eminent sons the standard of Protestant authors. All she demands that her children shall be subjected to examination of creed and her history; and as to the Bible she has not the smallest apprehension. Let not the moneyed men of the city imagine that because they may not make their individual subscriptions that mar the success of the movement. Let them emphatically, but respectfully, say not. The class, the hardy sons of toil, have built up the College, our convents, hospitals and asylums, will also build the National Hall and Catholic Library. formed as a tribute of attachment to dear native land, "the emerald gem of western world," and the other as a offering in behalf of the Catholic cause.

Truly,

W. GLEASON.

Manchester (England), paper gives notice to a statement that a leading firm of Mowbray progresses to form a company of fifty men, and to start for the new El Dorado in the Spring. Each man is to contribute $200 toward the expenses.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Each saloon-keeper of Los Angeles is required to give a bond of $500 before he can get a license.

The Yreka *Journal* says several more claims have been opened on the Klamath river, and agreat quantity of the glittering dust is taken out daily.

William T. Coleman will probably, this Fall, erect an elegant hotel at San Rafael.

Leland Stanford purchased the running horse "Fellowcraft" during his recent visit East, the price paid being $15,000.

The warehouses in the vicinity of Livermore are filled with wheat.

The Watsonville *Pajaronian* reports an average potato crop in the Pajaro Valley. It was thought a week ago that the potato crop in that section would be ruined.

A movement is on foot for organizing a joint stock company at Orangeville, Tulare county, with a capital stock of $5,000, for the purpose of erecting a public hall in that place.

Rachel Morton, a small girl of less than fifteen years of age, daughter of Mr. Marston, of Fern Valley, on Saturday last, shot a fine deer not far from her father's house.

The officers and crew of Montana gave a free dance on board the steamer on the day of the fund. The genuineness of the Santa Cruz Catholic Benevolent Association went in a body to Holy Communion in a body, and after Mass, each carrying a beautiful banner lately imported from Europe, with Father Adam Kieffer at their

## IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

The Waterford Corporation has unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the principle of Lord O'Hagan's Jury Act.

Arrangements are about being made for the establishment of a local farming society in the Nenagh Union.

At a meeting of the Waterford Corporation on the salary attached to the Mayoralty was, on a division, reduced from £300 to £200 a year.

The rental of the property of the Town Commissioners of Cashel is over £1,700 a year, and their income from other sources amounts to about £700 in addition.

The parishioners of Bansaw have erected a beautiful monument in the Catholic church at Carrig-Banaow, in memory of their late venerable and respected parish priest, the Very Rev. P. Corish, Chancelor of Ferns.

The solemn blessing of the new altar of the Catholic church at Neal took place on Sunday, August 23d, in the presence of a large congregation. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen presided at the ceremony and preached the sermon.

The prices of cattle in Kerry are down to an extent that is discouraging to farmers. Cattle purchased last winter will not now realize the sums paid for them. Still the cost of fresh meat is almost as high as it was last spring.

The Cork Harbor Commissioners, on the 19th August, decided after a short discussion to take a quarry at the Limekiln Dock-yard and a half acre in extent, on lease from Captain Bury, for the purpose of supplying themselves with limestone broken at a lower rate than it costs them at present.

At the last meeting of the Galway Town Board a letter was read from Dr. Ward, M. P., announcing that he had succeeded in getting the fines for drunkenness for that borough fixed. Mr. Purdinand to compliment, moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Ward for his exertions in the matter.

At the last meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Newbridge Union (which comprises the county Leitrim and Carnew), a resolution was unanimously passed, informing the Government that by the last Act of the Parliament of Leitrim and by the guardians of the Meath Union, which called earnestly for the extension of the electoral franchise to persons from Desmond, Meahli and Carrick-on-Shannon to Ballinamore and Bawboy.

A sad story on Sunday morning, August 23, a fatal railway accident took place on the Armagh line, about a mile from Portadown. The young man, as named Robert Clayton, about 25 years of age, was fatally injured and his companion killed shortly after the night mail passed. The body presented a fearful spectacle, the head severed from the body and terribly mutilated in all directions. An inquest was held and a verdict returned accordingly.

On Friday, August 21st, a young man, eighteen years of age, named John Griffin, was drowned at Ballymenagh while endeavoring to save some sheep from being swept away by the heavy flood caused by the recent rain. He quickly did the flood rise, that though only a foot or two deep when he entered the field to drive the sheep to a place of safety, he was carried out of his depth in a short time, notwithstanding the gallant efforts of two men named Martin Moran and Loni King to rescue him.

The Home Rulers of Tralee, it would appear, are resolved not to be taken by surprise in the next election. Many of them were negligent in getting themselves registered up to this, now put forward their claims for the October sessions. Mr. W. T. Negligan, one of the solicitors of The O'Donoghue at the recent election, took care of over thirty notices of objection to parties who claim the franchise.

The steers and the United States' direct cable was landed from the steamer Dacia on Thursday evening, August 20th, at Ballinskelligs. The Dacia proceeded westward, paying out two hundred miles of shore end and medium cable, which she had on board. She will be met by the Faraday with the deep sea portion, and when the cable is effected the latter will proceed to complete the work. No fears are entertained of full success.

The case of Mr. Henry Purcell Dicconson of Wrea Green, charged with shooting at his own housekeeper was for the second time before the magistrates at Marylebone on Wednesday, the 19th August, but was again postponed in consequence of Mr. Bloomfield's absence, which it was alleged was owing to having broken his arm a few days before. Mrs. Dalrymple, the prosecutor, said she went to the dining-room of Mr. Bloomfield's and paid her wages, and to have nothing more to do with the case. One of the magistrates said she had brought a serious charge which should be proved on another day.

The memorial for awarded to the executive, extensively signed, in favor of commuting the sentence of the Irish peasant Purtell to Dripper to one term Surrey and for the murder of his wife has proved successful. A telegram was received on Saturday cancelling the sentence of death to penal servitude for life, was received by Rev. Robert Byrne, the parish priest, who promptly took proper steps to have the sentence transferred to the result of the memorial. It is not in favor. Dripps is over seventy years of age, and spent some time in America.

Mr. Edmund Mc. A. W. Power, Secretary of the Waterford Ariel Bicycle Club, left Waterford on the 14th August, for the Agricultural Show, Dublin, on his velocipede to Cork. They started from Ballybeat at three o'clock P. M., and arrived at the Bell Bing, 8 o'clock at 5:45 P. M., having ridden a distance of twenty-four miles in one hour and forty-five minutes. The return journey was made against a very strong head wind and a fifty road, in two hours and five minutes. We believe this is the quickest ever run yet made by any member of the Waterford Ariel Bicycle Club. Mr. Wilkins, on his velocipede had a 50-inch driving wheel, and Mr. R. W. Rose's a 48-inch, of the celebrated pedal make.

Mr. Keleh, one of the Meath coroners, held an inquest on the 16th August, at Griffith's Cottage, on the body of a gentleman found dead in his bed at the hotel on Thursday Morning, 17th August. On examination of some papers on the body found that his name was Gerald Griffin, and that he had lately been engaged collecting rents for Mr. Hamilton near Drogheda. A post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Aikin, of Odenalls, and the following facts deposed to in evidence, and a verdict returned to the effect that death had resulted from pulmonary apoplexy. The deceased, Mr. Gerald Griffin, was a native of Foynes, county Limerick, aged about sixty years, and a cousin to the celebrated writer and author of that name.

The Temperance Defence Association founded in Monaghan the other day, has already begun work in a most useful direction, by calling attention in a printed form of "expressment" which the land-agent for the Bath Estate, Mr. Trench (saints of evil omen), is circulating for signature by all tenants from year to year. It is a fearfully wordy and enormously lengthy document in which the land agents of the notorious "Leinster Lease" is termed to account. Within the past week Mr. Trench has seen the necessity of considerably modifying the terms of the document, which, as it originally stood, called on the tenant to sign himself of the Ulster Tenant Right, and even of the rights which Parliament quite recently conferred upon him.

If the Limerick watchmen have their faults, their redeeming qualities are more than sufficient to atone for their shortcomings in the eyes of their fellow-citizens. On August 19 one of the body came before the Town Council with a tale of heroism which must have made the bosoms of the audience swell with pride. Attached to the force the previous night by nine herculean dragoons, he put the whole detachment to flight, captured two whips and inflicted on one of his flying foes a blow which he fervently trusts has made its mark. As a test of personal daring, there has been nothing to equal this since Sir John Falstaff, on Gadsby Hill, paid with his single sword seven of those eleven knaves in Kendal Green. The watchman asked for no reward and received none—not even permission to get drunk.

One of the narrowest escapes from being gored to death by a furious bull occurred in two men at Heywood on Sunday morning, August 23d. The beast broke from a field in which it was grazing, and entered the lawn in front of the house. The herder (Mr. Carthy) and a man named Dwyer went towards it to drive it out, when the bull lowered its head and seemed determined to show resistance. Dwyer then left the field, and Carthy, who was made a stroke at the bull, but instead of striking it he struck with limestone behind and snapped in twain. The bull then became infuriated and tossed Carthy and Mahoney one after the other, basic over head. The fortunate part of the episode here occurred. Both men by rambling in the hedge found, and, seeing to be tossed up again, when happily a favorable opportunity blew off both their heels, and the distressed bull caressed madly after them, flinging them about with his horns, and inflicting on the one severe injuries. While he was thus engaged in the pastime of "thinking," the two men escaped out of the lawn.

At the Rochdort (county Westmeath) Petty Sessions a man named Patrick Corrigan was charged by Mr. Reddy, of Castlelost, with having attacked his house. The complainant stated that on the previous day the prisoner went into his yard, and, after first using violent threats, picked up stones and commenced throwing them, then attempted to enter the house through a window, and, having failed in his effort, he procured a crowbar with which he attempted to break open the door. Witness, who was alone in the house, succeeded in calling the police, who arrested the prisoner. He believed the outrage was committed in consequence of his having removed a tenant Regan, with whom the prisoner lodged. The tenant gave witness some annoyance, and he threatened that he would put him out with him. The prisoner was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment, and ordered to find bail to keep the peace or go to jail for an additional month.

There was a meeting at Skibbereen on the 20th August for the purpose of presenting Rev. Mr. Davis, C.C., with an address and testimonial. Among those present were McCarthy Downing, Esq., M.P.; Eugene Downing, Esq.; Henry R. Harmion, J.P.; A. Hutchins, J.P.; F. Cormac, J.P.; Thomas Downes, solicitor; John Hennessy, T. C.; Timothy Donovan, W. Oakley, C. Burke, George K. Hardiman, Provincial Bank, etc. Mr. McCarthy Downing having been called to the chair, Mr. Downes to the vice-chair, he (Mr. Downing) alluded in eloquent and touching terms to the long connection which existed between them all and the reverend clergyman, and to his long-tried friendship in the cause of the Church and of the people, and proceeded to read the address, and at its close handed it to Rev. Mr. Davis. A purse containing the amount subscribed—one hundred and fifty sovereigns. The reverend gentleman, who seemed much affected, then delivered his reply. The party then sat down, on the invitation of Mr. Davis, to a sumptuous and elegant dejeuner.

At the Dundalk Petty Sessions, on August 21, Mr. Moynagh, solicitor, applied to the bench for a summons against Mr. Edward Carlton, proprietor of the Dundalk *Herald*, to show why any information should not be taken against him for publishing a libel of Mr. Moynagh. The alleged libel was contained in a report of the trial of Murphy vs. Calian, M.P., (at the recent assizes), and was as follows: "Mr. Father preceded into the witness-room drawn up on cumpled paper dated the 25th of February, 1874, and signed by the solicitor, Mr. Moynagh." In one document Captain Nolan seemed into an engagement that he would retire should Mr. Calian come forward at the next election, and in the other Mr. Calian undertook to act as counsel for Captain Nolan and give his legal and professional aid and political influence in his behalf. The latter document purported to be signed by Mr. Calian, and in reply to Mr. Falkiner, he denied all knowledge of them—he had never signed them, and that the late libel trial in Dublin. He had been told of their existence by Mr. Moynagh, and he had also been told that that libel implied that he had forged Mr. Calian's name; but the assurance of the solicitor to that effect was that it imputed anything to Mr. Moynagh. The latter intimated that he would receive his applesauce next court day.

The death is announced of the Rev. Jas. McGourty, P. P., of Ballymacnan, in the Archdiocese of Armagh, after a short illness. The funeral took place on 17th August. At about eight o'clock on that morning a vast crowd of people, not only from this parish but from the surrounding parishes of Glenavy and Carrickmore, began assembling at the residence of the deceased to pay the last tribute of respect to the good parish priest who had lived so long in the midst of them. Father McGourty was in the 74th year of his age and nearly fifty years in the sacred priesthood. He was a native and parish of Ballymacnehan. He was educated at Sayscop, in Normandy. He was ordained priest in Ireland, whence he was removed to his native parish, where he lived upwards of forty years as parish priest. He built the lovely thatch-roofed chapels of his early days no less left the handsome and beautiful slated edifice which is the pride of the land. He was a good and zealous priest, a clever scholar, could preach fluently in Irish, English and French, and a gentleman of taste and refinement.

At a great lodgement was held by the whole body of the Catholics of Armagh at the notice of the magistrates of the city on Saturday, 15th August, in their interference with a peaceable Catholic procession—especially so compared with their conduct on former occasions in the case of processions which were Protestant, disorderly and illegal—all the respectable men of the city assembled on Friday, August 21st, at the Orangeman Bobbin, Armagh, to determine what mode of notice they should adopt in the present circumstances. It being moved by O. Grosse, Esq., solicitor, and seconded by J. McMahon, Esq., Rev. P. J. Byrne, Administrator, took the chair amid universal applause. The chairman explained the objects of the meeting. Rev. Mr. Coyne proposed the first resolution: "That we, the Catholics of the city of Armagh, hereby record our sense of deep indignation at the uncalled-for, and what we consider illegal, interference on the part of W. M. Miller, Esq., R. M., and Ferdinand Lenhane, Esq., J. P., with perfectly peaceable processions in the exercise of their right to walk through the streets of the city on the 15th instant." The resolution was seconded by J. Dignam and unanimously passed. The second resolution, proposed by C. Grosse, Esq., solicitor, was: "That, while men of no usurly disapprove of public processions of a party nature in the present divided state of feeling in Ulster, we nevertheless consider it our duty as citizens to assert for ourselves the same right to assemble or march in public without molestation or interference on the part of the authorities that is accorded to all other subjects of this realm." The resolution was seconded by Mr. McCauley, and adopted unanimously. A number of gentlemen were then chosen to form the committee, and at the close of the meeting a subscription list was opened to defray whatever expenses the committee may incur in taking action. Though this subscription was only opened, about £30 were handed in by a few gentlemen.

A telegram states that the Protestants of Ballyshannon have unanimously condemned an attack which has been made on the Rev. Mr. O'Flaye, P. P. of that place, by some ruffians in the neighborhood. It appears that there was a mission of the Franciscan Fathers in the parish of which Mr. O'Hare was pastor, and it attended into the neighboring parish of Dunmore, which forms apart of his charge, and which from the latter place, which is about four miles from his residence, about ten o'clock at night, an attack was made on him and his companion, a missionary priest, which resulted in the latter being severely shook at night, an attack was made on him and his companion, a missionary priest, which resulted in the latter being severely shook and had got within half a mile of Ballyshannon when a dozen ruffians appeared in front of the car and commanded the driver to stop. The driver, instead of complying, put the horse to his speed, and the latter, hurling both, and pursued the car, which stopped at the police barrack. Father O'Hare, indignant at the insult offered to himself and his friend, and not conscious of having in any way given offence to the whole fraternity, and thinking it might be a mistake on the part of his assailants, here got off the car and inquired if he had ever done anything to merit such treatment. He had scarcely uttered the words when two savages (I use that term nothing else) dashed at him, exclaiming, "You're the man we want;" and, seizing him by a mother (which he was wearing to save him from the night air), succeeded in bringing him to a half-stooping posture, and then commenced battering his bare head with those murderous weapons called "cudgels." They also dealt him some savage kicks about the legs. Its more than probable that, had Father O'Hare got off the car when first attacked, about half a mile from town, he would have been murdered outright; as it is, he is very severely bested. His received more than a dozen blows, and would have killed a man of ordinary strength; but Father O'Hare is a powerful gentleman, and I hope his strength of constitution will soon bring him safely over the effects of this murderous attack. He would have secured both his assailants but that his sustance, which he had not left aside at Dunmore, prevented the use of his legs, and so the two murdering villains escaped. The police are actively on the track of the telegram referred. The respectable gentleman who forwarded it to the Freeman's Journal office informs us that the people are really wished to dissociate themselves from any participation in a sympathy with this outrage, and hence the expression of condition which has been telegraphed before the circumstances to which it owes its rise were known.

### Catholic Science.

In Italy educated men in every department of science and art are uniting in organizing societies for the purpose of promoting the Catholic element and affirming Catholic doctrine in discovery and research. Perhaps the greatest movement in this way has been begun by the Catholic physicians of Italy. They have the advantage of a very high order of educational training, and as a body are very influential. Hence in recognizing this and realizing how greatly useful to the Church they might make themselves, that a Napolitan physician, Alfonso Travaglini by name, founded on the 7th of last March, the Academy known as that of Saint Cosmas of St. Thomas Aquinas, a Christian association of medical men, to be styled "The Philosophico-Medical Society." It combats the prevailing materialism of the Italian schools of medicine. Its programme, printed in one of the Catholic papers, did not excite general attention at the time. From the latest news we have received the Philosophico-Medical Society has in five months gained well nigh the first place in Italian estimation, and has in that time a very large number of members, and on the 2d of July received the crowning honour of Papal Brief of congratulation and encouragement. Giving a first leader to the subject, the *Unita Cattolica* qualifies the Academy as "Catholic science—and thereby bring its advantages within the reach of all."

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**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,**
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Year commences on the 15th of August, and terminates about the 30th of June.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Entrance Fee (to be paid but once) | $10 00 |
| Board and Tuition, per month | 18 00 |
| Washing, per month | 2 00 |
| Vocal Music, per month | 1 00 |

For further particulars apply to the Superioress of the Academy, or to the Sisters of Notre Dame, San José, Santa Clara, or Gilroy.

1911

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Pupils prepare here in thorough manner for the various branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably half-yearly and in advance):

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per session.....$200 00
Classic, tuition of instrument, per month, 1st & 2d do.....2 50
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

Studies will be resumed on the 6th of August.

1910 REV. B. LUTTY, President.

**ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.**

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN SANTA Barbara, a climate unsurpassed in the most delightful and healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive, and the building is large and convenient.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education. Spanish is also taught.

TERMS

(Invariably half-yearly and in advance):

Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per session.....$200 00
Classic, tuition of instrument, per month, 1st & 2d do.....2 50
Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges.

No extra charge for visits from Mercy Headlawyer, etc.

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The object of the institution is to give a good English, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Education, at the lowest possible rate. The Fathers of the Catholics—and thereby bring its advantages within the reach of all.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee (to be paid but once).....$10 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session, of 10 months.....150 00
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Use of Bed and Bedding, if required.....10 00

The above terms may be made semi-annually in advance.

Apply to the Fathers for medical assistance, and supply other articles, etc.

Terms must be paid in advanced by the College: for the purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum must be deposited.

For further particulars apply to
REV. P. J. O'KEEFE, O. S. F.
Santa Barbara, Cal.

**ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE**
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**DEGREES CONFERRED**

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PRACTICAL HATTER,
No. 5 New Montgomery Street,
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.

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**Will and Must be Sold,**

So regardless may be expected. You can secure yourself of the very best of this statement by a personal examination. The store embraces every variety, from the FIN BUT SILK HAT to $3 2nd HAT.

All who have dealt with DESMOND will vouch that

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They neither bend nor bother;
Of perfect shape and finest grace
Those from DESMOND the Hatter.

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**COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,**
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer academical honors, will commence its Fifteenth Annual Session on SUNDAY August 16, 1874. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....$10 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter.....62 50
Washing, per quarter.....12 50
Physicians' fees (unless it may be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per quarter 2 50
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish or German Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Payments are required to be made half a session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session. 687-tf

**SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,**
SANTA CLARA,.....CALIFORNIA.

Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED in 1851, and in 1855 was incorporated, with the privileges of a University. Diplomas are given in two departments—the Classic and Scientific.

The College buildings are large and commodious, and pleasantly situated. They cover the entire square, a swimming pond, one, afford every facility for exercise.

The College possesses a very complete philosophical apparatus, a Cabinet of Natural History, a Library containing over 8,000 volumes, and a Gallery of Fine Graphy, Photography and Surveying. Assaying of Ores, Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy, etc.

Principal Office, 409 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

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BENICIA.....CALIFORNIA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of St. Dominic, and offers to families healthy and accessible town of Benicia. The plan of education pursued in this Academy is such as to combine the usually taught in the most approved seminaries of the United States. The French and Spanish languages will be received, but, for the sake of uniformity, no pupil will be allowed to attend at the regular religious services of the Institution.

The scholastic year, comprising six months, opens on the first Monday in August, and closes on the last Thursday in June. No deduction will be made if the pupil is withdrawn before the termination of the scholastic year. Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from the date of entrance.

TERMS

Per annum (payable half-yearly in advance):

| | |
|---|---|
| Board and Tuition | $250 00 |
| Entrance Fee | 10 00 |
| Physician's Fee and Medicines | 10 00 |
| Vacation at College | 40 00 |
| Day Scholars | 40 00 |
| Modern languages, Music and drawing form extra charges. | |

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### Spiritualism and Madame Bassine.

Among other explanations given of Marshal Bessine's escape, not the least interesting is one which is rapidly gaining ground in mystical circles—namely, that it was effected by spiritual agency. Madame Bassine is, it is asserted, a powerful medium, and in constant communication with spirits. Nothing, then, is more likely than some friendly and athletic spirit lifted the prisoner bodily from the Fort St. Marguerite, and deposited him without further trouble in the fields of the steamer waiting to receive him. To some persons this may appear surprising; but it must be remembered that a whole time ago a lady of considerable dimensions is alleged to have been conveyed from her own house in London, and dropped on to the supper table of some friends at a distance, by the spirits. Moreover, as it is well known, there is nothing the spirits take greater delight in or perform more neatly than the release of prisoners bound by ropes. Confinement of any description is utterly opposed to all their tastes and sympathies, and they will excite the most difficult knots for the performance of voluntary liberty to their spirits. Again, they take a positive delight in lifting heavy weights, and Marshal Bazaine, notwithstanding his portliness, is a little light as air compared with some of the big babies and other furniture they are in the habit of raising without difficulty. Altogether the spiritual theory of the escape is, to say the least, not a bit more marvelous than that given by the late captive himself, and we shall probably hear before long of other escapes accomplished in a similar fashion by spirits unite with women in exerting their powers of locomotion.—*London Observer.*

### Death of Oliver Sadlier.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Oliver Sadlier, brother of Denis Sadlier, senior member of the Sadlier firm. He was born near Cahul, county Tipperary, in 1833, and came to this country at the early age of six years, in 1836. Like his brothers, Denis and the late lamented James, he was an industrious and self-made man; and upon his life in connection with the Sadlier firm he was deservedly esteemed. For some years past failing health compelled him to forego the duties of his position, much to the regret of the members in the company. He never married. Agreeable in disposition, loved by friends, Sisters, and all with whom he came in contact, and vexed with fine capacities, and with a very extensive knowledge on all Catholic subjects, his death will be a loss to the community which cannot easily be filled all over the States and Canada. His loss is deeply felt by his brother, Denis Sadlier, as well as by the firm. The funeral of the counties Catholic households who have had the pleasure of reading the many excellent Catholic literature which has issued for a quarter of a century and more from the Sadlier press. We could not offer a prayer over the repose of the soul of Oliver, while they mourn for his loss. We are confident that the readers of the *Pilot* will join in offering our Father in heaven to shed the light of the Resurrection and the Life of consolation on his brother and relatives in their bereavement.—*New York Tablet, Sept. 12.*

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### The Priest Leauch Again.

The Government has at length captured the obnoxious person. The failure of the Sunday attempt was made up for by success on the following Wednesday. The manner of the priest took place under rather exciting circumstances. After his Mass he received a sick call. Meantime he heard that all the entrances of the church were watched by policemen. In spite of this he did not allow himself to be led astray from the path of duty, which made him attempt, at least, to visit the sick man. He took the Blessed Sacrament and put on the church door, which opened upon the street, when a policeman came towards him exclaiming, "Reverend sir, you are a prisoner." The priest stood still, and said quietly that he might perhaps be allowed first to visit the sick man and give to the last consolations of religion. Either the priest's request nor the entreaties of the crowd which had assembled, had heed the policeman, and as the former proceeded to replace the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle, the constable, however, the officer (who was a Protestant) was encountered by one of his fellow-police Gallagher, who, on hearing the case, persuaded him to allow the priest to perform his duty, and afterwards to take him in custody. When this was agreed to, the priest, attended by the policemen, visited the sick person, and soon after wards marched off to prison.

Such is one of the many similar occurrences that are daily taking place in Germany. Now a priest is imprisoned; now he is deprived of his salary, now he loses his frontiers either of a district or of the Empire. To this we must add the judicial sentences of such persons as dare to express sympathy for the imprisoned priests on their return to their country. Such a case occurred lately in the district of Aldenhoven. A priest was called for at the house of a dying man, and was attended with the ordinary ceremonies. He was followed repeatedly, and repeatedly plunged into a cold tub of water, and then put to bed, apparent with a consent floor. Of course the poor child died.

And there were two hundred and fifty other children in this same promiscuous den run by Father Barnardo—or rather by his Barnardo—for the Superintendent Barnard was away, and his brother, a *cattle dresser* by occupation, was in charge, and did the boasting to death of little Giuseppe. And the New York Legislature gives money to this precious pair, and allows them to hang out themselves Christians make private collections for the "heathen Chinee" against Popery!" And all this happens in the city of New York, in the year of grace 1874!—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

### Cossack or Republican?

The recognition of Spain appears to be a fait accompli with all the powers of Europe, excepting only that of the United States. The more coincidence comes as a serious reminder of that famous saying of Napoleon the Great, uttered by him when he was on a visit and a State prisoner in the island of St. Helena. As the Père Lacordaire said of him in one of his immortal sentences, speaking from the pulpit of Notre Dame, "After having unconsciously accomplished the work of God, he (Napoleon) disappeared, that work being done, and waned like a setting sun in the decline of the ocean. Then misfortune heaped the soul to illumination when his prosperity are unseen!" And there, in that "cloud of life," which, according to the text, "has a mystical lore," among his other memorable utterances Napoleon the Great is on said—"Fifty years hence, and Europe will be either Cossack or Republican." Whether we have yet here journeyed the turning-point when there come the momentous alternative. Which is it, Republican? In the sense of sovereignty for Autocracy or for Republicanism? Cossackised, a few years back, was the Polish Republic in Europe, the same has since befallen that minister of a Democracy, the Republic of Mexico, which has been followed up with so many other Southern Principalities by the omnivorous greed of the Italian Government.

Royal France, Imperial France, Constitutional France, has again, for the third time, become at least nominally Republican—Republican, that is, underthe guise of military dictatorship. Hanging, like Damocles' sword, by a single hair, by Catholic Spain is, so far as its nominal Government is concerned, delivered over, during these last three or four years, into the clutches of Democracy. Surrounding Powers, the chiefs of which are Emperors, Kings, Queens, and which are Catholic, have once the guilt of the revolutionists. Under another name, Republics are accepted, or, in other words, recognized, as necessarily, in this way, an example, a reproach, and a menace to the Catholic world is to other coming, or, at any rate, possibly revolutionalized. The Russian Autocracy is consistent among the European Recognition. If all the others assent, the Russian does not assent. It is a violation of his own antecedents—this pattering with Utopian unreality, this royal and imperial Philippics of republics, which are simply poisons of successful recognition.—*Daily Register.*


**NOW IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

**DR. J. A. SHERMAN,**
Specialist in Treatment of Rupture,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE has permanently located in this city, and may be consulted at his branch office,

No. 40 Montgomery St., corner of Pine,

Where desirous of obtaining the benefit of his experience and assistance in the adaptation of his Improved Elastic Medical Appliances, will receive at the age of the patients or duration of the disease.

Photographs of bad cases of

**RUPTURE**

before and after treatment and CURE, can be seen at his office. Descriptive pamphlets[illegible] on application or receipt of one cent.

THE CURE is effected by[illegible] external application of

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OFFICE:
No. 40 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
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No. 1 And street, New York (formerly 91 Broadway). 1911 ly



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Amador City—M. G. Mc-Donald.
Antioch—James Walsh.
Auburn—James Walsh.
Auburn—F. Griffin.
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Bodie—Alameda Co.—M. Sullivan.
Byron Springs—P. Thrpey.
Benicia—Charles Gong.
Benicia—Thomas Hamilton.
Benicia—Thomas Keefe.
Centreville—Thomas Keefe.
Cherokee—M. Brennan.
Cherokee—Thomas Keefe.
Carson City—Thos. Roche.
Carson City—Thos. Keefe.
Cortez Grove—Thos. Mc-Namara.
Clarksville—J. Delaney.
Clarksville—Thomas Keefe.
Dunnigan—P. Ryan.
Dutch Flat—Jas. Mc-Mullen.
Dutch Flat—Thomas Keefe.
Downieville—P. Ryan.
Downieville—Thomas Keefe.
Dry Creek—Thomas Keefe.
Elk Grove—Wm. Ryan.
Elk Grove—Thomas Keefe.
Folsom—Thomas Keefe.
Forest City—P. Ryan.
Forest City—Thomas Keefe.
Georgetown—Thomas Keefe.
Gilroy—James Mahoney.
Grass Valley—P. English.
Grass Valley—Thomas Keefe.
Grizzlyville—D. Mc-Donald.
Gold Hill—E. Welch.
Haywards' Plat—M. Powers.
Hollister—J. Smith.
Healdsville—Mrs. Daly.
Jackson—Thomas Keefe.
Jose—M

## LATE IRISH NEWS.

*From the Dublin Nation.*

The national movement for Home Rule is in full swing in the provinces. In all quarters preparations are being made for great open-air demonstrations in favor of it, and of such demonstration has already taken place under the most encouraging circumstances, and with the most enthusiastic results.

Very Rev. Martin Crane, O.S.A., the Bishop elect of Sandhurst, Australia, has just returned from America, whither he went about a year since to collect funds in aid of the building of his beautiful Augustinian church in Thomas street. He will be consecrated by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen some time in the end of September. The number of Irish priests who have been made bishops of late in Australia is now quite remarkable.

Mr. Disraeli, it appear , is to pay his first visit to this country some time in September. It would be well if he could manage to have got the leaders of the Tory party in the North to act cheek and jowl with them for the event. A private meeting of the Conservatives of Belfast and the surrounding districts was, we are told in that city on Monday, August 31st, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to welcome the Premier and the outcome of this private deliberation seems to have been a resolution to entertain him at a grand banquet in the Ulster Hall. The country, it is needless to say, is profoundly indifferent to the whole affair.

On the 30th August the Protestant and Presbyterian clergymen of Belfast reviewed their contingents on Shankill Road and Hanlon's Corner, and marched past the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of adding two names to the roll of Knights. The Earl of Carrysfort and the Marquis of Londonderry were the "fortunate" Knights in question. The usual ceremonies were observed, and not one of those who were present is reported to have had his gaiety.

The temperance movement in Dublin has given further signs of renewed life, in accordance with the resolution of the bishop of Ossory, it has been resolved to ask his Eminence Cardinal Cullen—and there is no doubt he will accede with the request—to convene an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the metropolis at which some measures should be taken for the suppression of drunkenness, and to prepare a memorial to Parliament in accordance with the objects of the meeting."

The Belfast strike, after having lasted for eight weeks, came to an end on the 28th August, the workmen having gained the British Association credit for the success of the struggle, but the real truth appears to be that the operatives were worried out and practically accepted the masters' terms. They got no concession for which the latter had been in maledition in regard to the starting of girls, and they had to submit to a cut-half as regard to the men and boys.

The strikers lately preached at Belfast, and the topic of discussion at a meeting of the Council of the Catholic Union of Ireland, held on September 1st, "A meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution, embodying the principles on matters connected with religion, addressed to the Catholics of Belfast and Ireland generally by some of the speakers," was made and a resolution was passed condemning and repudiating, expelling and the theories and principles enunciated in the address of Professor Tyndall.

A demand for Home Rule has been made by Almon. The local District Council of that substantially French province, elected by ballot, has endorsed Home Rule, and, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution expressing a hope that the people it represented would thereby be induced to take measures for a separate constitution and of a local parliament. The Governor immediately protested against this resolution, and no doubt Bismarck will be vastly annoyed by it for he has already, by the unscrupulous use of the German rule, been absolutely disowning several provinces upon the Rhine and Moselle.

On Friday, August 23d, Mr. John O'Connor Power concluded at Keighly, in Yorkshire, his series of able and useful addresses in behalf of home rule which he has been delivering in the principal towns in England. In Keighly he had to encounter much opposition, and indeed, which he succeeded many Englishmen; and the result gave the death blow to the branch of the Home Rule League in the town.

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On the 30th August, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian piety and resignation to the divine will, there passed away from this life to eternity Margaret, the beloved wife of Michael Doherty, in the 64th year of her age, beloved and respected by all who knew her, and sanctified by the rights of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, to whose communion she died, that when there was no other more attached or a more constant, faithful and affectionate wife or kinder mother. Her remains will be sadly missed and regretted, not only by her surviving family and long circle of friends, but by the poor, whose moments of sorrow are so deep as they are sincere and lasting, for she was always a sincere friend, and always a most beautiful benefactress, with a heart as soft and sympathizing as a child. No one ever went empty-handed from her. During her last illness she had one consolation, however, which is only given to very few—namely, of having her son, the Rev. E. Doherty, C. C., Drangan, by her bedside, to gently close her down her pillow, and breathe forth a prayer for her to the throne of mercy. He offered up a happy release from the miseries of mortality on every anniversary morning before her death by her beloved husband, and even on attending of her demise, and so constant was his attendance on her, that during the last days of her life, he never hardly left her bedside until he gave her the last absolution, read the prayers for the dying, and near her breathe forth her pure soul into the hands of her Maker. The vast multitude from all quarters, of every class and creed, that accompanied her remains to the new family burial ground in the chapel yard in Pubnaad, fully testified to the regard and esteem she was held in by all who knew her, so that seldom if ever such a funeral passed through Paddy's—*Tipperary Free Press.*

A further and rather excited controversy has taken place between Father O'Keeffe, of Callan, and the Local Government Board, in reference to his claim to the use of the Catholic chapel in the Callan workhouse for the purpose of ministration to paupers who might send for him. The Local Government Board remited the reverend gentleman of his removal from the chaplaincy, as a clergyman no longer qualified to perform the ordinary duties of a Roman Catholic priest, and inform him that his admission to the workhouse conferred on him no title to the use of the chapel. In reply Father O'Keeffe insists on his right to minister to an inmate who had called for his assistance, and in the apartment provided by the Union Guardians for that purpose, and protests in the strongest terms against the assumption of the Local Government Board that he had become a canonically suspended priest, and their arbitrary dismissal of him from the chaplaincy of the Union.—*Cork Herald.*

### The Cost of Impositions.

It is so obvious that physical and constitutional vigor is the best defence against disease, that even the readers of drastic purgatives advertise them as tonics, combustibles and inexpressibles, in the hope of winning the confidence of the public in the destructive and pernicious potions. It is amusing to note how these impostors imitate and copy the language in which the medicinal properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are described. Although the effect of their reaping stratagem is to destroy the tone of the digestive organs and the bowels, and to rob the system of its vital strength, they are universally recommended to the weak and prostrate victims of disease as stimulants! It is time this humbug and deception were put a stop to, and in the interest common sense of the American people the imposition should be exposed. By their publication, falsehoods should be exposed; by their publication, falsehoods should be suppressed; by their publication, truth should be established. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is, beyond question, a stimulant. It has a spirituous basis, and that basis is a pure whisky, which is highly recommended for sanitary principles through every part of the system. The vegetable tonics and regulating properties of the Bitters would be comparatively inert if their vehicle, in its speed, carried them to the parts where they are required by the stimulating agent. Thus, the whole compound is a tonic, and a powerful one, when subjected as a means of purification to the test of chemical analysis. It is the only effective remedy for fever and ague, bad blood, malarial fevers, and for those who are gripped, racked and tortured by the agonies of dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. Ask the opinion of the millions of the parties who put it forth, soon and in their own words, and they will tell you that Hostetter's Bitters, the great sanitary stimulant of the age, is the best preventive of fever, ague, a whole some, vitalizing, renovating preparation.

### Subscriptions Received.

Vallely—P. McElroy, ..... $7 65
Sweeney—J. A. Hopkins, ..... 2 00
Roney Byrne, ..... 2 00
Ryan—John O'Brien, ..... 2 00
Nagle—John A. Nagle, ..... 2 00
Lawrence Power, ..... 2 00
Patrick Kennedy, ..... 2 00
D. McCarthy, ..... 2 00
James Sweeney, ..... 2 00
Mahoney—Jeremiah Mahoney, ..... 2 00
J. Walpole, ..... 2 00
Thomas A. Cox, ..... 2 00
John Kane, ..... 2 00
Peter O'Connor, ..... 2 00
P. H. Ahern, ..... 2 00
D. Ahern, ..... 2 00
Thomas Sheridan, ..... 2 00
John Leahy, ..... 2 00
Mrs. McSweeney, ..... 2 00
Patrick Sweeney, ..... 2 00
Tenaville—McDonnell & Bros. ..... 2 00
James Roney, O'Connell, ..... 2 00
Walker Brown, ..... 2 00
Farrell Mahoney, ..... 2 00
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J. A. S. Trant, ..... 2 00
T. Donovan, ..... 2 00
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Daniel Riordan, ..... 2 00
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D. W. McCormack, ..... 2 00
J. Rosenthal, ..... 2 00
Daniel McBride, ..... 2 00
Michael Mahoney, ..... 2 00
H. White, ..... 2 00
Shaw's Flat—P. Miller, ..... 2 00
St. Helena—F. D. Bassett, ..... 10 00
Mrs. Bassett, ..... 2 00
Marsh Hi-def, ..... 2 00
Oakland—Lawrence Sweeney, ..... 2 00
Knoxville—James Nolan, ..... 2 00
Cloverdale—P. C. Power, ..... 2 00
St. Louis, Missouri—Timothy Donohoe, ..... 2 00
Mrs. T. J. Mahon, ..... 2 00
Mrs. Catherine Cronin, ..... 2 00
George Bell, ..... 2 00
Mrs. Bell, ..... 2 00
Capt. John Griffin, ..... 2 00
Portland—Edward O'Brien, ..... 2 00

### Wholesale Market Report.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand was moderate but confined fair, while for export the inquiry has been moderate. We quote: Superfine, $4 @ $4 25; extra, $4 50 @ $4 75; family, $5 @ $5 50.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and at former prices. Shipping grades have ranged from $1 47½@$1 50. At the close the market is quotable at $1 70 @ $1 80.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good as no change is noted. We quote the range for old brewing at $1 70@ 75; new, $1 60@$1 65 @ $1 80.

OATS—Are in fair demand and unchanged in rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 @$1 40 @ $1 60.

RYE—Only receipts have been light during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $1 @$1 10 @ $1 20.

STRAW—Quotable at $20@ 25 bale.

CORN—Yellow sacked, $1 80@ 1 85; $1 @ 1 90 lbs.

BEANS—The following are the last sales: Pinks, $3 @$3 50; Bayo, $3 @$3 50; Red, $3 @$3 50; Lima, $4 @$4 50; Butter, $3 @$3 50.

SEEDS—Quotable at $2 @ 2 50 lbs.

POTATOES—Sweets, $1 @ 1 50 @ 1 90 lbs; Peerless, $1 @ 1 50; Green Peas, $1 @$1 50; Rinbeck, —@—; Early Rose, $1 @$1 50; Burbank, —@—; Summer Queen, —@—; Peerless, 75 @ 1 00; Peerless, 75 @ 1 00; Peppers, 75 @ 1 00; Peppers, 75 @ 1 00; Peppers

## SEPARATION, FEDERATION AND REPEAL.

### A Free Discussion Between Pat, Hugh and Owen.

[CONCLUDED.]

*Owen*—At our last meeting, Pat, you argued that simple restoration of the Constitution of '82 would mean restoration of the penal laws, restoration of Protestant ascendency and other undesirable things.

*Pat*—I did; and so it would.

*Owen*—Why need that be? Could not England restore to us the Constitution defined in the phrase "King, Lords and Commons of Ireland," without casting us back on penal laws and Protestant ascendency?

*Pat*—Of course she could, if she liked—just as she could give us separation if it so pleased her. But what she might do if she liked is not the question here. Your point is that we have a strict claim on her for a certain set of restoration which she ought to perform whether she likes it or not, and which we ought to try to extort from her. Might she not, therefore, say if she found herself put under compulsion to effect this change: "I will give you what you ask—a Restoration pure and simple;" I will restore exactly the state of things I took away, and I will restore it to the class of people from whom I took it—the Orangemen and the Protestants of Ireland?"

*Hugh*—I think so. If you go upon the strict right and letter of the thing she might say precisely. The only guarantee she had for the preservation of the connection we took away was connection in the '82 period consisted in the attachment felt for her as a Protestant power by the Protestants of Ireland, and in their desire to keep the heads of their Catholic fellow-countrymen under their heels. It would be a very different thing to give a repeal amount of legislative independence to a Parliament from which Catholics would not be excluded, a Parliament in which Catholics would constitute the majority, and in which the full spirit of Irish nationality—the spirit of Wolfe Tone, Fitzgerald, Emmet and Davis—would find ample expression. I do not think reason why I believe England will never consent to grow what our simple Repealers are simple enough to think they can extort from her by legal and constitutional agitation.

*Pat*—Yes and I, Hugh, are pretty well agreed upon that point. But before say more in said I what is current erroneous idea to which our friend Owen has given expression. He says that the Constitution of '82 is defined in the phrase "King, Lords and Commons of Ireland." It is not, any more than the British Constitution is defined in the phrase "King, Lords and Commons of England." The Constitution in each case consists of a number of unwritten articles and customs, and some of those customs in Ireland were of such a nature as to render the independence of the Irish Parliament little better than nominal.

*Hugh*—Well, gentlemen, it seems to me the Irish people, if they could exchange the present Federation—have yet to be discussed—for a Parliament which would be the legislative organ of a confederacy of Irish and English communities, would take part in the management of Imperial affairs only—who would have votes and vote on one class of subjects and questions, would be represented in the most complicated and fantastic fashion—which would prove exceedingly unsatisfactory, and which in the end would never be put into practice.

*Pat*—I grant, my friend, that there are difficulties about it; but there are difficulties in the way of every scheme that can be invented for giving local legislation to Ireland and still preserving the connection between the two countries. If you want to get rid of all legislative difficulties and constitutional entanglements with England you will have also to be content with the present system of incorporation, which deprives me of all political power, or go in for your friend Hugh's plan of separation.

*Hugh*—Exactly so. That is the real state of the case.

*Owen*—But how do you show that any difference, plethora or entanglements would arise under the latter system?

*Pat*—I will tell you. But I will bring out my answer by asking you some questions. You will admit, I suppose, that in order say form of connection there would be a class of affairs in which the two countries would have a joint interest; that is, foreign matters—war or peace, commercial treaties, and so forth—they should act as 1 unit; otherwise, you know, the connection would be no connection at all.

*Owen*—Yes, I quite admit that.

*Pat*—Well, then, would you allow England to have the uncontrolled management of those affairs common to the two countries?

*Owen*—To tell you the truth, I do not think that any interference we could make them would be of much use to us, but it would be a humiliating thing for us to surrender to her the right of acting in those matters without any interference on our part.

*Pat*—Quite so. Is it not, therefore, desirable that Ireland should have some representation in the assembly which would have to decide upon them?

*Owen*—I think I must admit that some such representation would be desirable.

*Pat*—If so, you admit the principle of the Federal arrangement. If so much were done between the two countries the establishment of the details would present no insuperable difficulties.

*Owen*—But the country in '82 managed to get along without any such Federal arrangement, and at the same time avoided coming into collision with England on any imperial question.

*Pat*—There you are mistaken. The two Parliaments differed on the question of the extent of power to be given to the Prince of Wales, who was about to be appointed Regent during the illness of his father, whose mind had become deranged. This was a very important question. How the contention might have ended if it had to be settled between them there is no knowing; the difficulty was disposed of by the recovery of the king. But there is more than this to be said. I ask you to remember what I stated before—that the Act of the '82 period was a Protestant Parliament, a Parliament of thoroughgoing loyalists. If that Parliament existed for eighty-six years without getting into collision with England on any imperial question, it does not follow that an Irish Parliament of our own time, possessing an equal amount of legal independence, would prove equally in accord with English notions.

*Owen*—Is it your view, then, that the '82 arrangement had in itself the seeds of dissolution, and could not last?

*Pat*—I firmly believe that in order to render it permanent it should have undergone some alteration in the direction of Federalism. A reform of the Irish Parliament was necessary and inevitable; England dreaded that reform, believing that it would take Ireland in the direct line of separation, and she resolved, therefore, to destroy the Parliament and effect a legislative union. If the Irish Parliament had entered into some sort of Federal connection with England, which would have given her assurance of a continuance of the connection between the two countries, it would have had our native legislature from that day to this in the Old House on College Green.

*Owen*—O'Connell was the man, and you he asked not for Federalism of any sort, but for Repeal of the Union.

*Pat*—I believe as firmly as I believe any other thing in politics that if the Government in O'Connell's time had said to him, "Come, Dan, we are satisfied to repeal the Act of Union if you will enter into some plan with us for the establishment of a Federation of the two countries in Imperial affairs on the terms mentioned," O'Connell would have jumped at the offer. He asked for Repeal of the Act of Union because he knew the repeal of that Act was a necessary preliminary to the reconstitution of an Irish Parliament in Ireland.

*Owen*—And why cannot you content yourself now with asking just the same thing.

*Pat*—Because we gather wisdom from experience. We know well that the very shadow "Repeal of the *Union*" has an ominous sound in English ears. We know that to the most powerful statesmen it is a demand for separation. We believe that Federation would be the arrangement into which the two countries would enter after a repeal of the Union, and we think it wise to present to the Federal idea *prior* to the Repeal mind. *Owen*—I will confess it seems to me that the unconstitutional Irish Parliament would probably enter into some Federal arrangement with England, and, in that view of the matter, I think that we may have to ask for Federation rather than "simple Repeal."

*Hugh*—Fairly spoken, Owen. I retain my preference for my own plan, but I have no hesitation in saying that, on the ground of legal and constitutional agitation, not "Repeal," or "simple Renoration," as it is called, but a Federated Irish Parliament is the thing to aim at, and the only thing worth the most and people of England.

*Owen*—I accept the verdict. Some other then quekuon.

*Hugh and Pat*—Agreed. Good by, and "God save Ireland."—*Dublin Nation.*

### GARIBALDI.

A book has lately issued from the press of Turin, entitled "I Mille; or, Tos Thousand." The author is the notorious Giuseppe Garibaldi, the same who was made by the late Emperor of the French the glory of having founded the modern kingdom of United Italy. Garibaldi from within, Louis Napoleon from without, conquered and established the present rule of Victor Emmanuel over Sicily, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Lombardy, Venice and the States of the Church. Louis Napoleon reaped the reward, first in the the acquirement of Nice and Savoy, and subsequently in the catastrophe of Sedan and the loss of all his Empire. Garibaldi, more disinterested than Louis Napoleon, only gained the applause of revolutionists, the hatred of Victor Emmanuel, and Aspromonte. Apparently contented with the rock of Caprera, he receives occasional plaudits from Republicans in Italy, who still hope to see the realization of his services, and he has occupied his leisure time, after the example of other great men, in concocting a book after Disraeli write novels, the late Earl of Derby translated Homer, and Mr. Gladstone translated the most wonderful lines concerning the immortal bard of Greece. Louis Napoleon published reminiscences records ioccoing the history of France and Bonaparte. Way should not Garibaldi read his own compositions in book-making as well as in statecraft or in fighting? Accordingly, Garibaldi, to the astonishment, it is to be presumed, of his friends and foes, and certainly without occasioning any regret, has by his advocation, entered the field of literary adventure and has written a book.

As a pecuniary speculation the "Mille" of Garibaldi cannot be termed a failure, inasmuch as his admirers have been found willing to lay out twenty francs for the writer by subscribing some twenty thousand francs for copies. The book is reported to be satisfying a true picture of the hero himself, and as enabling the world to estimate truly the moral worth of a man whose ambition rester largely into the chronicles of modern Italy, and cannot be passed over in silence by the historian of the future. It is true that this volume throws no new light upon the character of its author, for many history of Garibaldi have already been given to the public, to which the so-called hero showed very plainly of what sort of clay he was made. Yet, letters after all may be asserted to be hasty productions, and it is as well to have the more deliberate and elaborate declarations of a matured volume. And, from the "Mille," it appears perfectly plain that the intemperate blasphemy of the lecture of Garibaldi is the genuine and abiding sentiment of the man. In the very preface he cannot refrain from denouncing Christianity and the Head of the Church in terms which, while they most appear to English Protestants needlessly offensive and impolitic, are positively revolting to Catholics. He speaks of the "putrid foundations of priestly lies," of the "supreme corruptor of Rome," the present venerated Pontiff, Pius IX.; and of "the bishops and similar agents of darkness." The Catholic clergy, according to Garibaldi, "condemn to flames every one who refuses credit to their lies." They are "accomplices in brigandage." They employ "all methods of iniquity in order to corrupt the nations." Garibaldi warns his readers to beware of the cunning priests, and exclaims in wondering regret: "The people go to Mass, Confession and Communion, and kiss the hand before this pestiferous animation of hell." The General of the Jesuits is described as having "an immense paunch," and is styled "general of robbers." "The darkest, most degrading and most unbridled tyranny" was the work of priests." The Pope is an "idol of mud," and the clergy are "the spawn of humanity." The priests are "preachers of immorality, puffers of a celestial paradise, by means of which they cheat the people." They, the priests, deserve the "beatitude," they "produce the sacred name of God with their bells, their symphonies and their apparatus of most splendid luxury." The Pope is described as having "a privileged belly," and "it takes little knowledge to enable one to perceive that a priest is an impostor." The expression "ragghed priests" (*preti ibridati*) is employed with "Garibaldi. The ministers of religion are also, "an impudent canaille," who "fatten on the shoulders of the mob," and "drain their power, in spite of every sort of almost incredible wickedness, a wicked-ness of which human nature could scarcely form an idea." Of course the priests are "evil being," an *essere malefico*. "There is not the smallest virtue in a priest or a prelate, sides which is not a focus of reaction and a school of ignorance and treason against the country." It is Garibaldi's opinion that liberty should be denied to priests as being worse than vipers or rubbers. "I ought to be says, "that there ought not to be liberty for mosquitoes and vipers, for assassins and robbers, or for priests, and the last the latter I hold to be as much hurtful as the former, or even more mischievous."

There is plenty of blasphemy in Garibaldi's book to please, doubtless, his fellow-Masons, and there is much ignorance and the unblushing effrontery with which the hero of revolution and champion of the rights of man attacks the foundations of the Christian religion and slanders the ministers of the Church, exhibiting the most unbridled hatred towards its head, Pius IX. The Pope and the clergy can afford to suffer slander of such a kind, and the open insult from a man who thus openly betrays his unreasoned hatred of Christianity. And strange to say, the priests are not the only persons whom Garibaldi exercises his supreme powers of vituperation. The present rulers of Rome, the actual Ministers of Victor Emmanuel, receive their share of abuse and condemnation. Of Rome itself he prophesies the victors of the 20th September, 1870:

"The new comers! The Minister of the Italian Government! The men of the Papal Conclave! The Cardinals! A council of Love Church perfect at the forthcoming Church Congress, to be held at Brighton. The applications for tickets have already made it evident that there will be a strong muster from both of the Ritualistic and of the *Low* Church clergy, and a collision between the two is almost inevitable. So strong are the apprehensions of disorderly meetings that the propriety of abandoning the Congress altogether has been considered. Many persons, however, think that to give up the Conference would be more damaging than a squabble with the Ritualists, and it will, probably, therefore, be allowed to go on.

### THE SOUL'S FAREWELL TO EARTH.

From dusky clouds the waters moan in flowing
His shadow beams across the brow of day,
And evening hours their weary flight are wingeing
To Lethean realms, unknown and far away;
Unpeopled woods and lonely mountains sighing,
For angels hold the lives of years and sighs
That bend us to the past, and strive to cheer us
With hope of future years these visions bring.

The dews' sighs come floaty out upon the silver,
And to the loving sound their breathless meet,
And sweet and soft and fond and far regretsy,
Like down to pleasant dreams" and slumbers sweet.
The fragrant trees a mournful dirge in sighing—
Earth's sweet repose and silver hours are breast;
The nothing waves to ocean's arms are lying,
And Nature strives to lull them all to rest.

Then, come, O soul of mine, while all are sleeping
When warblers sweet fold each flight-weary wing,
When angel guards their voiceful watch are keeping
Around the prison of Nature's beauties—

Come, let us think on death, while night is watching
Bright dewy blooms 'round Mary's earthly shrine;
For so these flowers shall in their hours are wreathing,
So 'round our tomb the ivy soon shall twine.

Ah, yes! my soul, at eve for distant dawning
And sad and fond farewell we fain must say;
To all of earth, then, with that tearful mourning,
Dear soul, will thou dreary life frame of clay.
And farewell to all of Nature's beauties—
To all the friends we love so dear, alas!
To all our gladsome tasks and pleasant duties,
Which we in the sunshine hand in hand pass!

And farewell to all the golden gleamings
That tinge the paths where we were wont to roam!
And farewell to all the bonds around us twining,
From angel eyes that gem the azure dome.
Farewell to life, to gladsomeness to sorrow—
To heart and to soul farewell, to hope and prayer,
To all the thoughts which we were wont to borrow
From gloomy rift and blooming mountain side.

Farewell to all! Yet, soul, why thus repining?
Which, as they fall upon earth's bosom, sound—
Like footsteps of sad mourners, softly treading
Beneath the sunless land and moonless pass?
My soul, we weep, yet way this sombre feeling?
It is because we leave our all on earth?
Ah! no! because we are not all we are stealing
Aright angels whisper of our heavenly birth.

And can a child of heaven be sad when leaving
The land of tears, where ever sorrow's wave
To gather mortal's brow and blooms, for weaving
The crown which she will wear in her true home?
No, no, my soul, let not the shadows so grieve thee
By Jesus' love and grace, will show at last
The way or tread the path that leads to heaven,
Where all is joy and where the storm is past.

Oh, Jesus! great that there may be no weeping
When we thy creatures, speechless clod alone,
Thy children's voices hear in their true meaning,
Shall kneel before Thine awful judgment throne!
On them accept the pleadings of the living—
Thy Son shed once our sins—"Thou cursed, depart!"
But those to our sight—our sins forgiven—
Shall hear the blessed and loving heart.

Oh! take to where Thy face in light is beaming
Fills souls with joy which they can never say;
Where through an endless day bright angels kneeling
Wait to Thy glorious throne their reaping cry.
Where their bright wings shall never o'er us, shield,
Nor
Our happy souls from earth's forgotten pole—
Where farewells tremulous on Time's sad fleeces are yielding
To an eternal—"Welcome home again!"

—Boston Echo, Gold Hill, Nev.

### Henry Ward Beecher on Irishmen.

At a New England agricultural fair last week the prize animal exhibited was Henry Ward Beecher. He was invited to make a speech, and he made one—one that outdid the intelligence of his hearers—one need higher than even the average hard-faced, hard-headed, hard-hearted Yankee farmer. One would think that Mr. Beecher could select some harmless subject to talk upon that would make his yahoos laugh and applaud, but no; he must needs be drilled on the pleasures of farming, stock-raising, female voting, artificial praying, or a hundred other things; but no—he must leave these rational paths and select as his fatal topic—the Irishman! And he say about him? Here are his words:

"How do things look in New England? Does a great deal about the degeneracy of the times? Is there a good deal about the genuine stock being exported largely? Are the old ones are dying out, and their sons gone West and South, and all over the world. I am told there is a large foreign population in the place of the native Yankee stock changing hands, going into the hands of the foreigners. Well, you should remember that that was the way it was in old times. The Indians had it first, and then your ancestors came and took your wives and farms, Scotch, Irish, English and all sorts, and you are the result. A tol-rably good outcome. I am told that the Irish element is now young men's places in New England? Irish? Well, I have seen some mean Irishmen, and I have seen some mean Americans, and so far as I can see, you can't improve an Irishman that has got a good heart and a good belly and a reasonably good disposition. Irishmen are of a good deal more account as a good school, and if he don't die of whisky in ten years he has got a good New England stock."

Mr. Beecher made his point there; this laugh was what he wanted. In the course of his speech, a little later on, he drew and told that the country was about to be ruined, and the country was "in the ditch this country ruined three times, and it has been made up my mind that it stands centre-bore and takes a ten-inch shell as same about the Irishmen. We have seen him laughed at by foolish people hundreds of times. What a mistake they made! He put him through a good school," says Mr. Beecher. What sort of school, may we ask? The sort that turned out Daniel O'Connell? No, no; *that* will never improve the Irishman, "you can improve an Irishman that has got a good belly," Ah! Mr. Beecher, why say *that?* And what does it mean? What sort of a thing is a bad belly? "If he don't die of whisky in ten years he has got a good New England start." This was the funny part—Mr. Beecher keeps his eye to the tail of his epigrams. Trank heaven, the Irishman is not going out of society, but is occupying the land once held by Mr. Beecher's Puritan ancestors—who have died out and are dying out for want of vim and morality. Farther on Mr. Beecher says:

"Although it is not drone that makes a man, it helps him amazingly. You see people when they are first brought face to face with their legs of bran, and you see what they are when their sisters have dressed them. Now a man's face is like a doll, with legs of bran, and it is the institutions of this country that dress him. It is he has the church, the school and books, and they have been studied long enough, they will turn him out a well-dressed citizen."

It will be seen from this that Mr. Beecher sees up his private and personal reflections in his public speeches. Bolls, indeed, like preachers, are "poor naked things" until "their sisters have dressed them." Mrs. Hooker "dressed" a brother of hers in fine style lately; and Mrs. Stowe has been up the country doing her best in bible her reverend brother's "legs of bran," and turn him out again "a well-dressed citizen."—*Boston Pilot.*

### AN IRISH MARTYR.

#### Dr. O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel.

From Annals of Our Lady of the Angels:

Dermod O'Hurley was born in a village of the diocese of Limerick, known as Lyscedone. His parents were farmers of the good old Irish sort. William, his father, was steward to the great Earl of Desmond, and his mother was an O'Brien. Dermod was pious, studious boy, and his parents, having given him the best education they could, sent him abroad, where he took a doctor's degree in civil and canon law. He gave public lectures on philosophy for four years at Louvain, and subsequently he held the chair of canon law at Rheims. Like so many Irish who shed lustre on the Continent, he sighed to greet ability, eloquence and knowledge, a wonderful humility, simplicity and purity of heart. Such a man was not meant to remain in obscurity, and in 1580 Gregory XIII. made him Archbishop of Cashel. To reach his diocese, however, was a matter of no small difficulty and peril. The penal laws were in full force, and he had to travel under either of being betrayed by the sailors on landing, or of being discovered beforehand by the spies who abounded on the French coast. After some time he found a ship at Dunkerque, bound for Cork, and the good owners consented to take him; and after a tempestuous voyage he landed at Drogheda, and thence proceeded to Waterford. Here he was joyfully received, and remained in comparative safety for four years. But how many attempts were made by English spies to seize him; but their devices were frustrated, and he was able to baffle them as no other people, since the days of Israel, have been assigned—a mission which will be carried on to the end of the time. Meanwhile the persecution

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 17.
Sunday—Twenty-first Sunday After Pentecost.
12—Monday—St. Luke, Evangelist.
13—Monday—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor.
14—Wednesday—St. John Cantius, Confessor.
15—Wednesday—Martyrs of the B.V. M. St. Hilarion, Abbot. San Ursula and Companions, Virgins and Martyrs.
16—Thursday—Vigil of the Blessed Sacrament.
17—Friday—Feria.
18—Saturday—St. Raphael, Archangel.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 17, 1874.

## TALKING NONSENSE.

The Louisville *Catholic Advocate*, a journal conducted with much learning and ability, is just now engaged in exposing certain unbelievers, who, as they say, mix up their false opinions and sentiments which it claims to have stolen from leading articles and editorial matter that appeared in the columns of the New York *Irish World*, if memory serves right, in Kentucky.

These publishers are genuine, which is the reason to doubt, we should imagine, in characterising them and a disgrace to Catholic journalism. Our contemporaries are a cranky old character, as well as a brave and pugnacious one, and they would scorn as an imputation to be cowardly ruffian the person who, in Louisville, could take steps to tie-up an English barrack or arsenal now or again by way of keeping their hands ready of the approaching revolution, laying up a barrack or arsenal implies, at the very least of sense, the imposing of a regular or less number of sleeping and unarming men. The thing would be murder of the most horrible and revolting description, whereas we have to do with men and men, and those guilty of it would be deservedly branded with eternal infamy. There is little fear, however, that Irishmen will ever do anything of the kind, although unfortunately there is a lack of self-reliance among the "red-hotting" political journalists to urge them on to it; they will leave diabolical business of that nature in the revolutionists and assassination department of the European continent.

In denouncing advice like this we are one, heart and soul, with our friend the *Catholic Advocate*; but there is another portion of its condemnation with which we consider us unjust and even ridiculous. The *Advocate* says, substantially, that whoever indorses Irish soldiers in the English army to abandon their flag and take sides with their own country in a rebellion against the British constitution commits a mortal sin, and, if unrepentant, merits everlasting punishment. This is to the whole course of history as to the best of such flearing and of balderdash. Would any man in Prussia not only indorse the manly conduct of Americans who fought for King Georges during the Revolution—and there were thousands of them—deserved damnation for quitting the service and espousing the cause of their country, or that individuals counseling them to do so lost all title to salvation? Yet King George's rule over the American colonies was a hundred times more legitimate and righteous than that of Queen Victoria over Ireland is at the present day. We think that the man who instills the principles of patriotism into the breasts of his countrymen, driven by necessity, to choose, like the sons of the British army, and tells them plainly it is their *duty* to stand by their native land when the proper time for a struggle comes, does a most honorable and praiseworthy work, and deserves the grateful record in the annals of Ireland.

That is a better and far more practical way of aiding in the achievement of Irish national independence than urging unarmed and undisciplined peasantry to a conflict with the armed legions of England. In fact, we firmly believe that the only reasonable chance of a successful and justifiable revolutionary movement on the part of Ireland is the wholesale defection of Irish soldiers when England is about engaging into a foreign war. England has not, and cannot have, any claim upon their allegiance when such a contingency arises, and the land of their birth or present them from helping to make it free. The *Catholic Advocate* totally spoils the good effect of its criticisms on the doctrine preached by the *Irish World* when it indulges in such absurd and revolting nonsense, for it may do much greater mischief thereby to the cause of religion and morality than could well be remedied in a year by the most devoted Catholic journal printed in America. We have no doubt our New York contemporary will take advantage of this mistake and will turn the tables completely upon its adversary. We say those few words with a view to the best desire to interfere in the controversy, and solely with the intention of correcting what we consider a harmful error.

## THE MORALITY OF MASONRY.

The conversion of the Marquis of Ripon to the Roman See is a great many discussions in the English newspapers concerning the morality and morality of the Masonic Fraternity. General acquiescence with the remarkable circumstance that the distinguished nobleman in question owes his change of faith to great measure to studies which he pursued with the intention of writing a book vindicating Masonry against the hostility of the Catholic Church, has lent considerable sharpness and pungency to the large mass of correspondence called forth. We need not direct attention to what we are sure must strike everybody—namely, that the conversion of the Marquis indicates with infallible certainty that he must have discovered that the mystic brotherhood had the worst side of the argument and the Catholic Church the best. Never before, we believe, has the issue between Masonry and Catholicity been so clearly defined and so ably debated as it has been of late in England. It is really cheering to notice that the Catholic writers have used the weapons of logic so scientifically that they have forced their opponents into what are more properly called apologies than retaliating arguments. The utmost the *London Times* can say for the Fraternity is that it is an "inoffensive organization," maintained chiefly for social and benevolent purposes; which may be true enough of the body in England, but certainly cannot apply to the Continental portion of it. And even while penning this feeble defense the same paper cannot help sneering to very cutting terms at the aprons and other regalia with which the brethren bedeck themselves, so that it evidently regards them as so much meaningless trumpery. Upon the moral aspect of the case it frankly admits that "in the abstract it may be wrong to pledge one's self to a secret society, or to take an oath concerning things trifling or unknown." This "it may be" is simply a half-hearted way of saying it is, and Cardinal Manning says the same thing.

Were, then, we have conceded the whole position maintained so strenuously by the Church. The Catholic Church, on broad principles of morality which cannot be impugned by any intelligent person, could not allow that a man does a right—that is, a moral and conscientious right—to do what he knows to be wrong either in the conception or abstract. We cannot understand how any person possessed of the slightest idea of the sacredness of moral obligations could attempt to justify an oath demanding secrecy as to things the precise nature of which is unknown at the time the pledge is administered, and consequently we cannot understand why all Christian denominations should not be as opposed to secret societies as Catholicity is. All the objections to the lethal oath, as rash and immoral, be added the incontrovertible proofs of the irreligious character of the association, which have been repeatedly furnished by Catholic writers, the brutality of the Church becomes at once justified. Educated people all over the world will in the course of time come to look at the question in debate from this standpoint, and when they do, they may safely fail to recognize the righteousness and wisdom of the policy of the Catholic Church. The conversion of the Marquis of Ripon, and the public discussions to which it has given rise, will assuredly work much good for the cause of truth and faith, and we should not wonder if they brought about, at no distant period, the downfall of the Masonic Society.

## BISMARCK'S INTRIGUES.

There can no longer be any uncertainty about the end to which Prince BISMARCK is bending his every energy and the greatest power in Europe, but so preponderatingly great that her influence shall be supreme over the whole continent. To accomplish this the Chancellor is all of a kind tending to strengthen the Government against the people and make it able to coerce them when occasion requires. This is, of course, despotism, but as yet the people do not appear to have realized that fact, being blinded by the splendor of their recent victories; and they seem willing to submit to anything from the man whose genius raised them to their present rank among the powers of the world. How long they will remain in that frame of mind it is hard to foresee.

## WANTON TYRANNY.

Our readers may not, perhaps, be aware that among the enactments with which the anti-Catholic policy of Prince BISMARCK has *blessed* the German Empire is one forbidding the residence of foreign ecclesiastics within Prussian dominions. One might imagine that the word *residence* would be interpreted so as to mean a prolonged stay, in order to prevent inconvenience to transient visitors who could have no possible connection with politics. This leniency, however, would not suit the despotic Chancellor, and he has, apparently, resolved that his persecuting laws shall be enforced to the very letter. A member of any sect, let it be ever so strange, unnatural or immoral, an infidel even, a man of the most infamous and criminal antecedents, may live in Prussia as long as he likes without being molested; but let a Catholic ecclesiastic of any grade set his foot on German soil, and he is immediately treated as if he were a notorious malefactor! Yet for all we can see this is not the case executed, and that the utmost religious freedom prevails in Kaiser WILHELM'S dominions. It fell to the lot of an Irish prelate, the other day, to experience in a disgreeable way the stringency with which these despotic orders of Prince BISMARCK are carried out. Most Rev. Dr. DELANY, Bishop of Cork, who has been suffering from bad health for a long time, was recently ordered by his physician to try what benefit he would receive from a visit to the South of Spain; and, suspecting nothing, made his way to the baths of Rosenberg. What the Prussian Empire could possibly have to fear from his presence it would be hard indeed to imagine, seeing that he is a gentleman of very quiet and unobtrusive habits, who carefully eschews all connection with politics of any sort; but, at any rate, the Bishop of Cork has had it summarily ordered out of Prussian soil. He was informed that if he did not want to see the interior of Kaiser WILHELM'S bastiles he had better take a speedy departure. We very much regret that Dr. DELANY did not remain and add the German Empire to shame before the whole civilized world; but, to avoid giving trouble, no doubt, he turned his steps elsewhere. The Government that could treat as a criminal a gentleman and prelate of the dogma of dogmas, the English laborer, if he is the city, sleeps half the day and boozes in the streets, and is generally addicted to liquor. He is untidy, coarse, brutal and materialistic, and is fond of fighting and burying with scrubby towards Christianity and everything religious. The European peasant proprietor is elevated to proud position by a splendid sense of independence, by habits, by Faith. He is sober, industrious, and is fond of his home, a lover of a dead body, incense over during Christian sacrifice mourning in the Central Sea were vanishing away. While the universities of the nations bordering on the Central Sea were vanishing away, Christian science, Christian civilization, and the Christian spirit of the people, in Ireland unobtrusive and unassuming, and the latest where their forefathers chanced to have settled. In the history of ancient Ireland there is no such cessors as the Apostles of the Allhoregos described by Cæsar. In their days we recognized a fixed authority and no acknowledged generally spontaneous allegiance. They had good property, war, genealogy, tradition, religion and race. Since the clouds of religious prejudice have begun to vanish, men are getting a clearer insight of this ancient people. It seems that they used clay, basket-work, timber and some for their buildings. Hospitality was a marked characteristic of the Celtic people. But the most wonderful fact connected with the race is the alacrity with which it accepted Christianity. In Greece and in Rome Christianity was established by martyrs' blood and miracles. In Ireland, Europe, Christianity expanded with the lapse of time. We do not wish to vouch for the truth of the legends related in Colgan's "Via Tripartita," but for the aid of the men who heretofore have been its opponents. This eliminates many objections to believing in the sanctity of the sanctuary so favored by the apparitions of the Sacred Heart and by the spiritual banner of Paray-le-Monial. It is only to be regretted that a great poverty, a great ignorance, a great social misery, a great want of sympathy, a great want of union, a great want of organization, a great want of leaders, a great want of money, a great want of a press, a great want of a literature, a great want of a language, a great want of a country, a great want of a nationality, a great want of a flag, a great want of a history, a great want of a future, a great want of a God, a great want of a Christ, a great want of a Church, a great want of a religion, a great want of a faith, a great want of a hope, a great want of a charity, a great want of a love, a great want of a life, a great want of a death, a great want of a resurrection, a great want of a judgment, a great want of a heaven, a great want of a hell, a great want of a purgatory, a great want of a limbo, a great want of a paradise, a great want of a nirvana, a great want of a metempsychosis, a great want of a transmigration, a great want of a reincarnation

## IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

The work of the extension of the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway from Maryboro' to Mullingar has been commenced.

The Lords Justices have revoked the license to distill granted to carry out to James Dowling, Castle Connell, parish of Standhilly, county Limerick.

A number of emigrants left Tralee on September 16th, *en route* for New Zealand. They consisted principally of young people, strong and active, of both sexes.

Charles French Blake Foster, Esq., High Sheriff of Galway city, died on the evening of September 8th. His was eldest son of Captain Blake-Foster, J. P., and wrote a valuable historical book called "The Irish Chieftains." He is universally regretted.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Thurles Board of Guardians John Corbosch, Esq., Ballyrahill, was unanimously elected Deputy Vice-Chairman, in the room of Thomas O'Meara, Esq., deceased.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Cork Fever Hospital a letter was read from Dr. McEvoy resigning his position as ordinary physician, after nearly thirty years of official life.

A man named Michael O'Sullivan was recently lodged in the Mallow bridewell on a charge of having been unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and also on *suspicion of having committed a crime elsewhere!*

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendence of Roscommon jail, J. Plunkett Taaffe, Esq., J. P., was appointed Local Inspector of the County Prison, at a salary of about £120 per annum.

A committee meeting of the Limerick Corporation was held on the evening of September 11th, at the Town Hall, to confer with Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M. P., in order to have the fines inflicted on drunkards, applied to the reduction of city taxation.

The Waterford Guardians decided that the funeral service over all Catholic paupers dying in the Union shall take place in the chapel of the workhouse, and the house chaplain should, in consequence, have a salary of £10 yearly added to his salary.

The Cork *Examiner* states that the first seal of Brook Richard Brasier, Esq., of Ballyvilla, Mallow, on coming of age, was to give to the Very Rev. Dr. Downes, P., rent free forever, a beautiful site for a new church for his Catholic tenantry in the town of Kilmallock.

The Mayor of Cork has called a general meeting of his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Cork, on the 17th September, for the purpose of paying a compliment to the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, on his having completed a quarter of a century in the episcopate of the diocese of Cork.

On Thursday, September 10, one of the most destructive fires which have been witnessed in Clonmel for many years broke out in the extensive stores belonging to Mr. Patrick Murphy, of Tullow street, by which the premises and their contents were entirely consumed, leaving nothing standing but the bare walls.

John Mayo, living near Kilthampar, Kilmeady, aged 55, was last week married to a Miss Ryan, whose husband died in the workhouse a month ago. The bride is the former wife that Tuite so bepossessed, and he has fallen into the clutches as well as the shoes of the deceased Winegigle.

A collection in the employment of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, named Murray, residing near Manulla, within four miles of Castlebar, was found out recently, but escaped unfeatured. The shot penetrated the door of Murray's house, where he was standing. No cause is assigned for the outrage.

Miss James Nolan, daughter of the late Alderman Hackett, J. P., Clonmel, received the white veil at the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in the presence of the community and a large number of relatives, by the benefits of new matter of Ursuline, St. Mary's Convent, Waterford.

Dr. Robert Scott, for fifteen years presiding as a medical officer in Ballinrobe, county Westmeath, died suddenly at his residence, Ballinrobe, on the 9th, the cause assigned for an event which has caused general regret in Kilbeggan and neighborhood.

A meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of Drogheda, recently, was presided over by the Mayor, to consider the most fitting testimonial to present Rev. James Moonan, C.C., on his removal to Forkhill, county Louth. During his stay in Drogheda Father Moonan endeared himself to all classes, and his removal is greatly regretted.

At the last meeting of the Rathdown Board of Guardians a number of papers were received from the Local Government Board addressed to the Board in London by the old lady inmates of the house, who persists in remaining in the institution although entitled to some property in Chancery.

There certainly is no exaggeration in saying, says the *Tralee Chronicle*, that the inhabitants of Ennean and the large parish surrounding it have sustained a great loss in the refinement, after a lengthened service—extending to nearly forty years, of George Henry Dowe, M.D., the highly-esteemed medical officer of that district.

The Board of Guardians of the Nenagh Union, at a recent meeting, accepted the tender of the chairman of the county Tipperary (North Riding) jail, for the supply of twenty-ton bedsteads at 10s. each. It would appear that the number of prisoners in the county jail have become so few that the Board of Superintendents could see no valid reason for keeping up a large sleeping accomodation.

A private horse-race came off on the 15th of September, on the old race-course of Lenoghehil, between Eugene Lorigan, Esq., of Dunore, and Henry O'Brien, Esq., of Rockfield. A large crowd assembled. Having received the preliminary examination in St. Mel's, Longford, he entered St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, in the year 1837, where, at his entrance examination, he took the first place in rhetoric among a great number of students. During his career in that institution he distinguished for his abilities on the different subjects, and, by his quiet and inoffensive manner, he endeared himself to all his class-fellows. On the 20th July, 1873, he was ordained a priest, destined for the diocese of Ardagh.

At one o'clock on the morning of September 8th the coastguard watchman at Ballybunion reported that a vessel lying in the bay was on fire. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the coastguard officer, immediately collected his men, manned the boat, and pulled towards the vessel. Having got on board before the flames had made much progress, they found the crew all sleeping below until they were aroused by the coastguards. After great exertions, Mr. Fitzpatrick and his men succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The burning ship proved to be the Fairie, of Monmouth, laden with bark, iron, slates, etc., which had entered the bay and cast anchor. She only escaped destruction by the vigilance of the watchmen and the prompt action of the coastguards.

On 13th September the mission which was opened in Tullyallen three weeks previously by members of the Order of Redemptorists—Rev. Father O'Donnell (superior), Father Livius and Father Crofts—was brought to a close. The labors of the good priests have been attended with an amount of good that is almost incalculable. His Grace the Primate was present on Friday, and gave Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament in the evening. He assisted in the confessional during the day. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Michael McElhone, C.C., Killeavill. During the Mass the chapel was crowded to excess, and a large number were unable to gain admittance at all. Afterwards a large cross, which was erected in the chapel-yard as a memorial of the mission, was solemnly blessed by Very Rev. Father O'Donnell.

An inquest was held in the county Derry Infirmary, on Saturday, September 12, on the body of a man named Boggs, who died in that institution on the previous day. It appeared, from the evidence of witnesses examined at the inquest, that the deceased had been removed to the infirmary from the streets, suffering from exhaustion for want of the necessaries of life. From the date of his admission he got worse daily until Friday, when he died. It is remarkable that, after the deceased had been lying to stout £6 in cash was found concealed in his clothes; and yet the unfortunate man was in such a state of destitution. A case of somewhat similar character occurred in the same institution about two months ago. A man named Townsend, from the neighborhood of Kilrea, was admitted as a pauper, suffering from exhaustion. He died shortly after his admission, and it is generally believed that the fatal disease was aggravated, and his death accelerated, by the want of proper nourishment. In the clothes worn by this alleged pauper afterwards found a gold watch and chain, and checks and money to the amount of £300.

The Count de Jarnac, French Ambassador to London, who has been for many years a resident proprietor in Tipperary, was present recently at the castle show held in the town of Tipperary under the auspices of the local Farming Society, of which he is chairman. An address was presented to him by the Society, and expressive of satisfaction at his elevation to the distinguished post of French Ambassador, and the Count appeared to be deeply affected by the cordial feeling manifested towards him. On the same day, being in connection with the show in the evening he took the chair, and, in responding to the toast of his health, which was coupled with the Earl of Portarlington, made a brief speech in which, alluding to his epaulettes, he said he was now ready to pull-a-life again by a uses whose character was more appreciated than by Ireland, the land of his illustrious forefathers; and the great Emperor of human events alone could say whether the bark of the fortunes was one day to founder in the dark abyss, or whether he should be cast on the golden shores, the victim of a fresh political catastrophe.

On 19th September the very interesting ceremony of reception took place in the convent of the Sisters of St. Louis, Ramsgrange, New Ross, Athenry, county Galway, the ladies received being Miss Power, of Tipperary, Miss Morris, of Dublin, and Miss Young, of Wexford. The Very Rev. Canon Doyle, they have become a center of continuous blessings to the part of the country situated on the Templemore estates. The new convent and schools are built in pure Gothic style, but with a solidity and finish rarely met with. Being placed on perhaps the highest knoll in the Queen's County in Ireland, one commands from them a magnificent view of the surrounding plains, as well as distant sea and mountain views, which are truly beautiful.

The Temperance Campaign.

CATHOLIC T. A. UNION OF THE DIOCESE OF } Pittsburgh, October 1, 1874. }

To the President and Board of Government of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the Diocese of Pittsburgh:

Union of Philadelphia was composed of five societies, with an aggregate membership of 1,100. In October, 1873, it had increased to twenty-nine societies—twenty adult and nine cadet societies—with an aggregate membership of 8,048. At the present date it numbers fifty-seven societies—thirty four adult and and twenty-three cadet—with an aggregate membership of 12,380, of which 8,577 are adults and 3,709 cadets. This is an increase of fourteen adult and fourteen cadet societies during the past year, and an increase in the aggregate membership during the same period of 4,295; there are also 1,000 members of non-Union societies, making a grand total of 13,380 total abstainers in Philadelphia.

During the year the movement has been prosperous in this diseases. The societies are getting established on a permanent basis; many halls have been rented or purchased; the beneficial features have been introduced in all the societies but two, and flourishing cadet societies have been organized. Free public entertainments, consisting of concerts, lectures, exhibitions, debates, etc., have been given almost weekly, and everything possible to make the organization attractive to both young and old has been provided.

The latest feature is the establishment of free night schools for the instruction of the members who are employed during the day in workshops, foundries, and such like places. Two general parades—one on St. Patrick's Day and the other on the Fourth of July—have been given under the auspices of our Union, and both were magnificent affairs, meeting the cultured commendation of all classes.

Steps have been taken to carry into practical effect the Centennial Fountain project, and numerous parish meetings have been held in Philadelphia and vicinity to further it. These have been very enthusiastic and successful, several thousand dollars having been collected, and there being every indication of the whole amount needed being raised in a short time.

In conclusion, I trust that the Convention at Chicago will be a harmonious and successful one, and that our glorious cause may receive a fresh impetus from its action.

Fraternally yours,

PHILIP A. NOLAN,
Corr. Sec'y C. T. A. U. of Philadelphia.


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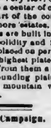

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## Interesting Statistics.

PERIOD OF GESTATION OF FARM ANIMALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cow | 284 days. |
| Sheep | 151 " |
| Mare | 342 " |
| Jennet | 365 " |
| Ass | 365 " |
| Mule, Hinny (offspring from ass or jennet) | 365 " |
| Ass, or jenny | 360 " |
| Sow | 154 " |
| Cat | 60 " |
| Rabbit | 30 " |

PERIOD OF INCUBATION OF FOWLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkey | 28 days. |
| Partrid | 30 " |
| Goose | 30 " |
| Pheasant | 30 " |
| Hen | 21 " |
| Ostrich—from 42 to | 56 " |
| Canary | 14 " |
| Duck | 28 " |
| Turkey | 28 " |
| Pigeon | 14 " |
| Drone | 24 or 28 " |

(The bee hatched in 16.)

PERIOD OF INCUBATION OF BIRDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Queen Bee | 16 days. |
| Worker Bee | 21 " |
| Drone | 24 or 28 " |

(Heat for brood, 70°.)

When a Tennessee husband is horse-whip his wife for washing potatoes in his Sunday ping bail, it is time to inquire whether this generation of men isn't getting to be too confounded high-toned for the age of the country?

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Action brought in the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, in the city and county of San Francisco, and State of California.

The People of the State of California send greeting to DENNIS CURTIN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, then within thirty days; or within forty days if served elsewhere; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. [L. S.]

WILLIAM HARNEY, Clerk.
By H. W. KING, Deputy Clerk.
JAMES MOE, attorney for plaintiff, 926 Montgomery street, San Francisco. au8-5w

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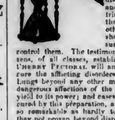

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## LATE IRISH NEWS.

It is stated that the dry crop this year in Ireland is very much superior to that of any season since 1864, and that in many localities it will compare favorably with the memorable crop of that year. It appears that it was almost entirely exempt from causalities while growing, and that it has been saved without injury. In a few places, however, the crop is reported to have been a partial failure.

The steamer Tegus arrived in Cork harbor on 21st September, and reported having lost one man in a storm in the Atlantic while coming from New York. She passed another vessel which, in the same gale, lost three of her crew. There were 2,000 piles on board the Tegus, intended for the Russian Government. A force of police was sent on board to insure the safety of the piles while the vessel remained in the harbor.

Mr. John Mitchel left Dublin on the morning of September 24 for Kilkarney. At the Kingsbridge terminus a number of eyre relatives and friends assembled to bid him farewell. He was accompanied by his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hill Irwin, Mr. John Martin, M. P., Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., Mr. Florence McCarthy and Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland. Several other gentlemen—including Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P.—were present to bid adieu to the distinguished Irishman, who, as the train moved off, was saluted by those assembled on the platform.

In order to satisfy the wishes of the numerous friends desirous to present an address to Isaac Butt, M. P., on the close of his late illness, Bishop Keane of Cloyne, as a mark of esteem and respect, a preliminary meeting of the clergy was held in the Queen's Arms Hotel, Mallow, on Sunday, September 20. The meeting was large and truly representative. Dr. Keane presided. A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. It was resolved to hold another meeting at the same place on the following Sunday, at which all the friends and admirers of the Bishop elect were invited.

The Sunday closing movement is making way in Ireland. At a meeting of the General Committee of Ennistymon the chairman said that as the approaching licensing meeting in the city, the magistrates would in no case grant other than six-day licenses. Subsequently, at his suggestion, a resolution was adopted calling upon the grocers and other dealers of the town to send a memorial to the magistrates requesting the closing of such stores. In the face of action like this, it is impossible to assume that the closing of Irish public-houses on Sunday will be tabled in the next session of Parliament.

Active preparations are going on in several places, at last accounts, for monster Home Rule demonstrations. At a preliminary meeting held in Carrick, on 18th September, presided over by Mr. Shaw, M. P., it was resolved to hold an aggregate meeting of the friends of the Home Rule movement in the county of Tipperary on Sunday, October 4. The Rev. Father Kenyon, C.C., Clonmel, presided over a meeting of the Home Rule Association of Clonmel, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of sorrow for his unexpected and early decease.

The census of Fermanagh has been published, and it discloses more of the Cassandra-like character of our "prosperity." As in the case of every other county, the returns for 1871, as compared with those of 1861, show a considerable falling off in the number of inhabitants and of inhabited houses. In 1861 there were in 1,378 inhabited houses; in 1871 there were only 17,710; while the population, which was 109,767 in the latter year, is only 94,734. Considering that the Catholics are much more than half the population, and are known often to marry, it looks rather strange on the surface that the county should be represented in Parliament by two anti-Home Rule Irishmen as Messrs. Cole and Archdall; but that anomaly will not, we hope and believe, exist after the next general election.

Mr. O'Leary, who was sent out by the Irish Laborers' Union to Canada, has sent home word that he "has secured the active co-operation of Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, and other important personages in the Canadian Ministry;" and that he is "willing to send a cargo of Irish laborers to Canada as emigrants if Irish laborers so desire." He also says that a scheme has been formed and the necessary funds raised elsewhere—one Irish Canadian, Mr. James Mulligan, giving the large sum of $100—to aid such emigrants to settle down on the land. Practical work this, and something like what one has been doing was plainly needed. The great drain of Ireland being still further depopulated by emigration.

An important demonstration in favor of fair valued rents and fixity of tenure was made September 20 at Urlingford, Kilkenny county. Mr. Martin, the late M. P. for Meath, took the chair, and excellent practical speeches were made by him, Mr. Mulhallen Marum, Mr. Kennedy, of the *Kilkenny Journal*, Father Healy and several local gentlemen. The principle of fair rent, the valuation of rents, and the fact that rents in the South of Ireland are at present too high and may be, were put in force by resolutions and a special interesting feature of the proceedings was the adoption of a pledge against taking the holding of any tenant disturbed unfairly. A passing allusion to Home Rule by one of the speakers was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of a good priest and kindly-hearted gentleman—Father James O'Gorman, P. P., Conahy, who expired in his bed a few weeks ago of malignant fever. For some years past Father O'Gorman was in declining health, and his demise was not unexpected by, the kind friends who watched around his bedside, as well as by his numerous admirers who ostemed him for his genial qualities and his priestly character. The sad intelligence of his death will be received with painful feelings, not only in this diocese, but amongst his clerical acquaintances throughout Ireland, by whom, as we have reason to know, he was highly esteemed and regarded as a universal favorite.

Another name has just been added to the already lengthy roll of Irish prelates appointed to Australian Sees. The Very Rev. Martin Crane, D. S.A., was consecrated Bishop of Sandhurst on September 21, by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen. The ceremony was, as usual, of a very impressive character. Besides his Eminence and the Bishop elect, there were present eight other prelates, a large number of the clergy, secular and regular, of the diocese of Dublin, and members of the Australian Order from various parts of Ireland. Father Burke was the preacher of the day, and delivered a discourse of great force and eloquence. Of Dr. Crane is will be sufficient to say that he has long been known as a most devoted and zealous clergyman, ministering in one of the most populous and the poorest districts of Dublin, and taking a prominent part in the erection of the splendid church in Thomas street, of which it has been justly said that this is a poem in stone.

Ireland has been, perhaps justly, subject to the reproach implied in the phrase *semper mœrsum*. But of late years the Irish people have done something to redeem their character. Statues of several of Ireland's most famous sons adorn the streets of Dublin, and some provincial towns have local similar erections. The statues of other distinguished Irishmen will soon be unveiled to the public gaze, and steps, it is rumored, will shortly be taken to perpetuate in a similar manner the memory of still other Irishmen who have left their mark on their country's history. Thus a movement has been set on foot or rather revived within the last few days in waterford to erect a statue to Thomas Francis Meagher. A considerable sum of money, in fact, the entire sum has been subscribed in town of Ballybricken for that purpose, and a public meeting in the *Urbs Intacta* itself was, in all probability, be held on an early day. The work is a patriotic one, and will, we are sure, be prosecuted with energy and success; for his native city is justly proud of the name of Thomas Francis Meagher.

## TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS.

The Queen Dowager of Bavaria has been converted to Catholicism, and will shortly make a public recantation.

Tammany Hall has unanimously nominated William H. Wilkeman for Mayor of New York.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 16th ult., state that another diamond field has been discovered at near Pniltjestown.

Rev. Francis Patrick McFarrissa, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Connecticut, embracing the State of Connecticut, died on the 12th, aged 59 years.

John Kelley, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Committee, has begun suits for slander against Mayor Havemeyer and Nelson Waterbury, laying damages in each case at $50,000.

A seven's engagement, which lasted two hours, took place on the 16th instant, between the Republican army and 3,000 Carlists, at Arbija di Navarra. The latter lost 300 killed.

A London dispatch of October 14th says it was officially announced to-day that the English Government will withdraw its diplomatic representative at the Vatican.

It is reported in London that the Government agrees to guarantee to Spain the interest on the Spanish German loan, taking as security for its ultimate payment a lien on the Island of Porto Rico.

At the Congressional Convention of the German-American Independent citizens' Association in the Ninth District, New York, Fernando Wood was nominated for Congress.

No general engagement has yet taken place between the Government troops and the insurgents in Brazil. General Osorio, commanding the main body of the latter, is waiting for reinforcements before moving on the capital.

An application from Chief Joan Wa, a Chinaman of San Francisco, for a patent for improved oversite, the first application for a patent that has ever been made by a subject of the Chinese Empire, was filed at the Patent Office on the 15th.

A motion to Anglicise the Episcopal Church of America, by a sort of official recognition of the Church of England as a sister branch of it, was debated in the House of Delegates of the Episcopal Convention of America, assembled at New Haven.

The trial of Arnim, the would-be assassin of Bismarck, is set down for the 29th inst. It is expected that Bismarck will give evidence personally. There are numbers of applications from foreign journalists for places in the Court.

The French Councils-General election finish up as follows: Republicans, 573 Constitutional Monarchists, 458; Bonapartists, 85. Republican majority over all, 13. The Monarchists have a majority to each of 44 councils; Republicans to each of 28, and in three departments they are equally divided.

Friends of Count Von Arnim having petitioned for his release, on account of his health, physicians were appointed by the Government to examine his condition. They recommended a change of place of confinement, as air and exercise are necessary, and the Count will probably be removed to a sanitary establishment in the suburbs of Berlin.

It is said that President Lerdo of Mexico desires reelection. This may mean serious consequences, as in the last Presidential campaign a pledge was put forward that the President would not seek re-election, and on this account he was supported by his party. The debates in Congress on the matter were very excited and even disorderly, troubles in several of the States furnishing themes for bitter recrimination.

In addition to the cases involving the constitutionality of the Ouachita and Grant Parish (Louisiana) cases, which involve the constitutionality of the Ku Klux law, there will come before the Supreme Court at this term the case to be certified from the Supreme Court of California, involving the constitutionality of the law of that State prohibiting the landing of Chinese women brought to the United States for immoral purposes. All these cases will undoubtedly be the consideration of their great public importance, be advanced on the docket.

At a public meeting held at Birmingham, England, on the 19th, resolutions were adopted protesting against the h-gal use of public moneys to defray the expenses of threatening the entry on the occasion of the anticipated visit of the Prince of Wales. The speakers denounced the Mayor, and accused him of seeking a favor with the Court in order to obtain a knighthood. Opprobrious epithets were applied to the Prince of Wales, and other violent language used, which called out strong expressions of dissent. The proceedings throughout were very disorderly.

San Diego will this year export 400,000 pounds of honey.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The sentence on the Bishop of Ermeland has been confirmed.

Died at Newcastle, Delaware, Saturday, September 6th, Rev. John Daly, late pastor of St. Peter's church.

Bishop Martin, who was prosecuted before the Court of First Instance in Berlin, on account of his pastoral letter of 14th March last, has been condemned to four months' imprisonment in a fortress.

A special telegram from Rome states that a consistory for the election of twelve Cardinals was fixed for the beginning of October.

Rev. Joseph Meade, P.P. of Kyle, near Borris-le-Ossory, has been promoted to the pastorate of Lower Fenele, vacant by the death of the late Father Andrew Quinnellan. Rev. Rhody Kennedy, curate of Nenagh, is named as the Rev. Mr. Meade's successor as pastor of Kyle.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe, assisted at the Kilrush Convent of Mercy, on September 23d, on the occasion of the interment, within the convent ground, of Miss Mary O'Grady, native of Killnoe, county Limerick, aged 24 years—in religion, Sister Mary Catherine.

Four sisters of the Community of Grey Nuns left Montreal on the 24th of September for the Mission of the Seven Dolors at the Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory. These zealous ladies go there to devote themselves to the service of the children of the Sioux Indians, to care for them in sickness, to give them an elementary education, and to train them in habits of industry. The Abbé Bonin, also of the diocese of Montreal, devotes himself to the same mission, which is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota.

The operations for the election of the Superior General of the Lazarists and Filles de la Charité, founded by St. Vincent de Paul, at Etienne, deceased, commenced on the 8th of September, when the provincial Superiors of Japan, India, Brazil and other foreign countries assembled at the principal establishment in the rue de Sevres, Paris. The final deliberation took place on the 15th and, after a grand Mass, sung by all the pupils of the congregation, the result of the election was announced, the Abbé Eugene Hore, Secretary General of the Institute, being chosen successor to M. Etienne. The personage is one of the most eminent and learned of the French ecclesiastics, as he is not only a distinguished Orientalist, but knows fifteen languages, and speaks all of them with the marvelous facility which formerly rendered Cardinal Mezzofanti so celebrated.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

Five car loads of immigrants arrived from the East on Friday of last week.

The proprietor of the Hotel de Vere building ranges is arranging to have large pipes laid at the full Creighton distance—1,000 yards—and has already secured grosse sufficient for 500 yards.

The cases of The People *ex* John G. Corbett and John F. Fitzpatrick, charged with murder, were called in the Twelfth District Court, and continued until Monday next.

Great Bulalay, the aeronaut who on Sunday dropped over the roofs of the houses and landed at his residence near Woodward's Gardens on Tuesday morning from the 16,000 feet received. His relatives had been in a state of melting in their attention to the sparing aeronaut; and all that medical skill could devise was done, but to no purpose.

Fourteen cases of is officially informed that, at the request of the Government of New Zealand, the use of the San Francisco Mint for the manufacturing of medals from Great Britain to New Zealand has been discontinued, and that hereafter our bullion for that colonial will, such further notice, be forwarded by the Suez and Melbourne route. The medals for New South Wales and the other Australian colonies will continue for the present to be forwarded from the United Kingdom for dispatch via San Francisco.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONTHLY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, October 13, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $4 @$4 12½, and superfine at $3 75 @ $4 in sks & 100 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and at steady rates the past week. Prices have ranged from $1 40@$1 45 for shipping. The market is closed at $1 40@$1 42 ½ @ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was interpreted on the 14th at 8s 11d@8s 8d for average and fine cargoes off coast.

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at unchanged rates. We quote the range at $1 05@$1 35 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—The market is steady at unchanged rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 @$1 50 @ 100 lbs.

CORN—The receipts have been light during the past week, and the market is unchanged at the close as quoted for ordinary to choice @ sack.

RYE—Quotable at $1 @ 100 lbs.

COKE—Quotable at $1 25 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at the jobbing rates: Extra, $2 25; Fine, $2 11; Fair and Red, $2; Small White, $1 75; Small, $1 50.

ONIONS—We quote at 90@75c @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand. We quote the range at 87½@1 00 @ 100 lbs, as to quality.

BEANS—Quotable at $1 75 @ 100 lbs from the mill.

BUTTER—Quotable at $1 @ 100 lbs.

CHEESE—Quotable at 15 @ 16c @ lb.

EGGS—We quote Fair to Good at 25@27½c @ doz.

HIDES—We quote California dry at 19@19½c lbs, and at 15@16c.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@6½c @ lb.

HERDS—Quotable at 2@2½c @ lb.

HONEY—Comb white in frames, (regular) dark, @ 20c; extracted, 7@10c @ lb.

WOOL—We quote fine at 18@20c. Heavy and coarse description at 14@17c @ lb.

VEGETABLES—Quotable: Cabbage 60 @ 75c @ 100 lbs; Turnips, 75c @ $1 @ 100 lbs; Beets, $1 @ $1 25; Lima Beans, 10@12½c @ lb; Green Peas, 5@6c @ lb; Tomatoes, 50c @ $1 @ box; Okra, 40@50c @ box; Peppers, 50c @ $1 @ box; Cucumbers, 10@12½c @ doz; Green Corn, 25@30c @ doz; Marrowfat squash, 1½@1½ @ ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, good to choice, @ 25@27½c; Eastern, 18@20c; Pickled, 15@17½c.

CHEESE—California, 12½@13c; Eastern, 14@16c.

EGGS—California, 22½@25c @ dozen; Oregon, 20@ 22½c; Eastern, 17½@20c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 12½@13c @ lb; Eastern, 16@16½c.

BACON—California, 10@11c @ lb; Eastern, 12½@ 13½c; Oregon, 10@11c.

LARD—California, 10@11c @ lb; Eastern, in three, 10½@11c; do in tins, 10@11c; do in tubs, 11@11½c; do in caddies and pails, 12@12½.

BEEF IN BRINE.

BEEF—For first quality, 7@7½c; other grades, 6@ 6½c.

VEAL—At 7@10c @ lb.

MUTTON—At 7@8c @ lb.

LAMB—5@7c @ lb.

PORK—Hams, large, 12 @13c; Sealers, 15 @16c @ lb; Shoulders, $1 @ 1 @ 100 lbs @ dozen.

Hams—$1 @ 1 @ 100 lbs @ dozen.

Shoulders—$1 @ 1 @ 100 lbs @ dozen.

Bacon—Dry Salted, 10 @ dozen.

Venison—@10c @ lb.

Beef—$1 @ 1 @ 100 lbs.

Pickle—Beef, $1 @ 1 @ dozen.

### The Source of Many Ills.

If all the ailments, bodily and mental, which torment the human family could be traced to their primary source, it would probably be found that three-fourths of them originated in the failure of the stomach and the other organs by which food is converted into nutriment and applied to the purposes of life, to perform the tasks allotted to them by nature, unprovoked and regularly. This being the case, the vast importance of a medicine which compels these organs to do their whole duty, thoroughly and efficiently, becomes at once apparent. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly characterized as a preparation of the kind—indeed, as the only one which can be implicitly relied on as combining the properties of a stomachic, an alterative and an aperient in such proportions as to produce simultaneously the desired effect upon the disordered stomach, liver and intestines. This conclusion is warranted by the celerity and certainty with which the Bitters afford relief a chronic cases of dyspepsia, torpidity of the liver and constipation. The false idea that these complaints, and ills that grow out of them, could be cured by fiery cathartics, has about it so hopelessly exploded. The while, during the last hundred years, hard-swallowed thousands of tons of mercury, sanguinary, gastric, croton oil, jalap, etc., and lose of thousands of dollars have been thus unnecessarily bled liberally. But ever since the principle of restoration, as embodied in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, was arrayed against the principles of prostration, the latter have been steadily losing ground, and the former has become a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism, fever and ague, and kidney troubles of every description, are the ailments which this unrivaled tonic and alterative is ready for, and which it never fails to conquer. Let no one, therefore, who is afflicted with any of these distressing complaints, neglect to procure a bottle of this powerful vegetable remedy. For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

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Charles Nash.....1 00
C. A. Nash.....1 00
R. T. Barlow.....2 25
Mrs. Barlow.....1 00
Washington, Nat. Co.—James Meaghor.....3 00
Napa—Patrick Gallagher.....4 00
Mount Hill, Nev.—Thomas H. Whelan.....4 00
Madison—Patrick Ryan.....4 00
Michael Walsh.....4 00
Encarnina—Timothy Sullivan.....4 00
Tetuscua—R. Orlandi.....3 00
San Buenaventura—Hugh Dunn.....4 00
James Meehan.....4 00
Lakeport—Thomas Scanlan.....3 00
Calistoga—John Slattery.....4 00
San Quentin—Thomas Cahill.....4 00
Cave City—John Horan.....4 00
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Haywards—P. Greaney.....4 00
Los Gatos—John Carr.....4 00

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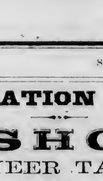

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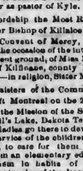

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| 500 cases Men's tap sole Boots at..... | $1 50 | Men's and Boys' Clothing at Greatly Reduced Prices. | |
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| Don't we make and warrant | | | |

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### A TWIN'S MISFORTUNES.

In form and features, face and limb,
I grew as like my brother,
That folks got taking me for him,
And each for me another.
It puzzled all our kith and kin—
It puzzled more than mother.

One day, to make the matter worse,
Before our names were known,
As we were being washed by nurse
We got completely mixed;
And then, you see, by fairy's curse,
Or nurse's fault, or worse,
My brother John got christened me
And I got christened John.

This fatal blunder was dogged
By Destiny's relentless spite;
And I was always getting flogged,
For John was full of mischief.
I put this question fruitlessly
Ten score times a week:
"What would you do if you were me
To prove I was not you?"

Our close resemblance never turned the tide
Of my domestic life,
For, somehow, my fair-minded bride
Became my mother's wife.
In fact, ever after I was
Absent to make went on,
And when I did the right was
And buried brother John!
—*Literary Recreation, Philadelphia.*

### Fit-Inspirations of the "Two-Year Olds."

BY MARK TWAIN.

All infants appear to have an impertinent and disagreeable fashion now-a-days of saying "unman" things on most occasions that offer, and especially on occasions when they ought not to be saying anything at all. Judging by the average published specimens of such sayings, the rising generation of children are a little deficient in Attic. And the parents must surely be but little better than the children, for in most cases they are the publishers of the infamies of infantile depravity which daily s'ts us from the pages of our periodicals. I may seem to speak with some heat, not to say a suspicion of personal spite; and I do admit that my motive may be to bear about so many gifted infants in these days, and remember that I seldom said anything smart when I was a child. I tried it once or twice, but was not popular. The family were not expecting brilliant remarks from me, and so they snubbed me sometimes and spanked me the rest. But it makes my blood jump and my blood amount to a fever when I see the average child of the baseness and beastliousness which are doing so much to degrade and render insignificant the adult human race of this superior epoch. When the child disappeared similar was ready for the opportunity, and the absence of Mrs. Rose from the room was the signal for an indecently callous indifference, though the truth was that she was then lying dangerously ill, and it was found necessary to withhold the sad intelligence from her. This calumny refuted, the pettiest gossips could invent the unhappy father. It was intimated that he had procured the abduction of his child for the purpose of blackmailing somebody.

His own relations, his social position, were assailed in the most venomous manner, and the press sensation-mongers caught up the scandalous rumors, and circulated them throughout the country. Presently these lies were in their turn refuted, and then, with unabated malignity, the scavengers resumed their calumnies against the unfeeling wife and mother, and at length reached the climax of outrage by a circumstantial report to the effect that she had been married to Rose, and that the family were a pack of swindlers and adventurers. The infamous story was first published in a Pennsylvania paper, the *Real Estate Register*, and Rose at once wrote to the editor of the lie to punish his and his wife's traducers, and proceeded vigorously against the libelling paper. The case is not yet settled, but it was well be said that in the preliminary examination Rose completely established the falsity and malice of the report, and vindicated the good name of his family and of his wife in the public. But the mischief had by this time reached a stage where the law was powerless. The envenomed shafts of calumny had done their work, they did, to some children. But I digress. I was lying there trying the Judas rubber rings. I remember looking at the clock and noticing that it is an hour and twenty-five minutes I would be two weeks old, and thinking of myself how little I had done to merit the blessings that were so unsparingly lavished upon me. My father said:

"Samuel is a very good name. My grandfather was named Abraham."

My mother said:

"Abraham is a good name. Very well. Let us have Abraham for one of the names."

I said:

"Abraham suits the subscriber."

My father frowned, my mother looked pleased; my aunt said:

"What a little darling it is!"

"My name, my child!"

"Isaac is a good name, and Jacob is a good name."

My mother assented and said:

"No names are better. Let us add Isaac and Jacob to his names."

I said:

"All right. Isaac and Jacob are good enough for yours truly. Pass me that rattle, if you please. I can't chew India rubber rings and sing."

Not a soul made a memorandum of these sayings of mine for publication. I saw that, and did it myself, else they would have been utterly lost. So far from meeting with a generous encouragement like other children when developing intelligently, I was now furiously scowled upon by my father; my mother looked grieved, and even my aunt had about her an expression of seeming to think maybe I had gone too far. I took a vicious bite out of an India rubber ring, and covertly broke the rattle over the kitten's head, but said nothing. Presently my father said:

"Samuel is a very excellent name."

I saw that trouble was coming. Nothing could prevent it. I laid down my rattle; over the side of the cradle I dropped my India-rubber ring, the children's brush, the toy dog, my tin soldier, the nutmeg grater, and other matters which I was accustomed to examine and meditate upon, and took a pleasant noisse with, and bang and batter and break and destroy, for entertainment and entainment. Then I put on my little frock and my little bonnet, and took my pigmy shoes in one hand and my pigmy mittens in the other, and climbed out on the floor. I said to myself, now, if the worst comes to the worst, I am ready. Then I said aloud, in a firm voice:

"I forbid, I cannot, cannot wear the name of Samuel."

"My son!"

"I shield, I mean it. I cannot."

"Why?"

"It rattles. I have an invincible antipathy to that name."

"My son, this is unreasonable. Many great and good men have been named Samuel."

"Sir, I have yet to hear of the first insane."

"What! There was Samuel, the prophet. Was he not great and good?"

"Not so very."

"My son! With His own voice the Lord called him."

"Yes, sir, and he called him a couple of times before he would come!"

And then I sallied forth, and that stern old man sallied forth after me. He overtook me at noon the following day, and when the interview was over I had acquired the name of Samuel, and a threshing, and other incidental information; and by means of this compromise my father's wrath was appeased, and a misunderstanding bridged over which might have become a permanent rupture if I had chosen to be unreasonable. But just jotting by this cyclone, what would my father have done to me if I had ever uttered in his hearing one of the flat, sickly things these "two-year-olds" say in print now a days? In my opinion there would have been a case of infanticide in our family.

### The Horrible Work of Slander.

The "Monitor" has from time to time called attention to the baseness and beastliousness which are doing so much to degrade and render insignificant the adult human race of this superior epoch. When the child disappeared slander was ready for the opportunity, and the absence of Mrs. Rose from the room was the signal for an indecently callous indifference, though the truth was that she was then lying dangerously ill, and it was found necessary to withhold the sad intelligence from her. This calumny refuted, the pettiest gossips could invent the unhappy father. It was intimated that he had procured the abduction of his child for the purpose of blackmailing somebody.

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THE MONITOR.

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## Annales de Notre Dame de Lourdes, 1874.

No matter in what light the facts contained in this most remarkable publication be considered, they must strike all who read them with wonder and admiration. The small pamphlet under notice purports to be a record of the pilgrimages to the now world wide known grotto of Lourdes, and of the facts there witnessed by hundreds and thousands of living witnesses. First comes the record of the pilgrimages—men and women, old and young, learned and ignorant, believers and unbelievers, from every corner of the world, hastening to that shrine, where they heard God has been pleased to manifest His power through her intercession whom all generations blessed among women. From the published we learn that fourteen sends in pilgrims, Cayenne in 587, Castres in Montpellier has 560, and so on of Hoche, Carcassonne, Perpignan, Forcalquier hundreds and their thousands of p.

These items are followed by the lesser numbers from every clime under the sun, all hastening round what was but a few years ago a barren and unsightly rock in a poor and unknown district at the foot of the Pyrenees. The next portion of the Annals of the month of August gives the solemn ceremonies of the blessing of the new bells presented to the Church of Lourdes by his Royal Highness Don Alfonso XII. de Bourbon, Prince des Asturies. At these ceremonies his Eminence Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Borde

## LATE IRISH NEWS.

It is stated that the flax crop this year is looked to very much superior that of any season since 1866, and that many localities it will compare favorably with the memorable crop of that year. It appears that it was almost entirely exempt from casualties while growing, and that the has been saved without injury. In a few places, however, the crop is reported to have been a partial failure.

The steamer Tagus arrived in Cork harbor on 21st September, and reported having lost one man in a storm in the Atlantic while coming from New York. She passed another vessel which, in that same gale, lost three of her crew. The Tagus were 2,000 rifles on board the Tagus, which, landed for the Russian Government. A force of police was sent on board to insure the safety of the rifles while the vessel was moored in the harbor.

Mr. John Mitchel left Dublin on the morning of September 24 for Kilkenny. At the Kingsbridge terminus a number of sympathizers and friends assembled to bid him farewell. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hill Irwin, and by John Martin, M. P.; J. F. Smyth, ex-M. P.; Mr. Florence McCarthy and Dr. Cruise, Bishop of Ardagh. Several other gentlemen—including Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P.—were present to bid adieu to the d ser, inguished Irishman, who, as the Express moved off was saluted by those assembled on the platform.

In order to satisfy the wishes of friend numerous friends desirous to present a testimonial to Most Rev. Dr. John, MacHale, Bishop and Archbishop of Tuam, as a mark of esteem and respect, a preliminary meeting for that purpose was held in the Queen's Hotel, Mallow, on Saturday, the 23th September 20. The meeting was large and it truly representative. Dr. Barry presided, and a committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. It was resolved to hold another meeting at the same place on the following Sunday, to which all the friends and admirers of the Bishop elect were invited.

The Sunday closing movement is making way in the south. At a meeting of the Grocers' Association of Dublin, the chairman stated that, at the approaching licensing meeting for that city, the magistrates would be asked to close either the six-day licenses. Subsequently, at his attention, a resolution was adopted calling upon the grocers to spirit dealers of the town to send a memorial to the magistrates upon the subject. Could this be done, in the face of action like this, it is impossible that the question of Sunday closing for Ireland can be shelved to the next session of Parliament.

Active preparations are going on in several parts of the country for meetings in Home Rule demonstrations. At a preliminary conference in Cork, on 18th September, presided over by Mr. Shaw, M. P., they were resolved to hold an aggregate meeting in the city on Sunday, the 29th inst. and on October, in furtherance of the Home Rule cause. Resolutions were also passed at a meeting of the Limerick Catholic Club, held on the motion of the venerated Father Tom O'Shea, to hold the meeting for O'Connell on the 15th October, in Mary Street, and to invite the Lord Mayor to preside. As Queen's county the Independent Club formally received on September 17 for it on the motion of the Rev. Father Tom O'Shea, to hold the meeting for O'Connell on the 4th October, in Maryborough, and in Limerick the preparations are so complete advanced, but there and in Clare the process pily will assemble the greatest demonstration on the great question of the day in Ireland ever witnessed. Arrangements to be made for meetings in Kilkenny, Waterford, Tipperary, and other counties are also in progress.

His numerous friends throughout the country will regret to hear of the unexpected demise of that estimable priest and patriot, Rev. John Ryan, C.C., Kno know clergyman, who departed this life very suddenly, which occurred at Byrne's Hotel, Limerick, on September 25. The deceased clergyman was in the prime of life, but with scarcely attained his 37th year. He was married, and left three young children. He was ordained by the late Archbishop Slattery, now of which he spent in his native diocese of Cashel, and was universally esteemed by the clergy of the diocese of Emly, as well as by the poor people of the parish in which he was attached during his brief ministry. The reverend gentleman was interred in the family vault, Caherconlish, and in every denomination deep sorrow for his Christian end and early demise.

The census of Fermanagh has been published, and it discloses more of startling nature and one to cause great surprise. As in the case of every other county, upon the returns for 1871, as compared with those of 1861, such a considerable falling off in the number of inhabitants and of inhabited houses. In 1861 there were 19 378 inhabited houses; in 1871 there were only 17, standing on the population, which was 105 in that 1861, stands now only at 92,781. It is interesting that the Catholics are much more than half the population, and are Nearly seven to one. It looks rather strange, even on the surface that the county should be represented in Parliament by two such Tories, Irish politicians, as Messrs. Cole and Archdall; but that anomaly will not, we hope, long believe, exist after the next general election.

Mr. O'Leary, who was sent out upon the Irish Laborers' Union to Canada, has sent home word that he "has secured the active co-operation of Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, and other important establishments in the Canadian Ministry," towards facilitating the emigration of Irish laborers to that country. He also says that a branch of the union has been formed and the members, in a few months, will number 5,000. Mr. James Milligan, giving the largeness of 2190—to old such immigrants to Manitoba down on the list. Practical work that and something like what has been was extremely desirable in the event Ireland being still further depopulated by emigration.

An important demonstration in favor of fair valued rents and fixity o Tenure was made September 20 at Ulting the Kilkenny county. Mr. Martin, the well-known Land Leaguer, Father Healy and other local gentlemen. The principle of the meeting was to call upon the spirit dealers of the town to send a memorial to the magistrates, upon the Sunday Closing Act. Could this be done in such a shape, the face of action like this, it is impossible that the question of Sunday closing for Ireland can be shelved to the next session of Parliament.

It is our melancholy duty to re the death of a good priest and hearted gentleman—Father James Loguen, P. P., Conahy, who expired in h on the 26th September, whither he a few weeks ago for medical advice, the some years past Father O'Gorman had declining health, and his demise was unexpected by, the kind friend watched around his bedside, as well his numerous admirers who esteem for his genial qualities and his character. The sad intelligence death will be received with painful not only in this diocese, but among clerical acquaintances throughout

## THE MONITOR.

### THE WEDDING OF SHON MACLEAN.

A B-SIDE BALLAD, FROM THE GAELIC.

At the wedding of Shon Maclean
Twenty pipers together
Played the bagpipes merrily,
Tuning over the bonnie
Then the fiddlers struck up,
Twenty fiddlers together,
Each one with a long feather,
Each one with a new feather;
Twenty pipers together.

He's but a seannachie, blind and vain,
Who never heard of Shon Maclean—
The Duke—who plays second, "Over the Fells,"
From his fe'rocious wind his fiery hair
Tosses and tosses, and his fingers dance
The Maclean's head followed them in measure,
And played the pipes back to the Duke
Since the Duke's fingers and the earth forgot
Who was a lily and lordship, and the humming of
bees—

Like the shafts of the sun wind in the trees;
Like the stinging of tongues, the griping of hunger,
Like ocean itself, with its storms and its calms,
Was the piping of Shon, now he strutted and
now

A cock whose crowing creation he knew!
At last, I, the prime of boasting the life,
The spirit moved Shon to take a wife—
A lassie with respect ill-gifted and fine,
So he loved her for her virtues, poor boy,
And danced to the sound with a heart and a leg
Whose wedding was worthy of Shon Maclean.
Shall the pipers of a single parish
Have all the wedding and bride their song,
And the pipers of twenty parishes
All the pipers in history drowned
Where the Duke and the bonnie wind and the wind,
To bless the wedding and bless their song.

At the wedding of Shon Maclean
Twenty pipers together—
Leave out the fiddlers—
Sandy of the Isles,
Sandy of the Isles, and Sandy Mather;
And twenty pipes was he,
And twenty pipes was he.

The kind was tied, the word was said,
Shon was married, the feast was spread,
All the world was there, and the piping free,
Strong Sandy, of the Isles Seannachie—
Sandy of the Isles, and Sandy Mather—
And clad in crimson from head to heel,
Sandy, the piper, and Sandy, the seer,
Gathered the music of many a year,
With knowledge of piping and piping lore,
Many widows and orphans have wailed,
Many a maiden and matron grown pale,
While Shon was at home and her father fled,
Shon, Shon, Shon, Shon Maclean,
Then came a lilt, I remember the pipers blew
Like the sound of the sea in the Hebrides,
The Duke himself, in his kilt and plaid,
With crest of the eagle and badge of the spade,
And knew a march, and he played it there,
Before the Piper, and from his wife,
A heart to the bagpipes dear,
They set the wedding, and each man sprang
To the floor of the barn, and the rafters rang
With the lilt of the music—and Shon and his bride
And the Duke and the pipers and pipes to boot,
Danced all night to the bagpipes' tune,
Sandy of the Isles and Peasant Mather,
Played the pipes, and Sandy played,
Played for the company on the floor,
Played for Shon Maclean and his bride.

At the wedding of Shon Maclean
Twenty pipers together
Blowing with might and main
Through wonderful ranges of leather;
With wonderful ranges of leather;
They struck it, they struck it, they struck!
They struck it, they struck it, they struck!
Sounding time and tune
Like the sound of the sea in the Hebrides.

Who led the dance? In pomp and pride
The Duke himself led out his bride,
And the Duke's son led out another,
For the new Duke's son reached her shoulder;
Sandy of the Isles led out the youngest,
Like a mountain and a lass, the strongest
And the weakest, the tallest and the least,
Shon Shon himself and the bonniest lass
Whose name was Mary, and Shon's own bride
Shon's own bride, and his wife and his love,
Danced all night to the bagpipes' tune,
Danced all night to the bagpipes' tune,
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## LATE IRISH NEWS.

It is stated that the flax crop this year in Ireland is very much superior that of any season since 1864, and that many localities it will compare favora with the memorable crop of that year. appears that it was almost entirely exempt from causative while growing, and the has been saved without injury. In a few place, however, the crop is reported to have been a partial failure.

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In order to satisfy the wishes of t numerous friends desirous to present of address and testimonial to Mons. Barry MacCarthy, Bishop elect of Cloyne, Sprom search of esteem and respect, a preliminary meeting of the parties was held in Queen's Arms Hotel, Mallow, on Sunday, September 29. The meeting was further adjourned to Wednesday. Dr. Barry presided. A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. It was resolved to hold another meeting at the same place on the following Sunday, to which all the friends and admirers of the Bishop elect were invited.

The Sunday closing movement is making way in Ireland. The Archbishop of the Province of Limerick the chairman stated that, at the approaching meeting of bishops, they would publish rules which in no great other ill-sty days' interval. Subsequently, at his re quest, the rules adopted embraced upon the grocers and spirit dealers of town to send a memorial to the magistrates urging the adoption of such a course, and the face of action like this, it is impossible that the people of Ireland will, by the end of ' ', be landed on the lee-shore in the next session of Parliament.

Active preparations are going on, and several places, at last accounts, for meetings in Home Rule demonstrations. At a public meeting recently held in Cork, on the 25th September, presided over by Mr. Shaw, M. P., any was resolved to hold an aggregate meeting of the friends of Home Rule on the 7th of October, in furtherance of the Home Rule movement. The meeting was held in the Victoria Rooms, Cork, formerly rented on September 17 last, on the motion of the venerated Father Tom O'Shea, to hold the meeting for the county on the 6th October, in Mary borough, in Limerick the preparations are not so ' advanced, and it is feared the meeting for the 7th will have once more declared the preliminaries on the great question of the day in Ireland to be premature, and have to be put away.

His numerous friends throughout the country will regret to hear of the ne ported illness of the estimable Roman clergyman, Rev. John Ryan, C.C., Knoxnlatey, which occurred at Bryan's Hospital, Limerick, on September 26. The deceased gentleman was in the prime of life, her ' ' ently stationed in the Irish capital. He ordained by the late military about five y ago, most of which he spent in his native diocese of Cashel, and was universally loved by the clergymen of the diocese that will be by the poor people of the parish to which he was attached during his mission ary. The reverend gentleman was interred on the family vault, Cahirconlish, on the following day, amidst the deepest manifestations of sorrow for his untimely and unexpected end.

The census of Fermanagh has been published, and it discloses more of a Gaelic character than the other counties. As in the case of every other county, Fermanagh has suffered by emigration since the returns for 1871, as compared with those of 1861, when a considerable falling off in the number of inhabitants and of inhabited houses. In 1871 there were 19,376 inhabited houses, in 1871 there were only 17,1 and while the population, which was 105 and in 1861 stands now only at 97,784. Notwithstanding that the Catholics are much more than half the population, and are Nationalists to the backbone, the Orange element still holds the surface that the county should be represented in Parliament by two anti-Home Rulers as Messrs. Cole and Archdall; but that anomaly will not, we hope, long exist after the next general election.

Mr. O'Leary, who was sent out as the Irish Laborers' Union to Canada, has sent home word that he "has secured the active co-operation of Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, and other important personages in the Canadian Ministry," together with "the encouragement of Irish Catholics in that country. He also says the s ' ' ' natives has been formed under the auspices of the Irish Canadian Colonization Society, and that Mr. James McGillespie, giving the large of £100—to aid such immigrants as may come on the land. Practical work and something like what has been suppose ' ' '

## IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

The Vincentian Fathers recently gave a mission to the town of Galway.

Mr. Dourley has been elected secretary of the Tuam Lunatic Home Rule Association in place of Mr. Hayden, resigned.

The death is announced of Mr. John Mulvany, of Cruiserath House, Dunsaw. The funeral was one of the largest seen in that district for many years.

The Hon. Gerald Fitzgibbon was recently appointed to the vice-chairmanship of the Limerick Board of Guardians, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Sandars, who has retired from the office after several years of valuable service.

About £300 have been subscribed in Drogheda for the erection of a drinking fountain, but the Corporation have not yet decided anything definite with regard to it. When the foundation-stone is laid it is intended to present Mr. Whitworth with a suitable address.

At the petty sessions in Killorney the magistrates referred with regret to the fact that as many as twenty-seven persons were placed in the police cells for drunkenness on the evening of the recent fair in the town.

A preliminary meeting was recently held in Maryborough for the formation of a brass band for that town. There was a large attendance, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Several subscriptions were handed in.

On Sunday, September 20, the Maynooth brass band paid a visit to Rathcoole and played a variety of national airs there. They afterwards attended soberly, thus showing by their general demeanor that temperance is their chief motto. The visit to Rathcoole was hailed by the people of the locality with the greatest pleasure.

At a most influential and largely attended meeting, held September 15 in Ballina, under the presidency of Mr. Bourke, the principal proprietors relative to the bill to be brought before Parliament in reference to the improvement of the town were adopted after a most interesting discussion. The different proprietors, Mr Charles Gore, Captain Jackson and others, promised to give every support in their power to facilitate the measure.

A shocking occurrence has taken place in Omagh Lunatic Asylum. A poor imbecile, who had forgotten his own name, was allowed to associate with refractory inmates, as he believed he was proprietor of that division of the institution, and liked to be styled landlord. A fellow-patient, conceiving the idea that he had at night to feed and water the devil, attacked him from behind with a poker, and literally beat his head to pieces. The madman next attacked the keeper, but was disarmed.

The usual weekly meeting of the Guardians of the Cookstown Union was held on 19th September. The attendance of the members—*ex officio* and elected—was unusually large, owing to a notice of motion, the object of which was to exclude the representatives of the press from the meetings of the Board. A good deal of interest was attached to the proceedings. A vote was taken on the motion, and the result showed that thirteen voted for the motion and fourteen against it; thus, by a majority of one, the representatives of the fourth estate have access to the Board's proceedings.

A meeting was held at Kilrea, county Londonderry, for the purpose of considering the desirability of making a railway or gauge line of railway from the town to Ballymena, where a junction could be effected with the Northern Counties line. The project would seem to have been received with favor, and after the meeting a visit to the neighborhood through which the proposed line would run, and after the chairman and Mr. Cleary, C. E., had explained the advantages of the intended railway, a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions to be applied to defraying preliminary expenses necessary in obtaining Parliamentary powers for the completion of the proposed scheme.

A fatal boat accident is reported from Ballybunion, a sea-coast town about six miles from Tralee, at the mouth of the Cashen river. It appears that a boat set out to a boat to meet a government cutter, to bring in a new life-boat from the coastguard station. On their return they were upset by a wild sea. Mr. Weekes, one of the crew, managed to get right, and seeing the chief boatman, Mr. Harvey, in danger of being lost, he threw him one of the oars and so saved his life. Three of the crew and four fellows during the time were battling in the waves. Two were rescued by their gallant and brave comrades, the chief boatman and Weekes, but one man, named Searle, was lost.

Immediately after divine service on Sunday, September 20, a large and influential meeting of the parishioners of Fanlis was held in the chapel by the purpose of raising subscriptions to erect a monument to the memory of their respected pastor, the Rev. A. Conellan, Thomas McGrath, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was addressed in very appropriate terms by the chairman, and carried unanimously: "That the following be appointed collectors in their respective districts: Messrs. David Rochford, John Walsh, Michael Slattery, Pat. McMahon, Robert McGrath, Pat. Ryan." "That the erection of a mural tablet or other monument to be placed in a suitable place in the chapel is but a just tribute to the memory of our late respected parish priest, the Rev. Andrew Conellan." The following subscriptions were then handed in: Thomas McGrath, £1; Matthew Purcell, £1; Walter Heaney, £1. A number of other preliminaries the meeting separated.

The Carrickmacross Guardians have set their faces determinedly against casuals, and on the application for a night's lodging, has now to enter a bath of cold water, and to the same before leaving the house in the morning. Those who complete the Classical Course receive the degree of A. B.; the Scientific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.

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Architect

and SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

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D. NOONAN.....Proprietor

Board, per week.....$5 to $6
Board and Lodging, per week.....$6 to $7
Single Meals.....25 cents
Lodging, per night.....25 cents
Families and others will find all the conveniences of home at this house and elegant Hotel

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Cash Assets, - - - - $360,000

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Corner Market and Santa Clara Sts.,

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First Street, bet. Santa Clara and St. John sts.,

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Coaches and Carriages attend all trains.

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SAN JOSE MARBLE WORKS

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STATUARY,

And every description of

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SANTA CLARA, CAL.

MARTIN CURCORAN.....PROPRIETOR

MR. CURCORAN, having purchased the above well-known House, respectfully announces to the public that he has refitted and refurnished the same throughout, and that it is now one of the most comfortable hotels in the city. Being centrally situated, the position of the House is unsurpassed, and will be maintained by the proprietor over the Cameron House.

The Bar is well stocked, the rooms are newly and well furnished and ventilated, and the attendance is healthy and pleasing to the eye.

In connection with the Hotel is a fine and commodious Livery Stable, which can be had at all hours of the day or night, at most reasonable rates. ap22

D. BERGIN,

SANTA CLARA.....CALIFORNIA

Has the largest assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing Boots and Shoes

To be found South of San Francisco, which he will sell at less than San Francisco rates.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY

F. C. FRANK,

Franklin street, Santa Clara,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, ROBES, HORSE, BUG—HESS, &c.

Which he will sell at cost prices. Carriage Trimming done in the neatest and most workmanlike manner. Agent for the celebrated Axle Grease for heavy loads.

STOCKTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARVIN & NUNAN,

Dealers in and Butter Stores.....

Books, Periodicals, Magazines, PICTURES, Etc.

News Agents—Advertising Agents

YOSEMITE HOTEL,

STOCKTON.

The only great resort for those traveling to Southern Mines, Big Trees or Yosemite Valley.

Connected with the Hotel is one of the finest bowling saloons in the State, supplied with the best Duck boughten, one of old Toodlemeyer's make, to every traveler call.

RUSS HOUSE COACHES

Nos. 27, 10, 18, 97 and 100.

McNALLY & BRATTLER.....Proprietors

Orders left at the Russ House will be promptly attended to. Rates most reasonable.




## Prohibition of Freemasonry in Austria.

It appears that Masonic lodges have been legal in Austria for a very long time back. Under the Emperor Joseph II., in the last century, though he was at first disposed to favor the Masonic organization in his campaign against the Austrian Church, grew to distrust such dangerous allies when he discovered that in the eyes of the very chiefs of the ubiquitous conspiracy he was merely a poor tool blindly doing the work of universal revolution. Encouraged by recent anti-Catholic demonstrations of Austrian Government, they have appeared themselves to what they believed to be the easy task of procuring the legal authorisations for the installation of their organization into Austria. But at once by a natural ambition and supposed establishment of the locality, where the metropolis of the Empire as seat of their intended victory, they had to found a Grand Lodge under the title of Zukunft, or the Future, Vienna. The Austrian Vaterlandische Law on Associations, requires a copy of the statutes of all proposed societies and they are to be lodged with the local authorities for inspection; a copy of the statutes of Freemasonry, or what purported to be, was deposited in conformity with law. The whole proceeding was, however, a village way to ascertain for certain that the preparations for the festive inauguration of the lodge were complete, and when the dire intelligence of the resolution of the authorities was communicated to the brethren, it seems that the Governor of Austria had not deemed it beneath him to assist at the rites of the statutes of Masonry, and herewith giving his consent to the existence of the Grand Lodge subsidiary to his inspection, and death of his investigation was to be put into effect

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The late Bishop of Savannah, Ga., Dr. Persoon, who resigned his office in 1872, has just been re-commissioned a Bishop of Bolivia. He has been filling a curacy in Quebec.

Archbishop Purcell celebrated Mass at St. Aloysius' church, on September 30, and afterwards administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to Mrs. General Charles Ewing, a convert.

Father Walters, pastor of the church of Immaculate Conception, Connellsville, is a delegate to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, which met in annual Convention in Baltimore on the 21st inst.

Brother Rousseil, who is in charge of the community of Christian Brothers attached to St. Michael's Church, Philadelphia, has been promoted to the high office of Provincial of the Mother house of the Brothers in Baltimore.

We are pleased to chronicle the ordination of Rev. P. C. McGrath, late assistor editor of our paper. The happy event took place on July 25th, the feast of St. James the Apostle, at the Cathedral, Dubuque, Iowa.—*Catholic Messenger.*

The promotion of Milwaukee to be a Metropolitan See, with Mgr. Henni as first Archbishop, has been extensively announced in papers, Catholic and other. The announcement is premature. This and other Metropolitan creations are expected.

Rev. Patrick Birmingham, priest of the diocese of Chicago, died on September 21, at Charity Hospital in that city. Born in the county Roscommon, Ireland, about thirty-seven years ago, he emigrated in early life to America, and as an ecclesiastical student, affiliated himself to the diocese of Chicago.

We announce with the deepest regret the death of Right Rev. Francis Patrick Mc-Farland, Bishop of Hartford, Conn., the sorrowing event occurred on Monday evening, 12th inst. Deceased was consecrated March 14, 1858, and was fifty-six years of age at the time of his demise. Reader, pray for the repose of his soul.

Rev. Mr. Ryan, for many years parish priest of Cahersonlish, expired somewhat suddenly at Byrne's Hotel, Limerick, on the 19th ult. He had just returned from Killiha, where he had been staying for the benefit of his health.

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen laid the foundation stone of the new Hospital of St. Michael, Kingstown, on the 2d October, in the presence of an exceedingly large number of the aristocracy, gentry and residents of Kingstown and Dublin. At the close of the ceremonial Very Rev. Thos. Burke, O.S.D., Order of Preachers, preached an eloquent sermon.

His Grace the Archbishop of New York left Rome on the 22d ult., expecting to return to New York about the end of this month. Bishop Bacon, who went abroad with him, has been confined to hospital treatment, in France, for organic disease. It is hoped, however, that he may be able to accompany the Archbishop on his return.

The Ulster *Examiner*, September 26, says: "It is with most sincere sorrow we have to announce to-day the sorry and lamented death of the Rev. Malachy Kelly, who was one of the kindest and most esteemed priests in the diocese of Down and Connor. The sad event took place at the parochial house, Carnmoney, where Father Kelly had been ramsiding as the guest of his reverend friend, the Rev. C. S. Quinn, the parish priest of that parish.

The Kilkenny *Journal* says: "It is our melancholy duty to record the death of a good priest and kindly-hearted gentleman, Father James O'Gorman, who expired in Dublin, on September 18th, whither he went a few weeks ago for medical advice. The remains of the lamented reverend gentleman arrived in Kilkenny, by train, on Saturday afternoon, September 19th, and were escorted to St. John's Church by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens.

The solemn rite of profession took place in the Convent of the Poor Clares, Ballyjamesduff, on the 23d ult., the lady received being Miss Brady (in religion, Sister Mary Patrick), niece of Rev. James Brady, Adm., of Castlerahan. Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Bishop of Ullmore, officiated and received the vows of the new-made Sister. The sermon following was preached by Very Rev. Thomas Brady, P.P., Ballieamore.

The Bulls appointing Right Rev. Dr. Fellicer Bishop of San Antonio, Texas, have been expected from Rome. Right Rev. Dr. Mauney, appointed Bishop to Portland, Oregon, and Vicar Apostolic in Idaho, Nebraska, and Montana, from his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, Prefect of the Propaganda, sprung from the ranks of the people, and was a native on which he is to be sent. The Bulls appointing him, it not already received, are on the way.

The New York *Herald* says: "Mr. Moorie, who lost seven hundred dollars about five years ago, received five hundred dollars of the amount last week from the Archbishop, out of a Catholic priest. The balance, he was assured, would be in a little while returned with interest. This is evidently a case of conscience in which the confessional was resolved a guilty secret, and the priest was commanded on honorable restitution."

A London correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* writes: "I understand on reliable Catholic authority that another conversion of considerably less than a year's duration has been effected by the recently taken place of a far more important nature than was that of the Marquis of Ripon. I refer to the wife of the most influential and wealthy English duke who has entered the Catholic Church, and that the conversion of the duchess is expected to be real-ed in a few days. For the present, for obvious considerations, I withhold the name."

The rumor of a gift from the Pope to the Marquis of Ripon is true. His Holiness has sent a magnificent crucifix, inclosing a precious relic. The image of our Saviour is beautifully wrought in silver. This token of fraternal love does honor both to the Sovereign Pontiff and to the distinguished man who has become his spiritual son. It shows the noble character of both. The gift and event took place at the parochial house, Carnegie, where Father Kelly had been remaining as the guest of his reverend friend, the Rev. C. S. Quinn, the parish priest of that parish.

## DOOMED FOR CATHOLICITY.

The Boston *Pilot* speaks thus: "A statesman who becomes a Catholic," says the London *Times*, 'forfeits at once the confidence of the English people,' which is a sweeping censure a complete abandonment of any claim to political or even social influence in the nation at large." It is to be presumed that this brutal expression of the great English organ was in sympathy with the general English mind; which is a sorry showing in the estimation of justice or freedom in Protestant countries.

Some such cry as that of the *Times* has been raised in this country because a distinguished man dared to have his daughter publicly married according to the rites of the Catholic Church. Here there is no excuse for religious intolerance, and the people who foster such a spirit are unworthy to live under republican institutions. It is England there is some show of reason for the bigotry. Bigotry is tyranny; the State Church is Protestant, and according to the Constitutional theory of England the King is the Protestant. But one look from England to America by enlarged house of religious freedom, and the absolutest of men are free and equal, and all religious are tolerated and protected. Nothing could be more contrary to American institutions than the growth of a religious supremacy. We have looked the shells from the limbs of the slave, and shall we stand by to see it riveted again on the mind of freemen?

The New York *Evening Telegram*, one of the few papers that have treated the matter in a liberal manner, says:

The same day it was telegraphed from Washington that in some circles severe comments were passed upon General Sherman's part at the great display at the marriage of his daughter; that a friend of his had gone so far as to say that the General of the Army had destroyed his chance for the Presidency in 1876, such had been the prejudice he had created in the person not of the Catholic Church, by the high church ceremonies of the occasion.

We do not think it not to need a single word of comment; but the composition of the circle of gossip must be rarely known that it will be commented upon from one end of the land to the other. The interesting question is, as to whether any differences of religious opinion and creed will prevent the people from according to the very first place in public position a well-tried and faithful public servant. Sherman's is a Catholic family, but we have known for very much if he has many friends and lovers in that fold than among other religious denominations, Protestants, Hebrews, etc., and among men who make no formal religious profession whatever.

The fact is, General Sherman is one of the half dozen prominent men in the eye of the public as possible candidates for the Presidency. As against Grant, if the latter should indeed violate our traditions by running for a third term, there is hardly a man in this country who would have the colossal strength of Sherman. The freshly published chapter from the unpublished book which he has prepared on the leaders and leading events of the civil war has revealed him in a somewhat new and also a stronger and better light than ever before. He is seen not only as the great military chieftain, but as a statesman, as a man who, like the first Napoleon, can both fight and make codes.

Sherman is simply a danger to some of the politicians. Therefore, as simple a thing as the marriage of a beloved daughter to a Catholic must be turned to account against him thus early in the struggle, which is unfortunately, already upon us for the Presidency in 1876.

The interesting question is, we say, as to the strength of these religious prejudices. All noble, right-minded men will, of course, say that these should have no place, nor more than in the case of the Methodist Grant, or of the so-called "infidel" Thomas Jefferson. But the game of the politicians is a very noble and interesting game!

### Subscriptions Received.

Dove-Hotle—Rev. Father Lynch ..... $1 00
Allenbary—Charles O'Donnell ..... 1 00
Ivy—Father Eyre ..... 1 00
Benicia—Rev. Father Villarasau ..... 1 00
Vienna—Thomas J. Byrne ..... 1 00
School house Station—Thomas Gallagher ..... 1 00
J. O Brien ..... 1 00
Valley—F. McGinn ..... 1 00
Carson City—Patrick McCarthy ..... 1 00
Graysonville—John Brannan ..... 1 00
San Juan—Martin B. Sullivan ..... 1 00
Richard Dowling ..... 1 00
Oakland—Timothy Mahony ..... 1 00
Suscunville—James Kelly ..... 1 00
Colfax—John O'Hara ..... 1 00
Thomas Reardon ..... 1 00
Matthew Brady ..... 1 00
Patrick Brady ..... 1 00
P. H. Cosgrove ..... 1 00
Black Diamond—Henry O'Hara ..... 1 00
Ella Station—Michael McGreary ..... 1 00
Alta—Stephen Cleary ..... 1 00
Chico—John Montgomery ..... 1 00
Mr. Antonio Lopez ..... 1 00

## A Sure of Many Ills.

If all the ailments, bodily and mental, which torment the human family could be traced to their primary source, it would probably be found that three-fourths of them originated in the failure of the stomach and the other organs by which the food is converted into nourishment and used for the purposes of life, to perform the tasks allotted to them by nature, vigorously and regularly. Of the many remedies for the restoration of a medicine which combines these organs to do their whole duty, thoroughly and efficiently, none is at all comparable to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly characterized as a preparation of the vegetable kingdom, as its properties are implicitly relied on as combining the properties of a stimulant, an alterative and an aperient to such proportions as to produce simultaneously the desired effect upon the disordered stomach, liver and intestines. This concussion is warranted by the unanimity and certainty with which the Bitters have relief a chronic case of dyspepsia, instigated by disordered liver and constipation. The same is true of other complaints, and others that, though not so fatal, it is hoped, be cured by these agreeable means. Suffering is not to be necessary supposed. The annals of medicine are filled with the records of wonderful cures, effected by remedies which, in the case of thousands of sufferers have been prematurely consigned to the grave, but ever since the principle of restoration, as embodied in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, was extensively applied to the purposes of purification, as represented by mineral salivants and furious purgatives, the latter was steadily and surely falling into deserved contempt. The sensory assailed Hostetter's Bitters, by which compounds of drastic properties were supposed to give relief to their disorganized structure by compounds, based on the principle of the vegetable kingdom, have met with a success which for a series of years triumphed over all opposition, and is now the most popular medicine in the Western hemisphere.

### Wholesale Market Report.

MONITOR OFFICE, San Francisco, Saturday, October 24, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export inquiry has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $ 5@5 12½, and superfine at $ 4@4 12 ½ ab $ 100 bs.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet and at nearly rates the past week. Prices have ranged from $1 47½@1 50. At the close the Liverpool market was dull at 10s 3d@10s 4d. The Liverpool market was dull at 10s 3d@10s 4d. The Liverpool market was quiet and steady

## IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

*From the Dublin Nation of November 7.*

**ANTRIM.**

At the recent municipal revision in Belfast eight Catholic clergymen who live in one house were placed on the register in accordance with an order from the Queen's Bench.

Mr. Charles Wilson, the tenant right candidate for the county Antrim at the recent election, was presented with an address in Ballymoney by the members of the Tenant Farmers' Association. Several resolutions were at the same time passed in favor of the tenant right cause.

A shocking death by burning has occurred a short distance from Lurgan. It seems that an old woman named Aikinson had taken at an early hour and was sitting near a large fire sewing, when, by some means, she fell into the fire. The consequence was that she was awfully burned from the face down over the entire body, which presented a fearful spectacle. It is thought that with the heat of the fire the unfortunate woman must have fallen asleep, and then fell into the fire.

A special meeting of the Carrickfergus Town Commissioners was held recently in the Town Hall, M. R. Dalzell, Esq., M.P., in the chair, to approve of the allotment of a portion of the Great Commons into farms to certain persons at 8s.-d rents, and to sign agreements confirming the same. The settlement of the Great Commons case, which has been in litigation many years (and years,) is one of the most favorable and important events which has ever taken place in this borough. By the settlement of this lengthy and costly suit, 1,920 statute acres are let in the deposal of the Town Commissioners for the benefit of the Corporation. The litigation has been terminated by the able influence of Sir Robert Dalzell, Bart., M.P., the member for the borough. Five hundred acres were disposed of to thirty-eight tenants, at a rental varying from 5s. to 10s. per acre. Leases have been granted to the tenants for sixty-one years.

**ARMAGH.**

At the usual weekly meeting of the Lurgan Board of Guardians the clerk reported that a man named John Thompson had been sent over from Glasgow on a removal warrant. It appeared that the man had been a number of years in Scotland, and when taken ill, offered to support himself in the workhouse, but the master would not waste to rid the house of "the dirty Irish." The chairman said that the whole affair was a disgraceful, and he hoped that the press would take a note of the matter.

**CARLOW.**

On the 26th ult. David Campion, Esq., coroner of Carlow, held an inquest on view of the remains of a man named Sarah Doyle, a pauper, employed at the National Bank, Carlow. From the evidence adduced at the inquest it appeared that the deceased, who was about 58 years old, had only just retired to bed, when the servant girl heard a heavy groan; she immediately ran upstairs, when she found the deceased apparently dying, and partly undressed. The matter was at once communicated to the police, and Father Colgan sent for, who promptly arrived, and, fortunately, was enabled to render the unfortunate man the consolations of our holy religion. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died of rupture of the heart.

**CAVAN.**

The weekly meeting of the Cavan Board of Guardians was held on 31 November, the Rev. James Tuite, P.P., chairman, and sworn in as the new master. The salary of Mrs. Freemen will be increased from £26 to £32, that being the amount paid to Mrs. Kenny, the other school-mistress." The resolution was adopted. The sum of £10 was direct to be paid to the clerk, Mr. Grier, for his duties in connection with the jurors' list.

**CORK.**

At the municipal revision court in Cork the claim of Mr. Ronayne, M. P., to be placed on the burgess roll was disallowed.

A gentleman named J. Dalton was killed a few days ago by a train coming from Fermoy to Mallow. Dalton was in charge of a level crossing near the Killavarline station, six miles from Mallow. The gates were on closed as to allow persons to cross the railway, and Dalton, hearing the train approaching, was going forward to close them when the train overtook him and killed him on the spot.

Dr. Foote, Inspector of Fisheries, Mallow district, was killed recently by a mule he was superintending at Ballinamona falling on and crushing him. The body was not recovered for an hour.

At a Sebrey inquiry held at Bandon a resolution was adopted, on the motion of the Earl of Bandon, strongly urging on the Government the necessity of placing a gunboat under the control of the Fishery Conservators for the protection of the fisheries, and also strongly recommending that the same assistance be given to the Irish fisheries as had been given to the Scotch.

Lawrence Smith and Patrick O'Connell were committed for trial at Queenstown petty petty sessions for obtaining money under false pretences. Smith was dressed in the garb of a Roman Catholic clergyman, and having represented himself as Father Tom Burke, and that he was collecting funds for the erection of schools at Mount Melicry, obtained different sums of money as donations towards the work. He was fully identified by Burtice or fifteen persons from whom he got money; and the other prisoner, Patrick O'Connell, was recognised as having assisted the pseudo clergyman in his misrepresentations.

At a meeting of the Mallow Farmers' Club the chairman, Mr. James Byrne, J. P., said, since last meeting he has been in Dublin, but the misery and distress he wanted to rid the house of "the dirty Irish." The chairman said that the whole affair was a disgraceful, and he hoped that the press would take a note of the matter.

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**CARLOW

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 12.
Sunday—Second Sunday in Advent.
Monday—St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
Tuesday—Immaculate Conception of the B.V.M.
Wednesday—Vigil of St. Peter, Bishop and Confessor.
Thursday—Ember Day. Fast and Abstinence.
Friday—Ember Day. Fast and Abstinence.
Saturday—Ember Day. Fast and Abstinence.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 5, 1874.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is absolutely necessary for us at this time to call the attention of our country subscribers to a recent alteration in the Postal law which will come into effect upon 1st January, 1875. Hitherto, as our readers are aware, the postage on newspapers has been collected at stated intervals from those to whom they were addressed; but, according to the new regulation, it must hereafter and be paid in advance by the office in which the papers are published. That is, it will be our duty, before the burden of paying postage till subscribers and places upon us. We notice that very many of our Eastern contemporaries, in order to indemnify themselves against the additional expense they will have under the said their rates of subscription or demand of that all subscribers shall remit the amount of the postal charges to them. Now, we do not intend to do either of these two things. The Monitor shall continue to be sent for the same price as before and we shall pay all postal charges. One thing, however, we must do for our own protection, and that is to insist upon payment in advance. We cannot afford to send the paper to an address, pay the postage, and then have to wait twelve months, or probably longer, before goods long any return. We are sure our friends will acknowledge the justice of the stipulation.

Moreover, we respectfully invite all who are now in arrears to, if possible, liquidate their indebtedness before the beginning of the New Year, because from that date we shall rigidly enforce our rule and strike off from our lists those who happen to be twelve months or over behind hand in their payments. We know very well that most of our friends have not the least unwillingness to make prompt remittances, but they see no harm in waiting until summer's fruit comes round to collect them from. The expense of collection are so great that in many cases they completely swamp all advantages from subscriptions, as we really might as well send the paper for nothing, and, consequently, we are not very anxious to resort to it. It is now so easy to obtain a Post Office order, or even a check on Wells Fargo & Co., that there is small excuse for negligence. In conclusion, we desire to say that we, on our part, shall spare neither trouble or expense to make THE MONITOR a paper in every way worthy of the confidence and support of the respectable and intelligent class of the community to be whose organ it is its proudest claim and highest ambition.

FRUITLESS INVESTIGATIONS.

It is probable, we suppose, that a certain number of the citizens of San Francisco are laboring under the pleasing but harmful delusion that the municipal affairs of the city are undergoing a thorough overhauling, and that reforms are being taken to secure economy and honesty in future. Has logs with the public money of the Board of been, we know, an effort made by people with of Supervisors to justify a belief in the fact that false lies laid on by the Finance Committee of a little reflection will show to intelligent citizen what a large account is taken there is to these inquiries, and what little likelihood there is of their ever resulting in any benefit to the city. Three Deputy Assessors are in prison, charged with issuing forged poll tax receipts, chiefly to Chinese residents, and that fact has been loudly commented upon as proof of the completeness of at least one of the investigations.

It is of course some advantage to have these gentlemen put out of the way of doing further mischief; but the chances of their receiving punishment according to their desert, even if found guilty, are not, to say the least, extremely encouraging. Yet the thievery connected with the issuing of bogus poll-tax receipts is generally believed to be only one of the many shapes assumed by fraud in the Assessor's office, and to be by no means the most palpable one. Favoritism in the valuation of real estate and personal property, so that some individuals are not asked to pay one-third or one-fourth of their proper taxes, while others are compelled to pay far more than their due share, is alleged to manifest itself on every page of the assessment rolls. The *Call* has recently been directing attention to the flagrant injustice, and has instanced some very shameful examples of it. Some of the undervaluations pointed out may have resulted from ignorance on the part of the deputies, others may have been occasioned by misrepresentations on the part of the property owners; but augmentations by many owe their origin to bribery and corruption. It is not necessary to enter upon a lengthy disquisition to show how calamitous and how fatal to public peace are frauds of this character are.

The people favored are, almost without exception, rich men, who can very well afford to fulfill their legal obligations towards the State; the people from whom the last cent is extorted are poor men, who by uniting to bury have accumulated a little property as a provision for old age. I could be hard, we think, to mention a single wealthy individual who really pays his proper proportion of taxes; and perhaps it would be as difficult to name a poor man who has not to bear more than his legal quota to the full. The knowledge of this significant state of affairs is sure to create a very bad feeling among the classes which may consider themselves unfairly treated, and it may, some time or another, lead to considerable disturbance. There is, we understand, a secret committee now sitting on the assessments, but its secrecy does not promise to public any good thing, because most likely its public will be of opinion that its members are conducted privately simply in order to shield our monied men from the shame of exposure.

Take a real Dupré man, according to all appearances at one time, was to be subjected to a rigid examination. Some nicety edifying revelations as to the method of disposing of certain kinds of public property were, of course, to follow. But more important results were daily expected, when an unassailable and significant three of the figures sheeting the integrity of members of the Board of Supervisors, made by a witness under examination, caused a sad paralysis of the vigor previously displayed, and the investigation ended in a ridiculously puerile recommendation of the dismissal of a couple of the subordinates.

As the public should be shown some practical result from all these investigations it was appointed that so to turn down the fine of Mr. Ferster, Dr. Hoff, the former charges against his honor and honesty were made by the papers; he was duly characterized as a ghoul or vampire that battened upon the friendless dead; every means was used to bring him into public contempt and hatred. Judicial proceedings were taken against him with a promptness contrasting strangely with the sluggishness exhibited in other cases, and the end was that he was finally gained! But the trial showed the entire groundlessness of the horrible accusations so recklessly and a persistently hurled against him, and the decision of the Judge compelling him to retain his office was, after all, grounded upon the circumstance that in a specified case he had not empaneled his jury in the manner prescribed by law. This is, so far as we can make out, the result of all the much vaunted investigations. We scarcely think the citizens will be satisfied with it.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

If we allude in terms of much satisfaction to the decrease of crime in Ireland, as testified to by the statistics for 1873, compiled by Mr. Neilson Hancock, it certainly is not because we have the least idea of in drawing the English official calumny that Ireland was at any time remarkable for the prevalence of crime, or that it is not entitled to the most unstinted praise for the extraordinarily small amount of crime that exists at present. Even the Times, which is usually hostile to Ireland, is compelled to admit that "the Irish people have a full share of thankfulness where due is to be given," and the Saturday Review corresponds with the same. This is almost unexampled praise, and the terms made recently by several of the judges in the last assizes, that Long may it last, is also testified of the same kind. It is to their credit that could be traced to the influence of increasing education. Considered of the truth of those allegations, the fact is exceedingly satisfactory, and especially the energy of all denominations are earnestly advocating the temperance movement. Their efforts are attended by the most gratifying success in all parts of the Island.

The Catholic Hall and Library

We wish to remind our city readers, and all whom THE MONITOR reaches before Saturday, that the debaters and paper-readers of the said to Catholic Hall and Library, last Sunday, are to meet at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting the Constitution and By-laws of the St. Patrick's Hall and Library Association. A full and punctual attendance of all the friends of the proposed institution is earnestly requested.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.—The Fair of Saints Peter and Paul's Orphan Asylum, which is now in full progress at Union Hall, is one of the most successful we have had occasion to notice. We trust we need say little to recommend this excellent and most deserving charity to the kind patronage of our friends. The thing is that by a visit to the Hall everything for sale dollars and hundreds of dollars should remain required assistance is given to the industrious and homeless, should stimulate every Christian heart to the utmost exertion in its behalf. Every dollar spent in the purchase of articles for sale will, in the sight of God, be counted as a dollar given for the support of the orphans, so that they have always reason themselves generous to the orphans, and we are sure the present occasion will not prove an exception.

MUSIC RECEIVED.—We have received from Mr. M. Gray, 621 and 525 Clay street, the following new pieces of music, all of which are published at very cheap rates: "Oklahoma Quick Step," "Hymn of Kamehameha I.," words by King Kalakaua, music by Berger; "Gentle Words." We have received from Messrs. Sherman & Hyde, corner of Kearny and Sutter streets, their *Musical Review* for November. It contains "Gleanings from Musical History," "Art Notes," interesting miscellaneous matter and four fine pieces of vocal and instrumental music.

THE Montgomery Guard had a very pleasant and very well attended ball on Wednesday evening. The Montgomerys have loads of friends, and they always manage to make them enjoy themselves.

From the New York Herald
GLADSTONE AND MANNING.
"Prudentius" Defines What the Church Considers Lawful and Unlawful.

The following article, which is one of a series of historical articles of late, possibly on the Manning-Gladstone controversy, owes some peculiarities to which all Catholics must this exception. Quoting the words of the Archbishop, "Conscience is supreme in matters of truth it is the law of God," it proceeds thus: "Consequently the law of God teaches all men that they must, for the good of society, obey civil laws, and that they are bound in conscience to do so. The allegiance of Englishmen is therefore not an allegiance to the Queen, but to the law. It is not to the person, but to the principle, of opposition.

You are the State, or the State's legislator, and you must frame a law binding me, as under the old Lyons, to do immediately the same thing which you command me to do. I am subject to sacrifice in Jupiter or Diana. Am I also bound in the one from God and reason? How can human law, or the will of a legislator, be a higher law?" In the very first precept of the Decalogue forbidden? Is the act you ask of me lawful? From the harem of the Sultan's Prophet, or of some one of his subject empire, a system of polygamy? Agent I am a citizen of Geneva, or of Turkey, or Persia, and my Catholic conscience makes me one to Deists, to pious and to Mahometans. I am not by independent nature a citizen of Rome—the sacraments incorporated by Christ, save in those Churches founded by the Apostles or their successors. Now, revelation surrenders the natural law promulgated anew Moses, and forming the supernatural work under the social and civil society. It is with her a cardinal principle that she has no power to make or change anything in the law of God, clearly known dispositions of the law of nature, any more than she does one of the positive law. They both are here, passion of the divine will, binding alike on the head of the Church and on every individual within her bosom. Any legislative enactment, no matter from what source promulgated, that violates the law of nature, founded in the eternal and essential reason of things, is of itself null and void. Such is the law forbidding marriage between parents and their descendants in the first or second generation. No law of Church or State can change the natural and essential "impediment" existing here; no dispensation of any human authority can validate a union which nature reprobates. No Pope would be a law legalizing polygamy and commanding the officers of State or all private citizens, under certain circumstances, to aid the polygamist in recovering his absconding concubine. Such, finally, would be a law making of man a mere chattel of his fellow-man, denying him all social rights and compelling him to the habitual violation of his own innate moral sense.

Those laws of the State are *imperfecta*, and therefore utterly void before the tribunal of conscience, and before the Court or ecclesiastical tribunal, null and of no effect. The law of nature, the divine positive law of God, which they violate, not only dispenses from obeying the legislator, but binds us not to obey him. Which, therefore, you speak of the law of the State as opposed to the "higher law," either of nature or positive revelation, you indicate a false conception in the minds of your readers. Any legislative enactment which contrary to either of these is a thing in itself, nothing. It is absolutely necessary for us at this time to rail the attention of our country subscribers to a recent alteration in the Postal law which will come into effect upon 1st January, 1875. Hitherto, as our readers are aware, the postage on newspapers has been collected at stated intervals from those to whom they were addressed; but, according to the new regulation, it must hereafter and be paid in advance by the office in which the papers are published. That is, it will be our duty, before the burden of paying postage till subscribers and places upon us. We notice that very many of our Eastern contemporaries, in order to indemnify themselves against the additional expense they will have under the said their rates of subscription or demand of that all subscribers shall remit the amount of the postal charges to them. Now, we do not intend to do either of these two things. The Monitor shall continue to be sent for the same price as before and we shall pay all postal charges. One thing, however, we must do for our own protection, and that is to insist upon payment in advance. We cannot afford to send the paper to an address, pay the postage, and then have to wait twelve months, or probably longer, before goods long any return. We are sure our friends will acknowledge the justice of the stipulation.

Moreover, we respectfully invite all who are now in arrears to, if possible, liquidate their indebtedness before the beginning of the New Year, because from that date we shall rigidly enforce our rule and strike off from our lists those who happen to be twelve months or over behind hand in their payments. We know very well that most of our friends have not the least unwillingness to make prompt remittances, but they see no harm in waiting until summer's fruit comes round to collect them from. The expense of collection are so great that in many cases they completely swamp all advantages from subscriptions, as we really might as well send the paper for nothing, and, consequently, we are not very anxious to resort to it. It is now so easy to obtain a Post Office order, or even a check on Wells Fargo & Co., that there is small excuse for negligence. In conclusion, we desire to say that we, on our part, shall spare neither trouble or expense to make THE MONITOR a paper in every way worthy of the confidence and support of the respectable and intelligent class of the community to be whose organ it is its proudest claim and highest ambition.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Address by Hon. Samuel S. Cox.

On the evening of November 12 the anniversary of Annapolis was thronged by people from the surrounding country, to participate in the great demonstration in honor of the victories in Maryland, and to listen to the remarks of Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, who was announced to address the meeting. There was a grand torchlight procession, headed by the 14th Regiment Band of Baltimore; the city was illuminated, and nearly every body seemed to enjoy the occasion. After a complimentary introduction, Mr. Cox spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Maryland: For many weeks I have been shut up in the big, busy place which man made, and I have now had my first view of the country when God made it. I find the country in harvest, with the fruits and always clean mine. For my heart is glad. The yellow and the scarlet which make your woods so gay and splendid, and the darkness which the spring of the year, and the fruitfulness which the autumn, are to me like the voice of God. Rocked in the cradle of the deep, I learned to love the land. Rocked in fallow, I learned to love the land. Rocked in fallow, I learned to love the land. Rocked in fallow

## DARK ROSALEEN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE IRISH BY J. C. MANGAN.

This impassioned song, entitled, in the original, "Roisin Dubh," or the "Black Little Rose," was written in the reign of Elizabeth by one of the poets of the celebrated Three-ombine clan-Sasin, Hugh the Red O'Donnell. It purports to be an allegorical address from Hugh to Ireland on the subject of his love and struggles for her, and his resolve to raise her again to the glorious position she held as a nation before the irruption of the Saxon and Norman spoilers. The true character of, and meaning of the figurative allusions with which it abounds, and to two only of which I need refer here—namely, the "Roman wine" and "Spanish ale" mentioned in the first stanza—the intelligent reader will of course find no difficulty in understanding.

O, my Dark Rosaleen,
Do not sigh, do not weep!
The priests are on the ocean green,
They march along the deep;
There's wine from the royal Pope
Upon the ocean green,
And Spanish ale shall give you hope,
My Dark Rosaleen!
My own Rosaleen!
Shall give you hope, shall give you hope,
Shall give you health and help and hope,
My Dark Rosaleen!

Over hills and through dales
Have I roamed for your sake!
All yesterday I mourned with sad
On Slieve Gua's lofty lake,
The Erne, at its loudest flood,
I dashed across unseen,
For there was fighting in my blood,
My Dark Rosaleen!
My own Rosaleen!
O! there was lightning in my blood—
Red lightning lightened through my blood,
My Dark Rosaleen!

All day long in secret,
To and fro, do I hunt;
The very soul within my breast
Is wasted for you, love!
The heath this night must be
My only bed, my only bier,
My life (if life my soul of saints),
My own Rosaleen!
My own Rosaleen!
To hear your sweet and sad complaints,
My life, my love, my soul of saints,
My Dark Rosaleen!

Woe and pain, pain and woe,
Are my lot night and noon,
To see your bright face clouded so,
Like to the mournful moon.
But yet will I rear your throne
Again in golden sheen;
'Tis you shall reign, and reign alone,
My Dark Rosaleen!
My own Rosaleen!
'Tis you shall have the golden throne,
You shall reign and reign alone,
My Dark Rosaleen!

Over dew-girt inch and strand,
Will I go for your weal:
Your hoary de'mons white and black
Shall gird me with zeal;
A home in your embrace shall be
From morning's dawn till e'en,
You'll pray for me, my flower of flowers,
My Dark Rosaleen!
My own Rosaleen!
You'll think of me through daylight's hours,
My virgin flower, my flower of flowers,
My Dark Rosaleen!

I could scale the blue air,
I could pass the high hills;
Oh, I could tread all night in prayer,
To heal your many ills,
And one bead only counts from you
Would float like light between
My hills and me, my own, my true,
My Dark Rosaleen!
My own Rosaleen!
Sweet is my life and soul anew,
A thousand welcomes to you,
My Dark Rosaleen!

O! the Erne shall run red
With redoubtance of blood—
The earth shall rock beneath our tread,
And flames wrap hill and wood,
And gout post and steeple cry
Wake many a glen secure,
Ere you shall fade, ere you shall die,
My Dark Rosaleen!
My own Rosaleen!
The judgment hour must first be nigh
Ere you can fade, ere you can die,
My Dark Rosaleen!

### JOHN SCRANTON'S HAT AND IRA EATON'S GUN.

Here Yeomans shoved up his shirt-sleeves and mixed a cocktail for George A. Smith and Bishop Scribner. After the cocktail had disappeared he continued:

"Well, you see, in about five minutes Ira came back. They all began talking and laughing, and Ira began bragging about the game he was going to shoot. Hackett stepped up to the corner and picked up Ira's gun. He turned her over and sighted her three or four times, and then asked Ira what kind of a gun she was. Ira said that she was a pretty good shooter; that he used her half a dozen times, and that he didn't have any fault to find with her. 'What did you pay for her?' says Hackett, still turning her over. 'Well,' Ira says, 'she cost me a hundred and seventy-five dollars.' Hackett laughed and began to ridicule Ira, telling him that the gun wasn't worth a dose of tansy and bitters, and he'd be willing to buy a cord load of such guns in New York for two bits. Of course Ira was mighty indignant. He told Hackett that he talked like a infernal fool, and advised him to go to a gun shop and learn something about a gun before he made an ass of himself."

### THE JOB PUT UP.

Here Yeomans shoved up his shirt-sleeves and mixed a cocktail for Judge Hemingway, of Kansas, and Judge Jotee Clinton, of Salt Lake. After the cocktails had disappeared he continued:

"Well, Ira got to the field and Hackett got to one side; another, John Scranton he stepped up and sculled himself into the row. Of course he took Hackett's side, declared the gun to be nothing more than a sporting, and he wondered what a man of Ira's sporting reputation would carry such a gun. Ira was wild. He had no suspicion but what the loop was perpendicular. There was a jolly row. It lasted two or three minutes. Then John Scranton asked Ira if the gun was loaded. Ira said she was. 'Then,' said John, winking at the boys, 'I'll bet you a basket of wine that you can't hit my hat on top of that barrel,' pointing to a barrel about forty rods distant. At this Ira beat-leted. He looked at Scranton's new beaver, and said it would be a cussed shame to ruin such a hat as that. If some one would put up an old hat he would take the bet. But John Scranton insisted upon putting up his hat, and he knew that there were no old hats on the premises. T at fired Ira up again. 'Put up your hat,' he said, 'I'll take a pop at it for a basket of wine.'"

### THE FATAL SHOT.

Here Yeomans shoved up his sleeves and mixed cocktails for Bishop Farr, of Ogden, and Chaffee, Secretary of Chicopee. They were large cocktails. After they had disappeared—the cocktails, not the Bishop and Colonel—he continued:

"So John Scranton went out and put up his fifty-dollar hat on the barrel. Ira, when he came back he was mighty hunting with a shotgun. The boys were nudging each other and laughing, and Ira began bragging about the game he was going to shoot. Hackett stepped up to the corner and picked up Ira's gun. He turned her over and sighted her three or four times, and then asked Ira what kind of a gun she was. Ira said that she was a pretty good shooter; that he used her half a dozen times, and that he didn't have any fault to find with her. 'What did you pay for her?' says Hackett, still turning her over. 'Well,' Ira says, 'she cost me a hundred and seventy-five dollars.' Hackett laughed and began to ridicule Ira, telling him that the gun wasn't worth a dose of tansy and bitters, and he'd be willing to buy a cord load of such guns in New York for two bits. Of course Ira was mighty indignant. He told Hackett that he talked like a infernal fool, and advised him to go to a gun shop and learn something about a gun before he made an ass of himself."

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Domiciliary visits have also become part of the Prussian procedure against the Catholic functionaries at Posen. The local police, accompanied by a high Government official, have searched the premises of the Cathedral for documents belonging to the Papal Legate.

Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, has appointed Rev. Sylvester Malone, administrator of Newtownsandon-Fergus, to the parish of Six-mile Bridge, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Michael Chine.

The Redemptorist Fathers at the Highlands, Boston, Mass., have heard 118,000 confessions in the past twelve months. A new church, 200 feet long by 70 feet, is to be built of stone, on a fine site, for them.

Catholic priests in Chicago are engaged in circulating among the workmen of their congregations, pledges, not merely to refrain from the use of liquor, but from the temptation also. The pledge binds the signer to avoid going into a saloon or place where liquor is sold on any pretence.

The municipality of Seville has offered a reward of two thousand pounds for the recovery of Murillo's splendid painting of St. Anthony, recently stolen from the Cathedral of that city.

The London *Telegraph* professes to be in a position to state that there is no foundation whatever for the report that it had been resolved to build a Roman Catholic Congress in England, to uphold the dogma of the Pope's infallibility and the temporal and spiritual claims of the Sovereign Pontiff.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Rev. Dennis O'Brien, lately assistant pastor of St. Andrew's church, Manchester, Pa. He was born in the Tipperary, Ireland, in 1848, came to Pittsburgh in the Winter part of 1868. Solemn High Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's by the Right Rev. Bishop.

### The Vagaries of English Law.

Magisterial sentences are becoming some of those things that "no fellow can understand." The other day two soldiers arrived at Bangor, on their way to Carrick-on-Shannon, to take a pedestrian tour in the latter town. If not picked men, they were, at any rate, choice spirits, and so loyal that they considered it their duty assiduously to drink their Royal Mistress' health during the journey, a proceeding which rather "fatigued" them, as we say in Ireland. They were armed with loaded rifles to shoot the Carrick-on-Shannon men if attempted to desert again. To make certain of their aim they thought it as well to have a little practice en route, so when they came to Bangor they discharged their arms among the people at the station. They were quite right in making sure they wanted practice, for they failed in hitting anybody, notwithstanding the presence of a large number of people. Some of the officials, with the impertinence which characterizes the time, interfered with the exercise, and by force of numbers drove them to retreat behind the wagons. The breech-loader is a good weapon, however, very useful on an emergency; and so, with great presence of mind and discipline, the soldiers loaded and discharged their weapons again at the porters. Their aim was not yet all that was to be desired, and again they missed their mark.

They were about to make a third attempt, which doubtless would have been more successful, when their adversaries, coming from behind, overpowered them, and, with a stupid disregard for what was due to the service, removed their rifles, and actually had the audacity to handcuff them and hand them over to the civil power. The civil power, in this case represented by a very civil magistrate, tried them the next day. Unfortunately it was found that they had committed a technical violation of the law, and the magistrate was compelled to inflict a nominal penalty. He, however, indicated his personal opinion of the system of bull prattice among a crowd at a railway station, by merely fining them forty shillings. Probably even this penalty would have been remitted, but that the men proved themselves such bad shots as to fire four rounds without "bringing down" a single person or thing. We regret that this enlightened magistrate was not at Bangor station on the night in question. It might have enjoyed quite a new sensation. —*Dublin Freeman.*

### SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED:

Rev Jos—James McGowan ..... $2 50
" John Tumpkins ..... 4 00
" John Richardson ..... 2 00
" Jas Kinnefick ..... 2 00
Almsden—Joseph Usher ..... 2 00
Milpitas—Robert Walsh ..... 2 00
" Miguel Soto ..... 2 00
Washington—Thomas Mahony ..... 2 00
Point Arena—Rev Father Nappa ..... 2 00
San Juan—Jas O'Connell ..... 2 00
Farmer's Hall—E. Mahoney (by Rev. Father Nappa) ..... 10 00
" Nagle ..... 10 00
Los Angeles—Stephen M. White ..... 2 00
Petaluma—Jeremiah O'Rourke ..... 2 00
" Thomas Mahony ..... 2 00
" Jo Smith ..... 2 00
" P. Cunningham ..... 2 00
" H. Painted ..... 2 00
" John Richardson ..... 2 00
" John McNamara ..... 2 00
" William Gaffney ..... 2 00
" John Wright ..... 2 00
" Jo Mahoney ..... 2 00
" Jo Smith ..... 2 00
Peach Tree—James Meade ..... 2 00
San José—John J. Owens ..... 2 00
" P. Conner & Bro ..... 2 00
" Philip Doherty ..... 2 00
Carson City—Thomas Roche ..... 2 00
" Miss Hoyt ..... 2 00
" Joseph Carwell ..... 2 00
Gilroy—John Smith ..... 2 00
" John Markham ..... 2 00
" Judge John Mc Cray ..... 2 00
" Peter Trainor ..... 2 00
" James Peters ..... 2 00
" J. Nordt ..... 2 00
" J. H. Bangs ..... 2 00
" Georg Seaman ..... 2 00
" Jo Mahoney ..... 2 00
Silly Ridge—Jo Smith ..... 2 00
" J. Weir ..... 2 00
Healdsburg—Jo Mosely ..... 2 00
Bernardsville—A. S. Hopkins ..... 2 00
Napa—Maurice Meahan ..... 2 00
Utah—Joseph Herrick ..... 2 00
Cayucos—Patrick J. Sampson ..... 2 00
Strawberry Valley—Jeffrey Welch ..... 2 00
Brooklyn—Ignatius Vassalo ..... 2 00
Calistoga, Nev.—P. Gaffrigde ..... 2 00
Our Mother—Thomas Fitzpatrick ..... 2 00
" H. W. Moody ..... 2 00
" P. S. Barr ..... 2 00
" Andrew Healy ..... 2 00
" Thomas Doherty ..... 2 00
" Peter Reilly ..... 2 00
Monterey—Thomas Gallagher ..... 2 00
Cloverdale—P. Gilbert ..... 2 00
" Louis Lavelle ..... 2 00
Salinas City—Joseph Reilly ..... 2 00
" Joseph Reilly ..... 2 00
" A. P. Ryder ..... 2 00
" D. F. Ryder ..... 2 00
Cathedral (W. T.)—Maurice B. Sullivan ..... 2 00
Walnut River, John Hart ..... 2 00
Widow with (Rev)—John McDonald ..... 2 00
On Tyrone, Ireland—Daniel Downey ..... 2 00
Nantucket—M. Reardon ..... 2 00

A concert, under the auspices of Miss Tina Murray, will be given at the Chapel Hall, in the Convent of Notre Dame, Marysville, on the 10th instant.


**For all Female Complaints**

Nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic and nervine, combining the most valuable curative properties especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, internal fever, congestion, inflammation, ulceration, or female irregularities, or neuralgic pains. Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Grayson, Carter Co., N.Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "I obtained for your Favorite Prescription in wonderful and cure I am thankful to say that his wife had not done a day's work in five or six years, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription, and is to-day the best woman in the world. She has gone to do her own work since and is now able to do a large family." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicine.

**A Valuable Medical Treatise.**

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1875, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a score of diseases, it contains, in embrace a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the planter and the professional man; and the calculations have been made for each meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensible Almanac. National statistics of interest, laws and extraordinary sanitary effects of the Bitters, and other matters of a miscellaneous character make up a volume of rare value and interest. Druggists, Merchants, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroads, Manufacturers, and others who are interested in the sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, can have circulars forwarded to them, containing various terms for the Almanac, by addressing Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, and mentioning this paper.

**Wholesale Market Report.**

MONDAY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1874.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has continued fair, while for export the enquiry has been moderate. We quote—Extra at $4 [illegible] 75; and superfine at $3 [illegible] to $4 [illegible].

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet and at steady rates the past week. Prices have ranged from $1 [illegible] 45. At the close we quote shipping at $1 [illegible] 42½ to $1 [illegible].

BARLEY—The demand has been very good at unchanged rates. We quote feed at $1 [illegible] 30, and brewing at $1 [illegible] 40 @ [illegible].

OATS—There is a fair demand, at unchanged rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $1 [illegible] 75 @ [illegible].

RYE—The receipts have been light during the past week, and the demand good. Quotable at the close at $1 [illegible] for ordinary to choice [illegible].

BRAN—Quotable at $1 [illegible] 10 @ [illegible].

CORN—Quotable at $1 [illegible] 15 @ [illegible].

BEANS—The following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $2 [illegible] 75@3; Pink and Red, $2 [illegible]; small White, $3 [illegible] 75; Butter, $4 [illegible] 50 @ [illegible].

ONIONS—We quote at $1 [illegible] 50 @ [illegible].

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand, and the quote has been at $1 [illegible] 50 @ [illegible] per cental.

BRAN—Quotable at $1 [illegible] 10 @ [illegible] per ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $1 [illegible] 25 @ [illegible] per ton from mill.

BARLEY—Quotable at $1 [illegible] 12½ @ [illegible].

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $2 [illegible] 50 @ [illegible].

CHICKEN FEED—Quotable at $1 [illegible] 40 @ [illegible].

Mustard, Lyallpur Alfalfa, 12½c; Timothy, 10c; Red Clover, 20c; Alsike, 20c; White Clover, 25c; Hungarian, 6c; Millet, 6c; Lucerne, 12½c. All quoted at wholesale.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6½@7c.

FEED WAX—Quotable at 45@50c.

HIDES—Quotable at [illegible] dull; dry [illegible]; dry salted [illegible]; salted [illegible]; dull; kips [illegible]; dull; calf [illegible]; dull; deacons [illegible]; dull; dry kips [illegible]; dull; dry calf [illegible]; dull; dry deacons [illegible]; dull; wet salted [illegible]; dull; wet salted kips [illegible]; dull; wet salted calf [illegible]; dull; wet salted deacons [illegible]; dull; dry Mexican [illegible]; dull; dry Mexican kips [illegible]; dull; dry Mexican calf [illegible]; dull; dry Mexican deacons [illegible]; dull; dry Mexican [illegible]; dull; dry Mexican kips [illegible]; dull; dry Mexican calf [illegible]; dull; dry Mexican deacons [illegible]; dull.

WOOL—Quotable at [illegible] for Fall Fleece; [illegible] for Spring Fleece; [illegible] for Foothill; [illegible] for Mountain; [illegible] for Humboldt; [illegible] for Southern; [illegible] for Nevada; [illegible] for Oregon; [illegible] for Lambs; [illegible] for Burry and Cotted; [illegible] for Heavy and Coarse.

VALLEJO STREET—Quotable at $1 [illegible] 50 @ [illegible] per [illegible].

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—California fresh pull, good to choice, 30 @ 32½c; fair to good, 27½@30c; pickled pail, 25@27½c.

CHEESE—California, 12½@13c; Eastern, 13@15c.

EGGS—California, 35@37½c; Eastern, 30@32½c.

CURED MEATS.

HAMS—California, 16@18c; Eastern, 17@18c.

BACON—California, 16@18c; Eastern, 18@19c.

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### I WONDER WHY?

"I wonder which," said a farmer's wife,
If that couple ever will start in life;
I wonder much if that lovesick lad
Will need to mortgage his stock and farm
Why don't he wed her—I wonder why?"

"I wonder, indeed," said Parson Prim,
As he viewed the people through spectacles dim;
"I wonder if ever before I die
Shall be called on to join these forever and aye?
Why don't they hurry—I wonder why?"

"I wonder so much I was young!"
Said the old man, bending his hoary heads long
"I wonder if ever I shall be old
Would see their love with snarp sigh
They'll be sewer love tale by and by—
Last year will tell them the reason why."

"For the brave young squire is ready to wed
Sweet Mary, the flower of Strasker's Mead,
And the village gossips declare they'll say
She won't wed without his consent—that's why!
As yes, indeed, and that is the reason why!"

"But they plan a future when all will be right,
And Mary, my darling, will be my wife!
Will the squire's wife be forever and aye?
And these will all know the reason why—
Yes, they'll all know the reason why."

—*The Monitor.*

### The Catholic Union of Ireland.

Faithful amid the faithless, constant amid wavering change, the Catholics of Ireland renewed, on January 20th, their pledge of devotion to their Church and of fealty to its visible head. A solemn memorial of such import and character is, in the days on which we have fallen, a spectacle as it is sublime and hopeful. There is on all sides a war, not of hostile beliefs, but rather of belief against unbelief. In Christian camp dissent has taken a form more odious and more pernicious than that of polemical controversy. The sects are willing, not to maintain or to vindicate by tenets, but for the advancement of material interests. To save these they put aside as worthless and obsolete the weapons of a blasphemous philosophy, and to the Catholic Church had to encounter more various or more virulent than Christ and her. All of this contrariety in one of the modern spiritual *cultus*, every one of the modern spiritual forces, the principle of private judgment, the pride and presumption of modern scientists, the unknown before, have sprung armed and bright and trained their fiercest fire on such as upon their natural antagonist. Such is the political and social indifferentism which, in one form or another, has begun grown out of the passions and ambitions of man in addition against the one power which offers an uncompromising opinion, and we can in some measure judge of the new immensities in the darkness of moral unfaithfulness which have sprung up around us. Nothing is more characteristic of this most elemental preservative.

Its proportion as her enemies increase in strength and in numbers, so does the action of the Catholic Church develop new forms of loyalty, endurance and resolve. The very malice of her foes but adds new weight to their devotion, for that great confession may well surprise the assembled Christendom of the assembled Benedictine—Rome, outside these all is chaos." Outside it is the old and angry world, and its alliance more compound and heterogeneous than the world had seen before.

Within is unity and confidence, a consciousness which was born with it. And in this consciousness the memorial of the Catholic Union met January 20th to use their own words, for the purpose of "opposing a New Era of spoiling Popery Father, of pledging to him once more their loyalty, and to defend children of Ireland's Holy Church on earth, of recognising him as the infallible interpreter of God's will in matters of faith and morals, and of submitting with his overwhelming and practical affections." As a matter of course such assurances from Irish Catholics in the days of Pius IX. would be new. But as a formal profession of love and loyalty it has a value to be properly estimated only by association with the circumstances of the hour. Every such declaration is a protest against the prevailing error and eloquence by the Mayor and Mr. D. F. Leahy, J.P., in front of two hundred millions of Catholics against the cruel treatment of the Vatican and man who has been styled the perfect accuracy "the prisoner of the Vatican."

It is a fact that the Pope is a prisoner in his dwelling, and the way in which they have been treated by the Italian Government is with the revolutionary band of infidel Italy, who, with the Mayhap injury may await the venerable Pontiff, but whose minds will remain with him when years, beyond the burden of these, for the voice or the blessing of

The primary resolution of the meeting was passed by others not less in interest or importance. The vigorous and well-sustained repudiation by Major O'Reilly, by Lord Emly, and by Sergeant Sherlock, M. P., of Mr. Gladstone's assertion that no Irish Catholic deserves of the Vatican. Comment was impossible in the face and practice of civil allegiance, was in itself a fitting conclusion to previous acts of the Council of the Union. Nothing to the same topic. A specially solemn by reason of the proceedings was the election of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and Sergeant Sherlock, M. P., as lay members of the Irish Catholics, of vigilant and anti-social doctrines published in this country at the meeting of the Friendly Association in Belfast," and of sympathetic rejection" which these doctrines meeting received. The robbery and persecution of the Church upon the Continent and elsewhere were the subjects of eloquent denunciative speeches by Mr. J. G. Barry, M. P., and Mr. Thomas Pigot, J. P. A resolution avowing adhesion to the educational programme promulgated by the Irish Hierarchy was very ably submitted by Mr. O'Byrne, M. P., and the High Sheriff of Kildare, and the business of the meeting, earnest and enthusiastic in all its aspects, was concluded in a most appropriate tone by the observations of Messrs. P. J. Smyth, M. P., and Colonel Higgs, J. P., on the gratifying subject of extending organization of the Catholic Union. Our readers, fully prepared as are the aims and utterances of the meeting, do not require its exegesis here. Such assemblies tell their own story. They are the bonds and clasps of the system they defend; they include, in the community of sacrifice and counsel, divided millions. The Catholic Union is the combined voice of the Irish Church, and, speaking with no uncertain sound, it comforts and gladdens not only the Pope-King himself, but the humblest of the fold, who can feel, in these dark hours of trial and oppression, the worth of undying faith and fearless devotion.—*Dublin Freeman, January 22.*

### Remember, my Friend is the Tobe.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* discusses what it calls a paper of very remarkable character on the character on the native press of India, which appeared in a late number of the *Indian Economist*, a Calcutta periodical. Our readers will be, perhaps, able to detect a certain significance in the article, taken in association with recent rumors of growing uneasiness in the great Asian dependency. It is, observes our contemporary, a new embarrassment added to the many which attend the British possession in the East that the vernacular native newspapers have been almost from their institution regularly pitching "treason!" To show that the serious epithet "treason!" is properly applicable to the writing of the native journals the *Gazette* quotes several extracts from their ordinary composition, among these passages the following will be sufficiently indicative: "We know full well the result of the present law; but, being in a playful mood, we will that we can say is considered a crime, and that it is a crime to say what is held to be just and true." "The English are not fools, but they are fools, and the English community is actually infected with a disease to benefit itself by the ruin of others." "The object of this conspiracy is the good of sending English officials to grave before the Parliamentary Committee? What else is the butcher Lawrence to be put on trial if the dying animal?" These newspapers are also very lively treated by the shops consider the people of India made to satisfy their appetites, just as the tiger looks upon the people of Bengal as his prey." "Nothing should any calamity such as a war with Russia befall India while her people and the English are at variance, no Englishman's queues will be tearful indeed." Lastly, a man is described as satisfied that the followers Wurz and Proctor protested against Materialism, and now Demas, the "living encyclopedia," as he is called, rises and protests in the name of all the sciences against the clamour and rage of those who scarcely know the A B C of science.

### Our War.

It is lamented by many that there must and will soon be a war between the United States and Cuba, of which the "Virginius" affair will form the ostensible occasion, but American cupidity for Cuba the veritable cause. Americans, as a general thing, entertain the meanest opinion of Spain, and may even say, the full force of their language shall some day join her destiny with those of this country, willingly or unwillingly. And it appears that General Grant agrees in the Spanish contention realized during his administration. Such an event would give a great historical éclat to his presidency.

It is well, however, to look before leaping. To reach Cuba, water must be crossed. To cross the water ships are required. To travel through one of the finest navies in the world. Have the Americans weapons to do it with? Before a regiment could be landed on the soil of Cuba, the magnificent fleet of Spain would have to be defeated in open conflict on the high seas. It is evident then a considerable time must elapse and immense sums of money be expended, before our fleets could be put on a footing necessary to cope with Spain. The latter is a floating ground and greenbacks will get no issue of life.

There is but one thing, apparently, which can relieve the United States from such a position, and that is a general war in which some other powerful navy would be pitted against that of Spain so as to require its full attention. By improving such an opportunity the Cuban conquest could be effected with much greater facility. But would it pay?

In case of a general war, this country, by remaining neutral and peaceful, would become the common carrier for the world. Shipping from all countries would seek the protection of our flag; our factories would furnish arms and munitions of war for the belligerents, and, indeed, manufactures of every kind would flourish in this country as a natural result from the din and danger of war. Commerce, manufacture and agriculture would all receive an immense impetus, such as would soon carry our people to a pinnacle of prosperity hitherto unknown in history.

But they say that our glorious President is willing to forego all this, and seek the country with untold millions of debt besides, with the Spanish inflexibility exhibited by him in the matter of Louisiana's wrongs and ruin. He wants the offices for his friends, and what does he care for the cost so long as he can control the offices-holders are his party.—*N. O. Morning Star.*

### ARCHBISHOP LEAHY.

O Casket of the Kings, thy harp is still—
Its soul of music hushed, its master dead!
For whom gentle woke the patriot thrill?
Wore the green Erin's fame immortal feed.

Yet hand shall touch that harp's mute chord again
With kindly magic of the tear and smile,
To fan pissed theme of Freedom's holy reign,
When saints and heroes graced the sacred isle!

Weep, Innisfail, for Leahy, thy pure son!
Had he the power, Christ hadst been great and free!
Of all thy cherished sons none more than he

## IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

*From the Dublin Nation of January 18.*

Michael P. Hosty, Esq., has been elected town commissioner of Tuam, in room of Mr. Murphy, deceased.

The Sligo Harbor Commissioners, at their last meeting, signed a petition in favor of the bill for the closing of public houses on Sunday.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was installed last week as Grand Master of the Masonic body in Ireland. The ceremony took place in the Masonic Hall, Molesworth street, Dublin.

At the general quarter sessions for Mullingar division of the county Westmeath the criminal business consisted of three cases.

At the Carlow quarter sessions a man named Denis Coady was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor for having obtained one half penny under false pretences.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James Dooley, father of Very Rev. P. Dooley, P.P., V.G., Galway, which occurred on 8th January, at his residence, near Shrule.

At the Dundalk quarter sessions the chairman said there were only three cases to go before the Grand Jury. One of them was for an assault, and another was for receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen.

At the last meeting of the Cavan Town Commissioners, Mr. William Sharp (the chairman) and Mr. John Gannon were appointed as a deputation to attend the Conference on the Land Question, to be held in the Rotunda, Dublin.

The half-yearly sessions for the county of the town of Carrickfergus was held Jan. 9th. There was no criminal business to be disposed of, and the court, after being occupied for a few minutes, concluded the business.

Notwithstanding the exertions of the constabulary, assisted by the farmers and peasantry of all the countryside, nothing has been heard of Mr. Joseph Kelly, of Eglish, King's county, who has been missing from his home since Saturday night week.

A woman named Nancy Lee from the parish of Emly, died last week at the advanced age of 106 years. The old lady enjoyed good health throughout life, and for a period of forty-five years she was engaged carrying passengers to and from Emly to Tipperary.

The interest in a farm of sixty acres of land within three miles of Thurles, was sold by auction at Boyton's Hotel, Thurles, by Mr. O'Mara, auctioneer, for £645 with 5 per cent. commission. The yearly rent of the farm is £37, and is held from a very good landlord, Hev. G. Wall, Hollyrose.

At the Drogheda quarter sessions, the chairman said, although he could not on this occasion address to the Grand Jury the usual congratulations as to a blank calendar that he had no others, still there was nothing in the cases that would go before them to require special notice. There were four cases on the books.

At the Tyrone quarter sessions, the chairman, in addressing the grand jury, said their were several cases to go before them to be inquired into, but as far as he knew or the majority of them were of a trifling nature. [laughter] There was one felony charged with assault, one was charged with the person, one for rescue, and one for shooting at with intent.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, as has been his unchanged custom for the lengthened period that has elapsed since his accession to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam, celebrated, without leaving the altar, the three first Masses in the Cathedral on Christmas Day. High Mass was subsequently celebrated at 12 o'clock, his Grace having also attended.

A woman named Bridget Noone, living near Naul, Galway, went out of her house for a short time a few days ago leaving her child an infant. When she returned she saw the child lying on the ground, and a pig busily eating it. The enraged mother facilitated fatality one of the child's hands, and almost eaten no end a portion of the head. The child is in a deplorable condition.

At the Castleblany quarter sessions, William Nesbitt Barron, Esq., chairman of the county Monaghan, congratulated the Grand Jury on the exceptional lightness of the calendar, there being only two cases on the Crown book—one for attempted pocket-picking and the other for aggravated assault.

A Lurgan correspondent states that three cases, whose names are unknown, entered the house of a woman named Mary Gallagher, of Aughnadoe, a few nights ago, and after speaking for and beating her daughter, compelled the latter to kneel down, and to repeat an oath after them to the effect that she would denominate "Hopping coal-pay with a certain young man." The parties then decamped.

Dr. Sullivan, President of the Queen's College, Cork, delivered a lecture last week before the Farmer's Club, on the cultivation of beet root. He entered carefully into the subject, and showed that beetroot sugar manufacture was a branch of industry well suited for the country, and capable of conferring numerous and signal advantages on the people.

On Sunday night, January 3d, the extensive flour mill fitted up some ten or twelve years ago by the late Mr. McLoughlin at Castlecoole with the newest and latest approved machinery, was totally consumed by fire. The rapidity of the conflagration was distinctively visible at a distance of seven or eight miles. The origin was, of course, unreal, but whether sufficiently so as to cover all the enormous loss we cannot say.

A meeting of the council of the Belfast Home Rule Association was held last week in Belfast, the President, J. G. Biggar, M. P., in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. After a lengthened and animated discussion, the following important resolutions were unanimously adopted: "That we cordially join with the people of Tipperary in declaring that an English Parliament has no right to make laws for the people of Ireland." "That we believe that an equitable and peaceful arrangement between Ireland and England can be made on a Federal basis."

Thomas Rice Henn, of Ballincally, Kildysart, county Clare, has received through the post a threatening letter, signed "Tipperary Boys," and telling him that death would be his fate before long, no matter how secure from the present residence he might be, or even at home. Mr. Henn communicated its contents to the constabulary and Mr. Biggar, M.P. Mr. Biggar, with a party of police, went to the house of one Delaney, a farmer, residing at Shanshee, and there arrested one John Behan.

The late storm has caused a great deal of injury in Clare, and especially in the neighborhood of Kilrush. A whole tract of country to the north of Black Wier Bridge, an arm of the Shannon, is an inland sea, from which the waters will not subside for some weeks. The Doonbeg river overflowed its banks in some places for fully half a mile on either side, and with such violence that many householders who lived in close proximity to it had to leave their houses.

Mr. Thomas Redington Roche, J.P., on Christmas Eve, at his residence, at Ryehill, according to his usual custom, caused to be distributed to his tenantry and the laborers employed on his estate a quantity of blankets, clothing and other necessaries. He also presented each with a sum of money with which to pay the Christmas dues to the Catholic clergymen of the parish, and ordered also that each plowman and carman in his employment be supplied with a pair of leggins.

At the quarter sessions for the Ballinsbill division of Queen's county, at Abbeyleix, before Joshua Clarke, his worship said there were only four cases to go before the Grand Jury, and none of them were of a serious character. There was one case of assault. Two cases of rescue from sheriff's bailiffs. He congratulated them on the peaceable condition of the county and the admirable harvest they had.

At a meeting held in Mullingar, to consider the best means of relieving the distress now prevailing in that town, Dr. Dillon Kelly in the chair, it was proposed by Rev. Mr. Morgan and carried—that a subscription list be opened for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the poor of the township. Collectors were appointed, and a subscription list opened, the three banks to be treasurers. Several subscriptions were handed in.

The last week's excessively heavy downpour of rain still continues, says the Enniscorthy correspondent of the Dublin *Express*. The entire lowlands of this part of the county are now completely submerged to the depth of many feet. The widow of the Slaney is sweeping over the lower part of this town. The Island of Enniscorthy is washed and a considerable quantity laid in place, at its north end, while southward the entire vale is a magnificent sheet of water dashing to the edge of the railway. If the rain continues it is feared that the line will be seriously injured. Much injury has been done both to crops and animal life.

The remains of the late Mr. Joseph Bernard Duffy, eldest son of the eminent publisher, the late Mr. James Duffy, J.P., were removed on Saturday morning, January 9, from No. 57 Harcourt street, and were followed by a numerous and respectable body of citizens, employés, and friends, to the church of St. Kevin, Harcourt street, where the Very Rev. Canon Murphy celebrated Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased. After the ceremonies at St. Kevin's the remains were conveyed to the family vault at Glasnevin Cemetery, which was erected to the memory of the deceased's father a few years ago.

In the Recorder's Court Patrick Williamson of Dublin was convicted of getting possession of the sum of £115 from Elizabeth Devitt by false representations. The prisoner formed a dishonorable acquaintance with Miss Devitt last November, and passed himself off as a thriving horse dealer. On the prosecution that the prisoner's social conduction was what he represented it to be a marriage was arranged between them, and Miss Devitt sent the villain over £100 of that which he immediately decamped. It was then ascertained that all his statements were false and that he is a married man.

The Strokestown quarter sessions were commenced on TUESDAY morning. There were [illegible] cases for trial, and the majority of Miss Keogh, now about being sold in the Landed Estates Court, and they applied to have their improvements registered previous to the sale. In the first case Mr. Joseph Beckhouse claimed compensation for reclamation of land. In the second case Mr. William Boyd made a claim compensation for improvements, including the building of a new house in lieu of the old one. The chairman reserved his judgment.

At a meeting of the Kerry Farmers' Club the following resolution was proposed by Mr. P. B. O'Connell, and seconded by Mr. McMahon, and passed unanimously: "That our secretary be requested to communicate with our county members, Messrs. Sherry, H. A. Herbert and R. P. Blennerhassett, requesting them to submit the following motion to the Tenants' Defence Association, to be held in Dublin, not alone as our representatives, but also as members of the club." The chairman, Mr. F. H. Leahy, and others were appointed delegates to attend the conference also.

At the Listowel quarter sessions, the chairman of Kerry, Mr. Charles H. Hamphill, in addressing the grand jury, remarked that he was happy to say that they commenced the new year very well in North Kerry, and that their business on this occasion was of an extremely light and trivial character. This part of the county, at all events, was maintaining its reputation for being orderly and quiet. He was disposed to say that there was no part of the empire in which there was a greater security for life and property than in North Kerry. There was only four bills to be sent up for their consideration.

Of eighteen ejectment actions brought by the Earl of Darnley against his tenants in Louth, four have failed for the present, on points of law raised by the defence, and others have resulted in the granting of ejectment orders, with a stay of a month on execution. The Earl of Darnley, has the law entirely with him. It simply puts tie will to force. He wants his tenants to pay a higher rent; they are unwilling to do so, and he means to put them out. Should he persist, they are helpless. The Land Act gives them out of their land, and all they can do is to urge with might and main their claims for compensation and disturbance.

A claim under the Land Act by the Rev. R. McCutcheon, rector of Kennagh, against the Marquis of Landsowne, was tried before Mr. Hemphill, at Kildarney, last week. The Rev. Mr. McCutcheon claimed for the seventeen acres of land under the Marquis at Kennagh, which had been held by several of his predecessors in the rectory of Kildarney, after a lengthened and animated discussion, the following important resolutions were unanimously adopted: "That we cordially join with the people of Tipperary in declaring that an English Parliament has no right to make laws for the people of Ireland." "That we believe that an equitable and peaceful arrangement between Ireland and England can be made on a Federal basis."

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At a preliminary meeting of the proprietors, interested in the drainage of the Suck was held on Friday January 8, in the Rosemount Inn, O'Connor Don, M. P., presided, and there were also present General Mitchell, Mr. T. G. W. Sandford, Athlumar; Rosebell, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Garnett, Mr. Ross Mahon, Mr. James Young and one or two others. The work of deepening the lower part of the river at Ballinlough to its junction with the Shannon, will be about one of the most important undertakings entered on by any drainage board, at least in this province. The meeting had a very large and influential attendance, and the engineer of [illegible] Mr. Hollinshead, C.E., of 4699 Parliament street, Westminster, attended and explained minutely the nature and extent of the proposed operations. General Mitchell and Mr. Holmes were appointed honorary secretaries.

The following gentlemen have been called to the bar this term: John Martley, B.A., Dublin University, second son of Henry Martley, one of the judges of the Landed Estates Court, deceased; William Dillon, Esq., second son of John Dillon, Q.C., of Dublin. Mr. Dillon obtained a special certificate of honor at the general examination held December last. Francis Blackburn Henn, Esq., A. B., University of Dublin, second son of Thomas Henn, Esq., of Paradise, in the county of Clare; James S. Gordon MacCullagh, A. B., University of Dublin, third son of James MacCullagh, late of Greenfield, in the county of Dublin, deceased. Alfred O'Brien, Esq., B.A., University of Dublin, second son of John Stackpoole O'Brien, of Taudrague, in the county of Limerick, Esq., J.P. Mr. O'Brien has been better fitted than he was in the city of Limerick. O'Connell was elected a member of the Irish Parliament without having received his wigs; for he was certain to have in them some token of his failing mind for him. When the health of the Liberator was waning, the wigs were made larger than usual in order to make room for the wearer to have the stroke a flannel cap. Southwell, who had frequent occasion to visit Derrynane, was proud of his having made wigs for the "Man of the People," and proud of telling a poor tenant in the long days of waiting his turn to be told off; and if any of them faltered in his mission, his own life was to be forfeited. Mr. Fitzgerald was present at Clifden and saw the Artillery Ground were to be seized, with where the Mansion House and Hall were to be delivered, and when the Mansion House and Hall were to be delivered, and when the Mansion House and Hall were to be delivered, and when

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 27.
February
21—Sunday—Second Sunday in Lent.
22—Monday—St. Peter in Cathedra. Synod.
23—Tuesday—Vigil of St. Matthias. Conference of the Doctor of the Church. Vigil of St. Mathias.
24—Wednesday—St. Matthias. Apostle.
26—Thursday—Paris.
26—Friday—The Holy Lance and Nails.
27—Saturday—Paris.

Regulations for Lent in 1875,
For the Diocese of San Francisco.

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash-Wednesday, February 24th, till Easter Sunday, are but days of precept, as one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from flesh meat, which is allowed in this diocese during Lent, except on the following days, to wit: the Wednesdays and Fridays, the Embor-days, and the Thursdays and Saturdays of Holy Week; on which days flesh meat is to have no such meal, except by dispensation from the respective pastors, which they are hereby authorized to grant in cases of necessity, to be judged by them. All Saturdays are also days of abstinence, but not of obligation.

3. The prominences one of fish and flesh meat at the same meal is forbidden in Lent, even on Sundays.

4. Some prayers, at option, are recommended to be said particularly on those days in which flesh meat is not allowed.

5. Lent being a penitential time, the pastors are requested to say before the Eucharistic Sacrament of Visitation mortification, and also the grievous oblivion of forgetting on Good Friday (which may be fulfilled from the 3rd Sunday of Lent); they will frequently and earnestly impress upon their respective flocks the necessity of attending, before all other things, to the salvation of their souls, and they will exhort them to the faithful discharge of all their duties, and to the avoiding of every thing that may lead the everlasting happiness of heaven. For the 1st Sunday of Lent, February 21st, they will recommend their flocks to visit some church, according to what their pastors may deem expedient.

✠ JOSEPH S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 1, 1875.

THE MONITOR:
THE ONLY
Irish and Catholic Journal in California.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

"The Monitor" and "The Guardian."

We beg leave to inform our readers that after this week *The Guardian* will be discontinued as a separate publication and will be incorporated with THE MONITOR. Further particulars will be announced next week.

THE "MASSACRE" AT ACAPULCO.

The Rev. Mr. HUTCHINSON, a Presbyterian "missionary" to the people of Mexico, arrived here by the Panama steamer towards the end of last week, and brought with him tidings of a dreadful "massacre" perpetrated at Acapulco. The story is to the effect that a number of Indians, incited by the preaching of a Catholic priest, broke into a building where a congregation formed by him were assembled for divine service, slew a number of the worshipers and totally wrecked the church.

Bigotry, intolerance, savagery and bloodthirstiness like this should be sufficient to [illegible] although the brazen of all Christians, and, indeed, of all men who love peace and good-will. No punishment that the civil power can possibly inflict, out on to be too severe for such offenders; and the Government that could be capable of letting them escape would be unworthy of toleration by civilized nations.

We say this, of course, on the supposition that Rev. Mr. HUTCHINSON's version of the outrage is correct. We are sorry to have to state, however, that we already find sufficient evidence to throw discredit upon his story in some important particulars. The correspondent of the *Bulletin*, writing from Acapulco, says that the Indians broke into the church; that no resistance was made to them; that they broke up the chairs and benches and *thereupon* the lives of many of the congregation; that subsequently the troops were called out to quell the disturbance, and that several rioters were lost before tranquility was restored.

This statement would seem to indicate that some of the congregation assembled in the church were killed, and that a few of the rioters took place in the conflict between the troops and the rioters. The telegraphic account of the affray given in the New York papers tallies exactly with the above statement, and can be reconciled with Mr. HUTCHINSON's highly-colored and melodramatic version of the outrage is an enigma which we declare our inability to solve, and we leave it to the intelligence of our readers and the general public. The most essential dime novel of the "NED BUNTLINE" series contains no scene comparable for tragic effect and thrilling interest to Mr. HUTCHINSON's description of the fight in the church and the gallant exploits of that Mexican woman!

While we call attention to these discrepancies in order to impugn Mr. HUTCHINSON's veracity, we do not pretend that they make the conduct of the Indians appear any better. For we hold that if these accusations, armed with knives and revolvers, broke into an assembly of people who were unconsciously worshiping Almighty God, and lopened them without experiencing resistance, they were just as much murderers, in all and intent, as if they massacred all in a place. They came to kill and for the purpose of killing, and the circumstance of their intended victims managed to escape no extenuating plea for them.

here is nothing whatever to show that the[illegible] at Acapulco was connected directly r indirectly with the outrage. Mr. HUTCHINSON alleges that a "rumor not confirmed" declared he incited the Indians to violence. The legal and equitable amount of evidence contained in a rumor not confirmed is so infinitesimal that it is too small a discussion; so we think the priest may up on any mind. But supposing he did [illegible] as missionaries and their doctrine, was he not perfectly justifiable in doing it? Would he have been doing his duty, as his flock if he neglected to do so? Futile, the thing upon its lowest possible level, and not this priest as much right to denounce Mr. HUTCHINSON and to denounce the Pope and Catholicity! We do not know whether he did so or not; but, if he did not, then we maintain he was unworthy of his position. Every man must stand upon his civil rights and be free in the exercise of them without being held responsible for the doings of other people.

It would be a nice state of affairs, indeed, if a clergyman dare not tell his congregation that certain people were trying to introduce false doctrine, and endeavoring to seduce souls from the true Church, lest some of those listening to him should take it into their heads to assault or wound those persons. He certainly must be at full liberty to take it for granted that he is addressing intelligent and responsible beings, not imbeciles, fools, or scoundrels. If the priest advised, suggested or encouraged violence, then he was worse than the Indians, and should be punished more severely. But he should at all events be permitted to discharge his duty to his flock and to his conscience.

JOHN MITCHEL IN TIPPERARY.

"Until we saw a telegram reporting the fact that Mr. JOHN MITCHEL had been returned unopposed as member of Parliament for the county of Tipperary, we were under the impression that he was quietly residing in New York. A copy of the *Irish-American*, just to hand, dated February 13th, contains an account of his departure from America on the preceding Saturday, 6th inst., and thus corrects our erroneous idea as to his whereabouts. Our New York contemporary states that his departure was very seldom, and unexpected even by his intimate friends. The veteran patriot had, it seems, given a promise to the gallant men of Tipperary, after the last election resulted in his defeat, that he would, notwithstanding, fight the battle over again on the occurrence of the next vacancy in the representation of the county. That vacancy was brought about a short time since by the resignation of the Hon. Colonel WHITE. Mr. MITCHEL's friends telegraphed to him to come to Ireland without delay, and he sailed on the day we have mentioned, and in the phrase of Shakespeare, "flew with what wings he might" to the old country. Consequently he must have been in Tipperary when the election came off.

It is very strange that he should have been returned unopposed, for one would imagine that the Conservatives, knowing that the convicted felon of '48 would not be allowed to take a seat in St. Stephen's, would put a candidate in the field, even if he were only to poll one vote. But, whatever the cause, the fact stands recorded that Mr. MITCHEL had no opponent. On Tuesday last the Conservatives began their attacks on the newly-elected member with the intention of driving him from the House of Commons. A Mr. WEARDIER—who can[illegible] be a very brilliant ingenuity, for we [illegible] before—moved for copies of the conviction of JOHN MITCHEL in 1848, of the official notification of his escape from Bermuda, and of the proclamation offering a reward for his recapture.

As if this was not enough, the Premier, Mr. DISRAELI, replying to this, in his place announced his intention of moving, on the 18th inst., a resolution to the effect that, inasmuch as the representative of Tipperary had been adjudged guilty of felony and sentenced to transportation for life, as he had neither endured the penalty nor received pardon, he was incapable of election to the House of Commons, and that a fresh writ be ordered for the county of Tipperary. Mr. WEARDIER's motion was carried by an overwhelming majority. The debate on the papers asked for by him and Mr. DISRAELI's resolution was fixed for the same day, Thursday, 18th inst.

We regret that the hour at which THE MONITOR goes to press will prevent us from having any account of the discussion—which is sure to be an interesting one—in our present issue. The Irish members have made up their minds to offer all the resistance in their power to this summary method of ousting honest John MITCHEL from the little passage of arms which took place on Tuesday, Mr. SULLIVAN, member for Louth, declared that the ablest legal authorities in Ireland had given an opinion that Mr. MITCHEL was perfectly eligible. Mr. NOLAN, member for Galway, wanted to know why, if Mr. MITCHEL was merely an escaped convict, he was not arrested; JOHN MARTIN, member for Meath, asked if the production of documents relating to Mr. MITCHEL's trial and conviction, with the evident intention of showing that the whole affair was nothing better than "a device, a mockery and a sham." The case, notwithstanding, fight the battle over again on the occurrence of the next vacancy in the representation of the county. That vacancy was brought about a short time since by the resignation of the Hon. Colonel WHITE. Mr. MITCHEL's friends telegraphed to him to come to Ireland without delay, and he sailed on the day we have mentioned, and in the phrase of Shakespeare, "flew with what wings he might" to the old country. Consequently he must have been in Tipperary when the election came off.

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At the tea store of Healy, 922 Market street, you can get tea caution for 75 cents; four pounds good coffee, six pounds prunes, one pound breakfast [illegible] for $1. Everything at 1st cost prices.

THE REV. JOHN HEMPHILL AGAIN.

The Rev. Mr. JOHN HEMPHILL has some points of resemblance to that kind of illomen popularly known as "Mother Carey's Chicken." One is that he usually attracts general attention in times of trouble and disturbance. When the Catholic Church happens to be suffering more than ordinary bitter persecution, his voice is heard loud in exultation; when opportunity occurs of specially defaming the Catholic Church his atrocious calumny and invective strikes shrilly upon the public ear.

Such being the nature of the man, it would be too much to expect of him that he should hold his tongue when a story like that of the "massacre" at Acapulco came in his way. We freely confess we did hope that when, some time ago, he achieved the object, for the gaining of which he strove to make himself notorious, he would become a wiser and better man, and settle down to live in peace and charity with his neighbors of all denominations. But we have been disappointed and have come to the conclusion that Mr. JOHN HEMPHILL will be Mr. JOHN HEMPHILL *tel qu' il est* to the end of the chapter.

It is, however, somewhat consoling to know that this obduracy will prove more unpleasant and inconvenient to himself than it can by any possibility be to the community at large. A person so deeply imbued with sectarian bitterness, who cherishes such rancor towards a numerous body of his fellow-creatures simply because they strive to worship their Creator in a fashion different from his own, in our country will never really know what a happy mind is. On the other hand, the people among whom he makes display of these feelings can either laugh at his absurdity, pity his weakness or despise his malignity, according as they feel disposed.

For our own part, we are inclined to believe that the idiosyncrasies of Mr. HEMPHILL are misfortunes brought upon him by WHYTE. Mr. MITCHEL's friends telegraphed to him to come to Ireland without delay, and he sailed on the day we have mentioned, and in the phrase of Shakespeare, "flew with what wings he might" to the old country. Consequently he must have been in Tipperary when the election came off.

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## HOW TO WOO AND WIN.

"Would you play the manly lover?"
Read a grief-award to his ear;
"Lie, my lad, while I discover
How a maiden should be won.

"Woo her not with beautiful phrases,
Lest you teach her lip to sneer;
Still a sailor's sweetest praises
In his conduct should appear.

"Woo her not with senseless sighing—
Maidens love a laughing girl;
Tell her not that you are dying,
Lest she, laughing, bid you die.

"Woo her not with weakly whining
Over your poverty or pelf;
Less she answer by declining
Both your sorrow and yourself.

"Woo her with a manly voicing
Daring homage to Fate,
All the hearth-devotion showing
By his strength in work and toil.

"Woo her not with idle prattle
Whom you fain would make your wife,
But with proofs that in life's battle
You are equal to the strife.

"Like the knight whose simple song
Won the lady—says the tale—
When, despite the wordy wooing,
All the rest were found to fail.

"Lady,' quoth the bold knight-errant,
'Help the story I shall tell—
I would wed thee; here's the warrant
I shall love and keep thee well.'

"And, behold, his dexter fingers
Cruised a horseshoe there, 'tis said;
And within, her lap there lingers
All the gold the twain can hold."

JOAN G. BAER.

### The Church of the Atocha at Madrid.

The telegrams of Saturday, January 16, informed the world that on Thursday the boy-King of Spain, Alfonso XII. rode in triumph into the capital of his new kingdom. From my told us that his first public action on his entry into the city was to go to the Convent of the Atocha and kiss the foot of the cherished Cross of the Virgin that forms one of the great glories of the venerable monastic pile.

The church of the Atocha dates back to the days of Charles V., and owes its erection to the munificence of Ursturiado de Mendoza, one of the most trusted and able of his advisers. It stands at the foot of a hill which looks down upon the splendor as well as the squalor of Madrid, and on one of whose slopes stretches out the Campo Santo, or God's Acre of the Spanish capital. The convent can reckon to-day an existence of more than three centuries and a half, and during all this lapse of years the pious generosity of each succeeding generation has almost exhausted itself in enriching it with costly gifts of arts—precious vessels for sacred ceremonies and rare treasures gathered in in many distant journeyings—but above prized than all the rest is its possession of the statue known as the statue of the Virgin of Atocha.

The history of this statue is almost lost in the wealth of popular tradition that has year attached to it, and some of the best of the Spanish poets have lavished the best efforts of their pious and poetic enthusiasm in chanting the marvels that are said to have been achieved through prayers offered at its feet. It is cherished through Spain as a national memory that the statue is one of those that were carved by the holy hands of St. Luke the Evangelist; that it passed through many vicissitudes; that it was at Epheseus long years after; was recognized as the image of Virgin from the hands of whose pencil it had received its first lineaments; how it took refuge in the house of Theodoric (God-bearer), whence came the name of Atocha; that it was honored and spent, and became a prized sacred object to the people. Others would have it that it was brought from Antioch, and therefore it was called Antiochena, abbreviated into Atocha. Whatever be its real history, and whatever be the symology of its name, it has had a long and honored reign in Spain, and from early in its Christian existence its kings and its people never failed in their dutiful homage to it. There is a tradition that so long ago as the seventh century St. Ildafonsus, the friend and disciple of St. Isidore of Seville, and one of the most renowned Archbishops of Toledo, paid homage to the Virgin of the Atocha, and gained as he prayed to her strength and grace for the performance of his saintly deeds.

Eight hundred years ago Alonso VI., an ancestor the new king, when he had won back Madrid from the enemies of his faith and of his throne, knelt at the feet of the Virgin of Atocha, and through her thanked God for the victory he had gained. Another ancestor of Alfonso XII., Ferdinand the VII., knelt publicly before it on two of the most memorable occasions of his checkered life, and on the second of them, took the ribbon of the Immaculate Conception from around his neck, and hung it as a votive offering at the shrine. Through all Christian Spanish history we find that the royal family, when in Madrid, made a prayer before it on each succeeding Sunday of the year; and the first act of the heir to the throne, when his time for reigning comes, is to go to the convent at the foot of the hill, and beg for himself and his kingdom the intercession of the Blessed Virgin of the Atocha. Therefore it was that Alfonso XII. went there recently, and assuredly whatever be our views as to the events that made him king, no Catholic will doubt that one of the best beginnings he could have made was to have gone for grace and strength to the temple of God, and to have implored for himself and for his kingdom the prayers of the Blessed Mother of God. The Church stands to-day on its olden site, but it has lost much of the rich treasury that formerly belonged to it. It was plundered during the wars of Napoleon by Napoleon's troops, but care was taken that the statue should be preserved unharmed, and it has come unwounded through all the changes and bloody struggles that have occurred in Madrid since then.

### Twelve Ways to Commit Suicide.

The following twelve ways to commit suicide are enumerated in the *American Medical Journal*, and it is hoped that their perusal may serve as a caution to these loafers:

1. Wearing of thin shoes and cotton stockings on damp nights and in cold, rainy weather. Wearing insufficient clothing, and especially on the limbs and extremities.

2. Leading a life of enfeebling, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in an unnatural state of excitement by reading trashy novels. Going to theaters, parties and balls in all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible dress. Dancing till in a complete perspiration, and then going home without sufficient over-garments through the cold damp air.

3. Sleeping on feather beds, in seven-by nine bed-rooms, without ventilation at the top of the windows, and especially with two or more persons in the same small, unventilated bed-room.

4. Surfeiting on hot and very stimulating dinners. Eating in a hurry without masticating your food, and eating heartily before going to bed every night, when the mind and body are exhausted by the toils of the day and excitement of the evening.

5. Beginning in childhood on tea and coffee, and going from one step to another through chewing and smoking tobacco and drinking intoxicating liquors, and physical and mental excess of every description.

6. Marrying in haste and getting an uncongenial companion, and living the remainder of life in mental dissatisfaction. Cultivating jealousies and domestic broils, and being always in a mental ferment.

7. Keeping children quiet by giving paregoric and quietals, by teaching them to suck candy, and by supplying them with raisins, nuts and rich cake. When they are sick, by humoring their whims, indulging their fancies, and pampering their appetites, with the mistaken notion of being extra kind to them.

8. Allowing the love of gain to absorb our minds, so as to have no time to attend to our health. Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.

9. Tempting the appetite with bitters and nicelies when the stomach says no, and by forcing food when nature does not demand it and even rejects it. Commanding between meals.

10. Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing. Giving way to fits and anger.

11. Being irregular in all our habits of sleeping and eating, going to bed at midnight and getting up at noon. Eating luncheon, too many kinds of food and that which is too highly seasoned.

12. Neglecting to take proper care of ourselves, and not applying early for medical advice when disease first appears. Taking patent nostrum quackeries in a degree of making a drug shop of the body.

### Things in Italy.

The Italian journals still fill up vacant corners in their columns with the wildest rumors respecting the health of the Sovereign Pontiff. Some of them adopts a new method of insinuating their falsehoods. Thus: "The Pope is slightly better"—"The Pope is less ofine more to leave his chamber"—"The report that the Pontiff is seriously ill has not received confirmation." It is thus delicately intimated (without the ills direct) that the Pope is dead. Now, it is now about four years since the Piedmontese prose commenced this issuing of false health bulletins. It has grown into a habit, and seems to be a necessity of existence. It is naturally as treason and sacrilege.

The centre of this Papal hatred has been observed by the rabble from Savoy as a time for every excess.

The Italian judicial year commenced with a discourse from the Procurator-General (Ghisleri). This official, rather inauspiciously, announced the list of offenses during the past year. Will any of the admirers of Victor Emmanuel, or Italian liberalism, compare this number, given by the government officer, with that of any year when Rome was governed by its lawful king, and when the united States of the Peninsula enjoyed their freedom? We quote: "Crime, 16 515 criminals; Prosecuzione, 4,799; Verdicti, 4,799; Vindicti, 3,091; Civita Vecchia, 856."

In the hands of this brigand the "house of prayer" has become literally "a den of thieves." Rome is becoming gradually deserted. A thousand rumors of impending trouble drive away the visitors. Jacobs, the maker of macaroni, fills up his house in the Corso with the spoils of the Papal palaces. Another one of those who must pay for Victor Emmanuel's "liberation" is Torlonia, the richest banker of Rome. He has been one of the Pope's bankers and treasurers for years. Torlonia and Jacobs are two of the first victims of the new liberalism. Both are Catholics, and both are known as friends of the Pope. Both are rich. Both are liberals. Both are traitors in the past. They observed for the usurper, and therefore observed for the supreme Pontiff, they quaffed whole bumpers of sugar and water with Victor Emmanuel, and now they stand at the Vatican when there was no one to defend it. We cannot wish them worse than that they may get a touch part of what they have deserved.

Another humiliation for Garibaldi. Canini, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular declaring the illegality and nullity of the vote of the municipal councils regarding the grants to the Montens runaway. Any such vote is formally declared to no agreed, all law. We notice Garibaldi's share of this when he so magnanimously refused the offering? The grapes, which he knew he never could reach, he pronounced to be sour. Wonderful moderation in the model patriot! However, he must have felt sour and therefore a series of calamities may be looked for.

M. Geoffroy, French Chinese Minister, has raised from Pesin to Paris, has stayed expressly for some days at Rome to consult with the Holy Father on the state of affairs in the far East. The Irish deputation presented to Pius IX. by the venerable Dr. Kirby was, it is needless to say, received in the most affectionate manner by the Pope. His Holiness requested the deputation to tell those from whom they came how deep and sincere was his love for that race, every one most faithful to the Church of God and the See of Peter.—*London Universe.*

### Emigration from Ireland.

The Registrar-General has compiled the returns of the number of emigrants from Ireland during 1874, with comparisons of the proportions for that and former years from 1851. In the last mentioned year 152 000 persons emigrated from Ireland; in 1852 the total was 190,844, and the enormous aggregate of any year tabulated. In 1858 the numbers had fallen to 64 237, rose to 80,599 next year, and in 1860 fell to 66 568. Ten years after, in 1870, nearly 75 000 emigrants left Ireland; in 1871, 71,240; in 1873, 64,189; while the total for last year was 73,184. Thus, notwithstanding all that has been represented of the diminution of the Irish exodus caused by the American industrial crisis, more persons left Ireland last year than in 1871, and nearly as many as in 1872, both years when the inducements were greater and the general condition worse at home than the present condition where they were last year. The total decrease of emigrants for last year as compared with 1873 was 16 965. In all, the enormous total of 2 225 929 persons emigrated from Ireland in the period between 1851 and 1874.

In connection with this topic we notice that the authorities of the port of Liverpool have compiled a return of the emigration from that port during last year. It appears there sailed in vessels under the Act 91 909 persons to the United States; of these 50 619 were English, 14 856 Irish, 1,796 Scotch and 24 638 foreigners. There sailed to Canada 16 311, of whom 12,027 were English, 2,284 Irish, 96 Scotch and 4 004 foreigners; to Australia there sailed 366, of whom 197 were English, 101 Irish, 51 Scotch and 27 foreigners. This makes a total of persons who sailed under the Government Emigration Act of 111 117; of these 65 010 were English, 14,721 Irish, 1 835 Scotch and 29,531 foreigners. Besides there left in vessels not subject to the Act 10,817 persons, of whom 2,051 were English, 979 Irish, 189 Scotch, 1,127 foreigners and 4 971 whose nationality is unknown. The total emigration from the port of Liverpool for the past year shows the very large decrease of 67,463 emigrants as compared with the number of 1873.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The magnificent altar lately executed by Mr. Huff has just been purchased by Rev. Father Landy, P.P., for his church at Carnlough, Ireland.

The Paulist Fathers celebrated their pastoral feast—the Conversion of St. Paul—on the 25th ult., by a solemn Mass and solemn Vespers. The Archbishop of New York and Dr. McGlynn assisted.

Miss Ryan, Limerick (in religion, Sister Mary Lucia Joseph), and Miss Stephenson (in religion, Sister Martina), were, on the 21 ult., received into the Presentation Convent, Thurles.

Most Rev. D. McDevitt, Bishop of Raphoe, acknowledges the donation of £100 from William A. Rose, J.P., of Belfast, towards the fund for the proposed Catholic Hall in Letterkenny.

Died, December 29th, at the Provincial Hotel, Dublin, the Rev. Patrick Dunne, P.P., Rathkenny, aged sixty years. His remains were removed to Tullamore, for interment in the family burial ground.

It is rumored that Right Rev. Louis Fink, Vicar Apostolic of Kansas, is to succeed in the See of the late Right Rev. Bishop O'Gorman. Bishop Fink was once a mitred Abbot belonging to the great Order of St. Benedict.

The Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland met on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 19 and 20, in Dublin, for the purpose of considering the Queen's Colleges Bill, and the latter in reference to the Catholic University.

Very Rev. E. F. McDonough, late Pastor of the Church of St. John the Baptist at Tuscaloosa, Ala., has been appointed to succeed Right Rev. A. D. Pellicer, D.D., as Vicar-General of the diocese of Mobile, and has removed to the Cathedral City.

Right Rev. John B. Miege, S.J., Bishop of Mesetta *in partibus* and Vicar Apostolic of Kansas, on the 15th ult. laid the foundation of his See and retired to his Order, the Society of Jesus. Mgr. Miege was born in Savoy on the 15th September, 1815.

Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart., Carignac, has recently supplemented his free grant of a site and £100, for the building of the Roman Catholic Church at May, Milltownsaltry, by a donation of £50 towards the expenses incurred in the completion of that handsome edifice.

His Eminence Cardinal Hiario Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, has invited all persons possessing letters or writings of the venerable servant of God, Maria Christina of Savoy and Naples, to send them to the court so as to facilitate the process of the beatification of the holy queen. She was mother of the present ex-king of Naples and aunt of Victor Emmanuel II.

Most Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Dow and Connor, referred recently, at the confirmation of his sermon in Belfast, to the proposed erection of a new church for that district of the town. He explained to the congregation that the plan for the building had been selected, that the contract had been signed, and in a few days the work would be commenced at the foundation of the new edifice. It is expected that the work will be completed in about two year.

The conversion to the Catholic Church a few months ago of the Dowager Lady Ellesborough, whose other sisters preceded her in similar secession. A daughter of Sir George Jenkinson has followed the example of the Dowager Lady Ellesborough, and a few days ago was received into the Church by Father Bowden, of the Oratory. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel of the Oratory, Brompton, and was attended by a number of the friends of the lady who has taken this step. Father Bowden preached a sermon on the occasion.

A Countess Sent to Prison.—The Pris. on Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris recently tried three women—one a peasant girl, and the others wives of men occupying a good social position, on charges of shoplifting at the Bon Marché drapery establishment. In each case fancy articles were stolen, with the intention of employing them as New Year's presents. One of the defendants, M. Caroline Archambeault, Countess du Chatel, did not appear to answer the charge, and was tried by default. After a visit by her to the shop of M. Neuge, not, confectioner, in the Rue du Bac, a small Japanese flask, worth fifty francs, was missed. She was in consequence followed, and, having gone to the Bon Marché, information was given to one of the assistants, and, being watched, she was detected secreting a lace handkerchief in her muff. She was given into custody, and the flask was also found on her. The other defendants were friends, and both respectably connected. An examination made at their residence brought to light in the apartment of one of them eleven jewel caskets, a crystal rice-powder box, a mother-of-pearl buckle for a waistbelt, two fans, an opera-glass, five combs, thirty-one cravats, with portemonnaies, napkin rings, scent bottles, lamp stands, etc.; and in that of the other were found cravats, portemonnaies, medallions, needle-cases, etc. The three defendants were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Spain, overwhelmed with financial embarrassments, and with the revolutions on the throne, declared a civil list to Alfonso of $3,500,000 in gold. Isabella received but $1,700,000, and Amadeus $1,500,000.

The C. P. Kimball Carriage Company, of Boston, Mass., has suspended in consequence of the failure of their Boston selling agents. Liabilities, $100,000.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Board and Tuition, per quarter | $ 30 00 |
| Half Boarders | 15 00 |
| Payments to be made strictly in advance. | |
| Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from date of entrance. | |

TERMS.

Boarding pupils,
(Invariably half yearly in advance.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, tuition, bedding, washing, with use of bedding | $150 00 |
| Music, with use of instrument | 15 00 |
| Vocal Music | 10 00 |
| Drawing and Painting | 10 00 |
| Tuition spent at the Academy | 25 00 |

Terms per month (in advance.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Select Day Scholars—Primary, first and second classes | $ 5 00 |
| Third and fourth Grammar Classes | 7 00 |
| Fifth and sixth Classes | 10 00 |
| Private lessons, per month, throughout the year | 10 00 |
| Extra charge for French, Italian and Spanish, each | 5 00 |

For further particulars apply to the Superioress.
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### SANTA CLARA COLLEGE,

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The College Library contains 8,000 well-selected volumes; extensive play grounds, with ten covered gymnasiums, a swimming pool, etc., afford every facility for healthful exercises.

The Philosophical Apparatus—very complete philosophical apparatus, and valuable collections of Mineralogical specimens, Geological, also, practical schools of Engraving, Photography and Telegraphy, have been established in connection with a thoroughly fitted chemical laboratory.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences in August, and closes towards the beginning of June.

TERMS:

(Payable semi-annually, in advance)

| | |
|---|---|
| Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once | $15 00 |
| Board, Tuition, Washing, and Mending | 250 00 |
| Use of Library, School Stationery, Medical Attendance and Physician's Medicines | 10 00 |
| Light per year | 15 00 |
| Graduating Course, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Classing, Books, Payments, etc., see the Catalogue, to be had at the College, or of the Archbishop. Rules, etc., sent free by mail. | |

For further particulars, apply to
REV. J. NOBILI, S. J., President.
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### FRANCISCAN COLLEGE,

SANTA BARBARA.....CALIFORNIA.

THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion, under the direction of the Friars Minor of Franca, will commence on the first Monday of August, 1874.

The object of the institution is to give a good Practical and Commercial Education, and to prepare students, at the lowest possible rate, for an advantageous entrance upon their literary or professional career.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Insurance Fee (to be paid but once) | $15 00 |
| Board and Tuition, per session, (5 months) | 150 00 |
| Bed and Bedding | 15 00 |
| Washing, per month | 2 00 |
| Physician's fee, per session | 5 00 |
| Use of Library | 2 00 |
| Stationery, per session | 5 00 |
| Use of Philosophical Apparatus | 5 00 |
| Graduation Fee | 10 00 |
| Use of Bath, per month | 1 00 |

No extra charge for Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting.

For further information inquire of the Superiors of the Convents of Holy Name, San José, Santa Clara, or Mission Dolores. 1741

### COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPORated according to the laws of the State and empowered to confer academical honors, will commence the Twenty-fifth Annual Session on MONDAY, August 16, 1874. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Entrance, to be paid but once | $15 00 |
| Board and Tuition, per quarter | 75 00 |
| Physician's fee | 5 00 |
| Payments to be made in advance, or satisfactorily secured. | |
| Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the quarter will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the quarter. | |
| Pupils are required to be present at the regular reopening of the classes. | |
| The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens on the first Monday of August, and ends with the month of June. | |
| Pupils entering during the session, subject to rate of admission. | |
| Pupils will be received at any time, the fee to commence from date of entrance. | |

TERMS.

Per month (payable quarterly in advance):

| | |
|---|---|
| Board and Tuition | $23 00 |
| Washing | 4 00 |
| Those attending at the Academy during vacation will not be charged for. | |
| Drawing, Painting and Music extra charges. | |
| There is no extra charge for the French or Spanish language, nor for Needlework. | |
| All correspondence of the young ladies will be subject to the inspection of the Superioress. | |
| Letters of inquiry may be addressed to | |
| MOTHER SUPERIORESS. | |

### ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cala.

*Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.*

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR:
(Payable half yearly in advance.)

| | |
|---|---|
| For board, bedding, tuition, washing and mending | $225 00 |
| Entrance fee, to be paid only once | 40 00 |
| Studies in College | 40 00 |

DAY PUPILS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Senior class | $80 00 |
| Junior class | 60 00 |
| Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and modern languages will form extra charges. The two months of the scholastic year commencing on the 15th of August and the 15th of January. | |
| For further information apply to the Rev. THOS. F O'NEILL, | |
| Very Rev. P. HENNEBERY, Provincial. | |

### CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

FOR THE.....

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES

DILROY, SANTA CLARA CO.,

*Conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, tuition, washing and mending, per session | $200 |
| Entrance fee, to be paid but once | 15 |
| Pillows on pleas, per session | 4 00 |
| Bed | 10 00 |
| No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language. | |

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary, per session | $ 20 |
| Elementary and senior, per month | 2 00 |
| Drawing in Class | 2 00 |
| French | 2 00 |
| No extra charge for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, nor for the Spanish language. | |
| N. B. The above establishment is also the novitiate for the Order. | |
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| Superioress. | |

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TERMS PER HALF SESSION.
(Payable in advance)

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, Tuition, Washing | $120 00 |
| Music, with use of instrument | 20 00 |
| Drawing and Painting | 10 00 |

No charge for the French, Spanish and German languages, nor for Needlework. Spanish and Italian also taught.

TERMS
(Invariably half yearly in advance)

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, tuition, bed, bedding, washing, etc., per session | $200 00 |
| Piano, and use of instrument, per month | 1 50 |
| Harp, " " " " | 2 00 |

No extra charge for Plain Sewing, Fancy Needlework, etc.

The academic year of ten months and a half commences August 16th, and terminates on the last Thursday in June.

For further particulars apply to
SISTER OF CHARITY,
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TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, Tuition, Washing | $200 00 |
| Music, with use of instrument | 20 00 |
| Drawing and Painting | 10 00 |

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| Board, Tuition, Washing, and Mending | 250 00 |
| Use of Library, School Stationery, Medical Attendance and Physician's Medicines | 10 00 |
| Light per year | 15 00 |
| Graduating Course, Drawing and Music form extra charges. For Classing, Books, Payments, etc., see the Catalogue, to be had at the College, or of the Archbishop. Rules, etc., sent free by mail. | |

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### THE SWISS MARRIAGE LAW.—The e.

ing that it is an ill wind which blows no body any good, seems to be exemplified in the case of the 'civil marriage law in Italy. So, at least, we gather from a fact which came out in the course or the debate in the Swiss Legislature over the passage of a similar law for Switzerland. The Government of the civil marriage is the only one that the State recognizes. In Italy, said one of the opponents of the Swiss bill, the tables were turned upon the State in this particular. The widows of the public officials draw a pension from the State, payable only as long as they remain widows. In many cases they are ladies, willing to remarry and yet unwilling to resign their pensions, have been married by the Church only, in which perfectly satisfied their consciences while leaving them still eligible to the special pension which could neither withdraw their pensions nor interfere with their matrimonial felicity. Mr. Wendell Phillips used, when discussing upon the rights of women, to tell a story of a Massachusetts man who married a young heiress, but died within a year, leaving a will by which he gave her possession of her own property only so long as she remained his widow. What a blessing a civil marriage law like this would have been to his distressed widow!—*Catholic Review.*

A silver chalice, a fragment of a cup white metal, and four brooches of silver gilt, were found, between six and seven years since, near Ardagh, in the county Limerick. These interesting objects of Irish art have now been presented by the Treasury Solicitor to the Royal Irish Academy, and added to its museum.



### Gladstone at it Again.

On Saturday the new number of the *Quarterly Review* was in the hands of the public. It contains, we need scarcely say, one article of surpassing interest, namely—the review of "the Pope's Speeches," by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The very fact that Mr. Gladstone found in the *Quarterly Review* a vehicle for his utterances is additional evidence of the justice of view in those who hold that, notwithstanding his vigorous efforts and his services, he has not abandoned one hour too soon the leadership of the Liberal party. The *Quarterly Review* has been for the last two generations the most consistently and the most virulent of the organs of Toryism. In its pages those survive the doctrines of Eldon, and the most frequent contributor to its columns is the solitary living man of genius who is opposed to all change—the "last of the Tories"—the Marquis of Salisbury. It is in this organ of opinion, then, that Mr. Gladstone contributes the third virulent attack which, in the course of a few months he has directed against millions of men who were at one time his admirers and adherents, whose votes helped to raise him a supreme power, and for six years made him the most powerful Minister who had ever ruled in Britain. The first volume of this we have to make on Mr. Gladstone's prose in the shape of a pamphlet. The first volume of the Pope's Speeches was published in 1873, in utterance of the Right Hon. was fully reported in the English journals, and Mr. Gladstone, even if these volumes had not fallen into his hands, must have been well aware of the general tenor of the Papal speeches. Nothing, then, that the last of these speeches were delivered in 1873, he came Mr. Gladstone to keep silent till 1875. The answer to the Education Bill of last year that these discoveries as to the spirit aspect of the Papacy flashed across the Gladstonian mind. The connection between cause and effect is too obvious to need argument, and when Mr. Gladstone rose to describe the Sovereign Pontiff as a man without that "stern discipline that governs human vanity," and without mercy over an indammable temper," he has placed himself in a character with a hasty and. Mr. Gladstone has, in fact, become the slave of his own disappointed ambition and the willing tool in the hands of Ignatius Dellinger, the greatest ecclesiastical enemy of the past three centuries. His latest production shows that Mr. Gladstone is becoming "subdued to what he works on."

The pamphlet may have been written by Mr. Newdegate. It does not contain a single genius of thought—not a line, not a No Papey abuse more worthy of some vague and obscure pamphleteer than of the Right Hon. Minister of England. Mr. Gladstone is, be it remembered, writing of a Pontiff who is the spiritual head of nigh upon two hundred millions of human beings—the spiritual head of the vast majority of the Queen's subjects in Ireland, in Lower Canada, and in other portions of her dominions. This great Pontiff is in the eighty-third year of his age. His very face attests the severity of his suffering, the multitude of his trials, the majestic awesome and magnificent tenacity so conspicuously mingled in that noble character. And yet Mr. Gladstone dares to assert that Pius IX. has borrowed none of his fortitude from Nero or Caligula, and that he has not been a courageous man in his unslightly and its fully. The language he falls into when describing the great personage against whom it is addressed, but it redounds to the shame and confusion of the man who is the author of that had been an honored career by a display of wild and reckless fury, which it is impossible to watch without sorrow, indignation and shame. The whole gravamen of Mr. Gladstone's charge against the Pope is simply that he has not hesitated to denounce the "latest King-don." We need scarcely say that that kingdom has been built up by spoliation, perjury, perfidy and violence; that it is the straw and not the glory of a noble people and a beautiful land. We need scarcely say that Pius IX. would be false to his duty to sit in the chair of Leo and Hildebrand had he failed to raise up his voice against the countless crimes perpetrated by the Robber King who now sits enthroned in the Quirinal against Religion, against Liberty, against Society and against Order. We shall not, therefore, attempt to defend the utterances of the Holy Father. They need no championship at our hands. Nor will we describe Mr. Gladstone's latest outrage in the language prompted by a just and natural indignation. The Pope's utterances have been denounced